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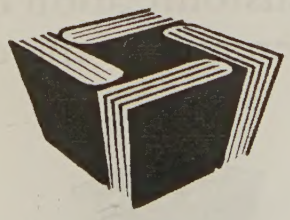
A Complete Pronouncing Gazetteer Or Geographical Dictionary Of The World Containing Notices Of Over One Hundred And Twenty-Five Thousand Places

Joseph Thomas

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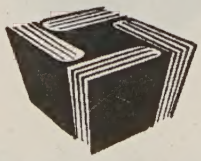
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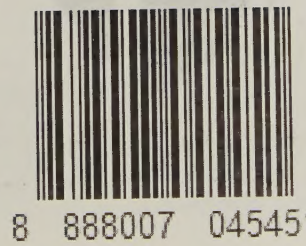
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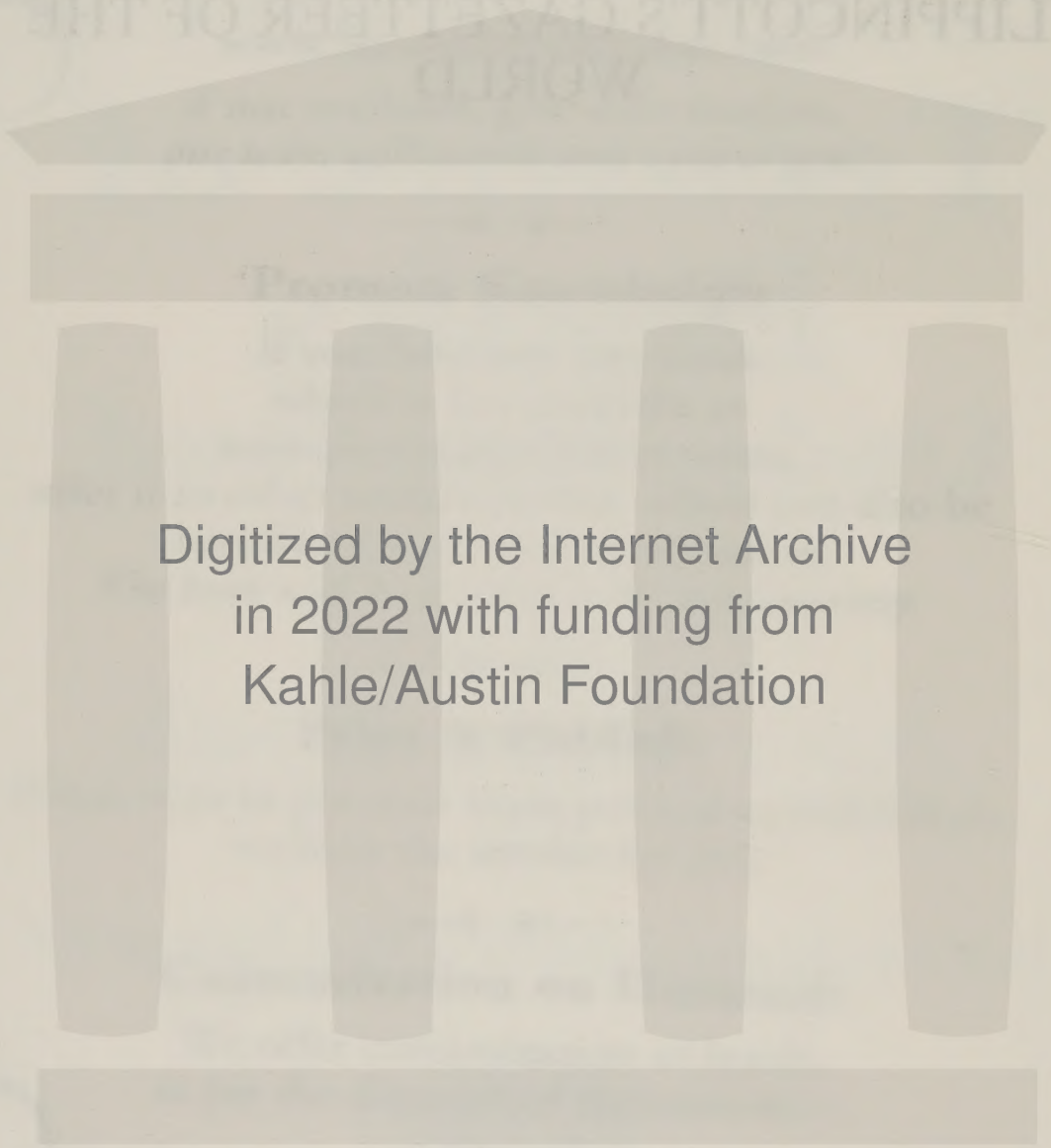
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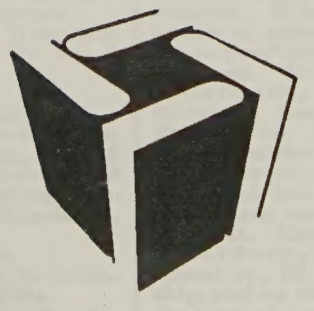
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A Complete Pronouncing Gazetteer Or Geographical Dictionary Of The World Containing Notices Of Over One Hundred And Twenty-Five Thousand Places

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Coransah, ko-rân'sâ, or **Coran'za,** a town of Guinea, in Ashantee, 65 miles N.N.E. of Coomassie.

Corantyn, a river of South America. See CORENTYN.

Cornop'olis, a post-borough of Alleghany co., Pa., 13 miles by rail W. by N. of Pittsburg. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, oil-refineries, lumber-mills, and tool-factories. Pop. in 1890, 962.

Corato, ko-râ'to, a city of Italy, province of Bari, 14 miles S.E. of Barletta. Pop. 26,220. It has a fine church, 5 convents, and an orphan asylum.

Coray, ko'râ', a town of France, in Finistère, 13 miles E.N.E. of Quimper. Pop. 734; of commune, 2275.

Corazon, ko-râ-sōn' (*i.e.*, "heart"), a mountain of Ecuador, in the Andes, 20 miles S.W. of Quito. It bears the form of a heart, whence its name.

Corbach, or **Korbach,** kor'bâk, a walled town in Germany, principality of Waldeck, on the Itter, which divides it into an old and a new town, 28 miles S.W. of Cassel. Pop. 2411. It has a castle, a gymnasium, an orphan asylum, and manufactures of woollen stuffs.

Corbeau, New York. See COOPERSVILLE.

Corbeil, kor'bâl', a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, at the influx of the Essonne, and 20 miles by rail S.S.E. of Paris. Pop. 6187. It is divided by the Seine into an old and a new town. It was formerly fortified. The principal edifices comprise a corn-hall, large corn-magazine, public library, and churches. It has many flour-mills, and several cotton-factories, paper-mills, and tanneries, and is the centre of an active trade in corn and flour for the supply of Paris.

Cor'bett, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 6 miles N. of Park Hill. It contains 2 churches, 2 stores, 4 saw-mills, a grist-mill, and 2 shingle-mills. Pop. 150.

Corbetta, kor-bet'tâ (anc. *Cu'ria Pic'ta? Curbitum?*), a town of Northern Italy, 22 miles N.N.W. of Pavia, and 10 miles W. of Milan. It is well built, and has a large parish church and a castle. Pop. 4750.

Cor'bettsville, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., ½ mile from Conklin Station, and 12 miles S.E. of Binghamton. It has a tannery and district school.

Corbie, kor'bee', a town of France, department of Somme, 9 miles by rail E. of Amiens. Pop. 3977.

Cor'bie Hall, a village of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, adjacent to Borrowstounness. Pop. 3380.

Corbières, kor'be-air' (Ger. *Korbers,* kor'bers), a village of Switzerland, 9 miles S. of Freyburg, on the Saane.

Corbigny, kor'been'yee', a town of France, in Nièvre, on the Anguison, 30 miles N.E. of Nevers. Pop. 2099.

Cor'bin, a post-village of Sumner co., Kansas, 12 miles by rail S.W. of Wellington. It has 2 church organizations, a flour-mill, and a common school. Pop. in 1890, 174.

Corbin, a post-village of Whitley co., Ky., 18 miles by rail N. by E. of Williamsburg. It has 2 church organizations, a saw-mill, and a corn-mill. Pop. 300.

Cor'bit, a station in New Castle co., Del., 4 miles N.W. of Delaware City.

Cor'bridge, a village of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Tyne, 4 miles E. of Hexham. Pop. 1397.

Corcieux, kor'se-uh', a town of France, in Vosges, 20 miles E. of Epinal. Pop. 1553.

Corcobado, or **Corcovado,** kor-ko-vâ'do (*i.e.*, the "Humpbacked" Mountain), a volcanic mountain of the Andes, in Patagonia, near the Pacific coast. Lat. 43° 10' S.; lon. about 73° W. Height, 7510 feet.

Corcobado, or **Corcovado,** kor-ko-vâ'do, a remarkable mountain of Brazil, 2 miles from Rio Janeiro, rises in an isolated peak to an elevation of 2000 feet above the level of the sea. The view from the summit is magnificent.

Corcoran, kŏr'ko-ran, a post-township of Hennepin co., Minn., 16 miles N.W. of Minneapolis. It has 5 churches. Pop. in 1890, 1212.

Corcyra, the Latin name of CORFU.

Corcyra Nigra, an ancient name for CURZOLA.

Cordaville, Worcester co., Mass. See SOUTHBOROUGH.

Cordele, kor-deel', a post-town of Dooly co., Ga., 12 miles by rail S. by E. of Vienna. It has 9 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, manufactures of cotton, carriages, shoes, &c., an iron-foundry, and 3 machine-shops. Pop. 1578.

Cordelia, Solano co., Cal. See BRIDGEPORT.

Cordemais, kor'deh-mâ', a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 16 miles W.N.W. of Nantes. Pop. 2684.

Cord'er, a post-village of La Fayette co., Mo., 5 miles by rail E. of Higginsville, and 17 miles S.E. of Lexington. It has 6 churches, 2 banks, &c. Pop. in 1890, 1145.

Cordes, kord, a town of France, department of Tarn, 13 miles N.W. of Albi. Pop. 2719.

Cordes (kord or kor'dĕs) **Bay,** south coast of Patagonia, Strait of Magellan, 45 miles N.W. of Cape Froward.

Cordillera, kor-dil'le-rą (Spanish pron. kon-dcel-yâ'-râ), a Spanish term applied to the great mountain range or system which is called the Andes in South America and the Rocky Mountains in North America. See ANDES.

Cordova, kor'do-vą (Sp. *Cordoba* or *Cordova,* kor'do-vâ; Fr. *Cordoue,* kor'doo', or *Cordue,* kor'dü'; anc. *Cor'duba* and *Colo'nia Patri'cia,* or simply *Patricia*), a city of Spain, capital of the province and former kingdom of Cordova, on the Guadalquivir, 86 miles N.E. of Seville, at an important railway junction. Lat. 37° 52' 15" N.; lon. 4° 49' 36" W. Its Moorish walls, built on Roman foundations, enclose a large area, much of which is now occupied by gardens or by ruins, except one large square, bordered by lofty and handsome edifices. The city is generally badly laid out, meanly built, and dirty. It communicates with a suburb across the river by a noble stone bridge of 16 arches, built by the Moors in the eighth century, and commanded by a Saracenic castle, still kept in a state of defence. Its cathedral, formerly one of the most holy mosques of the Mohammedan world, and still one of the most remarkable edifices in Spain, presents in its interior a "labyrinth of columns" of all orders and materials, which were brought from various ancient temples all around the Mediterranean. Other principal buildings are 13 parish churches, gorgeously adorned, about 40 convents, the bishop's palace, with fine gardens, and a library, the remains of a palace of the Moorish sovereigns, now converted into stables, the city hall, hospitals, foundling and other asylums, colleges, and schools. It was noted for the famous preparation of goat-skins called Cordovan. This branch of industry, however, has declined; but the silversmiths and filigree-workers maintain their repute; and manufactures of paper, linens, woollens, barrels, hats, and silken fabrics are carried on.

Cordova was founded by the Romans, but at what period is uncertain. It was afterwards taken by the Goths, and again by the Moors in 672, and for many centuries afterwards remained the splendid capital of the Caliphate of the West. In 1236 it was taken and almost wholly destroyed by Ferdinand III. of Castile. It afterwards became the capital of one of the four old provinces of Andalusia, with the title of kingdom. It contained in the tenth century nearly a million of inhabitants, 300 mosques, 900 baths, and 600 inns. Cordova was for some time comprised in the country of the kings of Seville. It is the birthplace of the two Senecas, the Roman poet Lucan, and the Arab physicians Avicenna and Averroës. Pop. in 1887, 55,614.——Adj. and inhab. CORDOVESE, kon'do-veez', or COR'DOVAN; or COR'DUBESE', when the ancient town is referred to.

Cordova, a province of Spain, in Andalusia, is bounded N. by Badajos and Ciudad Real, E. by Jaen, S. and S.E. by Granada and Malaga, and S.W. by Seville. Area, 5068 square miles. It is divided into two parts by the Guadalquivir. Pop. in 1887, 420,714.

Cordova, kor'do-vâ, a town of Mexico, state and 66 miles W.S.W. of Vera Cruz, on the railway to Mexico. Pop. 4396. It is well built of stone, and has many handsome public edifices, an active trade in sugar, tobacco, and coffee, and manufactures of cotton and woollen fabrics.

Cordova, kor'do-vâ, a city of the Argentine Republic, capital of a province of its own name, situated in a beautiful valley on the Primero, and well sheltered from the N. and S. winds, 387 miles N.W. of Buenos Ayres. Lat. 31° 35' S.; lon. 63° 50' W. Railways extend hence to Rosario and Tucuman. It is well built, and contains many churches, a university, a national observatory, and an academy of sciences. It is the residence of a bishop. Cordova is the centre of communication between Buenos Ayres and the upper provinces. Its produce consists principally of hides and wool. It was founded in 1573. Pop. 66,600.

Cordova, a province of the Argentine Republic, near its centre, bounded by Santiago, La Rioja, San Luis, and Entre Rios. Area, 55,563 square miles. Pop. 380,000. The mountains of the Sierra de Cordova extend N. and W. of the capital; elsewhere it is flat. The province produces gold, and has noble forests. Cattle, sheep, and goats are numerous; and beef, maize, and fruits are the principal products. Capital, Cordova.

Cordova, kor'do-vą, or kor-do'vą, a post-village of Rock Island co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, in Cordova township, and on the Western Union Railroad, 22 miles N.E. of the town of Rock Island. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of lime. Pop. of township, 935.

Cordova, a post-office of Grant co., Ky.

Cordova, a post-office of Talbot co., Md., on the Maryland & Delaware Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Easton.

Cordova, a post-village of Le Sueur co., Minn., in Cordova township, on Lake Gorman, 17 miles E. of St. Peter, and on Cannon River, about 20 miles N.E. of Mankato. It has 3 stores, a grist-mill, and lumber-mills. Pop. about 150; of the township, 790.

Cordova, a post-office of Brunswick co., N.C.

Cordovado, kor-do-vä'do, a village of Northern Italy, in the government of Venice, 23 miles S.W. of Udine. Pop. 1706. It has a fort, a cathedral, and a bishop's palace.

Cordoba and **Cordubese**. See CORDOVA.

Corduene, or **Cordyene**. See KOORDISTAN.

Corea, or **Korea**, ko-re'ą (called by the natives *Chosen* or *Tayosien*, by the Chinese, to whom it is tributary, *Kao-lee*, and by the Japanese, *Ko-rai*, ko'rī', whence its European name of Corea, or Korea), a peninsular country in Eastern Asia, bounded E. by the Sea of Japan, S. by the Strait of Corea, and W. by the Yellow Sea and the Gulf of Leao-Tong. The capital, King-Ki-Tao, is situated on the Kiang River, in the centre of the kingdom, lat. 37° 40′ N., lon. 127° 20′ E. Corea comprises a peninsula with a small portion of the continent to which it is attached; the continental portion extending in breadth from lon. 124° to 132° E., the peninsula from lon. 125° 15′ to 131° 30′ E., between lat. 33° 20′ and 43′ N., its average width being about 135 miles, while the total length of the country from N. to S. is somewhat less than 600 miles. Corea also includes numerous groups of islands in the Yellow Sea and the Strait of Corea, and the island of Quelpaert, 50 miles S. of the peninsula. Area, about 90,000 square miles. Estimated pop. 8,595,750.

The peninsula is traversed through its length by a mountain-range, abrupt and precipitous on the E., but forming a gentle slope on the W. side, which, being watered by the principal rivers of the country, is exceedingly fertile. The coasts are for the most part rocky and almost inaccessible; yet there are some excellent harbors. The climate is cold, and in the summer rain is frequent. In the N. the only grain that can be grown is barley; but in the S. the soil is fertile, and wheat, cotton, rice, millet, and hemp are grown extensively. A decoction of pinang, a kind of walnut, is substituted for tea. The ginseng root is a production of Corea, greatly valued in China and Japan, where high prices are given for it. Potatoes were introduced by Gutzlaff and Lindsay in 1832, but their cultivation is illegal. The uncultivated northern parts of the kingdom are covered with extensive forests. Fruits are abundant, including pears, plums, strawberries, melons, blackberries, apricots, and grapes; but on account of the continual summer rains all are insipid. Gold, silver, copper, rock salt, iron, and coal are found, but are not allowed to be wrought to any extent. The domestic animals are oxen, pigs, goats, dogs, and cats, and a small race of horses, very strong and spirited. Oxen only are used for agricultural labors, the horse being reserved for the saddle. Sheep are almost unknown, there being a prohibition against rearing them. The royal tiger and panther are so numerous that their skins form an article of commerce. These animals are distinguished from those of the same kind found in the tropics by the greater length of the hair,—the Bengal tiger being far inferior in beauty of coat to that of Corea. Corean musk is much used as a medicine and perfume.

The manufactures of Corea comprise strong and coarse tissues of hemp, cotton, and grass; silk in considerable quantity, but not very fine; pottery and porcelain; excellent arms,—Corean sabres and poniards being much sought for by the Chinese; and well-made matchlocks. Paper constitutes an important branch of manufacture, entering as it does in Corea into the construction of numerous articles. Of it are made hats, umbrellas, doors, sacks, and cloaks. Ships in Corea are simple and light, from 30 to 50 feet long, the wood-work clumsy and fastened with wooden pegs, no metal being employed in joining any part of them.

The foreign commerce is chiefly with China and Japan; but there is some trade with European countries and the United States. Hides, skins, paper, and ginseng are exported; and aromatic woods, cottons, petroleum, metal wares, pepper, various kinds of yarn, and Japan-ware are imported. Up to 1882, when the United States effected a treaty with Corea, there was no communication with Europeans, and scarcely any with the Chinese. Internal commerce there can be almost none, from the want of good roads. Three ports—Chemulpo on the west coast and Fusan and Gensan on the east coast—are open to foreign commerce.

Corea is governed by a king, whose sway is absolute, and, though nominally tributary to China, his freedom of action seems quite uncontrolled. The government is organized like that of China. The ministry is divided into 5 departments, which form the centre of all civil and military appointments, so that from them issues the administration of every religious, political, and social ordinance. The power of the king is held inviolable and sacred, from the union in his own person of the hierarchical and secular sovereignty. The country is divided into 8 provinces, each of which is placed under the authority of a governor. The king's revenues, which are very considerable, are derived chiefly from the letting out of lands, and from a tithe of all produce, he being the possessor of nearly all the landed property. The people of Corea are mostly very poor. The prevailing religion is Boeddhism, which was introduced from China in the year 372, although there appears to be another religion in existence in the country, like the Sin-too in Japan and the Taouist in China. Confucius is also much esteemed in Corea, and has many followers. There are some native Christians (Roman Catholics), but they are subject to severe persecutions from time to time.

The Corean language is Tungusic in its affinities, but has been corrupted by the introduction of a multitude of Chinese words, and by the general use of Chinese characters, which are employed by the higher classes for all official, scientific, and religious purposes, while for the use of private life another kind of character is used, remarkable for simplicity.

About B.C. 1120 the Chinese appear to have gained possession of the country. The Japanese held it between the years 1592 and 1598, when it again fell under the sway of China; it paid an annual tribute to the emperor, to whom, also, an embassy was sent every year with presents and information of any political event of importance. China still claims the suzerainty. Japan compelled the opening of three ports in 1876. The United States made a commercial treaty in 1882, and other leading foreign powers in 1883, 1884, and 1888.

Corean Archipelago, or **Archipelago of Corea**, in the Yellow Sea, on the W. coast of Corea, and extending from the island of Quelpaert (lat. of the N. part. 33° 29′ 42″ N., lon. 126° 56′ 30″ E.) to lat. 36° 50′ N. They are very imperfectly known, but form several groups, of which, reckoning from S. to N., may be named Port Hamilton, Lyra's, Amherst, Hatton's, and Clifford's Islands. They are chiefly of granitic rock, rising at times to sharp peaks 2000 feet high and having frequently fantastic shapes, rugged and bare; basalt also occurs, and sometimes is columnar.

Core Creek, a station in Craven co., N.C., on the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, 11 miles W. by N. of New-Berne.

Corella, ko-rel'yä, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 49 miles S.S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 5023. It has a hospital and several distilleries, oil-mills, and liquorice-factories.

Corentyn, ko-rĕn-tīn', or **Corantyn**, a river of South America, rises in lat. 1° N., 25 miles E. of the Essequibo, flows generally N., separating British and Dutch Guiana, and enters the Atlantic by an estuary in lat. 6° N., lon. 57° W. It is navigable for a distance of 150 miles.

Core (kōr) **Sound**, on the coast of North Carolina, is about 35 miles long, and from 2 to 5 miles broad. It joins Pamlico Sound.

Co'rey, a post-village of Cass co., Mich., in Newburg township, on the Michigan Central Railroad (Air-Line division), 12 miles E. of Cassopolis, and 7 miles N.W. of Constantine. It has a church and about 25 dwellings.

Corfe Castle, a decayed town of England, co. of Dorset, Isle of Purbeck, 4½ miles S.S.E. of Wareham.

Corfu, kor-foo' or kor'fu (modern Gr. Κορφοι, kor-fee'; Fr. *Corfou*, kor'foo'; anc. Gr. Κέρκυρα, *Kerkura*; L. *Corcy'ra*), one of the Ionian Islands of Greece, in the Mediterranean, separated from the coast of Albania by a narrow channel. Extreme length, 40 miles. Area, 227 square miles. Pop. about 65,000. The surface is hilly and very picturesque; soil fertile; climate hot and very variable. The principal products are grain, wine, and oil, more than half the island being covered with olive-groves; oranges, lemons, salt, honey, and wax. It is subdivided into 7 cantons. Besides the city of Corfu, it contains only some villages. The *nome* of Corfu includes also the isles of Santa Maura and Paxo. Area, 427 square miles. Pop. 114,535.

Corfu, a fortified seaport city, capital of the above island, on its E. coast, 10 miles S.S.W. of Butrinto (in Epirus). Pop. 19,025. It is beautifully situated on an eminence, and is defended by a detached citadel and by Forts Neuf and Vido (the latter on a small island, the ancient *Ptych'a*). The principal edifices are the cathedral, numerous other richly decorated Greek and Roman Catholic churches, the arsenal, military hospital, a theatre, a museum, a public library, lunatic and orphan asylums, a light-house, and an aqueduct. Corfu is the see of Greek and Latin archbishops,

and the summer residence of the king and court of Greece. It has a safe harbor, a good trade, and manufactures of pottery and oil. It is a winter resort for invalids.

Cor'fu, a post-village of Genesee co., N.Y., on the New York Central Railroad, 25 miles E. by N. of Buffalo. It has 2 churches and a money-order post-office. Pop. 400.

Cori, ko'ree (anc. *Co'ra*), a town of Central Italy, 29 miles S.E. of Rome. Pop. 6223.

Coria, ko're-â (anc. *Cau'rium*), a town of Spain, 47 miles N.N.W. of Caceres, on the Alagon. Pop. 2656. It is enclosed by granite walls of Roman origin, and has a castle of the fifteenth century, a Gothic cathedral, and several convents and hospitals. It is a bishop's see.

Coria, a town of Spain, 6 miles S. of Seville, on the Guadalquivir, noted for its manufacture of large jars for storing oil and almonds. Pop. 3756.

Coriallum, a supposed ancient name of Cherbourg.

Corigliano, ko-reel-yâ'no, a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 6 miles W.N.W. of Rossano, and 4 miles from the Gulf of Taranto. Pop. 10,572. It is gloomy and ill built, but well supplied with water from the neighboring mountain. It has a fine castle, and manufactures of woollen cloth, caps, and soap, with a trade in wine and fruit, timber and liquorice. Near it is the site of *Sybaris*, the type of ancient luxury.

Corigliano, a town of Italy, province and 18 miles by rail S.S.E. of Lecce. Pop. 2160.

Corinaldo, ko-re-nâl'do, a town of Italy, in the Marches, 25 miles W. of Ancona. Pop. 5959.

Coringa, ko-rin'gâ, a town of Italy, province and 15 miles W.S.W. of Catanzaro. Pop. 3000.

Coringa, ko-ring'gâ (anc. *Caranga?*), a seaport town of India, presidency of Madras, district and 35 miles S.E. of Rajahmundry, on one of the mouths of the Godavery, with one of the few harbors on this coast. A great number of small vessels are built here. Cotton stuffs and teak are exported, and silk, paper, copper, &c., imported. It is adjacent to the French town of Yanaon.

Corinium, an ancient name of Cirencester.

Corin'na, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Corinna township, on the Maine Central Railroad (Dexter Branch), 32 miles W.N.W. of Bangor. It contains 4 churches, the Corinna Union Academy, a grist-mill, and a woollen-mill, and has manufactures of lumber, sash, blinds, &c. Pop. of the township, 1207.

Corinna Centre, a post-borough of Penobscot co., Me., about 2 miles N.E. of Corinna Station. It has church organizations, 2 cider-mills, &c. Pop. 200.

Corinne, kor'in', a post-hamlet of Stutsman co., N.D., about 30 miles N. by E. of Jamestown.

Corinne, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., 4 miles S.W. of West Chester.

Corinne, or **Corinne City,** a post-village of Box Elder co., Utah, is on Bear River, and on the Central Pacific Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Box Elder, 24 miles N.N.W. of Ogden, and 61 miles N. of Salt Lake City. It is 4250 feet above the sea-level.

Cor'inth (anc. L. *Corin'thus*; Gr. Κόρινθος; Fr. *Corinthe*, ko'rânt'; called in modern Greek, *Gortho* and *Korinthos*), an ancient city of the kingdom of Greece, on the Isthmus of Corinth, between the Gulfs of Lepanto on the W. and Ægina on the E., 48 miles W. of Athens. In remote times Corinth was one of the most flourishing cities of Greece, being an entrepôt for all merchandise passing from sea to sea, and commanding at the same time all the traffic from N. to S. Its inhabitants formed numerous colonies, and acquired great riches, so that the city became proverbial for its luxury. Travellers from all parts came to admire its magnificent works of art. St. Paul preached here during more than a year. It was profusely adorned with fountains, statues, theatres, and public buildings of such excellence in design as to give rise to an order of architecture now known by its name. But no portion of this splendor has existed for centuries, and for ages the visitor to Corinth has had to climb over masses of masonry to reach the streets of the modern town. The traces of the ancient walls of the city are still discernible; but the principal and most interesting monuments of antiquity now remaining are the citadel or Acro-Corinthus, and seven Doric columns, the remains of a Doric temple, at the S.W. extremity of the town. The citadel stands on an elevation 1886 feet high, on the S. side of the city, and is considered the second strongest fortification in Greece. The view from this point is singularly magnificent. Ancient Corinth was sacked and nearly destroyed by the Romans B.C. 146; nearly all the treasures of art there accumulated were carried to Rome. The later city was possessed successively by the Western emperors and the Venetians; from the latter Mohammed II. wrested it A.D. 1458. It was recovered afterwards by the Venetians in 1687, and retaken by the Turks in 1715, who held it till 1823. The modern town, called also New Corinth, is on the Gulf of Corinth, 3 miles N. of the old city. It exports grain, honey, wax, oil, and currants. Pop. about 6500.——Adj. and inhab. Corinthian, ko-rin'the-an. See Isthmus of Corinth and Gulf of Corinth.

Cor'inth, a post-village of Howard co., Ark., 8 miles N.E. of Centre Point. It has a church, 2 newspaper offices, and a lumber-mill. Pop. 300.

Corinth, a post-village of Heard co., Ga., 5 miles N.W. of Hogansville. It has 2 churches and a high school.

Corinth, a post-hamlet of Williamson co., Ill., 12 miles N.E. of Marion. It has a church.

Corinth, a post-hamlet of Osborne co., Kansas, in Corinth township, on the South Fork of Solomon River, 35 miles N. of Bunker Hill. Pop. of the township, 313.

Corinth, an incorporated post-town of Grant co., Ky., 8 miles by rail S. of Williamstown. It has 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a planing-mill, and a flour-mill.

Corinth, a post-township of Penobscot co., Me., about 20 miles N.W. of Bangor. It contains 5 churches, and has manufactures of cheese and lumber. Pop. 1462.

Corinth, a post-office of Kent co., Mich.

Corinth, a post-town, capital of Alcorn co., Miss., is 21 miles by rail N.W. of Iuka, and 96 miles by rail N. of West Point. It has a court-house, machine-shops, woollen- and planing-mills, a savings-bank, 2 newspaper offices, 2 seminaries, and 7 churches. General Rosecrans gained a victory over the Confederates here, Oct. 3–5, 1862. P. 2111.

Corinth, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., about 1 mile E. by S. of Jessup's Landing, and 16 miles (direct) N. by E. of Ballston Spa. It has several churches, a newspaper office, a saw-mill, a hotel, and manufactures of pulp and paper. Pop. in 1890, 1222.

Corinth (local pron. ko-rinth'), a post-village of Orange co., Vt., about 25 miles S.S.E. of Montpelier. It has copper-mines, an academy, &c.

Corinto, ko-reen'to, one of the principal seaports of Nicaragua, on its Pacific coast.

Corio, ko're-o, a town of Italy, 20 miles N.N.W of Turin. Pop. 6452.

Coriscu, ko-ris'ko, a bay of Western Africa, Bight of Biafra. It is 32 miles broad, and extends from Cape Esteiras on the S. to Cape St. John on the N., and 14 miles inland.

Corisco, an island of Africa, at the mouth of the above bay. Lat. 54' 30" S.; lon. 9° 16' E. It is 12 miles long and 6 miles broad. It is claimed by Spain.

Corium, an ancient name of Cairo, in Italy.

Cork (L. *Corca'gia* or *Corra'gia*), a city, parliamentary borough, and river-port of Ireland, capital of the county of Cork, on the Lee, 11 miles above the entrance of Cork harbor, and 137 miles S.W. of Dublin. The city proper is built on an island formed by the Lee, which river is here crossed by bridges, several of them elegant structures. It is the terminus of several railways. Its main streets are broad, well paved, and lighted with gas; but a part of the city consists of wretched lanes. Cork is the third city of Ireland in population, being excelled by Dublin and Belfast. The houses in the more ancient quarter are mostly of limestone; elsewhere they are of brick, frequently faced with slate. Among the most striking edifices are the new Protestant cathedral; the city and county court-houses, having a portico surmounted by a group of colossal figures; the mansion-house, on a fine walk termed the Mardyke; the exchange, commercial buildings, old county court-house, county and city prisons, house of correction, convict depot, North and South Infirmaries, lunatic asylum, custom-house, Cork Royal Institution, the episcopal palace, a Roman Catholic cathedral, 5 splendid Catholic chapels, Augustine, Franciscan, Dominican, and Capuchin monasteries (the two latter possessing very handsome chapels), and nunneries, to which are attached large female schools. The charitable institutions comprise the infirmaries, fever, lying-in, and foundling hospitals, the Magdalen asylum and refuge, green- and blue-coat schools, the monks' schools, government pawn bank, lunatic asylum, and numerous other charities of less note. The principal scientific institutions are Queen's College, with fine buildings, the School of Medicine and Surgery, Cork Library, Philosophical Library, fine-art, Cuvierian, agricultural, horticultural, and other societies, and the Mechanics' Institution. Cork has several club-houses and banks, a chamber of commerce, theatres, cavalry and infantry barracks, and a public cemetery. Its beautiful environs are studded with country residences belonging to merchants. The city of Cork forms a county of itself.

The principal manufactures are of leather, iron and other metallic goods, glass, gloves, paper, linen, fertilizers, beer, and spirits. The trade is extensive; the exports consist of corn, flour, cattle, feathers, salmon, butter, and other Irish produce.

Cork communicates by steam with London, Dublin, Bristol, Liverpool, and Glasgow. Its corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, sheriff, aldermen, and 41 town-councillors. It is the seat of Anglican and Catholic bishops, of assizes for the city and county of Cork, of quarter-sessions, and a recorder's court, and is the headquarters of the southern military district of Ireland. It sends two members to the House of Commons. Cork was built in the sixth century, probably by the Danes, and in the twelfth acknowledged the sovereignty of Henry II. After the revolution of 1688 it was occupied by King James II., but was besieged and taken in the year 1690 by the then Earl of Marlborough. Pop. in 1881, 80,124; in 1891, 75,070.

Cork, the most southerly and largest county of Ireland, in Munster, bounded on the N. by Limerick, N.E. by Tipperary, E. by Waterford, and on the other sides by the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 2885 square miles. The surface is mountainous in the W. Old red sandstone and mountain limestone are the predominant rocks, with some seams of coal. The coast is deeply indented by some of the finest bays and harbors in the world, the principal being Bantry and Dunmanus Bays, and Clonakilty, Kinsale, Cork, and Youghal harbors. The principal rivers are the Blackwater, Lee, and Bandon. Small lakes are numerous, and in many parts the scenery is highly picturesque. The mineral products include lime, potter's clay, magnesia, copper pyrites, &c. The county is subdivided into East and West Ridings. After Cork, the capital, the chief towns are Youghal, Fermoy, Queenstown, Bandon, and Kinsale. The county sends two members to Parliament. Pop. in 1871, 516,046; in 1881, 495,607; in 1891, 436,641.

Cork, a post-hamlet of Ashtabula co., O., on or near Grand River, 48 miles N.E. of Cleveland. It has a church.

Cork (late **Acton**), a post-village and settlement in York co., New Brunswick, on the European & North American Railroad, 61 miles W. of St. John. Pop. 350.

Cork Har'bor, a fine landlocked basin of Ireland, formed by the estuary of the Lee. It is large and deep enough to contain the whole British navy, and has an entrance 1 mile across, within which it expands to 8 miles in breadth. It contains Spike and Hawlbowline Islands. Lat. 51° 50' 4" N.; lon. 8° 19' W. On its shores are the towns of Queenstown and Passage. It has been of late much improved by the construction of jetties and quays.

Corks'ville, a hamlet of Franklin co., Ark., 13 miles from Ozark Station.

Corlay, kor'lâ', a town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 17 miles N.W. of Loudéac. Pop. 1541. HAUT CORLAY, hō kor'lâ', or CORLAY-LE-HAUT, a village, is adjacent to this town. Pop. 1061.

Corleone, kor-lâ-o'nâ, a town of Sicily, 21 miles S. of Palermo, on a hill, near the source of the Belici. Pop. 16,304. It is pretty well built, and has several churches and convents, a college, prison, and hospital, with a brisk trade, chiefly with Palermo, in grain and oil.

Corleto, kor-lâ'to, a town of Italy, in the province of Basilicata, 23 miles S.E. of Potenza. Pop. 5003.

Cor'ley, a post-village of Shelby co., Iowa, 6 miles by rail S. of Harlan. It has a church. Pop. 100.

Corley, a post-village of Bowie co., Tex., 22 miles by rail W. of Texarkana.

Cörlin, or **Körlin**, kör-leen', a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 16 miles S.W. of Cöslin. Pop. 3127.

Cormachiti, kor-mâ-kee'tee (anc. *Crom'myon Promonto'rium*), a lofty promontory, sometimes called Mount Cormachiti, on the N. of the island of Cyprus. Lat. 35° 23' 48" N.; lon. 32° 55' 15" E.

Cormantyn, kor-mân'tin, or kor-mân-tine', or **Cormantino**, kor-mân-tee'no, a populous village of the Gold Coast. From the name of this village, many of the blacks in the West Indies are called *Coromantis*. LITTLE CORMANTYN is an abandoned Dutch fort of the Gold Coast, 3 miles E. of Anamaboe.

Cormayeur, or **Cormajor.** See COURMAYEUR.

Corm Creek rises in Union co., Ark., runs southeastward through Union parish, La., and enters the Ouachita River 12 miles N. of Monroe. It is nearly 90 miles long.

Corme, kor'mâ, a small port on the N.W. coast of Spain, in Galicia, 30 miles W. by S. of Corunna, on a bay of the same name.

Cormeilles, kor'mâ'yę or kor'mail', a town of France, in Oise, 15 miles N. of Beauvais. Pop. 927.

Cormeilles, a town of France, in Eure, 38 miles W.N.W. of Evreux. Pop. 1431.

Corme-Royal, korm-ro'yâl', a town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 9 miles W. of Saintes. Pop. 1414.

Cormery, kor'męh-ree', a town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 11 miles S.E. of Tours, on the Indre. Pop. 1039.

Cormicy, kor'mee'see', a town of France, in Marne, 10 miles N.W. of Rheims. Pop. 1431.

Cormons, kor'mons, a town of Austria, government of Triest, and 7 miles by rail W. of Görz. Pop. 4577, partly engaged in silk-manufactures.

Cor'morant, a township of Becker co., Minn. P. 123.

Cormorant Mills, a post-office of Becker co., Minn.

Cornabuss, Ontario. See MARKDALE.

Cornate, kon-nâ'tâ, or **Coronate**, ko-ro-nâ'tâ, a village of Italy, 21 miles N.N.E. of Milan. Pop. 1526.

Corn Creek, of Conecuh co., Ala., flows into Conecuh River from the N.

Corn Creek, a post-office of Trimble co., Ky.

Cornegliano, kor-nâl-yâ'no, or **Corniglianо**, kor-neel-yâ'no, a town of Italy, 3 miles by rail W. of Genoa, on the Mediterranean.

Conegliano, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 26 miles S.E. of Turin. Pop. 2038.

Corneilla-de-la-Rivière, kor'nâ'yâ'-deh-lâ-ree've-air', a town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, 10 miles W. of Perpignan. Pop. 1355.

Corneille (kor-neel') or **Cor'ney Creek** rises in Columbia co., Ark., runs southeastward into Louisiana, and enters the Bayou d'Arbonne in Union parish, 2 or 3 miles W. of Farmersville. It is about 90 miles long.

Corne'lia, a post-village of Johnson co., Mo., 9 miles S. of Warrensburg. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 100.

Corne'lius, a post-village of Washington co., Oregon, on the Oregon Central Railroad, 20 miles W. of Portland. It has 2 flouring-mills.

Cor'nell', a post-village of Livingston co., Ill., in Amity township, on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, 10 miles N.W. of Pontiac, and 110 miles S.W. of Chicago. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and manufactures of tile. Pop. 437.

Cornell, Michigan. See SEBEWA.

Cornell'ville, or **Far'mersville**, a hamlet in Oxford co., Ontario, 17 miles by rail E. of Tilsonburg. Pop. 100.

Cor'nersburg, a hamlet of Mahoning co., O., 5 miles N.E. of Canfield.

Cor'nerstone, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ark., 3 miles E. of New Gascony. It has general stores, &c.

Cornersville, a post-hamlet of Dorchester co., Md., 8 miles W.N.W. of Cambridge.

Cornersville, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Miss., 18 miles S.E. of Waterford. It has a church.

Cornersville, a post-hamlet of Hickory co., Mo., 40 miles S.S.E. of Clinton. It has a church.

Cornersville, a post-village of Marshall co., Tenn., 17 miles N.E. of Pulaski, and about 55 miles S. of Nashville. It has 3 churches and a male and female institute. Pop. in 1880, 290.

Cor'net', a post-office of Faribault co., Minn.

Corneto, kor-nâ'to (anc. *Cornetum?*), a maritime town of Central Italy, province of Rome, 12 miles by rail N. of Civita Vecchia, on a lofty height, bordering the Mediterranean, and 1 mile from the ruins of Tarquinii, to which city it succeeded in the sixth century as a bishop's see. Pop. 5052. It has a Gothic cathedral with a fine dome and various antiques. Many of its private houses and churches are built partly with materials from the ancient Tarquinii. In the vicinity are many Etruscan tombs.

Cor'netts'ville, a post-hamlet of Daviess co., Ind., in Bogard township.

Corn Hill, a post-village of Williamson co., Tex., about 12 miles N. of Georgetown. It has 3 churches. Pop. 300.

Cornia, kor'no-â, a river of Italy, enters the Mediterranean 3 miles E. of Piombino. Length, 24 miles.

Cornigliano, a town of Italy. See CORNEGLIANO.

Corniglio, kor-neel'yo, a town of Italy, 25 miles S.S.W. of Parma, at the confluence of the Beatica and Parma Rivers. Pop. 4777.

Cornimont, kor'nee'mòn' (Ger. *Hornenberg*, hon'nęn-bêRG), a town of France, in Vosges, on the frontier of Alsace, 33 miles S.E. of Epinal. Pop. 1310.

Cor'ning, a post-village, capital of Clay co., Ark., 153 miles by rail N.E. of Little Rock. It has a newspaper office, a church, 2 saw-mills, &c. Pop. in 1890, 584.

Corning, a post-village of Tehama co., Cal., 19 miles by rail S. of Red Bluff. It has a church and a newspaper office.

Corning, a post-village, capital of Adams co., Iowa, on

the East Branch of the Nodaway River, and on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 136 miles W. of Ottumwa, and about 80 miles S.W. of Des Moines. It has 3 banks, a high school, 3 newspaper offices, and 5 churches. Pop. in 1890, 1682.

Corning, a post-village of Nemaha co., Kansas, on the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, 55 miles W. by N. from Atchison. It has a church, a bank, manufactures of lumber, &c. Pop. in 1890, 291.

Corning, a post-hamlet of Allegan co., Mich., 19 miles N.E. of Allegan. It has a grist-mill.

Corning, a post-village of Holt co., Mo., in Lincoln township, on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, 51 miles N.W. of St. Joseph, and about 2 miles from the Mississippi River. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of hemp, farm-implements, ropes, and flour.

Corning, a city of New York, one of the capitals of Steuben co., is situated on the Chemung River, and on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and the Erie Railroads, 290 miles W.N.W. of New York, 132 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo, and 16 miles W.N.W. of Elmira. It is a terminus of several branches of the Fall Brook Railroad system, which connect it with the coal-mines of Lycoming and Tioga cos., Pa., and with the New York Central system. It contains a court-house, 7 churches, the Corning Free Academy, a public library, 2 banks, several iron-foundries, manufactures of railroad-cars, extensive glass-works, stove-works, lumber industries, &c. Two daily and 2 weekly newspapers are published here. A bridge across the river connects Corning with Knoxville. Pop. in 1880, 4802; in 1890, 8550.

Corning, a post-village of Perry co., O., 12 miles by rail S.E. of New Lexington. It has 4 churches, a foundry, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 1551.

Corning, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., 16 miles by rail S. of Allentown.

Corning, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Wis., 7 miles S.W. of Merrill.

Cor'nish, a post-village of York co., Me., on the Ossipee River, 27 miles by rail W.N.W. of Portland. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of sleighs and clothing. Pop. of Cornish township, 1118.

Cornish, a post-township of Sibley co., Minn. Pop. 171, mostly Swedes.

Cornish, a township of Sullivan co., N.H., on the E. bank of the Connecticut River. It has 3 churches. Pop. 1334. See CORNISH FLAT.

Cornish Centre, a post-office of Sullivan co., N.H.

Cornish Flat, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.H., in Cornish township, 8 miles E.N.E. of Windsor, Vt., and about 10 miles N.N.E. of Claremont. It has a church.

Cor'nishville, a post-village of Mercer co., Ky., about 35 miles S.W. of Lexington. It has manufactures of flour and lumber. Pop. 151.

Corn'land, a post-hamlet of Logan co., Ill., on the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, 16 miles N.E. of Springfield. It has 2 churches.

Cor'nog's, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Waynesburg Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 8 miles from Downingtown.

Cornouailles, kon'noo-wâl', a former district of France, in Lower Brittany, now comprised in the departments of Finistère, Côtes-du-Nord, and Morbihan. Its capital was Quimper-Corentin. CORNWALL, in England, is sometimes written CORNOUAILLES by the French.

Corn'planter, a township of Venango co., Pa. Pop. 10,100. It contains Oil City, Rouseville, Petroleum Centre, and other oil towns.

Cornplanter, a post-office of Warren co., Pa.

Corn'propst's Mills, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pa.

Corns'ville, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Va., 35 miles N.W. of Bristol, Tenn. It has a church.

Corn'ton, a former post-office of De Kalb co., Ill., on the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, now called SHABBONA.

Cornucopia, kor'nu-ko'pe-a, a post-hamlet of Jones co., Ga., 16 miles N.W. of Clinton.

Cornucopia, a post-village of Union co., Oregon, 33 miles S.E. of Union. It has 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 182.

Cornudella, kor-noo-dĕl'yȧ, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 24 miles N.W. of Tarragona. Pop. 3000.

Cornus, kon'nüce', a town of France, in Aveyron, 15 miles E.S.E. of Saint-Affrique. Pop. 1558.

Corn'ville, a post-township of Somerset co., Me., about 8 miles N. of Skowhegan. It has 2 churches and several saw-mills. Pop. in 1890, 785.

Corn'wall, a county of England, forming its S.W. extremity, enclosed on all sides by the sea, except on the E., where it is mostly separated from Devonshire by the river Tamar. Length, 78 miles; breadth, 43 miles. Area, 1359 square miles, including the Scilly Islands. The surface is intersected from W. to E. by a ridge of rugged and bleak hills, and very scantily timbered, but it has some very picturesque and fertile valleys. On the northern coast a considerable extent of surface has been overwhelmed with sand, covering hills of several hundred feet in height. The shores are greatly indented by inlets of the sea, the principal of which are St. Ives and Padstow, harbors on the Irish Sea, and, on the English Channel, St. Blazey Bay, Falmouth Harbor, and Mount's Bay. Principal rivers, the Tamar, Lynher, Towey, Fal, and Camel or Alan. Wheat, barley, and oats are the chief crops, and agriculture has lately improved. The pilchard-fishery employs much capital. Cornwall is rich in metals: its tin-mines have been known and wrought from remote antiquity. The great metallic district extends from Dartmoor, in Devonshire, on the E., to the Land's End on the W. Tin, copper, slate, soapstone, and fine china-clay are the leading mineral products. Silver, lead, zinc, iron, manganese, antimony, arsenic, magnesia, cobalt, and bismuth are also found. The exports are nearly confined to mining-produce and fish. Its principal towns are Bodmin, Truro, Launceston, Falmouth, Penryn, and Penzance. This part of Britain was not subdued by the Saxons till the time of Athelstan, and its vernacular language (the Cornish, a dialect of the Celtic) became extinct about 1800. The district contains many Druidical stones and other rude monuments, as also ruins of baronial castles. Capital, Bodmin. Pop. in 1881, 330,686; in 1891, 322,589. Cornwall forms a duchy, settled on the eldest son of the sovereign, who, accordingly, to his other titles adds that of "Duke of Cornwall;" but the duchy is much larger than the county, including parts of Devonshire and Dorsetshire. ——Adj. COR'NISH; inhab. COR'NISHMAN.

Corn'wall, a post-township of Litchfield co., Conn., about 36 miles W. by N. of Hartford, is bounded on the W. by the Housatonic River. It has 7 churches, and manufactures of iron, shears, &c. Pop. 1772. It contains villages named Cornwall and Cornwall Bridge.

Cornwall, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., in Cornwall township, 11 miles N.W. of Litchfield. It is situated in a plain surrounded by hills, and has 1 or 2 churches.

Cornwall, a township of Henry co., Ill. Pop. 952.

Cornwall, a post-office and station of Madison co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 112 miles S. of St. Louis.

Cornwall, a post-township of Orange co., N.Y., is about 48 miles N. of New York City, and is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River. It comprises part of the beautiful scenery of the Highlands, and contains the village and military academy of West Point, also a village named Cornwall on the Hudson. It has many superior hotels and boarding-houses, which in summer entertain many thousands of visitors. Cornwall Post-Office is at the village of Canterbury, and Cornwall Station (with Idlewild Post-Office) is on the Newburg & New York Railroad, 5 miles from Newburg. Pop. in 1890, 3766.

Cornwall, a post-township of Lebanon co., Pa., 25 miles E. of Harrisburg. The borough of Lebanon is contiguous to its northern boundary. It has 5 iron-furnaces, and mines of iron and copper. Pop. 2008. Cornwall Station, 7½ miles S. of Lebanon, is connected with that town by the Cornwall Railroad.

Cornwall, a post-township of Addison co., Vt., about 4 miles S.W. of Middlebury, is bounded on the E. by Otter Creek. It has 2 churches. Pop. 969.

Cornwall, a port of entry, the chief town of the united cos. of Stormont and Glengarry, Ontario, at the mouth of the Cornwall Canal, on the river St. Lawrence, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 67 miles S.W. of Montreal, and 105 miles E.N.E. of Kingston. Several large mills and factories are erected here, among them one of the finest woollen-factories in the Dominion, and a cotton-factory. The town contains several churches and hotels, and printing-offices from which 2 weekly newspapers are issued. Pop. 2033.

Cornwall, or **Pye's Corners**, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 7 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 275.

Cornwall Bridge, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., in Cornwall township, on the Housatonic River and the Housatonic Railroad, 57 miles N.N.W. of Bridgeport. It has a church, a hotel, and a furnace for pig-iron.

Cornwall Hollow, a post-hamlet of Litchfield co., Conn., in Cornwall township, about 36 miles W.N.W. of Hartford. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Cornwal'lis, a post-hamlet of Ritchie co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 32 miles E. of Parkersburg. It has a church.

Cornwallis, Nova Scotia. See WOLFVILLE.

Corn'wall Island, an island in the South Atlantic. Lat. 61° S.; lon. 54° 28' W.

Cornwall Island, an island in the Mulgrave Archipelago, in the Pacific, N. of the Radack chain.

Cornwal'lis Island, in the Arctic Ocean, E. of Bathurst, of which it is really a peninsula. Lat. 65° N.; lon. 95° W.

Cornwallis Islands. See JOHNSTON ISLANDS.

Corn'wall Landing, a village of Orange co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, about 6 miles below Newburg, and near the N. border of the Highlands. Pop. 200.

Cornwall on the Hudson, a post-village and summer resort of Orange co., N.Y., in Cornwall township, on the Hudson River, 5 miles below Newburg. It is at the foot of Storm King, a peak of the Highlands. Including Canterbury, it has 7 churches, a savings-bank, a woollen-mill, a planing-mill, a brick-yard, and a newspaper office. This village is adjacent to Canterbury, and is 3 miles from Cornwall Station of the Erie Railroad. There are 20 large hotels and boarding-houses here.

Corn'wall's, a station in Chester co., S.C., on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 8 miles S. of Chester.

Corn'wallville, a post-hamlet of Greene co., N.Y., in Durham township, at the base of the Catskill Mountains, 20 miles W. of Catskill. It has a church.

Corn'well, a post-village of Menifee co., Ky., on the Mount Sterling Coal Railroad, 20 miles S.E. of Mount Sterling. It has 2 coal-mines, a lime-kiln, and several saw-mills. Pop. about 300.

Corn'well's, a station in Bucks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Trenton Railroad, 17 miles N.E. of West Philadelphia.

Coro, or **Santa Aña de Coro**, sän'tä än'yä dä ko'ro, formerly **Venezuela**, a town of Venezuela, capital of the state of Falcon, on or near the sea, 155 miles W.N.W. of Valencia, and near the isthmus connecting Paraguana with the mainland. Its trade has declined. Pop. 8172.

Corogne, a French name for CORUNNA.

Cor'oman'del, a town of New Zealand, province of Auckland, on the E. shore of the Firth of Thames. It has gold-quartz mines and 2 tri-weekly papers. Pop. 1174.

Cor'oman'del Coast, in India, extends along the side of the peninsula, through nearly six degrees of latitude, from Point Calymere to the mouth of the river Kistnah. The cities of Madras, Tranquebar, and Pondicherry, and the towns of Sadras, Cuddalore, Carrical, Pulicat, Nagore, and Negapatam, are on this coast.

Coron, a seaport town of Greece. See KORON.

Corona, ko-ro'nä, a hamlet of Northern Italy, 15 miles N.W. of Verona. It is celebrated for a battle between the French and Austrians, January 15, 1797.

Coro'na, a mining post-village of Walker co., Ala., 54 miles by rail W.N.W. of Birmingham. It has a church.

Corona, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Col., 14 miles by rail W. of Fort Morgan. It has general stores, &c.

Corona, a village of Bergen co., N.J., 12 miles by rail from New York. It has a church.

Corona, a post-village of Queens co., N.Y., 3 miles by rail W. of Flushing. It has 3 churches. Pop. 2362.

Corona, a post-village of Roberts co., S.D., 5 miles by rail S.E. of Wilmot. It has a grain-elevator, a grist-mill, and a district school.

Corona, a post-office of Tipton co., Tenn., on the Mississippi River.

Corona'ca, a post-village of Abbeville co., S.C., 21 miles by rail S.W. of Laurens Court-House. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and general stores. Pop. 100.

Corona'do, a post-village of San Diego co., Cal., about 25 miles by rail S.W. of San Diego. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, a foundry, chemical-works, &c. Pop. 1000.

Coronado, a post-hamlet of Wichita co., Kansas, 5 miles by rail E. of Leoti. It has a church. Pop. 100.

Coronata, ko-ro-nä'tä, an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, 18 miles S. of Zara. Length, 15 miles.

Coronate, a village of Italy. See CONNATE.

Coronation Gulf, in the Arctic Ocean, in British North America, is W. of Victoria Land and Kent Peninsula. Lat. 68° 30' N.; lon. 110° W.

Coronation Island, in the South Atlantic Ocean, is in lat. 60° 32' S., lon. 46° 52' W.

Coronation Island, in Alaska, is W. of Prince of Wales Archipelago.

Coronda, ko-ron'dä, a town in the province of Santa Fé, Argentine Republic, 26 miles from the city of Santa Fé.

Coronel, ko-ro-nel', a town of Chili, on the sea, province and 25 miles S. of Concepcion. Here are important mines of tertiary coal, which is loaded upon steamers at the pit's mouth; also large smelting-works. Pop. 5658.

Coronil, ko-ro-neel', a town of Spain, 24 miles S.E. of Seville, on a crown-shaped hill (whence its name), with ruins of a Moorish castle. Pop. 3940.

Coronium, the Latin name of CORUNNA.

Coroorn, or **Corurn**, ko-roo'rä, an island in the Pacific Ocean, Pelew group. Lat. 7° 30' N.; lon. 135° E.

Corozal', a town of Balize, at its extreme N. point, is the second town of importance in the colony. Pop. 2000.

Corpach, kor'päk, a village of Scotland, co. of Argyle, on the E. bank of Loch Eil, 2¼ miles N. of Fort William, at the entrance of the Caledonian Canal.

Corpi Santi, kor'pee sän'tee, a suburban district near Milan, in Italy. Pop. 62,976. Another Corpi Santi is near Pavia, in Italy. Pop. 4167.

Corps, kon, a town of France, in Isère, on the Drac, 28 miles S.S.E. of Grenoble. Pop. 1176.

Corps-Nuds, kon-nüd, a town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 10 miles S.E. of Rennes. Pop. 2170.

Corpus Christi, kor'pus kris'tee, a post-town, capital of Nueces co., Tex., on Corpus Christi Bay, at the mouth of the Nueces River, about 140 miles S.S.E. of San Antonio, and 200 miles W.S.W. of Galveston. It is the terminus of the San Antonio & Aransas Pass, and of a branch of the Mexican National Railroads. It is supported mainly by trade, and has 4 newspaper offices, 2 banks, a convent, 6 churches, bottling-works, and manufactures of brooms, sash, doors, and blinds. Pop. in 1890, 4387.

Corpus Christi Bay, a lagoon in Texas, lat. 27° 30' N., lon. 98° W., forming the N. extremity of the Laguna del Madre, and separated by Mustang Island from the Gulf of Mexico, with which it communicates by Aransas Pass and Corpus Christi Inlet. It receives the river Nueces.

Corragia, a Latin name of CORK.

Corral de Almaguer, kon-näl' dä äl-mä-ghĕr', a town of Spain, province and 45 miles E.S.E. of Toledo, in a fertile plain near the Rianzares. Pop. 3460.

Corral de Calatrava, kon-näl' dä kä-lä-trä'vä, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 8 miles S.S.W. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 1720.

Corrales, kon-rä'lĕs, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 52 miles E.S.E. of Seville. Pop. 1834.

Corralitos, kor-räl'ee-toce, a post-village of Santa Cruz co., Cal., 6 miles N. of Watsonville, and 14 miles E. of Santa Cruz. It has a public hall and a flouring-mill.

Cor'ral' Peak, Colorado, a mountain in the Middle Park, in lat. 40° 11' 12" N., lon. 106° 9' 2" W. It has an altitude of 11,333 feet above the sea-level.

Correc'tionville, a post-village of Woodbury co., Iowa, on the Little Sioux, 24 miles by rail S.W. of Cherokee, and 32 miles E. of Sioux City. It has 2 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, marble- and granite-works, &c. Pop. 869.

Cor'regnum', a village of British India, presidency of Bombay, 17 miles N.E. of Poonah, on the Beemah.

Correggio, kon-rĕd'jo, a town of Italy, province of Modena, 9 miles N.E. of Reggio. Pop. 12,094. It is the birthplace of Antonio Allegri, known as Correggio.

Correse, kon-nä'sä, a village of Central Italy, province and 18 miles S.S.W. of Rieti, near the Correse, on the site of the ancient *Cures*.

Corrèze, kor'raiz' or kon'rĕz', a river of France, rises in the department of Corrèze, flows S.W., and joins the Vézère at Saint-Pantaléon-de-Larches. Length, 50 miles.

Corrèze, a department of France, between the departments of Creuse, Haute-Vienne, Dordogne, Lot, Cantal, and Puy-de-Dôme, and between lat. 44° 55' and 45° 40' N. Area, 2218 square miles. Surface hilly. Principal rivers, the Dordogne and the Vézère, of which latter the Corrèze is an affluent. Soil poor. Corn is raised for exportation, but many of the population subsist on chestnut flour. Cattle are reared for the Paris markets. Other chief products are timber, coal, iron, copper, lead, and mill-stones. It is divided into the 3 arrondissements of Tulle (the capital), Brive, and Ussel. Pop. in 1886, 326,494.

Corrèze, a town of France, department of Corrèze, 9 miles N.E. of Tulle. Pop. 1676.

Corrib, Lough, Ireland. See LOUGH CORRIB.

Corrientes, kor-re-en'tĕs, a province of the Argentine Republic, bounded N. by Paraguay, E. by Brazil, and W. by the river Parana. The Uruguay washes its E. border. Much of its northern part is low and marshy. Leading products, corn, cotton, indigo, tobacco, and sugar. Capital, Corrientes. Pop. 129,023. Area, 22,394 square miles.

Corrientes, or **San Juan de Corrientes**, sän

noo-ân' dâ kor-reo-on'tês, a town and capital of the above province, on the E. bank of the Paraná, below the confluence of the Paraguay. Lat. 27° 27' 31" S.; lon. 58° 46' W. It has a good trade in furs, hides, maté, cotton, sugar, tobacco, wool, and timber. Pop. (1884) 15,500.

Corrievrekin, Corryvreckan, kor-re-vrĕk'kan, or **Corrybrechtan,** kor're-brĕk'tan, a whirlpool off the W. coast of Scotland, between the islands of Jura and Scarba, occasioned by the tide-stream being opposed by a pyramidal rock which rises within 15 fathoms of the surface.

Cor'rigan, a post-village of Polk co., Tex., 22 miles by rail N. of Livingston. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, and manufactures of lumber. Pop. in 1890, 298.

Cor'riganville, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., Md., at the junction of the Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad with the Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad and the extension of the Bedford & Bridgeport Railroad, 4 or 5 miles N.W. of Cumberland. It has a church.

Corriskin, a Scottish lake. See Loch Corriskin.

Corrodunum, the Latin name for Cracow.

Corro'na, a hamlet of Mississippi.

Corropoli, kor-rop'o-lee, a town of Italy province and 14 miles N.N.E. of Teramo. Pop. 3492.

Corry, Dade co., Mo. See Daderille.

Cor'ry, a city of Erie co., Pa., situated at the point where the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad crosses the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, and on the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad, 37 miles S.E. of Erie. It owes its rapid growth chiefly to the manufacturing and shipping business. It contains 9 churches, 2 national banks, a convent, a Catholic academy, a high school, 3 machine-shops, several steam saw-mills, cigar-factories, oil-supply works, chair- and furniture-factories, a broom-factory, 3 tanneries, a boiler-shop, a patent-medicine factory, a bed-spring factory, 3 manufactories of sash and doors, and 2 daily and 2 weekly newspaper offices. The first house was built here about 1860. Pop. in 1890, 5677.

Corrybrechtan, or **Corryvrechan.** See Corrievrekin.

Corrytown, New York. See Flat Creek

Corse, the French name of Corsica.

Corseæ, the ancient name of the Fourni Islands.

Corseul, kor'sul' (anc. *Fa'num Mar'tis*), a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 26 miles E. of Saint-Brieuc, with numerous Roman remains. Pop. 282; of commune, 3247.

Corse'wall Point, a headland of Scotland, on its S.W. coast, co. of Wigtown, 12 miles N. of Port Patrick, with a light-house. Lat. 55° 1' N.; lon. 5° 9' W.

Corsica, kor'se-kạ (anc. *Cyr'nos*, afterwards *Cor'sica*; Fr. *Corse*, kors), an island of a somewhat irregular but compact shape, in the Mediterranean, situated between lat. 41° 20' and 43° N. and lon. 8° 30' and 9° 30' E., separated S. from Sardinia by the Strait of Bonifacio, 10 miles wide. Greatest length, from N. to S., 110 miles; greatest breadth, 53 miles; area, 3377 square miles. The E. coast is remarkable for its uniformity, but the W. coast presents a striking contrast, a number of deep bays following one another in rapid succession. Of these, the most important, proceeding from N. to S., are the Gulfs of Santo Fiorenzo, Calvi, Porto, Liscia, Ajaccio, and Valinco. The interior is traversed by a mountain-chain, the culminating point, Monte Cinto, having a height of 8889 feet, while several of the other summits exceed 8000 feet and for the greater part of the year are covered with snow. From both sides of the chain numerous streams descend. The heat is sometimes excessive, but the sky is generally clear, and the air bracing. Owing to the mountainous nature of the surface, the greater part of it remains in a state of nature, covered with primeval forests. Numerous valleys, however, lie between the lofty ridges, and plains of considerable extent occur, the soil of which is generally fertile and well adapted for the growth of the cereals. Rearing live-stock is the chief branch of industry; next to cattle, the chief products are timber, honey, wax, olive oil, wheat, grapes, chestnuts, figs, &c. The prevailing rocks are granite, gneiss, mica-slate, porphyry, and serpentine. Corsica is rich in minerals, among which are antimony, copper, and lead. Manufactures are nearly limited to the production of coarse woollens, hardwares, leather, and wine.

From the Phœnicians, its first colonists, the island took the name of Cyrnos, and from the Romans that of Corsica. On the decline of the Roman Empire it was seized by the Goths, and passed from them to the Saracens. In 1481 it fell under the dominion of the Genoese, who retained it till 1755, when a great part of it was wrested from them by the patriot General Paoli. It was ceded to France by the Genoese in 1768, and now forms a department of that country. Paoli and Napoleon were born in the island. Capital, Ajaccio. Pop. in 1891, 288,596, mostly of Italian descent.

——Adj. and inhab. Corsican, kor'se-kạn.

Corsica, kor'se-kạ, a post-hamlet of Morrow co., O., in North Bloomfield township, 5 miles S.S.E. of Galion. It has several churches.

Corsica, a post-borough of Jefferson co., Pa., about 33 miles S.E. of Oil City, and 7 miles W.N.W. of Brookville. It has 4 churches, an academy, and manufactures of lumber and wagons. Pop. 372.

Corsicana, kor'se-kah'nạ, a post-village of Barry co., Mo., in Shoal Creek township, 37 miles S.E. of Carthage, and 10 miles S. of Pierce City. It has 3 churches, the Corsicana Institute, a woollen-factory, a newspaper office, and a flouring-mill.

Corsicana, a post-village, capital of Navarro co., Tex., on the Houston & Texas Railroad, 53 miles S.S.E. of Dallas, and 211 miles N. by W. of Houston. It has a court-house, 8 churches, 3 banks, several seminaries, and a Catholic academy. Two daily and 5 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1890, 6285.

Corsico, kor'se-ko, a village of Italy, 4½ miles S.W. of Milan. It is the depot for Parmesan cheese. Pop. 1520.

Cors'ley, a village of England, co. of Wilts, 3 miles N.W. of Warminster. Pop. of parish, 1196.

Cor'so, a post-office of Lincoln co., Mo.

Cor'so, an island on the W. coast of Patagonia, about 8 miles long. Lat. 49° 48' S.; lon. 75° 34' W.

Corsoer, or **Korsör,** kor'sör', a town of Denmark, in Seeland, on the Great Belt, opposite Nyborg, with an old castle and a port. It communicates by railway with Copenhagen. Pop. 3759.

Cor'son's, a station in Montgomery co., Pa., on the Plymouth Branch of the Germantown & Norristown Railroad, 4 miles E. of Conshohocken.

Cortachy, kor'tâ-kee', and **Clo'va,** two conjoined parishes of Scotland, co. of Forfar, the village of Cortachy being 7½ miles N.W. of Forfar. They comprise a very picturesque portion of the Grampians. Pop. 554.

Cortaillod, kor'tâh'yo', or kor'tâh'yod', a village of Switzerland, 5 miles S.W. of Neufchâtel. Pop. 1184.

Cortale, kor-tâ'lâ, a town of Italy, province and 9 miles W.S.W. of Catanzaro. Pop. 4266.

Corte, kort or kor'tâ', a town of Corsica, near its centre, 31 miles S.W. of Bastia. Pop. 4835. It is defended by a strong castle, and has a polytechnic school, a hospital, and trade in corn and wine. Near it are quarries of marble.

Corte d'Argis, Roumania. See Kourta Argisu.

Corte del Palasio, kor'tâ dĕl pâ-lâ'se-o, a village of Italy, 4 miles N.E. of Lodi. Pop. 1796.

Cortegana, kor-tâ-gâ'nâ, a town of Spain, 43 miles N.N.E. of Huelva. Pop. 3309.

Corte Madera, kor'tâ mâ-dâ'râ, a post-office and station in Marin co., Cal., on the North Pacific Coast Railroad, 13 miles N.N.W. of San Francisco.

Cortemaggiore, kor'tâ-mâd-jo'râ (anc. *Cas'trum Lau'rii* or *Cu'ria Ma'jor*), a town of Italy, 15 miles E. by S. of Piacenza, on the Larda. Pop. 4736.

Cortemarcq, or **Kortemark,** kor-tâ-mark', a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 15 miles by rail S.S.W. of Bruges. It has manufactures of woollen fabrics. Pop. 4260.

Cortemiglia, kor-tâ-meel'yâ, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Coni, on the Bormida, 34 miles S.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 3225.

Corte-Olona, kor'tâ-o-lo'nâ, a town of Northern Italy, 11 miles S.S.E. of Pavia, on the Olona. Pop. 2083.

Corterate, the ancient name of Coutras.

Cortes, kor'tês, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 12 miles S.E. of Tudela, near the Ebro. Pop. 1107.

Cortes de Arenoso, kor'tês dâ â-râ-no'so, a town of Spain, 28 miles N.W. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 900.

Cortes de la Frontera, kor'tês dâ lâ fron-tâ'râ, a town of Spain, 48 miles W.S.W. of Malaga. It has manufactures of leather. Pop. 4230.

Cortes de la Frontera, kor'tês dâ lâ fron-tâ'râ, a bay on the S.W. coast of the island of Cuba.

Cortetz, kor-tĕts', or **Cortitz,** kor-tits', an island of Russia, government and 39 miles S. of Yekaterinoslav, formed by the Dnieper. It stands 165 feet above the level of the river, and is almost impregnable. It was the site of the celebrated Setcha of the Zaporog Cossacks, and on their removal, in 1784, by Catherine II., it was settled by a colony of German Mennonites.

Cortez, a post-town, capital of Montezuma co., Col., 40 miles (direct) W. of Durango. It has 2 church organizations, a bank, a newspaper office, a roller-mill, saw-mills, and a public school. Pop. in 1890, 332.

Cortland, kôrt'land, a county in the S. central part of New York, has an area of about 475 square miles. It is drained by the Otselic and Tioughnioga Rivers. The surface is undulating or moderately hilly; the soil is fertile. Butter, cheese, oats, hay, Indian corn, potatoes, and maple sugar are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York Railroad, and by a branch of the Midland Railroad. It has quarries of good limestone and sandstone. Capital, Cortland. Pop. in 1870, 25,173; in 1880, 25,825; in 1890, 28,657.

Cortland, Alabama, California, Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Virginia, and Wisconsin. See COURTLAND.

Cortland, or **Courtland,** kôrt'land, a post-village of Jackson co., Ind., 4 miles by rail W. of Seymour. It has a church, a saw-mill, a flour-mill, a high school, and 2 general stores. Pop. about 200.

Cortland, a post-village of Gage co., Neb., 17 miles by rail N. of Beatrice. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, a creamery, lumber-mills, a high school, and manufactures of harvesting-machines. Pop. in 1890, 500.

Cortland, a post-village, capital of Cortland co., N.Y., is pleasantly situated on the Tioughnioga River, and on the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York Railroad, and the Elmira, Cortland & Northern Railroad, 37 miles S. of Syracuse, and 43 miles N.N.W. of Binghamton. It contains 9 churches, 3 national banks, a savings-bank, an academy, a state normal and training school, 3 newspaper offices, stove-works, wire-drawing and wire-weaving works, furniture- and cabinet-works, a scale-factory, railroad repair-shops, a box-, loop-, and harness-factory, an omnibus-factory, a corset-factory, a desk-factory, a forging-factory, and wagon- and buggy-works. Pop. in 1880, 4050; in 1890, 8590.

Cortland, formerly **Ba'consburg,** a post-village of Trumbull co., O., in Bazetta township, on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 48 miles E.N.E. of Akron, and 8 miles N.E. of Warren. It contains 4 churches, the Cortland Academic Institute, a newspaper office, and a cheese-factory. Pop. in 1890, 697; of the township, 1298.

Cortland Centre, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Mich., about 18 miles N.E. of Grand Rapids. It has a hotel.

Cortland on Hudson, a post-office of Westchester co., N.Y., on the Hudson River.

Cort'landt, a township of Westchester co., N.Y., bounded W. by the river Hudson. Pop. (including Peekskill and other villages) 11,970.

Cortland Village, New York. See CORTLAND.

Cort'landville, a township of Cortland co., N.Y. Pop. 6140. It includes Cortland and McGrawville.

Cortona, kôr-to'nâ (anc. *Cor'ytum,* or *Cor'ythus,* afterwards *Coro'na*), a town of Italy, in Tuscany, in ancient times one of the 12 principal cities of Etruria, province and 73 miles by rail S.E. of Florence, on a hill facing the Lake of Perugia. Pop., exclusive of suburbs, 3973. Around the city, and in its numerous museums, are a great variety of Etruscan and Roman antiquities. It has a cathedral of the tenth century, which, like many of its other churches, contains fine works of art; also a castle built by the Medici, a famous academy of sciences, founded in 1726, a theatre, and trade in wine and olives. Its cyclopean walls, supposed to have been erected 3000 years ago, remain perfect in two-thirds of their extent. Cortona is a bishop's see.

Cortoriacum, the ancient name of COUTRAI.

Corts'ville, a hamlet of Clark co., O., ½ mile from Selma Station. It has a church.

Coruche, ko-roo'shà, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 50 miles E.N.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 3352.

Corun'na (Sp. *Coruña,* ko-roon'yà; Fr. *Corogne,* or *La Corogne,* là ko'roñ'; L. *Coro'nium?*), a fortified city of Spain, capital of a province of its own name, on a bay of the Atlantic, 320 miles N.W. of Madrid. Lat. 43° 22' 5" N.; lon. 8° 22' 7" W. It stands on the E. side of a small peninsula, and consists of an upper and a lower town, the former having the citadel, and the latter containing the theatre, custom-house, reading-room, palace of the captain-general, court-house, arsenal, and barracks. Its harbor is safe, and defended on the E. by Fort San Diego and W. by Fort San Antonio. North of it is the tower of Hercules, a light-house on a Roman foundation. A great part of its population is employed in the herring- and pilchard-fishery. It has 2 glass-factories, 2 cotton-factories, and manufactures of linen goods, hats, cordage, canvas, and cigars. Some ship-building is carried on, and it has a school of navigation. Railways extend hence into the interior. Pop. 29,823.

Corunna (Sp. *Coruña*), the northwesternmost province of Spain, in Galicia, bounded W. and N. by the sea. Area, 3065 square miles. It is generally mountainous. Chief towns, Corunna (the capital), Ferrol, Santiago, and Betanzos. Pop. in 1884, 616,043.

Corun'na, a post-village of De Kalb co., Ind., in Richland township, on the Air-Line division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 38 miles E.S.E. of Goshen. It has 2 churches, 2 carriage-shops, and several stores. Pop. about 600.

Corunna, a post-village, capital of Shiawassee co., Mich., on the Shiawassee River, and on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, 75 miles N.W. of Detroit, 3 miles E. of Owosso, and 31 miles E.N.E. of Lansing. It has a court-house, a union school, a national bank, 2 iron-foundries, 7 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a woollen-mill, and manufactures of flour, lumber, sash, blinds, and brick and tile in large quantities. Coal is found near this place. Pop. in 1890, 1382.

Corun'na, a post-village in Lambton co., Ontario, on the river St. Clair, 7 miles S. of Sarnia. Pop. 200.

Corura, an island in the Pelew group. See CORORORA.

Corval'lis, a post-hamlet of Missoula co., Montana, on the Bitter Root River, near a range of high mountains, about 40 miles S. of Missoula. It has a church.

Corvallis, a post-village and railroad terminus, capital of Benton co., Oregon, on the left (W.) bank of the Willamette River, 97 miles by rail S. by W. of Portland. It contains the State Agricultural College, founded in 1868, the Corvallis College (Methodist Episcopal South), public schools, 2 banks, a cracker-factory, a canning-factory, sash- and door-factories, a foundry, 2 saw-mills, 2 flour-mills, 3 newspaper offices, and 8 churches. Pop. in 1890, 1527.

Corvo, kor'vo, the northernmost and smallest of the Azores Islands, about 6 miles long and 3 miles broad. Lat. 39° 41' N. It is fertile, and the climate is delicious. Pop. 1000; of its chief town, Corvo, 883.

Cor'wen, a town of Wales, cos. of Merioneth and Denbigh, on the Dee, at a railway junction, 11 miles E.N.E. of Bala. Pop. of parish, 2646.

Cor'win, a station in Tippecanoe co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 15 miles N. of Crawfordsville.

Corwin, a township of Ida co., Iowa. Pop. 232. It contains Ida Grove, the county seat.

Corwin (Waynesville Post-Office), a village of Warren co., O., in Wayne township, on the Little Miami River, and on the Little Miami Railroad, 51 miles N.E. of Cincinnati, and ½ mile from Waynesville. Pop. 135.

Cor'wine', a township of Logan co., Ill. Pop. 1069. It contains Middletown.

Cor'with, a station in Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, 8 miles S. of Chicago.

Corwith, a post-village of Hancock co., Iowa, 25 miles by rail S.W. of Forest City. It has a church, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 334.

Co'ry, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Ind., on the Cincinnati & Terre Haute Railroad, 15 miles S.E. of Terre Haute.

Corycian (ko-rish'e-an) **Cave,** Greece, in Bœotia, is a fine stalactitic cavern on the S. slope of Mount Parnassus, 10 miles E.N.E. of Salona.

Corydon, kôr'i-don, a post-village, capital of Harrison co., Ind., on Indian Creek, 20 miles W.S.W. of New Albany, was formerly the capital of the state. It has 4 churches, several mills, 2 quarries of valuable stone, a furniture factory, and 3 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 880.

Corydon, a post-village, capital of Wayne co., Iowa, in Corydon township, about 65 miles S. by E. from Des Moines, and 45 miles S.W. of Albia. It has 3 banks, 5 churches, 3 newspaper offices, a graded school, a cigar-factory, and 2 carriage-factories. Pop. in 1890, 962.

Corydon, a post-village of Henderson co., Ky., 10 miles S.W. of Henderson. It has 7 churches. Pop. 777.

Corydon, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, 21 miles by rail N.E. of Warren. It has a church, an academy, and manufactures of lumber. Pop. about 300; of the township, 527.

Co'ryell', a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is intersected by Leon River and Cowhouse Creek. The surface is diversified with prairies and forests; the soil is partly fertile, and adapted to pasturage. Cattle and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Gatesville. Pop. in 1870, 4124; in 1880, 10,924; in 1890, 16,873.

Coryell, a post-hamlet of Coryell co., Tex., 30 miles W. of Waco. It has a church and 2 stores.

Corytum, or **Corythus.** See CORTONA.

Co'ryville, a post-hamlet of McKean co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, about 30 miles by rail N. by W. of Emporium. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Corzola, an island in the Adriatic. See CURZOLA.

Cos, Kos, kŏs, or **Stanchio,** stăn'ke-o, an island of Asiatic Turkey, in the Mediterranean, 21 miles long and 5 miles in breadth. A lofty mountain-range rises on the S. coast; the rest of the island is a beautiful and fertile plain, with a delightful climate. Produce, corn, cotton, silk, raisins, melons, sesame, wines, fruit, and formerly flocks of sheep. Cos, the only town in the island, is beautifully situated, and its port is much frequented by merchant-vessels. In ancient times the island was celebrated for a temple to Æsculapius. Cos was the birthplace of Hippocrates, Apelles the painter, and Ariston the philosopher. Pop. 10,400.——Adj. and inhab. COAN, ko'an. See GULF OF COS.

Cosala, ko-sä'lä, a town of Mexico, state of Cinaloa, 80 miles N.E. of Mazatlan. Pop. 6000.

Cos'by, a post-hamlet of Cocke co., Tenn., 12 miles (direct) S. by W. of Newport. It has 2 churches. P. 100.

Coscile, ko-shee'lä, or **Sibari,** see'bä-re (anc. *Sybaris*), a river of Italy, province of Cosenza, after an E. course of about 20 miles joins the Crati, 4 miles from the Gulf of Taranto, and near the site of the ancient *Sybaris*.

Cos Cob, a station in Fairfield co., Conn., 30 miles from New York, on the New York & New Haven Railroad, at the village of BAYPORT.

Cosel, Silesia. See KOSEL.

Cosenza, ko-sĕn'zä (anc. *Consentia*), a city of Italy, capital of the province of Cosenza, at the confluence of the rivers Crati and Busento, 12 miles E. of the Mediterranean, and 29 miles S.W. of Rossano. Pop. 15,962. It is enclosed by walls, and has an old castle, a fine court-house, a cathedral, a seminary, college, theatre, large foundling asylum, academies of science and literature, manufactures of earthenware and cutlery, and an active trade in silk, rice, wine, manna, flax, &c. It is an archbishop's see, and has many fine palaces. Cosentia was anciently the capital of the *Bruttii*. It submitted to the Romans, and was taken by Hannibal, from whom the Romans recaptured it. It was sacked by the Saracens, who were expelled in turn by the Northmen, who, having founded the kingdom of the Two Sicilies in 1130, made Cosenza the capital of Calabria Citra.

Cosenza, formerly **Calabria Citra,** kä-lä'brę-ä chee'trä, a province of Southern Italy, having the sea on the E. and W. Area, 2341 square miles. Capital, Cosenza. Pop. 440,468.

Cösfeld, a town of Prussia. See KÖSFELD.

Coshocton, ko-shŏk'tŏn, a county in the N.E. central part of Ohio, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is drained by the Muskingum River and its branches the Mohican and Tuscarawas Rivers, which unite near the middle of the county, also by Killbuck and Wills Creeks. The surface is mostly undulating and partly hilly; the soil is fertile. About one-third of the surface is covered with forests. Indian corn, wheat, oats, wool, butter, and hay are the staple products. This county has beds of bituminous coal, iron ore, and limestone. It is intersected by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad. Capital, Coshocton. Pop. in 1870, 23,600; in 1880, 26,642; in 1890, 26,703.

Coshocton, a post-village, capital of Coshocton co., O., on the Muskingum River, at the confluence of its branches the Walhonding and Tuscarawas, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, the Cleveland & Canton Railroad, and on the Ohio Canal, 69 miles E.N.E of Columbus, and about 26 miles N. of Zanesville. Two bridges cross the rivers and connect Coshocton with ROSCOE. It has several churches, a paper-mill, a union school, a flour-mill, 2 banks, a foundry, and a manufactory of axles and steel springs. Four weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1890, 3672.

Cosi, Kosi, ko'see, **Kusi, Koose,** koo'see, or **Koosa,** koo'sä (Hind. *Kausiki*), a river of India, a tributary of the Ganges, which it joins in Bengal, about 30 miles S.W. of Purneah, after a southward course estimated at 300 miles. It is very liable to inundation, and at all seasons it is navigable by boats as high as some rapids at its exit from the hills of Nepaul. Its course shifts in a remarkable manner, and its navigation is always difficult.

Cosiguina, a volcano in Nicaragua. See CONSEGUINA.

Cosihuirinchi, ko-se-we-re-ä'chee, a town of Mexico, state of Chihuahua. Lat. 28° 12' N. Pop. about 3000.

Cosilinum, a supposed ancient name of COGLIANO.

Cöslin, Coeslin, or **Köslin,** kös-leen', a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, on a railway, 7 miles from the Baltic. Lat. 54° 12' 7" N.; lon. 16° 10' E. Pop. 14,814. It was burnt in 1718, and rebuilt by Frederick William I., whose statue adorns the market-place. It has a provincial society of arts, a normal school, a gymnasium, dye-works, and manufactures of soap, tobacco, ribbons, woollen stuffs, hosiery, and leather. On the Ellenberg, a hill near it, is a monument to the Pomeranians who fell in the war of 1813.

Cosmoledo (kos-mo-lä'do) **Islands,** a group in the Indian Ocean, at the N.E. entrance to the Mozambique Channel, about lat. 9° 40' S., lon. 47° 42' E. This group consists of a ring of coral about 30 miles in circumference, enclosing a magnificent lagoon, into which there is no apparent entrance.

Cos'mos, a post-township of Meeker co., Minn. P. 84.

Cosne, kone (anc. *Conda'te*), a town of France, in Nièvre, on the Loire, 33 miles by rail N.N.W. of Nevers. Pop. 5711, who forge anchors and heavy iron-work and manufacture hardware and cutlery, in all of which the town has an active trade.

Cosniczowice, Prussia. See KIEPERSTADTL.

Cos'poor', or **Khaspur,** kăs'poor', a town of Cachar, in India, on an affluent of the Brahmapootra, 60 miles E. of Sylhet.

Cossacks, Country of the Don (Russ. *Zemlia Boiska Don Skago,* zĕm'le-ä bois'kä don skä'go), a vast plain, forming a government of Southern Russia, traversed by the river Don, and bounded N. by the government of Saratov, S. by the Caucasus and Chernomorsk, E. by Astrakhan, and W. by Voronezh and Yekaterinoslav. Capital, Cherkask. Area, 61,911 square miles. Pop. 1,036,264. The territory is fertile, but ill cultivated. Chief industries, agriculture, fishing, and cattle-rearing. Though the people possess several characteristics by which they are easily distinguished, they do not appear to have sprung from one original stock. They bear a close resemblance to the Russians, but are of a more slender make, and their features are decidedly more handsome and expressive. They have a quick, keen eye, and an ear which is ever on the alert, and are active, spirited, and brave. Education has made some progress among them, and their old capital, Staroi-Cherkask, contains a gymnasium. Their language is a mixture of Russian, Polish, and Turkish; their religion that of the Greek Church, to which they are strongly attached. The martial tendencies of the Cossacks are very decided, and have from time immemorial formed their distinguishing feature. The whole structure of society among them is military. Originally their government formed a kind of democracy, at the head of which was a chief, or hetman, of their own choice, while under him was a long series of officers with jurisdictions of greater or less extent, partly civil and partly military, all so arranged as to be able on any emergency to furnish the largest military army on the shortest notice. The democratical part of the constitution has largely disappeared under Russian domination. The title of chief hetman is now vested in the heir-apparent to the throne, and all the subordinate hetmans and other officers are appointed by the crown. Care, however, has been taken not to interfere with any arrangements which fostered the military spirit of the Cossacks; and hence all the subdivisions of the population into sections, with military heads, and of the villages into stanitza, still remain. Throughout the empire, wherever particular alacrity, vigilance, and rapidity of movement are required, the qualities by which the Cossack is distinguished mark him out for employment. He is almost always on horseback, and is in his element when scouring the open fields. Besides the Cossacks of the Don, there are Cossacks of the Azof, Black Sea, Caucasus, &c., their military colonies extending along the Russian frontiers to the Pacific.

Cossato, kos-sä'to, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 42 miles N.E. of Turin. Pop. 2766.

Coss'atot Mines, a post-office of Sevier co., Ark.

Coss'atot (or **Coss'itot**) **River,** Arkansas, rises in Polk co., runs southward through Sevier co., and enters Little River about 6 miles S. of Paraclifta.

Cosseir, a seaport town of Egypt. See KOSSEIR.

Cosse-le-Vivien, koss-lęh-vee've-ăn', a town of France, in Mayenne, 11 miles S.W. of Laval, on the Ondon. It has oil-mills, flour-mills, and tanneries. Pop. 3372.

Cossila, kos-see'lä, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Novara, on the Orops. Pop. 2485.

Cos'simbazar' (native, *Kasimbazar*), a former city of India, 1 mile S. of Moorshedabad. In 1813 the river Bhagirathi (which up to that time flowed by the place) took a new channel, 3 miles distant, and the town is now deserted. It figures prominently in the history of the English power in Bengal, and was once famous for its cotton-weaving and its large trade.

Cos'simcot'ta, a town of India, presidency of Madras, 28 miles W.S.W. of Vizagapatam.

Cos'sipoor', a town of British India, in Bengal, 64 miles N. of Bareilly. It is a place of Hindoo pilgrimage.

with numerous temples, and an active trade with Northwestern Hindostan. Pop. 15,000.

Cossium, an ancient name of BAZAS.

Cossonay, or **Cossonex**, kos'so'nà', a town of Switzerland, in Vaud, 9 miles N.W. of Lausanne. Pop. 946.

Cos'synh (or **Khasin**) and **Jyn'tenh** (**Jnyantiyn**) **Hills**, a district of British India, in Assam, in the hill country, having Assam proper on the N., and Sylhet, &c., on the S.; named from its two principal tribes of hill-men. It is a jungle region. Area, 6157 square miles. Pop. in 1872, 141,838.

Cossyra, an island. See PANTELLARIA.

Costa, kos'tà, a village of Italy, province and 4 miles W.S.W. of Rovigo, on the Adigetto. Pop. 2470.

Costambone, Asia Minor. See KASTAMOONEE.

Costa Rica, kos'tà ree'kà (i.e., "rich coast"), the most southern republic of Central America, bounded N. by Nicaragua, from which it is partly separated by the river San Juan, N.E. by the Caribbean Sea, S. by Panama, a state of Colombia, from which it is partly separated by the river Esculo and partly by the Cordillera de Cabecares, and S. and W. by the Pacific; between lat. 8° and 11° 30' N., lon. 82° and 86° W. Area, 21,495 square miles. The country is intersected diagonally by the primary range of the Isthmus, which throws off numerous spurs on either side, giving a continued alternation of abrupt heights and sudden depressions. The principal range contains several lofty eminences and volcanoes, both active and extinct or dormant, including those of Orosi, Votos, and Cartago, from the summit of the last of which both the Pacific and the Atlantic can be distinctly seen. The N.W. districts are more rugged and mountainous than the S.W., but along the coast of the Pacific, especially around the Bay of Nicoya, the country has a beautiful and picturesque appearance, being diversified by valleys and intersected by numerous streams. Costa Rica contains some rich gold-mines, which are still worked. Silver and copper, with zinc, nickel, iron, lead, and coal, are also found here. In all parts of the republic, with the exception of the sea-coasts, the climate is mild and temperate, never subject to excessive heats or colds, and rarely experiencing any other vicissitudes than those from the dry to the rainy season. It is therefore extremely well adapted to agricultural purposes, and capable of bringing to maturity many European plants, as well as most of those peculiar to the tropics. The soil is remarkably fertile, especially on the table-lands and in the valleys between the mountains. Among its agricultural productions are coffee, cacao, Indian corn, tobacco, sugar, and a little wheat. The birds include vultures, pelicans, parrots, pigeons, ducks, quails, and teal.

The woods of Costa Rica are valuable, comprising mahogany, ebony, india-rubber, Brazil-wood, oak, cedar, and various other kinds of timber; and on the sea-coast of Nicoya some pearls and large quantities of mother-of-pearl shells are found. Coffee, however, forms the most important product of the state. Tobacco is a government monopoly, though some of it finds its way to market. The other exports are gold, bananas, hides, skins, cocoa, dye-woods, sugar, &c. The imports consist chiefly of manufactured goods. The two ports of entry are Puntas Arenas, in the Gulf of Nicoya, and Limon, on the Caribbean Sea.

The government of Costa Rica was established in 1823, and is accounted the best and most liberal in Central America. It has a representative legislature, and the executive is intrusted to a supreme chief. The religion is Roman Catholic. The inhabitants are industrious and orderly. They were formerly subjected to great poverty, and it is only of late years, and since the cultivation of coffee on an extensive scale began, that they have attained to anything like prosperity. The total length of railroads in Costa Rica is 161¼ miles. There is a university at San José. Costa Rica is divided into 5 provinces and 2 districts. Capital, San José. Pop. (official estimate, 1890) 238,782.

Costel'lo, a post-village of Potter co., Pa., 12 miles by rail S. by E. of Keating. It has 2 churches and a tannery. Pop. about 400.

Cos'ten, a station of Somerset co., Md., on the Worcester & Somerset Railroad, 4 or 5 miles N.W. of Newtown.

Costenbader's Mills, Westmoreland co., Va. See POTOMAC MILLS.

Costiansk, a town of Russia. See KOSTIANSK.

Cos'tigan, a station in Penobscot co., Me., on the E. bank of the Penobscot, and on the European & North American Railroad, 18 miles N.N.E. of Bangor.

Costigliole d'Asti, kos-teel-yo'là dàs'tee, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Alessandria, 8 miles S. of Asti. Pop. 5647.

Costigliole di Saluzzo, kos-teel-yo'là dee sà-loot'so, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Coni, 6 miles S. of Saluzzo. Pop. 2869.

Costilla, kos-tee'yà, a county in the S. part of Colorado, has an area of about 1500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Rio Grande del Norte, and is partly drained by the Culebra and Costilla Rivers. It comprises a large portion of the fertile San Luis Park. The N. part is occupied by a high range called Sierra Blanca. The mountains produce forests of fir, pine, and other trees. The valley of the Rio Grande has a fertile soil, which when irrigated will produce good crops of wheat and other grain. A large part of this county is a grassy open plain or table-land, which is about 7000 feet above the sea and is adapted to pastoral pursuits. Wool and wheat are among the staple products. Capital, San Luis. The highest mountain in this county is Blanca Peak, 14,464 feet high. Pop. in 1770, 1779; in 1880, 2879; in 1890, 3491.

Costilla, a post-office of Taos co., New Mexico.

Costilla, or **Rio Costilla**, ree'o kos-tee'yà, a small river which rises in the N. part of New Mexico, runs N.W. into Colorado, and enters the Rio Grande near lat. 37° N.

Costilla Peak, New Mexico, a granitic mountain of the Sangre de Cristo Range, has an altitude of 12,634 feet above the sea-level.

Cosum'ne, a post-hamlet of Sacramento co., Cal., in Cosumne township, about 22 miles S.E. of Sacramento. It has a store. The township is drained by the Cosumne River. Pop. of the township, 694.

Cosumne River, California, rises in El Dorado co., near the Sierra Nevada, runs southwestward through Sacramento co., and enters the Mokelumne River about 25 miles S. of the city of Sacramento. Gold is found near it.

Co'sum'nes, township, El Dorado co., Cal. Pop. 542.

Coswig, kos'tsic, or **Koswigk**, kos'tsik, a town of Germany, duchy of Anhalt, on the Elbe, and on a railway, 11 miles E.N.E. of Dessau. Pop. 4013.

Cotabambas, ko-tà-bàm'bàs, a province of Peru, department of Apurimac, between the Apurimac and Pachacaca; intersected from S. to N. by the Oropesa, an affluent of the Apurimac. It is 78 miles long, and 50 miles broad, and is almost entirely covered with mountains, which are clad with snow during the greater part of the year.

Cotaringin, a river of Borneo. See KOTTA-WARINGIN.

Cotate (ko-tàit') **Ranch**, a station in Sonoma co., Cal., on the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad, 5 miles S. of Santa Rosa.

Cotatis, the supposed ancient name of KOOTAIS.

Coteau des Prairies, ko'tō' dà prà'ree', an elevated region or swell in the prairies of Dakota, separating the basin of the Mississippi from that of the Missouri. It commences about the parallel of 46° N. lat. and between the meridians of 98° and 99° W. lon., and extends S.S.E. 200 miles to the head of the Blue Earth River, where it gradually falls to the level of the surrounding country.

Coteau du Lac, ko'tō' dü làk, or **Saint Ignace**, sànt een'yàs', a post-village in Soulanges co., Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, 36¼ miles S.W. of Montreal. Pop. 300.

Coteau Landing, the chief town of the county of Soulanges, Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, 2 miles from Coteau Station. It contains 9 stores and 3 hotels, and is the chief grain-shipping port of the county. Pop. 600.

Coteau Saint Augustin, ko'tō' sànt ō'güs'tàn', a village in Hochelaga co., Quebec, a western suburb of Montreal. It contains several factories, among others a rolling-mill, a glass-factory, and a large tannery. Pop. 5000. See TANNERY WEST.

Côteau Saint Louis, Quebec. See MILE END.

Coteau Saint Pierre, ko'tō' sànt pe-air', a village at the west end of Mount Royal, Hochelaga co., Quebec, 4 miles from Montreal Post-Office. Pop. 2000.

Co'teau Si'ding, a station in Deuel co., Dakota, on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, 206 miles W. of Winona, and near the Coteau Lakes.

Coteau Station, a post-village in Soulanges co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 37 miles S.W. of Montreal. It contains several stores and hotels. Pop. 200.

Côte Blanche, kōt blànsh, a bay in the S. part of Louisiana, washes the S.W. border of St. Mary's parish, communicating with the Gulf of Mexico on the S. and with Vermilion Bay on the W.

Côte des Neiges, kōt dà naizh, a post-village in the rear of Mount Royal, Hochelaga co., Quebec, 3 miles from Montreal Post-Office. Pop. 842.

Côte-d'Or, the French for GOLD COAST.

Côte-d'Or, kōt-dor, a chain of mountains in France which separates the basin of the Saône from those of the

Seine and Loire, and connects the Cévennes with the Vosges. The name has special reference to the small chain which extends from Dijon to the southern limit of the department of Côte-d'Or, and was bestowed on it on account of its valuable vineyards. Its culminating point, Le Tasselot, is 1968 feet in height.

Côte-d'Or, a department in the E. of France, part of the old province of Burgundy, between lat. 46° 55′ and 48° 10′ N., and surrounded by the departments of Aube, Yonne, Saône-et-Loire, Jura, Haute-Saône, and Haute-Marne. Area, 3354 square miles. Surface hilly. The chief rivers are the Seine, Armançon, Serain, and Aube, in the basin of the Seine; the Saône, which is navigable, and the Tille and Ouche, its affluents. The Canal of Burgundy (Canal de Bourgogne) traverses the department from S.E. to N.W. The soil is rich in mines of iron and coal, marble, gypsum, and building and lithographic stones. A great part of it is covered with forests. It is fertile in grain and fruit, but especially in the vine, which renders this one of the most important departments of France. It has manufactures of wine, iron, paper, woollen cloth, spirits, &c. Capital, Dijon. The department is divided into 4 arrondissements,—Beaune, Châtillon-sur-Seine, Dijon, and Semur-en-Auxois. Pop. in 1881, 352,819; in 1891, 376,866.

Côte Gelée, kōt zhā'lā', a post-office of Lafayette parish, La.

Cotentin, ko'tôⁿ'tăⁿ' (anc. *Unelli* or *Veneli?* or *Constanti'nus?*), a district of France, in Normandy. It forms a peninsula in the N. of the department of Manche, extending into the English Channel; its N. extremity is Cape La Hague; the principal town, Coutances.

Cotent'nea, a township of Lenoir co., N.C. Pop. 1470.

Côte Saint Antoine, kōt săⁿt ôⁿg'twăn', a district outside the western limits of Montreal. It contains the residences of a number of Montreal merchants, and Monklands, once the residence of the Governors of Canada, now known as Villa Maria, one of the largest convents in the Dominion. Pop. 600.

Côte Sainte Catherine, kōt săⁿt kăt'reen', a village in Hochelaga co., Quebec, 2 miles from Montreal Post-Office. Pop. 100.

Côte Saint Paul, kōt săⁿ pūl, a village in Hochelaga co., Quebec, on the south side of the Lachine Canal, 4 miles above Montreal. It contains an axe- and edge-tool-factory, file-works, bell-factory, nail-factory, and several mills. Pop. 1500.

Côte sans Besoin, kōt sôⁿ bẹ-zwăⁿ', a township of Callaway co., Mo. Pop. 869.

Côtes-du-Nord, kōt-dü-nor, a maritime department of the W. of France, formed of part of the old province of Bretagne. It is situated between lat. 48° 3′ and 48° 57′ N., bounded N. by the English Channel, in which it comprises several small islands, S. by the department of Morbihan, E. by Ille-et-Vilaine, and W. by Finistère. Area, 2658 square miles. The principal rivers are the Rance, Arguenon, Gouet, Trieux, and Oust, all small. The surface is hilly and undulating. Among its minerals are iron, lead, fine granite, marble, porphyry, and slate. It has many mineral springs. Corn and cider are exported; hemp and flax are extensively raised; many horses and cattle are reared. Linen goods are exported in immense quantities. Capital, Saint-Brieuc. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Dinan, Guingamp, Lannion, Loudéac, and Saint-Brieuc. Pop. 630,957.

Cotesfield, kōts'feeld, a post-office of Howard co., Neb.

Cotswold Hills, in England. See Cotswold.

Cöthen, a town of Germany. See Köthen.

Co'thy, a river of Wales, co. of Carmarthen, after a southward course of 25 miles, joins the Towy about 5 miles above Carmarthen.

Coti, a state of Borneo. See Koti.

Cotignac, ko'teen'yăk', a town of France, in Var, 16 miles W. of Draguignan. Pop. 3600. It has trade in silks, leather, confectionery, and wine.

Cotignola, ko-teen-yo'lă, a town of Italy, in Emilia, 34 miles S.S.E. of Ferrara, near the Sennio. Pop. 6540.

Cotile, ko-til' (Fr. pron. ko-teel'), a post-office of Rapides parish, La.

Cotindiba, ko-teen-dee'bă, or **Cotinguiba,** ko-teen-ghee'bă, a river of Brazil, rises on the N. side of Serra Itabaianna, flows almost due E., and falls into the Atlantic 18 miles N.N.E. of Sergipe del Rey. Length, 90 miles.

Cotopaxi, ko-to-pax'ee (Sp. pron. ko-to-păh'nee), a volcano of South America, in Ecuador, in the E. Cordillera of the Andes, 34 miles S.S.E. of Quito. Lat. 0° 41′ S.; lon. 78° 42′ W. Its shape is conical; height above the sea, 18,880 feet, or 9800 feet above the adjacent valley, being the highest volcano that has been active in America in modern times. The upper 4400 feet of the mountain are covered with snow, except a section around its summit. The scoriæ, lava, and rocky fragments which are the produce of its eruptions cover an area of some 50 or 60 square miles. Its first recorded eruption occurred about the time of Pizarro's invasion of South America. In 1698 an eruption destroyed the city of Tacunga. In 1738 the flames rose 3000 feet above the brink of the crater; and in 1743 the fire burst forth from several new apertures near the summit, followed by profuse torrents of water, which flooded and desolated the whole plain below. In May, 1744, the internal fire opened for itself new passages; and again, in April, 1768, the smoke and ashes were so dense, and caused such darkness, that many of the inhabitants of the province were compelled to go about with lanterns during almost the whole day. In 1803 another eruption occurred, after an apparently complete state of quiescence during 20 years. At the port of Guayaquil, which is 130 miles distant in a straight line, Humboldt heard, day and night, the roaring and explosions of this volcano, like continued discharges of a battery of artillery. Noteworthy eruptions occurred in 1851 and 1855.

Cotrone, ko-tro'nā (anc. *Croto'na*), a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, on the sea-coast, and on a railway, 6 miles N.W. of Cape Nau. Pop. 7711. It is enclosed by walls and defended by a strong citadel. Among its narrow streets and shabby houses are a cathedral and several other churches, a diocesan seminary, military and civil hospitals, and several asylums and convents. It has a small harbor, is a bishop's see, and has a good trade in oranges, olive oil, and liquorice. In ancient times it was famous for the school of Pythagoras, and as the birthplace of Milo, the famous athlete. Crotona was founded about 700 B.C.

Cotronei, ko-tro-nā'ee, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 20 miles W.N.W. of Cotrone. Pop. 1400.

Cots'wold, or **Bolton Corners,** a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, 3 miles from Harriston. Pop. 175.

Cots'wold (or Cotes'wold) Hills, in England, a tract of about 200,000 acres in the centre of the county of Gloucester, extending from Bath northward to Campden, and separating the basins of the Thames and Severn. The district gives name to a noted breed of sheep.

Cotta, kot'tă, a village of Ceylon, 6 miles E. of Colombo, formerly one of the capitals of Ceylon. There is here a Christian institution. Singhalese and Malabar youths receive instruction in the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English languages, mathematics, and theology.

Cot'tage, a post-office of Hardin co., Iowa.

Cottage, a post-hamlet of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., 36 miles S. of Buffalo. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Cottage, a post-hamlet of Huntingdon co., Pa., 5 miles N.N.E. of Petersburg.

Cottage City, a post-town of Dukes co., Mass., on Martha's Vineyard Island, 22¼ miles S.E. of New Bedford. It has 3 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. 1080.

Cottage Farm, a station on the Boston & Albany Railroad, at its intersection with the Grand Junction Railroad, 3 miles from the initial station in Boston, Mass.

Cottage Grove, a post-office of Siskiyou co., Cal.

Cottage Grove, a station of Hartford co., Conn., within the limits of Hartford, on the Connecticut Western Railroad, 4 miles from Hartford.

Cottage Grove, a post-village of Cooke co., Ill., now included in the city of Chicago.

Cottage Grove, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ind., 6 miles by rail S.E. of Liberty.

Cottage Grove, a post-borough of Wayne co., Mich., 7 miles E. of Detroit. It has 2 churches, a public school, and 3 newspaper offices. Pop. 150.

Cottage Grove, a post-village of Washington co., Minn., about 14 miles S.E. of St. Paul. It has 3 churches and public schools. Pop. about 100.

Cottage Grove, a post-village of Lane co., Oregon, about 15 miles by rail S. of Eugene City. It has rich gold-mines, 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and grist-, lumber-, and saw-mills. Pop. about 800.

Cottage Grove, a post-village of Henry co., Tenn., 10 or 12 miles N.W. of Paris. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a steam grist-mill. Pop. about 200.

Cottage Grove, a post-hamlet of Dane co., Wis., 9 miles E. of Madison. It has 2 churches.

Cottage Hill, a post-office of Putnam co., Ill., about 7 miles (direct) S.S.E. of Hennepin.

Cottage Hill, a post-hamlet of Dubuque co., Iowa, about 20 miles W.N.W. of Dubuque.

Cottage Hill, a post-hamlet of Muskingum co., O., about 12 miles N.W. of Zanesville. It has 2 churches.

Cottage Home, a post-office of Williamson co., Ill.
Cottage Home, a post-office of Wilson co., Tenn.
Cottage Mills, a post-office of Chattahoochee co., Ga.
Cot'tageville, a post-village of Jackson co., W. Va., 3 miles from the Ohio River, and 45 miles S.S.W. of Parkersburg. It has a church, a tannery, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and 3 stores. Pop. about 200.
Cottbus, or **Kottbus,** kott'bŏŏs, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the Spree, 43 miles S.S.W. of Frankfort. Pop. 25,559. It is enclosed by walls, and has several suburbs, a royal palace, college, orphan asylum, and various other public institutions; also extensive manufactures of woollen cloths, linen, hosiery, and tobacco, with breweries, distilleries, and export and transit trade. It is at the junction of many railways.
Cot'tenham, a village and parish of England, co. and 6¾ miles N. of Cambridge. Pop. 2496.
Cot'ter, a station in Madison co., Ill., on the Edwardsville Railroad, about 3 miles W. of Edwardsville.
Cot'tian Alps (anc. *Al'pes Cot'tiæ*), a division of the Alps, extending from Monte Viso N.W. to Mont Cenis.
Cottica, kot-tee'kä, a river of Dutch Guinna, rises in the N.E. part, flows W., and falls into the Commewyne.
Cottle, kot't'l, a county in the N. part of Texas. Area, 1080 square miles. Pop. in 1890, 240.
Cottle, a post-village of Cottle co., Tex., about 40 miles W. of Quanah. It has a church, an academy, and general stores. Pop. about 100.
Cottleville, kot't'l-vĭl, a post-village of St. Charles co., Mo., in Dardenne township, 3½ miles S. of St. Peter's Station. It has 2 or 3 churches and about 30 families.
Cot'ton, a township of Switzerland co., Ind. Pop. 1700. It contains East Enterprise.
Cotton Centre, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ark., 11 miles N.E. of Pine Bluff.
Cotton Creek, a post-office of Saguache co., Col.
Cot'tondale, a post-village of Tuscaloosa co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 7 miles E. of Tuscaloosa. It has a church and a cotton-factory. Coal abounds here. Pop. about 400.
Cottondale, a post-office of Wise co., Tex., 30 miles from Fort Worth.
Cotton Gin, a post-village of Freestone co., Tex., 7 miles E.N.E. of Mexia. It has 3 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office.
Cotton Grove, a post-office of Henry co., Iowa.
Cotton Grove, a township of Davidson co., N.C. Pop. 868. It contains the small village of Cotton Grove, 6 miles S.W. of Lexington.
Cotton Grove, a village of Madison co., Tenn., 9 miles E. of Jackson. Pop. 100.
Cotton Hill, a post-office of Barbour co., Ala.
Cotton Hill, a village of Clay co., Ga., 16 miles W. of Cuthbert. It has a church and an academy. Pop. 143.
Cotton Hill, a post-township of Sangamon co., Ill., about 10 miles S. by E. of Springfield. It is intersected by the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. Pop. 754.
Cotton Hill, a post-office of Fayette co., W. Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 43 miles E.S.E. of Charleston.
Cotton Mill, a station in York co., Pa., on the Hanover & York Railroad, 1½ miles S.W. of York.
Cotton Plant, a post-village of Woodruff co., Ark., 11 miles by rail S. of Cotter. It has 6 churches, a saw-mill, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 429.
Cotton Plant, a post-office of Marion co., Fla., 8 miles W. of Ocala.
Cotton Plant, a post-hamlet of Caldwell parish, La., 9 miles W. by N. of Columbia.
Cotton Plant, a post-hamlet of Tippah co., Miss., about 10 miles by rail S. of Ripley. It has a church.
Cotton Plant, a post-hamlet of Dunklin co., Mo., 55 miles S. of Dexter City. It has a church and a grist-mill.
Cotton Port, a post-hamlet of Avoyelles parish, La., 12 miles S. of Marksville. It has a church. Pop. 500.
Cotton Port, a post-hamlet of Meigs co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River, about 50 miles above Chattanooga.
Cotton's, a post-hamlet of Madison co., N.Y., about 7 miles by rail S. of Canastota.
Cotton Town, a hamlet of Sumner co., Tenn., 12 miles N.W. of Gallatin. It has 2 churches.
Cot'tontown, a hamlet of Wetzel co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, ¾ of a mile from Burton. It has a church and a woollen-factory.
Cotton Valley, a post-hamlet of Macon co., Ala., 12 miles S. by E. of Tuskegee.
Cotton Valley, N.H. See EAST WOLFBOROUGH.
Cot'tonville, a post-office of Marshall co., Ala.
Cottonville, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Iowa, about 22 miles S. of Dubuque.
Cot'tonwood, a county in the S.W. part of Minnesota, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by the Des Moines River, and is partly drained by the Watonwan and affluents of the Cottonwood River, which touches the northern border of the county. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is fertile. A large portion of it is prairie. Wheat, oats, Indian corn, and grass are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad. Capital, Windom. Pop. in 1870, 534; in 1875, 2870; in 1880, 5533; in 1890, 7412.
Cottonwood, a post-office of Henry co., Ala.
Cottonwood, a post-village of Shasta co., Cal., on the Oregon division of the Central Pacific Railroad, 17 miles N. of Red Bluff.
Cottonwood, township, Siskiyou co., Cal. Pop. 421.
Cottonwood, township, Tehama co., Cal. Pop. 240.
Cottonwood, a township of Yolo co., Cal. Pop. 1319.
Cottonwood, a station in Gilpin co., Col., on the Colorado Central Railroad, 5 miles S.E. of Black Hawk.
Cottonwood, a post-village of Idaho co., Idaho, 11 miles N.W. of Mt. Idaho. Pop. 100.
Cottonwood, a township of Cumberland co., Ill. It contains the post-village of Johnstown.
Cottonwood, a post-hamlet of Gallatin co., Ill., about 15 miles N. of Shawneetown.
Cottonwood, a township of Chase co., Kansas. Pop. 506. It contains the village of Cedar Point, Cedar Grove and Hunts Stations, and the hamlet of Silver Creek.
Cottonwood, a township of Brown co., Minn., is bounded on the N.E. by the Minnesota River, and is about 24 miles W.N.W. of Mankato. Pop. 697.
Cottonwood, a post-village of Lyon co., Minn., 12 miles by rail N.E. of Marshall. It has a church, a common school, a lumber-mill, general stores, &c. Pop. 200.
Cottonwood, a post-village of Callahan co., Tex., 17 miles S.E. of Baird. It has 3 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. 250.
Cottonwood Creek, California, rises in the Coast Range, runs nearly eastward, and enters the Sacramento River in the south part of Shasta co.
Cottonwood Creek, Kansas, rises in Marion co., runs eastward through Chase co., and enters the Neosho River in Lyon co., about 8 miles S.E. of Emporia. Length, about 100 miles.
Cottonwood Creek, Nebraska, runs southeastward through Saunders co., and enters Salino or Salt Creek about 2 miles N. of Ashland. It is nearly 70 miles long.
Cottonwood Creek, Wyoming, rises in Albany co., near Laramie Peak, runs eastward, and enters the North Fork of the Platte River in Laramie co.
Cottonwood Falls, a post-village, capital of Chase co., Kansas, on Cottonwood Creek, 1 mile S. of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, and 20 miles W. by S. from Emporia. It has a fine stone court-house, 2 banks, 3 churches, a high school, and manufactures of flour and lumber. Two weekly papers are published here. Pop. 770.
Cottonwood Grove, a post-hamlet of Reno co., Kansas, 35 miles from Hutchinson. It has a church.
Cottonwood Point, a post-hamlet of Pemiscot co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, about 20 miles below Gayoso. It has 2 churches and manufactures of lumber.
Cottonwood or Big Cottonwood River, Minnesota, drains part of Lyon co., runs eastward, intersects Redwood and Brown cos., and enters the Minnesota River about 4 miles below New Ulm. It is nearly 140 miles long.
Cottonwood Springs, a post-village of Lincoln co., Neb., on the Platte River, about 17 miles S.E. of North Platte Station.
Cot'trellville, a township of St. Clair co., Mich., bounded E. by the river St. Clair. Pop. 1054.
Cotui, or **Cotuy,** ko-twee', a town of the island of Hayti, in the Northeastern department, near the river Yuma, 44 miles N.N.E. of Santo Domingo. Pop. 2000. In its vicinity are copper- and iron-mines.
Cotuit, ko-tū'it, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., on the Atlantic Ocean, about 70 miles S.S.E. of Boston. It has 2 churches and common and high schools.
Cotuit Port, a hamlet of Barnstable co., Mass., 2 miles S.E. of Cotuit, on a bay called Cotuit Harbor.
Cotul'la, a post-village, capital of La Salle co., Tex., 86 miles by rail S. of San Antonio. It has a bank and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 672.
Cotyæum, the ancient name of KUTAIEH.
Coubcabia, a town of Africa. See COOBCABIA.

Couch, a station of the Chicago, Millington & Western Railroad, 9 miles from Chicago, Ill.

Couches, koosh, a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 14 miles E.S.E. of Autun. Pop. 1597.

Couch'ville, a post-hamlet of Davidson co., Tenn., on Stone River, 12 miles E. of Nashville.

Couckelacre, kŏw-kĕh-lā'rĕh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 11 miles S.W. of Bruges, on the Westebeke. Pop. 4348.

Coucy-le-Château, koo'sce'-lĕh-shâ'tō', a town of France, in Aisne, 10 miles N. of Soissons. Pop. 846.

Coudeac, a river of New Brunswick. See PETITCODIAC.

Coudekerque, kood'kĕnk', a village of France, in Nord, 3 miles S.E. of Dunkerque. Pop. 515.

Coudersport, kŏw'dĕrz-pōrt, a post-borough, capital of Potter co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, near its source, about 62 miles N.N.W. of Lock Haven. It has 3 churches, a bank, a graded school, 2 newspaper offices, a foundry, 2 steam saw-mills, 2 carriage-shops, and a tannery. P. 1530.

Coudes-Montpeyroux, kood-môn"-pâ'roo', a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme. Pop. 1408.

Coudoonia, koo-doo'ne-â (?), a river of Western Africa, in Soodan, falling into the Niger 5 miles N.W. of Egga.

Coudres, Canada. See ISLE AUX COUDRES.

Coueron, koo-â'rôn", a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, on the Loire, 14 miles S.E. of Savenay. Pop. 1063.

Couesmes, kwaim or kwĕm, a village of France, 11 miles N.N.W. of Mayenne. Pop. of commune, 1417.

Couesnon, koo-â'nôn" or kwâ'nôn", a river of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, enters Cancale Bay nearly opposite Mont Saint-Michel, after a generally N. course of 55 miles, for the last 20 miles of which it is navigable.

Couffé, koo'fâ', a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 6 miles W.N.W. of Ancenis. Pop. 229.

Couhé, koo'â', a town of France, department of Vienne, 11 miles N.N.W. of Civray, on the Dive. Pop. 1893.

Coulan, a town of India. See QUILON.

Coulee City, a post-village of Douglas co., Washington, 124 miles by rail W. of Spokane. It has a church, a newspaper office, and a high-school. Pop. about 300.

Coullon, kool'lôn", a village of France, department of Loiret, 33 miles S.E. of Orleans. Pop. 848.

Coul'man, an island in the Atlantic Ocean. Lat. 73° 36' S.; lon. 170° 0' 2" E.

Coulommiers, koo'lom'me-â', a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, on the Grand-Morin, an affluent of the Marne, 13 miles S.E. of Meaux. Pop. 4239. Its chief edifices are a large parish church and the ruins of an old castle. It has an active trade with Paris in corn and flour, Brie cheeses, fruit, and cattle.

Coulonges-sur-Lautize, koo'lônzh'-sür-lō'tez', a town of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, 12 miles N.N.W. of Niort. Pop. 1338.

Coulson, kōl'sŏn, a station in Mercer co., Pa., on the New Castle & Franklin Railroad, 11 miles N.E. of Mercer.

Coulson, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 15 miles from Orillia. Pop. 100.

Coulter, kōl'tĕr, a post-hamlet of Grand co., Col., 10 miles S.E. of Hot Sulphur Springs.

Coultersville, kōl'tĕrz-vĭl, a post-village of Randolph co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, 33 miles S.E. of Belleville, and 47 miles S.E. of St. Louis, Mo. It has 4 churches, an academy, a machine-shop, a steam-mill, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 598.

Coultersville, a village of Allegheny co., Pa., in South Versailles township, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and on the Youghiogheny River, 22 miles S.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has 3 churches and a public school. Pop. about 400. The name of its post-office is Duncan. Its inhabitants are mostly coal-miners.

Coultersville, Butler co., Pa. See SUNBURY.

Coulterville, kōl'tĕr-vĭl, a post-village of Mariposa co., Cal., 20 miles N.W. of Mariposa. It has a church, a quartz-mill, and a common school. Pop. in 1890, 525.

Couna, the Latin name of KOVNO.

Council, a hamlet of North Carolina. See BRISTOL.

Council (kŏwn'sĭl) Bluffs, a city of Iowa, the capital of Pottawattamie co., is situated about 3 miles E. of the Missouri River, 4 miles E. by N. from Omaha, 141 miles W.S.W. of Des Moines, and 317 miles W. of Davenport. It is at the junction of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Omaha & St. Louis Railroads. The site is a plain or bottom, bordered on the E. by high bluffs which command a beautiful view of the town and river. It contains a Federal and county court-house, an institution for the deaf and dumb, founded by the state in 1855, several banks, a high school, 19 churches, manufactures of carriages, paper, iron, and agricultural implements and machines, and printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 4 weekly newspapers. Three grand railroad bridges across the Missouri River connect this city with Omaha, Nebraska. Council Bluffs is the largest town of Western Iowa. Pop. in 1890, 21,474.

Council Grove, a post-village, capital of Morris co., Kansas, on the Neosho River, 37 miles by rail S.S.E of Junction City, and 24 miles N.W. of Emporia. It has 2 state banks, 7 churches, a graded school, 3 newspaper offices, 2 flour-mills, 2 broom-factories, a canning-factory, and a cheese-factory. Pop. in 1890, 2211.

Council Hill, a post-hamlet of Jo Daviess co., Ill., in Council Hill township, 1 mile from the Illinois Central Railroad, and 7 or 8 miles N.E. of Galena. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 725.

Council Hill, a post-office of Clayton co., Iowa.

Council Hill Station, a post-hamlet of Jo Daviess co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Galena.

Council House, a post-office of Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory.

Counover, a post-office of Iowa. See CONOVER.

Count Heiden Islands, in the Pacific. See LEGIER.

Country Harbor, a post-village and gold district in Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on Country Harbor River, 30 miles S.W. of Guysborough. Pop. 300.

Count's Cross Roads, a post-office of Carter co., Ky., 10 miles W. of Grayson.

Counts'ville, a post-office of Lexington co., S.C.

Coun'ty Home, a station on the Southwestern Pennsylvania Railroad, 3 miles S. from Greensburg, Pa.

County House, a station in Wayne co., Mich., on the Michigan Central Railroad, 15 miles W. of Detroit.

County House, a station of Steuben co., N.Y., on the Bath & Hammondsport Railroad, 3 miles N.E. of Bath.

County Line, a hamlet of Campbell and Carroll cos., Ga., on the Chattahoochee River, 8 miles N. of Newnan. It has 2 churches.

County Line, Ind. See ROSE HILL.

County Line, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Iowa, on the Southwest division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Fairfield, Iowa. It has a church.

County Line, a station on the line between Ingham and Eaton cos., Mich., on the railroad from Jackson to Grand Rapids, 14 miles S.E. of Charlotte.

County Line, a station of Muskegon and Newaygo cos., Mich., on the Grand Rapids, Newaygo & Lake Shore Railroad, 24 miles N. of Grand Rapids.

County Line, a post-hamlet of Saginaw co., Mich., in Birch Run township, on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 15 miles N. of Flint. It has a church and manufactures of lumber and hoops.

County Line, a post-office of Quitman co., Miss.

County Line, a post-office of Niagara co., N.Y., on the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, 32 miles E. of Lewiston.

County Line, a post-hamlet of Davie co., N.C., about 20 miles N.E. of Statesville. It has an academy and a tobacco-factory.

County Line, a post-office of Northumberland co., Pa., on the line between Dauphin and Northumberland cos.

County Line, a post-office of Moore co., Tenn., 10 miles W. of Tullahoma.

County Line, a station on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 15 miles S. of Milwaukee, Wis.

County Line Creek, North Carolina, runs northeastward in Caswell co. and enters the Dan River at Milton.

County Line Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Charlotte co., Va., 10 miles N.W. of Keysville Station.

Coupang, a town of Malay Archipelago. See COEPANG.

Couparle (koo'parl') City, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Miss., about 24 miles N.E. of Canton. It has a church.

Coupeville, or **Coupville,** koop'vĭl, a post-village, capital of Island co., Washington, is on Whidby Island, and on Puget Sound, about 90 miles N. of Olympia. It has 2 churches, 2 saw-mills, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 513.

Coupiac, koo'pe-âk', a town of France, department of Aveyron, 25 miles S. of Rodez.

Courbevoie, koor'bĕh-vwâ', a town of France, department of Seine, on the Seine, and on the Paris & Versailles Railway, 5½ miles N.W. of Paris. Pop. 11,811.

Courcelles, koor'sĕll', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 4½ miles N.W. of Charleroi. Pop. 3226. COURCELLES or COURCELLES is the name of several villages of France.

Courcemont, koor'seh-môn', a town of France, department of Sarthe, 14 miles N.N.E. of Le Mans. P. 1602.

Courcité, koor'see'tā', a market-town of France, department and 17 miles E. of Mayenne. Pop. 2100.

Courdemanche, koor'dŏh-mônsh', a village of France, in Sarthe, 11 miles S.W. of Saint-Calais. P. 1525.

Courland, or **Kurland**, koor'land (Ger. pron. koon'lânt), a government of Russia, one of the Baltic provinces, bounded W. by the Baltic, N. by the Gulf of Riga, and N.E. by the river Dwina. Area, 10,535 square miles. It is generally level, with many lakes and marshes. Agriculture is the chief pursuit. The upper classes are mainly of German descent; but the peasantry are of many tribes and employ several languages, few being Russians. Among them are the Kures (whence the country has its name) and other Lettish peoples, the Krevinnes, &c., partly Slavic and partly Finnish. Capital, Mittau. Pop. 619,154.

Courmayeur, koor'mâ'yur', or **Cormajor**, kor-mâ-yor', a town of Italy, province of Turin, 19 miles N.N.W. of Aosta, on the Dora Baltea, among the Alps. It is much visited for its mineral springs and its scenery. Pop. 1213.

Cournon, koor'nôn', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 6 miles E.S.E. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 2522.

Courpière, koor'pe-nir', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, on the Dore, 22 miles E. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop., with commune, 3690.

Courrières, koor'ne-nir', a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 18 miles E.S.E. of Béthune. Pop. 3113.

Cours, koor, a village of France, in Rhône, 20 miles W.N.W. of Villefranche, on the Trambouze. Pop. 4909. It is the centre of an extensive manufacture of cotton goods, called Beaujolais.

Coursan, koor'sôn', a town of France, department of Aude, on the river Aude, 5 miles N.N.E. of Narbonne. It has a distillery of brandy. Pop. 2285.

Cour'sen's Grove, a post-office of Mitchell co., Kan.

Courseulles, koor'sull', or **Courseulle-sur-Mer**, koor'sull'-sür-mair, a village of France, in Calvados, near the English Channel, 11 miles N.N.W. of Caen. Pop. 1681.

Coursieux, a village of France. See Courzieu.

Coursou, koor'sôn', a village of France, in Yonne, 13 miles S. of Auxerre. Pop. 1419.

Courson, a village of France, in Calvados, 40 miles S.W. of Caen. Pop. 1260.

Courtableau Bayou, koor'tâ'blō' bī'oo, Louisiana, is formed by Bœuf and Crocodile Bayous, which unite in St. Landry parish about 8 miles N. of Opelousas. It runs southeastward nearly 35 miles, and enters the Atchafalaya. During high water it is navigable by steamboats from its mouth to Washington.

Courtais, koor'tā', a creek of Missouri, flows into the Osage Fork of Maramec River, in Crawford co.

Courtais, a township of Crawford co., Mo. Pop. 962.

Courteiari, a town of Switzerland. See Courtelary.

Courtenay, koont'nā', a town of France, department of Loiret, 15 miles E.N.E. of Montargis. Pop. 2022.

Courteney, kōrt'nee, a station in Vanderburg co., Ind., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 7 miles W. of Evansville.

Court'er, a post-hamlet of Miami co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, 6 miles N. of Peru.

Court House, a station in Richmond co., N.Y., on the Staten Island Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Vanderbilt Landing. It is near Richmond, the county seat.

Courthouse, a township of Camden co., N.C. P. 1759.

Courthouse, township, Chesterfield co., S.C. P. 1708.

Courthouse, a township of Spartanburg co., S.C. Pop. 1229.

Courtinny, koor'te-nā', a large village of India, district and 10 miles N.W. of Bellary.

Courtisols, koon'tee'zol', a village of France, in Marne, 7 miles E.N.E. of Châlons. Pop. 1740. Its inhabitants, said to be descended from an ancient Greek colony, are distinguished by their agricultural knowledge, their *patois*, and their many peculiar customs.

Courtland, kōrt'land, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ala., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 19 miles W.N.W. of Decatur, and 169 miles E. of Memphis. It has 2 churches, a cotton-gin, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. in 1890, 579.

Courtland, a post-village of Sacramento co., Cal., on the Sacramento River, 10 miles W. of Elk Grove Railroad Station. It has 2 churches, a basket-factory, &c.

Courtland, a post-village of De Kalb co., Ill., 55 miles by rail W. of Chicago, and 5 miles by rail S. of Sycamore. It has a church, a public school, a creamery, a mill, and a cheese-factory. Pop. in 1890, 313.

Courtland, a post-village of Republic co., Kansas, 10 miles by rail W. by S. of Belleville. It has 2 church organizations, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. 267.

Courtland, a township of Kent co., Mich. Pop. 1287.

Courtland, a post-village of Nicollet co., Minn., 22 miles by rail W. of St. Peter. It has a public school. Pop. about 175.

Courtland, a post-village of Panola co., Miss., on the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, 64 miles S. of Memphis. It has 2 churches. Much cotton is shipped here annually.

Courtland, Nebraska and New York. See Courtland.

Courtland, a post-village, capital of Southampton co., Va., 28 miles by rail W. of Suffolk. It has 3 churches, 2 peanut-factories, and 2 lumber-factories. Pop. 700.

Courtland, a township of Columbia co., Wis. Pop. 1245. It contains part of Cambria and Randolph.

Courtland, or Middleton Centre, a post-village in Norfolk co., Ontario, on the Canada Air-Line Railway, 8 miles W. of Delhi. It contains 4 stores, 2 cheese-factories, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 150.

Courtland Centre, Kent co., Mich. See Courtland.

Courtlandville, kōrt'land-vil, a hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., 3 miles from Hopewell Junction.

Courtlari, or Courtelari, koont'lâ'ree', a town of Switzerland, 24 miles N.W. of Bern. Pop. 1095.

Court'macsher'ry, a village of Ireland, co. of Cork, on the W. shore of Courtmacsherry Bay, 7 miles E. of Clonakilty. Pop. 485.

Courtney, kōrt'nee, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, 26 miles by rail S. of Pittsburg. It has a church, an academy, and manufactures of fire-brick. Pop. about 200.

Courtney, a post-village of Grimes co., Tex., on or near the Brazos River, and on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 62 miles N.W. of Houston. It has 5 churches. Several thousand bales of cotton are annually shipped here. Pop. about 300.

Courtrai, or **Courtray**, koon'trā' (anc. *Cortori'acum*; Flem. *Kortryk*, kont'rike), a fortified town of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Lys, 26 miles S.W. of Ghent, with which, as also with most of the other principal places in Belgium, it communicates by numerous railways. Pop. in 1891, 30,908. It is well built and clean; chief edifices, a Gothic town hall and cathedral, St. Martin's church, a public library, and a famous belfry. It abounds in works of art, and has various public schools. In and around it are carried on extensive manufactures of linen and cotton fabrics, damasks, lace, and yarn; it has also manufactures of woollen goods, hosiery, paper, tobacco, soap, beer, and leather.

Courtrai is of early origin; in Roman times it was called *Cortoriacum*. The Normans took and fortified it in 880; the locality was made a countship in 988. The (first) "Battle of the Spurs" was fought close to the town, July 11, 1302, between the Flemings and French, in which the latter were defeated, with immense loss, including the 8000 gilt spurs of the killed or vanquished French knights, from which circumstance the fight took its name. In 1382 the French took and sacked the town, to revenge this signal defeat. The French took the town again in 1793.

Courville, koor'veel', a town of France, in Eure-et-Loir, on the Eure, 11 miles W. of Chartres. Pop. 1718.

Courzieu, or Coursieux, koor'ze-uh', a village of France, in Rhône, 12 miles W. of Lyons. Pop. 1674.

Couscea, a town of Guinea. See Conseca.

Coushatta Chute, koo-shăt'ta shoot', a post-village, capital of Red River parish, La., on the E. bank of Red River, 65 miles below Shreveport, and about 28 miles N.W. of Natchitoches. It has a newspaper office and 2 churches. Pop. about 1000.

Coussac-Bonneval, koos'sāk'-bonn'vāl', a village of France, in Haute-Vienne, 21 miles S. of Limoges. Pop. 784; of commune, 3412.

Coutances, koo'tônss' (anc. *Constan'tia*), a town of France, in Manche, at the confluence of the Soulle and Bulsard, 7 miles from the English Channel, and 41 miles S. of Cherbourg. Pop. 8008. It stands on a hill-slope, surrounded by an old wall. It has a cathedral, which was built about 1056 and is one of the finest in Normandy, two other handsome churches, a bishop's palace, prefecture, commercial college, public library, and theatre, manufactures of worsted stuffs, druggets, tape, lace, parchments, and hardwares, a brisk trade in corn, flax, hemp, butter, and cattle, and two considerable annual fairs. Coutances is an ancient town, and had a bishop in 430.

Couterne, koo'tĕrn', a town of France, in Orne, on the Vée and Mayenne, 11 miles E.S.E. of Domfront. Pop. 1569

Couthuin-Reppe, kŏw-toin'-rĕp'pĕh (Fr. pron. koo'-twăn'-rĕpp), a village of Belgium, in Liege, on the Meuse, 4 miles W. of Huy. Pop. 2820.

Coutiches, koo'teesh', a village of France, in Nord, 8 miles N.E. of Douai. Pop. 296; of commune, 2005.

Coutouvre, koo'toovr', a village of France, in Loir-et-Cher, 8 miles N.E. of Roanne. Pop. 1881.

Coutras, koo'trà' (anc. *Corteratе*), a town of France, in Gironde, on the Dronne, at a railway junction, 30 miles N.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 2202.

Couves, kô'vĕs, or ko'oo'vĕs, two small islands of Brazil, off the coast of the province of São Paulo. Lat. 23° 25' S.; lon. 44° 55' W.

Couvet, koo'và', a village of Switzerland, in the Val de Travers, 14 miles by rail W.S.W. of Neufchâtel. It has manufactures of lace and absinthe.

Couvillonville, koo've'yon'veel', a village of Avoyelles parish, La., about 30 miles N.W. of Port Hudson. It has a church, a steam grist-mill, and a steam saw-mill.

Couvin, koo'văn', a village of Belgium, province and 35 miles by rail S.W. of Namur. Pop. 2520. It has iron-mines, and manufactures of steam-machinery and cables.

Cove, a village of Scotland, co. of Kincardine, on a bay, 4 miles by rail S. of Aberdeen. Pop. 450.

Cove, a maritime village of Ireland, co. of Cork, 1 mile E. of Kinsale. Queenstown, in this county, was formerly called Cove, or Cove of Cork.

Cove, a post-village of Polk co., Ark., 12 miles S. by W. of Dallas. It has 3 churches, a high school, grist-, saw-, and shingle-mills, and a carriage-factory.

Cove, a hamlet and shipping-point of Anne Arundel co., Md., on Chesapeake Bay, 12 miles E. by S. of Upper Marlborough.

Cove, a township of Isle Royale co., Mich. It contains Minong.

Cove, a post-hamlet of Union co., Oregon, about 15 miles S.E. of La Grande. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, a butter- and cheese-factory, and a tannery. Pop. in 1890, 223.

Cove, a station in Perry co., Pa. See COVE FORGE.

Cove City, a post-hamlet of Whitfield co., Ga., about 15 miles S. of Dalton, the capital of the county. It has several general stores and other business houses.

Cove Creek, a post-office of Hot Spring co., Ark., on the Ouachita River, and on the Hot Springs Railroad.

Cove Creek, a post-office of Haywood co., N.C.

Cove Creek, a township, Watauga co., N.C., Pop. 887.

Cove Creek, a post-office of Millard co., Utah.

Cove Creek, a post-office of Tazewell co., Va.

Cove Creek, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., W. Va., 25 miles S. by E. of Huntington.

Cove Forge, a post-hamlet of Blair co., Pa., 4 miles N.E. of Williamsburg. It has a general store.

Cove Forge, a hamlet of Perry co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 1 mile E. of Duncannon. Here is an iron-forge.

Cove Gap, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., W. Va., 30 miles S. of Barboursville. It has a church and a store.

Cove Head, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 12 miles N. of Charlottetown. Pop. 300.

Cove Head Road, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 9 miles N. of Charlottetown. P. 250.

Cove Island, or Great Island, in the harbor of Cork, Ireland, contains Queenstown, and has an area of 13,000 acres. It is occupied with villas and plantations and connected with the mainland by several bridges.

Cove'land, a post-village of Island co., Washington, on Whidby Island, and on an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, about 95 miles N. of Olympia.

Co'vell, a post-hamlet of McLean co., Ill., 6 miles by rail W. of Bloomington. It has a church.

Covelo, ko've-lo, a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal., 50 miles (direct) N. of Ukiah. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a hop-drying factory. Pop. 300.

Cove'long, a maritime town of British India, presidency and 22 miles S. of Madras, district of Chingleput.

Cove Mills, a hamlet of Mifflin co., Pa., in Derry township, ¼ mile from Maitland Station, which is 5 miles N.E. of Lewistown.

Coven'a, a post-office of Emanuel co., Ga.

Coventry, kŭv'ĕn-tre (L. *Coven'tria*), a city of England, co. of Warwick, 85 miles N.W. of London, and 9½ miles N.N.E. of Warwick, at the crossing of two railways. The more modern parts of the town are regularly and well built, well paved, lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with water. Among the more remarkable buildings are St. Michael's church, a masterpiece of the lighter Gothic style, Trinity church, St. John's church, Christ church, a handsome modern building attached to the elegant spire of the Greyfriars' monastery, and St. Mary's hall, erected in the time of Henry VI. and esteemed one of the finest specimens of the ornamental architecture of the fifteenth century in England. To these buildings may be added the theatre, the town hall, the drapers' hall, the jail, barracks, and other handsome public structures. It has also a handsome Gothic Roman Catholic chapel, and places of worship belonging to Independents, Baptists, Methodists, Unitarians, and the Society of Friends. The charitable institutions are numerous and well endowed, the principal of which are Sir Thomas White's Charity, the men's, boys', old men's, and old women's hospitals, &c. The scholastic foundations are the free grammar-school, a richly-endowed institution, several charity schools, and a school of design. There are also a library, a mechanics' institute, a society for the diffusion of religious and useful knowledge, several dispensaries, and a beautifully laid-out cemetery.

Coventry was early celebrated for its manufactures of cloth caps and bonnets, and for a kind of blue thread called "Coventry true blue." Weaving and watch-making now constitute the staple business. Gauze, ribbons, elastic webs, carpets, carriage-lace, sewing-machines, castings, &c., are here manufactured, and fringe-making and silk-dyeing are carried on. Coventry was formerly surrounded with lofty walls, in which were 12 gates. Its pageants and processions were of the most magnificent description, and *Mysteries* were here enacted in a style nowhere else equalled. The old predilection of the people of Coventry for gorgeous pageantry is still manifested by the triennial processional show in honor of the Lady Godiva, who unwittingly tempted "Peeping Tom of Coventry" into the indiscretion for which he has been immortalized. Coventry, since 1453, has sent two members to the House of Commons. P. (1891) 52,720.

Cov'entry, a post-office or hamlet of Tolland co., Conn., in Coventry township, about 18 miles E. of Hartford. The township contains a village named South Coventry, and is bounded on the E. by the Willimantic. It has 4 churches, and manufactures of silk goods and woollen goods. P. 2057.

Coventry, a post-village of Chenango co., N.Y., in Coventry township, 28 miles N.E. of Binghamton. It has 2 churches. The township has 4 churches, many rich dairy-farms, and much beautiful hill-scenery. Pop. of the township, 1349. Coventry Station, on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, is 12 miles S. of Norwich.

Coventry, a township of Summit co., O. It has 5 churches, mines of rich coal, manufactures of stoneware, &c. Pop. 1817. It contains New Portage.

Coventry, a post-village of Kent co., R.I., in Coventry township, on a branch of the Pawtuxet River, and on the New York & New England Railroad, 18 miles S.W. of Providence. Here are manufactures of cotton prints, &c. Coventry township contains villages named Anthony, Greene, and Coventry Centre. Pop. of the township, 5068.

Coventry, a post-village of Orleans co., Vt., in Coventry township, on Black River, 4 or 5 miles N. of Irasburg, and 3 miles W. of Coventry Station, which is on the Passumpsic Railroad, 10 miles S. of Derby Line. It has a church, and manufactures of lumber and starch. Pop. of the township, 879.

Cov'entry, or Colum'bia, a post-village in Cardwell co., Ontario, 3 miles N. of Bolton. Pop. 250.

Cov'entry Centre, a village of Coventry township, Kent co., R.I., on the New York & New England Railroad, about 20 miles S.W. of Providence. It has a manufactory of woollen yarn. Pop. 300.

Cov'entryville, a post-hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y. about 16 miles S. of Norwich. It has a church.

Coventryville, a hamlet of Chester co., Pa., in South Coventry township, 6 miles S.S.W. of Pottstown. It has a church, and a flour-mill on French Creek.

Cove of Cork, Ireland. See QUEENSTOWN.

Cove Point, a post-village of Calvert co., Md., on or near Chesapeake Bay, 40 miles S. of Annapolis. It has several stores and a wharf for steamers.

Covert, kŭv'ĕrt, a post-hamlet of Osborne co., Kansas, 28 miles N. of Russell.

Covert, a post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., in Deerfield township, 9 miles N. of Watervliet Railroad Station, and about 26 miles S.W. of Allegan. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill. Pop. about 200.

Covert, a post-hamlet of Seneca co., N.Y., in Covert township, and on the Geneva, Ithaca & Sayre Railroad, 14 miles N.W. of Ithaca. It has a church and manufactures of lumber and barrels. The township is bounded on the E. by Cayuga Lake. The soil is a fertile sandy loam based on limestone. Pop. of the township, 2097.

Covert's Mill, a station in Lawrence co., Pa., on the Youngstown Branch of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 49 miles N.W. of Pittsburg.

Cove Station, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pa., on the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad, 21 miles S. of Huntingdon.

Covesville, kōvz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Albemarle co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 16 miles S.W. of Charlottesville. It has a church and a mineral spring.

Coveville, kōv'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, and on the Champlain Canal.

Covey (kŭv'e) Hill, a post-village in Huntingdon co., Quebec, 10 miles W. of Hemmingford. It contains saw- and grist-mills. Pop. 150.

Covilhã, ko-veel-yăw', a town of Portugal, in Beira, 21 miles S.W. of Guarda. It has a Latin school, woollen-manufactures, and thermal springs. Pop. 8838.

Covington, kŭv'ing-tŏn, a county in the S. part of Alabama, bordering on Florida, has an area of about 1150 square miles. It is intersected by the Conecuh River, and is also drained by Yellow River. The surface is uneven or nearly level, and is mostly covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is sandy and poor. It produces some cotton, and Indian corn. Capital, Andalusia. Pop. in 1870, 4868; in 1880, 5639; in 1890, 7536.

Covington, a county in the S. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 576 square miles. It is drained by Leaf River and Bowie Creek. The surface is partly covered with forests of pine; the soil is mostly sandy and light. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staples. Capital, Williamsburg. Pop. in 1870, 4753; in 1880, 5993; in 1890, 8299.

Covington, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Ala., 17 miles (direct) E. by N. of Florence.

Covington, an incorporated town, capital of Newton co., Ga., on the Georgia Railroad, 41 miles E.S.E. of Atlanta, and 2 miles from Emory College. It has a court-house, a bank, a female college, 7 churches, a male academy, a cotton compress, steam ginneries, an oil-mill, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 1823.

Covington, a post-office of Washington co., Ill.

Covington, a post-village, capital of Fountain co., Ind., on the E. bank of the Wabash River, 72 miles by rail N.W. of Indianapolis, and 13 miles E. of Danville, Ill. The Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad crosses the Wabash River at this point. It is the seat of the Indiana Normal College. Covington has 2 banks, a brewery, a flour-mill, 7 churches, a graded school, and some iron-works. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1890, 1891.

Covington, a post-office of Smith co., Kansas.

Covington, a city of Kentucky, the capital of Kenton co., is situated on the Ohio River, opposite Cincinnati, and immediately below the mouth of the Licking River. It is the N. terminus of the Kentucky Central Railroad, and is 99 miles N. of Lexington by that route. It is also on the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad. The site is a nearly level plain. A grand suspension bridge, 2252 feet long, crosses the Ohio and connects Covington with Cincinnati. This bridge cost nearly $2,000,000. Another bridge across the Licking connects it with the city of Newport. Covington contains many residences of persons who do business in Cincinnati. It has 20 or more churches (Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Lutheran, Methodist, and Presbyterian), 3 national banks, a city hall, a high school, a public library, a new United States court-house, a Catholic hospital, a foundling asylum, an orphanage, a convent, and two Catholic academies, 2 or 3 rolling-mills, several distilleries, manufactures of glassware and nails, and numerous tobacco-factories. Three weekly newspapers are published here. It is the see of a Catholic bishop. Pop. in 1870, 24,505; in 1880, 29,720; in 1890, 37,371.

Covington, a post-village, capital of St. Tammany parish, La., on Bayou Phalia, about 42 miles N. of New Orleans, and 7 miles N. of Lake Pontchartrain. It has 4 churches and a newspaper office. It is surrounded by pine forests. Pop. 585.

Covington, a post-office of Pemiscot co., Mo.

Covington, a post-village of Dakota co., Nebraska, on the Missouri River, opposite Sioux City, Iowa. It has a church. It is the E. terminus of the Covington, Columbus & Black Hills Railroad. Pop. 194.

Covington, a post-township of Wyoming co., N.Y., about 32 miles S.S.W. of Rochester. Pop. 1132.

Covington, a post-office of Richmond co., N.C.

Covington, a post-village of Miami co., O., in Newberry township, at the junction of Greenville and Stillwater Creeks, 6 miles by rail N. of Troy, 34 miles by rail N.N.W. of Dayton, and 88 miles N. of Cincinnati. It has 6 churches, a bank, manufactures of flour and of lime, a newspaper office, a hub- and spoke-factory, and several stone-quarries. Pop. 1778.

Covington, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. 701. It contains Frenchville and Karthaus, and has large lumber-mills and beds of iron and coal.

Covington, a township of Lackawanna co., Pa., traversed by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. Pop. 1182.

Covington, a post-borough of Tioga co., Pa., on the Tioga River, in Covington township, and on the Tioga & Elmira State Line Railroad, 36 miles S. of Corning, and 5 miles N. of Blossburg. It has 4 churches, a graded school, a manufactory of window-glass, and a tannery. Pop. 315; of the township, 811.

Covington, a post-village, capital of Tipton co., Tenn., 37 miles by rail N.N.E. of Memphis. It has 8 churches, a high school, a female seminary, a planing-mill, 2 steam roller-mills, 2 banks, a steam cotton-gin, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 1067.

Covington, a post-hamlet of Hill co., Tex., 45 miles N. of Waco. It has a church, 2 stores, and a mill.

Covington, a post-village, capital of Alleghany co., Va., on Jackson's River, and on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 205 miles W. of Richmond, and 22 miles E. of the White Sulphur Springs. It is surrounded by beautiful mountain-scenery, and has 4 churches. Pop. in 1880, 436.

Covode', a post-office of Indiana co., Pa.

Cow'al, or **Cow'all**, a peninsular district of Scotland, co. of Argyle, between Loch Long and the Firth of Clyde on the E. and Loch Tyne on the W.

Cowan, kŏw'ăn, a station in Perry co., Ill., on the Chester & Tamaroa Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Pinckneyville

Cowan, Delaware co., Ind. See MacCowan.

Cowan, a post-village of Fleming co., Ky., on the Maysville & Lexington Railroad, 22 miles S.S.W. of Maysville. It has a seminary.

Cowan, a township of Wayne co., Mo. Pop. 492.

Cowan, or **Far'mersville**, a post-hamlet of Union co., Pa., in Buffalo township, 4 miles N. of Mifflinburg. It has a church, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, &c.

Cowan, a post-village of Franklin co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad at the junction of the Sewanee Railroad, 64 miles W. by N. from Chattanooga, and 21 miles S.W. of Tracy City. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Cowanesque (kŏw-ăn-es'kwe) **Creek** rises in Potter co., Pa., runs nearly eastward through Tioga co., and enters the Tioga River in Steuben co., N.Y., about 1 mile from the southern boundary of New York.

Cowanesque, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., Pa., 20 miles N.W. of Wellsborough, and 25 miles by rail S.W. of Addison, N.Y. It has a church, and manufactures of lumber, sash, blinds, &c.

Cow'an's Depot, a post-office of Rockingham co., Va., 11 miles by rail N. of Harrisonburg.

Cowan's Ford, a post-hamlet of Mecklenburg co., N.C., on the Catawba River.

Cowanshan'nock, a township of Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. 2246. It contains Atwood.

Cowanshannock, a station of Armstrong co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, and on the E. bank of the Alleghany River, in Pine Creek township, 48 miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

Cowanshannock Creek, Armstrong co., Pa., runs westward and enters the Alleghany River about 4 miles above Kittanning.

Cow'an's Mills, a post-office of Montgomery co., Va.

Cowansville, Armstrong co., Pa. See Middlesex.

Cow'ansville, or **Nel'sonville**, a post-village in Missisquoi co., Quebec, on the S. branch of the Yamaska River, and on the Southeastern Railway, 55 miles S.E. of Montreal. It contains 6 stores, 2 hotels, 2 churches, a printing-office, a branch bank, and several mills and workshops. Pop. 600.

Co'ward's', a station in Williamsburg co., S.C., on the Northeastern Railroad, 86 miles N. of Charleston.

Cow Bay, a post-village in Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on Cow Bay, an inlet on the Atlantic coast, 22 miles E. of Sydney. It contains 5 stores, and rich coal-mines which are worked by two companies, employing about 600 hands. A breakwater in the bay makes it a safe harbor. Steamers ply between Cow Bay and Sydney, and vessels load with coal direct for Montreal and other ports. Pop. 1986.

Cow'bridge, or **Pont-Vaen** (vā'en), a town of

Wales, co. of Glamorgan, on the small river Ddaw, 12 miles, or about 20 by rail, W. of Cardiff. In the vicinity are the remains of a castle and of a prehistoric structure. P. 1134.

Cow Castle, township, Orangeburg co., S.C. Pop 720.

Cow Creek, Shasta co., Cal., runs southwestward, and enters the Sacramento River about 16 miles below Shasta.

Cow Creek, Pleasants co., W. Va. See WILLOW ISLAND.

Cow'den, a post-village of Shelby co., Ill., on the Kaskaskia River, 15 miles by rail N. by W. of Altamont, and 11 miles S.W. of Shelbyville. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, a graded school, a flour-mill, a hay-press, a tile-factory, lumber-mills, and other business houses. Pop. in 1890, 702.

Cowden, a post-office of Aiken co., S.C., 6½ miles from Aiken.

Cow'ee', a township of Macon co., N.C. Pop. 760.

Cowekee, Alabama. See COWIKEE.

Cow'er, a trading-place of Africa, on the Gambia, about 80 miles from its mouth. Lat. 13° 37' N.; lon. 14° 39' W.

Cowes, kŏwz, or West Cowes, a seaport town and watering-place of England, in the Isle of Wight, on the W. side of the river Medina, at its mouth, and at the N. extremity of the island, 10½ miles S.S.E. of Southampton, and 11 miles W.S.W. of Portsmouth, with both of which ports it communicates by steam ferry. A railway connects it with Newport and Ryde. It has a striking appearance from the sea, and comprises many good residences, with hotels, assembly- and reading-rooms, a battery originally built by Henry VIII., and a handsome church. Cowes has a good bathing establishment, and docks for yacht-building; and it is the headquarters of the Royal Yacht Club, who hold their annual regatta here. Pop. in 1891, 7768.

EAST COWES is a village on the E. side of the river Medina, at its mouth, opposite West Cowes, and 4 miles N. of Newport. Pop. 2512. It has the custom-house for the port of Cowes. Near it are Norris Castle and Osborne House, a residence of Queen Victoria.

Cowesett, kŏw-ee'sĕt, a village of Kent co., R.I., on the Providence & Stonington Railroad, 12 miles S. of Providence. Pop. 113.

Coweta, kŏw-ee'tȧ, a county in the W. part of Georgia, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Chattahoochee River, and also drained by several small affluents of the Flint. The surface is uneven or hilly, and extensively covered with forests of oak, hickory, &c.; the soil is mostly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are staples. This county is intersected by the Atlanta & West Point Railroad. Capital, Newman. Pop. in 1870, 15,875; in 1880, 21,109; in 1890, 22,354.

Cow'gill, a post-village of Caldwell co., Mo., about 26 miles by rail S.W. of Chillicothe. It has 2 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, and wagon- and buggy-factories. Pop. 400.

Cow'head Spring, a chalybeate sulphur spring, Beaufort co., N.C., of local repute, 4 miles N. of Washington.

Cow Hill, Hunt co., Tex. See ASHLAND.

Cow'house Creek, Texas, rises in Hamilton co., runs southeastward through Coryell co., and enters the Leon River in Bell co. It is about 100 miles long.

Cow'ichan', or **Caw'etchan'**, a post-town on the E. coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, and on a river of the same name, 35 miles N. of Victoria. It has a convent, Catholic schools for Indians, and a church. Pop. 221.

Cowikee, or **Cowekee, kŏw-ī'kee**, a post-hamlet of Barbour co., Ala., about 24 miles N.W. of Eufaula.

Cowikee (or Cowekee) Creek, Alabama, is formed by three forks, the North, Middle, and South, which unite in Barbour co. It runs southeastward, and enters the Chattahoochee River about 8 miles above Eufaula.

Cow'ishar', a town of Nepaul, near its N.W. extremity, on the Goggra. Lat. 13° 16' N.; lon. 81° 5' E.

Cow Island, an island off the coast of Lincoln co., Me. Pop. 19.

Cowles (kōlz) Station, a post-office of Macon co., Ala., on the Tallapoosa River, and on the Western Railroad of Alabama, 30 miles E. of Montgomery.

Cowlesville, kōlz'vĭl, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., in Bennington township, about 22 miles E. by S. from Buffalo. It has 2 churches, a hotel, a mineral spring, a foundry, a cheese-factory, and a bank. Pop. about 350.

Cow'ley, a county in the S. part of Kansas, has an area of about 1100 square miles. It is intersected by Whitewater Creek, an affluent of the Arkansas River, which latter traverses the S.W. part of the county. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified by prairies and by groves of cottonwood, oak, sycamore, and walnut; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staple products. It is intersected by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé and Missouri Pacific Railroads. Capital, Winfield. Pop. in 1870, 1175; in 1875, 8963; in 1876, 11,722; in 1878, 15,390; in 1880, 21,538; in 1890, 34,478.

Cow'ling, a post-hamlet of Wabash co., Ill., on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, 36 miles S.W. of Vincennes.

Cow'litz, a small county in the S.W. part of Washington, is bounded on the S.W. by the Columbia River, and intersected by the Cowlitz River. The surface is partly covered with forests of good timber; the soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, grass, wool, and potatoes are the staples. It is traversed by the North Pacific Railroad. Capital, Kalama. Pop. in 1870, 730; in 1880, 2062; in 1890, 5917.

Cowlitz, a station in Cowlitz co., Washington, on Cowlitz River, and on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 10 miles N. of Kalama.

Cowlitz, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., Washington, near the Cowlitz River, 5 miles from Winlock Railroad Station. It has a Catholic academy, 2 stores, and 10 houses.

Cowlitz River, Washington, rises in the Cascade Range, in the E. part of Lewis co., through which it runs westward and southwestward. It next flows southward through Cowlitz co., and enters the Columbia River at Monticello. It is nearly 150 miles long, and is a large rapid stream. Small steamboats can ascend it nearly 40 miles.

Cow'pasture River, Virginia, rises in Highland co., runs nearly southward through Bath co., and unites with Jackson's River about 15 miles E. of Covington. The stream formed by this junction is the James River.

Cow'pen, a town of England, in Northumberland, 7 miles E.S.E. of Morpeth. It has coal-mines. Pop. 6464.

Cowpens, kŏw'penz, a post-hamlet of Tallapoosa co., Ala., 17 miles N. by W. of Dadeville.

Cowpens, an incorporated post-village of Spartanburg co., S.C., 9 miles by rail N.E. of Spartanburg. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, a cotton-mill, and a high school. Pop. in 1890, 349. A part of General Greene's army defeated the British here in January, 1781.

Cow Run, a post-village of Washington co., O., 10 miles N.E. of Marietta. It has several churches.

Cox, an island of Bengal, at the mouth of the Hoogly, contiguous to the N. end of Sagor Island. It is 3 miles in length and 2 miles in breadth.

Cox, a river of New South Wales, rising 75 miles N.W. of Sydney, falls into the Wollondilly.

Cox'burg, a post-office of Benton co., Tenn.

Coxe's Bazar, a town of India. See Cox's BAZAR.

Coxe's Mills, New York. See HANNAWAY FALLS.

Coxe's Station, in Queen Anne co., Md., is on the Queen Anne & Kent Railroad, 13 miles N.E. of Centreville.

Coxim, ko-sheen', a river of Brazil, rises among the mountains in the S. of the province of Matto-Grosso, and joins the Taquari in lat. 18° 24' S.

Cox's, a station in Wayne co., Ill., on the Southeastern division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 4 miles S. of Fairfield.

Coxsackie, cook-sock'e, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., on the W. bank of the Hudson River, in Coxsackie township, and on the West Shore Railroad, 22 miles S. of Albany, and 7 miles above Hudson. It has 6 churches, an academy, a national bank, a newspaper office, and manufactures of brass valves, gate-valves, fire-hydrants, barrels, and vinegar. The Hudson River Railroad is on the opposite bank of the river, and Coxsackie Station, on that road, is 20 miles S. of East Albany, and 121 miles N. of New York. Pop. in 1890, 1611; of the township, 3773.

Cox's (or Coxe's) Bazar, a thriving town of India, in the Chittagong district, on a small navigable river, near the sea, 70 miles S. of Chittagong. Pop. 4280. The houses stand on piles and are surrounded with verandas.

Cox's Creek, a post-office of Clayton co., Iowa. Pop. of Cox's Creek township, 1022.

Cox's Creek, a post-village of Nelson co., Ky., 37 miles S. of Louisville. It has a church.

Cox's Landing, a post-office of Cabell co., W. Va., on the Ohio River, 5 miles N. of Barboursville.

Cox's Mill, a post-office of Barbour co., Ala.

Cox's Mills, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Ind., in Wayne township, 5 miles N.E. of Richmond. It has a church and a flouring-mill.

Cox's Mills, a post-office of Gilmer co., W. Va.

Cox's Peak, a peak of the Uintah Mountains, in Utah, near the S. border of Uintah co., Wyoming. It rises like an immense dome, 13,250 feet above tide-water. Its top is covered with perpetual snow.

Cox's Station, a post-village of Charles co., Md., on

the Pope's Creek Branch of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, 5 miles from Pope's Creek, and 1 mile from the Potomac River. It has a large hall, a hotel, a store, &c.

Cox Station, in Stafford township, Ocean co., N.J., is on the Tuckerton Railroad, 4 miles N. of Tuckerton.

Cox'ton, a station in Wyoming co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania & New York Railroad, 22 miles S.E. of Tunkhannock, and on the Susquehanna River.

Cox'ville, a post-office of Etowah co., Ala.

Coxville, a post-office of Pitt co., N.C.

Cox'wold, a village of England, co. of York, North Riding, on a railway, 5 miles N. of Easingwold. Pop. 321.

Coyacan, ko-yä-kän', a town of Mexico, on a small stream flowing into Laguna de Oxochomilco, 10 miles S. of the capital.

Coyle, or **Koel**, koil, a river of India, rises in Chutia-Nagpoor, and falls into the Bay of Bengal. Lat. 20° 47' N.; lon. 85° 20' E. Total course, about 300 miles. It is often called the South Coyle, to distinguish it from a much smaller river of the same name. It has various local names, but in the Cuttack district is generally called Brahmany. Drainage-area, 3600 square miles. Its navigation is important.

Coyle, a small town in British India, on an island in the Jumna, 6 miles S. of Muttra, and rendered conspicuous by its numerous mosques, turrets, and pinnacles.

Coyleville, koil'vil, a post-village of Butler co., Pa., about 32 miles N.N.E. of Pittsburg. It has a church.

Coy'ner's Springs, a watering-place of Botetourt co., Va., ⅔ of a mile from Bonsacks Railroad Station.

Coyote, kō-yo'tā, a station in Santa Clara co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 13 miles S.E. of San José.

Coyote, a station in Trego co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 46 miles W.N.W. of Hays City.

Coyote, a village of Mora co., New Mexico, on the Coyote River, 115 miles from El Moro, Col. It has a church and manufactures of blankets and flour.

Coy'tee, a post-hamlet of Loudon co., Tenn., on the Little Tennessee River, 7 miles S. of Lenoir's Station. It has a grist-mill.

Coytesville, koits'vil, or **Coyteville**, a village of Bergen co., N.J., in Ridgefield township, on the Hudson, near the Palisades, 10 miles above New York, and 2 miles from Leonia. It has a church. Pop. in 1880, 424.

Coy'ville, a post-village of Wilson co., Kansas, in Verdigris township, on the Verdigris River, about 32 miles S.W. of Neosho Falls. It has a flour-mill.

Co'zad, a post-village of Dawson co., Neb., is on or near the Platte River (bore crossed by a long bridge), and on the Union Pacific Railroad, 49 miles W. of Kearney Junction. It has 2 churches, a graded school, 3 banks, 2 newspaper offices, &c. Pop. in 1890, 542.

Cozad'dale, a post-hamlet of Warren co., O., in Hamilton township, on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 31 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It has a church.

Cozes, koz, a town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 43 miles S.S.E. of La Rochelle. Pop. 1828.

Cozumel (kō-zoo-mĕl') **Island**, off the E. coast of Yucatan. Lat. 20° 35' N.; lon. 86° 41' W. It is 24 miles in length from N. to S., and 7 miles in width.

Cozzens, kŏz'zens, or **Cozzens Landing**, a village in Cornwall township, Orange co., N.Y., on the Hudson, 51 miles above New York, and 1 mile below West Point.

Crabb's Mills, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Iowa, in Brandon township, 8 miles N.N.E. of Baldwin Station. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Crab Creek, a post-township of Henderson co., N.C., 40 miles N. of Greenville, S.C. Pop. 607.

Crab Island, in the West Indies. See VIEQUE.

Crab Island, of South America. See CANGREJOS.

Crab Island is situated 10 miles off the W. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 21° 4' S.

Crab Island, of British Guiana, is situated in lat. 6° 21 N., lon. 57° 33' W.

Crab Or'chard, a post-hamlet of Williamson co., Ill., about 25 miles E. of Carbondale. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill. Pop. about 100.

Crab Orchard, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ky., on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 115 miles S.E. of Louisville, and about 40 miles S. of Lexington. It has 2 churches, a college, and mineral springs. Pop. in 1890, 453.

Crab Orchard, a post-village of Ray co., Mo., about 33 miles N.E. of Kansas City. It has a church, a steam flour-mill, and a plough-factory.

Crab Orchard, a post-village of Johnson co., Neb., about 15 miles by rail W. of Tecumseh. It has 3 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 229.

Crab Orchard, a township in Mecklenburg co., N.C. Pop. 1522.

Crab Orchard, a post-office of Lee co., Va.

Crab'ster, a station on the Frederick & Pennsylvania Line Railroad, 2 miles S.W. of Taneytown, Md.

Crab Tree, a post-township of Haywood co., N.C. It has 3 churches and an academy. Pop. 1048.

Crab Tree, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., in Unity township, 4 miles N.W. of Latrobe. It has 2 churches.

Cracatoa, Malay Archipelago. See KRAKATOA.

Crach, krâsh, a village of France, in Morbihan, 10 miles S.E. of L'Orient. Pop. 1826.

Crackle's, krăk'l'z, a railroad station in Edwards co., Ill., between Mt. Carmel and Albion, 2 miles E. of Albion.

Cracow, or **Krakow**, krä'kō (Polish, *Krakôw*, krä'-koof; Ger. *Krakau*, krä'kŏw; Fr. *Kracovie*, or *Cracovie*, krä'ko'vee'; L. *Gracchop'olis*, *Corradu'num*, and *Craco'via*), a city and ancient capital of Poland, more recently the capital of the republic of Cracow, but now in Austrian Galicia, is situated on the left bank of the Vistula, which separates it from the suburb of Podgorze, on a railway connecting it with Vienna, Berlin, and Warsaw, 158 miles S.S.W. of Warsaw. Lat. 50° 3' 59" N.; lon. 19° 51' 50" E. Mean temperature of the year, 47°, winter, 27°, summer, 60° Fahr. It is irregularly built and greatly dilapidated. It has many venerable and historically interesting edifices,—viz., the castle, founded A.D. 700, a magnificent cathedral, containing 20 chapels and the tombs of the most celebrated Polish kings, the bishop's palace, and council-house; a university, founded in 1364, has attached to it a botanic garden, an observatory, and a library with 140,000 printed volumes and many MSS. Cracow has also a normal school, a gymnasium, school of arts, and academy of painting. It has some fine works of art, considerable manufactures of cloth, leather, &c., a large trade by rail and river, and an active mining industry,—zinc, coal, and iron being obtained near it. Pop. in 1890, 76,025. Near it are the mounds said to mark the tomb of the founder of the city in the eighth century, and about 3 miles W. is a vast tumulus to the memory of Kosciusko, 120 feet in elevation.——Adj. and inhab. CRACOVIAN, krä-ko've-ăn.

Crad'dockville, a village of Accomack co., Va., near Chesapeake Bay. It has a carriage-shop, plough-factory, &c.

Cradock Hill, in England. See CAER-CARADOC.

Cradoo, krä'doo', a town of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, in the kingdom of Jaboo, at the junction of the Palmar River with the lake or lagoon of Cradoo. Lat. 6° 38' N.; lon. 3° 56' E. The Lake of Cradoo, on the N. bank of which the town is situated, is about 50 miles in length, and communicates with the sea by a narrow channel, at its W. end, called Lagos River.

Craf'ton, a post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa., 6 miles by rail S.W. of Pittsburg. It has 4 churches and a public school. Pop. about 700.

Crafton, a post-village of Wise co., Tex., 60 miles from Fort Worth. It has an academy and 4 church organizations. Pop. 150.

Crafts'bury, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., Vt., in Craftsbury township, 28 miles N.N.E. of Montpelier. It has an academy, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. of the township in 1890, 1271.

Craftsville, a post-office of Letcher co., Ky.

Crag'gie Hope, a post-hamlet of Cheatham co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, 26 miles W. of Nashville. It has a church. Pop. about 100.

Craig, krâg, a county of Virginia, bordering on West Virginia, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is drained by Craig's Creek. The surface is mountainous, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staple products. Capital, New Castle. Pop. in 1870, 2942; in 1880, 3794; in 1890, 3835.

Craig, a post-village of Routt co., Col., 40 miles S.W. of Hahn's Peak. It has a church, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. 400.

Craig, a post-office of Perry co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, 53 miles S.E. of East St. Louis.

Craig, a post-hamlet of Switzerland co., Ind., 13 miles E. of Madison. It has a church.

Craig, a post-village of Holt co., Mo., 45 miles by rail N.W. of St. Joseph. It has 3 churches, a bank, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 503.

Craig, a post-village of Burt co., Neb., 9 miles by rail W. by N. of Tekamah. It has 3 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 290.

Craighead, krâg'hĕd, a county in the N.E. part of

Arkansas, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is intersected by the St. Francis and Cache Rivers, and contains a large lake, which is an expansion of the former river. The surface is level and covered with forests. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are staples. The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis and St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroads traverse this county. Capital, Jonesborough. Pop. in 1870, 4577; in 1880, 7037; in 1890, 12,025.

Craighead's, a station in Cumberland co., Pa., on the South Mountain Railroad, 5 miles S. of Carlisle.

Craighurst, krāg'hurst, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 13 miles N. of Barrie. Pop. 150.

Craigie, kra'ghce, a mining borough of Talbot co., Victoria, Australia, 40 miles N. of Ballarat. Pop. 1734.

Craigmillar (krāg-mil'lẹr) **Castle**, a picturesque ruin, co. and 3 miles S. of Edinburgh, Scotland. It was formerly a royal residence.

Craigneish, krāg'nish, a maritime village of Scotland, co. of Argyle, on a peninsula N. of Jura Sound, 19 miles W.S.W. of Inverary. Pop. of parish, 481.

Craignethan (krāg-nēth'an) **Castle** is a fine ruin of Scotland, co. and S.W. of Lanark, on the river Nethan.

Craig-Phadric, krāg-fād'rik, a lofty hill of Scotland, co. of and near Inverness, having extensive remains of an ancient fortress of vitrified stones.

Craig's Creek, Virginia, rises in Montgomery co., runs northeastward, drains part of Craig co., and enters the James River in Botetourt co. It is about 75 miles long.

Craig's Creek, a post-office of Craig co., Va.

Craig's Ford, a post-office of Campbell co., Tenn., on Powell's River.

Craigs'holm, a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, 8 miles E.N.E. of Fergus. Pop. 300.

Craig's Mills, a post-office of Washington co., Va.

Craigs'ville, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., in Blooming Grove township, on the Erie Railroad (Newburg Branch), 55 miles N.N.W. of New York. It has a church.

Craigsville, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., 8 miles N.W. of Kittanning. It has a woollen-factory.

Craigsville, a post-office of Lancaster co., S.C.

Craigsville, a post-village of Augusta co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 23 miles W.S.W. of Staunton. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a quarry of marble.

Craig'vale, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 6 miles S.E. of Barrie. Pop. 100.

Crail, krāle, a decayed seaport town of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the North Sea, 9 miles S.E. of St. Andrew's. It has many massive and antique houses, an ancient church, and some remains of a royal palace. Pop. 1126. It existed as a town in the ninth century, and was called Caryll.

Crainesville, krānz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Hardeman co., Tenn., 1 mile from Big Hatchie River, and 11 miles E. of Bolivar. It has a church and an academy.

Crain's (krānz) **Cor'ners**, a hamlet of Herkimer co., N.Y., in Warren township, 4 miles from South Columbia.

Crainville, krān'vĭl, a village in Williamson co., Ill., on the Carbondale & Shawneetown Railroad, 11 miles E. of Carbondale. Here are beds of coal.

Craiova, a town of Roumania. See KRAJOVA.

Cra'ley, a post-village of York co., Pa., 11 miles E. by S. of York. It has a church and a cigar-factory.

Cramahe, Ontario. See COLBORNE.

Cramaux, a town of France. See CARMAUX.

Cramer's (krā'mẹrz) **Hill**, a post-village of Camden co., N.J., in Stockton township, on the Camden & Amboy Railroad, at the junction of the Camden & Burlington County Railroad, 2 miles E.N.E. of Camden. It is generally called East Camden. It has 3 churches.

Cram'lington, a town of England, in Northumberland, 8 miles by rail N.N.E. of Newcastle. Pop. of parish, 4167.

Cramp'ton's Gap, a pass in the South Mountain Range, near Burkittsville, Md., in Frederick co. It was the scene of the battle of South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862.

Cran'berry, a post-office of Carroll co., Md., on the Western Maryland Railroad, 1 mile E. of Westminster.

Cranberry, New Jersey. See CRANBURY.

Cranberry, a post-village of Mitchell co., N.C., 24 miles by rail S.E. of Elizabethtown, Tenn. It has an iron-furnace. Pop. about 300.

Cranberry, a post-office of Allen co., O.

Cranberry, a township of Crawford co., O. Pop. 1281. It contains New Washington.

Cranberry, a station in Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, ½ mile W. of Hazleton. Here are mines of anthracite coal.

Cranberry, a post-township of Venango co., Pa., is bounded on the N. and W. by the Alleghany River, which separates it from Oil City and also from Franklin. Cranberry Post-Office is at Salina. Pop. 2337.

Cranberry, or Cranberry Summit, a village of Preston co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 38 miles E. of Grafton. In the vicinity are 4 churches. Shooks, spars, staves, and lumber are manufactured here.

Cranberry Creek, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., N.Y., on the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Gloversville. It has a church, a lime-kiln, and a saw-mill.

Cranberry Forge, a post-hamlet of Mitchell co., N.C., 30 miles E.S.E. of Johnson City, Tenn. Here is a mine of superior iron ore, also an iron-forge.

Cranberry Isles, a post-office of Hancock co., Me. The Cranberry Isles are a group of five small islands S. of Mount Desert Island. Here is a church. Pop. 350.

Cranberry Lake, New York, is in the S. part of St. Lawrence co. The Oswegatchie River issues from this lake, which is about 6 miles long and 1570 feet above sea-level.

Cranberry Mines, a station in Venango co., Pa., on the Oil City & Ridgway Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Oil City.

Cranberry Plains, a post-office of Carroll co., Va.

Cranberry Prairie, prā'ree, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., O., in Granville township. It has a church.

Cranborne, kran'born, a town of England, co. of Dorset, 9 miles N.N.E. of Wimborne-Minster, and 13 miles S.W. of Salisbury. The town is pleasantly situated, and has some remains of a castle, and an ancient church, originally part of a priory. Pop. of parish, 2562.

Cran'bourne, a post-village in Dorchester co., Quebec, 45 miles S.E. of Quebec. It contains grist- and saw-mills, and has a good trade. Pop. 300.

Cran'brook, a town of England, co. of Kent, 40 miles S.E. of London, on a brook called the Crane. Pop. of parish, 4331.

Cranbrook, or Grey, a village in Huron co., Ontario, 27 miles E. of Goderich. It has several limestone-quarries, 4 churches, and good water-power. Pop. 250.

Cran'bury, or Cranberry, a post-village of Middlesex co., N.J., about 15 miles E.N.E. of Trenton, and 1½ miles from Cranbury Station. It has 3 churches, a school called the Brainerd Institute, a money-order post-office, a bank, and a carriage-shop. Pop. in 1890, 1422.

Cranbury Brook, New Jersey, runs westward in Middlesex co., and enters the Millstone River 3 miles S.E. of Princeton.

Cran'dall, a post-office of Harrison co., Ind.

Crandall, a post-office of Lorain co., O.

Crandall, a post-village of Kaufman co., Tex., 11 miles by rail W. by N. of Kaufman. It has several church organizations and a cotton-gin. Pop. in 1890, 251.

Cran'dell's Cor'ners, a post-hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., 4 miles N. of Schaghticoke Railroad Station. It has a church and about 10 houses.

Cran'don, a post-village, capital of Forest co., Wis., 13 miles E. of Monico. It has 2 churches, 2 newspaper offices, saw-mills, &c. Pop. 150.

Crane, krān, a township of Paulding co., O., traversed by the Maumee River. Pop. 1417. It contains Antwerp.

Crane, a township of Wyandot co., O. Pop. 4903.

Crane Creek, Iowa, rises in Howard co., runs southeastward through Chickasaw co., and enters the Turkey River in Fayette co., about 6 miles N. of West Union.

Crane Creek, a township of Mason co., Ill., bounded S. by the Sangamon River. Pop. 706.

Crane Hill, a post-hamlet of Cullman co., Ala., 13 miles S.W. of Cullman.

Crane Island, or Isle aux Grues, eel ō grü, an island in the St. Lawrence, opposite Cap St. Ignace, Quebec. Lat. 47° 3′ N.; lon. 70° 33′ W. Pop. 630.

Crane (or Crain's) Mountain, New York, is in Warren co., about 5 miles W. of the Hudson River. It is 3289 feet higher than the level of the sea.

Crane Neck, a locality in Brookhaven township, Suffolk co., N.Y., is on the E. side of Smithtown Bay, Long Island. Much gravel is shipped hence by water.

Crane Nest, a post-office of Knox co., Ky.

Crane River, Arkansas, intersects Arkansas co., runs in a S.S.E. direction, and enters the White River about 12 miles from its mouth. It is nearly 70 miles long.

Crane's, a station in Bristol co., Mass., on the railroad from Mansfield to Taunton, 5 miles N.N.W. of Taunton.

Crane's Forge, a post-village of Assumption parish, La., on Bayou La Fourche, 7 miles S.W. of Donaldsonville. It has 6 stores, and manufactures of sugar.

Crane's Mill, a post-office of Comal co., Tex., on Guadalupe River.

Crane's Nest, a post-hamlet of Dickenson co., Va., 5 miles S. by W. of Clintwood.

Cranesville, krānz'vil, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y., on the Mohawk River, and on the New York Central Railroad, 30 miles N.W. of Albany. It has a church, a tannery, and a saw-mill.

Cranesville, a hamlet of Erie co., Pa., in Elk Creek township, 3 miles from Albion. It has a church and a planing-mill.

Cranesville, a post-hamlet of Marion co., S.C., 12 miles N. of Pee Dee Bridge. It has a church and 2 stores.

Cranesville, a post-hamlet of Preston co., W. Va., 9 miles N. of Portland. It has 2 churches.

Cranetown, a village of New Jersey. See IONA.

Cra'ney Island, in Norfolk co., Va., lies W. of the entrance to Elizabeth River. Craney Island Light stands in the water on iron piles, and is 50 feet high. Lat. 36° 53' 28" N.; lon. 76° 21' W. The island has government powder-magazines.

Cran'ford, a post-village of Union co., N.J., in Cranford township, on the Rahway River, and on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 5 miles W. of Elizabeth, and 17 miles from New York. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, and the Cranford Institute.

Cran'ganore', a maritime town of Southern India, rajahship and 16 miles N. of Cochin, on the backwater of the Malabar coast, formerly possessed by the Portuguese and later by the Dutch.

Cran'ley, a village of England, co. of Surrey, 8 miles by rail S.S.E. of Guildford. Pop. of parish, 1830.

Crans'ton, a township of Providence co., R.I., on the W. of Narragansett Bay, contains various manufacturing villages, and is traversed by the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill and Providence & Stonington Railroads. P. 5088.

Cranston Print-Works, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., in Cranston township, on the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Providence. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of calico and woollens. P. 1663.

Cra'ny, a post-office of Wyoming co. W. Va.

Craon, krā'ŏn', a town of France, in Mayenne, on the Oudon, 18 miles S.S.W. of Laval. Pop. 3874.

Craonne, krā'onn', a town of France, in Aisne, 12 miles S.E. of Laon. Pop. 755. Here, March 7, 1814, the army under Blücher was routed by Napoleon.

Crapaud, krā'pō', a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 24 miles from Charlottetown. It has carding- and grist-mills, carriage-factories, stores, &c. Pop. 300.

Cra'po, a post-office of Osceola co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 8 miles N. of Big Rapids.

Craponne, krā'pônn', a town of France, in Haute-Loire, 19 miles N. of Le Puy. Pop. 3847. It has manufactories of lace and woollen fabrics.

Cra'ry's Mills, a post-hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., 5 miles E.S.E. of Canton. It has a church, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, a tannery, and manufactures of lime.

Cra'ryville, or **North Copake**, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y., in Copake township, on the New York & Harlem Railroad, 112 miles N. of New York. It has 2 churches. Here is Craryville Post-Office.

Cra'ter, a township of Calhoun co., Ill., bounded E. by the Illinois River. Pop. 564.

Crati, krā'tee (anc. *Crathis*), a river of Italy, in the province of Calabria Citra, rises in the forest of Sila, flows N. and E., and enters the Gulf of Taranto 13 miles E.S.E. of Cassano. Total course, about 50 miles. Its chief affluents are the Coscile and Busento.

Crato, krā'to (anc. *Isento?*), a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, near the Ervedal, 11 miles W. of Portalegre. Pop. 3000. It was formerly an important fortress.

Crato, krā'to, a city of Brazil, province of Ceará, 180 miles S. of Fortaleza.

Craughwell, kraw'well, a town of Ireland, co. and 14 miles E.S.E. of Galway.

Cra'ven, a county in the E. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is intersected by the Neuse River, and is bounded on the E. by Pamlico Sound. The surface is level, and extensively covered with forests of pitch-pine, from which tar and turpentine are procured. Cotton, Indian corn, pork, and lumber are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, which connects it with the seashore and the interior. Capital, Newbern. Pop. in 1870, 20,516; in 1880, 19,729; in 1890, 20,533.

Craw'fish River, Wisconsin, rises in Columbia co., runs southeastward through Dodge co., and passes into Jefferson co., in which it flows nearly southward. It enters Rock River at the village of Jefferson.

Crawfish Spring, a post-hamlet of Walker co., Ga., 13 miles S. of Chattanooga, Tenn. It has 2 churches.

Craw'ford, a county in the N.W. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Arkansas River. The surface is diversified by high hills or mountains, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Coal is found here. It is intersected by the Little Rock & Fort Smith, St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, and St. Louis & San Francisco Railroads, which communicate with Van Buren, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 8957; in 1880, 14,740; in 1890, 21,714.

Crawford, a county in the W. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Echaconnee Creek, and also drained by Flint River. The surface is hilly or uneven, and partly covered with pine forests; the soil produces cotton and Indian corn. This county is traversed by the Atlanta & Florida Railroad, which passes through Knoxville, the capital. The Central Railroad of Georgia crosses the extreme S. portion of the county. Pop. in 1870, 7557; in 1880, 8656; in 1890, 9315.

Crawford, a county in the E.S.E. part of Illinois, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Wabash River, and intersected in the S.W. part by the Embarras River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, pork, and wool are the staple products. It is intersected by the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and Indiana & Illinois Southern Railroads, which pass through Robinson, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 13,889; in 1880, 16,197; in 1890, 17,283.

Crawford, a county in the S. part of Indiana, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Ohio River, and also drained by Blue River. The surface is hilly or uneven, and is extensively covered with forests. Indian corn, oats, and pork are the staple products. The rock next to the surface is limestone. It is intersected from E. to W. by the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad. Capital, Leavenworth. Pop. in 1870, 9851; in 1880, 12,356; in 1890, 13,941.

Crawford, a county in the W. part of Iowa, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by Boyer River, and also drained by the Soldier River. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staple products. This county contains extensive prairies. It is intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Capital, Denison. Pop. in 1870, 2530; in 1875, 6039; in 1880, 12,413; in 1890, 18,894.

Crawford, a county in the S.E. part of Kansas, has an area of about 580 square miles. It is drained by several small affluents of the Neosho River, and by Willow Creek. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and groves of elm, hickory, hackberry, oak, walnut, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and live-stock are the staples. This county has beds of coal and limestone. It is intersected by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, and St. Louis & San Francisco Railroads, all of which communicate with Girard, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 8160; in 1875, 9386; in 1880, 16,851; in 1890, 30,286.

Crawford, a county in the N. part of Michigan, has an area of 576 square miles. It is drained by the Au Sable and Manistee Rivers. The surface is nearly level; the soil is fertile. It is intersected by the Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central Railroad, which passes through Grayling, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1880, 1159; in 1890, 2962.

Crawford, a county in the S.E. central part of Missouri. Area, 710 square miles. It is intersected by the Meramec River, and partly drained by several creeks. The surface is diversified by fertile valleys and hills, and forests of the ash, elm, hickory, oak, sugar-maple, &c. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Iron, copper, and lead are found in this county. It is traversed by the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Steelville. Pop. in 1870, 7982; in 1880, 10,756; in 1890, 11,961.

Crawford, a county in the N. central part of Ohio. Area, 393 square miles. It is drained by the Sandusky, Huron, and Whetstone Rivers, which rise within its limits. The surface is elevated and nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of the ash, beech, elm, hickory, oak, sugar-maple, &c. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, wool, and pork are the staple products. Devonian corniferous limestone crops out here. This county is intersected by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad and the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad. Capital, Bucyrus. Pop. in 1870, 25,556; in 1880, 30,583; in 1890, 31,927.

Crawford, a county in the N.W. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Ohio, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is intersected by French Creek, and is also drained by Conneaut, Shenango, and Oil Creeks. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple abounds. The soil is mostly fertile, and adapted to pasturage and dairies. Butter, hay, oats, lumber, Indian corn, and wheat are its staple products. It is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Atlantic & Great Western, the Erie & Pittsburg, and the Buffalo, Corry & Pittsburg. Devonian sandstone underlies part of this county. Capital, Meadville. Pop. in 1870, 63,832; in 1880, 68,607; in 1890, 65,324.

Crawford, a county in the S.W. part of Wisconsin, has an area of about 520 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Wisconsin River, and on the W. by the Mississippi River, and is intersected by the Kickapoo. The surface is hilly or undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, and oats are the staple products. The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad passes along the S. border of this county. Good magnesian limestone (Lower Silurian) is abundant here. Capital, Prairie du Chien. Pop. in 1870, 13,075; in 1880, 15,644; in 1890, 15,987.

Crawford, a station in Dallas co., Ala., on the New Orleans & Selma Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Selma.

Crawford, a post-village of Russell co., Ala., about 80 miles E. of Montgomery. It has 2 churches. Pop. 100.

Crawford, a post-village of Oglethorpe co., Ga., 3 miles W. from Lexington, and 18 miles by rail E.S.E. of Athens. It has a church, a high school, a cigar-factory, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 500.

Crawford, a township of Madison co., Iowa. Pop. 830.

Crawford, a township of Washington co., Iowa. Pop. 1088. It includes Crawfordsville.

Crawford, a township of Cherokee co., Kan. Pop. 885.

Crawford, a township of Crawford co., Kansas. Pop. 1560, exclusive of Girard, the county seat.

Crawford, a post-office of Cook co., Ill.

Crawford, a post-township of Washington co., Me., about 24 miles N. of Machias. Pop. 140.

Crawford, a post-office of Isabella co., Mich.

Crawford, a post-village of Lowndes co., Miss., 8 miles by rail S. of Artesia. It has 3 churches and an academy. Pop. in 1890, 225.

Crawford, a township of Buchanan co., Mo. Pop. 1359.

Crawford, a township of Osage co., Mo. Pop. 3337.

Crawford, a post-village of Dawes co., Neb., 26 miles by rail S.E. of Chadron. It has 2 churches, 3 banks, 2 newspaper offices, manufactures of brick, cigars, &c. P. 571.

Crawford, a township of Orange co., N.Y.

Crawford, a township of Currituck co., N.C. Pop. 2135.

Crawford, a township of Coshocton co., O. Pop. 1150.

Crawford, a post-township of Wyandot co., O. Pop. 2622. It contains the village of Carey.

Crawford, a township of Clinton co., Pa. Pop. 440.

Crawford, a station in Huntingdon co., Pa., on Shoup's Branch of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad, 29 miles by rail S. of Huntingdon.

Crawford, a post-village of McLennan co., Tex., 95 miles by rail S. of Fort Worth, and 19 miles W. of Waco. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a cotton-gin, and a mill. Pop. about 400.

Crawford, a village of Ontario. See OFFA.

Crawford Corners, a post-office of Venango co., Pa.

Crawford House, a post-office of Coos co., N.H., on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 27 miles N.W. of North Conway. It is at the Notch among the White Mountains, 1½ miles from the summit of Mount Willard, and 10 miles from the base of Mount Washington. Here is a large and elegant hotel with rooms for 250 guests.

Crawford Junction, in Orange co., N.Y., is a station on the Middletown & Crawford Railroad at its junction with the Midland Railroad, 3 miles from Middletown, and 1 mile E. of Fair Oaks. It has a creamery.

Crawford's, a station in McKean co., Pa., on the Buffalo, Bradford & Pittsburg Railroad, 22 miles S. of Carrollton, N.Y.

Crawford's, a station in Mercer co., Pa., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 3 miles W. by N. of Sharon Junction.

Crawford's Quarry, a post-village in Rogers township, Presque Isle co., Mich., on Lake Huron, 80 miles E. of Petoskey. It has a church, a saw-mill, and a lime-kiln.

Crawford's Station, N.H. See CRAWFORD HOUSE.

Crawford Station, Scotland co., Mo. See FABIUS.

Craw'fordsville, a post-hamlet of Crittenden co., Ark., a few miles from Memphis, Tenn.

Crawfordsville, a city of Indiana, the capital of Montgomery co., is on Sugar Creek, on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad where it crosses the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, and on the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad, 44 miles W.N.W. of Indianapolis, and 28 miles S. of Lafayette. It has 9 churches, 2 national banks, 1 state bank, manufactures of carriages, coffins, wire fences, hubs and spokes, barrels, 4 foundries, and 4 newspaper offices. It is the seat of Wabash College (Presbyterian), which was founded in 1834, and has 13 professors and a library of 25,000 volumes. Pop. in 1880, 5251; in 1890, 6089.

Crawfordsville, a post-village of Washington co., Iowa, 10 miles by rail S.E. of Washington. It has 4 churches, a high school, a grist-mill, &c. Pop. about 300.

Crawfordsville, Lowndes co., Miss. See CRAWFORD.

Crawfordsville, a post-village of Linn co., Oregon, about 22 miles S.S.E. of Albany. It has 3 church organizations and a sash- and door-factory.

Crawfordville, a post-village, capital of Wakulla co., Fla., on or near the Gulf of Mexico, 12 miles W.S.W. of St. Mark's. It has 2 churches, 2 saw-mills, 2 cotton-gins, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 327.

Crawfordville, a post-village, capital of Taliaferro co., Ga., 64 miles by rail W. of Augusta. It has 2 churches, an academy, 2 carriage-shops, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 584.

Crawfordville, a post-village of Spartanburg co., S.C., 8 miles S.W. of Spartanburg. It has 2 churches and a cotton-factory.

Cray'ford, a town of England, co. of Kent, 8 miles by rail E.S.E. of Greenwich. Here are works for printing shawls, cravats, handkerchiefs, &c.

Creagerstown, kree'ghẽrz-tŏwn, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., 11 miles N. by E. of Frederick. It has 2 churches.

Creal Springs, a post-village of Washington co., Ill., 10 miles by rail S. by E. of Marion. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, and an academy. Pop. 100.

Cream Ridge, a post-township of Livingston co., Mo., 10 miles N.E. of Chillicothe. It has 3 churches. Pop. 956.

Cream Ridge, a post-hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., 10 miles by rail S. of Hightstown. It has a church.

Créances, krà'ôNss', a town of France, in Manche, 12 miles N.N.W. of Coutances. Pop. 2034.

Crécy, or **Cressy**, kres'see (Fr. pron. krà'see'), a town of France, in Somme, 10 miles N. of Abbeville, on the Mayc, famous for the victory gained here, August 26, 1346, by the troops of England over a large French army. Pop. 1614.

Crécy-sur-Serre, krà'see'-sür-sair, a town of France, in Aisne, 10 miles N. of Laon. Pop. 1958.

Crédin, krà'dăN', a village of France, in Morbihan, 10 miles N.W. of Ploërmel. Pop. 1728.

Cre'diton, a town of England, co. of Devon, on the Crede, near its confluence with the Exe, 8 miles by rail N.W. of Exeter. It has a noble church, a flourishing grammar-school founded by Edward VI., a blue-coat school, and other well-endowed charities. It has large manufactures of shoes. Pop. 4222.

Cre'diton, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, 14 miles N.N.W. of Lucan. It contains several stores and hotels, a flax-mill, and a grist-mill. Pop. 100.

Cree, a river in the W. of Scotland, joins Wigtown Bay by the estuary Loch Cree. Length, 20 miles.

Creede, a mining post-town, said to be in a triangular tract between the counties of Hinsdale, Rio Grande, and Saguache, Col. It is about 40 miles by rail N.W. of Del Norte, and 10 miles N. of Wagon Wheel Gap, and has mines of silver and copper, a church organization, 3 banks, and 6 newspaper offices. Pop. about 8000.

Creed'moor, a post-hamlet of Queens co., N.Y., with a station on the Central Railroad of Long Island, 12 miles E. of New York City. Here is an extensive rifle-range.

Creek Centre, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.Y., about 30 miles N. by W. of Saratoga Springs. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of leather and lumber.

Creek Indians, or **Muscogees**, mus-ko'ghees, formerly a powerful tribe, in Georgia and Alabama. Their number was much reduced by the war of 1814, and most of the survivors removed beyond the Mississippi. They have made considerable progress in civilization.

Creek Locks, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., in Rosendale township, 3 miles from Rosendale village. It has a church, and a large manufactory of cement, the material for which is quarried here.

Creek'side, a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., on Crooked Creek, 6 miles N. of Indiana. It has a church.

Creek Town, a village of Guinea, on an affluent of the Old Calabar River, 70 miles above its mouth.

Creels'borough, a post-hamlet of Russell co., Ky., on the Cumberland River, 12 miles S.W. of Jamestown.

Cree'more, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, on Mad River, 5 miles S.W. of New Lowell. Pop. 300.

Cree'town, or **Ferrytown of Cree**, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Kirkcudbright, at the mouth of the Cree in Wigtown Bay, 4 miles N.E. of Wigtown. Pop. 805.

Crefeld, or **Krefeld**, krā'fĕlt, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 12 miles N.W. of Dusseldorf. It is the principal town for the manufacture of silk goods, velvets, ribbons, and taffetas. Here are also manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, lace, oil-cloths, &c., with potteries, tanneries, and distilleries. Pop. 62,905.

Creighton, krā'tŏn, a post-village of Cass co., Mo., 20 miles by rail S.E. of Harrisonville. It has a church, a bank, a newspaper office, an academy, a flour-mill, grain-elevator, &c. Pop. in 1890, 308.

Creighton, a post-village of Knox co., Neb., 12 miles by rail S.E. of Verdigris, and about 22 miles S. by E. of Niobrara. It has 6 churches, 3 banks, 2 newspaper offices, 2 academies, a creamery, and flour-mills. Pop. 822.

Creighton, a post-hamlet of Guernsey co., O., about 22 miles N.E. of Zanesville. It has 10 families.

Creighton, a post-village of Alleghany co., Pa., 21 miles by rail N.E. of Alleghany City. It has a church, and manufactures of plate-glass, brick, &c. Pop. about 500.

Creil, krāl or krā'yę, a town of France, in Oise, on the Oise, at a railway junction, 32 miles N. of Paris. Pop. 5438. It was formerly strongly fortified, and has remains of an old royal palace on an island in the river, porcelain- and glass-works, and some trade in oil, timber, and corn.

Crema, krā'mā, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, on the Serio, 25 miles by rail E.S.E. of Milan. It is enclosed by old fortifications, is well built, and has several handsome churches and palaces. It has manufactures of lace, hats, thread, and silk. Crema was founded by some Longobards who fled from the cruelties of Alboin, the first Lombard king of Italy. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 8154.

Cremeaux, krę̆h'mō', a village of France, in Loire, 11 miles S.S.W. of Roanne. Pop. 1566.

Crémieu, krā'me-uh' (anc. *Cremiacum?*), a town of France, in Isère, 43 miles N.W. of Grenoble. Pop. 1871.

Cremmen, krĕm'męn, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 26 miles N. of Potsdam. Pop. 2841.

Cremnitz, a town of Hungary. See KREMNITZ.

Cremona, kre-mo'nạ (It. pron. krā-mo'nā), a fortified city of Italy, capital of the province of Cremona, on the Po, at a railway junction, 48 miles S.E. of Milan. Pop. 30,508. It is handsomely built, and has a cathedral and numerous other churches rich in works of art. Close by the cathedral is the Torazzo, the loftiest and most beautiful tower in Italy, 396 feet in elevation, having 490 steps to the bell-story; also a fine baptistery, city hall, theatres, barracks, hospitals, and charitable institutions. Some of the ancient palaces of Cremona are beautiful specimens of architecture. There were formerly many convents here, but most of them are demolished. It is the seat of a bishop, and has civil, criminal, and commercial tribunals, a lyceum, gymnasium, and a public library. Its infant schools were the first established in Italy. Its violins and other musical instruments formerly had a world-wide reputation, but the manufacture of these articles has now declined. Cremona has flourishing manufactures of silk and cotton fabrics, porcelain, dyes, and chemical products. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries it was the seat of a highly meritorious school of painting. It has a good trade by rail and river.

Cremona was known to the ancient Romans under its present name. It had been colonized by the Romans, and subsequently became a populous town. After the fall of the empire it shared the fate of the other cities of Lombardy, and eventually fell under the dominion of the Visconti of Milan.——Adj. and inhab. CREMONESE, krĕm'o-neez'.

Cremona, a province of Italy, in Lombardy. Area, 670 square miles. It is a fruitful region, watered by the Po. Capital, Cremona. Pop. 300,595.

Cren'shaw, a county in the S. part of Alabama, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is intersected by the Conecuh and Patsaliga Rivers. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of long-leaf pine; the soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, pork, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. It is traversed by the Alabama Midland Railroad. Capital, Rutledge. Pop. in 1870, 11,156; in 1880, 11,726; in 1890, 15,425.

Crenshaw, a mining post-village of Jefferson co., Pa., 3 miles by rail E. of Brockwayville. It has a church.

Creo'la, a station in Mobile co., Ala., on the Mobile & Alabama Grand Trunk Railroad, 14 miles N. of Mobile.

Creo'le, a post-office of Logan co., Ark.

Crepsa, the ancient name of CHIERSO.

Crépy, krā'pee', or **Crespy** (L. *Crespiacum*), a town of France, in Oise, 13 miles by rail E. of Senlis. Pop. 2046. It has a handsome church, the remains of an old castle, manufactures of fine cotton fabrics, coarse linens, lace, paper, and leather, monthly markets, and two annual fairs.

Crépy-en-Laonois, krā'pee'-ŏn-lā'o'nwā', a town of France, in Aisne, 5 miles N.W. of Laon. Pop. 1758.

Cres'cent, a township of Del Norte co., Cal. Pop. 977.

Crescent, Iroquois co., Ill. See CRESCENT CITY.

Crescent, a post-village of Pottawattamie co., Iowa, 7 miles by rail N. of Council Bluffs. It has 2 churches, a a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 500.

Crescent, a station in Terre Bonne parish, La., on the Houma Branch of the Louisiana & Texas Railroad, 60 miles by rail W.S.W. from New Orleans.

Crescent, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Half Moon township, on the Mohawk River, and on the Erie Canal, 1 mile from Crescent Station, and about 14 miles N. of Albany. It has a flour-mill, a church, and an academy. The canal here crosses the river on an aqueduct 1185 feet long, which cost $500,000. Pop. about 4000.

Crescent, a station in Belmont co., O., on the Bellaire & St. Clairsville Railroad, 3 miles from St. Clairsville.

Crescent, a township of Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 364.

Crescent, a station in Lycoming co., Pa., on the Northern Central Railroad, 10 miles N. of Williamsport.

Crescent, a hamlet of Pike co., Pa., on the Erie Railroad, at Pond Eddy Station, on the Delaware River, opposite Pond Eddy, N.Y. Here is a quarry of bluestone.

Crescent City, the capital of Del Norte co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, 275 miles by water N. of San Francisco, and about 75 miles S.W. of Jacksonville, Oregon. It has 2 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of lumber, the largest export. Here is a lighthouse, lat. 41° 44′ 34″ N., lon. 124° 11′ 22″ W. Pop. in 1890, 907.

Crescent City, a post-village of Putnam co., Fla., on the W. bank of Lake Como, about 17 miles S. of Palatka. It has 2 churches, an oil-soap factory, and saw-mills. Pop. in 1890, 554.

Crescent City, a post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., in Crescent township, on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 93 miles E. of Peoria. It has 4 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of tile. Pop. about 500.

Crescentino, krā-shĕn-tee'no (anc. *Quadra'ta?*), a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 18 miles W.S.W. of Vercelli, at the confluence of the Dora Baltea with the Po. Pop. 6299. It has a church of the eighth century, manufactures of silk and woollens, and Roman remains.

Cres'cent Island, Pacific Ocean, is one of the most easterly of Dangerous Archipelago. Lat. 23° 20′ S.; lon. 134° 35′ W. It is 3½ miles in length.

Crescent Mills, a post-office of Plumas co., Cal.

Cres'centville, a post-office of Philadelphia co., Pa., is a branch of the Philadelphia post-office, and is 8 miles N. by E. of Independence Hall, on the Philadelphia, Newtown & New York Railroad.

Cres'co, a post-village, capital of Howard co., Iowa, in Vernon Springs township, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 150 miles S.S.E. of St. Paul, about 40 miles E.N.E. of Charles City, and 48 miles W. of Lansing. It has 2 banks, 7 churches, a union school, a Catholic parochial school, a high school, 2 iron-foundries, a flour-mill, and a manufactory of farm-implements. Four weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1890, 2018; of the township, 2682.

Cresco, a township of Kossuth co., Iowa. Pop. 415.

Cresco, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa., about 13 miles by rail N. by W. of Stroudsburg. It has a church and public schools. Pop. 100.

Crespano, kres-pā'no, a town of Italy, in Venetia, 22 miles N.W. of Treviso. Pop. 2598.

Crespiacum, the Latin name of CRÉPY.

Crespino, krĕs-pee'no, a town of Italy, on the Po, 40 miles S.S.W. of Venice. Pop. 4247, chiefly engaged in trade on the river.

Crespy, a town of France. See CRÉPY.

Cres'sey, a station in Mercer co., Cal., on the Visalia division of the Central Pacific Railroad, 14 miles N.W. of Merced.

Cres'sey's Corners, a post-hamlet of Barry co., Mich., 6 miles N.E. of Argenta Station. It has a church.

Cress'kill, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, 17 miles N. of New York.

and 2 miles W. of the Palisades. It has an academy, a carriage-factory, and a woollen-mill.

Cres'son, a post-village and summer resort of Cambria co., Pa., is near the summit of the Alleghany Mountains, 11 miles by rail E. by S. of Ebensburg. The Cambria & Clearfield Railroad connects here with the main line. The beauty of the scenery, reputation of the mineral springs, and purity of the air render it a favorite summer resort.

Cresson, a post-village of Johnson co., Tex., 18 miles by rail N.W. of Cleburne. It has a church.

Cresso'na, a post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., about 3 miles by rail S. of Pottsville, and 30 miles N.W. of Reading. It is supported chiefly by the coal business. It has 3 churches, 3 flour-mills, a machine-shop, and a woollen-mill. Pop. in 1890, 1481.

Cressy, a village of France. See CRÉCY.

Crest, krĕst, a town of France, in Drôme, on the right bank of the Drôme, 10 miles by rail E. of Loriol. Pop. 4848. It has manufactures of woollen and silk fabrics and printed cotton fabrics, &c.

Crest, a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 7 miles S.S.E. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 850.

Crest'ed Butte, bŭte, Colorado, a mountain of the Elk Range, in lat. 38° 53′ N., lon. 106° 56′ W. It rises 12,052 feet above sea-level, and is mainly composed of rhyolite.

Crested Butte, a post-village of Gunnison co., Col., 18 miles by rail N. of Gunnison. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and mines of gold and silver. Pop. in 1890, 857.

Crest'line, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Kansas, 7 miles by rail E. of Columbus.

Crestline, a post-village of Crawford co., O., 12 miles by rail E. of Bucyrus. It has 6 churches, a union school, a bank, railroad workshops, 3 planing-mills, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of furniture, &c. Pop. in 1890, 2911.

Cres'ton, a station on the California Pacific Railroad, 4 miles E. of Napa Junction, Cal.

Creston, a post-village of Ogle co., Ill., 28 miles by rail E. by N. from Dixon. It has a bank, a graded school, 2 churches, 2 grain-elevators, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 329.

Creston, a post-village of Lake co., Ind., about 37 miles S. by E. of Hammond. It has a church. Pop. 200.

Creston, a post-town of Union co., Iowa, 0 miles by rail W. of Afton. It is the N. terminus of a railroad which extends *via* Hopkins to St. Joseph, Mo. It has 12 churches, 3 banks, a graded school, 2 daily and 4 weekly newspaper offices, 2 wagon-factories, and large machine-shops and car-works of the railroad. Pop. in 1870, 411; in 1880, 5081; in 1890, 7200.

Creston, a post-village of Platte co., Neb., 43 miles by rail W. by N. of Scribner. It has 3 churches, a bank, and a flour-mill. Pop. in 1890, 200.

Creston, a post-village of Wayne co., O., 14 miles by rail N.W. of Orrville, and 12 miles N. by E. of Wooster. It has 3 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. 584.

Cres'tone Peak, Colorado, a peak of the Sangre de Cristo Range, in the S. part of the state, about 25 miles N. of Blanca Peak, and about lat. 37° 55′ N. It has an altitude of 14,230 feet above the sea-level.

Crest View, a post-village of Walton co., Fla., 29 miles by rail W. of De Funiak Springs. It has 3 church organizations. Pop. 100.

Cres'well, a post-village of Jefferson co., Col., 6 miles S.S.E. of Floyd Hill Railroad Station. It has a church.

Creswell, a post-office of Spalding co., Ga.

Creswell, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ind., 5 or 6 miles W.N.W. of Madison. It has a grist-mill.

Creswell, a post-office of Keokuk co., Iowa.

Creswell, a post-office of Marion co., Kansas, about 13 miles (direct) W.S.W. of Marion.

Creswell, a post-hamlet of Caldwell co., Ky., about 9 miles (direct) N. of Princeton, the capital of the county. It has a saw-mill, &c.

Creswell, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md., about 25 miles N.E. of Baltimore. It has canning-factories.

Creswell, a post-office of Antrim co., Mich.

Creswell, a post-village of Washington co., N.C., 12 miles by rail E. of Plymouth. It contains 3 churches and the Creswell Academy. Pop. in 1890, 202.

Creswell, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., O., 17 miles by rail W. of Steubenville.

Creswell, a post-hamlet of Lane co., Oregon, on the Oregon & California Railroad, 11 miles S. of Eugene City.

Creswell, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., 5 miles by rail S. by E. of Columbia.

Creswell, a post-hamlet of Russell co., Va., 19 miles N.W. of Abingdon.

Cres'wick, a borough of Talbot co., Victoria, Australia, 15 miles N. of Ballarat, in a rich gold-region. It has a general hospital. Pop. 3969.

Crete, kreet, or **Candia**, kan'de-ą (anc. L. *Cre'ta*; Gr. Κρήτη; Fr. *Candie*, kân'dee'; Turk. *Kiridi*, kee-ree'-dee, or *Ghirit*, ghee-reet'), a large and famous island of the Mediterranean, now a vilayet of Turkey, between lat. 34° 55′ and 35° 43′ N. and lon. 23° 30′ and 26° 20′ E. Length, 150 miles; breadth, from 6 to 35 miles. Pop. estimated at 200,000. The N. coast, with numerous indentations, forms the Capes of Buzo, Spada, Sassoso, Sidero, and the Bays or Gulfs of Kisamos, Canea or Khania, Suda, Armyro, Retimo, and Mirabel. The S. coast is lofty, bordered by mountains, presenting few indentations, so that only one marked promontory is formed, Cape Matala or Theodia, and an extensive bay, that of Messara. It has several good harbors. The surface is mountainous. Mount Ida, near its centre, rises to 7674 feet in height. Caverns are very numerous. There are but few plains, and no rivers or lakes of any importance. The climate is, in general, mild and healthy, the heats of summer being tempered by a N. wind which blows throughout the greater part of the day. The only useful minerals known to exist are gypsum, lime, slate, and whetstone. Vegetation is extremely luxuriant in favorable situations, although a great portion of the soil is dry and stony and not well adapted for the production of grain. In many places, however, fruits and vegetables grow spontaneously, myrtles and rose-laurels cover the banks of the rivulets, and the plains and pastures are enamelled with the most beautiful and fragrant flowers. The principal products are tobacco, oil, oranges, lemons, silk, wine, raisins, carobs, valonia, wool, cotton, and honey. The manufactures, which are mostly domestic, comprise leather and spirits, with coverlets, sacking, and coarse cloths. Soap is the staple article of manufacture. The imports consist chiefly of cotton goods and other manufactured products, colonial goods, rice, wheat, and barley.

History.—Crete was the cradle of the civilization brought to Europe by the Phœnicians and Egyptians. Among the ancient Cretan monarchs were two of the name of Minos, one of whom was esteemed the wisest legislator of antiquity. In the time of Homer, Crete was crowded with inhabitants and contained a great number of flourishing cities. The original or true Cretans were called Eteocretes, to distinguish them from the foreign settlers, and inhabited the S. division of the island. For ten centuries Crete repelled all foreign aggression, but it was at length subdued by the Romans. The Latin emperors at Constantinople ceded it to the Marquis of Montferrat, by whom it was sold to the Venetians in 1204. It was afterwards taken by the Turks. A large majority of the people are Christians of the Greek faith, and the Greek language is in general use.——Adj. and inhab. CRETAN, kree'tan, or CANDIAN, kan'de-an, also CANDIOT or CANDIOTE, kan'de-ot'.

Crete, kreet, a post-village of Will co., Ill., in Crete township, on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, 37 miles S. of Chicago. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a union school, manufactures of sash and blinds, and a money-order post-office. P. about 700; of township, 1468.

Crete, a city of Saline co., Neb., on the Big Blue River, 21 miles by rail S.W. of Lincoln, and 11 miles by rail N. of Wilber. It has 8 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, flour-mills, a brewery, a bottling-works, a theological seminary, an institution called Doane College, and public graded schools. Pop. in 1890, 3283.

Crete, a post-office of Indiana co., Pa.

Creteil, kreh-tâl', a village of France, in Seine, on the Marne, 6 miles S.E. of Paris. Pop. 2446.

Creuilly, kruh'yee', a town of France, in Calvados, 10 miles N.W. of Caen, on the Seulles. Pop. 903.

Creuse, kruz, a river of France, departments of Creuse and Indre, joins the Vienne 12 miles N. of Châtellerault, after a N.N.W. course of nearly 175 miles.

Creuse, a department in the centre of France, situated between the departments of Indre, Haute-Vienne, Corrèze, Puy-de-Dôme, Allier, and Cher. Area, 2133 square miles. It is drained by the river Creuse. Surface mostly mountainous, and great part of it sterile. Principal mineral product, coal. Capital, Guéret. It is divided into the 4 arrondissements of Aubusson, Bourganeuf, Boussac, and Guéret. Pop. in 1886, 284,942.

Crentznach, a town of Prussia. See KREUTZNACH.

Creuzburg, or **Kreuzburg**, kroits'bŏŏng, a town of Prussian Silesia, 40 miles by rail S.E. of Oels. It has large factories. Pop. 5238.

Crèvecœur, or Crèvecœur-le-Grand, krâv'kur' leh grôn, a village of France, in Oise, 12 miles N. of Beauvais. It has manufactures of woollens and fine pottery, and an old castle with beautiful gardens. Pop. 2149.

Crèvecœur, a village of France, in Nord, on the Scheldt, 5 miles S. of Cambrai. Pop. 2020.

Crève Cœur, krâv kur, a post-hamlet of St. Louis co., Mo., 14 miles by rail W. by N. of St. Louis, 4½ miles from the Missouri River, and is a noted fishing-resort. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a public school. Pop. 400.

Crevillente, krâ-veel-yĕn'tâ, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 18 miles S.W. by S. of Alicante. It possesses a parish church and 2 chapels. Pop. 7800.

Crewe, kru, a town of England, co. of Chester, 34 miles S.E. of Liverpool, 47 miles N.N.W. of Birmingham, 21 miles S.E. of Chester, and 166 miles N.W. of London. The inhabitants are chiefly connected with the several railways here meeting, and with the construction of which the town has entirely sprung up. It consists mostly of houses and neat cottages with gardens, and has a handsome station, a fine hotel, an elegant church, schools, lecture-room, library, mechanics' institute, baths, and numerous shops. Here are large machine-shops, repair-shops, and other railway establishments. Pop. in 1881, 24,385; in 1891, 28,761.

Crewe, a post-village of Nottoway co., Va., 4 miles by rail N.W. of Nottoway Court-House. It has 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, railroad machine-shops, &c. Pop. in 1890, 887.

Crew'kerne, a town of England, co. of Somerset, 8 miles by rail S.W. of Yeovil. The town has a fine cruciform church in the Tudor style and richly ornamented.

Crew's Depot, a post-village of Lamar co., Ala., 45 miles by rail W. by N. of Jasper, and 10 miles N. of Vernon. It has 2 churches and a normal college. Pop. 250.

Cribb's, Westmoreland co., Pa. See Middletown.

Cricha, a river and city of Brazil. See Crixa.

Crichton, krī'tŏn, a village of Scotland, co. and 11 miles S.E. of Edinburgh. Near it are limestone-quarries and the ruins of Crichton Castle. Pop. of parish, 1223.

Crickeith, or **Criccieth,** krik'ĭth, a town of Wales, co. of Carnarvon, on Cardigan Bay, 9 miles by rail E.N.E. of Pwllheli. Pop. 812.

Crick'et Hill, a post-hamlet of Mathews co., Va., 5 miles N. by E. of Mathew's Court-House. It has several general stores, &c. Pop. about 500.

Cricket River, Oregon, rises in the Blue Mountains, in Umatilla co., runs southward, and enters Lake Harney.

Crick'howell (Welsh, *Crug-Hywell*, krug-hŭh'wĕl), a town of Wales, co. and 12½ miles E.S.E. of Brecon, on the Usk, here crossed by a bridge of 14 arches. The town, picturesquely situated, and resorted to by tourists and invalids, has the remains of a castle. Pop. of parish, 1464.

Crick'lade, an old borough of England, co. of Wilts, on the Isis, and on the Thames & Severn Canal, 7 miles N.N.W. of Swindon. Pop. 1845. The new parliamentary borough includes several towns in Wiltshire and Gloucestershire, has a pop. of 43,123, and sends two members to the House of Commons.

Cri'dersville, a post-village of Auglaize co., O., in Duchouquet township, on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, 65 miles N. of Dayton. It has 2 churches. Pop. 465

Crieff, kreef, a town of Scotland, co. and 17 miles by rail W. of Perth, on the Earn, a tributary of the Tay. It stands near the foot of the Grampians, is a place of summer resort, and has good churches, a town house, several branch banks, an elegant assembly-room, active manufactures of cotton, linen, worsted and woollen stuffs, tanneries, corn- and oil-mills, distilleries, and a large water-cure. Pop. 4153.

Criffel, or **Criffle,** krif'ĕl, a granite mountain of Scotland, in Kirkcudbright. Height, 1892 feet.

Crig'lersville, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Va., 20 miles W. of Culpeper Court-House. It has a church.

Crimea, krim-ee'ă (Russ. *Krim*; anc. *Tau'rica Chersone'sus*), a peninsula of Southern Russia, formed by the Sea of Azof and the Black Sea, comprising part of the government of Taurida. It is separated into two distinct regions by its largest river, the Salghir; the N.W. portion forms a vast plain, the soil of which is impregnated with salt and only fit for pasturage, while the S.E. part is in general mountainous and interspersed with fertile valleys. The mountain-chain runs in a N.E. and S.W. direction: its culminating point, Chatcer Dagh (anc. *Trap'ezus*), is 5180 feet in elevation. The climate of the N.W. portion is cold and humid in winter and hot and dry in summer; but the S.E. part, defended by the mountains from the N. winds, is mild and salubrious. The soil is rich and fertile, producing, when irrigated, all the grains and fruits of Southern Europe; the mountains are covered with valuable forests, and present the most varied and picturesque scenery. Vast herds of cattle are reared, and the honey of the Crimea is celebrated. The dromedary is used as a beast of burden. This country was called Taurica by the Greeks, who formed in it the small kingdom of Bosporus, was held by the Mongols in the thirteenth century, subjected to the Turks in 1475, and ceded to Russia in 1783. Its changing history is indicated by the circumstance that each of its towns has at least 3 different names. Its people are nearly all Mohammedans, chiefly of pure Tartar descent in the interior, but partly of Turkish, Greek, and Italian blood on the coast. Their language is allied to the Turkish. Mohammedan pop. in 1874, 127,682.——Adj. and inhab. Crimean, krim co'an, or Crim Tartar. See Taurida.

Crimmitzschau, krim'mits-shŏw', a town of Saxony, 10 miles by rail N.W. of Zwickau, on the Pleisse. It has machine-shops, lime-kilns, and woollen-, cotton-, and needle-factories. Pop. 17,649.

Crimson (krim'zŏn) **Springs,** a post-office of Monroe co., W. Va.

Crinan (kree'nan) **Canal,** in Scotland, co. of Argyle, connects Loch Gilp with Jura Sound, across the head of the peninsula of Kintyre. Length, about 9 miles. Near its extremities are Crinan and Lochgilp Head.

Cripa, a supposed ancient name of Cuddapah.

Criquebœuf-en-Caux, kreek'buf'-ŏn-kō, a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 20 miles N.E. of Havre.

Criquebœuf-sur-Seine, kreek'buf'-sür-sân, a village of France, in Eure, on the Seine, 3 miles from Pont-de-l'Arche. Pop. 1226.

Criquetot-Lesneval, kreek'to'-lâ'nŭh-vâl', a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 12 miles N.N.E. of Havre. Pop. 1545.

Criquetot-sur-Ouville, kreek'to'-sür-oo'veel', a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 6 miles E. of Yvetot.

Cris'field, a post-hamlet of Harper co., Kansas, 6 miles by rail S.W. of Attica. It has 2 church organizations.

Crisfield, a post-village and railroad terminus of Somerset co., Md., on Chesapeake Bay, 32 miles by rail S.S.W. of Salisbury, and about 90 miles S.S.E. of Annapolis. It has 8 churches, a high school, and 2 newspaper offices. Packing oysters, fish, and game is the principal business.

Cris'man, a post-office and mining-camp of Boulder co., Col., 7 miles from Boulder. It has 2 quartz-mills.

Crisman, a post-hamlet of Porter co., Ind., on the Michigan Central Railroad, 16 miles S.W. of Michigan City.

Crisp's Cross Roads, a post-office of Harrison co., Ind., 18 miles S.W. of New Albany.

Crissa, the supposed ancient name of Krisso.

Crit'tenden, a county in the E. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 570 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River. The surface is level and low, partly occupied by lakes and swamps, and subject to inundation during high water. The soil of the drier parts is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad. Capital, Marion. Pop. in 1870, 3831; in 1880, 9115; in 1890, 13,940.

Crittenden, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 375 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Tradewater River, and on the N.W. by the Ohio River. The Cumberland River touches the S.W. extremity of the county. The surface is mostly undulating or nearly level; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, and pork are the staple products. This county has beds of coal and iron ore. Capital, Marion. Pop. in 1870, 9381; in 1880, 11,688; in 1890, 13,119.

Crittenden, a post-office of Pima co., Arizona.

Crittenden, a post-office of Franklin co., Ill., 13 miles E. of Duquoin.

Crittenden, a post-office of Cass co., Ind., 14 miles S. of Logansport.

Crittenden, a post-village of Grant co., Ky., 25 miles by rail S. of Cincinnati, O. It has 3 churches.

Crittenden, a post-office of Morgan co., Mo., on the N. bank of the Duroc River, 18 miles (direct) S.S.W. of Versailles. It has a store.

Crittenden, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., 21 miles by rail E. of Buffalo. It has a church.

Crittenden's, a post-village of Nansemond co., Va., 14 miles N. of Suffolk. It has 2 churches. Oysters form the main business. Pop. 200.

Crittenden's Mills, a post-hamlet of Dale co., Ala., 35 miles S.S.E. of Troy. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Crivitz, a town of Germany. See Krivitz.

Crixa, or **Cricha,** krec'shâ, a river of Brazil, rising in

the mountains N. of the town of Goyaz, flows N.W., and joins the right bank of the Araguay. Its whole course is about 200 miles, and it is partly navigable.

Crixa, or Cricha, a city of Brazil, province and 135 miles N. of Goyaz, and 10 miles S. of the above river. Pop. 5000 (?).

Croa, kro'â, the name of five small islands at the embouchure of the Amazon.

Croagh, kro'âh, a village of Ireland, co. of Limerick, 8½ miles N.N.E. of Rathkeale. Pop. of parish, 1247.

Cro'agh Pat'rick, or Reek, a mountain of Ireland, co. of Mayo, on the S. side of Clew Bay, 6 miles W.S.W. of Westport. Elevation, 2530 feet. It is an object of superstitious reverence.

Cro'atan', a post-village of Craven co., N.C., on the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, 11 miles S. by E. of New-Berne, and about 1 mile S.W. of the Neuse River. It has 2 churches. Pop. of township, 656. See CROETAN.

Croatan (or Croctan) Sound, a body of shoal water in North Carolina, lying principally between Roanoke Island and the mainland of Dare co. It communicates northward with Albemarle Sound and southward with Pamlico Sound, of which last it may be considered a part.

Croatia, kro-â'sho-a (called by the natives *Horvâth Ország*, hor'vât' or'sâg'; Ger. *Kroatien*, kro-â'te-ən), a region in Austria-Hungary, a titular kingdom, its crown belonging to the Emperor of Austria. It extends northeastward from the Adriatic to the river Drave, bounded W. by Carniola and Styria, N.E. by Hungary, E. by Slavonia, and S.E. by Turkish Croatia, from which it is partly divided by the Save. It is a fertile country of hills and forests. Its inhabitants are chiefly Croats, a Slavic people, having languages of their own (Serbo-Croatian and Slaveno-Croatian). They are Catholics of the Latin rite. Their country is now a part of the crown-land of CROATIA AND SLAVONIA. Chief town, Agram.——Adj. and inhab. CRO'AT, or CROA'TIAN.

TURKISH CROATIA is the northwesternmost portion of Bosnia, forming the district of Bihacs, and having Bosnia proper on the E., Herzegovina on the S.E., and on the other sides Austrian Croatia and Dalmatia. Its population in 1867 was placed at 161,496. Capital, Bihacs. In common with Bosnia, it passed under Austrian military occupation in 1878.

Croa'tia and Slavo'nia, a united kingdom, forming a crown-land of Austria-Hungary, in Transleithania. Though attached to the Hungarian kingdom and represented in its diet, it has also a diet and a local government of its own. Area, 16,785 square miles. It consists of the two titular kingdoms of CROATIA and SLAVONIA, and contains the principal part of the Military Frontier. It is in general a fertile region, as well in the mountainous parts of Croatia as in the plains of Slavonia. In the latter are great heaths and marshes. Grain, tobacco, flax, potatoes, wine, prunes, honey, pork, and timber are staple products. Plum-wine is a national beverage. The chief magistrate of the crown-land is called the ban, or banus. Agram is the capital, and Fiume the principal seaport. Agriculture and pastoral pursuits are followed by most of the people, and mining and manufactures receive little attention. Seventy-four per cent. of the people are Croats and Catholics, and the rest are chiefly Serbs and members of the Greek church. Pop. in 1869, 1,864,021, including 699,228 inhabitants of the Military Frontier; in 1880, 1,892,499; in 1890, 2,184,414.

Croce Fieschi, kro'chà fe-ès'kee, a village of Italy, 13 miles N.N.E. of Genoa. Pop. 3421.

Croce Fieschi Mosso, kro'chà fe-ès'kee mos'so, a village of Italy, province of Novara, district and 8 miles N.E. of Biella. Pop. 1849.

Crockatoa, an island. See KRAKATOA.

Crock'er, a township of Polk co., Iowa. Pop. 1055.

Crocker, a post-hamlet of Pulaski co., Mo., on a high hill, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, 92 miles N.E. of Springfield. It commands an extensive view of fine scenery, and has several stores and a plough-factory.

Crock'ery, a township of Ottawa co., Mich. Pop. 1124. It contains the village of Nunica.

Crock'ery Creek, Michigan, drains the S.E. part of Muskegon co., runs southwestward, and enters the Grand River in Ottawa co., about 8 miles E. of Grand Haven.

Crock'ett, a county of West Tennessee, has an area of about 275 square miles. It is drained by the South and Middle Forks of the Forked Deer River. The surface is nearly level; the soil is partly fertile. Cotton and corn are its staple products. It is intersected by the Louisville & Memphis Railroad. Capital, Alamo. Pop. in 1890, 15,146.

Crockett, a station in Obion co., Tenn., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 35 miles S. of Columbus, Ky.

Crockett, a post-village, capital of Houston co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad, 114 miles N. of Houston, and 38 miles S. by E. from Palestine. It has 3 churches, a bank, a graded school, an academy, a tannery, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 1445.

Crockett Depot, a post-hamlet of Wythe co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Wytheville. It has some manufactures of iron.

Crockett Mills, a post-hamlet of Crockett co., Tenn., 12 miles from the Louisville & Memphis Railroad. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Crockett's Bluff, a post-hamlet of Arkansas co., Ark., on White River, about 66 miles E.S.E. of Little Rock. It has a steamboat-landing, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Crock'ettsville, a post-hamlet of Breathitt co., Ky., on the Kentucky River, 45 miles N.E. of Livingston. It has a church.

Crocodile Bayou. See COCODRIE BAYOU.

Crocodile River, Africa. See LIMPOPO.

Crocodilopolis. See MEDINET-EL-FAYOOM.

Cro'etan', a township of Dare co., N.C. Pop. 225

Croctan Sound, N.C. See CROATAN SOUND.

Crof'ton, a small post-village of Christian co., Ky., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 13 miles N. of Hopkinsville. It has a church.

Crofton, a post-hamlet of Kalkaska co., Mich., on the Middle Fork of Boardman River, and on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 35 miles N. of Cadillac. It has a lumber-mill. Pop. about 100.

Crofts, Genesee co., N.Y. See WEST BATAVIA.

Croft's Corners, a hamlet of Putnam co., N.Y., 6 miles from Peekskill. It has 2 churches.

Crofts'ville, a post-office of Tazewell co., Va.

Cro'ghan, a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y., on Beaver River, in Croghan township, about 60 miles N. of Utica. It has a house of Franciscans, a tannery, a grist-mill, and 2 churches. The township has extensive forests, and manufactures of lumber and leather. Pop. of the township, 2834. It contains a village named Beaver Falls.

Croia, Croja, kro'yâ, or **Ak-Hissar,** âk-his-sar' (*i.e.*, "White Castle"), a town of Turkey, Albania, 42 miles S.S.E. of Scutari. It stands on a lofty mountain-spur, about 500 feet above the plain, and is defended by a strong castle. Pop. about 5000.

Croix, Saint, United States. See SAINT CROIX.

Croix, Saint, West India Islands. See SANTA CRUZ.

Cro'ker Island (native name, *Heraiki*, hâ-ri'kee), one of the Low Islands, in the Pacific. Lat. 17° 26' S.; lon. 143° 26' W. It is sometimes called Tuscan Island.

Cro'ker Island, on the N. coast of Australia, off Coburg Peninsula. Its N. point, Cape Croker, is in lat. 10° 58' S., lon. 132° 38' E.

Crolles, kroll, a village of France, in Isère, 11 miles N.E. of Grenoble. Pop. 1439.

Croma, La, island. See LA CHROMA.

Cromarty, krom'ar-tee, a county of Scotland, forming the promontory called ARDMEANACH, or "Black Isle," consisting of about 17½ square miles, but including also 10 detached portions of land in various parts of Ross-shire. Total area, 345 square miles. It is now attached to the sheriffdom of Ross, and for most purposes constitutes a part of the united counties of Ross and Cromarty, but it still has a lord-lieutenant and a sheriff's court.

Cromarty, a town of Scotland, capital of the above county, beautifully situated on Cromarty Firth, at the S. side of its entrance, 16 miles E.N.E. of Dingwall. It has 2 churches, ship-building docks, a pier, and manufactures of ropes, sacking, sail-cloth, and beer. Pop. 1476.

Crom'arty, a post-village in Perth co., Ontario, 6 miles S.S.W. of Carronbrook. Pop. 100.

Crom'arty Firth (anc. *Portus Salutis?*), an inlet of Scotland, and one of the finest bays in Britain, on its N.E. coast, immediately W. of the Moray Firth, and between the counties of Cromarty and Ross. Length, 18 miles; breadth, from 3 to 5 miles. It is entered by a strait, between headlands called South and North Sutors, only 1¼ miles across.

Cro'mer, a town and watering-place of England, co. of Norfolk, on its N. coast, 21 miles N. of Norwich. It has a fort, a fine church, baths, hotels, and a public library. All attempts to form a harbor have been baffled by the sea, which is here gaining on the land, and the old town called Shipden has been swept away. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in fishing. Cromer Bay, from the danger of its navigation, has been named the "devil's throat."

Cro'mer's, a post-office of Franklin co., Ga.

Cromer's, a post-office and station of Seneca co., O.

in Liberty township, on the Toledo, Tiffin & Eastern Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Tiffin.

Cromer's, a township of Newberry co., S.C. Pop. 2224.

Crom'ford, a town of England, co. of Derby, in the Matlock Dale, 2 miles by rail S. of Matlock. Pop. 1074.

Crommenie, Netherlands. See KROMMENY.

Crommyon (or Cromyon) Promontorium. See CORMACHITI.

Cromp'ton, a town of England, in Lancashire, 3 miles N. of Oldham. It has cotton-mills. Pop. 7302.

Cromp'ton, a manufacturing village of Kent co., R.I., in Warwick township, 1 mile from Quidnick Station, which is 13 miles S.S.W. of Providence. It has 2 manufactories of cotton-print cloths and 4 churches. Pop. 874.

Crom'well, a post-town of Middlesex co., Conn., on the W. bank of the Connecticut River, and on the Connecticut Valley Railroad, 12½ miles S. of Hartford, and 2½ miles N. of Middletown. It has a savings-bank, 3 churches, and manufactures of hammers, lamps, and iron toys. Pop. 1856.

Cromwell, a post-village of Noble co., Ind., 10 miles by rail W. of Albion. It has 3 churches, manufactures of tubs and buckets, &c. Pop. 500.

Cromwell, a post-village of Union co., Iowa, 15 miles by rail W. of Afton. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of ploughs and carriages. Pop. 200.

Cromwell, a post-village of Ohio co., Ky., 11 miles S. by E. of Hartford. It has a church.

Cromwell, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa.

Cromwell Centre, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Iowa, on the Little Sioux River, 30 miles S.E. of Sibley.

Cronberg, or **Kronberg**, krŏn'bĕrg', a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 1½ miles E. of Königstein. Pop. 2055. Near it is the mineral spring of Kronthal.

Cron'ly, a post-village of Columbus co., N.C., 17 miles by rail W. by N. of Wilmington. It has manufactures of brick and fertilizers. Pop. 122.

Cron'omer's Valley, a post-hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., 4 miles from Newburg. It has a church and a general store.

Cronstadt, or **Kronstadt**, krŏn'stätt, a seaport town of Russia, government and 20 miles W. of St. Petersburg, on the long, flat, and arid island of Kotlin, near the E. extremity of the Gulf of Finland. Lat. 59° 59′ 42″ N.; lon. 29° 46′ 30″ E. The town is on the S.E. extremity of the island, opposite the mouth of the Neva, and is strongly fortified on all sides. On the S. side of Kotlin is the narrow channel, through which only one vessel can pass at a time, and scores of guns would here be brought to bear on an enemy. All approaches to the town are barred by forts and batteries of the strongest description. Cronstadt is regularly built, and contains many straight and well-paved streets, and several squares. The houses, however, are all low, being generally of one story, with red- and green-painted roofs, and are mostly of wood, with the exception of those belonging to the government, which are nearly all built of stone. The town is entered by three gates, and is divided into two sections, the commandant's division and the admiralty, each of which is subdivided into two districts. It is also intersected by two canals, which have their sides of granite and are both deep and wide enough to admit the largest vessels. The one is used as a repairing dock, and the other for commercial purposes. Between the two canals stands a handsome palace, built by Prince Mentchikof, now occupied as a naval school and attended by 300 pupils. The other public buildings deserving of notice are the marine hospital, the churches, the British seamen's hospital, the exchange, custom-house, admiralty, arsenal, barracks, cannon-foundry, &c., and the small palace in which Peter the Great resided. The harbor lies to the S. of the town, and consists of three sections,—the military or outer harbor, which is the great naval station of Russia; the middle harbor, for the fitting out and repairing of vessels; and the innermost harbor, running parallel with the last, and used only by merchant-vessels. Much of the external commerce of Russia passes through Cronstadt, although the depth of water at the bar is small and ice blocks up the harbor five months in the year, the shipping-season continuing only from May to November. (See ST. PETERSBURG.) Cronstadt has constant communication with the opposite shores, and steamers ply between it and the capital, with which it is also connected by railway. It was founded by Peter the Great in 1703. Pop. 47,166.

Cronstadt, Transylvania. See KRONSTADT.

Crook, a post-office of Boone co., W. Va.

Crook and Billy Row, a township of England, co. of Durham, on a railway, 5 miles N.W. of Bishop-Auckland. Pop. 9401.

Crook City, a post-village of Lawrence co., S.D., on White Wood Creek, in a beautiful valley among the Black Hills, about 250 miles W. of Yankton. It has a church, an academy, a saw-mill, a gold-amalgamator, and manufactures of gloves, sash, wagons, &c. Gold is found near this place. Pop. about 300.

Crook Creek, township, Houston co., Minn. Pop. 560.

Crook'ed Creek, Arkansas, rises in Boone co., runs eastward, and enters White River in Marion co. It is about 80 miles long.

Crooked Creek, or **La Moin River**, of Illinois, drains part of Hancock co., runs southeastward through McDonough and Schuyler cos., and enters the Illinois River about 5 miles below Beardstown. Length, about 100 miles.

Crooked Creek rises in Allen co., Ind., runs northeastward through Paulding co., O., and enters the Auglaize River about 10 miles S.S.W. of Defiance.

Crooked Creek, Iowa, drains parts of Henry and Washington cos., runs northwestward, and enters the Skunk River at the N.E. corner of Jefferson co.

Crooked Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Indiana co., and runs southwestward to Armstrong co., in which it flows northwestward, and enters the Alleghany River 5 or 6 miles below Kittanning.

Crooked Creek, a post-hamlet of Cullman co., Ala., 6 miles S.W. of Wilhite Railroad Station.

Crooked Creek, a township of Cumberland co., Ill. Pop. 981.

Crooked Creek, a township of Jasper co., Ill., contiguous to Crooked Creek township, Cumberland co. P. 1568.

Crooked Creek, Ind. See JAMESTOWN.

Crooked Creek, township, McDowell co., N.C. P. 389.

Crooked Creek, a post-office of Tioga co., Pa.

Crooked Fork of Grand River rises in Adair co., Iowa, and runs S.S.E. to the northern boundary of Missouri, which it crosses. It runs thence nearly southward, and enters the Grand River in Livingston co., about 5 miles S.W. of Chillicothe. It is about 200 miles long.

Crooked Fork, a post-office of Morgan co., Tenn.

Crooked Hill, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., 1 mile from Sanatoga Station, and 10 miles N.W. of Phœnixville. It has a church and a flour-mill. Pop. about 200.

Crook'ed Islands, a group of the Bahamas, consisting of Crooked Island (pop. 627), Acklin Island (pop. 370), Fortune Key, and Castle Island. Lat. of S. point of Castle Island, 22° 7′ N.; lon. 74° 21′ W.

Crooked Lake, a post-office of Clare co., Mich.

Crooked Lake, New York. See KEUKA LAKE.

Crooked River or Creek, Missouri, runs southeastward through Ray co., and enters the Missouri River about 6 miles below Lexington. It is about 60 miles long.

Crooked River, Oregon, rises in the Blue Mountains, runs westward and northwestward, and enters the Des Chutes River in Wasco co. Length, about 150 miles.

Crooked River, township, Ray co., Mo. Pop. 1622.

Crooked Tree, a post-hamlet of Noble co., O., 2½ miles from Dexter City. It has a church.

Crook'haven, a village of Ireland, co. of Cork, on Crookhaven Harbor, 21 miles W.S.W. of Skibereen.

Crook's Rapids, Ontario. See HASTINGS.

Crooks'ton, a post-village, capital of Polk co., Minn., on Red Lake River, 21 miles by rail S.E. of Grand Forks. It has 11 churches, 3 banks, 4 weekly and 2 daily newspaper offices, lumber-mills, a sash- and door-factory, 2 planing-mills, a foundry, and a brick-yard. Pop. in 1890, 3457.

Crookston, a post-village of Cherry co., Neb., 11 miles by rail W. by N. of Valentine. It has a grain-mill and a lumber mill.

Crooksville, a post-hamlet of Perry co., O., on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, about 14 miles S. of Zanesville. It has a church and a pottery.

Croom, a town of Ireland, co. and 10 miles by rail S.S.W. of Limerick. It has a strong castle, built in the reign of King John. Pop. 885.

Croom, a post-village of Prince George's co., Md., 28 miles S.W. of Annapolis, and 2 miles from Croom Station on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad. It has a church.

Croom's Mill, a post-office of Izard co., Ark.

Croom Station, a post-office of Prince George's co., Md., on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad (Pope's Creek Branch), 44 miles S. of Baltimore.

Croppenstädt, or **Kroppenstett**, krop'pĕn-stĕtt', a walled town of Prussian Saxony, 7 miles S.S.E. of Oschersleben. Pop. 2233.

Crop'per's Depot, a post-office of Shelby co., Ky., on the Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 19 miles N.W. of Frankfort.

Crop'sey, a post-village of McLean co., Ill., 29 miles by rail N. by E. of Bloomington. It has a church and an academy. Pop. 130.

Cropsey, a post-hamlet of Gage co., Neb., about 28 miles S.S.E. of Lincoln. It has a church.

Crop'seyville, a post-hamlet of Rensselaer co., N.Y., 7 miles E.N.E. of Troy.

Crop'well, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ala., about 90 miles N. of Montgomery. It has 3 stores.

Crop'well-But'ler, a hamlet of England, co. and 7 miles E.S.E. of Nottingham. Pop. 608.

Croque, krōk, a settlement on the French shore, Newfoundland, 65 miles from La Scie. It is the headquarters of the French during the fishing-season, and the coaling-depot of the French steamers stationed on the coast.

Crosby, krōz'be, a county of Texas, in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 900 square miles. Capital, Estacado.

Crosby, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Mich., 7 miles by rail (Bowen Station) S. of Grand Rapids. It has a church, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. 100.

Crosby, a post-hamlet of Harris co., Tex., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 20 miles E.N.E. of Houston.

Cros'by Gar'ret, a village of England, co. of Westmoreland, 3 miles W.N.W. of Kirkby-Stephen, in a picturesque vale at the foot of Crosby-Fell. Pop. of parish, 643.

Crosby's Corners, Ontario. See CASHEL.

Crosbyville, krōz'be-vĭl, a post-office, Chester co., S.C.

Cross, a county in the N.E. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is intersected by the St. Francis River. The surface is nearly level, and is mostly covered with forests; the soil produces cotton and Indian corn. Capital, Wittsburg. Pop. in 1870, 3915; in 1880, 5050; in 1890, 7693.

Cross, a post-hamlet of Concordia parish, La., 3 miles S.W. of Vidalia. It has a saw-mill.

Cross, a station in Erie co., Pa., on the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad, 20 miles S.W. of Erie.

Cros'sakeel', a town of Ireland, co. of Meath, 6 miles S.W. by W. of Kells.

Cross Anchor, angk'ŏr, a post-township of Spartanburg co., S.C., 75 miles N.W. of Columbia. It has 4 churches. It is drained by the Ennoree and Tiger Rivers. Pop. 1833.

Cross Anchor, a post-office of Greene co., Tenn.

Cross Bridge, a hamlet of Maury co., Tenn., 10 miles W. of Columbia. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a steam saw-mill.

Cross Canal, ka-năl', a post-office and shipping-point of Camden co., N.C., on the Dismal Swamp Canal, 24 miles S. of Norfolk, Va.

Cross Creek, Kansas, drains part of Jackson co., runs southward, and enters the Kansas River in the W. part of Shawnee co.

Cross Creek, Ohio, runs eastward through Jefferson co., and enters the Ohio River 4 miles below Steubenville.

Cross Creek, a station of Tulare co., Cal., on the Visalia division of the Southern Pacific Railroad, 16 miles N.W. of Tulare.

Cross Creek, a township of Cumberland co., N.C. Pop. 147, exclusive of Fayetteville.

Cross Creek, a township of Jefferson co., O. Pop. 1800. It includes New Alexandria and Wintersville.

Cross Creek, a township of Washington co., Pa. P. 1034. It contains Cross Creek Village, and has coal-beds.

Cross Creek Village, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., in Cross Creek township, about 28 miles W.S.W. of Pittsburg. It has a church and 3 stores.

Cross Cut, a post-office of Lawrence co., Pa., is at the village of Mahoning.

Crossen, or **Krossen**, kros'sen, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on a railway, 32 miles S.E. of Frankfort, at the confluence of the Bober with the Oder. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and hosiery, tanneries, and distilleries. It is walled, and has an old citadel. Pop. 6786.

Cross-Fell, a mountain of England, co. of Cumberland, 11 miles E.N.E. of Penrith. Elevation, 2901 feet.

Cross'ford, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, 2½ miles W. of Dunfermline. Pop. 363.

Cross'gar, a village of Ireland, co. of Down, 5 miles N.W. of Downpatrick. Pop. 688.

Cross'gates, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, at a railway junction, 3½ miles E. of Dunfermline. Pop. 1181.

Cross'ha'ven, a village and harbor of Ireland, co. and 10 miles S.E. of Cork. Pop. 338.

Cross'hill', a burgh of Scotland, a southern suburb of Glasgow. Pop. 3250.

Cross Hill, a post-office of Kennebec co., Me.

Cross Hill, a post-hamlet and township of Laurens co., S.C., 14 miles S.E. of Laurens Court-House, and 14 miles by rail S. of Clinton. It has 2 churches and a high school. Pop. 216; of the township, 2973.

Crosshill, a post-village in Waterloo co., Ontario, 16 miles N.W. of Berlin. It has 2 stores and 2 hotels. P. 150.

Cross'ington, a post-village of Garland co., Ark., 7 miles from Hot Springs. It has a church.

Cross'ingville, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., about 14 miles N.N.W. of Meadville. It has 2 churches.

Cross Junc'tion, a post-office of Frederick co., Va.

Cross Keys, keez, a hamlet of Macon co., Ala., about 24 miles E. of Montgomery. It has a church and a steam cotton-gin.

Cross Keys, a post-hamlet of De Kalb co., Ga., 9 miles N.E. of Atlanta, on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad. It has 2 churches.

Cross Keys, a post-hamlet of Gloucester co., N.J., in Monroe township, about 18 miles S. by E. of Camden, and 3 miles N.W. of Williamstown. It has a church and a steam saw-mill.

Cross Keys, a post-township of Union co., S.C., 12 miles from the village of Union, is bounded on the S. by the Ennoree River. It has 6 churches. Pop. 1349.

Cross Keys, a post-village of Rockingham co., Va., about 8 miles S. of Harrisonburg, and 19 miles N.E. of Staunton. It has a church. An indecisive battle was fought here between General Fremont and General Jackson, June 8, 1862.

Cross Kill Mills, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., in Bethel township, about 22 miles W.N.W. of Reading. It has 2 churches, a tannery, &c.

Cross Lake, Louisiana, is in Caddo parish, and communicates with Soda Lake. It is nearly 14 miles long, and 3 miles or more wide. Shreveport is situated at the E. end of this lake, which is about a mile from Red River.

Cross Lake, New York, is on the boundary between the counties of Cayuga and Onondaga, nearly 14 miles N.N.E. of Auburn. It is about 4 miles long. The Seneca River runs through this lake.

Cross (or **La Crosse**, là kross) **Lake**, in British North America, 60 miles in length from N. to S., receives the Beaver, and gives origin to the Churchill. On its W. side is Fort La Crosse, lat. 55° 26′ N., lon. 108° W.

Cross Lake, a post-office of Caddo parish, La.

Cross'land, a post-hamlet of Calloway co., Ky., 16 miles N. of Paris, Tenn.

Cross'maglen', a town of Ireland, co. of Armagh, 10 miles N.W. of Dundalk. Pop. 649.

Crossmolina, kross'mo-le-nă', a town of Ireland, co. of Mayo, on the Deel, 6½ miles S.W. of Ballina. Pop. 852.

Cross Plains, a post-village of Calhoun co., Ala., on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, 154 miles N.E. of Selma, and 60 miles S.W. of Rome. It has 2 churches.

Cross Plains, a post-hamlet of Sangamon co., Ill., 8 miles N.W. of Springfield. It has a district school.

Cross Plains, a post-hamlet of Ripley co., Ind., in Brown township, about 18 miles N.N.E. of Madison. It has 2 churches.

Cross Plains, a post-village of Robertson co., Tenn., 28 miles N. of Nashville, and 11 miles E. of Springfield. It contains a church, a roller-mill, and a saw-mill.

Cross Plains, a post-village of Callahan co., Tex., 22 miles S.E. of Baird. It has a public school.

Cross Plains, a post-village of Dane co., Wis., 15 miles by rail W. by N. of Madison. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a harness-factory, district schools, a catholic seminary, a flouring-mill, and a manufactory of fanning-mills. Pop. 350.

Cross Point, a post-village in Bonaventure co., Quebec, at the head of the Bay of Chaleurs, on the N. shore of the Restigouche River, opposite Campbellton, New Brunswick. It is the head-quarters of the Mic Mac Indians. Salmon abound in the waters here, and ships load with timber for export. The Intercolonial Railway crosses the Restigouche near Cross Point. Pop. 150.

Cross River, Guinea. See CALABAR.

Cross River, a post-hamlet of Westchester co., N.Y., in Lewisborough township, 5 miles E. of Katonah.

Cross Roads, a post-village of Delaware co., Ind., 11 miles S.W. of Muncie. It has a church and a common school. Pop. 100.

Cross Roads, a post-office of Charles co., Md.

Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Miss., 35 miles N. of Scranton.

Cross Roads, a village of Dade co., Mo., in Rock Prairie township, 30 miles N.W. of Springfield. It has 2 churches, a pottery, a drug-store, and 2 other stores.

Cross Roads, a hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., in Medford township, 1 mile from Wilkins Railroad Station.

Cross Roads, a township of Wilson co., N.C. P. 694.

Cross Roads, a station in Jackson co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 10 miles S. by E. from Jackson, the county seat.

Cross Roads, a post-office of Madison co., O., is at Midway, a hamlet 11 miles S. of London.

Cross Roads, a station in Dauphin co., Pa., on the Summit Branch Railroad, 8 miles E. of Millersburg.

Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa., near the Peach Bottom Railroad, 14 miles S.S.E. of York. It has 12 houses.

Cross Roads, a post-borough of Warren co., Tenn., 6 miles N. by E. of Minnville. It has a church.

Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., Va., 12 miles from Clover Depot. There are several churches near it.

Cross Roads, a post-office of Monongalia co., W. Va.

Cross Roads, Ontario. See VIRGIL.

Cross Roads Church, a post-office of Yadkin co., N.C.

Cross Rock, a post-office of Madison co., N.C.

Cross Sound, in Alaska, separates King George III. Archipelago, towards the N.W., from the mainland. Cross Cape is at its S.W. entrance.

Cross Tim'bers, a post-village of Hickory co., Mo., about 56 miles N. of Springfield. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, and lead and zinc mines. Pop. about 400; of the township, 1536.

Cross Trails, a post-office of Coffee co., Ala.

Crossun'tic, a station of Penobscot co., Me., 60 miles by rail N.E. of Bangor.

Cross Vil'lage, a post-hamlet of Emmett co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, 20 miles N. of Petoskey. It has 3 churches and 2 saw-mills, and is the seat of Catholic Indian schools and of a house of Franciscan tertiaries.

Cross'ville, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ala.

Crossville, a post-village of White co., Ill., 7 miles by rail N.E. of Carmi. It has 2 churches and a public school.

Crossville, a post-village, capital of Cumberland co., Tenn., on the Cumberland Mountain or table-land, about 70 miles W. of Knoxville. It has a court-house, 2 churches, 2 newspaper offices, coal-mines, and manufactures of brick and cigars. Pop. in 1890, 266.

Cross'wicks, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., in Chesterfield township, on Crosswicks Creek, 4 miles E. of Bordentown, and 9 miles S.E. of Trenton. It has 4 churches, several stores, and manufactures of carriages, &c.

Crosswicks Creek, New Jersey, runs nearly westward, forms the boundary between Burlington and Mercer cos., and enters the Delaware 5 miles below Trenton.

Cros'well, a post-village of Sanilac co., Mich., 26 miles by rail N.N.W. of Port Huron. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, and active manufactures. Pop. in 1890, 504.

Crotch'er's Ferry, a post-hamlet of Dorchester co., Md., on an affluent of Nanticoke River, about 20 miles E. of Cambridge. It has a steam saw-mill and a manufactory of peach-baskets.

Crothersville, krŭth'ẽrz-vĭl, a post-village of Jackson co., Ind., in Vernon township, on Graham's Fork, or Muscatatuck River, and on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, 30 miles S. of Columbus. It has 3 churches, a saw-mill, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 599.

Cro'ton, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, and on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, 25 miles N.W. of Keokuk. It has a church.

Croton, a post-village of Newaygo co., Mich., on the Muskegon River, in Croton township, 8 miles E. of Newaygo, and about 32 miles N. of Grand Rapids. It has 3 churches, a bank, a money-order post-office, and grist-mills and saw-mills. Pop. about 250; of the township, 680.

Croton, a post-hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., 4 miles W.N.W. of Flemington. It has a church.

Croton, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., in Franklin township, 10 miles N.W. of Delhi, and about 72 miles W.S.W. of Albany. It has 2 churches and a graded school. Pop. about 250.

Croton, a station in Schuyler co., N.Y., on the Northern Central Railroad, 15 miles N. of Elmira.

Croton, or Croton Landing, a post-village of Westchester co., New York, in Cortlandt township, on the Hudson River, near the mouth of the Croton, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 34 miles N. of New York. It has 2 or 3 churches, 2 brick-yards, and a machine-shop. Pop. about 1000. The name of the post-office is Croton Landing.

Croton, a post-office of Licking co., O. See HARTFORD.

Crotona, Italy. See CORTONE.

Cro'ton Falls, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., in North Salem township, on Croton River, and on the New York & Harlem Railroad, 48 miles N. by E. from New York. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 500.

Croton Lake, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., 9 miles by rail N. of Baldwin Place. It has a church.

Croton River, New York, rises in Dutchess co., runs southward through Putnam co., and southwestward in Westchester co. It enters the Hudson River 1 or 2 miles above Sing Sing and 33 miles N. of the city of New York, after a course of nearly 60 miles. The city of New York derives a supply of good water from this river.

Crotty, Illinois. See SENECA.

Cronlin (kroo'lin) **Isles,** a group in Scotland, off the W. coast of Ross-shire, 14 miles S.W. of Lochcarron.

Crounse, krŏwnss, a post-office of Lancaster co., Neb.

Crouse's (krŏw'sẽz) **Store,** a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Union Vale township.

Crow, krō, a post-hamlet of Lane co., Oregon, 15 miles W. of Eugene City. It has a church.

Crow Agency, a post-office in the Indian Reservation, Montana, about 52 miles S.E. of Billings. It has a church and government schools.

Crow Creek, Weld co., Col., runs southward, and enters the South Fork of the Platte 10 miles E. of Evans.

Crow Creek, a post-village of Buffalo co., S.D., on the Missouri River, 175 miles N.W. of Yankton. Here is an Indian Reservation and agency. It has several churches.

Crowder's (krō'dẽrz) **Creek** rises in Gaston co., N.C., runs southeastward, and enters the Catawba in York co., S.C.

Crowder's Creek, a post-office of Gaston co., N.C.

Cro'well, a post-hamlet of Dodge co., Neb., 29 miles by rail N.N.W. of Fremont. It has a church.

Crowell, a post-hamlet of Humphreys co., Tenn., 9 miles S.E. of Waverly.

Crowfoot, krō'fo͝ot, a hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., in Evesham township, 2 miles from Atco Station.

Crow Indians (called by themselves *Upsaroka* or *Absaroka*), a tribe of Indians living in Montana, in the valley of the Yellowstone. They are hereditary enemies of the Sioux, or Dakotas, but are believed, on linguistic grounds, to be of the Dakota stock.

Crow Lake, a post-township of Stearns co., Minn.

Crow Lake, a post-hamlet of Jerauld co., S.D., 12 miles S.W. of Wessington Springs. It has a common school.

Crowland, a town of England. See CROYLAND.

Crowlandville, or Cook's Mills, a post-village in Welland co., Ontario, 3 miles E. of Welland. Pop. 250.

Crowle, krōl, a town of England, co. of Lincoln, 5¾ miles by rail E.S.E. of Thorne. Pop. of parish, 3813.

Crowley, krō'lẽ, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Ark., 10 miles N.E. of Paragould. It has 2 churches.

Crowley, a post-village, capital of Arcadia parish, La., 53 miles by rail E. of Lake Charles. It has 5 church organizations, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. 420.

Crowley, a post-village of Tarrant co., Tex., 15 miles by rail S. of Fort Worth. It has 3 churches. Pop. 100.

Crowley's, krō'lĭz, a station in Androscoggin co., Me., on the Androscoggin Railroad, at the junction of the Lewiston Branch, 5 miles S.E. of Lewiston.

Crown City, a post-village of Gallia co., O., on the Ohio River, 20 miles above Huntington, W. Va. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill. Pop. about 200.

Crown Point, a post-village, capital of Lake co., Ind., 41 miles by rail S.S.E. of Chicago. It has a national bank, 13 churches, 3 newspaper offices, and a manufactory of sash and blinds. Pop. in 1890, 1902.

Crown Point, or Ham'mond's Corners, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y., on Lake Champlain, at the junction of the railroad to Hammondville, 32 miles by rail N. of Whitehall. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, a flour-mill, 1 or 2 iron-furnaces, &c. Colonel Ethan Allen surprised and took a British fort at Crown Point in May, 1775. Pop. of the township, 3135.

Crown Point Centre, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y., about 100 miles N. of Albany, and 3 miles from Crown Point Railroad Station. It has a church, an academy, manufactures of leather, sash and blinds, and 2 grist-mills.

Crown Rock, a post-hamlet of Gilliam co., Oregon, on the E. bank of the John Day River, about 18 miles (direct) S.W. of Condon.

Crowns'ville, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., Md., 7 miles by rail N.W. of Annapolis. It has a church.

Crow Place, Virginia. See CROW'S.

Crow (krō) **River,** Minnesota, drains part of Stearns co., intersects Meeker co., and runs E. through Wright co. The stream just described is sometimes called the North Fork. The South Fork rises in Kandiyohi co., runs eastward

through McLeod co., and northeastward in Carver co. The forks unite about 10 miles S.E. of Buffalo, and the river runs thence northeastward, and enters the Mississippi River about 8 miles above Anoka. This river, including the North Fork, is nearly 160 miles long.

Crow River, a post-hamlet of Meeker co., Minn., on Crow River, 7 miles N. of Swede Grove Railroad Station.

Crow's, or Hick'man's, a station in Daviess co., Ky., on the Owensborough & Nashville Railroad, 4 miles S. of Owensborough.

Crow's, a post-office of Alleghany co., Va., at Crow Place, a summer resort, 10 miles from the White Sulphur Springs, and 3 miles from Alleghany Railroad Station.

Crow's Landing, a post-office of Stanislaus co., Cal., on the San Joaquin River, 15 miles S. of Modesto.

Crow's Mills, a post-office of Greene co., Pa.

Crow's Nest, a peak of the Highlands, is on the W. side of the Hudson, in Orange co., N.Y.

Crow Spring, a post-office of Chesterfield co., Va.

Crowville, krō'vil, a hamlet of Warrick co., Ind., 8 miles N.E. of Booneville. It has a church and a chair-factory.

Crowville, a post-hamlet of Franklin parish, La., 18 miles S. by W. of Delhi Station.

Crow Wing, a county in the N. central part of Minnesota, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the N., the N.W., and the W. by the Mississippi River, and is partly bounded on the E. by Lake Mille Lacs. The surface is diversified with small lakes and forests; the soil is mostly fertile, but uncultivated. This county is intersected by the Northern Pacific Railroad, the St. Paul and Duluth Branches of which unite at Brainerd, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 200; in 1875, 1031; in 1880, 2319; in 1890, 8852.

Crow Wing, a post-hamlet of Crow Wing co., Minn., on the Mississippi River, at the mouth of the Crow Wing River, and on the Western Railroad of Minnesota, 8 miles S.W. of Brainerd.

Crow Wing River, Minnesota, drains parts of Cass and Wadena cos., runs southward and southeastward, and enters the Mississippi River at Crow Wing. Length, 100 miles.

Crox'ton, a hamlet of Jefferson co., O., 2 miles S. of Salineville.

Croya, a town of Albania. See CROIA.

Croy'don, a town of England, co. of Surrey, at a railway junction, 10½ miles S. of London Bridge. The town is well built, and increasing in size; principal edifices, a handsome parish church, various other places of worship, the town hall, the poultry market-house, Trinity Hospital, several almshouses, a prison, water-works, jail, union workhouse, and barracks. Addington Park, the seat of the Archbishop of Canterbury, is near Croydon. Croydon, alternately with Guildford, is the seat of the county assizes. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Noviom'agus*, and near it many remains of antiquity have been discovered. Pop. in 1881, 78,811; in 1891, 102,697.

Croy'don, a post-hamlet of Kandiyohi co., Minn., 12 miles S. of Willmar. It has a church.

Croydon, a post-township of Sullivan co., N.H., about 10 miles N.E. of Claremont. Pop. 652. Here is Croydon Mountain, which is about 2800 feet high.

Croydon, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Utah, 8 miles N.W. of Echo Station, and ½ mile from the Union Pacific Railroad. It has a church.

Croydon, a post-village in Addington co., Ontario, on Salmon River, 15 miles N. of Napanee. Pop. 100.

Croydon Flat, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co. N.H., in Croydon township, 4 miles N. of Newport. It has a lumber-mill.

Croy'land, or **Crow'land,** an ancient town of England, co. of Lincoln, on the river Welland, here crossed by a bridge built in the time of Edward II. and much admired by antiquaries, 14 miles E.N.E. of Stamford. It is celebrated for the ruins of its once splendid abbey, founded in 716, out of the remains of which a church has been constructed. Pop. 2459.

Croyle, kroil, a township of Cambria co., Pa., traversed by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Pop. 886.

Cro'zet', a post-office and station of Albemarle co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 13 miles W. of Charlottesville. It has 2 churches near it.

Crozet (kro'zā') Islands, a group of four small, uninhabited islands in the Indian Ocean, between Kerguelen and Prince Edward Islands. The easternmost, called East Island, is about lat. 46° 27′ S., lon. 52° 14′ E.

Cro'zier, a post-office of Buena Vista co., Iowa.

Crozier, a station in Johnson co., Kansas, on the Kansas Midland Railroad, 4 miles W. of De Soto.

Crozon, kro'zôn', a town of France, in Finistère, 25 miles N.W. of Quimper, on a peninsula S. of Brest Roads. Pop. 8946, chiefly supported by navigation and fishing.

Crozon, a village of France, in Indre, 6 miles S.W. of La Châtre. Pop. 1082.

Cruachan, Scotland. See BEN CRUACHAN.

Cruces, kroo'sĕs, a village of the United States of Colombia, on the Isthmus, 20 miles N.N.W. of Panama. Boats ascend the Chagres River to this point. In 1760 it was sacked and burned by Morgan, the English pirate.

Cruger, kroo'gẽr, a post-village of Woodford co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad and the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad, 2 miles W. of Eureka, and 25 miles E. of Peoria.

Cruger, a hamlet of New York. See BOSCOBEL.

Crug-Hywell, a town of Wales. See CRICKHOWELL.

Cruikshank, krōōk'shank, a post-village in Grey co., Ontario, 6 miles W. of Owen Sound. Pop. 100.

Cru'it Island, Ireland, co. of Donegal, is in the Atlantic, 6 miles N.N.W. of Dunglow. Length, 2 miles.

Crum Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Chester co., runs southeastward through Delaware co., and enters the Delaware River nearly 2 miles above the city of Chester.

Crum Creek, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., N.Y., 5 miles N. of St. Johnsville. It has 2 churches.

Crum El'bow, a post-office of Dutchess co., N.Y.

Crum'lin, a town of Ireland, co. of Antrim, 12 miles W.N.W. of Belfast. Pop. 465.

Crum Lynne, lin, a station in Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, 11 miles S.W. of Philadelphia.

Crum'mock-Water, a lake of England, co. of Cumberland, between Buttermere and Lowes-Water. Length, 4 miles. The Cocker carries its superfluous waters to the Derwent. The surrounding mountain-scenery is beautiful.

Crump'sall, or **Crum'sall,** a town of England, in Lancashire, 3 miles N. of Manchester. Pop. 5342.

Crump's Bottom, a post-hamlet of Summers co., W. Va., on New River, 12 miles S. of Hinton. It has 2 churches.

Crump'ton, a post-village of Queen Anne co., Md., on Chester River, 40 miles E. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches.

Crums'town, a post-hamlet of St. Joseph co., Ind., on the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of South Bend. Its station is named Crum's Point.

Crutch'field, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ky., at Alexander Station, 6 miles S.E. of Clinton. It has 2 churches.

Crux Bay, a hamlet and port of the West Indies, capital of the Danish island of St. John. Pop. 99.

Cruybeke, kroy'bā-kẽh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 6 miles S.W. of Antwerp.

Cruyshautem, krois'hâu'tẽm, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 11 miles S.W. of Ghent. Linen-weaving is the chief employment. Near the centre of the commune is an ancient castle. Pop. 6320.

Crys'ler, a post-village in Stormont co., Ontario, 22 miles N.N.W. of Dickinson's Landing. Pop. 150.

Crys'tal, a post-hamlet of Tama co., Iowa, in Crystal township, about 70 miles E.N.E. of Des Moines. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 616.

Crystal, a post-township of Aroostook co., Me., 33 miles W.S.W. of Houlton. Pop. 250.

Crystal, a post-village of Montcalm co., Mich., in Crystal township, 10 miles S.E. of Stanton, and about 45 miles N.N.W. of Lansing. It has a church, a flour-mill, and 2 lumber-mills. Pop. about 200; of the township, 1344.

Crystal, a township of Oceana co., Mich. Pop. 750. It contains Crystal Valley.

Crystal, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn., 7 miles by rail N. by W. of Minneapolis. It has 3 churches, car-works, a college, &c. Pop. in 1890, 1074.

Crystal, a post-village of Pembina co., N.D., 18 miles by rail N. of Grafton. It has 2 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. 500.

Crystal City, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mo., is near the Mississippi River, and 3½ miles from Bailey Station. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of plate-glass.

Crystal Falls, a series of beautiful cataracts on Cascade Creek, in Montana. The creek enters the Yellowstone River from the left, below the upper falls of the latter stream, and the principal falls on Cascade Creek are one mile above its mouth. Here are three falls, which together measure 129 feet in the perpendicular.

Crystal Falls, a post-village, capital of Iron co., Mich., 31 miles by rail W.N.W. of Escanaba. It has a newspaper office and iron-mines. Pop. 800.

Crystal Falls, a post-hamlet of Stephens co., Tex., on Clear Fork of Brazos River, 110 miles W. of Fort Worth.

Crystal Lake, a post-village of McHenry co., Ill., 1½ miles S.W. of Crystal Lake Station on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and 9 miles S.E. of Woodstock. It has 5 churches, graded schools, 18 large ice-houses, manufactures of wagons, and several stores and other business houses. Much ice is stored and shipped here. Pop. in 1890, 781. Here is a small lake of the same name.

Crystal Lake, a hamlet of Hancock co., Iowa, on a small lake, 10 miles N. of Britt Railroad Station.

Crystal Lake, a township of Benzie co., Mich., bounded E. in part by Lake Crystal, and W. by Lake Michigan. Pop. 803. It contains Frankfort.

Crystal Lake, a township of Hennepin co., Minn., bounded E. by the Mississippi River, and contiguous to Minneapolis northward. Pop. 796. See LAKE CRYSTAL.

Crystal Lake, a station in Bergen co., N.J., on the New Jersey Midland Railroad, 10 miles N. of Paterson.

Crystal Lake, township, Marquette co., Wis. P. 714.

Crystal Lake, a post-hamlet of Waupaca co., Wis., in Dayton township, 9 miles S.W. of Waupaca. It has a church.

Crystal Peak, a hamlet of Sierra co., Cal., 1 mile from Verdi Railroad Station, and 30 miles W.N.W. of Virginia City, Nev. It has a church and a hotel. It is mainly supported by the lumber-business.

Crystal River, a post-village of Citrus co., Fla., 39 miles by rail S.W. of Ocala. It has 3 churches, a pencil-mill, and a palmetto-factory. Pop. in 1890, 208.

Crystal Spring, a post-office and water-cure of Yates co., N.Y. about 30 miles N. of Corning.

Crystal Spring, Stark co., O., See MILLPORT.

Crystal Springs, a post-hamlet of Floyd co., Ga., 13 miles N.W. of Rome. It has a church.

Crystal Springs, a post-village of Copiah co., Miss., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 158 miles N. of New Orleans, and 25 miles S.S.W. of Jackson. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, a graded high school, &c. Pop. in 1890, 997.

Crystal Valley, a post-village of Oceana co., Mich., in Crystal township, 10 miles E. of Pentwater. It has 2 churches and 2 lumber-mills.

Csaba, chŏb'ŏh', a town of Hungary, co. and 7 miles S.S.W. of Bekes, at a railway junction. It has an extensive trade in corn, cattle, fruit, wine, hemp, and flax. Pop. 30,022.

Csacza, chŏt'sŏh', or **Csatteza,** a town of Hungary, 15 miles by rail N. of Szolna, on the S. slope of Mount Jablunkau and the right bank of the Kiszucza. Pop. 3523.

Csaikisten, chi-kis'tĕn', or **Bataillons District,** bă-tăl-yŏns' dis'trikt, a district of Hungary, in Military Slavonia, on the angle formed by the Danube and the Theiss. Area, 340 square miles. Pop. 34,358.

Csakathurm, chă'kă-toonm', **Csakvar,** chăk'var', or **Tsaktornya,** tsăk-torn'yă, a town of Hungary, co. of Szalad, on a railway, 7 miles N.N.E. of Warasdin, on the Tarnova. Its castle is now a sugar-refinery. Pop. 2384.

Csakova, chŏh'ko'vŏh', a town of Hungary, on the Temes, 18 miles S. of Temesvar. Pop. 4360.

Csakvar, chăk'var', a village of Hungary, co. of Stuhlweissenburg, 27 miles W.S.W. of Buda, with a castle and a Protestant church. Pop. 4471.

Csallokoz, an island of Hungary. See SCHUTT, GREAT.

Csanad, chŏh'năd', a town of Eastern Hungary, capital of the county, 44 miles N. of Temesvar, on the Maros. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 4013. The county has an area of 699 square miles. Pop. 94,658.

Csantaver, chŏn'tŏh'vain', a village of Hungary, co. of Bács, about 16 miles W. by N. of Zenta. Pop. 4725.

Csany, or **Tsany,** chăñ, a village of Hungary, co. of Heves, 3 miles from Hatvan. Pop. 3040.

Csaszar, chŏs'sar', a village of Hungary, co. of Komorn, 8 miles from Dotis. Pop. 2308.

Csatad, chŏh'tăd', a town of Hungary, co. of Torontal, 15 miles E. of Nagy-Kikinda. Pop. 3122.

Csath, Csat, or **Csatt,** chât, a town of Hungary, co. of Borsod, 13 miles from Miskolcz. Pop. 4979.

Csatsak, or **Tsatsak,** chă'chăk', a town of Servia, on the Morava, 90 miles S. of Belgrado. It is the see of a Greek bishop.

Csatteza, a town of Hungary. See CSACZA.

Cseb, chĕb, a village of Hungary, co. of Bács, 3 miles from Palanka. Pop. 2494.

Csepel, or **Tsepel,** chă'pĕl', a river-island of Hungary, immediately S. of Pesth, formed by the Danube. Length, 30 miles.

Cservenka, chĕr'vĕn'kŏh', a town of Hungary, co. of Bács, 10 miles from Zombor. Pop. 6877.

Csetnek, chŏt'nĕk', a town of Hungary, co. of Gömör and Kis-Hont, 8 miles W. of Rosenau. Pop. 1800.

Csik, chik, a county of Hungary, in the S.E. of Transylvania, bounded on the E. by Roumania. Area, 1574 square miles. It is a very mountainous region. Capital, Csik-Sereda. Pop. 107,285.

Csik-Sereda, chik-shĕ'rĕh'dŏh', a town of Hungary, capital of the county of Csik, about 50 miles N. by E. of Kronstadt. Pop. 960.

Csoka, chŏ'kŏh', a town of Hungary, about 5 miles from Török Kanisa, on the Theiss. Pop. 2841.

Csongrad, chon'grŭd', a town of Hungary, in the county of the same name, at the confluence of the Theiss and the Körös, 70 miles S.E. of Buda-Pesth. Pop. 17,356.

Csongrad, a county of Hungary, traversed by the Theiss, and consisting largely of plains, often marshy and unhealthy, but very fertile. Area, 1313 square miles. Capital, Szegedin. Pop. 225,000.

Csorna, chor'nŏh', a town of Western Hungary, 30 miles E.S.E. of Oedenburg. It is surrounded by gardens, and has a Benedictine abbey built in 1180. Pop. 4553.

Csurgo, choor'go, a town of Hungary, co. of Somogy, about 20 miles S.E. of Nagy Kanisa.

Ctesiphon, an ancient city. See MODAIN.

Cua, koo'ă, a town of Venezuela, state of Bolivar, on the river Tuy, about 45 miles S. of Caracas. It is the commercial centre of a large district. Pop. 8808.

Cunjiniquaipa, kwă-ne-ne-kwăl'pă, a town of Central America, state of Guatemala, and the largest between the city of Guatemala and Sonsonate. Pop. 3000.

Cuama, a river of Africa. See ZAMBEZI.

Cuautlay-Amilpas, kwŏwt-lī'-ă-meel'păs, a town of Mexico, state and 70 miles S.W. of Puebla.

Cuba, kū'bă (Sp. pron. koo'bă), an island in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Spain, the largest of the West Indian group, and the most important of all the Spanish colonial possessions, is situated at the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico, 130 miles S. of Florida, from which it is separated by the Florida Strait. On the E. it is separated from Hayti by the Windward Passage, 48 miles wide; on the S., from Jamaica, by a portion of the Caribbean Sea, 90 miles across; and on the W., from Yucatan, by the Yucatan Channel, 130 miles wide. It is about a third larger than Hayti, and nearly five times the size of Jamaica. It extends from lon. 74° to near 85° W., and is 650 miles in length from E. to W.; greatest breadth, at Cape Cruz, 110 miles; average width, from 50 to 60 miles, while towards its W. extremity it does not exceed 30 miles. The extreme E. end of the island, Cape Maysi, is in lat. 20° 15′ N., lon. 74° 7′ W.; the W., Cape San Antonio, in lat. 21° 15′ N., lon. 84° 57′ 12″ W.; and the island extends from lat. 19° 50′ to 23° 10′ N. Area, 43,319 square miles. Coast-line, exclusive of minuter sinuosities, about 2000 miles.

The island is intersected longitudinally by a range of mountains, diminishing in height from E. to W. At the E. end, where they are diffused over nearly the entire surface, they attain their greatest elevation, the highest point being the Pico Turquino ("blue peak"), 7670 feet high. From the bases of these highlands the country opens into extensive meadows and plains, with occasional low swampy tracts. Owing to the cavernous structure and great inclination of the limestone strata and the small breadth of the island, there are few rivers of any magnitude, and a large portion of the territory is subject to severe droughts. Yet the undulating surface of the country, the continual verdure, and the distribution of vegetable forms, give rise to the most varied and beautiful landscapes. Everywhere the eye falls upon a mass of luxuriant vegetation. The largest river in Cuba is the Cauto (kŏw'to), at the E. end of the island, having its sources in the Sierra del Cobre, or Copper Mountains, and falling into the Bay of Buena Esperanza, after a course of about 90 miles. No other stream is navigable except by very small boats and for a few miles. The coasts of Cuba are in general exceedingly foul, presenting reefs and shallows which extend from 2 to 2½ miles into the sea and make the approach both difficult and dangerous. Within these reefs there is often a good sandy beach; but for the greater part of the circumference of the island there is a belt or zone of lowland very little raised above the level of the sea, subject to floods and inundations and wet at all seasons of the year, rendering communication between the interior and the sea next to impossible in the rainy season. There are, however, good harbors and bays on all the coasts, including Havana, one of the finest harbors in the West Indies. Some others are also excellent, such as Guantanamo, Santiago de Cuba, Manzanillo, and Bahia de Jagua (or Xagua), on the S. coast,

Bahia Honda and Puerto de Cabañas on the N.W. coast, and Nipe, Baracoa Harbor, Puerto Naranjo, Puerto del Padre, and Matanzas on the N. and N.E. coasts.

The mountains on the S.E. part of the island appear to have a submarine connection with the heights of Hayti and Jamaica; and in this section earthquakes are frequently felt. The latest calcareous formation is entirely corallifeious, goes on accumulating on all the coasts, and contains numerous animal remains. No traces of volcanic eruption, properly so called, have hitherto been discovered.

The mineral riches of Cuba have not yet been fully explored. Gold was obtained here by early Spanish colonists, but very little has been found for two centuries past. Copper is more abundant, there being extensive mines of this metal in the Sierra del Cobre. They were wrought by the Spaniards at an early period, but had been abandoned for a century, when they were reopened about 1828. Mines of alum and copperas were also at one time worked in the mountains of Juragua. Coal is abundant, and highly bituminous, with little ash. A variegated serpentine marble, chalcedony, magnesia, iron pyrites, quartz, and feldspar slates and schists have been found in various places. The schistose formation shows itself most conspicuously at the base of the mountains of San Juan and Trinidad, where great masses of slate are to be found, of a dark-blue color and of a pyritous and bituminous quality. In the quarries near Havana a thick slate is found, fit for floors and pavements. The mineral bitumen exhibits itself in the form of petroleum, issuing from the fissures of the rocks, sometimes soft, like wax or half-melted resin. There are mineral springs in different parts of the island, and on the N. coast are extensive lagoons, which, in dry years, produce immense quantities of salt.

The climate is hot and dry during the greater part of the year. The mean temperature is 77°, but in the interior only 74°. The hottest months, July and August, do not give a greater average than 87°; and the coldest, December and January, present the mean of 72°. In summer the thermometer seldom rises above 82° or 86°, and its depression in winter so low as 50° is rare. Rain often descends in torrents from July to September, and occasional showers fall for a month or two before and after these periods. No snow is known ever to fall; but frost occurs occasionally on the highest mountains. The vegetation of Cuba is exceedingly luxuriant. Forests of mahogany, ebony, cedar, fustic, and other useful woods abound; and the fields are covered with flowers and odoriferous plants. The principal cereal cultivated is Indian corn. Two crops of it are obtained in the year. Rice is also produced in considerable quantities, also a little cotton, cacao, and indigo; but the principal crops are sugar, coffee, and tobacco. A considerable extent of country is appropriated to cattle-breeding, and to farms on which are raised vegetables, maize, mallochia grass, cassava, onions, garlic, poultry, wax, and honey. The principal fruits of the island are oranges, pine-apples, shaddocks, plantains, bananas, melons, lemons, and sweet limes; figs and strawberries are also to be had.

The most valuable domestic animals are the ox, horse, and pig, which form a large proportion of the wealth of the island; the sheep, goat, and mule are inferior in quality and numbers. The sylvan birds are numerous and in great variety, but birds of prey are few; the principal is the bald-headed vulture, or turkey-buzzard. The only indigenous quadruped known in Cuba is the *hutia*, which resembles a large rat, about 18 inches long without the tail. Snakes and reptiles are not very numerous. Deer are found, but are said to have been introduced. Phosphorescent insects abound, as do also those of a noxious description, including chigres, ants, mosquitoes, and a spider with a poisonous sting. There are also centipedes and scorpions. Alligators, crocodiles, and iguanas abound.

Sugar, coffee, and tobacco form the principal objects of cultivation; but of these the first is by far the most important. The quantity of sugar produced in Cuba per acre is estimated at a little more than 2000 pounds, being somewhat better than Jamaica, but greatly short of Barbadoes. The coffee-plantations are confined almost solely to the N. side of the island, the only part where the precise degree of heat most favorable to the growth of the plant is to be found. The best season for planting the trees is in the middle of the month of May; the gathering commences in August; but November and December are the most active and important months of the harvest. The best tobacco is grown in the district of Vuelta de Abajo, a little W. of Havana, about 84 miles in length and 21 in breadth; and here the mildest and finest flavored is produced on the banks of the San Sebastian, most of which is made into cigars, celebrated under the name of Havana cigars. These, with leaf-tobacco, sugar, molasses, honey, wax, coffee, mahogany and other woods, and copper ore, are the only articles of export. By far the greater part of the island is covered with dense forests. Communication is difficult, except by the railroads, which extend about 400 miles in the aggregate.

The dominant class has hitherto been the native Spaniards, who hold most of the public offices. The planters are generally of Spanish descent. The laboring class is composed in part of the late slaves of African blood and their descendants, and in part of Chinese coolies. The Roman Catholic religion alone is tolerated. Education is in an exceedingly backward condition, and the system of government has hitherto been of the most illiberal character. In 1868 the friends of Cuban independence rose in arms, and for almost ten years carried on unrelenting warfare with the Spaniards, the war being chiefly confined to the eastern extremity of the island; but in 1878 the patriots laid down their arms, the Spanish authorities offering terms of great liberality and promising great reforms. Cuba is now entitled to representation in the Spanish cortes at Madrid. The seat of government is at Havana, the principal city and seaport. The governor-captain-general before the revolt possessed despotic powers. Slavery was abolished in 1886. The population is about 1,500,000, of whom 975,000 are Spaniards, 475,000 negroes, and 50,000 Chinese.

Cuba, a city, island of Cuba. See SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Cuba, koo'bå, a town of Portugal, in Algarve, 14 miles N.N.E. of Beja. Pop. 3721.

Cu'ba, a post-village of Fulton co., Ill., 38 miles by rail W.S.W. of Peoria, and about 8 miles N. of Lewistown. It has 3 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, 3 brick-factories, and a cigar-factory. Good coal is extensively mined here. Pop. in 1890, 1114.

Cuba, a township of Lake co., Ill. Pop. 970. See BARRINGTON STATION.

Cuba, a post-office of Owen co., Ind., is at SANTA FÉ.

Cuba, a post-hamlet of Republic co., Kansas, 15 miles by rail E. by S. of Belleville. It has 3 churches, 2 banks, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 415.

Cuba, a post-hamlet of Graves co., Ky., 8 miles from the Paducah & Memphis Railroad. It has a church.

Cuba (Cato Post-Office), a hamlet of Pulaski co., Ky., 1 mile from the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. It has 2 stores.

Cuba, a post-office of Ouachita parish, La., on the Ouachita River, 19 miles S. of Monroe.

Cuba, a township of Becker co., Minn. Pop. 470.

Cuba, a post-village of Crawford co., Mo., on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad at its junction with the St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Railroad, 91 miles S.W. of St. Louis, and 9 miles N.W. of Steelville. It has 2 or 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a planing-mill. Iron ore is found here.

Cuba, a post-village of Allegany co., N.Y., 17 miles by rail W. of Belmont. It has 6 churches, a graded school, 2 national banks, several cheese-factories, 2 newspaper offices, 2 flour-mills, a butter-package factory, &c. Pop. 1386.

Cuba, a post-hamlet of Rutherford co., N.C., 16 miles S. of Marion.

Cuba, a post-village of Clinton co., O., in Washington township, about 44 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati. It has a church. Pop. about 150.

Cuba, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Tenn., 20 miles N. of Memphis.

Cuba City, a post-village of Grant co., Wis., on the Galena & Southern Wisconsin Railroad, 19 miles N. of Galena, Ill. It has 2 churches, a feed-mill, and a high school. Pop. about 500.

Cubagua, koo-bå'gwå, a small island of Venezuela, 30 miles N. of Caracas, in the Caribbean Sea, between Margarita and the mainland.

Cu'bahat'chee Creek, Alabama, runs northwestward through Macon co., and enters the Tallapoosa River.

Cuban, a river of Caucasus. See KOOBAN.

Cuba Station, a post-village of Sumter co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 15 miles S.W. of Livingston, and 21 miles from Meridian. It has 3 churches, planing-mills, a newspaper office, an academy. Pop. 400.

Cubcabca, or **Cubkabin.** See COONCABIA.

Cub Creek, a post-office of Charlotte co., Va., is at HARRISBURG.

Cubero, koo-bā'ro, a post-village of Valencia co., New Mexico, 72 miles by rail (or 50 miles direct) W. of Albuquerque. It has a church. Pop. 418.

Cub Hill, a post-office of Baltimore co., Md.

Cublize, küb'leez', a village of France, in Rhône, on the Rhone, 27 miles N.W. of Lyons. Pop. 2125.

Cub Mountain, Colorado, a peak in lat. 39° 32′ 10″ N., lon. 105° 23′ 10″ W. It has an altitude of 10,623 feet.

Cub Run, a post-village of Hart co., Ky., 9 miles W. of Munfordville. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 250.

Cubzac, kŭb'zăk', a village of France, in Gironde, 11 miles N.N.E. of Bordeaux, on the Dordogne. Pop. 975.

Cucamonga, koo'kă-mon'gă, a post-village of San Bernardino co., Cal., 42 miles by rail E. of Los Angeles. It has a church and a public school. Pop. about 500.

Cucharas, koo-chă'răs, a river of Colorado, rises near La Veta, runs northeastward in Huerfano co., and enters the Huerfano River about 27 miles S. of Pueblo.

Cucharas, a post-village of Huerfano co., Col., on the Cucharas River, and on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 50 miles S. of Pueblo, at the junction of the La Veta Branch Railroad. Here are rich coal-fields. Elevation, 5056 feet.

Cuchivara, a river of South America. See Punus.

Cuchullin Hills, in Scotland. See Coolin Hills.

Cuck'field, a town of England, co. of Sussex, 34 miles S. by E. of London. Pop. 932.

Cuckoo, kŏŏk'koo, or **Cuckooville,** a post-village of Louisa co., Va., 3 miles from Pendleton Railroad Station, and about 44 miles N.W. of Richmond. It has 2 or 3 churches. Silver and copper are said to be found here. P. about 450.

Cucurron, kü'kün'nôN' (anc. *Cucuro?*), a town of France, in Vaucluse, 7 miles S.S.E. of Apt. Pop. 1781.

Cucuta, koo-koo'tă, a valley of the United States of Colombia, province of Pamplona, on the Venezuelan frontier. Lat. 7° 30′ N.; lon. 72° 10′ W.

Cuda, the ancient name of the Portuguese river Coa.

Cud'dalore', **Cud'alor',** or **Gud'alur'** (Gud'-alu'ru), a town of British India, in South Arcot, 15 miles S.S.W. of Pondicherry, on the Bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the Punnair. It is a sanitary resort, and has trade in fish and cotton, with manufactures of salt, paper, and sugar. Pop. 40,290.

Cud'dapah, or **Kadapa,** kŭd'dă-pă, a town of India, capital of the district, 138 miles N.W. of Madras. Lat. 14° 32′ N.; lon. 78° 54′ E. Diamonds are obtained near it. Pop. 16,275.

Cuddapah, a district of British India, presidency of Madras. Lat. 13° 12′–16° 19′ N.; lon. 77° 52′–79° 48′ E. Area, 8367 square miles. It is traversed by the Eastern Ghauts, a range of mountains, E. of which the country is a low plain, but westward it is a high plateau. Capital, Cuddapah. Pop. in 1872, 1,500,000.

Cud'debackville, a small post-village of Orange co., N.Y., on the Delaware & Hudson Canal and the Monticello & Port Jervis Railroad, 8 miles N.N.E. of Port Jervis. It has 2 churches and a carriage-factory.

Cud'desdon, a village of England, in Bucks, 6 miles by rail E. of Oxford. It has a college of divinity. P. 410.

Cudillero, koo-deel-yă'ro, or **Oleiro,** o-lă'e-ro, a town of Spain, in Asturias, 22 miles N.W. of Oviedo, on the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 1940.

Cudrefin, kü'drĕh-făN', a town of Switzerland, in Vaud, on the Lake of Neufchâtel, 5 miles N.W. of Avenches.

Cud'worth, a township of England, co. of York, at a railway junction, 4 miles E.N.E. of Barnsley. Pop. 657.

Cuellar, kwĕl-yar', a town of Spain, 30 miles N.N.W. of Segovia. It has a fine castle. Pop. 3000.

Cuenca, kwĕn'kă, a city of Spain, capital of a province of its own name, near the confluence of the Huescar and the Jucar, 84 miles S.E. of Madrid. Pop. 6931. It is enclosed by high walls, and has 7 gates, a richly adorned cathedral, a handsome episcopal palace, 14 parish churches, 13 convents, several colleges and hospitals, a diocesan school, and 8 bridges across the rivers. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs and paper. It gives its name to the Sierra Cuenca, a part of the Iberian Mountains, which traverse the province. Cuenca was at one time celebrated for its literature, arts, and manufactories.

Cuenca, a province of Spain, in New Castile, between lat. 39° 20′ and 40° 47′ N., lon. 1° 5′ and 3° W. It is bounded on the N. by the province of Guadalajara. Capital, Cuenca. Area, 7990 square miles. Pop. 238,731.

Cuenca, kwĕn'kă, or **Rambae,** a city of Ecuador, department of Assuay, capital of a province of its own name, in a wide plain, 8640 feet above the sea, 85 miles S.S.W. of Quito. It has a cathedral, various other ecclesiastical edifices, a university, and trade in cheese, confectionery, hats, bark, and rural produce. In its vicinity are various Peruvian antiquities. It is the see of a bishop. There are here extensive sugar-refineries. A little to the S. is the mountain of Tarqui, which Condamine and other French astronomers selected for their meridian in 1742. Pop. about 20,000.

Cuernavaca, kwĕn-nă-vă'kă, a town of Mexico, capital of the state of Morelos, 40 miles S. of the city of Mexico, on a mountain-spur jutting into a valley. It consists of numerous steep and narrow streets, with ranges of one-storied houses fronted with balconies and porches.

Cuero, kwă'ro, a post-village, capital of De Witt co., Tex., on the Guadalupe River, 28 miles by rail N.W. of Victoria, and 103 miles by rail E.S.E. of San Antonio. It has several churches, a national and 2 private banks, 3 newspaper offices, 2 cotton-gins, and cotton- and oil-factories. Pop. in 1890, 2142.

Cuers, kwair (anc. *Castrum de Cor'cis?*), a town of France, in Var, 11 miles by rail N.E. of Toulon. P. 3683.

Cuesmes, kwaim, a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, 3 miles by rail S. of Mons. It has coal-mines. Pop. 5721.

Cueva de Vera, kwă'vă dă vă'ră, a town of Spain, 42 miles N.E. of Almeria, on the Almanzora. Pop. 7500. Many of its inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of saltpetre and in pottories. It has risen into importance from the silver-mines discovered in its vicinity.

Cuevas de San Marcos, kwă'vas dă săn mar'kos, or **Altas,** ăl'tăs, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 38 miles N. of Malaga. Pop. 4450.

Cuevas de Vinroma, kwă'vas dă veen-ro'mă, a town of Spain, 23 miles N.E. of Castellon de la Plana. P. 2600.

Cuffey's Cove, a post-hamlet of Mendocino co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, in Big River township. It is a terminus of the Mendocino Railroad. It has a church, a hotel, and 1 or 2 lumber-mills. About 3,000,000 feet of lumber, pine and redwood, are manufactured here in a year and exported in vessels.

Cuggiono-Maggiore, kood-jo'no-măd-jo'ră, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 18 miles W. of Milan. Pop. 4951.

Cuglieri, kool-yă'ree, a town of Sardinia, 9 miles S.E. of Bosa. Pop. 4200.

Cuiabá, a town of Brazil. See Cuyabá.

Cuisery, kwee'zĕh-ree', a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, on the Seille, 11 miles S.W. of Louhans. Pop. 1586.

Cuisseaux, kwee'sō', a village of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 12 miles S.E. of Louhans. Pop. 1620.

Cuivre, kwee'v'r (local pron. kwiv'ĕr), a township of Audrain co., Mo. Pop. 1480.

Cuivre, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Mo., on or near the Cuivre River, about 50 miles S. by E. from Hannibal. It has a church.

Cuivre, a township of Pike co., Mo. Pop. 3271. It contains the village of Bowling Green.

Cuivre River. See Copper River.

Cularo, the ancient name of Grenoble.

Cul'awhee', a township of Jackson co., N.C. P. 520.

Cul'bertson, a station in Kenton co., Ky., on the Kentucky Central Railroad, 7 miles S. of Covington.

Culbertson, a post-village, capital of Hitchcock co., Neb., on the Republican River, at the mouth of the Frenchman Fork, 60 miles S. of North Platte Railroad Station.

Cul'borne, a village of England, co. of Somerset, on the Bristol Channel, 8½ miles W. of Minehead. The village and church are so buried among the lofty and almost perpendicular hills, with an elevation of 1300 feet, that for three months in winter the sun is never seen.

Cul'drum', a post-township of Morrison co., Minn., 15 miles W. of Little Falls. Pop. 146.

Culebra, Colorado. See San Luis.

Culebra, koo-lă'bră, a river of Costa Rica, enters the Caribbean Sea near the Lagoon of Chiriqui.

Culebra, koo-lă'bră, or **Passage Island,** a small island of the West Indies, one of the Virgin Islands, off the E. coast of Porto Rico. It is about 7 miles long, and belongs to Spain. Pop. 300.

Culebra, an island in the Pacific, belonging to the Philippines. Lat. 11° 18′ N.; lon. 123° 3′ E.

Culebra, koo-lă'bră, a seaport of Costa Rica, in lat. 10° 35′ N., lon. 85° 38′ W. It has a fine port, and affords safe anchorage for ships of any burden.

Culebra (koo-lă'bră) **Peak,** Colorado, a mountain of the Sangre de Cristo Range, in the S. part of the state, about 38 miles W. of Trinidad. It has an altitude of 14,079 feet above the sea-level. See Rio Culebra.

Culemborg, Netherlands. See Kuilenburg.

Culiacan, koo-le-ă-kăn', a town of Mexico, 90 miles S.E. of Cinaloa, in a fertile tract, on the river Culiacan. Pop. 10,000. It is a depot for goods passing between Guaymas and Mazatlan.

Culla, kool'yă, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 26 miles N. by W. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 1405.

Cullar de Baza, kool-yar' dă bă'thă, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 68 miles E.N.E. of Granada. Pop. 3700.

Cull'asa'ja, a post-office of Macon co., N.C.

Cul'latoor' and **Cul'loor'**, two towns of India, the former in British India, the latter in the Nizam's dominions, 200 miles E.N.E. of Hyderabad.

Cul'len, a town of Scotland, co. and 12 miles W.N.W. of Banff, on the Cullen, here crossed by a bridge, at its mouth in Cullen Bay (North Sea). Pop. 3801.

Cul'len, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., 9 miles (direct) S. of Herkimer, the capital of the county. It has a cheese-factory, &c. Pop. about 100.

Cullen's Wood, Ireland, a suburb of Dublin, on its S.E. side.

Culleo'ka, a post-village of Maury co., Tenn., about ½ mile E. of Pleasant Grove Station, and 10 miles S. by E. of Columbia. It has 3 churches, an academy, 2 cottongins, and a saw-mill. Pop. in 1890, 334.

Cullera, kool-yā'rā (anc. *Su'cro?*), a town of Spain, province and 24 miles S.S.E. of Valencia, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Jucar. It exports grain, wine, fruits, vegetables, paper, and salt fish. Cullera has always, from its natural position, been esteemed a place of great military importance: the walls, towers, and fortifications have been repeatedly dismantled and rebuilt. Pop. 9814.

Cul'lercoats, a town and watering-place of England, co. of Northumberland, 1¼ miles by rail N.N.W. of Tynemouth. Pop. 1398.

Cull'man, a county in the N. part of Alabama, is drained by the Black Warrior River. The surface is hilly or undulating, and is extensively covered with forests. It is intersected by the South & North Alabama Railroad. Capital, Cullman. This county was formed of parts of Blount and Winston. Pop. in 1880, 6355; in 1890, 13,439.

Cullman, a post-village, capital of Cullman co., Ala., on the South & North Alabama Railroad, 35 miles S. of Decatur. It is on Sand Mountain (said to be the highest place in the state), and has a United States signal station. It has 6 churches, a brewery, a tannery, a furniture-factory, 2 saw-mills, a flouring-mill, a newspaper office, a bank, and wine-cellars. Pop. in 1890, 1017.

Cullo'den, or **Drummos'sie Moor**, a wide, moory ridge of Scotland, co. of Inverness, memorable for the total defeat of Prince Charles's army, on the 16th of April, 1746, by the Duke of Cumberland. On the moor, 4 miles E.N.E. of Inverness, stands Culloden House.

Cullo'den, a post-village of Monroe co., Ga., about 33 miles W. of Macon. It has a brick church and an academy.

Cullo'den, a post-village in Oxford co., Ontario, 10 miles S. of Ingersoll. It contains a grist-mill, 3 saw-mills, a cheese-factory, a potash-factory, several stores, &c. P. 200.

Cullompton, a town of England. See COLLUMPTON.

Cull'om, a post-village of Livingston co., Ill., 9 miles by rail N.E. of Chatsworth. It has 3 churches. Pop. 400.

Cullom's, a station in Hamilton co., O., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 4 miles W. of Cincinnati.

Culloor, a town of India. See CULLATOOR.

Cullowhee, or **Culawhee**, kul-law'ee, a post-township of Jackson co., N.C. Pop. 520.

Cully, kül'lee', a town of Switzerland, in Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 5 miles E.S.E. of Lausanne. Pop. 976.

Cul'ly's, a station in Lancaster co., Pa., on the Columbia & Port Deposit Railroad, 20 miles S.E. of Columbia.

Culm and **Culmbach**. See KULM and KULMBACH.

Cul'merville, a post-hamlet of Allegheny co., Pa., 7 miles N.W. of Tarentum. It has a store, a wagon-shop, and 4 dwellings.

Culna, or **Kalna**, kül'na, a town of the Burdwan district, Bengal, on the Hoogly, 43 miles N. of Calcutta. It has a great trade in rice, silk, and cotton, a splendid palace of the Maharajah of Burdwan, an important ferry, and indigo-works. Pop. 27,336.

Culna, or **Khulna**, k'hül'na (anc. *Khalana*), a town of Bengal, capital of the Sunderbunds, district of Jessore, on an arm of the Ganges, 78 miles E.N.E. of Calcutta. It has sugar-refineries, and is the seat of extensive trade.

Culnui, kool-nī', a village of Peru, in the Andes, district of Canta, about lat. 10° 10' S., remarkable only for its great elevation, being about 10,000 feet above sea-level.

Cul'pee', or **Kulpi**, kül'pee', a town of Bengal, in a jungly and unhealthy position, on the Hoogly River, 34 miles S. by W. of Calcutta.

Cul'peper, a county in the N.E. part of Virginia, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the North Fork of the Rappahannock River, and on the S. by the Rapidan River. The surface is agreeably diversified with hills, valleys, and forests; the soil produces Indian corn, wheat, oats, &c. This county is intersected by the Washington City, Virginia Midland & Great Southern Railroad. Capital, Culpeper. Pop. in 1870, 12,227; in 1880, 13,408; in 1890, 13,233.

Culpeper, a hamlet of Cannon co., Tenn., 15 miles E. of Murfreesborough. It has a church.

Culpeper, or **Fairfax**, a post-village, capital of Culpeper co., Va., on the Washington City & Virginia Midland Railroad, 62 miles W.S.W. of Washington. It has 5 churches, an iron-foundry, a tannery, and several mills for flour, plaster, &c. One weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. 1620. The name of its post-office is Culpeper.

Culross, kül-ross', a borough of Scotland, co. of Perth, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, 19 miles W.N.W. of Edinburgh. It stands on a steep acclivity, is meanly built, and contains a parish church, the remains of an ancient chapel, and those of Culross Abbey. Pop. of parish, 1354.

Cul'ver, a post-village of Tippecanoe co., Ind., about 8 miles by rail S.E. of La Fayette. It has general stores.

Culver, a post-village of Ottawa co., Kansas, 12 miles by rail N.W. of Salina, and 11 miles (direct) S. by W. of Minneapolis. It has 2 churches, a public school, a mill, general stores, and business houses. Pop. about 115; of Culver township, 635.

Culver, a hamlet of Arenac co., Mich., about 42 miles by rail N. by W. of Bay City, and 14 miles (direct) N.W. of Omer.

Culver, a post-hamlet of Matagorda co., Tex., 15 miles (direct) N.E. of Matagorda.

Cul'verton, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Ga., on the Macon & Augusta Railroad, 58 miles N.E. of Macon. It has a church, a seminary, and general stores. Pop. about 100; of Culverton township, 1082.

Cuma, koo'mä, a fortress of Italy, 11 miles W. of Naples, near the Mediterranean, occupying the site of the ancient *Cumæ*.

Cumaná, koo-mä-nä', a city of Venezuela, in the state of Bermudez, on the Gulf of Cariaco, at the mouth of the Manzanares. Lat. of Fort Boca del Rio, 10° 27' 6" N., lon. 64° 11' W. It has several suburbs, and a fort on an adjacent height, but no remarkable edifices; and, on account of frequent earthquakes, all its houses are low-pitched. Its roadstead is excellent and capacious. Export trade in cattle, smoked meat, salt fish, cacao, and other provisions. Cumaná is the oldest European city of the New Continent, having been founded by Diego Castellon in 1523. Before the revolution of 1823 its population was upwards of 30,000. Estimated population in 1889, 10,000. This city gave its name to the former state of Cumaná (of which it was the capital), having the Caribbean Sea on the N. and the state of Maturin on the S. Its surface was generally level, with some mountainous districts. Its area was 3898 square miles, and its population about 60,000.

Cumanacoa, koo-mä-nä-ko'ä, a town of Venezuela, in the state of Bermudez, about 40 miles S.E. of Cumaná. Pop. 2800. It has a cool and healthy climate.

Cumania, or **Kumania**, koo-mä'ne-a (Ger. *Kumanien*, koo-mä'ne-ən; Hun. *Kunság*, koon-shäg'), a district of Europe at the time of the Crusades, extending N. of the Danube and N.W. of the Black Sea, comprising the present Moldavia, Wallachia, and part of South Russia W. of the Dnieper. GREAT and LITTLE CUMANIA are present districts of Central Hungary.

GREAT CUMANIA (Hun. *Nagy Kunság*, nödj (or nödy)-koon'shäg') lies beyond the Theiss, chiefly between 47° and 47° 40' N. lat. and 20° 30' and 21° 10' E. lon. Area, about 424 square miles. The whole surface is a low, swampy plain. The Cumanians are a robust, athletic race, very fond of rural pursuits, and are altogether a rich, happy, and independent people. The population amounts to about 55,000, of whom 37,000 are Protestants. Great Cumania contains one market-town, Kardzag-Uj-Szállás.

LITTLE CUMANIA (Hun. *Kis Kunság*, kish koon'shäg'), in Hither Theiss, consists of several detached portions of land, with an aggregate area of about 1000 square miles, so that it is more than twice as large as Great Cumania; but the latter was once far more extensive. Pop. about 64,000. The general features of the country, and the character and condition of the inhabitants, correspond with those of Great Cumania. Their largest town is Felegyháza. Lat. about 46° 43' N., lon. 19° 54' E.——Adj. and inhab. CUMANIAN, ku-mā'ne-ən.

Cumbal, koom-bäl', a mountain-peak of the Andes, in the United States of Colombia, a little N. of the equator. Height, 15,620 feet.

Cum'ber, a post-hamlet of Sanilac co., Mich., 43 miles E.N.E. of Vassar.

Cum'berland, the most N.W. county of England, having N. Solway Firth and the Esk and Liddel Rivers,

separating it from Scotland, and W. the Irish Sea. Area, 1516 square miles. Surface mountainous and highly picturesque. Skiddaw rises to 3022 feet above the sea. The principal rivers are the Eden, Esk, and Derwent. In this county are the beautiful lakes of Derwent-Water, Bassenthwaite, Borrowdale, Buttermere, and Ullswater, on the borders of Westmoreland. The county is traversed by many railways. Near Whitehaven and Newington are extensive and profitable beds of coal, and in Borrowdale there is a celebrated mine of graphite, whence large quantities of that mineral were formerly procured. Lead, iron, and slate are also obtained. The principal towns are Carlisle, the capital, Whitehaven, Cockermouth, Penrith, Keswick, Maryport, Workington, Wigton, and Egremont. Cattle and wool are staple products. Pop. in 1881, 250,647; in 1891, 266,550.

Cumberland, a county in the E.S.E. part of Illinois, has an area of about 330 square miles. It is traversed by the Embarras River. The surface is nearly level or slightly undulating, and is diversified with prairies and forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, the Illinois Central Railroad, the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad, and the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroad. Capital, Toledo. Pop. in 1870, 12,223; in 1880, 13,759; in 1890, 15,443.

Cumberland, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 330 square miles. It is traversed by the Marrowbone, Crow's, and Kettle Creeks, and is intersected by the Cumberland River, which is navigable in this part of its course. The surface is partly hilly, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is moderately fertile. Tobacco, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Hickory, poplar, oak, beech, sycamore, and sweet-gum are the principal trees found in this county. Capital, Burkesville. Pop. in 1870, 7690; in 1880, 8894; in 1890, 8452.

Cumberland, a county in the S.W. part of Maine, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the S.W. partly by the Saco River. The Androscoggin River forms part of the N.E. boundary. The surface is diversified with forests and lakes or ponds, the largest of which is Sebago Lake. The soil is fertile. Butter, hay, potatoes, and Indian corn are the staple products. This is the most populous county of the state. It is intersected by the Maine Central Railroad, the Grand Trunk Railway, the Portland & Oxford Central Railroad, and the Boston & Maine Railroad. Casco Bay affords great facilities for navigation and fisheries. Capital, Portland. Pop. in 1870, 82,021; in 1880, 86,359; in 1890, 90,949.

Cumberland, a county in the S. part of New Jersey, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by Delaware Bay, and intersected by Maurice River and Cohansey Creek. The surface is mostly level, and is partly covered with forests of small pine-trees. The soil is generally sandy. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. This county is intersected by the West Jersey Railroad and the Central Railroad of New Jersey, both communicating with Bridgeton, the capital. Pop, in 1870, 34,665; in 1880, 37,687; in 1890, 45,438.

Cumberland, a county in the S. central part of North Carolina, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is intersected by the Cape Fear River, is bounded on the E. by South River, and partly drained by Little River. The surface is hilly or undulating, and is extensively covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil in some parts is fertile, and produces Indian corn and sweet potatoes. Tar and turpentine are among the chief articles of export. This county is partly traversed by the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley and Wilmington & Weldon Railroads, both of which pass through Fayetteville, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 17,035; in 1880, 23,826; in 1890, 27,321.

Cumberland, a county in the S. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 525 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Susquehanna River, and is intersected by Conedogwinit Creek; it is also partly drained by Yellow Breeches Creek. The Kittatinny or Blue Mountain extends along the northern border of this county, which is bounded on the S.E. by the South Mountain. Between these mountains lies the wide and very fertile Cumberland Valley, in which good limestone (Lower Silurian) is abundant. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, and pork are the staple products. Mines of iron have been opened in this county. It is intersected by the Cumberland Valley Railroad, the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad, and the Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad. Capital, Carlisle. Pop. in 1870, 43,912; in 1880, 45,977; in 1890, 47,271.

Cumberland, a county in the E. central part of Tennessee, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is drained by small affluents of the Cumberland and Clinch Rivers. The surface is elevated and partly mountainous, forming part of the northwestern slope of the Cumberland Mountain. A large portion of it is covered with forests. Capital, Crossville. Pop. in 1870, 3461; in 1880, 4538; in 1890, 5376.

Cumberland, a county near the central part of Virginia, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the James River, and on the S.E. by the Appomattox River. The surface is undulating and extensively covered with forests; the soil is said to have been worn out. Tobacco, Indian corn, and wheat are the staple products. Capital, Cumberland Court-House. Pop. in 1870, 8142; in 1880, 10,540; in 1890, 9482.

Cumberland, a post-village of Marion co., Ind., in Warren township, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 11 miles E. of Indianapolis. It has a church, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a newspaper office. Pop. 300.

Cumberland, a post-village of Cass co., Iowa, 26 miles by rail W. of Greenfield, and 11 miles direct S.E. of Atlantic. It has 2 churches, a bank, manufactures of wire fence, &c. Pop. 500.

Cumberland, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., on the sea-coast, 9 miles by rail N. by E. from Portland. It has 5 churches. The township borders on Casco Bay, and is intersected by the Maine Central Railroad. Pop. of the township, 1487. See CUMBERLAND CENTRE.

Cumberland, a city, the capital of Alleghany co., Md., is on the Potomac River, 178 miles W. by N. from Baltimore, and 150 miles S.E. of Pittsburg, Pa. It is a great railroad terminus, and is also the W. terminus of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal. The Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad extends from this place southwestward to Piedmont, W. Va.; and this road also connects the town with the Pennsylvania Railroad by a northward extension. It is surrounded by picturesque mountain-scenery. Cumberland is the second city of the state in population, and has a Catholic academy and convent, a house of Capuchins, 3 national banks, 18 churches, a steel roller-mill, steel-works, paper-mill, 2 glass-works, cement-works, large distillery, several breweries, 2 tanneries, shafting-works, flour- and planing-mills, and 3 railroad repair-shops. Two daily and 5 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1880, 10,693; in 1890, 12,790.

Cumberland, a post-village of Webster co., Miss., about 22 miles N.W. of Starkville. It has 2 churches.

Cumberland, a post-village in Spencer township, Guernsey co., O., on the Eastern Ohio Railroad, about 22 miles E.S.E. of Zanesville, and 13 miles S. by W. from Cambridge. It has 3 churches, 2 planing-mills, flouring-mills, and manufactures of tile. Pop. in 1890, 601.

Cumberland, a township of Adams co., Pa. P. 1583.

Cumberland, a township of Greene co., Pa. Coal, petroleum, pyrites, and salt-brines are among its mineral resources. Pop. 1729.

Cumberland, a township of Providence co., R.I., the northeasternmost township in the state. It contains coal and many interesting minerals. Pop. 8090.

Cumberland, a post-village of Barron co., Wis., on the North Wisconsin Railroad, 12 miles W. of Barron. It has 4 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. 1219.

Cumberland, a post-village in Russell co., Ontario, on the Ottawa River, 16 miles below Ottawa. It has several stores, a saw-mill, and a good lumber-trade. Pop. 200.

Cumberland, a county in the N.W. part of Nova Scotia, bordering on Northumberland Strait, and partly separated from New Brunswick by Chignecto Bay. The coasts are deeply indented, affording many fine harbors. The surface is broken, a portion being occupied by the Cobequid Mountains. Cumberland co. contains some of the richest coal-mines in Nova Scotia. The coal formation also furnishes immense quantities of gray and buff grindstones. The county also abounds with gypsum. Area, 1612 square miles. Capital, Amherst. Pop. 23,518.

Cumberland, a peninsula of the North-West Territories, Canada, having N.E. Davis Strait, and S.W. Northumberland Inlet, between the parallels of 64° 40′ and 67° 30′ of N. latitude.

Cumberland Basin is the N.E. portion of Chignecto Bay, which communicates on the S.W. with the Bay of Fundy. Lat. 45° 40′ N.; lon. 64° 30′ W.

Cumberland Bay, on the N. side of the island of Juan Fernandez, off the coast of Chili.

Cumberland Bay, a part of Lake Champlain, is in Clinton co., N.Y. Plattsburg is situated on this bay.

Cumberland Centre, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., on the Maine Central Railroad, 11 miles N. of Portland. It has a church and the Greeley Institute. At Cumberland Junction, near the village, the Augusta and Lewiston divisions of the Maine Central Railroad unite. It has a grist-mill, and manufactures of carriages and lumber.

Cumberland City, a post-village of Clinton co., Ky., 10 miles N. of Albany, and 7½ miles S. of the Cumberland River. It has 2 churches and a coal-bank, the coal being carried to the river on a short railroad. This town is the seat of a trade in crude petroleum. Pop. 150.

Cumberland City, a post-village of Stewart co., Tenn., on the Cumberland River, 21 miles by rail S.W. of Clarkesville, and 12 miles (direct) S.E. of Dover. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and manufactures of lumber. Pop. in 1890, 244.

Cumberland Court-House, or **Effingham,** a post-village, capital of Cumberland co., Va., 18 miles by rail N.N.E. of Farmville, and 24 miles W. of Powhatan. It has a church.

Cumberland Furnace, a post-hamlet of Dickson co., Tenn., 50 miles W.N.W. of Nashville. Here is an iron-furnace.

Cumberland Gap, at the southwestern extremity of Virginia, on the line of Kentucky and Tennessee, is a cleft or pass through the Cumberland Mountains, 500 feet deep, and in some parts but just wide enough for a road. It was an important strategic point in the war of 1861–65.

Cumberland Gap, a post-hamlet of Claiborne co., Tenn., 69 miles by rail N. of Knoxville. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and a college. Pop. 1000.

Cumberland Harbor, or **Bay of Guantanamo,** gwän-tä-nä'mo, on the S. coast of Cuba (lat. of East Head, 19° 53′ N., lon. 75° 15′ W.), is a spacious and perfectly safe port. Vessels of 26 feet draught can enter, but those drawing over 14 feet cannot come to the wharf at Caimanera.

Cumberland Hill, a post-hamlet of Providence co., R.I., about a mile east of Manville Railroad Station, and about 13 miles N. of Providence. It has 2 churches.

Cumberland Iron-Works, a post-village of Stewart co., Tenn., on the Cumberland River, about 28 miles below Clarksville. Here is an iron-furnace.

Cumberland Island, the largest and most southerly of the sea-islands on the coast of Georgia, off Camden co., is 22 miles long and from 1 to 5 miles wide. It is famous as the home and burial-place of General Nathaniel Greene, and is now a winter resort.

Cumberland Island is a double peninsula of Baffin Land, extending into Davis' Strait.

Cumberland Island, in the Pacific, one of the Dangerous Archipelago.

Cumberland Mills, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., in Westbrook township, on the Portland & Rochester Railroad, 5 miles W. of Portland. It has a church and a large manufactory of paper.

Cumberland Mountain or **Table-Land,** a part of the Appalachian system, is mostly in the state of Tennessee, extending along the southeastern boundary of Kentucky. Its direction is nearly N.E. and S.W. It is composed of Devonian slate, carboniferous limestone, and the coal formation, which is the upper and most recent part of it. The portion included in Tennessee is a high table-land, which in some places has a broad and level top not more than 2000 feet above the level of the sea, and presents on each side a steep declivity. From this table-land several ridges or mountains rise to the height of about 2800 feet above the sea-level. Mines of good bituminous coal have been opened in this mountain in Tennessee. The area of the coal measures, according to McFarlane, is coextensive with that of the table-land, and is about 5100 square miles. This table-land, which is about 50 miles wide, is well timbered with chestnut, hickory, white ash, oak, maple, and pine.

Cumberland River, one of the largest affluents of the Ohio River, rises in the Cumberland Mountain, in Harlan co., Ky., and runs towards nearly every point of the compass except the east. It intersects several counties of Kentucky, and flows from Cumberland co. southwestward into Middle Tennessee, in which it runs nearly westward to Nashville. Below this point its general direction is northwestward, and, after it has intersected Montgomery and Stewart cos., it returns into Kentucky. In Lyon co. of this state it is only about 3 miles from the Tennessee River. It enters the Ohio River at Smithland. Its length is estimated at 650 miles. Steamboats ascend it to Nashville, which is 192 miles from its mouth, and a large portion of it above Nashville is navigable during high water. In Whitley co., Ky., the river has a vertical fall of about 63 feet, and the descent from the foot of these falls to its mouth is 481 feet.

Cumberland River, a station in Lyon co., Ky., on the Louisville & Paducah Railroad, and on the Cumberland River, 4 miles W. of Eddyville.

Cumberland Sound, on the Atlantic coast, between Florida and Georgia, receives the waters of St. Mary's River, and forms the entrance to Fernandina Harbor.

Cumberland University. See LEBANON, Tenn.

Cumberland Valley, a post-township of Bedford co., Pa., is in a narrow valley, 19 miles long, between Evit's and Wills Mountains. It has 8 churches. Pop. 1357.

Cumberland Works, N.J. See MARSHALLVILLE.

Cumbernauld, kŭm'ber-nawd, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Dumbarton, 14 miles by rail N.E. of Glasgow. The town, in a fine valley, has a good church and library. Near it is the remnant of a Roman wall. Pop. 1193.

Cumbo'la, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., 5½ miles by rail N.E. of Pottsville. Coal is mined here. Near it are 2 churches.

Cumbray, kŭm-brā' (GREAT and LITTLE), or **The Cumbraes,** kŭm-braze', two islands of Scotland, co. of Bute, Firth of Clyde, 2 miles S.W. of Largs. Pop. 1624.

Cumbre, or **La Cumbre,** lä koom'brä, a town of Spain, Estremadura, 20 miles E.S.E. of Caceres. Pop. 2081.

Cumbre, or **La Cumbre** (*i.e.*, "the summit"), a pass across the Andes, between Santiago de Chili and Mendoza, lat. 33° S., lon. 70° 20′ W. Elevation, 12,454 feet.

Cumbres Mayores, koom'brās mä-yo'rās, a town of Spain, 55 miles N.N.E. of Huelva. Pop. 2471.

Cum'bria, an ancient British principality, comprising, with the greater part of Cumberland, several Scotch districts in the counties of Wigtown and Ayr. Early in the eleventh century it was given to Malcolm, Prince of Scotland, to be held as a fief of the crown of England.——Adj. CUMBRIAN, kŭm'bre-an.

Cum'brian Mountains, a range of hills in England, occupying part of the counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancaster.

Cum'bric, an African tribe, to be met with chiefly in the kingdom of Yaooree, in Houssa, and in the towns and villages on the banks of the Niger, in the central parts of Soodan, towards the S. They are a mild, harmless, and industrious race.

Cumiana, koo-me-ä'nä, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 7 miles N. of Pinerolo, on the Cisola. Pop. 5685.

Cum'ing, a county in the N.E. part of Nebraska, has an area of about 370 square miles. It is intersected by the Elkhorn River, and is also drained by Plum and Cuming Creeks. The surface is undulating; the soil is deep and fertile. A large portion of the county is prairie. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staple products. Limestone is found here. This county is intersected by the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad. Capital, West Point. Pop. in 1870, 2964; in 1880, 5569; in 1890, 12,265.

Cumings, a post-village of Trail co., N.D., 47 miles by rail N.N.W. of Fargo, and about 11 miles (direct) W.N.W. of Caledonia. It has a church. Pop. 100.

Cumino, an island in the Mediterranean. See COMINO.

Cumly, koom'lee, or **Coom'bia,** a maritime town and fort of British India, presidency of Madras, on a peninsula surrounded by a salt lake, near the Malabar coast, 20 miles S.E. of Mangalore.

Cum'ming, a post-village, capital of Forsyth co., Ga., about 40 miles N.N.E. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a newspaper office. Pop. 267.

Cumming, Warren co., Ga. See BARNETT.

Cumming, a post-village of Warren co., Iowa, 12 miles by rail S.W. of Des Moines. It has a church and a public school. Pop. 100.

Cummings, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., now annexed to Chicago, 14 miles by rail S. of Chicago. It has 3 churches, a rolling-mill, a blast-furnace, cement-works, &c. Pop. 2000.

Cummings, a post-village of Atchison co., Kansas, 11 miles by rail S. by W. of Atchison. It has 2 churches. Pop. 100.

Cum'mingsville, a post-hamlet of Van Buren co., Tenn., 21 miles E. of McMinnville. It has 2 churches.

Cum'mington, a post-town of Hampshire co., Mass., on Westfield River, 19 miles N.W. of Northampton. It has 3 churches. Pop. 787. This is the native place of William Cullen Bryant.

Cummington West Village, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., in the town of Cummington, on Westfield

River, about 20 miles E.N.E. of Pittsfield. It has 2 churches and 2 paper-mills.

Cummin's Creek, Texas, runs nearly southward, and enters the Colorado River near Columbus, in Colorado co.

Cum'minsville, a post-village of Wheeler co., Neb., 9 miles E. of Buffalo. It has a church.

Cumminsville, a post-village of Hamilton co., O., the 25th ward and 5 miles N. of Cincinnati. It has 7 churches, 2 planing-mills, a flour-and feed-mill, and lumber-yards. Pop. 9974. Here is a Catholic orphanage.

Cumminsville, a hamlet of Huntingdon co., Pa., 15 miles N.E. of Huntingdon. It has a grist-mill.

Cum'minsville, a post-village in Halton co., Ontario, 7 miles N.W. of Wellington Square. Pop. 200.

Cum'mum', or **Cum'bum'**, a town of India, district and 75 miles N.E. of Cuddapah.

Cum'munnit, a town of India, in the Nizam's dominions, 110 miles E. of Hydorabad.

Cum'nock or **Old Cum'nock** (local pron. kŭm'lǫk), a village of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on Lugar Water, here crossed by 3 bridges, at a railway junction, 12 miles E. of Ayr. It is lighted with gas, has an old church, good shops, some banks and public libraries, a manufactory of snuff-boxes, and a trade in cotton stuffs and earthenwares. It has coal- and iron-works. Pop. 2903; of parish, 4041. NEW CUMNOCK, a village, is 5 miles by rail S.E. of Old Cumnock. Pop. of parish, 3434.

Cumru, kŏŏm'roo, a post-township of Berks co., Pa., is bounded on the N.E. by the Schuylkill River, which separates it from the city of Reading. It has 4 manufactories of wool hats, and 7 flour-mills. It contains hamlets named Cumru and Mohrsville. Pop. 2573.

Cun'dah, or **Kun'dah**, a town of Hindostan, in Indore, 100 miles S.E. of Oojein. Pop. 4000 or 5000.

Cun'deegur'ree, or **Khandgiri**, kund-ghee'ree, a village of India, in Orissa, 15 miles S. of Cuttack. Here are hills which are perforated in every direction with caves, many containing relics of the old Booddhistic period. Above the entrance to several are long inscriptions.

Cundinamarca, koon-de-nä-mar'kä, a department of the republic of Colombia, traversed by the Andes of Bogota. Area, exclusive of the territories S.E. of the Meta, 8800 square miles, or, including those territories, 92,000 square miles. Capital, Bogota. Pop. 409,602.

Cun'dy's Harbor, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Me., in Harpswell township, on the ocean, 10 miles S.S.E. of Brunswick.

Cuneue, or **Cuneni**, koo-nä'ne, a river of Africa, in Benguela, flowing circuitously along the S.E. extremity of the kingdom, and falling into the Atlantic under the name of Nourse.

Cuneo, a town and province of Italy. See CONI.

Cunha, koon'yä, a town of Brazil, 120 miles E.N.E. of São Paulo, on Mont Falcão. Pop. 3500.

Cunhinga, koon-yeeng'gä, a river of Africa, Angola, rises in lat. 11° 10′ S., lon. 20° 20′ E., and after a N.W. course of 130 miles enters the Coanza.

Cunnersdorf, a town of Bohemia. See KUNNERSDORF.

Cun'ningham, an old district of Scotland, co. of Ayr.

Cun'ningham, a station in Jefferson co., Ala., 13 miles N. of Birmingham.

Cunningham, a post-village of Kingman co., Kansas, 18 miles by rail W. of Kingman. It has a church, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. 150.

Cunningham, a post-office of Carlisle co., Ky., about 7 miles (direct) N.E. of Bardwell.

Cunningham, a post-village of Chariton co., Mo., on the Grand River, 17 miles by rail N. by W. of Brunswick. It has a church. Pop. 200.

Cunningham, a post-village of Person co., N.C., 15 miles by rail E. of Danville, and 11 miles N.W. of Roxborough. It has 6 churches, a bank, and manufactures of tobacco. Pop. 100.

Cunningham's Island, near the W. end of Lake Erie, is 12 miles N. of Sandusky City, 3 miles long, and 2½ miles wide, constituting a part of Ottawa co., O.

Cuntis, koon-tesee', a town of Spain, in Galicia, 15 miles N. of Pontevedra. Near it are mineral baths.

Cuorgnè, kworn'yä, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 12½ miles W.S.W. of Ivrea, on the Orea. Pop. 3660. It has several churches, a hospital, and a copper-foundry.

Capanama, a river of Guinea. See COPPENAME.

Cupar- (or **Coupar-**) **Angus**, koo'per-ang'gus, a burgh of Scotland, cos. of Perth and Forfar, on the Isla, at a railway junction, 13 miles N.N.E. of Perth. Pop. 2149.

Cu'par-Fife, a town of Scotland, capital of the county of Fife, in the centre of the "Howe" of Fife, on the Eden, 32 miles by rail N. of Edinburgh. It has a good parish church, a handsome court hall, with a town hall, jail, public library, various chapels, a corn-exchange, an academy, reading-rooms, newspaper offices, banks, an active manufacture of linen goods, spinning-mills, corn-, snuff-, and fulling-mills, breweries, and tan-yards. Pop. 5105.

Cupica, koo-pee'kä, a village and seaport of the republic of Colombia, on a bay of the same name, near the entrance to the Bay of Panama, in lat. 6° 40′ N., lon. 77° 50′ W. It was once considered as the probable western termination of a ship-canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

Cu'pids, a large fishing village of Newfoundland, on Port de Grave Bay, 2 miles from Brigus. Pop. 1200.

Cu'pio, a post-village of Bullitt co., Ky., 8 miles by rail W. of Shepherds. It has a church. Pop. 300.

Cu'pola, a post-office of Chester co., Pa., 13 miles by rail N.W. of Downingtown.

Cura, koo'rä, **Villa de Cura**, veel'yä dä koo'rä, or **Ciudad de Cura**, se-oo-dädʹ dä koo'rä, a town of Venezuela, state of Aragua, 60 miles S.W. of Caracas. P. 9538.

Curaçon, ku-rą-so'ą, or ku'rą-sōʹ (Sp. *Curaçao*, koo-rä-sä'o), the largest of the Dutch West Indian Islands, lies 75 miles from the Venezuelan coast (lat. 12° 6′ N., lon. 68° 59′ W.). Length, 40 miles; maximum breadth, 10 miles. Area, 212 square miles. The soil and climate are dry. Calcareous rocks, with greenstone dikes, abound. Average temperature, 72° F.; but the heat is very great at times, though much modified by the prevailing N. and S.E. winds. On the S. is a fine harbor, called St. Ann's Bay. Good salt is exported, and lime-phosphate, which is mined on the island. Straw hats and divi-divi are also shipped hence; and the island gives name to the well-known liqueur called curaçoa. Capital, Willemstad. Pop. in 1884, 25,362.

LITTLE CURAÇOA is a small island in the Caribbean Sea, 6 miles S.E. of Curaçoa. Lat. 12° 2′ N.; lon. 68° 38′ W.

Curaray, koo-rä-rīʹ, a river of Ecuador, rises in the Andes, on the N. side of the Llanganate Mountain, 65 miles S.S.E. of Quito, and, after a course of 385 miles through a flat country, falls into the Napo 87 miles below San Miguel.

Curbitum, a supposed ancient name of CORBETTA.

Cur'bridge, a hamlet of England, co. of Oxford, 2 miles W.S.W. of Witney. Pop. 654.

Curds'ville, a post-hamlet of Daviess co., Ky., on Green River, about 18 miles S.E. of Henderson. It has a church and 2 tobacco-stemmeries.

Curdsville, a hamlet of Mercer co., Ky., 2½ miles from High Bridge Station, which is 10 miles W. of Nicholasville.

Curdsville, a post-village of Buckingham co., Va., 2 miles N. of Farmville. It has several churches.

Cure, kür, a river of France, rises in the department of Nièvre, and falls into the Yonne. Length, 60 miles.

Cures, an ancient city of Italy. See CORRESE.

Cureton's (kūr'tǫnz) **Bridge**, a post-office of Henry co., Ala.

Cureton's Store, a post-office of Lancaster co., S.C.

Cu'ria, a post-office of Independence co., Ark., 15 miles N.E. of Batesville.

Curia, or **Curia Rhætorum**. See CHUR.

Curia Major, the ancient name of CONTEMAGGIORE.

Curia Muria or **Kuria Muria** (koo're-ä moo're-ä) **Isles**, a group of 5 islands off the S.E. coast of Arabia, Hellaneeyah (Hellaniyah), the largest and only inhabited island, being in lat. 17° 33′ N., lon. 56° 6′ E. The islands belong to Great Britain. Inferior guano has been obtained here. The surface is sterile.

Curia Picta, a supposed ancient name of CORBETTA.

Curias Promontorium. See CAPE GATTO.

Curicó, koo-ree-ko', a province of Chili, in the S. central part. Area, 2902 square miles. It is a fertile region, with ores of copper and gold. Capital, Curicó. Pop. in 1875, 92,353; in 1889, 102,310.

Curicó, a town of Chili, capital of the above, 116 miles by rail S. of Santiago de Chili. Pop. 9072.

Curische-Haff, or **Kurische-Haff**, koo'rish-ęh-häfʹ, a lagoon or backwater of the Baltic, in East Prussia, extending along the coast for about 53 miles S. of Memel, separated by a narrow sandy ridge—the Curische-Nehrung (koo'rish-ęh-nä'rŏŏng)—from the sea, with which it communicates at its N. extremity by Memel Deeps, a channel 300 yards across and 12 feet deep. It receives the Niemen.

Curitiba, koo-re-tee'bä, a river of Brazil, rises in the W. of the mountains of Cubatão, follows a circuitous course towards the S. passes of São Paulo, and, after receiving the São José, turns W. and precipitates its waters over the cataract of Cavacunga. It ultimately joins the Iguaçu, which sometimes is considered as a continuation of the Curitiba and bears its name.

Curitiba, a town of Brazil, in the state of São Paulo, 108 miles W. of Paranagua, on the left bank of the Curitiba. Lat. 25° 40′ S.; lon. 50° 5′ W. It has manufactures of coarse woollens.

Curland, a government of Russia. See COURLAND.

Curlls'ville, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa., about 30 miles S.E. of Franklin. It has 2 churches and a steam saw-mill. Pop. 208.

Curl's Station, a post-hamlet of Sumter co., Ala., on the Alabama Central Railroad, about 60 miles W. of Selma.

Curl's Wharf, a post-office of Henrico co., Va., on James River, near Malvern Hills.

Curnoul, a town of India. See KURNOOL.

Curragh, kŭr'rȧh, or **The Curragh of Kildare,** a plain of Ireland, near the centre of the county of Kildare. It is the property of the British crown, and is a famous place for horse-races, military reviews, and the like. Area, 4858 acres.

Cur'rah, Kur'rah, or **Karra,** kŭr'rą, a town of British India, district and 38 miles N.W. of Allahabad, on the Ganges. It has large manufactures of iron-ware.

Cur'ran, a post-hamlet of Sangamon co., Ill., in Curran township, and on the Wabash Railroad, 9 miles W.S.W. of Springfield. It has 2 grocery-stores. Pop. of the township, 1000.

Curran, a post-office of Stone co., Mo.

Curran, a post-village in Prescott co., Ontario, 3 miles S. of Plantagenet, and 44 miles E. of Ottawa. Pop. 130.

Cur'rant Creek, a post-office of Fremont co., Col.

Cur'rent, a township of Dent co., Mo. Pop. 467.

Current Island, an island off the N.E. coast of Celebes, Molucca Passage, in lat. 0° 27′ N., lon. 124° 43′ E.

Current Island, in the Pacific Ocean, between Papua and the Pelew Islands, is in lat. 4° 38′ N., lon. 132° 3′ E. This island is sometimes called ANNA or POOLO ANNA.

Current Lake, a post-office of Murray co., Minn.

Current River rises in Missouri, and runs southeastward through Shannon, Carter, and Ripley cos. It passes into Randolph co., Ark., and enters the Big Black River about 5 miles E. of Pocahontas. Its length is estimated at 220 miles. It is navigable by small steamboats or sloops. Forests of yellow pine grow along its banks.

Current River, a township of Ripley co., Mo. Pop. 960. It contains Doniphan.

Current River, a township of Shannon co., Mo. P. 325.

Cur'ric, a post-village, capital of Murray co., Minn., near Lake Shetek, and on its outlet, about 90 miles W. of Mankato. It has a church, a cheese-factory, 2 stores, and a flouring-mill.

Curriersville, kŭr're-ẹrz-vĭl, a post-office of Moore co., N.C.

Cur'rinsville, a post-village of Clackamas co., Oregon, 16 miles S. by W. of Oregon City. It has a church and manufactures of lumber. Pop. 200.

Cur'rituck, a former island of the United States, off the coast of North Carolina and Virginia. The closure of Currituck Inlet has converted it into a peninsula 75 miles long and 2 miles broad. It encloses Currituck Sound.

Currituck, a county forming the N.E. extremity of North Carolina, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean (or Currituck Sound), and on the S. by Albemarle Sound. The surface is level; the soil is sandy. Indian corn and pork are the staple products. Capital, Currituck Court-House. Pop. in 1870, 5131; in 1880, 6476; in 1890, 6747.

Currituck, N.C. See CURRITUCK COURT-HOUSE.

Currituck Court-House, a small post-village, capital of Currituck co., N.C., is on Currituck Sound, about 10 miles W. of the Atlantic Ocean, and 38 miles S.S.E. of Norfolk, Va. Fish and wild fowls abound here.

Currituck Sound, North Carolina, is the eastern boundary of Currituck co., and is separated from the Atlantic Ocean by long narrow islands or sand-banks. It extends northward from Albemarle Sound, with which it communicates, and is about 50 miles long.

Cur'ry, a county forming the S.W. extremity of Oregon, has an area of about 1600 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific Ocean, and is intersected by Rogue River. The surface is partly mountainous, and is extensively covered with forests of good timber; the soil of the valleys is fertile. Lumber, oats, grass, and wool are the staple products. Capital, Ellensburg. Pop. in 1870, 504; in 1880, 1208; in 1890, 1709.

Curry Run, a post-hamlet of Clearfield co., Pa., 4 miles N.E. of Mahaffey. Pop. 100.

Curry's Creek, a post-office of Kendall co., Tex.

Cur'ryville, a post-village of Wells co., Ind., 8 miles by rail N.E. of Bluffton. It has manufactures of hoops, and wooden trays and bowls.

Curryville, a post-village of Pike co., Mo., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 19 miles S.W. of Louisiana. It has several churches, a bank, a public school, and manufactures of carriages and ploughs. Pop. 302.

Curryville, a post-village of Blair co., Pa., at the terminus of the Morrison's Cove Railroad at Curry Station, 24 miles S. of Altoona. It is an important shipping-point, and is in the rich valley named Morrison's Cove.

Cursato, koor-sȧ'to, a mountain-chain of British Guiana, intersected by the parallel of 2° 47′ N. lat.; the highest summit rises 3000 feet above the Tacuta.

Curtatone, koor-tȧ-to'nȧ, a town of Northern Italy, 3 miles from Mantua, on the Lago Superiore of Mantua, and on the high-road from Cremona to Milan. Pop. 6124.

Cur'tice, a post-village of Ottawa co., O., 10 miles by rail S.E. of Toledo. It has manufactures. Pop. 350.

Cur'tin, a hamlet of Centre co., Pa., 20 miles by rail W.S.W. of Lock Haven. It has a church, a blast-furnace, a forge, and a grist-mill. Here is Roland Post-Office.

Curtin, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., about 6 miles by rail N. by E. of Bellefonte. It has general stores, &c.

Cur'tis, a post-village of Clark co., Ark., 9 miles by rail S. of Arkadelphia. It has a church and a saw-mill. Pop. 100.

Curtis, an incorporated post-town of Frontier co., Neb., 71 miles by rail S. by E. of Grant, and 8 miles (direct) N. by W. of Stockville. It has 2 churches, 3 banks, 2 newspaper offices, a foundry, and a flour-mill. Pop. 378.

Curtis, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., on the Erie Railroad (Rochester division), and on the Conhocton River, 8 miles N.W. of Corning. It has a tannery and a saw-mill.

Curtis' Corner, a post-hamlet of Androscoggin co., Me., in Leeds township, on the Maine Central Railroad, 16 miles N.N.E. of Lewiston. It has a steam lumber-mill.

Cur'tis Island, an island of Bass's Strait. Lat. 39° 28′ S.; lon. 146° 40′ E.

Curtis Island, an island between the N.W. coast of Australia and Timor. Lat. 12° 27′ S.; lon. 124° E.

Curtis' Mills, a post-hamlet of Alamance co., N.C., 8 miles S. of Graham. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Cur'tisville, a post-village of Tipton co., Ind., in Madison township, on the railroad between Kokomo and Anderson, and on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, 40 miles S.S.E. of Logansport. It has a lumber-mill. Pop. about 150.

Curtisville, a post-hamlet of Berkshire co., Mass., about 4 miles S.W. of Lenox. It has a church and a manufactory of wood-pulp.

Curuguaty, koo-roo-gwȧ-tee', a village of Paraguay, 135 miles N.E. of Assumption. It is a depot for *yerba maté,* or Paraguay tea, collected in its vicinity.

Curvale, kŭr'vȧl', a village of France, in Tarn, on the Ranco, 16 miles E. of Alby. Pop. 2402.

Curvello, koon-vĕl'lo, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, 150 miles N.N.W. of Villa Rica. Pop. 1500.

Curveton, kŭrv'tọn, a post-village of Cass co., Ind., in Jefferson township, on the Wabash & Erie Canal, and on the railroad which connects Logansport with Watseka, Ill., 6 miles W. of Logansport. It has a church, 2 flour-mills, and a saw-mill.

Cur'wensville, a post-borough of Clearfield co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, 6 miles by rail S.W. of Clearfield. It has a bank, 2 tanneries, a woollen-factory, a newspaper office, 5 churches, 2 flour-mills, a saw-mill, and a shingle-mill. Pop. 1664.

Curzola, koond-zo'lȧ, or **Corzola,** kond-zo'lȧ (anc. *Corcy'ra Ni'gra;* Slavonic, *Korzul,* kon-zool'), an island in the Adriatic, the most beautiful of the islands of Dalmatia. Lat. of Fort Biaggio, 42° 57′ 24″ N.; lon. 17° 8′ E. The island is separated by a narrow strait from the peninsula of Sabioncello. Length, from E. to W., 25 miles. Principal products, timber, corn, wine, and fruits.

Curzola, a town of Austria, capital of the above, near its N.E. extremity, on the strait between the island and the peninsula of Sabioncello. It is surrounded by massive walls and defended by huge towers built in 1420. A fort commands the strait. It contains the palace of the Venetian governors. Pop. 1992.

Curzolari Isles, coast of Greece. See KURZOLARI.

Cusano, koo-sȧ'no, a town of Italy, province and 19 miles N.W. of Benevento. Pop. 5246. It has 3 churches and a hospital.

Cuscowil'la, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Va.

Cush, a post-office of Clearfield co., Pa.

Cush'endall', or **New'tongiens'**, a town of Ireland, co. of Antrim, on the Dall, 32 miles N. of Belfast. Pop. 470.

Cushing, kŏŏsh'ing, a post-village of Woodbury co., Iowa, 27 miles by rail E. by S. of Moville, and 36 miles E. by S. of Sioux City. It has a church, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. 500.

Cushing, a post-township of Knox co., Me., is bounded on the S.E. by an inlet of the sea, 10½ miles S.W. of Rockland. It has 2 churches. Pop. 704.

Cushing, kŏŏsh'ing, or **Chat'ham**, a post-village in Argenteuil co., Quebec, 55 miles N.W. of Montreal. It contains grist- and saw-mills, and has a lumber trade.

Cushing's, a station on the Portsmouth & Dover Railroad, 7 miles N. of Portsmouth, N.H.

Cushing's Island, a place of summer resort, in the harbor of Portland, Me., 3 miles from the town. Area of the island, 250 acres.

Cushingville, Georgia. See BRINSONVILLE.

Cushman, kŏŏsh'măn, a post-village of Independence co., Ark., 12 miles by rail N.W. of Batesville. It has a church. Pop. 100.

Cushman, a post-hamlet of Moultrie co., Ill., 4 miles by rail N. of Sullivan.

Cu'sick's Cross Roads, post-office, Sevier co., Tenn.

Cussac, küs'sȧk', a town of France, in Haute-Vienne, 21 miles S.W. of Limoges. Pop. 1304.

Cusset, küs'sȧ', a town of France, in Allier, 36 miles S. of Moulins, and 1 mile E. of Vichy. Pop. 6575. It is pleasantly situated in a valley, and has paper-mills, tanneries, and oil-mills.

Cuss'eta, a post-village of Chambers co., Ala., on the Western Railroad of Alabama, 11 miles N.N.E. of Opelika. It has 2 churches and a high school. Pop. about 250.

Cusseta, a post-village, capital of Chattahoochee co., Ga., 18 miles S.E. of Columbus. It has 3 churches and a tannery. Pop. 216.

Cusseta, a post-village of Cass co., Tex., 18 miles W. of Atlanta Railroad Station. It has a church and 5 stores.

Cussewa'go, township, Crawford co., Pa. Pop. 1674.

Cussewa'go (or Cussawa'go) Creek, Pennsylvania, runs nearly southward in Crawford co., and enters French Creek about 2 miles above Meadville.

Cus'sick's Mills, a station in Muskingum co., O., on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, 6 miles from Zanesville.

Cussy-en-Morvant, küs'see'-ôN'-moR'vôN', a village of France, Saône-et-Loire, 12 miles N.W. of Autun. P. 2257.

Cus'tar, a post-village of Wood co., O., in Milton township, on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, 32 miles S.S.W. of Toledo. It has 3 churches and 1 or 2 lumber-mills.

Cus'tard's, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., 4 miles from Geneva Railroad Station.

Cus'ter, a county in the S. central part of Colorado, is drained by small affluents of the Arkansas River. The surface is mountainous. The Sangre de Cristo range extends along the S.W. border of the county, which has rich mines of silver. Capital, Silver Cliff. Pop. in 1880, 8080; in 1890, 2970.

Custer, a county in the S.E. part of Montana, is intersected by the Yellowstone River, and is also drained by the Tongue River. The soil is fertile and adapted to pasturage. Capital, Miles City. Pop. in 1880, 2510; in 1890, 5308.

Custer, a county in the central part of Nebraska, is intersected by the Middle Loup River. The surface is a nearly level prairie. Capital, Broken Bow. Pop. in 1880, 2211; in 1890, 21,677.

Custer, a county in the S.W. part of South Dakota, comprises part of the Black Hills. It is well watered, and has plenty of timber. Gold and silver are found here. Capital, Custer. Pop. in 1880, 995; in 1890, 4891.

Custer, a post-village of Breckenridge co., Ky., 18 miles W. of Vine Grove Station. It has a church and 2 stores.

Custer, a post-village of Mason co., Mich., 11 miles by rail E. of Ludington. It has 2 churches. Pop. 350.

Custer, a post-village of Custer co., Neb.

Custer, a station in Montgomery co., Pa., on the Stony Creek Railroad, 3 miles N. of Norristown.

Custer, a post-village, capital of Custer co., S.D., 62 miles by rail S. of Deadwood. It has 3 churches, 2 banks, and 3 newspaper offices. Pop. 790.

Custer, a post-office of Portage co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 7½ miles E. of Stevens Point.

Custer City, formerly **De Golier** (or **Golia**), a post-village of McKean co., Pa., 14 miles S. of Carrollton, N.Y. It has a lumber-mill. Petroleum is found here.

Custer City, a post-village of Cooke co., Tex., 28 miles W. of Sherman. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Custer Park, a post-village of Will co., Ill., 5 miles by rail S. of Wilmington. It has 2 churches, a creamery, and ice-houses. Pop. 100.

Cüstrin, a town of Prussia. See KÜSTRIN.

Cutch, or **Kutch**, kŭtch, written also **Catch**, and **Katch** (native, *Kachh*), a native state of India, forming a kind of peninsula, having on the S. the Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Cutch, and on the N. and E. a curious and extensive tract, called the Runn or Ran of Cutch, which for half the year is flooded by the rivers and by the sea, which driven in by the S.W. monsoon converts Cutch, and at times even Kattywar, into an island. For the other half of the year the Runn is in parts a morass, but elsewhere a dry desert. Area of Cutch, 6500 square miles; of the Runn, 8000 square miles. Cutch suffers much from drought. It is governed by a native chief called the Rao, or Rawul, under British protection. Capital, Bhooj. Pop. 204,009.

Cutch Bahar, India. See COOCH BAHAR.

Cutch Gundava, kŭtch gŭn-dȧ'vȧ, called also **Cut'chee**, a province of Beloochistan, mostly between lat. 27° 10' and 29° 50' N. and lon. 67° 21' and 69° 15' E., having W. the provinces of Sarawan and Jhalawan, N. Afghanistan, and E. Sinde. Length, from N. to S., 100 miles; breadth, 130 miles. Area, 9000 square miles. Pop. 100,000. Surface low and generally level, but ill watered and destitute of forest land; and the climate is oppressively hot. Where irrigated, fine crops of grain, pulse, cotton, sugar, madder, and fruits are produced; and this is the most valuable part of the Khan's dominion. It has also some commercial importance, from being traversed by the principal routes from Sinde into Afghanistan. Principal towns, Gundava, Dadur, B'bag, the capital, Lehree, and Kotree.

Cutchogue, kŭt-chŏg', a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., in Southold township, 1 mile S. of Cutchogue Station, which is on the Long Island Railroad, 87 miles E. of Brooklyn, and 1 mile from Long Island Sound. It is near Peconic Bay, an inlet of the ocean. It has 4 churches and nearly 100 houses. Pop. about 700.

Cut'hand', a post-office of Red River co., Tex.

Cuth'bert, a post-village, capital of Randolph co., Ga., 47 miles by rail S.W. of Americus, and 26 miles E.S.E. of Eufaula, Ala. It contains a court-house, the Andrews Female College, the Southwest Georgia Agricultural and Military College, a bank, 6 churches, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 2328.

Cutigliano, koo-tool-yȧ'no, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 33 miles N.W. of Florence, on the Lima. Pop. 2503.

Cut'ler, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Ill., on the Chester & Tamaroa Railroad, 21 miles E.N.E. of Chester. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Cutler, a post-village of Carroll co., Ind., on Wild Cat River, and on the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad, 23 miles S.S.W. of Logansport. It has a church, a saw-mill, &c.

Cutler, a township of Franklin co., Kansas. Pop. 610.

Cutler, a post-village of Washington co., Me., in Cutler township, on the Atlantic Ocean, 18 miles E.S.E. of Machias. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill; also a good harbor for large vessels. Pop. of the township, 925.

Cutler, a post-hamlet of Washington co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 20 miles W. by S. from Marietta. It has a church.

Cutler's Corners, Michigan. See NORTH ADAMS.

Cut Off, a station on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 1 mile from Milwaukee, Wis.

Cut Shin, a post-hamlet of Leslie co., Ky., 6 miles E. of Hyden.

Cuttack', **Cuttack'**, or **Katak'** (anc. *Catac*, kȧ'tȧk', "a royal residence"), a town of India, capital of the district of Cuttack and of the province of Orissa, on the Mahanuddy, at the head of its delta, 220 miles S.W. of Calcutta. A canal extends hence to False Point. It has a high school, college, law-school, and lunatic asylum. Its filigree-work in gold and silver is famous. Pop. 60,000.

Cuttack, a district of Orissa, British India, bounded E. by the Bay of Bengal. Lat. 20°–21° 10' N.; lon. 85° 36'–87° 5' E. Area, 3178 square miles. The Mahanuddy delta and other coast-portions are very flat. Capital, Cuttack. Pop. 1,494,784.

Cuttack' Mehals', or the **Tributary States of Orissa**, a group of 20 small native states in the western part of Orissa, British India. United area, 10,218 square miles. Their names are Ungool, Athgurh, Athmullik, Bankee, Baramba, Bond, the Khond-Mals, Duspulla, Dhenkanal, Hindole, Keunjhar, Khundpara, Mohurbhunj, Nur-

sinhpoor, Nayagurh, Nilgiri, Pal Lahara, Runpoor, Talcher, and Tigaria. They are inhabited principally by hill-men of various tribes. Pop. 1,500,000.

Cut'erah, a village of British India, 30 miles S.E. of Bareilly.

Cut'ting Hol'low, a hamlet of Windham co., Vt., in Guilford township, 10 miles S.W. of Brattleborough. It has a church. Here is Green River Post-Office.

Cut'tingsville, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt., in Shrewsbury township, on the Central Vermont Railroad, 9 miles S.S.E. of Rutland. It has a church, a lumber-mill, a tannery, and a carriage-shop.

Cutt'ub, or Kut'ab, a small town of British India, 13 miles S. of Delhi, with many tombs of Mogul emperors, and the Cuttub-Minar, an edifice 242 feet in height, erected early in the thirteenth century.

Cut'tup, or Kut'tup, a town of Africa, state and 75 miles N. by W. of Jacoba. Lat. 9° 45′ N.; lon. 10° 15′ E.

Cut'tyhunk' Island, the most southwestern of the Elizabeth Islands, at the entrance of Buzzard's Bay, Massachusetts. At its S.W. end is a fixed light, lat. 41° 24′ 35″ N., lon. 70° 56.7′ W.

Cut'wa (native, *Katwa*, kut'wą, and *Kangtoya*, kung-to'yą), a town of Bengal, district and 30 miles N.N.E. of Burdwan, on the Upper Hoogly. It has a ferry, a dispensary, a native bank, and a large trade, and is a place of pilgrimage. Pop. 7963.

Cu'vier', a township of St. Charles co., Mo. Pop. 3174.

Cuvo, koo'vo, a river of Western Africa, in Lower Guinea, Benguela, enters the Atlantic 120 miles S. of the Coanza, after a course estimated at 400 miles.

Cuxhaven, or Kuxhafen, kŭx-hä'vęn, or kŏŏx-hä'-fęn, a seaport of Germany, 58 miles W.N.W. of Hamburg, to which it belongs, on the W. bank of the Elbe, at its mouth, in the district of Ritzebüttel, in lat. 53° 53′ N., lon. 8° 44′ E. It is a railway terminus and a harbor of refuge, and has a new artificial port. Pop., with Ritzebüttel, 4102.

Cuyabá, or Cuiabá, koo-yä-bä', a river of Brazil, rises in the district of Diamantina, in lat. 13° 12′ S. It flows circuitously, and joins the Porrudos, or São Lourenço, on its right bank. Above the town of Cuyabá it is navigable for canoes, but is much broken by rapids, and even for 60 miles below the town its course is very impetuous.

Cuyabá, Cuiabá, or Senhor Bom Jesus de Cuyabá, sĕn-yōr' bōn zhā'soos dā koo-yä-bä', a city of Brazil, capital of the province of Matto-Grosso, near the above river. Lat. 15° 26′ S.; lon. 56° W. Its houses are mostly of clay. Chief edifices, the churches of Bom Jesus, São do Rozario, and San Antonio. It has an imperial hospital, a lazaretto, a school of philosophy, and a Latin and other schools. Cuyabá supplanted Matto-Grosso as capital of the province in 1820. It is the seat of the provincial assembly, of the military commandant, and of a bishop. Its commerce consists chiefly in the exchange of iron implements and other European goods for gold. Pop. 15,000. The rich gold-mines of the district have been worked since 1719.

Cuyahoga, kī-a-ho'gą, a northern county of Ohio, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Erie, and intersected by the Cuyahoga and Rocky Rivers, and also drained by the Chagrin River. The surface is nearly level; the soil is fertile and adapted to pasturage and dairies. The staple products are cheese, butter, hay, Indian corn, oats, and potatoes. Among the forest trees are the beech, elm, hickory, chestnut, oak, and sugar-maple. The most important topographical feature of this county is the deeply excavated channel of the Cuyahoga River. Carboniferous sandstone underlies the greater part of the surface, and iron ore is found here. One of the chief articles of export is *Berea Grit*, a sandstone which is a good material for building and for grindstones. The value of the annual product of these quarries is given as about $400,000. This county is intersected by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, and other lines, which are noticed under Cleveland, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 132,010; in 1880, 196,943; in 1890, 309,970.

Cuyahoga Falls, a post-village of Summit co., O., is finely situated on the Cuyahoga River, 6 miles by rail N.E. of Akron, and 34 miles S.S.E. of Cleveland. It has 5 churches, a national bank, a flouring-mill, a tannery, a rolling-mill, a paper-mill, a paper-bag factory, 2 wagon-works, rivet-works, 2 machine-shops, a union school-house which cost $40,000, steel- and wood-pulley works, lumber-yards, and manufactures of tiles, sewer-pipe, brick, sash, &c. One weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. in 1880, 2294; in 1890, 2614.

Cuyahoga River, Ohio, rises in Geauga co., and runs first nearly southward to Portage co., which it intersects. It flows southwestward, and enters Summit co., in which it falls about 200 feet in the course of 2½ miles, and runs in a narrow gorge 300 feet deep. Below these falls it turns northward, and passes into Cuyahoga co., through which it runs in a N.N.W. direction until it enters Lake Erie at Cleveland. It is nearly 100 miles long, but its mouth is not much more than 30 miles (direct) from its source.

Cuyler, kī'lęr, a post-hamlet of Cortland co., N.Y., in Cuyler township, on the East Branch of the Tioughnioga River, 17 miles by rail N.E. of Cortland. It has a church, an academy, a wagon-factory, a cheese-factory, a saw-mill, a flour- and feed-mill, and manufactures of washing-machines, benches, &c. Pop. 300; of the township, 1095.

Cuylerville, kī'lęr-vil, a post-village of Livingston co., N.Y., on the Genesee River, about 30 miles by rail S.S.W. of Rochester, and 2 miles S.W. of Geneseo. It has a church and a distillery.

Cuyos (koo'yoce) **Islands,** a group of small islands of the Philippines, between Palawan and Panay. The largest of them, Great Cuyo, is in lat. 10° 52′ N., lon. 121° 15′ E., is defended by a fort, and has a small port on the N.W. side. Pop. of town of Cuyo, 7540.

Cuyuni, Cuyuny, koo-yoo'nee, or **Cuyuwini,** koo-yoo-wee'nee, a river of British Guiana, tributary to the Essequibo, which it joins from the W. in lat. 6° 26′ N., lon. 58° 43′ W., after receiving the Massaroony.

Cuzco, koos'ko, a city of Peru, capital of a department, and formerly capital of the Incas, 200 miles (by railway 462 miles) N. of Arequipa, and 11,380 feet above the sea. Lat. 13° 30′ 55″ S.; lon. 72° 4′ 10″ W. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen stuffs, leather, embroidery, &c. Its cathedral and Augustine convent are among the finest edifices in South America; and here are a mint, hospitals, collegiate schools, and a university. It is a bishop's see. Its Dominican convent occupies the site of a famous Peruvian temple of the sun, and many massive specimens of ancient Peruvian architecture are extant in and around the city. On its N. side are remains of a vast fortress of a cyclopean kind, and traces remain of a magnificent road extending thence to Lima, 350 miles distant.

Cuzco is the most ancient of the Peruvian cities, being founded, according to tradition, in 1043, by Manco Capac, the first Inca of Peru. In 1534 it was taken by Pizarro, who was surprised at the grandeur and magnificence it exhibited. Its streets were then large, wide, and straight, and its churches, palaces, and temples, the latter including the famous Temple of the Sun, were richly adorned with ornaments of gold and silver. While still in possession of Pizarro, it was besieged by the Peruvians and a great part of it destroyed. Pop. about 20,000.

Cuzco, a department of Southern Peru, mostly between lat. 13° and 15° S. and lon. 70° and 73° W., having W. and S. the departments of Ayacucho and Puno. Area, 95,547 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 238,455. Its chief towns are Cuzco and Urubamba.

Cwmdare, koom'dair, a hamlet of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 4 miles S.E. of Merthyr-Tydvil. In its vicinity is a cascade, the bed of which emits an inflammable gas.

Cwmdu, koom'doo, a town of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 7 miles N.N.W. of Bridgend. Pop. 5836.

Cwmrheidol, koom-rī'dol, a township of Wales, co. of Cardigan, 10 miles E. of Aberystwith. Pop. 1470.

Cyclades, sik'lą-dēz (so called because arranged in a kind of circle [*cyclos*] around the isle of Delos), a group of twelve Greek islands in the Ægean, so named by the ancients. They are Delos, Syra, Andro, Tino, Myconus, Naxos, Paros, Antiparos, Siphanto, Serpho, Thermia, and Zea, with several islets. But the present name of the Cyclades includes not only the above, but also some of the Sporades, such as Milo, Santorini, Argentiera, Policandro, Sikino, Nio, Amorgos, and Anaphe, with many islets. Capital, Syra. Pop. 123,299.

Cydnus, sid'nus (Gr. Κύδνος; Turk. *Tersoos Chai*,—*i.e.*, "River of Tarsus"), a river of Asia Minor, in Cilicia (Adana), of great historic fame. It was anciently navigable to Tarsus, but its mouth is now crossed by an impassable bar.

Cydonia, or Cydonis, ancient names of KHANIA.

Cydweli, a town of Wales. See KIDWELLY.

Cyg'net, a post-village of Wood co., O., 10 miles by rail S. of Bowling Green. It has a church, a newspaper office, and steam-boiler and wooden oil-tank factories. Pop. 670.

Cyllc'ne (Gr. Κυλλήνη; modern Gr. *Zyria*), a celebrated mountain of Greece, at the N.E. angle of Arcadia.

Cy'lon, a post-hamlet of St. Croix co., Wis., on Willow River, about 28 miles N.E. of Hudson. It has a church.

Cyme, the ancient name of SANDARLEE.

Cymry, the Welsh name of WALES.

Cynadrowy, a town of Bohemia. See KRALOWITZ.

Cynætha, the ancient name of KALAVRITA.

Cynfil-Mawr, kin'fil-mōwr, a township of Wales, co. of Cardigan, 6 miles N.E. of Aberystwith. Pop. 585.

Cynthiana, sin-the-ah'na, a post-village of Posey co., Ind., 18 miles N.N.W. of Evansville. It has 3 or 4 churches and a flour-mill.

Cynthiana, Indiana, the same as BLUE RIDGE.

Cynthiana, a post-village, capital of Harrison co., Ky., on the South Fork of the Licking River, and on the Kentucky Central Railroad, 33 miles N.N.E. of Lexington, and 66 miles S. by E. from Cincinnati. It contains 8 churches, a court-house, 2 national banks, a carriage-shop, Smith's Institute, and printing-offices which issue 3 weekly newspapers. Pop. in 1890, 3016.

Cynthiana, a post-hamlet of Pike co., O., about 24 miles W.S.W. of Chillicothe. It has 2 churches.

Cynthiana, a post-office of Jefferson co., Tenn.

Cynwyd, kin'wid, a railroad station in Montgomery co., Pa., 7 miles from Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Cypern, the German for CYPRUS.

Cypre Mort, seep'r mon, a post-hamlet of St. Mary's parish, La., on Bayou Teche, about 50 miles N.W. of Morgan City. It has 3 stores and a barrel-factory.

Cy'press, a station on the Little Rock, Pine Bluff & Texas Railroad, 6 miles from Collins, Ark.

Cypress, a post-village of Jackson co., Fla., 10 miles by rail E. by S. of Marianna. It has a church, and manufactures of turpentine. Pop. 200.

Cypress Bayou, bī'oo, Arkansas, runs northward through Nevada co., and enters the Little Missouri River.

Cypress Creek, Arkansas, runs eastward, forms the boundary between Lonoke and White cos., and enters Des Arc Bayou.

Cypress Creek rises in Wayne co., Tenn., runs southward through Lauderdale co., Ala., and enters the Tennessee River at Florence.

Cypress Creek, Texas. See BIG CYPRESS.

Cypress Creek, a post-office of Johnson co., Ill.

Cypress Creek, a post-office of Bladen co., N.C.

Cypress Creek, a township of Duplin co., N.C. Pop. 1024. It contains Chinquepin, Deep Bottom, and Trimble's Mills. The township has 5 churches and an academy.

Cypress Creek, township, Franklin co., N.C. P. 1087.

Cypress Creek, a township of Jones co., N.C. P. 541.

Cypress Hill, Kings co., N.Y., is a village or suburb of East New York, on the Brooklyn Central & Jamaica Railroad. It has a church, a manufactory of chemicals, and a cemetery named Cypress Hill.

Cypress Inn, a post-office of Wayne co., Tenn.

Cypress Junction, a station in Gallatin co., Ill., at the junction of the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad with the Shawneetown division of the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 6 miles W. of Shawneetown.

Cypress Mill, a post-office of Blanco co., Tex.

Cypress Mine, a station in Muhlenburg co., Ky., on the Louisville & Paducah Railroad, 128 miles S.W. of Louisville, in the coal-region of Western Kentucky.

Cypress Ridge, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ark., 9½ miles S. of Brinkley Railroad Station.

Cypress Top, a post-hamlet of Harris co., Tex., on Cypress Creek, and on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 26 miles N.W. of Houston.

Cyprus, sī'prŭs (Turk. *Kibris*, kee'breece'; Gr. Κύπρος; Fr. *Chypre*, sheep'r; Ger. *Cypern*, tsee'pern; Ital. *Cipro*, chee'pro), an island of the Levant, in the Mediterranean, near the mouth of the Gulf of Iskanderoon, 44 miles S. of Cape Anamoor, in Anatolia, and 76 miles W. of Latakeea, in Syria; Cape St. Andrea, its N.E. extremity, is in lat. 35° 41′ 42″ N., lon. 34° 35′ 30″ E., and Baffa, near its S.W. extremity, is in lat. 34° 47′ 18″ N., lon. 32° 24′ 30″ E. It is about 148 miles in length, with a width of about 40 miles; but its N.E. extremity diminishes greatly, and terminates in a long, narrow peninsula, about 40 miles long, and not over 15 miles broad. The island is occupied by a range of mountains stretching from N.E. to S.W., whose culminating points, Santa Croce (Olympus) and Thrados, are 7000 feet high. On the N.E. side of the island the slopes of these mountains are bold and rugged; and one of the elevated valleys contains Nicosia, the modern capital of the island. On the S. side the hill-slopes are even bolder, presenting a deeply serrated outline, with thickly-wooded sides, furrowed by deep valleys. The prevailing formation of the mountain-range in its N.E. division is limestone. The S.W. portion of the mountains yields excellent asbestos, also talc, red jasper, copper, gold, and silver. Its copper-mines were once important; and the modern name of that metal is derived from the word Cyprus.

Cyprus is deficient in water, its streams being chiefly mountain-torrents, which dry up in summer. The only permanent river of importance is the Pedia (anc. *Pediæus*), which waters the valley of Nicosia, flows E., and falls into the sea at Famagusta. The climate is in general healthy, except in some points on the S. coast during the heats of summer, much increased by the burning winds from the Arabian and African deserts, which, causing a rapid evaporation, give rise to a dangerous malaria.

The mountains of Cyprus are covered with vast forests of excellent timber, and the island is esteemed the richest and most fertile in the Levant; yet it has few level tracts of country, those around Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, Limasol, and Baffa being the chief. Agriculture, however, is in a backward state. The cultivable surface of the island is estimated at about 2,500,000 acres, of which not much more than 130,000 acres are actually under tillage. Of the vegetable products, cotton, wheat, barley, and tobacco of good quality are grown; madder, after that from Smyrna the best in the Levant, is raised in numerous localities. Silk is produced abundantly, and carobs are extensively grown, but the olive is neglected. Wine is the most noted production of the island, and is of excellent quality. The other vegetable products are sugar, flax, sesamum, poppies, liquorice, and fruits, including the orange, citron, date, fig, pistachio-nuts, caper, &c. Cyprus is famed in the East for its fine mules. Many camels are also bred.

Manufacturing is carried on to some extent. Salt, in large quantities, is obtained from salines at Limasol and Larnaca. The Greek females of some of the towns and villages do beautiful embroidery, and make silk net which will stand comparison with the finest lace. The females also weave cotton, woollen, and linen fabrics. Good morocco leather is made at Nicosia. Pottery sufficient for home consumption is manufactured.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into 6 districts,—Nicosia, Larnaca, Limasol, Famagusta, Papho, and Kyrenia. Its two chief ports are Larnaca and Limasol, and its chief towns Nicosia, Famagusta, Papho, and Kyrenia. Total area 3584 square miles.

Originally peopled by the Phœnicians, and afterwards colonized by the Greeks, Cyprus was by the latter people dedicated to Venus, whose most celebrated temple was at Papho, now Baffa. It belonged successively to the Persians, the Egyptians, the Romans, and the Greeks of the lower empire. It was one of the first places, out of Palestine, that received the gospel, and was visited by Paul and Barnabas on their missionary tour. In the time of the Crusades it was taken from the Saracens by Richard I. of England, and given by him to the princes of the Lusignan family, who held it till the year 1570, when it was conquered by the Turks. Prior to the Russo-Turkish war in 1878, the island formed a pashalic of Turkey, of which the capital was Nicosia. In 1878 it was conveyed by treaty to Great Britain, the sultan retaining the sovereignty of the island, and receiving an annual payment of money in place of its revenues; in 1887 it was ceded to Great Britain.

Since the discovery of rich and abundant remains of antiquity in this island, increased interest has been taken in its eventful though somewhat obscure history. Its antiquities have special importance as illustrating some stages of the early history of sculpture and the kindred arts. Pop. in 1891, 209,291.——Adj. and inhab. CYPRIAN, sip're-an, CYP'RIOT, CYP'RIOTE, or CYPRI'OTIAN. The first should be employed only when ancient Cyprus is referred to.

Cyr, seer, a township of Aroostook co., Me. Pop. 376.

Cyrenaica, an ancient name for BARCA.

Cyrene, si-ree'nee (Gr. Κυρήνη, *Kurēnē*), called by the natives **Grenne**, or **Grennah**, grĕn'neh, a miserable town of Africa, 550 miles E. of Tripoli, on the plateau of Barca, occupying the place of the ancient Cyrene, 1800 feet above the sea-level. Lat. 32° 50′ N.; lon. 21° 47′ E. Numerous interesting remains of antiquity have been discovered here. Cyrene was the birthplace of Aristippus, Eratosthenes, and Callimachus. It was founded in the year 632 B.C. by a colony of Greeks, and became the capital of a district, to which it gave its name, extending from Syrtis Major to the Gulf of Platæa. This country formed a monarchy which lasted for 180 years. It was made tributary to Egypt under Ptolemy Soter, and, along with Crete, was ultimately formed into a Roman province.

Cyrene, si-reen', a post-village of Pike co., Mo., 6 miles by rail S.E. of Bowling Green. It has a church. P. 110.

Cyrnos, an ancient name of CORSICA.

Cyrus, the ancient name of the river KOOR.

Cy'ruston, a post-office of Lincoln co., Tenn.
Cysoing, a village of France. See CISOING.
Cythæum, the supposed ancient name of SITIA.
Cythera, the ancient name of CERIGO.
Cythnos, the ancient name of THERMIA.
Cyzicus, siz'e-kŭs (Gr. Κύζικος; Turkish, *Kapoo-Dagh*), a peninsula of Asia Minor, on the S.E. coast of the Sea of Marmora, 70 miles S.W. of Constantinople. It has some remains of the great city of Cyzicus, and was in ancient times an island.
Czarnawodda, a river of Prussia. See SCHWARZWASSER.
Czarnikow, or **Tscharnikow**, char'ne-kov', written also **Czarnikau**, char'ne-kŏw, a town of Prussia, 63 miles S.W. of Bromberg, on the Netze. Pop. 4093. It has manufactures of linen fabrics, beer, &c.
Czarnowo, char-no'vo, a village of Poland, 80 miles E.N.E. of Plock, on the Orz. It is celebrated for a victory by the French over the Russians, December 23, 1806.
Czartorysk, a town of Poland. See TSCHARTORISK.
Czaslau, chås'lŏw, a town of Bohemia, 45 miles by rail E.S.E. of Prague. It has manufactures of soap, machinery, sugar, etc. Pop. 6312.
Czebe, tsā'bĕh, or **Tscheben**, chā'bẹn, a village of Hungary, co. of Zarant, 18 miles from Deva. Pop. 1400.
Czecze, tsĕt'sĕh, a village of Hungary, on the Sarviz, 9 miles W. of Földvar. Pop. 3100.
Czegled, tsā'glĕd', a town of Hungary, co. of Pesth, at the junction of several railways, 70 miles S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 22,216.
Czempiu, or **Tschempin**, chĕm'pin, a town of Prussian Poland, 20 miles by rail S.S.W. of Posen. Pop. 1991.
Czenstochow, chĕns-to'kov, or **Czenstochowa**, chĕns-to-ko'vå, a town of Poland, province and 60 miles by rail S.W. of Petrikau, with woollen-manufactures, and a fortified convent containing a much-venerated picture of the Virgin. In 1665 a battle was fought here between the King of Poland and Prince Lubomirski. Pop. 14,167.
Czeptsa, a river of Russia. See CHEPTSA.
Czerdyn, a town of Russia. See CHERDYN.
Czerekwe, chā-rĕk'vā, two small towns of Bohemia, circle and 34 miles E.S.E. of Tabor.
Czerikow, a town of Russia. See CHERIKOV.
Czerkasy, a town of Russia. See CHERKASEE.
Czerna, tsĕr'nā, a river of Hungary, falling into the Danube at Orsova, after a course of from 50 to 60 miles from its source in the East Carpathians.
Czernicjevo, or **Czernicjewo**, chĕrn-yā-yā'vo, a town of Prussia, 10 miles S.W. of Gnesen. Pop. 1593.
Czernigow, or **Czernigov**. See CHERNIGOV.
Czernowitz, chĕr'no-vits, or **Tschernowitz** (more correctly, **Czernowice**, chĕr'no-vit'sĕh), a town of Austria, capital of Bukowina, on a hill near the Pruth, 146 miles by rail S.E. of Lemberg. It has a Greek cathedral, a gymnasium, high schools, manufactures of clocks, silver goods, hardwares, and carriages, and an active trade. It is the seat of a Greek archbishop of metropolitan and patriarchal rank. Pop. 33,884.
Czezemicz, a town of Bohemia. See SEZEMECZ.
Czirknicz, a town of Illyria. See ZIRKNITZ.
Czortkow, chont'kov, a town of Austrian Galicia, on the Sereth, 105 miles S.E. of Lemberg, with a castle and an important manufacture of tobacco. Pop. 3300.
Czyrkassy, a town of Russia. See CHERKASK

D.

Daauw, a Malay island. See DOUW.
Daavre, dō'vrẹh, or **Dovre**, a small village of Norway, about 62° N. lat. and 9° 20' E. lon. It gives name to the Dovrefield Mountains.
Daavrefjeld, mountains. See DOVREFIELD.
Dab'bling, a village of Thibet, on the Sutlej, 920 feet above the level of the sea; lat. 31° 45' N., lon. 78° 37' E.
Daber, dā'bẹr, a fortified town of Prussia, government of Stettin, 18 miles N.N.E. of Stargard. Pop. 2158.
Dab'ney, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ky.
Dab'ney's, a post-hamlet of Louisa co., Va., 15 miles from Bumpass Station. It has a printing-office and a store.
Dabo, dā'bo' (Ger. *Dagsburg*, dāgs'bŏŏRG), a village of Alsace-Lorraine, 11 miles S. of Pfalzburg. Pop. of commune, 2635.
Dabringhausen, dā'bring-hŏw'zẹn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Dusseldorf, 8 miles S.E. of Lennep. Pop. 3024.
Dabul, dā'bool', called also **Dapool'ee**, or **Dapuli**, dā-poo'lee, a town of British India, district of Rutnagherry, 85 miles S.S.E. of Bombay.
Daburath, the ancient name of DEBURIEH.
Dac'da, a post-village of Sheboygan co., Wis., about 40 miles N. of Milwaukee.
Dac'ca, or **Dhaka**, dā'kā, a division or commissionership of Bengal, in the Lower Ganges valley, and comprising the districts of Dacca, Mymunsingh, Backorgunge, Furreedpoor, and Tiperah. Area, 18,276 square miles. Capital, Dacca. Pop. 9,126,863.
Dacca, a district of Bengal, lat. 24° 20'–23° 6' 30" E., lon. 89° 43'–91° 1' E. It is mostly a flat alluvial plain, bounded W. and S.W. by the main Ganges and E. by the Megna, and traversed by many navigable channels. Area, 2902 square miles. Capital, Dacca. Pop. 1,852,993.
Dacca, or **Dhaka**, a city of Bengal, capital of the Dacca division and district, is on the Boorigunga River, 155 miles N.E. of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 43' N.; lon. 90° 26' E. It was formerly a great city, famous for its trade and magnificence and for its beautiful muslins, but it has rapidly declined of late. It is the seat of a government college, of the Mitford Hospital, and of a lunatic asylum. It has a large jute-trade. Pop. in 1800, 200,000; in 1891, 83,760.
Dacca-Jelalpoor, India. See FUREEDPOOR.
Dachau, dā'kŏw, a market town of Upper Bavaria, on the Ammer, 10 miles by rail N.N.W. of Munich. Pop. 2166.
Dachcet River, Arkansas. See DORCHEAT BAYOU.
Dachstein, dāk'stīne (Fr. pron. dāk'stĕn'), a town of Alsace, 10 miles W.S.W. of Strasburg. Pop. 579.
Dacia, dā'she-ą, a former country of Europe, bounded on the N. by the Carpathian Mountains, on the E. by the Dniester and the Black Sea, on the S. by the Danube, and on the W. by the Theiss. It comprised what is now the eastern part of Hungary, Transylvania, Moldavia, and Wallachia.——Adj. and inhab. DACIAN, dā'she-ąn.
Dacosta, New Jersey. See DECOSTA.
Dacota. See DAKOTA.
D'Acqs, a town of France. See DAX.
Dacre, dā'kẹr, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland, 4½ miles W.S.W. of Penrith. It has an ancient church built out of the ruins of a monastery, and a castle, the ancient seat of the Barons of Acre, whose ancestor's exploits as a crusader at Acre, in Palestine, obtained this name for the family. Pop. 936.
Da'cusville, a post-township of Pickens co., S.C., 15 miles N.W. of Greenville. Pop. of township, 1356.
Daczicze, a town of Moravia. See DATSCHITZ.
Dadarah, dā-dā'rā, a large village of Sinde, on the Indus, 34 miles S.W. of Larkhana.
Dad'dy's Creek, Tennessee, runs westward in Cumberland co., and enters the Caney Fork of the Cumberland.
Daddy's Creek, a post-office of Cumberland co., Tenn.
Dade, the most southern county of the mainland of Florida, is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean. The surface is level and low; the soil is mostly marshy and uncultivated. This county comprises the Everglades, a large expanse of shallow water which encloses a vast multitude of small islands. The palmetto and pine are here indigenous, and the orange grows luxuriantly. Area, 5636 square miles. Capital, Miami. Pop. in 1870, 85; in 1880, 257; in 1890, 861.
Dade, a county forming the N.W. extremity of Georgia, has an area of about 175 square miles. It is drained by Lookout Creek. The surface is diversified by Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, between which is Lookout Valley. This county is intersected by the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad. Wheat and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Trenton. Iron ore and coal are found here. Pop. in 1870, 3033; in 1880, 4702; in 1890, 5707.

Dade, a county in the S.W. part of Missouri, has an area of about 485 square miles. It is traversed by Sac (or Big Sac) River, and also drained by several small affluents of the same. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of the ash, elm, hickory, oak, black walnut, &c.; the soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staple products. Coal and copper are found here. Capital, Greenfield. Pop. in 1870, 8683; in 1880, 12,557; in 1890, 17,526.

Dade City, a post-village, capital of Pasco co., Fla., 63 miles by rail S. of Ocala, and 48 miles by rail N.E. of Tampa. It has 4 churches, a bank, and 2 newspaper offices. P. 321.

Dadeville, dād'vil, a post-village, capital of Tallapoosa co., Ala., 30 miles by rail N.W. of Opelika, and 98 miles by rail S.E. of Birmingham. It has 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and manufactures of wagons and buggies. Pop. in 1890, 873.

Dadeville, a post-village of Dade co., Mo., on the Big Sac River, 30 miles W.N.W. of Springfield. It has 3 churches and a high school. Pop. about 300.

Dadi, dä'dee, a village of Greece, 24 miles N.W. of Livadia. It faces the plain of the Cephissus, and is built on terraces in the form of an amphitheatre.

Dadree, dä'dree', a town of India, 56 miles S.W. of Delhi.

Dadur, dä'dŭr, a town of Beloochistan, province of Cutch Gundava, 5 miles E. of the Bolan Pass. Pop. 3000.

Dadvola, dād-vo'lä, a village of Sindo, 40 miles S.W. of Suhzuloote, in a populous and well-cultivated country. Lat. 28° 2′ N.; lon. 69° 8′ E.

Daeny, dä'ę-nee', or **Danie**, dä'nee, an island in the Persian Gulf, on the Great Pearl Bank. Lat. 24° 57′ N.; lon. 52° 25′ E.

Daet, dä-ĕt', a town of Luzon, Philippine Islands, in a district of its own name, and capital of the province of North Camarines, 140 miles S.E. of Manila. Pop. 7702.

Dafar, a city of Arabia. See DHOFAR.

Dagana, dä-gä'nä, a town of Africa, Senegambia, on the Senegal. Lat. 16° 28′ N.; lon. 15° 30′ W. It is a flourishing place, containing a French fortified trading-station. Pop. 2380.

Dagden, an island in the Baltic. See DAGÖE.

Dagelet, dä'zhęh-lä', an island in the Sea of Japan, about midway between Japan and Corea, 8 miles in circumference. Lat. 37° N.; lon. 131° E.

Dag'gett, a post-village of Menominee co., Mich., 25 miles by rail N. of Menominee. It has 2 churches and manufactures of lumber. Pop. 240.

Dag'gett's Mills, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., about 22 miles N.E. of Wellsborough. It has a church, flouring-mills, and cigar-factories. Pop. 350.

Daghestan, dä'ghis-tän' ("mountain-land"), a government of Russia, in the Caucasus, having the crest of the Caucasus for its S.W. limit, and bounded E. by the Caspian. Area, 11,521 square miles. Capital, Derbend. Pop 481,624. According to some writers, DAGHESTAN is the "country of the [ancient] *Dahæ*," a Scythian people, who dwelt S. and E. of the Caspian Sea.——Adj. and inhab DAGHESTANEE, dä'ghis-tä'nee.

Dagil, a town of India. See DAJEL.

Dagmara Piprahi, dăg-mä-rä' pee-prä'hee, a town of Bengal, district and 80 miles N. of Boglipoor, on the Nepaul frontier. Pop. 5395.

Dagmersellen, dăg'męr-sĕl'lęn, or **Dammersellen**, dăm'męr-sĕl'lęn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 18 miles by rail N.W. of Lucerne. Pop. 1893.

Dagöe, dä'gö'ęh, **Dago**, dä'go, or **Dagden**, dăg'dęn, an island of Russia, in Esthonia, in the Baltic Sea, near the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, separated from the island of Oesel on the N. by Sele-Sund. Length, nearly 34 miles; breadth, 15 miles. The soil is chiefly sand or chalk, and unfertile. The population amounts to 10,000 (Swedes and Esthonians), employed in fishing and in rearing cattle. The coasts are rocky.

Dags'borough, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., Del., 13 miles by rail S. by E. of Georgetown. It has a church and manufactures of lumber. Pop. 200.

Dagus'cahon'da, a post-hamlet of Elk co., Pa., 4 miles by rail E. of Ridgway. It has extract-works and a saw-mill. Pop. 300.

Da'gus Mines, a mining post-town of Elk co., Pa., 5 miles by rail S. of Dagnscahonda. It has 2 churches. P. 800.

Dahab, or **Mersa Dahab**, mĕr'sä dä-häb' ("golden port"), a port of Arabia, peninsula of Sinai, on the W. coast of the Gulf of Akabah. Lat. 28° 28′ N.; lon. 34° 37′ E.

Dahæ, an ancient people. See DAGHESTAN.

Dahalac, or **Dahalak**, island. See DHALAK.

Dahhi, dah'hee', a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 50 miles S.E. of Loheia.

Dahhra, dăn'rä, a town of Arabia, 80 miles S.S.W. of Muscat.

Dahkaleeyeh, or **Dakahliyeh**, dä-kä-lee'yęh, a province of Lower Egypt, traversed by the eastern arm of the Nile. Capital, Mansoorah. Pop. 495,272.

Dahlen, dä'lęn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 4 miles S.W. of München-Gladbach. It has manufactures of silk and linen. Pop. 6030.

Dahlen, a town in the kingdom of Saxony, on a railway, 27 miles E. of Leipsic. Pop. 2887.

Dahlenburg, a town of Germany. See DALENBURG.

Dahlgren, dăl'grĕn, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ill., 10 miles by rail N.W. of McLeansborough. It has 2 churches. Pop. 450.

Dahlgren, a post-office and station of Carver co., Minn., in Dahlgren township, and on the Hastings & Dakota Railroad, 51 miles W. of Hastings, and 6 miles W. of Chaska. The township is bounded on the S.E. by the Minnesota River. Pop. of township, 1310.

Dahlone'ga, a post-village, capital of Lumpkin co., Ga., is situated in a hilly region, about 68 miles N.N.E. of Atlanta. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and is the centre of the gold belt of the state. It is the site of the North Georgia Agricultural College, which has about 300 pupils. Pop. in 1890, 896.

Dahlonega, a post-village of Wapello co., Iowa, in Dahlonega township, 4 miles N.E. of Ottumwa. It has a church and an academy. Pop. 200; of the township, 454

Dahme, dä'męh, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the river Dahme, 14 miles S. of Berlin. It has several mills and factories. Pop. 4900.

Dahmer, a town of Nubia. See ED-DAMER.

Dahn, dän, a town of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, on the Lauter, 20 miles S. of Kaiserslautern. Pop. 1390.

Daho'ga, a station on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Kane, Pa.

Dahomey, or **Dahomay**, dä-ho'mä or dä-ho'me, often pronounced, though less correctly, dăh'ho-mā', a kingdom of Western Africa, on the coast of Guinea, with boundaries liable to extension or abridgment with the power or weakness of its sovereign. At present it appears to occupy the space between 6° 15′ and 7° 30′ N. lat. and 1° 30′ and 2° 30′ E. lon. Area, about 4000 square miles. The coast-line is only 35 miles in length; and nearly the whole coast region is composed of islands and swamps, separated by lagoons and channels, affording extensive navigation.

The country appears to be in general fertile, and is well cultivated, especially in the neighborhood of the towns and villages. On the coast, particularly in the neighborhood of Whydah, the principal port of the kingdom, there are many farms in a high state of cultivation, the houses clean and comfortable, and the scenery singularly beautiful; but the country is now far less prosperous than it was formerly. The chief crops raised here are Indian corn, yams, and the manioc-root, which forms a principal article of food. Other products are palm oil, shea butter, and cotton.

Dahomey, though generally level or but slightly and gradually rising from the coast, has several mountain-ranges and hilly tracts, formed, it is believed, by offsets of the Kong Mountains. Most of these mountains rise abruptly from the plain, and are very steep. Some of them consist of immense blocks of granite.

Although springs and rivulets are numerous, and the country, on the whole, is well watered, there are no rivers of magnitude. Forest trees attain magnificent dimensions, and are interspersed with fruit trees of various kinds, including the tamarind, yellow fig, cashew, kolla, and cocoa-nut. Green grapes, the cocoa-tree, and palms of various kinds abound on the coast. The rocks and trees are festooned with beautiful parasitical plants.

The wild animals of Dahomey are of the same kind as those met with throughout Western Africa,—lions, hyenas, panthers, deer, monkeys, elephants. Alligators and hippopotami are numerous. Serpents of enormous size are met with in the interior, and insects in great variety abound. Birds of beautiful plumage are found in great numbers.

The Dahomans are all pagans, and their worship Fetish. The sovereign power is absolute, extending to an entire control over the lives and properties of the people, who invest their king with the attributes of deity, believing him to be superior to all human wants and infirmities. The possession of this extraordinary power and influence by a barbarous prince, combined with the gross ignorance and superstition of his people, has led to the perpetration of the most fearful atrocities, wholesale murders forming the

principal and most acceptable part of all state and religious ceremonies. Many hundreds of people are sacrificed at the Customs, as such celebrations are called, and all guiltless of any offence. One of the most extraordinary manifestations of barbarian spirit and sentiment in this country is exhibited in the king's female army, consisting of women, formed in regiments, and armed with muskets, short swords, and clubs. Pop. estimated at 250,000, of whom not more than 20,000 are free.——Adj. and inhab. DAHOMAN, dä-hō'man.

Dailey, dā'lę, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Michigan, on the Michigan Central (Air-Line) Railroad, 7 miles W. of Cassopolis. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Daillebout, dâ'yę-boo', or Sainte Mélanie, sânt mâ'lâ'nee', a flourishing post-village of Joliette co., Quebec, 10 miles N. of Joliette, and 46 miles N. by E. of Montreal. It has excellent water-power, and several mills. Pop. 500.

Dail'ly, a village of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on the Girvan River, 6 miles E.N.E. of Girvan. Pop. 554.

Daily, dā'lę, a post-village of Barnes co., N.D., 14 miles (direct) S. of Valley City. It has a church, flour- and grist-mills, and a public school. Pop. 75.

Daiman, dī-mân', or Arangua, â-rân'gwâ, a river of South America, in Uruguay, is an affluent of the Uruguay, rising in the centre of the state. Length, 110 miles.

Daimiel, dī-me-êl' a modern town of Spain, province and 25 miles by rail E.N.E. of Ciudad Real. It has manufactures of woollens and linens, and is one of the richest and most important places in La Mancha. Pop. 12,452.

Daina, dī'nâ, a village of Syria, pashalic and 20 miles W. of Aleppo. Here are ruins supposed to be those of the ancient *Imma*, and near it the convent and ruined pillar of St. Simeon Stylites.

Dain'gerfield, a post-town, capital of Morris co., Tex., 33 miles by rail N.W. of Jefferson, and 58 miles E. by S. of Sulphur Springs. It has 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a chair-factory, and a high school. Pop. 553.

Dainhat, or Dain Hat, dīn hât, a town of Bengal, on the Hoogly, 5 miles below Cutwa. Pop. 7567.

Dai Nippon, a Japanese name for Japan.

Dair, an Arabic prefix. See DEIR.

Dair-el-Kamer, Syria. See DEIR-EL-KAMER.

Dairy (dā'rę) **Land**, a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., in Wawarsing township, 12 miles N.E. of Monticello.

Daisy, dā'zę, a post-village of Plaquemines parish, La., 15 miles S.E. of Point a la Hache. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office. Oysters are the chief articles of industry.

Daisy, a post-village of Hamilton co., Tenn., 15 miles by rail N. by E. of Chattanooga. It has 2 churches, a pottery, and coal-mines. Pop. 370.

Dajel, or Dagil, dâ'jęl, a town of India, district and 40 miles S.S.W. of Dera Ghazee Khan. Pop. 5693.

Dakar, dâ'kar', a town of Africa, in the French colony of Senegal, on the extreme point of Cape Verd, 1½ miles N. of Gorée. It is the seat of a bishop, and has an extensive Roman Catholic mission establishment. Pop. 3417.

Dake, a post-village of Park co., Col., about 7 miles by rail N. of Jefferson, and 19 miles (direct) N.N.E. of Fair Play. It has charcoal-kilns.

Dakhel, an oasis of Africa. See EL-DAKHEL.

Da'kem, a post-office of Emmons co., N.D.

Dakh'inesh'war, or Dakh'inshor', a village of Bengal, 5 miles N. of Calcutta, on the E. bank of the Hoogly. It contains some English country-houses, a powder-magazine, and 12 beautiful temples to Siva.

Dak'keh (anc. *Pselcis*), a village of Nubia, on the left bank of the Nile, 40 miles N.E. of Derr, with a temple of the Ptolemaic era. Opposite to it, E. of the Nile, are remains of the ancient *Metacompso*.

Dako'ta, a county of Minnesota, bordering on Wisconsin, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Mississippi River, and on the N.W. by the Minnesota River; and its southern part is drained by Cannon River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and forests; the soil is very fertile. Wheat, oats, Indian corn, hay, and butter are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies part of this county. It is intersected by divisions of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and by a division of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railroad. Capital, Hastings. Pop. in 1870, 16,312; in 1880, 17,391; in 1890, 20,240.

Dakota, a county in the N.E. part of Nebraska, has an area of about 375 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. and E. by the Missouri River, and is intersected by the Elk Creek. The surface is undulating, and is diversified by prairies and tracts of timber; the soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay are the staple products. Capital, Dakota. This county is more liberally supplied with timber than many other parts of the state. It is intersected by the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad. Pop. in 1870, 2040; in 1880, 3213; in 1890, 5386.

Dakota, a post-village of Stephenson co., Ill., in Dakota township, about 8 miles by rail N.E. of Freeport. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, a creamery, and a college. Pop. in 1890, 283; of the township, 839.

Dakota, a post-village of Winona co., Minn., in Dresbach township, on the Mississippi River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 18 miles S.E. of Winona. It has a saw-mill and a large warehouse for wheat.

Dakota, a post-village, capital of Dakota co., Neb., on the Missouri River, 6 miles below Sioux City, Iowa, on the Covington, Columbus & Black Hills Railroad, 5 miles S. of Covington. It has a court-house, a United States land-office, 2 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 600.

Dakota, a post-village of Waushara co., Wis., in Dakota township, 32 miles N. of Portage City. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 573.

Dakota Indians. See SIOUX.

Dakota (or James) River rises in the N.E. part of Dakota, near lat. 47° 42′ N. It runs generally southward, with a small deviation towards the E., and traverses a region which is nearly destitute of forests. In the lower part of its course it intersects the counties of Davison, Hanson, Armstrong, Hutchinson, and Yankton, and enters the Missouri River about 10 miles below the town of Yankton. Its entire length is estimated at 600 miles. The French name of this stream is *Rivière à Jacques*.

Dako'tah, an incorporated post-town, capital of Humboldt co., Iowa, 17 miles by rail W. by N. of Eagle Grove and 16 miles (direct) N. of Fort Dodge. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and a public school. Pop. 353.

Dalai-Nor, dâ-lī'-nor, a lake of Mongolia, near the Russian frontier, in lat. 54° N., lon. 116° E.

Dalamow, a town of India. See DALMOW.

Dal'ark', a post-village of Dallas co., Ark., 10 miles by rail E. by S. of Daleville, and 11 miles (direct) E. by S. of Arkadelphia. It has 3 churches. Pop. in 1890, 208.

Dalaröe, dâ'lan-ö'ĕh, a village of Sweden, 20 miles S.E. of Stockholm, on the Baltic Sea. Pop. 600.

Dalbeattie, dâl-bâ'tee, a village of Scotland, in Kirkcudbright, 13 miles by rail S.W. of Dumfries. Pop. 2937.

Dal'by, a station in Atchison co., Kansas, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 5 miles S. of Atchison.

Dalby Springs, Bowie co., Tex. See DOLBY SPRINGS.

Dal'cour', a post-village of Plaquemines parish, La., about 10 miles (direct) S. by E. of New Orleans. It has 3 churches, and sugar plantations. Pop. about 700.

Dale, a maritime village of Wales, co. of Pembroke, 6½ miles W. of Milford, on a peninsula bounding Milford-haven on the W. The Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., landed here to contest the crown of England in 1485. Pop. of parish, 381.

Dale, a county in the S.E. part of Alabama, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is intersected by the Choctawhatchee River. The surface is uneven or nearly level, and is partly covered with extensive pine forests. The soil is mostly sandy. Cotton, Indian corn, pork, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. Capital, Ozark. Pop. in 1870, 11,325; in 1880, 12,677; in 1890, 17,225.

Dale, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ill., 7 miles by rail S. of McLeansborough. It has 2 churches, a stave-factory, and a grist-mill.

Dale, a post-village of Spencer co., Ind., 20 miles by rail N. of Rockport. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and manufactures of tobacco and cigars. Pop. 659.

Dale, a post-village of Guthrie co., Iowa, in Penn township, on the south branch of the Raccoon River, about 40 miles W. of Des Moines. It has a church and a woollen-factory. Pop. about 100.

Dale, a township of Lyon co., Iowa. Pop. 551.

Dale, a post-office of Campbell co., Ky., on the Ohio River 3 miles above Newport. Here are the reservoir and water-works which supply Newport with river-water.

Dale, a post-township of Cottonwood co., Minn. P. 213.

Dale, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co., N.Y., on the Erie Railroad, 6 miles N. of Warsaw. It has a church.

Dale, a post-office of Berks co., Pa., 17 miles (direct) E.N.E. of Reading, and 2 miles N. of Barto.

Dale, a post-township of Outagamie co., Wis., traversed by the Wisconsin Central Railroad. Pop. 1207. Dale Station is 14 miles W. by N. of Menasha.

Dalecarlia, dâ-le-kar'le-â, or **Dalarne**, dâ'lar-nĕh, an old province of Sweden, now in the læn of Falun.

Dale City, Pennsylvania. See MEYERSDALE.

Dal-Elf, dăl-ĕlf (*i.e.*, "Dal River"), a river of Sweden, formed by the union of the Oster and Wester Dal, flows successively S.E. and E., traversing many lakes, and enters the Gulf of Bothnia 10 miles E. of Gefle. Length, about 250 miles. It forms numerous cataracts.

Dalem, dä'lĕm, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, within 1 mile of Gorkum.

Dalen, dä'lĕn, a village of the Netherlands, in Drenthe, 2½ miles N.E. of Coevorden. Pop. 3691.

Dalenburg, or **Dahlenburg**, dä'lĕn-bŏŏrg', a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 15 miles S.E. of Lüneburg. Pop. 1041.

Dale Enterprise, post-office, Rockingham co., Va.

Dale's Mill, a post-village of Wayne co., Ga., 10 miles by rail S.W. of Jesup. It has 2 churches, a saw-mill, and manufactures of turpentine. Pop. about 250.

Dalesville, dālz'vĭl, a post-village in Argenteuil co., Quebec, 53 miles W.N.W. of Montreal. Pop. 100.

Daleszyce, dä-lä-shĭt'sä, a town of Russia, government of Radom, 9 miles S.E. of Kielce. It has a fine church. Near it are iron-mines. Pop. 1530.

Daleville, dăl'vĭl, a post-village of Dale co., Ala., 42 miles S. by E. of Troy. It has 2 churches, a tannery, a high school, and a carriage-factory.

Daleville, a post-village of Delaware co., Ind., on the West Fork of White River, 10 miles by rail S.W. of Muncie. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of brick, tile, and lumber. Pop. about 450.

Daleville, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Miss., 12 miles N. of Meridian. It has a church.

Daleville, a post-village of Luckawanna co., Pa., near the Delaware, Luckawanna & Western Railroad, about 14 miles S.E. of Scranton.

Daleville, a post-hamlet of Botetourt co., Va., 7 miles N. of Bonsacks. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Da'leyville, a post-hamlet of Pike co., O., about 4 miles (direct) W. by S. of Waverly.

Dalfsen, dälf'sĕn, a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, on the Vecht, 7 miles by rail E. of Zwolle. Pop. 5351.

Dalgety, dal-ghĕt'ee, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 2 miles N.E. of Inverkeithing. Coal and salt are exported from its harbor.

Dalginross, dal'ghĭn-ross', a village of Scotland, 22 miles W. of Perth, and near Comrie.

Dalhousie, dal-hoo'zee, a village of Scotland, co. and 8 miles by rail S.E. of Edinburgh.

Dalhousie, dal-hoo'zee, a port of entry, capital of Restigouche co., New Brunswick, on the Restigouche River, at its entrance into the Bay of Chaleurs, 284 miles N. of St. John, and 126 miles S.E. of St. Flavie, on the St. Lawrence. In front of the town is a well-sheltered cove, with good holding-ground for ships in 9 fathoms water. Fine wharves and timber-ponds have been constructed here, affording convenience for loading the largest ships. A large trade is done in Dalhousie in preserved salmon and lobsters. It has several churches and stores. The Intercolonial Railway passes 4 miles back of the town. P. 600.

Dalhousie East, a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, 26 miles from Kentville. It contains a church, a hotel, and saw- and grist-mills. Pop. 218.

Dalhousie Mills, a post-village in Glengarry co., Ontario, on Delisle River, 14 miles W.N.W. of Cotcau Station. It contains 2 stores and 2 saw- and grist-mills. Pop. 150.

Dalias, dä'le-ăs, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles W.S.W. of Almeria, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 9419.

Dalibaire, dä'lee-bâr', or **Mechin**, mĕh-shăn', a post-village in Rimouski co., Quebec, on the river St. Lawrence, 127 miles N.E. of Rivière du Loup *en bas*. Pop. 400.

Dal'into'ber, a village of Scotland, co. of Argyle, about 1 mile N.W. of Campbeltown.

Dalja, a town of Slavonia. See DALLYA.

Dalkeith, dal-keeth', a town of Scotland, co. and 6½ miles by rail S.E. of Edinburgh, between the North and South Esk Rivers. The town is well built, paved, and lighted. It has a parish church, several chapels, a classical school, scientific institution, banks, market-houses, numerous good shops and residences, and one of the largest corn-markets in Scotland. In and around it are corn-mills, breweries, foundries, brick-yards, tanneries, and coal-works. In its vicinity is Dalkeith Palace, the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch. Pop. 6386.

Dalkeith, or **Robertson's Mills**, a post-village in Glengarry co., Ontario, 28 miles N. of Lancaster. Pop. 100.

Dalkey, dăl'kee, a village of Ireland, co. and 8 miles by rail S.E. of Dublin, on the Irish Sea, immediately outside of Dublin Bay. The village was a seaport town of some consequence in the seventeenth century. It has quarries of fine granite. Dalkey Island and battery are separated from the mainland by a narrow sound. Pop. 2584.

Dalkissore, or **Dhalkisor**, dăl'kis-sŏr', called also **Dwa'rakes'war** and **Roopna'rayan'**, a river of British India, rises in the Manbhoom district, Bengal, about lat. 23° 30′ N., lon. 86° 34′ E., and, after a S.E. course of 170 miles, enters the Hoogly opposite Diamond harbor. It is serviceable for navigation.

Dalla, dăl'lä, a town of Burmah, province of Pegu, on a river of the same name, 50 miles S.W. of Rangoon.

Dal'lam, the northwesternmost county of the Panhandle of Texas, bounded N. by the Indian Territory, and W. by New Mexico. Area, 1410 square miles.

Dal'lam's Creek, a post-office of Logan co., Ky.

Dal'lardsville, a post-office of Polk co., Tex.

Dallas, a county in the S.W. central part of Alabama, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is intersected by the Alabama River, and partly drained by the Cahawba River, both of which are navigable. The surface is undulating or uneven, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil is very fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. It is intersected by the Birmingham, Selma & New Orleans, East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, Louisville & Nashville, and Western of Alabama Railroads, all of which communicate with Selma, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 40,705; in 1880, 48,433; in 1890, 49,350.

Dallas, a county in the S.W. central part of Arkansas, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Saline River, and on the W. by the Ouachita River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and partly covered with forests of hickory, white oak, yellow pine, ash, beech, &c.; the soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. The county is traversed in the S.E. by the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad, while the Ultima Thule, Arkadelphia & Mississippi Railroad traverses part of the W. Capital, Princeton. Pop. in 1870, 5707; in 1880, 6505; in 1890, 9296.

Dallas, a county in the S.W. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Raccoon River, and also drained by the Middle Coon and Des Moines Rivers, the last of which traverses the N.E. part of the county. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and groves; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, pork, and hay are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Des Moines & Northwestern Railroad, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and also by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Adel. Pop. in 1870, 12,019; in 1880, 18,746; in 1890, 20,479.

Dallas, a county in the S.W. central part of Missouri, has an area of about 530 square miles. It is intersected by the Niangua River, which, entering the county in the S., flows N. in an irregular course. It is also drained by the Little Niangua. The surface is diversified with undulating prairies and low ridges or hills. A large portion of it is covered with forests of ash, elm, oak, hickory, black walnut, &c. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, and pork are the staple products. Magnesian limestone of the Silurian age is abundant in this county, and lead is said to be found in it. Capital, Buffalo. Pop. in 1870, 8383; in 1880, 9263; in 1890, 12,647.

Dallas, a county in the N.E. part of Texas, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is intersected by the Trinity River, which divides it into nearly equal parts, and is also drained by the West Fork of that river. The surface is extensively covered with forests; the soil is fertile and well watered. Cotton, Indian corn, oats, cattle, wheat, and pork are the staple products of this county. It is traversed by the Houston & Texas Central, Texas & Pacific, and three other railroads, all centring at Dallas, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 13,314; in 1880, 33,488; in 1890, 67,042.

Dallas, a post-village, capital of Polk co., Ark., about 70 miles S. of Fort Smith. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office and manufactures of lumber. Pop. 383.

Dallas, a post-village, capital of Paulding co., Ga., 33 miles by rail W.N.W. of Atlanta. It has 3 churches, a high school, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 455.

Dallas, a township of Huntingdon co., Ind. Pop. 2250. It contains Antioch and Etna.

Dallas, a post-village of Marion co., Iowa, 13 miles S.W. of Knoxville, and 35 miles S.E. of Des Moines. It has a church and manufactures of butter and cheese. Pop. about 150; of the township, 1066.

Dallas, a township of Taylor co., Iowa. Pop. 927.

Dallas, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ky.

Dallas, a plantation of Franklin co., Me., just E. of the Rangeley Lakes. Pop. 159.

Dallas, a township of Clinton co., Mich. Pop. 1518. It contains Fowler.

Dallas, a post-village of Lafayette co., Miss., 20 miles S.E. of Oxford. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Dallas, a township of De Kalb co., Mo. Pop. 807.

Dallas, a post-village of Jackson co., Mo., 12 miles (direct) S. of Kansas City. It has a church, a mill, and a tile-factory. Pop. about 100.

Dallas, a hamlet of Webster co., Mo., about 15 miles E.N.E. of Springfield.

Dallas, a post-village, capital of Gaston co., N.C., in Dallas township, near the Little Catawba River, and on the Chester & Lenoir Railroad, about 22 miles W. of Charlotte. It has 6 churches, a college, and manufactures of cotton. Pop. in 1890, 441; of the township, 2413.

Dallas, a township of Crawford co., O. Pop. 430.

Dallas, Darke co., O. See ANSONIA.

Dallas, Highland co., O. See NEW BOSTON.

Dallas, a city, capital of Polk co., Oregon, on the Rickreal (or Lacreole) River, 15 miles W. of Salem, and 63 miles by rail S.S.W. of Portland. It has an academy, 5 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, woollen-, planing-, and grist-mills, a fence-factory, and a tannery. Pop. 848.

Dallas, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 4 miles E. of Pittsburg.

Dallas, a post-hamlet of Luzerne co., Pa., in Dallas township, 7 miles N.N.W. of Wilkesbarre. It has a church and manufactures of lumber.

Dallas, a flourishing town, capital of Dallas co., Tex., on Trinity River, about a mile below the mouth of the West Fork, and on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad where it crosses the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 265 miles N.N.W. of Houston, and 73 miles S. of Denison. It is the most important place in Northern Texas. It contains a court-house, a convent, 10 national banks, several other banks, the Dallas Female College, a post-office of the first class, a Jewish synagogue, 33 churches, the Dallas College, a medical institute, 3 iron-foundries, 2 grain-elevators, 6 flour-mills, 2 planing-mills, a cotton-factory, a woollen-factory, 3 soap-factories, gas-works, electric-light works, &c. Two daily and 7 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1890, 38,067.

Dallas, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., W. Va., 6 miles S. of Roney's Point Station, which is 9 miles E. of Wheeling. It has 2 churches and a graded school. Pop. 118.

Dallas, a post-village of Barron co., Wis., about 10 miles S. by E. of Barron. It has a church, and shingle-, flour-, and feed-mills. Pop. about 100.

Dal'lasburg, a hamlet of Warren co., O., about 24 miles N.E. of Cincinnati.

Dallas Centre, a post-village of Dallas co., Iowa, on the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad, 20 miles W.N.W. of Des Moines. It has 2 churches, a bank, a graded school, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 300.

Dallas City, a post-village of Hancock co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, 15 miles below Burlington, Iowa, and 16 miles N. of Carthage. It is on the railroad which connects Burlington with Quincy, and is partly in Henderson co. It has 5 churches, 2 banks, 3 large public schools, a newspaper office, and manufactures of lumber, woollen goods, and starch. Pop. about 750.

Dallas City, a post-hamlet of McKean co., Pa., 7 miles by rail E. of Bradford. It has oil-works.

Dal'lastown, a post-borough of York co., Pa., 7 miles S.E. of York, and 1 mile from Dallastown Station, which is on the Peach Bottom Railroad. It has 4 churches, graded schools, a flour-mill, a cigar-box factory, and several cigar-factories. Pop. in 1890, 779.

Dalles, dălz, or **The Dalles,** a town, capital of Wasco co., Oregon, on the S. bank of the Columbia River, about 200 miles from its mouth, and 90 miles by land E. of Portland. It has 5 churches, a Catholic academy, a branch mint, and a woollen-mill. Two weekly newspapers are published here. The navigation of the Columbia River is here obstructed by rapids, called the Great Dalles of the Columbia, the stream being contracted into a channel about 200 feet wide between cliffs of basaltic rock. A railroad, 14 miles long, extends from this point to Celilo and connects the navigable parts of the river. Cattle and sheep (or wool) are the chief articles of export. Pop. about 3500.

Dalles of the St. Louis, a series of fine cataracts in the St. Louis River, near Duluth, Minn. The river descends 400 feet in 4 miles.

Dalles (locally called **Dells**) **of the Wisconsin,** a succession of cascades in Columbia co., Wis., on the Wisconsin River, just above Kilbourn City. They are much visited by tourists.

Dal'lison, a post-village of Wood co., W. Va., 12 miles E. of Parkersburg. It has a church. Pop. 50.

Dallu, a town of West Soodan. See DELOW.

Dally, dăl'lü, a village and parish of Sweden, 15 miles E.N.E. of Malmö. It contains a royal residence.

Dallya, or **Dalja,** dăl'yă, a market-town of Austria-Hungary, in Slavonia, co. of Verocz, on the right bank of the Danube, 19 miles by rail E.S.E. of Eszek. It has extensive sturgeon-fisheries. Pop. 5006.

Dalmal'ly, a village of Scotland, co. of Argyle, 16 miles N.E. of Inverary.

Dalmatia, dal-mā'she-a (It. pron. dâl-mā'te-ä; Ger. *Dalmatien,* dâl-mā'te-ən; Fr. *Dalmatie,* dâl'mā'tse'), a crown-land and titular kingdom of Austria-Hungary, in Cisleithania. Area, 4940 square miles. It consists of a long narrow tract of mountainous country and a number of large islands along the N.E. coast of the Adriatic Sea, bounded N. by Croatia and N.E. by Herzegovina. It extends from about lat. 42° 9′ N. to lat. 44° 25′ N. In breadth it is very limited, not exceeding 40 miles in any part, and at the narrowest, near Ragusa, about 2 miles. The surface is much varied: a ridge of limestone mountains bounds the N. part of the country on its inland border, and another runs nearly parallel with the coast. The highest peaks are Orien, 6332 feet, Dinara, 6040 feet, and Partovo, 5929 feet; and the largest and loftiest part of the N. range is that of Velebich, to the N.E. of Zara, which is 5439 feet. On the coast range occur the peaks of Mount Mossor, 4464 feet, and, S.E., Mount Biocovo, 5899 feet. The inland parts of Dalmatia are diversified by undulatory ground, hills, and high mountains,—many of the latter having the same rugged barren aspect as those of the coast; others, again, are partially covered with low wood. There are also extensive marshes in various parts of the country. The soil, though not rich, is good, and the produce, as a whole, suffices for the population of the country. Dalmatia has few rivers, and all with short courses. The principal are the Narenta, in the S., the Zermagna, Kerka, and Cettina. On some of these rivers the scenery is singularly wild and picturesque. The Kerka has several magnificent cascades. The waters of many of the streams have a petrifying quality, and cover with a stalagmitic deposit the rocks over which they flow. The country is not rich in metals, although in ancient times it produced large quantities of gold; but iron, lignite, asphalt, and salt are still obtained.

The coast is indented with numerous harbors and bays, the principal of which are Cattaro, Sebenico, and Ragusa. A vast number of islands also stretch along its shores. Most of these are mountainous, but are valuable for their productions, such as timber, wine, oil, cheese, honey, salt, and asphalt, and in several of them ship-building is carried on. The climate generally is warmer than that of any other part of Austria-Hungary, and in spring the sirocco is felt.

Agriculture is in an extremely backward state, a great proportion of the land being pasture and wood. The principal agricultural productions are Indian corn, rye, barley, figs, olives, and vines; but sufficient grain is not produced to supply the wants of the country,—the deficiency being imported from Turkey and Hungary. Various fruits are also grown, including apples, pears, plums, almonds, peaches, apricots, lemons, oranges, carobs, and pomegranates. Comparatively few sheep or cattle are reared; horses are rare and of very diminutive size.

Dalmatia has hardly any manufactures. Four-fifths of the people are Morlacks, or true Dalmatians, speaking Slavic tongues; of the remainder two-thirds speak Italian, and the others mostly use the Albanian language. The local government comprises a diet, chiefly representative.

Somewhat less than a fifth of the people of Dalmatia are of Greek faith; the rest, with the exception of a few Jews and Calvinists, are Roman Catholics. Education is very generally diffused by the system of national schools. Principal towns, Zara, the capital, Spalato, and Ragusa. Dalmatia was conquered by the Romans in the time of Augustus. In the seventh century it was taken by the Slavi, who founded there a kingdom that lasted till 1050, when the greater part of it was united to Hungary and the remainder passed under the protection of Venice. In 1797 the Venetian portion, along with the city of Venice, was ceded to Austria; but in 1805, by the treaty of Presburg, it fell into the hands of Napoleon, who first united it to the kingdom of Italy, and subsequently, in 1810, to the kingdom of Illyria. The events of 1814 brought Dalmatia again under

Austrian rule. Pop. in 1869, 456,961; in 1890, 527,426.
——Adj. and inhab. DALMATIAN, dal-mā'she-ạn.

Dalmar'tin, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., 16 miles by rail S. of Sunbury. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, and graded schools. Pop. about 500.

Dalmatic, or **Dalmatien**. See DALMATIA.

Dalmatov, a town of Russia. See DOLMATOV.

Dalmel'lington, a burgh of Scotland, co. and 13 miles by rail S.E. of Ayr. It has woollen manufactures, and iron- and coal-works. Pop. 1514.

Dalmow, dăl'mŏw', or **Dal'amow**, a town of India, in Oude, on the Ganges, 54 miles S. of Lucknow. P. 5654.

Dalmy, dăl'mee, a small island in the Persian Gulf, off the Arabian coast, in lat. 24° 36' N., lon. 52° 24' E.

Dalry, dal'rĭ, a village of Scotland, co. of Ayr, 19 miles S.W. of Glasgow, on a railway, and on the right bank of the Garnock. It has iron-works, coal- and iron-mines, and several factories. Pop. 5214.

Dalry, a village of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 3 miles N.W. of New Galloway. Pop. 637.

Dal'rymple, a village of Scotland, co. and 4½ miles S.E. of Ayr, on the Doon. Pop. 309.

Dal'rymple, a post-village in Victoria co., Ontario, 23 miles N. of Woodville. Pop. 100.

Dalson, Clark co., Ill. See DOLSON.

Dalston, dawl'stŏn, a hamlet of England, co. of Middlesex, forming a N. suburb of London. Pop. 13,110.

Dalton, dawl'tŏn, a post-village of Randolph co., Ark., 16 miles N. by W. of Pocahontas. It has 3 churches, and grist- and flour-mills. Pop. about 100.

Dalton, a post-town, capital of Whitfield co., Ga., on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, 39 miles S.E. of Chattanooga, 99 miles N. by W. from Atlanta, and 39 miles N.N.E. of Rome. It has a national and a private bank, a fine public hall, the Dalton Female College, public graded schools, 11 churches, a factory for canning fruits and vegetables, a cotton-mill, a cotton-compress, flouring-mills, iron-works, foundries and machine-shops, a hay-press factory, a music publishing-house, and 2 newspaper offices. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery. Dalton was nearly destroyed in the civil war, since which it has increased rapidly and has been incorporated as a city. Pop. in 1890, 3046.

Dalton, Cook co., Ill. See DOLTON'S STATION.

Dalton, Moultrie co., Ill. See DALTON CITY.

Dalton, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Ind., on Nettle Creek, about 22 miles N.W. of Richmond. It has 1 or 2 saw-mills. Pop. 73; of the township, 582.

Dalton, a post-village of Hopkins co., Ky., 20 miles (direct) W. of Madisonville. It has a church. Pop. 150.

Dalton, a post-town of Berkshire co., Mass., on the Boston & Albany Railroad, 5 miles E.N.E. of Pittsfield. It has 3 churches, graded schools, and manufactures of paper, woollen-goods, and shoes. Pop. 2885.

Dalton, a post-hamlet of Muskegon co., Mich., in Dalton township, on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 15 miles N.N.W. of Muskegon. It has a church and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 425.

Dalton, a post-village of Chariton co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 7 miles E. of Brunswick, and about 4 miles N. of the Missouri River. It has a church and 3 tobacco-factories. Pop. about 200.

Dalton, a post-hamlet of Coos co., N.H., in Dalton township, on the Connecticut River, about 9 miles below Lancaster. It has a church and a lumber-mill. It is 2 miles from Dalton Station, which is on the White Mountains Railroad, 128 miles N. of Concord. Pop. of township, 773.

Dalton, a post-village of Livingston co., N.Y., 19 miles by rail S.S.E. of Warsaw. It has a church, a saw- and feed-mill, a newspaper office, and a graded school. Pop. about 750.

Dalton, a post-village of Stokes co., N.C., 20 miles N.N.W. of Winston. It has manufactures of canned goods and general stores. Here is the Dalton Institute.

Dalton, a post-village of Wayne co., O., 7 miles by rail S.E. of Orrville, and 12 miles E. of Wooster. It has 3 churches, a union school, a newspaper office, a pottery, and a carriage-factory. Pop. in 1890, 610.

Dalton, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 11 miles N. of Scranton. It has 3 churches, a grist-mill, a foundry, a lumber-mill, and a woollen-factory. Pop. 300.

Dalton City, a post-village of Moultrie co., Ill., 13 miles by rail N.W. of Sullivan. It has 2 churches, a bank, a tile-works, and a common school. Pop. in 1890, 334.

Dalton-in-Fur'ness, a town of England, co. and 18 miles W.N.W. of Lancaster, on a railway. It has iron-mines and foundries. In its vicinity are the splendid ruins of Furness Abbey, and remains of a castle called the Peel of Foundey, erected on an islet, to defend the harbor. P. 9310.

Dalupiri, dă-loo-pe-ree' (?), one of the Philippine Islands, N. of Luzon. Lat. 19° 15' N.; lon. 121° 34' E. It is 30 miles in circumference.

Da'ly's, a post-hamlet of Houston co., Tex., 6 miles E. of the Trinity River. It has a church.

Dal'zell, a post-hamlet of Washington co., O., about 18 miles N.N.E. of Marietta. It has a church.

Dalziel, dă'yēl' or dal'yēl', a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark.

Dam, DEN, the name by which Appingedam is known to the country-people of Friesland. See APPINGEDAM.

Damaghan, dă'mă-găn', a fortified town of Persia, in Khorassan, 50 miles S.S.E. of Astrabad.

Damak, a town of Java. See DEMAK.

Damala, dă'mă'lă, a village of Greece, in Argolis, 26 miles E.S.E. of Argos, on the Gulf of Ægina. Near it are the remains of the ancient *Træ'zen*.

Daman, a district of the Punjab. See DAMAUN.

Damanhoor, or **Damanhour**, dă'măn-hoor' (anc. *Hermop'olis Par'va*), written also **Demenhoor'**, a town of Egypt, capital of the Behera prefecture, at a railway junction, 38 miles E.S.E. of Alexandria. It has cotton-spinning- and woollen-weaving-factories. Pop. 25,000.

Damanhour Sho'bra (or **Chobra**), a village on the Nile, 5 miles N. of Cairo. Here the Khedive has a summer residence.

Damar, dă'mar', or **Demar**, dĕm'ar', a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 60 miles S.S.E. of Sana, with a citadel, a college, and 5000 houses.

Damaran, dă'mă-răn', an island of the Malay Archipelago, E. of Palawan. Lat. 10° 45' N.; lon. 120° 5' E. It is 45 miles in circumference.

Dam'ariscot'ta, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me., in Damariscotta township, on the E. bank of the Damariscotta River, opposite New Castle, and on the Knox & Lincoln Railroad, 7 miles E. of Wiscasset. It has a national bank, 2 churches, a newspaper office, a shingle-mill, manufactures of brick and lumber, and a steam saw-mill. It is partly supported by ship-building. Pop. of the township in 1880, 1142; in 1890, 1012.

Damariscotta Mills, a post-village in New Castle and Nobleborough townships, Lincoln co., Me., on the E. bank of the Damariscotta River, and on the Knox & Lincoln Railroad, 9 miles E.N.E. of Wiscasset. It has 2 lumber-mills and 3 general stores.

Damariscotta River, Maine, a narrow inlet of the sea, extending into Lincoln co. It is nearly 22 miles long, and is navigable for large ships.

Damascoville, Columbiana co., O. See DAMASCUS.

Damascus (anc. *Damesk*, dă-mĕsk'; Arab. *Sham-el-Kebeer*, shăm-ĕl-ke-beer', *i.e.*, "Damascus the Great," and *Sham-es-Shereef*, shăm-ĕs-sho-reef', *i.e.*, "Damascus the Holy"), a celebrated city of Asiatic Turkey, capital of the vilayet of Syria and of a district of its own name, beautifully situated on a plain, at the E. base of the Anti-Libanus range, about 180 miles S. by W. of Aleppo. Lat. 33° 27' N.; lon. 36° 25' E. It is one of the most ancient cities in the world. It is 6 miles in circumference, and is surrounded by a dilapidated wall. Its appearance, when it first opens on the view, has been spoken of by all travellers, in all ages, in rapturous terms. The Arabs regard it as one of their four terrestrial paradises. The plain on which it stands is of great extent and extraordinary fertility, covered with beautiful gardens and orchards, irrigated by the limpid waters of the Barrada, forming a grove of more than 50 miles in circuit. But the interior of Damascus by no means corresponds with the beauty of its environs. The streets are narrow, and have, many of them, a gloomy and dilapidated appearance. Many of the houses are built with mud, and pierced, towards the street, by a very few small grated windows with red-painted shutters. They are low, with flat-arched doors, while a dung-hill and pool of putrid water almost invariably stand before each door. In many of them, however, a singular contrast is presented between the outer walls of gray mud, and the richness within.

The best and wealthiest part of the city is what is called the Moslem quarter, where the streets are wider and cleaner and the houses higher and better built. The Christian and Jewish quarters are miserable. Among the places most worthy of notice in Damascus are the bazaars, which are merely long streets covered in with high wood-work and lined with shops, stalls, magazines, and cafés. In the midst of the bazaars stands the Great Khan, said to be one of the most magnificent structures of this kind in the East. It is an immense cupola, supported on granite pillars, and built

in part of alternate layers of black and white marble. Its gate is one of the finest specimens of Saracenic architecture in the world. The principal mosque is also a fine edifice, and was originally a Christian cathedral. Besides the more remarkable architectural objects mentioned, there is an extensive citadel, also a serai or palace, in which the pasha resides. This city still continues to be thoroughly Oriental in all its features and characteristics. No wheeled vehicles of any kind are used, nor are there glass windows to any of the houses. Schools are numerous and generally prosperous in the city.

Damascus is the chief emporium of the trade in European manufactures with Bagdad, Bassorah, Persia, and the neighboring countries; it is also a place of great manufacturing industry. Traders and merchants arrive and depart with the caravans to and from Mecca once a year; to and from Bagdad, Mesopotamia, and Persia two or three times a year; to and from Aleppo twice a month; to and from Beyroot weekly. It is one of the holy cities, and here the pilgrims assemble on their journey to Mecca, and separate on their return from it. The business classes in the city consist of Mohammedan, Christian, and Hebrew merchants. There are manufactures of silk, damasks, cotton, and other fabrics, besides numerous cotton-printing and dyeing establishments, tobacco-factories, copper- and iron-foundries, glass-works, soaperies, &c. The manufacture of Damascus blades, for which the city was once so celebrated, no longer exists; but saddles and bridles, rich and highly finished, fine cabinet-work, and elegant jewelry are largely produced. Until a recent period, no Christian could walk the streets of the city without incurring the risk of being maltreated. In July, 1860, the Mohammedans rose *en masse*, slaughtered thousands of Christians, and drove many into exile.

Of the origin of Damascus nothing certain is known. The building of it has been ascribed both to Abraham and to his steward, Eliezer. There is, however, abundant evidence of its great antiquity, being mentioned in Gen. xiv. 15, as existing 1913 years B.C., and appearing even then to have been a place of note. At subsequent periods it fell successively under the power of the Persians, Greeks, and Romans, attaining great eminence under the last. In 1516 it fell into the hands of the Turks, who retained it till 1832, when it was taken by Ibrahim Pasha, but reverted again to the Turks when the Pasha of Egypt was compelled to evacuate Syria. Beyroot, distant 58 miles N.W., by an excellent road, is the seaport of Damascus. Pop. 150,000, of whom about 19,000 are Christians and 5000 Jews.——Adj. and inhab. DAMASCENE, dam'ą-seen'; Arab. SHAMEE, shä'mee'.

Damascus, a district or *sanjak* of Syria, comprising all of that country between Lebanon and the Euphrates, having N. the vilayets of Aleppo and Diarbekir, W. the districts of Tripoli and Lebanon, and S. the Hauoran. Chief city, Damascus. Here are the remains of Palmyra and other cities celebrated in ancient and sacred history. Estimated pop. 250,000, exclusive of Bedouins.

Damas'cus, a mining camp or hamlet of Placer co., Cal., 18 miles from Colfax. It has a church.

Damascus, a post-village of Early co., Ga., 10 miles S. of Arlington, and about 45 miles S.W. of Albany. It has a church and an academy. Pop. 125.

Damascus, a post-office of Stephenson co., Ill.

Damascus, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md., about 35 miles W. of Baltimore. It has a church and a wagon-shop.

Damascus, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Miss., 16 miles N.N.E. of Forest Station. It has a church.

Damascus, a post-village of Columbiana co., O., 13 miles (direct) N.W. of New Lisbon. It has 4 churches, an academy, and carriage-works. Pop. about 800.

Damascus, Mahoning co., O. See GARFIELD.

Damascus, a post-hamlet of Clackamas co., Oregon, about 6 miles N.E. of Oregon City. It has saw- and grist-mills, a broom-factory, &c.

Damascus, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., in Damascus township, on the Delaware River, and near the Erie Railroad, is 130 miles from New York, and about 15 miles N.E. of Honesdale. A bridge across the river connects it with Cochecton, N.Y. It has 3 churches, an academy, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 2442.

Damaun, dą-maun' (Port. *Daman*, or *Damão*, dä-mõwn'), a town of India, belonging to Portugal since 1558. It is on the river Damaunganga, near the sea. Lat. 20° 24' N.; lon. 72° 53' E. It is the capital of the Portuguese colony of Daman, which has an area of 30 square miles and a pop. of 38,485.

Damaun, or **Daman**, a former district of India, now included in Derajat.

Damazan, dä'mä'zôn', a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 13 miles N.N.W. of Nérac. Pop. 1871.

Dambach, dăm'bäk', a town of Alsace, 4 miles N. of Schlettstadt. Pop. 3226. Near it are mines of iron and manganese.

Dambakanch, dăm-bä-kä'nch, a village of Africa, on the Senegal. Lat. 15° 8' N.; lon. 13° 30' W.

Dambea, a lake of Abyssinia. See DEMBEA.

Dam'bool', or **Dambo'lo**, a village of Ceylon, 45 miles N.W. of Kandy, and 70 miles N.E. of Colombo. It receives its name from a large mass of rock, situated about a mile from the village, and named Dambool-lagalla, which rises about 550 feet high, and on the S. side of which, about 100 feet from the summit, are five remarkable cave-temples devoted to Booddha. In one is a long and interesting inscription throwing considerable light on the state of the government of Ceylon in the twelfth century. These caves, a hundred years before the Christian era, served as a place of refuge from the invading Malabars, to the Ceylonese monarch, who, in gratitude for the protection thus received, ordered them to be enlarged, placed in them images of Booddha, appointed priests to take charge of them, and dedicated certain lands for their support. Notwithstanding all the changes that have taken place since that period, the priests of Booddha still officiate at the temples.

Damborschitz, dăm'bor-shits', or **Damboritz**, dăm'bo-rits', a town of Moravia, 17 miles S.E. of Brünn. Pop. 2150.

Damer, a town of Nubia. See ED-DAMER.

Damery, dä'męh-ree', a town of France, in Marne, 4 miles W.N.W. of Epernay. Pop. 1750.

Damesk, an ancient name of DAMASCUS.

Dame's Quarter, a post-village of Somerset co., Md., near Tangier Sound, about 16 miles N. of Crisfield. It has 3 stores.

Damgarten, dăm'gar'tęn, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 25 miles W. of Stralsund. Pop. 1826.

Damghan, dăm'gân', a ruined town of Persia, in Khorassan, 50 miles S. of Astrabad.

Da'miansville, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Ill., about 22 miles E. of Belleville.

Damietta, dam-e-et'tą (Arab. *Damiat*, dä-me-ät', or *Dimyat'*; anc. *Tamia'this*), a town of Egypt, on the E. branch of the Nile, about 8 miles from the sea, and 113 miles by rail N. by E. of Cairo. Vessels of 60 tons can cross its bar; and the place has considerable trade in dates, bones, rags, dried fish, and grain. Pop., chiefly native Mohammedans, (1882) 34,046.

Damm, a village of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Aschaff, near Aschaffenburg. Pop. 1900.

Damm, a town of Prussia. See ALTDAMM.

Damm, LAKE OF. See DAMMSCHE-SEE.

Damma, a Malay island. See DAMME.

Dammarie, dăm'mä'ree', the name of several villages in the central departments of France; the principal in Eure-et-Loir, 8 miles S. of Chartres. Pop. 1300.

Dammartin, dăm'mar'tăn', a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, 11 miles N.W. of Meaux. Pop. 1784. Several villages, in the departments of Doubs, Jura, Haute-Marne, &c., are named Dammartin.

Damme, dămm or dăm'męh, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 4 miles N.E. of Bruges. Pop. 950.

Damme, dăm'męh, a village of Germany, duchy and 43 miles S. of Oldenburg, with a cattle-market. Pop. 1448.

Damme, dăm'męh, an island in the Malay Archipelago, between Ceram and Timor, lat. 7° 10' S., lon. 128° 40' E., about 12 miles square. It is very mountainous, and has a lofty active volcano in its N.E. part, where there are also hot springs.

Damme, a town of Prussia. See ALTDAMM.

Dam'mer, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the S. extremity of Gilolo, in lat. 1° S., lon. 128° 10' E.

Dammerkirch, dăm'męr-keerk' (Fr. *Dannemarie*, dänn'mä'ree'), a town of Alsace, 12 miles by rail E. of Belfort. Pop. 1164.

Dammerseilen, Switzerland. See DAGMERSEILLEN.

Dammgarten, a town of Prussia. See DANGARTEN.

Dammoo'dah, or **Damo'da**, a river of India, which has its rise in the district of Lohardaga, presidency of Bengal, in lat. 23° 55' N., lon. 84° 53' E. It has a S. course of 350 miles, through the districts of Hazarybaugh, Manbhoom, Bancoorah, and Burdwan, and falls into the Hoogly in lat. 22° 13' N., lon. 88° 7' E. It has numerous tributaries. The valley of the Dammoodah abounds in iron and coal. It is navigable for large vessels to Ampata.

Dammsche-See, dămm'shęh-sä', or **Dammische-See**, dăm'me-shęh-sä', a lake of Prussia, in Pomerania,

formed by the Oder near its mouth. Length, 10 miles; greatest breadth, 2 miles. It is navigable in all its extent.

Damoh, a town of India. See DUMOH.

Damoo, dä'moo', a town of Thibet, 40 miles N.N.E. of the Nill-Ghaut. Lat. 31° 20′ N.; lon. 79° 53′ E.

Dampier, dam'peer, an island on the N. coast of Papua, or New Guinea, in lat. 4° 40′ S., lon. 145° 50′ E.

Dampier Archipelago is off the N.W. coast of Australia, in lat. 21° S., lon. 116°–117° E., and comprises Enderby, Lewis, Rosemary, Legendre, Depuch, and many smaller islands. DAMPIER STRAIT, between the islands of Waigeoo and Papua, is 70 miles long and 35 miles broad.

Dampierre, dŏn'pe-nia', a village of France, in Jura, near the Doubs, 12 miles N.E. of Dôle. Pop. 705.

Dampierre-sur-Salon, dŏn'pe-nia'-sün-sà'lŏn', a town of France, in Haute-Saône, on the Salon, 9 miles N.E. of Gray. Pop. 1353. Dampierre is the name of several villages in Central and Western France.

Damp'man's, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Waynesburg Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 16 miles from Downingtown.

Dampoor, or **Dhampoor**, dăm'poor', a town of India, Bijnaur district, 38 miles N.W. of Moradabad. Pop. 6555.

Dampremy, dŏn'prà'mee', a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, a few miles E. of Charleroi. It has glass-works and coal-mines. Pop. 5335.

Dam'sa, a beautiful islet of the Orkneys, in the Bay and forming part of the parish of Firth.

Damuggoo, dä-müg-goo', a large town of Africa, on the left bank of the Niger. Lat. 7° N.; lon. 7° 50′ E.

Damville, dŏn'veel', a village of France, in Eure, 11 miles S.S.W. of Evreux. Pop. 968.

Damvillers, dŏn'vee'yā', a village of France, in Meuse, 13 miles S. of Montmédy. Pop. 834.

Dan, a city of antiquity in Palestine, at the N. extremity of the "Promised Land." The site of Dan has been identified with Tell-el-Kady, 3 miles W.N.W. of Banias.

Dan, a post-office of Taylor co., Iowa.

Dana, dä'nä, an important river of East Africa, rises near Mount Kenia, and flows across the coast plain S.E. to Formosa Bay. It is said to be navigable for about 100 miles from the coast.

Dana, dä'nä, a village of Northern Syria, pashalic and 20 miles W. of Aleppo. It has many remains of antiquity.

Dana, dā'nę, a post-village of La Salle co., Ill., about 14 miles by rail S. by W. of Streator. It has a church, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. in 1890, 221.

Dana, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ind., 7 miles by rail W. by N. of Hillsdale. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, and a graded school. Pop. in 1890, 495.

Dana, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Iowa, 5 miles by rail N. of Grand Junction, and 9 miles (direct) N.E. of Jefferson. It has a church. Pop. about 150.

Dana, a post-township of Worcester co., Mass., about 28 miles W.N.W., of Worcester. It contains a village named North Dana, and has manufactures of palm-leaf hats.

Dana, a post-office and station in Carbon co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 34 miles E. of Rawlins.

Dannkil, the plural of DANKALI.

Danapris, an ancient name of the DNIEPER.

Danaster and **Danastris**. See DNIESTER.

Danau and **Danaw**, names of the DANUBE.

Dan'borough, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., 4 miles N. of Doylestown. It has several stores, &c.

Dan'burg, a post-hamlet of Wilkes co., Ga., 12 miles N. of Washington Station. It has 2 churches.

Danbury, dan'bęr-e, a city, one of the capitals of Fairfield co., Conn., is at the north terminus of the Danbury & Norwalk Railroad, 69 miles N.N.E. of New York, about 30 miles W.N.W. of New Haven, and 20 miles (direct) N.W. of Bridgeport. The Brookfield Branch of the Housatonic Railroad extends from this place to Brookfield Junction, and there connects with the main line of that railroad. It contains a court-house, 12 churches, a public library, 2 national and 2 savings-banks, 2 large graded schools, 2 newspaper offices, 38 hat-factories, 2 machine-works, a silver-ware-factory, 3 fur-cutting works, and 2 box-factories. Its prosperity is mainly supported by its manufactures of hats. Danbury was burned by the British in April, 1777. Pop. in 1890, 16,552.

Danbury, a post-village of Woodbury co., Iowa, 64 miles by rail S.E. of Sioux City. It has 3 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, and a flour-mill. Pop. in 1890, 423.

Danbury, a post-hamlet of Red Willow co., Neb., 33 miles by rail S. by W. of Beaver City. It has a church and a bank. Pop. 100.

Danbury, a post-village of Merrimac co., N.H., in Danbury township, on the Northern Railroad, 30 miles N.W. of Concord. The township is hilly or mountainous. It has 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 796.

Danbury, a post-village, capital of Stokes co., N.C., on the Dan River, about 112 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh. It has 2 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, and manufactures of tobacco and iron.

Danbury, a post-township of Ottawa co., O., is bounded on the N. by Lake Erie, and on the S. by Sandusky Bay, which separates it from Sandusky City. It has a station (Danbury) on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 6 miles W. of Sandusky. Danbury Post-Office is at this station. Pop. 1252.

Dan'by, a post-hamlet of Danby township, Ionia co., Mich., on the Grand River, 7 miles S.W. of Portland. Pop. of the township, 1140. Danby Station is on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, 20 miles W.N.W. of Lansing.

Danby, a post-office of York co., Neb.

Danby, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., in Danby township, 6 miles S. of Ithaca, and about 25 miles N.E. of Elmira. It has 2 or 3 churches. Pop. about 400. The township contains a hamlet named West Danby, which is on the Geneva, Ithaca & Sayre Railroad. Pop. of township, 2181.

Danby, a post-village in Danby township, Rutland co., Vt., on Otter Creek, 18 miles by rail S. of Rutland, and ½ mile W. of the Green Mountains. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of lumber, charcoal, boxes, and chair-stock; also a marble-quarry. Dairying is the principal business of Danby, which has 8 cheese-factories. Pop. about 250; of the township, 1084.

Dan'by, or **Old Dur'ham**, a post-village in Drummond co., Quebec, 14 miles by rail W. of Richmond. P. 117.

Danby Four Corners, a post-hamlet of Rutland co., Vt., 4 miles from Danby Station. It has a church.

Dan'cing Branch, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Tenn., about 4 miles W. of Madisonville.

Dan'cyville, a post-village of Haywood co., Tenn., about 52 miles E.N.E. of Memphis. It has an academy and 3 churches.

Danda, dän'dä, or **Dande**, dän'dęh, a river of Southwestern Africa, bounds the state of Angola on the N., and enters the Atlantic 60 miles N. of the mouth of the Coanza, after a northern course estimated at 200 miles. Danda is a village near its mouth.

Dan'dridge, a post-village, capital of Jefferson co., Tenn., about 30 miles E.N.E. of Knoxville, and 3 miles N. of the French Broad River. It has an academy, a female institute, 5 churches, and manufactures of leather and wagons. Pop. about 800.

Dane, or **Dänc**. See DENMARK.

Dane, a county in the S. part of Wisconsin, has an area of about 1240 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Wisconsin River, and is also drained by Catfish, Koshkonong, and Sugar Rivers. Among the physical features of this county are four beautiful lakes, named Mendota, Menona, Kegonsa, and Waubesa, which are connected by short outlets. The surface is finely diversified with hills of moderate height, undulating prairies, and groves or "oak openings." The soil is very fertile. Wheat, oats, Indian corn, hay, butter, pork, and wool are the staple products. It is intersected by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and by the Illinois Central Railroad, all three roads centring at Madison, the capital of the county. Madison is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1870, 53,098; in 1880, 53,233; in 1890, 59,578.

Dane, or **Dane Station**, a post-village of Dane co., Wis., in a township of the same name, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 15 miles N.N.W. of Madison. It has 2 churches, a district school, a Catholic parochial school, manufactures of butter, and is inhabited by Germans. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1161.

Danemark. See DENMARK.

Danemarka, the Italian for DENMARK.

Danemora, or **Dannemora**, dä-ne-mo'rä, a village of Sweden, 24 miles N.N.E. of Upsal, celebrated for the iron-mines in its vicinity, which have been worked without interruption from the fifteenth century and produce the finest iron. Railways connect it with Gefle and Stockholm.

Danemora, New York. See DANNEMORA.

Dane Prairie, township, Otter Tail co., Minn. P. 287.

Daneshalt, a village of Scotland. See DUNSHELT.

Dane Station, Dane co., Wis. See DANE.

Dan'ford, a post-office of Guernsey co., O.

Dan'forth, a post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., on the

Illinois Central Railroad, 26 miles N. of Paxton, and 21 miles S. by W. of Kankakee. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and an academy. Pop. about 300.

Danforth, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Iowa, 18 miles (direct) N.W. of Iowa City.

Danforth, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Me., in Danforth township, on the European & North American Railroad, 88 miles N.E. of Bangor. It has a lumber-mill. Pop. of the township, 1063.

Danforth, a post-village of Adair co., Mo., 10 miles by rail N.W. of Kirksville. Coal is mined here.

Danforth, a post-hamlet of Hand co., S.D., about 10 miles (direct) S. by E. of Miller.

Dangeau, dôN'zhō', a village of France, in Eure-et-Loir, 9 miles N. of Châteaudun. Pop. 1409.

Danger (dān'jẹr) **Island**, of Chagos Archipelago, on the W. edge of the Great Chagos Bank. Lat. 6° 25' S.; lon. 71° 18' 30" E.

Dangerfield, Morris co., Tex. See DAINGERFIELD.

Danger Isles, a small group of islands in the Pacific. Lat. 11° S.; lon. 166° W.

Dangerous Archipelago, dān'jẹr-ŭs ar-kẹ-pel'ạ-go, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 21° S., lon. 140° W., nearly identical with the LOW ARCHIPELAGO.

Danger (dang'gẹr) **River** (*Danger* is a corruption of *D'Angra*, or *Rio d'Angra*, *i.e.*, the "River of the Bay"), a river of Africa, which falls into the Bight of Biafra, forming a considerable bay at its mouth, in lat. 1° N.

Danholm, dân'holm, formerly **Strale**, strâ'lâ, a small island in the Baltic, in the narrow strait between Rügen and the mainland.

Dania, a Latin name for DENMARK.

Danie, an island of Persia. See DAENY.

Daniell's (dân'yẹlz) **Mills**, a post-office of Douglas co., Ga., 12 miles N.E. of Whitesburg Station. Here are a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Dan'ielsonville, a post-borough of Windham co., Conn., in Killingly township, on the Quinebaug River, and on the Norwich & Worcester Railroad, 26 miles N. by E. of Norwich, and 8 miles S. of Putnam. It has 6 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, a savings-bank, a graded school, and several cotton-mills, which make prints and sheetings. Pop. about 4000.

Dan'ielsville, a small post-village, capital of Madison co., Ga., about 22 miles N.E. of Athens. It has 2 churches, a high school, and a newspaper office. Pop. 140.

Danielsville, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., 15 miles by rail W. by S. of Pen-Argyle. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of slate mantels and black-boards. P. 400.

Danielsville, a post-office of Dickson co., Tenn.

Danilisha, dâ-ne-lee'shâ, a village of Russia, government of Perm, of which city it is a suburb.

Danilov, or **Danilow**, dâ-ne-lov', a town of Russia, government and 40 miles N.N.E. of Yaroslav, on the Pelenda. It is surrounded by collieries, and has dye-works and manufactures of candles. Pop. 4365.

Danilovetschi, or **Danilowitschi**, dâ-ne-lo-vêtch'-ee, a town of Russia, 80 miles N. of Minsk. Pop. 1500.

Dänischc-Wald, dâ'nish-ẹh-wâlt', a country of Sleswick, between the Gulfs of Eckernförde and Kiel.

Danish, or **Dänisch**. See DENMARK.

Dankali, dân'kâ-lee', plural **Dannkil**, dâ-nâ'keel' or dâ-nâ'kil, a name strictly belonging to the African people called AFAR (which see), it being an Arabic appellation for that race; but geographers frequently apply the names Dankali and Danakil to a portion of the Afar country, bounded N.E. by the Red Sea and S.W. by a range of mountains running nearly parallel to the coast and forming a frontier-line towards Tigré and the Galla country. It is about 250 miles in length, by about 56 in width at the broadest part, and extends from about lat. 13° to 15° 30' N. It is in general low, sandy, dry, and unproductive, although said to have been formerly a rich country. The heat is often excessive, the thermometer rising frequently to 110°. In the dry season it is almost destitute of water. Its population is composed of various tribes, described by all travellers as being unprincipled, treacherous, and cruel. Pop. estimated at 70,000.

Dankara, dân'kạ-râ', **Denkera**, den'kẹ-râ', or **Dinkira**, din'kẹ-râ', a town of Africa, capital of a kingdom of the same name, 47 miles W. of Coomassie. The kingdom is under British protection, and has gold-mines.

Dankaur, a town of India. See DUNKOUR.

Dankia, a mountain of Asia. See DUNKIA.

Dankov, or **Dankow**, dân-kov', written also **Donkov'**, a town of Russia, government and 90 miles S. of Rinzan, on the Don. Pop. 2153.

Danmark, the Danish for DENMARK.

Dan'naikencot'ta, a town of British India, in the presidency of Madras, 32 miles N. of Coimbatoor.

Dan'nebrog, a post-village of Howard co., Neb., about 9 miles by rail S.S.W. of St. Paul. It has 2 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, grist-mills, &c. Pop. 280.

Dannemarie, a town of Alsace. See DANNEMARKIRCH.

Dannemora, a town of Sweden. See DANEMORA.

Dannemo'ra, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., in Dannemora township, about 14 miles W. of Plattsburg. A prison known as the Clinton State Prison was established here in 1845 in order to employ convicts in mining and manufacturing iron. Chazy Lake is in this township. Pop. of the township, 2962. Dannemora Station, several miles N. of the town limits, is on the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad, 29 miles E. of Malone.

Dannenberg, dân'nẹn-bẽrg', a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 30 miles E.S.E. of Lüneburg, on the Jeetze. Pop. 2062.

Danois, the French for the inhabitants of DENMARK.

Dan River rises in Patrick co., Va., from which it runs into Stokes co., N.C. Flowing northeastward through Rockingham co., it returns into Virginia, and passes by Danville, below which its general direction is eastward. After it has crossed the southern boundary of Virginia five times, it unites with the Staunton River at Clarksville, in Mecklenburg co. The stream formed by this confluence is the Roanoke River. The Dan River is about 200 miles long, and is navigable by bateaus to Danville.

Dan River, a township of Caswell co., N.C. P. 1910.

Dan's Fork of the Big Black River, Mo., rises in Lafayette co., runs eastward, and enters the Big Black in Saline co.

Dansville, danz'vil, a post-village of Ingham co., Mich., in Ingham township, 8 miles S.E. of Mason, and about 70 miles W.N.W. of Detroit. It has 3 churches, a union school, a bank, a foundry, a saw-mill, and manufactures of wagons, staves, and bolts. Pop. 366.

Dansville, a post-village of Livingston co., N.Y., in North Dansville township, on the Canaseraga Creek, on the Dansville & Mount Morris Railroad, 15 miles S.E. of Mount Morris, about 44 miles S. of Rochester, and on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 76 miles S.E. of Buffalo. It contains 8 churches, a union school, 2 banks, a chair-factory, paper- and pulp-mills, a reaper and mower manufactory, machine-shops, flouring-mills, and large nurseries and vineyards. Here is the largest fire-proof hygienic institute in the world, known as the "Jackson Sanatorium." Three weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1880, 3625; in 1890, 3758.

Dansville (South Dansville Post-Office), a township of Steuben co., N.Y. Pop. 1854. It contains Rogersville.

Dansville, or **Danville**, a hamlet of Meigs co., O., in Salem township, about 13 miles W. of Pomeroy. It has a church. Here is Alberta Post-Office.

Dant'zic, or **Dant'zick** (Ger. *Danzig*, dânt'sic; Polish, *Gdansk*, g'dânsk; Fr. *Dantzick*, dânt'zeek'; L. *Dantis'cum*), a city of Prussia, capital of a government of its own name, province of West Prussia, is situated on the left bank of the Vistula, 3½ miles from its outlet, which traverses the city and is here joined by the Mottlau and the Radaune. Lat. 54° 21' 4" N.; lon. 18° 39' 34" E. Railways connect it with the principal towns of North Germany. The mean temperature of the year is 45°, winter, 30°, summer, 62° Fahr. It is nearly of a circular form, and ranks as a fortress of the first class, being surrounded by walls and bastions, defended by a citadel and outworks, and provided with the means of laying a part of the surrounding country under water. It is entered by four gates, has nine suburbs, and is divided into five parts,—the Old, the New, and the Low Town, the Speicher (granaries), an island, and Langgarten. The last is the more modern part of the town, and is both regularly and well built. In the other parts the houses are generally old and indifferent and the streets narrow and winding. The principal public edifices are a cathedral, finished in 1503, numerous churches, chapels, synagogues, monasteries and nunneries, a gymnasium, 2 realschulen, a school of navigation, schools of commerce, arts, and trade, a public library with 50,000 volumes, an observatory, a museum, an orphan asylum, a house of industry, several hospitals, town halls, an arsenal, a navy-yard, and an exchange. Vessels drawing 8 or 9 feet of water can reach the city; others lie in the Neufahrwasser, at the mouth of the river, or in the roads, which afford good anchorage for vessels of any burden. Its principal manufactures are fire-arms, tobacco, silks, vitriol, jewelry, shipping, amber goods, and *goldwasser*, and it has numerous distilleries, breweries, flour-mills,

dye-works, and sugar-refineries. The principal exports are wheat, rye, barley, oats, pease, flour, linseed, rape, biscuits, provisions, ashes, zinc, bones, timber, staves, flax, hemp, linens, spirits, beer, and wool. The imports comprise woollen and silken stuffs and other manufactured goods, petroleum, coal, fish, dyes, wine, oil, spice, fruit, salt, and furs.

The proper port of Dantzic is Neufahrwasser, at the mouth of the Vistula, to which a railway extends, the number of sand-banks which encumber the river immediately above seriously obstructing the navigation. Now, however, by means of a canal about 150 feet wide by 15 feet deep, the worst of the obstructions are avoided, and vessels of large size come up close to the town. It has a large trade also by rail and by river. The corn-granaries, with warehouses for linens, ashes, hemp, &c., are all situated on a small island formed by the Mottlau.

As early as 970 there was a town here. In 1271 it was taken by Mestwin, and in 1294 by the Poles. It was occupied by the Teutonic Knights from 1310 till 1454, when it became independent under the protection of Poland, and was for a long period a principal member of the Hanseatic League. Dantzic was assigned to Prussia at the second partition of Poland. It capitulated to the French in 1807. Since 1815 its fortifications have been greatly improved. P. in 1875, 97,931; in 1890, 120,459.——Inhab. DANT'ZICKER.

Dantzic, a government of Prussia, province of West Prussia, bounded N. by the Baltic, E. by Königsberg, S. by Marienwerder, and W. by Cöslin. Area, 3071 square miles. Surface level and well watered. Products, corn, barley, flax, and tobacco. Horses, cattle, and swine are reared. The principal lakes are the Dransensee, Isarnowitzersee, and Radaunensee. The Vistula is the principal river. Chief towns, Dantzic and Elbing. Pop. about 550,000.

Dantzick. See DANTZIC.

Dan'ube (anc. *Danu'bius*, and *Is'ter*; Ger. *Donau*, dō'nŏw; Hun. *Duna*, doo'nŏh), the largest river in Europe next to the Volga, formed by the union at Donaueschingen of two streams, the Brege and the Brigach, which rise in the eastern slope of the Black Forest, in lat. 48° 6′ N., lon. 8° 9′ E., 2650 feet above the sea-level. Its general course is from W. to E., falling into the Black Sea by four mouths, viz., the Kilia, Stambool, Edrillis or St. George's, and Soolina. The last, which is the deepest and has been much improved by the construction of jetties, falls into the sea in lat. 45° 9′ 18″ N., lon. 29° 40′ 30″ E. The extent of its basin is 269,180 square miles; the direct distance from source to mouth, 1000 miles, but including windings, about 2000. From its source it flows in a general easterly direction (passing Ulm, Lintz, Vienna, and Presburg) till it reaches Waitzen, in Hungary; there it turns S. to Vukovar, in Slavonia, passing Pesth; from Vukovar it flows in a general southeasterly direction to its mouths, passing in its course Belgrade, Orsova, Widin, Nicopolis, Silistria, Galatz, and Ismail, and forming between Belgrade and Orsova the boundary between Hungary and Servia, and from Orsova to below Silistria the boundary between Roumania and Bulgaria. Below the Pruth its N. bank is Russian, and on the S. is the Dobrudja, now a part of Roumania. The average fall of the Danube is 18 inches per mile. It is joined in its course by over 400 tributaries, of which 100 are navigable. Among the principal tributaries on the right may be noted the Iller, Lech, Isar, Inn, Enns, Raab, Drave, Save, and Morava; on the left, the Altmühl, Regen, March, Theiss, Temes, Aluta, Sereth, and Pruth. At Ulm the Danube becomes navigable for flat-bottomed boats of 100 tons. Between Alt-Orsova, in Hungary, and Gladova, in Servia, the navigation was formerly effectually stopped by the famous rapid or cataract called the Iron Gate. Modern science has done much to overcome this obstacle, and vessels drawing 9 feet are now able to pass it. A tax is levied on all vessels navigating the river, to complete so far as possible the removal of this obstruction. Above Orsova the rapidity of the current is so great as to render navigation, save by steam, impossible; below that point the flow is gentle and equable. The delta formed among its channels or mouths comprises an area of about 1000 square miles.——Adj. DANU'BIAN.

Dan'ube, a post-township of Herkimer co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, about 28 miles E. by S. of Utica, is bounded on the N. by the Mohawk River. It has 5 cheese-factories, and contains Newville. Pop. 1324.

Danubian Principalities or Provinces. See ROUMANIA, SERVIA, and BULGARIA.

Danum, the ancient name of DONCASTER.

Danus, the supposed ancient name of the AIN.

Dan'vers, a post-village of McLean co., Ill., in Danvers township, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, 10 miles W.N.W. of Bloomington. It has 3 churches, a bank, a high school, a newspaper office, an elevator, and general stores. Pop. in 1890, 506.

Danvers, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in Danvers township, on the Lawrence Branch of the Eastern division and the Newburyport Branch of the Western division of the Boston & Maine Railroad, 19 miles N. by E. from Boston, and 5 miles N.W. of Salem. It has several churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, a high school, a branch of the Peabody Free Public Library, and extensive manufactures of shoes, bricks, leather, and boxes. Here is the new and beautiful insane asylum founded by the state, the edifice of which cost nearly $2,000,000. It is situated on a hill, and is surmounted by towers which command a magnificent view. A weekly newspaper is published here. The township contains also 2 villages, named Danvers Centre and Danvers Port, and has 9 churches. Pop. in 1890, 7454.

Danvers Centre, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in Danvers township, 6 miles N.W. of Salem, and 2 miles W. of Danvers. Its station is on the Newburyport Branch of the Boston & Maine Railroad, ½ mile S.W. of Danvers. It has a church and several shoe-factories.

Danvers Port, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in Danvers township, on the Lawrence Branch of the Eastern Railroad, and on a navigable inlet of the ocean, 3½ miles N.W. of Salem, and 18 miles N.N.E. of Boston. Here are several churches, a high school, and manufactures of bricks, shoes, iron, &c. Pop. about 500.

Dan'ville, a post-village of Morgan co., Ala., about 15 miles S.S.W. of Decatur. It has 2 churches, the Danville College, and a flour-mill.

Danville, a post-village, capital of Yell co., Ark., on the Petit Jean River, about 74 miles W.N.W. of Little Rock. It has 3 churches and a district school.

Danville, a post-village of Contra Costa co., Cal., 16 miles E. of Oakland. It has a church and 3 general stores.

Danville, a city of Illinois, the capital of Vermilion co., is on the Vermilion River, in Danville township, 132 miles S. of Chicago, 73 miles E.N.E. of Decatur, and 35 miles E. of Champaign. It is on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, which connects here with the Paris & Danville Railroad. The Wabash Railroad crosses the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad at this place, which is also a terminus of the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railroad. It contains a court-house, an opera-house, 3 public halls, 18 churches, 2 national banks, 2 other banks, the Danville High School, 3 foundries, 5 steam-mills, and numerous manufactures. Three daily and 5 weekly newspapers are published here. Bituminous coal crops out here in the bluffs of the river, and is mined extensively. The car-shops and machine-shops of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad are located at Danville. Pop. in 1890, 11,491; of the township, 17,768.

Danville, a post-village, capital of Hendricks co., Ind., in Centre township, on White Lick Creek, and on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 19 miles W. of Indianapolis. It has 5 churches, 2 banks, a college, a graded school, a plough-factory, and saw- and flour-mills. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1890, 1569.

Danville, a post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa, 13 miles by rail W.N.W. of Burlington. It has 3 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. about 300.

Danville, a post-village of Harper co., Kansas, about 8 miles by rail E. of Harper, and 11 miles direct N.E. of Anthony. It has 2 churches, 2 academies, general stores, and manufactures of lumber. Pop. about 300.

Danville, a post-town, capital of Boyle co., Ky., 36 miles by rail S.S.W. of Lexington, and 4 miles by rail N. of Junction City. It is the seat of Centre College (Presbyterian), which was founded in 1819 and has about 150 students and a library of 5000 volumes. Danville contains a court-house, the Caldwell Institute, 3 national banks, a newspaper office, an institution for deaf-mutes, 14 churches, and manufactures of carriages, ice, and bricks. Pop. in 1890, 3766.

Danville, a post-hamlet of Androscoggin co., Me., in Auburn township, on the Grand Trunk Railroad, at its junction with the Maine Central Railroad, 27 miles N. of Portland, and 6 miles S.S.W. of Auburn Court-House. It has a public hall and a flour-mill. Pop. about 150. The name of its station is Danville Junction.

Danville, a post-township of Blue Earth co., Minn., about 22 miles S. by E. of Mankato. Pop. 618.

Danville, a post-office of Alcorn co., Miss., 8 or 9 miles S.W. of Corinth.

Danville, a post-village, capital of Montgomery co., Mo., in Danville township, about 28 miles S.E. of Mexico, and 44 miles E.N.E. of Jefferson City. It has 2

churches and a public school. Pop. in 1890, 380; of the township, 2682.

Danville, a post-township of Rockingham co., N.H., about 30 miles S.E. of Concord. It has manufactures of lumber, violins, &c. Pop. 548.

Danville, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.J., about 12 miles E.N.E. of Belvidere. It has several churches near it.

Danville, New York. See DANSVILLE.

Danville, a village of Highland co., O., 7 miles S.W. of Hillsborough, and about 44 miles E. by N. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches. Pop. 157. Here is Nevin Post-Office.

Danville, a post-village of Knox co., O., in Union township, 14 miles by rail E.N.E. of Mount Vernon. It has 2 churches, a bank, a cigar-factory, a newspaper office, a normal, and a union school. Pop. in 1890, 292.

Danville, a hamlet of Madison co., O., in Range township, 10 miles S. of London. It has a church. Pop. 100.

Danville, Meigs co., O. See DANSVILLE.

Danville, Bucks co., Pa. See DANBOROUGH.

Danville, a flourishing post-borough, capital of Montour co., Pa., on the right bank of the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, at the base of Montour's Ridge, and on the Catawissa and Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroads, 50 miles W.S.W. of Wilkesbarre, 44 miles (direct) S.E. of Williamsport, and 56 miles by rail N. by E. from Harrisburg. The Danville, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre Railroad passes along the other bank of the river, which is here crossed by a bridge. Danville contains 16 churches, 2 national banks, an asylum for the insane founded by the state, and printing-offices which issue 4 weekly and 2 daily newspapers. Here are also the Pennsylvania Iron-Works (the first establishment erected in the United States for the manufacture of railroad iron, and among the most extensive in the country), 7 blast-furnaces, 4 rolling-mills, and 5 iron-foundries. The value of the forged and rolled iron produced here sometimes amounts to $5,000,000 annually. Danville was first settled in 1768. Pop. in 1870, 8436; in 1880, 8346; in 1890, 7998.

Danville, a post-hamlet of Turner co., S.D., 18 miles (direct) S. of Parker. Near it are 2 churches.

Danville, a post-village of Houston co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River, 15 miles by rail W. of Erin. It has 2 iron-furnaces near it. Pop. in 1890, 107.

Danville, a post-office of Comal co., Tex.

Danville, a village of Montgomery co., Tex., about 47 miles N. of Houston, and 2 miles from Willis.

Danville, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vt., in Danville township, on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 11 miles from St. Johnsbury, and about 25 miles E.N.E. of Montpelier. It has 2 churches, a national bank, a graded school, manufactures of bobbins and butter-tubs, and a sulphur spring. The township contains hamlets named North and West Danville, and has manufactures of woollen goods. Pop. of the township, 1784.

Danville, a flourishing post-town of Pittsylvania co., Va., is situated on the Dan River, and on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, 141 miles W.S.W. of Richmond, 48 miles N.N.E. of Greensborough, N.C., and 65 miles S. of Lynchburg. It is the S.W. terminus of the Virginia Midland Railroad, 236 miles from Washington, D.C. It contains 9 churches, a national bank, 3 other banks, the Danville Male Academy, the Danville Female College, the Roanoke Female College, and several tobacco-factories. Two daily and 4 weekly newspapers are published here. It has a large trade in tobacco, which is the staple product of the county. This town is the centre of the fine yellow tobacco section; and it is stated that 25,000,000 pounds of leaf tobacco are sometimes sold here in a year. Pop. in 1870, 3463; in 1880, 7526; in 1890, 10,305.

Danville, a post-village of Dodge co., Wis., 17 miles (direct) S.W. of Juneau. It has 2 churches, a flouring-mill, and manufactures of sash, doors, and blinds.

Danville, a post-village in Richmond co., Quebec, 86 miles by rail S.W. of Quebec, and 87 miles N.E. of Montreal. It contains 2 hotels, 4 churches, 5 or 6 stores, a printing-office, a match-factory, a foundry, a carriage-factory, a cabinet-factory, and a grist-mill. Pop. 621.

Danville Junction, Kentucky. See SHELBY CITY.

Danville Junction, Maine. See DANVILLE.

Dan'way, a post-hamlet of La Salle co., Ill., in Mission township, about 30 miles S.S.W. of Aurora.

Danzig, a city of Prussia. See DANTZIC.

Daodapoorn, a state of India. See BHAWLPOOR.

Daoodnuggur, Daoudnagur, or Dáúdnagar, dâ-ood-nŭg'gŭr, a town of Bengal, district and 40 miles N.E. of Gaya, on the river Sone. It has manufactures of cottons, carpets, and woollen goods. Pop. 10,058.

Daooria, Daouria, or Dauria, dâ-oo're-â, a country of Asia, forming the circle of Nerchinsk in the Russian province of Transbaikalia. The people called Daoorians have been driven into Chinese Manchooria, and the present inhabitants are Toongooses, Booriats, and some Russians.

Daoorian (or Daourian) Mountains, a part of the Stanovoi chain, between the basin of the Amoor and Lake Baikal. They are rich in silver, zinc, copper, iron, and mercury.

Daoudeaundy, or Daudkandi, dâ-ood-kawn'dee, a town of Bengal, in Tipcrah, on the Brahmapootra, 30 miles W. of Comilla.

Daoudnagur, a town of India. See DAOODNUGGUR.

Daoulas, dâ'oo'lâ', a village of France, in Finistère, 10 miles E. of Brest, with a port on the Atlantic. Pop. 743.

Daouria, a country of Asia. See DAOORIA.

Daphne, an ancient city of Syria. See BEIT-EL-MÁ.

Daph'ne, a post-village, capital of Baldwin co., Ala., is situated on a high bluff on the E. shore of Mobile Bay, 7 miles by water E. of the city of Mobile. It has a court-house, a church, and a large hotel. It is a bathing-place, and a winter resort for consumptive invalids.

Dapoolee, or Dapuli. See DABUL.

Dara, dâ'râ, a ruined town of Asiatic Turkey, 20 miles S.S.E. of Mardeen, with extensive remains of granaries, tombs, and reservoirs.

Dara, dâ'râ, a village of Africa, in the Bondoo country, 12 miles W. of the Falemé. Lat. 14° 40' N.; lon. 12° 16' W. It is a populous place, built on a plateau commanding a view over an undulating and well-wooded country.

Darab, dâ'râb, Darabgherd, dâ-râb-ghĕrd', Darabscherd, or Darabjerd, dâ-râb-jĕrd', a town of Persia, in Fars, 130 miles S.E. of Sheeraz. It is pleasantly situated on a small river in an extensive plain, and surrounded with groves of dates, oranges, and lemons. About 3 miles S. of the town are some remarkable remnants of antiquity, consisting of excavations and sculptured rocks. Pop. from 15,000 to 20,000.

Daragunge, or Daraganj, dâ'râ-gŭnj', a town of India, on the Ganges, opposite Allahabad. Pop. 9103.

Darajee', a town of Sinde, in the delta of the Indus, 39 miles S.S.W. of Tatta. Pop. about 2000.

Dar-al-Beida, dâr-âl-bâ'dâ (the "white house"), also written **Dar-el-Beda (-Beidah or -Baida), Dara-el-Beida**, and **Casa Blanca**, kâ'sâ blănk'â, a seaport town of Morocco, 46 miles N.E. of Azamor. It exports hides, wool, and grain. Pop. about 2000.

Daraunagur, dâ-râ-nŭg'gŭr, a town of British India, North-West Provinces, on the Ganges, 67 miles N.E. of Delhi.

Darang, a district of India. See DURRUNG.

Daraporam, dar'râ-po-râm', a populous town of British India, presidency of Madras, district and 42 miles S.E. of Coimbatoor.

Darbhanga, a town of India. See DURRUNGAH.

D'Arbonne Bayou, dar'bonn' bī'oo, Louisiana, is formed by the Middle Fork, South Fork, and Corneille Creek, which unite in Union parish. It runs southeastward, and enters the Ouachita River about 6 miles above Monroe. The Middle and South Forks rise in Claiborne parish. Corneille or Corney Creek rises in the state of Arkansas and runs southeastward. Small steamboats can ascend the bayou nearly 50 miles.

Dar'boy, a post-hamlet of Calumet co., Wis., about 3 miles N.E. of Lake Park.

Dar'by, a post-hamlet of Wilkes co., N.C., 9 miles W. by S. of Wilkesborough.

Darby, a township of Madison co., O. Pop. 988. It includes the village of Pleasant Valley.

Darby, a township of Pickaway co., O. Pop. 1548. It includes the village of Palestine.

Darby, a township of Union co., O., is contiguous to Darby, Madison co., O. Pop. 1142.

Darby, a post-borough of Delaware co., Pa., on Darby Creek, and on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Philadelphia. It has 3 churches, a woollen-factory, and several mills. Pop. in 1890, 2972.

Darby Creek, Ohio, drains parts of Union, Madison, and Franklin cos., runs southeastward, and enters the Scioto River in Pickaway co., about 1 mile above Circleville. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Darby Creek, Pennsylvania, runs southeastward, in Delaware co., forms part of the boundary of Philadelphia, and enters the Delaware River about 3 miles above Chester.

Darbyville, a post-village of Pickaway co., O., on Darby Creek, 13 miles N.W. of Circleville, and about 21 miles S. by W. from Columbus. It has a church. Pop. 233

Darda, or Darda-Nagy, dar'dŏh'-nŏdj', a town of Hungary, co. of Baranya, in a plain, 8 miles by rail N. of Esek. Pop. 2358.

Dardanelle, dar'da-nĕll', a post-village, capital of Yell co., Ark., on the Arkansas River, 5 miles by rail S. of Russellville, and 17 miles N.N.E. of Danville. It has 7 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, a distillery, flour-mills, planing-mills, &c. Pop. in 1890, 1456.

Dardanelles, dar'da-nĕlz', or **Hel'lespont** (anc. *Hellespon'tus*), called also the **Strait of Gallip'oli,** a narrow strait between Europe and Asiatic Turkey, connecting the Sea of Marmora and the Ægean Sea, is situated between lat. 40° and 40° 30' N. and lon. 26° 10' and 26° 40' E., having S.E. Asia Minor, and N.W. the peninsula of Gallipoli. Length, from N.E. to S.W., 40 miles; breadth, from 1 to 4 miles. The Asiatic side presents most beautiful scenery, and rises gradually from the sea upwards to the range of Mount Ida. The European side is, in general, steep and rugged. Various inlets form secure harbors for vessels of every size, and on both shores there are numerous forts and batteries. The modern name of this strait is derived from the castles called the Dardanelles, on its banks at the S.W. entrance; its ancient name, Hellespont (*i.e.*, "Sea of Helle"), from Helle, daughter of Athamas, King of Thebes, who was drowned in it. It is also memorable as the scene of the death of Leander, who used to swim across at Abydos, the narrowest part of the strait, a feat also achieved by Lord Byron. The invading armies of Xerxes and of the Turks crossed it to enter Europe.

Dar'den, a post-village of Henderson co., Tenn., 11 miles by rail E. by S. of Lexington. It has a church, a saw- and planing-mill, and an academy. Pop. about 200.

Dardenne, dar-den', a post-township of St. Charles co., Mo., about 30 miles W. by N. of St. Louis. Pop. 4214.

Dardenne Creek, Missouri, intersects St. Charles co., runs nearly northeastward, and enters the Mississippi River about 6 miles N.W. of St. Charles.

Dardesheim, dar'dĕs-hīme', a town of Prussian Saxony, circle and 11 miles N.W. of Halberstadt. Pop. 1363.

Dardistan, a country of Asia. See GILGHIT.

Dare, a county in the N.E. part of North Carolina (area, 300 square miles), is bounded on the N. by Albemarle Sound, on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the W. by Alligator River. The surface is nearly level; the soil is sandy. Capital, Manteo, situated on Roanoke Island, which forms part of this county. Pop. in 1870, 2778; in 1880, 3243; in 1890, 3768.

Dar-el-Beida. See DAR-AL-BEIDA.

Darent, dâ'rent, a river of England, co. of Kent, rises 5 miles W. of Sevenoaks, and falls into the Thames.

Dar-es-Salaam, dar-ĕs-sâ-lâm', a seaport of Africa, 25 miles S. of Zanzibar, with a good harbor.

Daretown, dair'tŏwn, a post-village of Salem co., N.J., 12 miles by rail E. of Salem. It has 2 churches, 2 canning-factories, a machine-shop, and a grist-mill. Pop. 250.

Dar Fertit, a country of Africa. See FERTIT.

Dar'field, a village of England, co. of York, West Riding, 20 miles by rail S. by E. of Leeds. Pop. 1673.

Darfo, dar'fo, a village of Italy, 30 miles N.E. of Bergamo, on the Oglio. Pop. 2072.

Darfoor, Darfour, Darfur, dar'foor', or **Dar-el-Foor** (*i.e.*, "Country of the Foor" or Foorians), a country of Africa, in East Soodan, annexed to the Egyptian domains in 1875. It is a great oasis of the Sahara, between lat. 10° and 16° N. and lon. 26° and 29° E. Area, 450,000 square miles. It lies W. of Kordofan, from which it is separated by a strip of country inhabited by wandering Arab tribes rich in cattle and horses. Darfoor is said to be 50 days' journey in length from N. to S., and about 15 days' journey from E. to W.; and it is traversed longitudinally by a ridge of mountains named Marrah. The heat in Darfoor is excessive, and there are, properly speaking, only three seasons in the year,—spring, summer, and autumn. Autumn is the season of the rains, which continue 75 days. During summer the mirage prevails on the plains.

The crops chiefly cultivated are millet, rice, maize, sesamum (for its seed, not for its oil), and legumes. Among the fruit trees are the tamarind and date. Tobacco abounds, and is much used by the natives.

The inhabitants are a mixture of Arabs and negroes, though many individuals of both races still retain their peculiar physical characteristics. Education is little attended to, and is confined to learning to read the Koran, and that by the male children only. The religion is Mohammedanism. As a result of its position, the commerce of Darfoor is all inland; but this is very considerable. Its principal intercourse is with Egypt, carried on by caravans which traverse the desert, carrying away slaves, camels, ivory, horns of the rhinoceros, teeth of the hippopotamus, copper, drugs, ostrich feathers, gum, tamarinds, and leather sacks for water. There is also considerable trade with Mecca. The commerce is conducted wholly by barter. Cattle constitute the chief wealth of the country. Capital, El Fasher.

The country was for 400 years ruled by a line of absolute sovereigns, the last of whom was defeated and slain by the Egyptian army of conquest in 1874. The population is estimated at 4,000,000, mostly speaking a dialect of the Arabic.——Adj. and inhab. FOORIAN or FURIAN, foo're-ăn.

Dargun, dar'goon, a village of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 27 miles E.N.E. of Güstrow. Pop. 2103.

Dariabad, dâ-re-â-bâd', a town of India, in the Bara Banki district in Oude. Pop. 5099.

Dariel, dâ-re-ĕl' (anc. *Py'læ Cas'piæ?* the "Caspian Gates"), a Russian fortress, in a narrow defile of the Caucasus, on the Terek, 80 miles N. of Tiflis.

Darien, dâ're-ĕn (Sp. pron. dâ-re-ĕn'), a former province in the N.W. part of the United States of Colombia, bordering on the Gulf of Darien.

Darien, dâ're-ĕn, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., on Long Island Sound, in Darien township, and on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 39 miles N.E. of New York, and 18 miles W.S.W. of Bridgeport. It has 2 churches, a town hall, a library, and the Darien Seminary for Girls, and is an attractive place of summer residence.

Darien, a post-village, capital of McIntosh co., Ga., on the left bank of the Altamaha River, 11 miles from the ocean, and about 62 miles S.S.W. of Savannah. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, and an extensive trade in lumber. Pop. in 1880, 1543; in 1890, 1491.

Darien, a post-office of Dent co., Mo.

Darien, a post-village of Genesee co., N.Y., in Darien township, on the Erie Railroad, 25 miles E. of Buffalo. It has a church and about 50 houses. Pop. of township, 1964.

Darien, a post-village of Walworth co., Wis., in Darien township, on the Western Union Railroad, 19 miles N.E. of Beloit. It has 2 churches and a graded school. Pop. in 1890, 354; of the township, 1218.

Darien Centre, a post-hamlet of Genesee co., N.Y., in Darien township, on the Erie Railroad, about ½ mile from Darien Station, and about 13 miles S.W. of Batavia. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Darien City, a hamlet of Genesee co., N.Y., in Darien township, 1 mile from Griswold Station. It has a church.

Darien, Gulf of. See GULF OF DARIEN.

Darien, Isthmus of. See ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Darien (or Doboy) Light, on the S. point of Sapelo Island, E. of McIntosh co., Ga., is 74 feet above the level of the sea, and revolves once in five minutes. Lat. 31° 33' N.; lon. 81° 15' W.

Dariorigum, an ancient name of VANNES.

Darjeeling, Darjiling, dar-jeel'ing, or **Dorjiling,** dŏr-jeel'ing, a town of India, capital of Darjeeling district. Lat. 27° 2' 48" N.; lon. 88° 18' 36" E. It is in the Lower Himalaya, and, from its cool climate, is a favorite summer resort. It is connected by railway with Calcutta. Permanent pop. in 1872, 3157; of the whole municipality, 22,707.

Darjeeling, a district of Bengal, bounded W. by Nepaul, and N. by Sikkim. Lat. 26° 30' 50"–27° 13' 5" N.; lon. 88° 2' 45"–88° 55' 35" E. Area, 1234 square miles. Its N. portion is traversed by the Lower Himalayas, but the S. is a hot and sickly plain. Grain, cotton, india-rubber, and tea are leading products. Capital, Darjeeling. Pop. 94,712.

Darke, dark, a county in the W. part of Ohio, bordering on Indiana, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is drained by the East Branch of the Whitewater River, and by Greenville and Stillwater Creeks, which rise in it. The surface is nearly level; the soil is fertile. Forests of the white ash, beech, buckeye, elm, hickory, white oak, sugar-maple, and other trees cover about one-third of its area. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, cattle, butter, and pork are the staple products. Good Niagara limestone (Upper Silurian) underlies a large part of the surface. This county is intersected by the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw Railroad, the Dayton & Union Railroad, the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, and the Dayton, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. Capital, Greenville. Pop. in 1870, 32,278; in 1880, 40,496; in 1890, 42,961.

Darke, a post-hamlet of Darke co., O., 6 miles W. of Greenville. It has a church.

Darkehmen, dar-kâ'mĕn, a town of Prussia, 15 miles S.S.W. of Gumbinnen, on the Angerap. Pop. 2260.

Darkesville, darks'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Berkeley co., W. Va., 10 miles S.S.W. of Martinsburg. It has 2 churches.

Dark'ey Springs, a post-office of White co., Tenn., 5 miles W. of Sparta.

Darkhan, dar'kän', a lofty granite mountain-range in Mongolia, 140 miles S.E. of Oorga, near the route thence to Peking. On it is a monument to which the Mongols repair annually to celebrate the memory of Jenghis Khan.

Darking, a town of England. See Dorking.

Dark's Mill, a post-office of Maury co., Tenn., and a station on the Nashville & Decatur Railroad, about 8 miles N.E. of Columbia.

Darks'ville, a post-office of Randolph co., Mo.

Dar'laston, a town of England, co. of Stafford, 1½ miles by rail N.N.W. of Wednesbury. The principal manufacture is that of iron, which is made here of all descriptions and of excellent quality. Articles of iron are also manufactured to a great extent. Coal- and iron-mines are extensively worked. Pop. 14,416.

Dar'ley, a town of England, in Derbyshire, 3 miles by rail N.W. of Matlock. Pop. 1557.

Dar'ling, Cal'ewat'ta, or **Cal'lawat'ta,** a navigable river of Australia, one of the longest tributaries of the Murray. Total length, 1260 miles. It rises in the N.E. part of New South Wales, and flows inland in a generally S.W. course, dividing Queensland from New South Wales for many miles. In its upper course it is called Barwan River. Its chief affluents are the Macquarie, Namoi or Peel, Bogan, Gwydir, Castlereagh, Macintyre, and Warrego.

Dar'ling, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., 11 miles by rail S.E. of West Chester, and 5 miles (direct) W. of Media. It has several creameries. The name of its station is Darlington.

Darling, a hamlet of Maverick co., Tex., 22 miles by rail N. by E. of Eagle Pass.

Dar'ling Downs, a grassy hill-chain of Australia, N.E. of the source of Darling River. Lat. 28° S.; lon. 152° E. Elevation, 2000 feet.

Dar'ling Range, a series of granite mountains of Western Australia, parallel with the coast, and abounding with sandal-wood and large timber. Length, 250 miles.

Dar'ling's Lake, or **Short Beach,** a post-village in Yarmouth co., Nova Scotia, on a small lake, 10 miles from Yarmouth. Pop. 100.

Dar'lington, a town of England, co. and 18½ miles S. of Durham, at a railway junction, 45 miles N. of York. It has a bridge across the Skerne (an affluent of the Tees), a fine church of the twelfth century, a new church, a grammar-school founded by Queen Elizabeth, a blue-coat school, a union workhouse, formerly an episcopal palace, a town hall, mechanics' institution, manufactures of worsted and linen yarn, and metal-foundries. Here are extensive iron-works and machine-shops. Darlington has a large number of members of the Society of Friends. Pop. 27,750.

Dar'lington, a county in the N.E. part of South Carolina, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Great Pedee River, and on the S.W. by Lynch's Creek, and is also drained by Black Creek. The surface is diversified with low hills or undulations, and is mostly covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is partly sandy, and fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, and pork are the staple products, the annual yield of cotton being at times about 35,000 bales,—more than that of any other county in the state. It is intersected by the Cheraw & Darlington Railroad, and the Charleston, Sumter & Northern Railroad, both of which pass through Darlington Court-House, the capital of the county. It is also traversed by the Hartsville Railroad. Pop. in 1870, 20,243; in 1880, 34,485; in 1890, 29,134.

Darlington, a post-village of Marion co., Ala., 62 miles by rail N.N.W. of Jasper, and 24 miles by rail S. of Sheffield.

Darlington, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ind., on Sugar Creek, 8 miles by rail N.E. of Crawfordsville. It has 5 churches, a high school, a bank, a newspaper office, 2 flour-mills, 2 saw-mills, and a shingle-factory. Pop. 461.

Darlington, a post-village of St. Helena parish, La., 12 miles E.N.E. of Clinton. It has a church.

Darlington, a post-village of Harford co., Md., about 36 miles N.E. of Baltimore, and on Deer Creek, 2 miles S.W. of the Susquehanna River. It contains 5 churches and the Darlington Academy. Pop. in 1890, 239.

Darlington, a post-village of Richland co., O., in Perry township, 14 miles S. by W. from Mansfield. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill.

Darlington, a post-village of Darlington township, Beaver co., Pa., on Little Beaver River, and on a branch railroad extending from New Galilee to Cannelton, 10 miles N.W. of New Brighton, and 37 miles N.W. of Pittsburg. It has several churches and 2 carriage-shops. Here cannel coal is obtained largely. Pop. 230; of the township, 1311.

Darlington, a station in Delaware co., Pa., on the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad, 18 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia.

Darlington, a post-village, capital of Lafayette co., Wis., on the Pecatonica River, about 50 miles S.W. of Madison, and 32 miles by rail N.W. of Monroe. It has a court-house, 2 banks, 4 churches, and a graded school. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1137.

Dar'lington, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 12 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 200.

Darlington Court-House, a post-village, capital of Darlington co., S.C., 10 miles by rail N. by W. of Florence, and 38 miles by rail N. by W. of Sumter Court-House. It has a court-house, an academy, 3 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, a planing-mill, and manufactures of cotton goods, phosphate, bricks, &c. Pop. 2389.

Darlington Heights, a post-hamlet of Prince Edward co., Va., 14 miles S.W. of Farmville.

Darmstadt, danm'städt, a town of Western Germany, capital of the grand duchy of Hesse and of the province of Starkenburg, at the N.W. extremity of the Odenwald, on the little river Darm, 15 miles S. of Frankfort, at the junction of several railways. It consists of an old and a new town, both enclosed by walls. The former is ill built; the latter has broad and handsome streets. It has old and new ducal palaces, the former of which contains a picture-gallery, a museum of natural history, with valuable fossils, and of ancient and modern sculpture, a hall of antiquities, collections of cork models, an armory, and a grand-ducal library of 500,000 volumes and another of 60,000. Other edifices are the palaces of the princes, the opera-house, in the Italian style, artillery depot, several churches (one of which contains the tombs of the landgraves), the Casino, hall of the commons, military hospital, royal stables, orphan asylum, ducal chapel, synagogue, &c. It has an agricultural normal school, a gymnasium, and schools of arts and sciences, artillery, sculpture, and drawing. The presence and expenditure of the court form the chief source of subsistence to the inhabitants. Manufactures of tobacco, wax candles, carpets, silver articles, paper, curds, starch, &c., are carried on. Pop. (including Bessungen) in 1890, 56,503.

Darm'stadt, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Ill., about 20 miles S.E. of Belleville.

Darnac, dar'näk', a village of France, in Haute-Vienne, 8 miles N.N.W. of Bellac. Pop. 1395.

Dar'nell's Gin, a post-office of Sabine parish, La.

Darnestown, darnz'town, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md., about 22 miles N.W. of Washington, D.C. It has a church and an academy.

Darnetal, dar'neh-täl', a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 2 miles by rail E. of Rouen. It has cotton-spinning or calico-printing works, and manufactures of woollen cloths, blankets, and flannels. Pop. 5636.

Darney, dar'nä', a village of France, in Vosges, 18 miles S.E. of Mirecourt. Pop. 1768.

Dar'nick, a village of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, 1 mile W. by N. of Melrose. It contains a tower built during the fifteenth century.

Darnis, an ancient name of Derne.

Darnley (darn'lee) **Island,** in Torres Strait, Australasia, is about 100 miles N.E. of Cape York.

Daroca, dä-ro'kä, a town of Spain, on the Jiloca, province and 48 miles S.W. of Saragossa. Pop. 2857.

Darrang, a district of India. See Durrung.

Darr'town, a post-village of Butler co., O., in Milford township, 7 or 8 miles N.W. of Hamilton, and 3 miles from Collinsville Station. It has 2 churches. Pop. 258.

Dart, a river of England, co. of Devon, rises in Dartmoor, flows S.E., and joins the English Channel by an estuary which forms the harbor of Dartmouth. Length, 35 miles.

Dart, a post-office of McLean co., Ill.

Dart'ford, a town of England, co. of Kent, on the Darent, 15 miles by rail E.S.E. of London. The town, situated in a narrow valley, has a large church, a grammar-school, a church charity-school, an almshouse founded in the reign of Henry VI., a bridewell, a union workhouse, a market-house, a branch bank, large gunpowder-, paper-, oil-, and flour-mills, jewelry-works, an extensive steam-engine factory, and considerable trade with London. Pop. of parish, 8298.

Dart'ford, a post-village, capital of Green Lake co., Wis., in Brooklyn township, on the N. shore of Green Lake.

1 mile from Green Lake Station, 9 miles S. of Berlin, and 26 miles W. of Fond du Lac. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and several hotels. Green Lake is a summer resort, is about 15 miles long, very deep, and is surrounded by attractive scenery. Pop. in 1890, 204.

Dartford, a post-village in Northumberland co., Ontario, 18 miles N. of Colborne. Pop. 100.

Dart'moor, a table-land of England, occupying a large part of the S. half of the county of Devon, being about 22 miles in length by from 9 to 12 miles in breadth. It comprises many granite heights, termed *tors*, and has numerous mines. The surface is mostly heath or woodland. The famous Dartmoor Prison stands near Prince Town, where are immense granite-works connected by tramway with the various public works and port of Plymouth. The moor is cold and sterile.

Dart'moor, a post-village in Victoria co., Ontario, 32 miles N. of Woodville. Pop. 100.

Dartmouth, dart'mŭth, a town of England, co. of Devon, on the W. side of the estuary of the Dart, opposite Kingswear, and 32 miles by rail S.W. of Exeter. The town is picturesquely built on a steep acclivity, forming a succession of terraces, and its dockyard and quay project into the river, which here resembles a lake, with finely-wooded banks, and is crossed by a floating bridge. The Dart is defended at its entrance by a castle and strong batteries, and is navigable to the town. The principal exports are barley, woollen goods, and cider. The imports are wine, oil, fruits, salt from the Mediterranean, and fish, many of the inhabitants being engaged in the fisheries. A steam ferry plies to Kingswear. Pop. 5338.

Dart'mouth, Ar'temont', or **Onglahy**, ong'glä'-hee', a river of Madagascar, rises in the mountains in the central S. part of the island, flows nearly due W., and falls into the Bay of St. Augustine under the Tropic of Capricorn. Length, about 150 miles.

Dart'mouth, a post-township of Bristol co., Mass., about 2 miles W. of New Bedford, is bounded on the S.E. by Buzzard's Bay. It has several good harbors, and contains a village named South Dartmouth. Dartmouth Post-Office is about 60 miles S. of Boston. The township is traversed by the railroad from Fall River to New Bedford. It has 12 churches. Pop. in 1880, 3430; in 1890, 3122.

Dartmouth, a port of Prince Edward Island, in Prince co., on Richmond Bay, in lat. 46° 33' N., lon. 63° 54' W.

Dartmouth, a town of Halifax co., Nova Scotia, at the entrance of a small river into Halifax harbor, opposite Halifax. It contains several foundries, 3 tanneries, the provincial lunatic asylum, and many fine private residences. A ferry plies between Dartmouth and Halifax. Pop. 4358.

Dartmouth College. See HANOVER, N.H.

Dartmouth College Grant, a tract of land in Coos co., N.H., on the Maine line. Pop. 11.

Dar'ton, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 4 miles by rail N.W. of Barnsley. Pop. 2582.

Daruvar, dä'roo-vär', a town of Austro-Hungary, in Slavonia, 23 miles N.W. of Posega. It has sulphur baths and marble-quarries. Pop. 3500.

Dar'vel, a village of Scotland, co. and 15 miles N.E. of Ayr, on the Irvine Water. Pop. 1729.

Darvernum, an ancient name of CANTERBURY.

Dar'vill's, a post-office of Dinwiddie co., Va., 25 miles S.W. of Petersburg.

Dar'wa, a town of India, in Berar. Pop. 3054.

Darwar, or **Dharwar**, dar'war, a district of India, Bombay presidency. Lat. 14° 6'–15° 53' N.; lon. 74° 50'–75° 58' E. Area, 4536 square miles. Cotton and wheat are the staple products. Capital, Darwar. Pop. 988,037.

Darwar, or **Dharwar**, a town of India, capital of the above. Lat. 15° 28' N.; lon. 75° 4' E. Pop. 35,000.

Darwen. See LOWER DARWEN and OVER DARWEN.

Darwent, a river of England. See DERWENT.

Dar'win, a post-office and mining town of Inyo co., Cal., 95 miles from Mojave Railroad Station. Altitude, 4950 feet. It has furnaces for silver-ore, and a newspaper office.

Darwin, a post-village of Clark co., Ill., in Darwin township, on the Wabash River, 18 or 20 miles below Terre Haute, Ind., and 4 miles from Darwin Station, which is on the Paris & Danville Railroad, 22 miles S. of Paris. It has 2 churches, a common school, and a grist-mill. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1103.

Darwin, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Ind., about 18 miles S. of Logansport. It has a steam saw-mill.

Darwin, a station in Putnam co., Ind., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 32 miles from Indianapolis.

Darwin, a post-village of Meeker co., Minn., in Darwin township, near the Lakes Stella and Washington, 70 miles by rail W. by N. of St. Paul, and 6 miles S. by E. of Litchfield. It has a church. Pop. about 100.

Dar'win Sound, Terra del Fuego, is on the S.W. side of King Charles's South Land. Darwin Mountain, near the coast, is estimated to be 6800 feet in height.

Da'rysaw', a post-office of Grant co., Ark.

Daschitz, dä'shits, a town of Bohemia, 7 miles N.N.E. of Chrudim, on the Laucna. Pop. 1884.

Dash, a post-borough of Muskegon co., Mich., about 19 miles by rail N.N.E. of Muskegon. It has a church.

Dashkova, or **Daschkowa**, däsh-ko'vä, a town of Russia, government and 12 miles S. of Mohelev, on the right bank of the Dnieper. Here the French were defeated by the Russians on the 10th of July, 1812.

Dash'ville, a hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., in Esopus township, on Wallkill River, 4 miles E. of Rosendale. It has a church.

Dash'wood, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, 21 miles S.W. of Seaforth. Pop. 100.

Das Mortes, a river of Brazil. See RIO DAS MORTES.

Dassau, däs'sŏw (written also **Dassow**), a market-town of Northern Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 20 miles W. of Wismar, on the Stepenitz. Pop. 1045.

Dassel, däs'sĕl, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 23 miles N.N.W. of Göttingen. Pop. 1811.

Das'sel, a post-village of Meeker co., Minn., in Dassel township, 65 miles by rail W. by N. of St. Paul, and 11 miles E.S.E. of Litchfield. It is 2 miles E. of Washington Lake, and is surrounded by forests called the Big Woods. It has 4 churches, a bank, a woollen-mill, a roller-mill, and a manufactory of porcelain stoves. Pop. in 1890, 552.

Das'sen Island, of Cape Colony, South Africa, is in the Atlantic, 40 miles N.N.W. of Cape Town.

Dassook, a town of Egypt. See DESSOOK.

Dassow, a town of Germany. See DASSAU.

Datch'et, a parish of England, co. of Bucks, on the Thames, opposite Windsor. Pop. 990. Here are many elegant mansions, including Ditton Park, remarkable for its fine oaks. Datchet Mead is famous for Falstaff's adventure in the "Merry Wives of Windsor."

Date Island, a small island on the E. coast of Anam, in lat. 13° 30' N., lon. 108° 15' E.

Datiya, a town of India. See DITTEAH.

Datnovo, dät'no'vo, a town of Russian Poland, government and 70 miles N.W. of Vilna.

Datschitz, dä'chits (Moravian, *Daczieze*, dä-chee'chä), a town of Moravia, 25 miles S. of Iglau, on the Thaya. It has a castle. Pop. 2332.

Dattoli, dät-to'lee, a cluster of rocky islets around the island of Panaria, Lipari group, in the Mediterranean.

Dauba, dŏw'bä, or **Duba**, doo'bä, a town of Bohemia, circle and 19 miles N.W. of Buntzlau. Pop. 1758.

Dauchite Bayou. See DORCHEAT BAYOU.

Daudkandi, a town of Bengal. See DAOUDCANDY.

Daudleb, dŏwd'lĕb, or **Daudleby**, dŏwd'lĕb-ee, a village of Bohemia, near Königgrütz. Pop. 1300.

Daúdnagar, a town of Bengal. See DAOODNUGGUR.

Daufuskie Island. See DAWFUSKIE ISLAND.

Daugherty, daw'ĕr-te, a township of Cerro Gordo co., Iowa. Pop. 141.

Daugherty, a station on the Scioto Valley Railroad, in Franklin co., O., 6 miles S. of Columbus.

Daugi, dŏw'ghee, a town of Russian Poland, in Vilna, 25 miles S.W. of Troki. Pop. 1200.

Daulatganj, daw-lat-ganj', a town of India, Sarun district. Pop. 3173.

Daule, dŏw'lä, a large navigable river of Ecuador, rises near San Miguel, in lat. 35° S., lon. 80° 38' E., from which point it flows S. to Guayaquil, where it joins the Guayas.

Daule, a village of Ecuador, 22 miles N.N.W. of Guayaquil, on the river Daule.

Daulia, a village of Greece. See DAVLIA.

Daumeray, dō'mĕh-rā', a village of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 19 miles N.W. of Baugé. Pop. 1735.

Daun, dŏwn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 29 miles N.N.E. of Treves. Pop. 763.

Daung, dawng, a country of India, near its W. coast. Lat. 20° 22'–21° 5 N.; lon. 73° 28'–73° 52' E. Area, 950 square miles. It is governed by chiefs feudatory to the Rajah of Daung, and has teak forests. Pop. 70,300.

Dauphin, daw'fin, a county in the S.E. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the W. and S.W. by the Susquehanna River, and is intersected by the Swatara River and Wiconisco, Clark's, and Paxton Creeks. The surface is diversified by the Kittatinny or Blue Mountain and other parallel ridges, the direction of which is nearly N.E. and S.W. The valley which lies

S.E. of the Blue Mountain is based on limestone, and is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, and pork are the staple products. This county has plenty of timber, including the ash, beech, chestnut, hickory, white oak, and wild cherry. It has mines of anthracite coal, the annual product of which is about 400,000 tons. It is intersected by 4 railroads,—the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and the Northern Central Railroad, all of which communicate with Harrisburg, the capital of this county and of the state. Pop. in 1870, 60,740; in 1880, 76,148; in 1890, 96,977.

Dauphin, a post-borough of Dauphin co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of Stony Creek, and on the Northern Central Railroad at its junction with the Schuylkill & Susquehanna Railroad, 8 miles N.N.W. of Harrisburg. It has 4 churches, a car-factory, a tannery, a grist-mill, and a planing-mill. Pop. 739.

Dauphiné, dō'fee'nā', called also, in English, **Dau'phiny**, an extensive old province in the S. E. of France, now comprised in the departments of Drôme, Hautes-Alpes, and Isère. After having been governed for several centuries by palatine counts, who were called *dauphins*, it was ceded to Philip of Valois in 1349; and from that time to the revolution of 1830 the eldest son of the King of France had the title of Dauphin.

Dauphine, do-feen', a post-hamlet of Osage co., Mo., on the Missouri River, and on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, at Bonnot's Mills, 13 miles E. of Jefferson City. Pop. 65.

Dauphin (daw'fin) Island, a long, narrow, sandy island in the Gulf of Mexico, W. of the entrance to Mobile Bay. It belongs to Mobile co., Ala.

Dau'ree', a village of India, province of Malwah, on the Nerbudda. Lat. 22° 12' N.; lon. 76° 23' E. Here the navigation of the Nerbudda is impeded by a fall.

Dauria, a country of Asia. See DAOORIA.

Dauss, dawss, an island of the Persian Gulf, in a bay of the Arabian coast. Lat. 25° 10' N.; lon. 53° 3' E.

Davanngere, dā-van-g-gheer', a town of India, in Mysore. Pop. 6596.

Dav'enport, a post-office of White co., Ark.

Davenport, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Fla., 17 miles by rail S.W. of Kissimmee.

Davenport, a flourishing city of Iowa, and the capital of Scott co., is pleasantly situated on the N. bank of the Mississippi River, at the foot of the upper rapids, about 335 miles above St. Louis. It is 70 miles (direct) S. of Dubuque, and 183 miles by railroad W. by S. of Chicago. It is the S. terminus of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and is on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Other railroads terminating on the E. bank of the river connect it at the city of Rock Island with the Eastern cities. It is built partly on the slope and top of a bluff, which is moderately steep, and commands extensive and beautiful views of the river and Rock Island. This island, which belongs to the United States and is the site of a United States arsenal and military headquarters, is about 3 miles long, and is diversified with beautiful scenery, and embellished with several costly structures built by the Federal government. A grand wrought-iron bridge, for railroad trains and other carriages, has recently been constructed from Davenport to this island, which forms a beautiful public park. This bridge is said to have cost $1,000,000.

Davenport contains a court-house, a city hall, a handsome opera-house, about 28 churches, 3 or 4 national banks, a high school, a normal school, a convent, the Academy of the Immaculate Conception, the Catholic Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, the Davenport Library, Griswold College (Protestant Episcopal), which was founded in 1859, and a well-endowed Catholic hospital, besides extensive manufactures of farming-implements, carriages, woollen goods, furniture, lumber, flour, &c. Four weekly and 5 daily newspapers (one of which is German) are published here. Large quantities of grain are shipped here. Pop. in 1890, 26,872; of Davenport township, 2303 additional.

Davenport, a post-office and station of Thayer co., Neb., 15 miles by rail W. by N. of Belvidere. It has 2 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. 513.

Davenport, a post-village of Davenport township, Delaware co., N.Y., on Charlotte River, 13 miles N. of Delhi. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, &c. P. 350.

Davenport, an incorporated post-town of Lincoln co., Washington, 57 miles by rail W. of Spokane. It has a church, a bank, a brewery, a newspaper office, &c. P. 396.

Davenport, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 5 miles by rail N. of Toronto. Pop. 120.

Davenport Centre, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., in Davenport township, on Charlotte River, about 12 miles N. of Delhi. It has a church.

Davenport Corners, a hamlet of Putnam co., N.Y., 3 miles from Cold Spring. It has a church.

Daventria, the Latin for DEVENTER.

Dav'entry, commonly pronounced dăn'tree, a town of England, co. and 12 miles W.N.W. of Northampton. It has a church, a free grammar-school, the remains of a priory founded in 1090, a bank, and manufactures of shoes and whips. Here is Brough (or Dane) Hill, a large and lofty Roman encampment. Pop. 4051.

Da'vey, a post-village of Lancaster co., Neb., 12 miles by rail N. of Lincoln. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. about 100.

David, dā-veed', a town of the republic of Colombia, 115 miles W. by S. of Panama, on the river David. Lat. 8° 23' N.; lon. 82° 27' W. Pop. 4325.

Da'vid City, a post-town, capital of Butler co., Neb., 43 miles by rail N.N.W. of Lincoln. It has 5 churches, 3 banks, 4 newspaper offices, a high school, and manufactures of washing-machines. Pop. in 1890, 2023.

Da'vid Clark Island, in the South Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago. Lat. 17° 19' S.; lon. 138° 30' W. It is about 20 miles in circumference.

Da'vidsburg, a village of Blair co., Pa., in Antis township, 1 mile from Bellwood. It has a church, a banking-house, a steam tannery, and a chair-factory.

Davidsburg, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa., about 22 miles S. of Harrisburg. It has a church.

David's Island, in Long Island Sound, is in the township of New Rochelle, Westchester co., N.Y. In 1867 it was purchased by the United States for $38,500, and is now a military reservation.

Da'vidson, a county in the W. central part of North Carolina, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the W. and S.W. by the Yadkin River, and also drained by Abbott's Creek. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests; the soil is partly fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county has a mine of zinc, the product of which sometimes has a value of $435,000 per annum. Gold and silver are found here in quartz rock. It is intersected by the Richmond & Danville Railroad, which passes through Lexington, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 17,414; in 1880, 20,333; in 1890, 21,702.

Davidson, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is intersected by the Cumberland River. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests of ash, hickory, oak, beech, &c.; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, pork, and butter are the staple products. Good Silurian limestone underlies this county. Specimens of alabaster, blende, barytes, celestine, and galena are found in it. It is intersected by the Louisville & Nashville and Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroads, which meet at Nashville, the capital of the county and of the state. Pop. in 1870, 62,897; in 1880, 79,026; in 1890, 108,174.

Davidson, a post-hamlet of Nicholas co., Ky., 10 miles by rail E. of Carlisle. It has a saw-mill.

Davidson, a post-village of Mecklenburg co., N.C., is on the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad, 23 miles N. of Charlotte. It has a church. Here is Davidson College (Presbyterian), which was founded in 1837.

Davidson, a station in Fayette co., Pa., on the Southwestern Pennsylvania Railroad, 1 mile from Connellsville.

Davidson, a post-hamlet of Hampton co., S.C., 10 miles S. of Hampton Court-House, the capital of the county. It has a general store.

Davidson's, a township of Iredell co., N.C. P. 1540.

Davidson's Creek, of Texas, runs southeastward through Burleson co., and enters the Yegua Creek.

Davidson's River, post-office, Transylvania co., N.C.

Da'vidsonville, a small post-village of Anne Arundel co., Md., 10 miles W.S.W. of Annapolis. It has 2 churches.

Da'vidsville (Smitten Post-Office), a hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., 22 miles N. of Indiana. It has a church.

Davidsville, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Pa., 8 miles S. of Johnstown. It has a church.

Davidtown, a village of Ontario. See SHARON.

Davie, dā'vee, a county in the W. central part of North Carolina, has an area of about 285 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Yadkin River, and on the S. by the South Yadkin. The surface is uneven or hilly; the soil is partly fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and tobacco are the staple products. The county is traversed by the Richmond & Danville Railroad. Capital, Mocksville. Pop. in 1870, 9620; in 1880, 11,096; in 1890, 11,621.

gymnasium, and superior schools, boat-building docks, and manufactures of cutlery. Pop. 5020.

Dillingen, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 23 miles S. of Treves. Pop. 2717. It has paper-mills and copper- and iron-foundries.

Dil'lingersville, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., 1 mile from the Perkiomen Railroad, and 12 miles S. of Allentown.

Dill'man's, a station in Milwaukee co., Wis., on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, 6 miles N. of Milwaukee.

Dilln, or **Diln,** a town of Hungary. See DÜLLN.

Dil'lon, a post-office of Dade co., Ga., 6 miles (direct) S. of Trenton.

Dillon, a post-township of Tazewell co., Ill., 16 miles S. of Peoria. It has a church. Pop. 957.

Dillon, a post-village of Marshall co., Iowa, 7 miles by rail S.E. of Marshalltown. It has a grain-elevator.

Dillon, a post-hamlet of Dickinson co., Kansas, about 17 miles S. of Abilene. It has a church.

Dillon, a city, capital of Beaver Head co., Montana, 69 miles by rail S. of Butte City. It has 5 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, public schools, and manufactures of beer, hardware, furniture, &c. Pop. 1012.

Dillon, or **Huntington Mines,** a post-village in Brome co., Quebec, 13 miles S.E. of Waterloo. It has copper-mines. Pop. 400.

Dillon's Falls, a station in Muskingum co., O., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 4 miles N.W. of Zanesville.

Dillon's Mills, a post-office of Franklin co., Va.

Dillon's Run, a post-office of Hampshire co., W. Va.

Dills'borough, a post-village of Dearborn co., Ind., 1¾ miles from the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, and 9 or 10 miles W. of Aurora. It has several churches and a furniture-factory. Dillsborough Station is 33 miles W.S.W. of Cincinnati.

Dills'burg, a post-borough of York co., Pa., on the Dillsburg Branch Railroad, which connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 15 miles S.W. of Harrisburg. It has several churches, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. 455.

Dilly Mount, India. See DELLY MOUNT.

Dilman, decl'mân', a town of Persia, in Azerbaijan, 50 miles N.N.W. of Ooroomeeyah, there being an old town of the same name, now almost in ruins, about 4 miles W. of it. It is surrounded by gardens. Pop. about 15,000.

Diln, a town of Hungary. See DÜLLN.

Dil'worthtown, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., in Birmingham township, 1½ miles from Pocopson Railroad Station. It has 2 Friends' meetings.

Dima, dee'mâ, a town of Abyssinia, in Ambara, near lat. 10° 30' N., lon. 38° 5' E. It is divided into many quarters by stone walls; the houses are mostly of stone, and its church is one of the largest in the country.

Dimitrovsk, or **Dimitrowsk.** See DMITROVSK.

Dimitzana, dee-meet-sâ'nâ, a town of Greece, on an affluent of the Rouphia, 15 miles N.W. of Tripolitza.

Dim'mick, a post-township of La Salle co., Ill. Dimmick Station is on the Illinois Central Railroad, 7 miles S. of Mendota, and 8 miles N. of La Salle. Pop. 851.

Dim'mit, a southwestern county of Texas. Area, 1100 square miles. It is intersected by the Nueces River. The soil is mostly uncultivated, but produces pasture for cattle, the staple product. Pop. in 1870, 109; in 1880, 665; in 1890, 1049.

Dimms'ville, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa., 14 miles (direct) E. by N. of Mifflintown.

Dim'ock, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Montrose Railroad, 18 miles N. of Tunkhannock. It has 3 churches, an academy, 4 stores, and a carriage-shop.

Di'mondale, a post-village of Eaton co., Mich., in Windsor township, on the Grand River, and on the Lansing division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 8 miles S.S.W. of Lansing. It has 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a union school, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 320.

Di'monville, or **Diamondsville,** di'mondz-vil, a hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., in Cherry Hill township, 12 miles N.E. of Indiana. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a foundry. Here is Mitchell's Mills Post-Office.

Dims'dale, a post-office of Polk co., N.C.

Dinaburg, a town of Russia. See DÜNABURG.

Dinagepoor, or **Dinajpur,** dee-nâj-poor', a town of Bengal, capital of the district of Dinagepoor. Lat. 25° 38' N.; lon. 88° 40' E. Pop. 13,042.

Dinagepoor, or **Dinajpur,** a district of Bengal. Lat. 24° 44'–26° 23' N.; lon. 88° 4'–89° 21' E. Area, 4126 square miles. It is generally flat and arable. Capital, Dinagepoor. Pop. 1,501,924.

Dinamarca, or **Dinamarques.** See DENMARK.

Dinan, dee'nôN', a town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, on the Rance, 14 miles S. of Saint-Malo. It is enclosed by a wall, defended by a fine old castle. The principal edifices are 2 Gothic churches, a clock-tower, town hall, commercial college, hospital, public library, concert-hall, &c. It has manufactures of sail-cloth, linen and cotton fabrics, cutlery, pottery, beet sugar, and leather, salt-refineries, and a brisk trade in butter, hemp, linen, thread, &c., carried on by the river, which is navigable up to the town. P. 7978.

Dinant, de-nânt' or dee'nôN' (L. *Dinan'tium*), a town of Belgium, province and 15 miles by rail S. of Namur, on the declivity of a rocky and castle-crowned height, near the Meuse. It has a Gothic cathedral, 2 hospitals, a Latin school, and manufactures of hardwares, woollen fabrics, paper, and leather. The existence of Dinant dates from the sixth century. As early as the twelfth century it was strongly fortified and deemed impregnable. In 1466 Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, with 50,000 men and a formidable artillery, took it by assault, razed it to the ground, and, taking 800 of the inhabitants, tied them by twos, back and back, and threw them into the Meuse. Pop. 6428.

Dinapoor, or **Dinapur,** dee'nâ-poor', a town of Bengal, on the Ganges, district and 5 miles by rail W. of Patna, with which city it is in fact continuous, the whole forming one town, 15 miles long. Dinapoor is generally ill built and very irregular. It consists of two parts,—Dinapoor Cantonments (pop. 14,170) and Dinapoor Nizamat. Total pop. 42,084 (exclusive of Khagaul, a southern suburb with the railway station, pop. 5257).

Dinaric (de-nar'ik) **Alps** (L. *Al'pes Dinar'icæ*) consist of that portion of the Alpine system which connects the Julian Alps with the mountains of Albania and Greece, and cover South Croatia, Dalmatia, and Herzegovina with their ramifications, separating the basin of the Save from the region watered by the Kerka, the Narenta, and other rivers flowing to the Adriatic Sea. They seldom rise to more than 7000 feet in height, and are chiefly calcareous.

Din'as-Mowddu, mŏw'THee, a decayed town of Wales, co. of Merioneth, on the Dovy, 12 miles by rail N.E. of Machynlleth. It is picturesquely situated on the side of a precipitous mountain, and, though but a small village, has the local designation of a "city."

Din'digul', a town of India, 30 miles N.W. of Madura, with a fort on a high granite rock. Pop. 6550.

Din'ding' Isles, a group off the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula, 70 miles S.S.E. of Penang. Lat. 4° 20' N.; lon. 100° 32' E. POOLO DINDING is a beautiful granitic island, 250 feet high, and covered with thick woods.

Din'evawr' Castle, a ruined fortress of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen, anciently a seat of the Cambrian princes.

Dingé, dâN'zhâ', a town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 17 miles N. of Rennes. Pop. 382.

Dingelstädt, ding'el-stĕtt', a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Unstrut, 10 miles N.N.W. of Mühlhausen. Pop. 3192.

Din'gle, a seaport town of Ireland, co. of Kerry, on Dingle Bay, 8 miles E. of Dunmore Head. Pop. 2117.

Dingle, a town of Ontario. See BRUSSELS.

Ding'man, a township of Pike co., Pa., extends S.E. to the Delaware River. Pop. 519.

Ding'mansburg, a village of Shelby co., O., on the Miami River, opposite Sidney. Here are the Sidney Water-Works and a flour-mill. Pop. 150.

Ding'man's Ferry, a summer resort of Pike co., Pa., on the Delaware River, about 15 miles below Port Jervis, N.Y. It has 2 churches, an academy, &c.

Dingolfing, ding'ol-fing', a town of Bavaria, near the Isar, 10 miles W.S.W. of Landau. Pop. 2704.

Ding'wall, a burgh of Scotland, capital of the co. of Ross, at the head of Cromarty Firth, and at a railway junction, 11 miles N.W. of Inverness. It joins with Tain, Dornoch, Cromarty, Wick, and Kirkwall in sending one member to Parliament. Pop. 2125.

Dinia, the ancient name of DIONE.

Dinkelsbühl, dink'ĕls-bül', a fortified town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, on the Wernitz, 40 miles by rail N.W. of Donauwörth. It was formerly a free town of the empire, and has manufactures of cloths, camlets, leather, beer, paper, stockings, and gloves, and a brisk trade in corn. Pop. 5113.

Dinkira, a town of Africa. See DANKARA.

Dinklage, ding'klâ'ghĕh, a village of Germany, in Oldenburg, 8 miles S.W. of Vechta. Pop. 1146.

Dins'dale, a watering-place of England, co. of Durham, on the Tees, 5 miles S.E. of Darlington. It has a medicinal spring, with baths and hotels. Pop. of parish, 242

Dinslaken, dins'lä'kĕn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 24 miles from Dusseldorf. Pop. 2153.

Dinsmore, din'mōr, a township of Shelby co., O. Pop. 1700. It contains the villages of Botkins, or Dinsmore, and Anna.

Dinsmore, a post-office and station of Washington co., Pa., on the railroad between Pittsburg & Steubenville, 30 miles W. of Pittsburg.

Dinteloord, din'tĕh-lōrt', a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 5 miles W.S.W. of Willemstad. Pop. 2573.

Dinwid'die, a county in the S.E. part of Virginia, has an area of about 520 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Appomattox River, and on the S.W. by the Nottoway River. The surface is undulating or hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests. Tobacco, Indian corn, and oats are the staple products of the soil. This county is intersected by the Norfolk & Western and Richmond & Petersburg Railroads, and contains the city of Petersburg, situated at their junction. Capital, Dinwiddie Court-House. Pop. in 1870, 30,702; in 1880, 32,870; in 1890, 13,515.

Dinwiddie Court-House, a post-village, capital of Dinwiddie co., Va., on Stony Creek, 12 miles S.W. of Petersburg, and about 38 miles S. by W. from Richmond. It has 4 churches and several stores.

Dinxperlo, dinx'pĕr-lo', a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 7 miles S.W. of Bredevoort. Pop. 2357.

Diocæsarea, an ancient name of Sepphoris.

Diois, dee'wä', an old district of France, in Dauphiné, the capital of which was Die. In 1414 it was ceded to Charles VI. by Louis de Poitiers.

Dioma, de-o'mä, a river of Russia, government of Orenboorg, after a N.N.E. course of 150 miles, joins the Belaia near Oofa. Near it are many copper-mines.

Diomedæ Insulæ, the ancient name of Tremiti.

Diomede (di'o-meed) **Islands**, a group in Behring Strait, midway between Asia and America, consisting of Fairway Rock, Ingáliuk, and Imaklit Islands, the central one in lat. 65° 46′ N., lon. 168° 55′ W.

Di'ona, a post-village of Coles co., Ill., 10 miles S. by E. of Charleston, is partly in Cumberland co. It has 2 churches, 3 stores, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Dioscoridis Insula, the ancient name of Socotra.

Dios-Györ, dee'osh'-jŏr, a town of Hungary, co. of Borsod, 5½ miles W. of Miskolcz. Pop. 3977. Near it are important iron-mines.

Diospolis Magna, the ancient name of Thebes.

Dioszegh, dee'o'zĕg', a town of Hungary, co. of Bihar, 23 miles S.E. of Debreczin. Pop. 5774.

Dioszegh, a town of Hungary, co. and 25 miles E.N.E. of Presburg, on the Dudwag. Pop. 1620.

Dipignano, de-peen-yä'no, a village of Italy, province and 3 miles S. of Cosenza. Pop. 3204.

Dip'per Har'bor, a post-hamlet on the Bay of Fundy, St. John co., New Brunswick, 20 miles W.S.W. of St. John. It has a lobster-fishery. Pop. 200.

Dippoldiswalde, dip-pol'dis-wäl'dĕh, a town of Saxony, 11 miles S. of Dresden. Pop. 2917. It has manufactures of woollen and linen cloths.

Dipso, dip'so, a town of Greece, on the island of Eubœa, on the channel of Talanda, 30 miles N.W. of the town of Negropont. It is supposed to replace the ancient *Œdepsus*, famed for its hot baths.

Direction Island, in the Indian Ocean, lat. 12° 5′ 24″ S., is one of the Keeling group.

Direction Island, at the entrance of the China Sea, off the S.W. coast of Borneo. Lat. 15° N.; lon. 108° 2′ E.

Direction Islands, a group of small islands off the N.E. coast of Australia, near Cape Flattery. Lat. 14° 25′ S.; lon. 145° 30′ E.

Dirillo, de-ril'lo (anc. *Achates*), a river of Sicily, enters the Mediterranean 24 miles W.N.W. of Modica, after a W.S.W. course of about 30 miles.

Dirk-Har'tog Island, off the W. coast of Australia. Lat. 26° S.; lon. 113° E. Coast steep; length, from N. to S., 45 miles; breadth, 10 miles.

Dirksland, dirks'länt, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 20 miles S.W. of Rotterdam, on the island of Overflakkee. Pop. 2243.

Dirleton, dĕrl'tŏn, a village and parish of Scotland, co. and 6½ miles N. of Haddington, on the S. shore of the Firth of Forth. Near the village are the ruins of Dirleton Castle. Pop. 323.

Dirmstein, dĕĕrm'stīne, a town of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, 4 miles E.N.E. of Grünstadt. Pop. 1517.

Dirschau, dĕĕr'shŏw (Polish, *Szczewo*, shchĕ'vō), a town of Prussia, at a railway junction, 20 miles S.S.E. of Dantzic, on the left bank of the Vistula. It has tanneries, breweries, and manufactures of cement, farm-implements, and metallic wares. Here is a splendid iron bridge over the Vistula. Pop. 9713.

Dirt Town, a post-office of Chattooga co., Ga.

Dis, a walled town of South Arabia, near the coast, 53 miles E.N.E. of Makallah.

Disappoint'ment Island, one of the Bonin group, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 27° 16′ N.; lon. 140° 51′ E.

Disappointment Island, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 50° 36′ S.; lon. 166° E.

Disappointment Islands, a group in the Pacific, in lat. 14° 5′ S., discovered by Byron in 1765.

Dischingen, dish'ing-ĕn, a town of Würtemberg, on the Egge, 5 miles S.S.E. of Neresheim. Pop. 1045.

Dis'co, a large island belonging to Denmark, in Davis' Strait, off the W. coast of Greenland. Lat. 69° 11′ N.; lon. 53° 20′ W. It contains stone-quarries and coal-mines, and possesses valuable fisheries.

Dis'co, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, 29 miles W. of Bushnell, and 17 miles (direct) N. by E. of Carthage. It has a church. Pop. about 100.

Disco, a post-village of Macomb co., Mich., in Shelby township, 5 miles N.E. of Utica, and 9 miles (direct) N.W. of Mt. Clemens. It has an academy, 2 planing-mills, 1 or 2 churches, and manufactures of carriages, barrels, &c. Pop. about 350.

Discov'ery Bay, on the S. coast of Australia, between Capes Bridgewater and Northumberland. It is about 50 miles wide. Centre in lat. 38° 5′ S., lon. 141° E.

Disentis, Switzerland. See Disentis Mustar.

Dismal, diz'mal, a post-township of Sampson co., N.C., 17 miles E. of Fayetteville. Pop. 746.

Dismal Swamp, a large swamp which occupies parts of Nansemond and Norfolk cos. in Virginia and Gates and Camden cos. in North Carolina. It is about 30 miles long and 10 miles wide. Forests of cypress, cedar, and other trees cover a large portion of this swamp, the middle of which is occupied by Lake Drummond. The Dismal Swamp is intersected by a canal, by means of which schooners can pass from Chesapeake Bay into Albemarle Sound.

Disna, dis'nä, a town of Russia, government and 109 miles N.N.E. of Minsk, at the mouth of the Disna. It has some shipping and a considerable trade. Pop. 4760.

Disna, a river of Russia, rises in a lake of the same name, in the N.E. of the government of Vilna, and joins the Dwina after a course of about 90 miles.

Dison, dee'zŏN', a village of Belgium, in Liege, 2 miles N.N.W. of Verviers. It has important manufactures of woollen cloths. Pop. 11,439.

Disputan'ta, a post-hamlet of Rockcastle co., Ky., 9 miles (direct) N.E. of Mt. Vernon. It has a saw-mill and a general store.

Disputanta, a post-office and station of Prince George co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 13 miles S.E. of Petersburg.

Diss, a town of England, in Norfolk, on the Waveney, 20 miles by rail S.S.W. of Norwich. Pop. of parish, 3851.

Dissais, dees'sä', a village of France, in Vienne, 9 miles by rail N.N.E. of Poitiers. Pop. 1065.

Dissay, dees'sä', a village of France, in Sarthe, 29 miles by rail S.S.E. of Le Mans. Pop. 1407.

Dis'see', or **Valen'tia**, an island in the Red Sea, about lat. 15° 18′ N., lon. 40° 25′ E. It is about 2½ miles long and ⅔ of a mile broad, and is remarkable for its pleasant appearance.

Dissen, dis'sĕn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 13 miles S.S.E. of Osnaburg. Pop. 1432.

Dissentis Mustar, dees'sĕn-tis moos-tar', or **Disentis**, dee'sĕn-tis, a town of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 3800 feet above sea-level, near the confluence of the Further and Middle Rhine, 34 miles W.S.W. of Chur (Coire). Its chief attraction is an ancient convent of Benedictines, said to have been founded in 600 by Sigisbert, and whose superiors were once princes of the empire. It was almost destroyed by the French in 1794. The environs of Dissentis exhibit some of the finest Alpine scenery. Pop. 1365.

Dis'tress', a fishing-hamlet of Newfoundland, 26 miles S. of Placentia. Pop. 127.

Dis'trict, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. 724.

District of Colum'bia, a district of the United States, containing the federal capital, and having the river Potomac as its S.W. boundary, and enclosed on all other sides by Maryland. The district formerly comprised a tract 10 miles square, lying on both sides of the Potomac, but in

Arkansas River, about 25 miles below Fort Smith. It has 12 families.

Dayton, or Grainland, a hamlet of Butte co., Cal., 6 miles S.W. of Chico. It has a church. Here is Grainland Post-Office.

Dayton, a post-village in Dayton township, La Salle co., Ill., on Fox River, and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Ottawa. It has a paper-mill, a woollen-factory, and a flouring-mill. Pop. 163; of the township, 653.

Dayton, a post-village of Tippecanoe co., Ind., in Sheffield township, on the South Fork of Wild Cat Creek, and on the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Lafayette. It has 4 churches, a steam-elevator, a broom-factory, and a graded school. Pop. 385.

Dayton, a hamlet and township of Bremer co., Iowa, about 20 miles E. by N. of Waverly. Pop. of township, 518.

Dayton, a township of Butler co., Iowa, traversed by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad. Pop. 513.

Dayton, a township of Cedar co., Iowa. Pop. 715, exclusive of Clarence.

Dayton, a township of Chickasaw co., Iowa, traversed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad (Iowa & Dakota division). Pop. 624.

Dayton, a township of Iowa co., Iowa. Pop. 1005.

Dayton, a post-village of Webster co., Iowa, 19 miles by rail S. by E. of Fort Dodge. It has 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a high school, and manufactures of bricks. Pop. in 1890, 609.

Dayton, a hamlet in Timber Hill township, Bourbon co., Kansas, about 12 miles N.W. of Fort Scott.

Dayton, a post-town of Campbell co., Ky., is situated on or near the Ohio River, 1½ miles by rail W. of Newport, and 2 miles by rail E. of Cincinnati. It has 6 churches, public and parochial schools, distilleries, and manufactures of ropes, shoes, cigars, &c. Pop. in 1890, 4264.

Dayton, a township of York co., Me., about 18 miles W.S.W. of Portland, is bounded on the N.E. by the Saco River. Pop. 500. It contains Union Falls.

Dayton, a post-village of Howard co, Md., 11 miles by rail W. of Ellicott City. It has steam-engine works, and general business stores, &c.

Dayton, a post-village of Berrien co., Mich., on the Michigan Central Railroad, 82 miles E. of Chicago, and 11 miles W.S.W. of Niles. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a lumber-mill. Pop. about 250.

Dayton, a township of Newaygo co., Mich. Pop. 975. It contains Fremont Centre.

Dayton, a township of Tuscola co., Mich. Pop. 739.

Dayton, a post-village of Dayton township, Hennepin co., Minn., on the S.W. bank of the Mississippi River, at the mouth of Crow River, 1 mile from and nearly opposite Itaska Railroad Station, and about 22 miles N.N.W. of Minneapolis. It has 2 churches, a flouring-mill, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. of the township, 1082.

Dayton, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Mo., about 50 miles S.S.E. of Kansas City.

Dayton, a village of Newton co., Mo., 9 miles by rail W. of Neosho. In the vicinity are lead-mines and smelting-furnaces. Here is Racine Post-Office.

Dayton, a post-village, capital of Lyon co., Nevada, on Carson River, 6 miles by rail N. of Mound House, and 10 miles S.S.E. of Virginia City. It has a church, a newspaper office, and manufactures of bluestone and sulphuric acid. Pop. in 1890, 576.

Dayton, a post-village of Middlesex co., N.J., on the railroad between Jamesburg and Monmouth Junction, 4 miles W. of Jamesburg, and about 20 miles N.E. of Trenton. It has a church, a public school, a hay-press, and manufactures of carriages, harness, &c. Pop. 300.

Dayton, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., in Dayton township, on the Erie Railroad, 22 miles E. by S. from Dunkirk, and on the Buffalo and Jamestown Railroad, 38 miles S. of Buffalo. It has 3 churches, a private bank, and a manufactory of staves. Pop. of township, 1735.

Dayton, a flourishing city, capital of Montgomery co., O., is situated on the left or E. bank of the Great Miami, at the mouth of the Mad River, and on the line of the Miami Canal, 60 miles N.N.E. of Cincinnati, and 71 miles W. by S. of Columbus. Lat. 39° 44′ N.; lon. 84° 11′ W. This is the fifth city of Ohio in respect to population and wealth, and is celebrated for the variety and extent of its manufactures, which are rapidly increasing. It is an important station on 8 railroads, viz., the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (or "Big Four"), the New York, Lake Erie & Western, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, the Dayton & Union, the Dayton & Xenia, the Dayton & Michigan, the Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton, and the Cincinnati, Dayton & Chicago. A continuous line of railroad is now completed from the Ohio River, at Wheeling, to St. Louis, on which Dayton is one of the principal points. Thirty-six macadamized or hard-gravelled roads radiate in all directions from Dayton, with an aggregate length of more than 600 miles. The city is laid out with streets 100 feet wide, crossing one another at right angles. The public buildings are remarkably fine, and excellent taste is displayed in the construction of the private residences and in the embellishment of the adjoining grounds. The county court-house, an elegant edifice, 100 by 200 feet, is built of white stone quarried in the vicinity. The style of architecture is modern. It cost about $300,000. Dayton has also a stone jail erected at a cost of about $400,000, 47 churches, a public library, 5 national banks, 3 other banks, 2 market-houses, a high school, 17 public schools, 4 Catholic schools, and several high-grade preparatory schools for boys. Six daily and 10 weekly newspapers are published here. The streets, stores, and public buildings are lighted with gas and electricity. Quarries of excellent limestone are worked in the vicinity, and furnish material for the finest buildings of Cincinnati. The abundant water-power which Dayton possesses through its hydraulic canal, by which the water of Mad River is brought through the city, is one of the elements of its prosperity. It is the seat of extensive industrial establishments, embracing manufactories of agricultural implements with an aggregate capital of $1,868,414 and producing goods to the value of $1,352,150; carriages and wagons, capital $459,447, product $482,369; coffee and spices, capital $217,117, product $921,500; flour and feed, capital $272,050, product $1,185,250; foundry-products and machinery, capital $1,565,758, product $1,756,278; architectural iron-work, capital $255,905, product $322,650; liquors (malt), capital $909,375, product $619,148; lumber, capital $403,928, product $392,291; paper, capital $897,008, product $1,017,257; and tobacco, capital $370,183, product $1,017,545. It also contains several cotton-factories, woollen-factories, oil-mills, &c., its annual manufactures being estimated at $20,000,000. Dayton was first settled in 1796, and was incorporated in 1805. Assessed value of property in 1864, $10,315,310; in 1878 the valuation was $20,000,000; in 1892 it was $35,000,000. In 1829 the Miami Canal was opened from Cincinnati to this point, from which event the prosperity of Dayton may be dated. Pop. in 1830, 2954; in 1840, 6067; in 1850, 10,976; in 1860, 20,081; in 1870, 30,473; in 1880, 38,678; in 1890, 61,220; in 1892, 65,000.

Dayton, a post-village of Yam Hill co., Oregon, on the Yam Hill River, 4 miles from its mouth, 3 miles from the Oregon Central Railroad, and about 36 miles S.W. of Portland. It has 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, graded public schools, and manufactures of lumber. Pop. in 1890, 304. Steamboats run daily to Portland.

Dayton, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., 18 miles E.N.E. of Kittanning, and about 50 miles N.E. of Pittsburg. It has 3 churches and 2 academies. Pop. in 1890, 372.

Dayton, a station in Dauphin co., Pa., on the Summit Branch Railroad, 2 miles N.E. of Lykens.

Dayton, a post-village of Rhea co., Tenn., 38 miles by rail N. by E. of Chattanooga. It has 7 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, 2 roller flour-mills, a pearl button factory, pressed-brick works, a college and public schools, and iron-works. Pop. in 1890, 2719.

Dayton, a post-office and station in Liberty co., Tex., 35 miles by rail E.N.E. of Houston.

Dayton, a post village of Rockingham co., Va., 4 miles from Harrisonburg. It has 4 churches, a seminary, flour-mills, and large carriage-factories. Pop. about 400.

Dayton, a post-village, capital of Columbia co., Wash., 34 miles by rail N.E. of Walla Walla, in a fruit-growing district. It has a court-house, numerous churches, public schools, a public library, and large shipments of grain, flour, stock, and produce. Here is rich farming-land. Pop. in 1890, 1880.

Dayton, a post-village of Exeter township, Green co., Wis., on the Sugar River, about 20 miles S.S.W. of Madison. It has 3 churches.

Dayto'na, a post-village of Volusia co., Fla., on the W. bank of the Halifax River, near the Atlantic Ocean, 47 miles by rail S.E. of Palatka. It has 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and manufactures of lumber. Pop. 771.

Daytonville, Washington co., Iowa. See DAYTON.

Day'ville, a village in Killingly township, Windham co., Conn., on the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad, 29 miles N.N.E. of Norwich. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of woollen goods and sash and blinds.

Dead Level, a post-office of Morgan co., Tenn.

Dead'man's Bay, a bay at the Southern extremity of Taylor co., Fla., in the Gulf of Mexico.

Deadman's Bay, a small fishing-settlement of Newfoundland, 18 miles N. of Green's Pond Island. Pop. 30.

Deadman's Harbor, a fishing-settlement on the Bay of Fundy, Charlotte co., New Brunswick, 12 miles from St. George. Pop. 60.

Dead River, Maine, rises in Franklin co., runs eastward, and enters the Kennebec River in Somerset co. Length, about 75 miles.

Dead River, a post-office of Somerset co., Me. Pop. of Dead River plantation, 100.

Dead River, of New Hampshire, rises in Coos co., and falls into the Margallaway River.

Dead Sea, or **Sea of Sod'om** (Arab. *Birket-Loot,* bĕĕn'kĕt-loot, "Lake of Lot," or *Bahr-Loot,* bâh'r-loot, "Sea of Lot;" Fr. *Mer Morte,* main mort; Ger. *Todtes-Meer,* tōt'tĕs-main; anc. *La'cus Asphalti'tes;* L. *Ma're Mor'tuum*), called in Scripture **Salt Sea, Sea of the Plains,** and **East Sea,** a celebrated lake near the S. extremity of Palestine, 25 miles E. of Jerusalem, and 10 miles S.E. of Jericho. Centre, about lat. 31° 30′ N., lon. 35° 45′ E. Length, from N. to S., about 41 miles; breadth at the widest part, 9½ miles, average, about 8½ miles. The basin or hollow in which the Dead Sea reposes forms the southern termination of the great depression through which the Jordan flows, that river entering it at its northern extremity. The surface of the lake is 1312 feet below the level of the Mediterranean, and 984 feet below that of Lake Tiberias, which the Jordan traverses, it being thus by far the deepest known fissure on the earth's surface. It lies imbedded between lofty cliffs of naked limestone, its shores presenting a scene of indescribable desolation and solitude, encompassed by desert sands and bleak, stony, salt hills; except where there are fresh-water streams, in which localities the shores are fertile. Lofty mountains, exhibiting frightful precipices, rise on the E. shore to the height of 2000 and 2500 feet above the water, and on the W. the rocky barriers attain an elevation of 1500 feet. Its waters are thoroughly impregnated with salt, and it has not been proved that any animal exists in this sea. A mountain of rock salt on its S.W. side, called *Hajr Oosdoom,* "stone of Sodom," preserves the name of that city, ruined with others, as described in Gen. xix. 24–28; and traces of towns or buildings are reported, on doubtful authority, to have been seen at certain times in its bed. Asphaltum was thrown to the surface at its southern extremity in large quantities after the earthquakes of 1834 and 1837. Messrs. Robinson and Smith have found the *Asclepias gigantea* growing at Engedi, on its W. coast, the fruits of which (the famed "apples of Sodom"), though inviting in appearance, crumble in the hand into powder.

Dead'wood, a city, the capital of Lawrence co., S.D., among the Black Hills, the metropolis of the western half of South Dakota and the commercial capital of all that part of the state west of the Missouri River, 62 miles by rail N. of Custer, and 45 miles by rail N.W. of Rapid City. It has 7 churches, 3 banks, 3 newspaper offices, public schools, smelters, and chlorination-works. It is a great ore-reducing centre. Pop. in 1890, 2366.

Deakovar, dā-â'ko'vnr', or **Dinkovar,** dee-â'ko'vnr', a town of Hungary, in Slavonia, co. of Verötze, 22 miles S.S.W. of Eszek. Pop. 2400.

Deakyneville, dee-kīn'vĭl, a post-hamlet of New Castle co., Del., on Delaware Bay, 6 miles N.E. of Smyrna. It has a church and 2 steam saw-mills.

Deal, deel, a town of England, co. of Kent, a member of the cinque port of Sandwich, from which town it is 5 miles S.E. by rail, on the shore of the North Sea, near the S. extremity of the Downs, 8 miles N.N.E. of Dover. The town consists of Upper, Middle, and Lower Deal,—the last stretching in parallel streets along the coast. The principal buildings are a church, court-house, jail, naval storehouse, barracks, hospital, custom-house, and new public rooms, with a library and baths. At the S. and N. extremities of the borough are Walmer and Sandown Castles, and intermediate is Deal Castle, a fortress built by Henry VIII. The inhabitants are mostly connected with maritime traffic, and the skill and boldness of Deal pilots are proverbial. It is resorted to for sea-bathing. Pop. 8009.

Deal, deel, a post-village and bathing-place in Ocean township, Monmouth co., N.J., on the Atlantic Ocean, 4 miles S. by W. from Long Branch, and 4 miles from Ocean Grove. It has a hotel, an academy, several boarding-houses, and a grist-mill.

Deal Beach, a summer resort of Monmouth co., N.J., on the Atlantic Ocean, and on the Long Branch division of the Central Railroad, about 40 miles S. of New York City. Deal Beach comprises that part of the shore which lies between Asbury Park and Long Branch.

Deal's Island, a post-borough of Somerset co., Md., is on an island in Chesapeake Bay, about 15 miles N. by W. of Crisfield. The island is 3 miles long, and is connected with the mainland by a bridge. It has 2 churches and a high school. Many oysters are exported.

Deal'town, a post-village in Kent co., Ontario, 19½ miles S. of Chatham. It has several stores and hotels, 2 saw-mills, and a trade in grain and lumber. Pop. 150.

Dean, or **Deen,** a river of England, rises in the co. of Leicester, and falls into the Trent at Newark.

Dean, a river of Scotland, co. of Forfar, issues from Forfar Loch, and falls into the Isla 1 mile N. of Meigle.

Dean, deen, a post-hamlet in Wells township, Appanoose co., Iowa, on the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad, 11 miles S.E. of Centreville, and 2 miles E. of the Chariton River.

Dean Forest, England, co. of Gloucester, comprised formerly the chief part of the county W. of the Severn, but as a royal forest it is now reduced to 22,000 acres, about 5 miles S.W. of Newnham. The population are mostly employed in iron- and coal-mines, with which the forest and neighboring wastes abound. The forest contains fine plantations of oak, beech, &c., and orchards yielding famous cider. Numerous railways connect the mines with the Severn, Wye, &c. It is divided into East Dean (pop. 10,901) and West Dean (pop. 9591). The inhabitants are exempted from county rates, and have other ancient privileges.

Dean Mitch'ell, or **Mitch'eldean',** a town of England, co. of Gloucester, 11 miles W. of Gloucester.

Dean's, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., N.J., in South Brunswick township, on a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 51 miles from West Philadelphia. It has 2 churches.

Dean's, a township of Edgefield co., S.C. Pop. 1320.

Dean's Corners, a hamlet of Lake co., Ill., about 40 miles N.W. of Chicago. It has 2 churches.

Dean's Corners, a hamlet of Chemung co., N.Y., 4 miles from Horseheads.

Dean's Corners, Delaware co., N.Y. See ARKVILLE.

Dean's Corners, a post-office of Saratoga co., N.Y.

Dean's Island, a lagoon island in the Pacific, between the Low Islands and the Society Islands. Lat. 15° 5′ S.; lon. 148° W.

Dean's Mills, a hamlet of Montcalm co., Mich., 4 miles from Sheridan. It has 2 lumber-mills.

Deans'ton, a village of Scotland, co. and 30 miles S.W. of Perth, on the Teith, 1 mile W. of Doune. Pop. 627, employed in cotton-factories.

Deans'ville, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., on the Chenango Canal, 14 miles by rail S.W. of Utica. It has 2 churches, an academy, and manufactures of cider and vinegar. Pop. about 300.

Deansville, or **Deanville,** a post-village of Dane co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 13 miles E.N.E. of Madison. It has a church.

Dean'ville, a post-hamlet of Lapeer co., Mich., in Burnside township, 48 miles W.N.W. of Port Huron. It has a church and a saw-mill. Pop. about 100.

Deanville, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., in Madison township, 4 miles N.E. of Mahoning. It has 2 churches.

Deanville, a post-hamlet of Burleson co., Tex., 22 miles from Giddings. It has 2 churches, a steam saw-mill, and a grist-mill.

Dearborn, the former name of NUNDA, Ill.

Dearborn, deer'born, a county in the S.E. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Ohio River, and on the S. by Laughery Creek. The N.E. part of the county is drained by Whitewater River. The surface is partly hilly and partly level; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. Nearly one-third of the area is covered with forests of the ash, beech, elm, hickory, white oak, sugar-maple, &c. Silurian limestone underlies this county. It is intersected by the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, both of which communicate with Lawrenceburg, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 24,116; in 1880, 26,671; in 1890, 23,364.

Dearborn, or **Dear'bornville,** a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., on Rouge River, and on the Michigan Central Railroad, 10 miles W. of Detroit. It has 5 churches, a union school, an extensive tile- and brick-yard, a saw-mill, and a grist-mill. Pop. about 900.

Dearborn, an incorporated post-village of Platte co., Mo., 25 miles by rail E. by S. of Atchison, Kansas, and 9 miles direct N. of Platte City. It has 3 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 239.

Dearborn, a post-village of Lewis and Clarke co., Montana, 74 miles (direct) S.S.W. of Fort Benton. Pop. 119.

Dearborn's River, the first tributary of any importance which the Missouri receives after the junction of its three head-branches. It rises in the Rocky Mountains, and, flowing S.E., unites with the Missouri about 130 miles above the Great Falls. Length, about 150 miles.

Dear'ing, a station in McDuffie co., Ga., on the Georgia Railroad, 29 miles W. of Augusta.

Dease (dees) Inlet, Arctic Ocean, Alaska, S.E. of Point Barrow, in lat. 71° 13′ N., lon. 75° 10′ W., is about 5 miles broad, and has 2 fathoms of water.

Dease River, of British North America, rises in the Coppermine Mountains, and flows into the N. side of Great Bear Lake.

Dease Strait, a channel in the Arctic Ocean, communicating with Coronation Gulf, and having Melbourne Island at its E. extremity. It is intersected by the parallel of 69° N., is about 120 miles long and 23 miles in average breadth, and at its widest part is obstructed by islands.

Deasonville, dee'sŏn-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Yazoo co., Miss., 4 miles W. of Vaughan. It has a church and 3 stores.

Death Valley, or Amar'gosa Desert, Inyo co., Cal., lies between the Amargosa Mountains on the E. and the Panamint Mountains on the W. Its surface is 159 feet below sea-level. It is a gloomy desert tract, receiving the scanty waters of the Amargosa River.

Deatonsville, dee'tŏnz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Amelia co., Va., 7 miles W.N.W. of Jetersville Railroad Station.

Deatsville, deets'vĭl, a station in Elmore co., Ala., on the South & North Alabama Railroad, 18 miles N.N.W. of Montgomery.

Deatsville, a post-office of Nelson co., Ky.

Deav'er's, a post-office of Transylvania co., N.C.

Deavertown, dee'vẽr-tŏwn, a post-village of Morgan co., O., 15 miles S. of Zanesville. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of leather, stoneware, and wagons. Pop. 160.

Dea Vocontiorum, the ancient name of Die.

Deba, dâ'bâ, or **Dib'bah,** a fortified town of Arabia, on the Arabian Sea, 100 miles N.W. of Muscat. Pop. 1200, who collect shark-fins and engage in the pearl-fishery.

Deba, dâ'bâ, or **Dhapa,** d'hâ'pâ, a town of Thibet, capital of a province, near the Upper Sutlej, 14,918 feet above sea-level. Lat. 30° 13′ N.; lon. 80° 21′ E. It has a large temple of Vishnu, and a monastic establishment.

Debaee, or **Dibai,** de-bâ'ee, called also **Dub'boi',** **Dubhae,** dŭb-bâ'ee, and **Dub'hoi',** a town of India, district of Boolundshahur, 69 miles S.E. of Delhi. Pop. 7782.

Debai, a town of Arabia. See Deba.

Debalpoor, dâ-bâl-poor', a town of India, in the Punjab, between the Sutlej and Ravee Rivers, 77 miles S.W. of Lahore.

Debel'lo, a post-office of Vernon co., Wis., about 27 miles E. of Viroqua.

Deb'enham, a town of England, co. of Suffolk, 13 miles N. of Ipswich. Pop. of parish, 1349.

De Ber'ry, a post-village of Panola co., Tex., 13 miles direct N.E. of Carthage. It has 2 churches, and general stores and business houses.

Debert, dẽ-bair', a river of Colchester co., Nova Scotia, rises in the Cobequid Mountains, flows south, and falls into Cobequid Bay. Several lakes at its source abound with speckled trout.

Debert, a small village in Colchester co., Nova Scotia, near Cobequid Bay, 12 miles by rail N.W. of Truro. P. 140.

Debi, or **Debie,** dâ'bee', a village of Senegambia, on the left bank of the Senegal, 20 miles from its mouth, and 7 miles E. of the Atlantic Ocean.

Deb'lois', a post-township of Washington co., Me., on the Narraguagus River, 10 miles N. of Cherryfield. P. 139.

Debo, dâ'bo, or **Dibbie,** dib'bee (Arab. *Bahr-Tieb,* bâu'r-teeb, the "black lake"), a lake of Africa, 150 miles S.W. of Timbuctoo, is traversed by the Niger River, which enters on its S. and emerges from its N.E. side. On its S.W. shore is a town of the same name.

Deboo, or Debou, dâ-boo', a village of Western Africa, in Bondoo, on the Falemé. Lat. 14° 20′ N.; lon. 12° 14′ W. It is situated on a cliff overhanging the river.

Debra-Tabour, Abyssinia. See Devna-Taboor.

Debreczin, or **Debretzin,** dâ-brĕt'sin, a town of Hungary, and the chief town of the Haiduck district, is in a sandy plain, at a railway junction, 110 miles E. of Pesth. The houses are almost all one story in height, and thatched; the streets are broad, unpaved, and in wet weather a mass of liquid mud. Its principal edifices are 5 churches, a monastery, several hospitals and infirmaries, an orphan asylum, and a town hall. It has a Calvinistic college, with a library of 20,000 volumes, founded in 1792, a botanic garden and palm-house, a Piarist college, a Roman Catholic high school, and manufactures of soap, tobacco-pipe-bowls, beet sugar, flour, shoes, furs, combs, and coopers' and turnery-wares. The inner town is enclosed by walls. Pop 46,111, chiefly Magyars and Protestants.

De Bruce, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., about 45 miles W. of Kingston. It has a church and a tannery.

De Bru'in, or **Debru'in,** a post-hamlet of Pulaski co., Mo., 7 miles S.E. of Richland Railroad Station.

De Burg, dẽh bŭrg, or **Burgt,** bŭrgt, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, island of Texel, 7 miles N. of the Helder. It is the principal village in the island, and is noted for the beauty of its streets.

Deburich, dẽh'oo-ree'çh (anc. *Debu'rath*), a village of Palestine, pashalic of Acre, 2 miles S.E. of Nazareth.

Decapolis, the supposed ancient name of Deva.

Decatur, de-kâ'tẽr, the most southwestern county of Georgia, has an area of about 1070 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Chattahoochee River, and intersected by the Flint River, which unites with the former stream at the S.W. corner of the county. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is mostly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, pork, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. A large part of this county is covered with forests of yellow pine, oak, ash, &c. It is traversed by the Alabama Midland and Savannah, Florida & Western Railroads, the latter passing through Bainbridge, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 15,183; in 1880, 19,072; in 1890, 19,949.

Decatur, a county in the S.E. part of Indiana, has an area of about 375 square miles. It is drained by Clifty and Sand Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is mostly based on limestone, and is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by several branches of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, all of which meet at Greensburg, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 19,053; in 1880, 19,779; in 1890, 19,277.

Decatur, a county in the S. part of Iowa, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 520 square miles. It is intersected by the Crooked Fork of Grand River, and also drained by the Weldon River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and tracts of hard timber. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, pork, and oats are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and the Des Moines & Kansas City Railroad. Capital, Leon. Pop. in 1870, 12,018; in 1880, 15,336; in 1890, 15,643.

Decatur, a county in the N.W. part of Kansas, bordering on Nebraska. Area, 900 square miles. It is intersected by Sappa, Prairie Dog, and Beaver Creeks, and traversed by the Burlington & Missouri River and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads. Capital, Oberlin. The surface is undulating or nearly level. Pop. in 1880, 4180; in 1890, 8414.

Decatur, a county of West Tennessee, has an area of about 325 square miles. It is bounded on the E. and S. by the Tennessee River, and is intersected by Beech Creek. The surface is nearly level, and is mostly covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, cotton, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Decaturville. Pop. in 1870, 7772; in 1880, 8498; in 1890, 8995.

Decatur, a city, capital of Morgan co., Ala., on the Tennessee River, 24 miles by rail W.S.W. of Huntsville, and 90 miles by rail N. by W. of Birmingham. It is the N. terminus of the South & North Alabama Railroad, which here connects with the Nashville & Decatur Railroad. It has an academy, 8 churches, a bank, bridge-works, oak-extract-works, machine-shops, cotton-compress, furniture-works, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 2765.

Decatur, a post-village of Benton co., Ark., 15 miles W. by S. of Bentonville. It has 2 churches. Pop. 100.

Decatur, a post-village, capital of DeKalb co., Ga., is 6 miles by rail E.N.E. of Atlanta, and 10 miles S.W. of Stone Mountain. It has 6 churches, an academy, and a high school. Pop. in 1890, 1013.

Decatur, a city of Illinois, the capital of Macon co., is on the N. bank of the Sangamon River, in Decatur township, 44 miles S. of Bloomington, 39 miles E. of Springfield, and 109 miles N.N.E. of St. Louis. It is on the Illinois Central Railroad where it crosses the Wabash Railroad (which hence sends westward two divisions to St. Louis and

to Springfield and Quincy), and is the W. terminus of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railroad. The Illinois Midland Railroad connects it with Terre Haute and Peoria. It is also on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western and Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railroads. It contains a court-house, 12 churches, a national bank, 3 other banks, a Catholic academy, a convent, a high school, and printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 3 weekly newspapers. One of the latter is in German. Decatur has 2 breweries, a woollen-mill, 3 flouring-mills, a planing-mill, and manufactures of iron, farming-implements, carriages, engines and boilers, furniture, bagging, linseed oil, bricks, &c. Pop. in 1880, 9547; in 1890, 16,841.

Decatur, a post-village, capital of Adams co., Ind., on St. Mary's River, 21 miles by rail S.S.E. of Fort Wayne, and 70 miles N. of Richmond. It has a court-house, 2 banks, 9 churches, free schools, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of wind-engines, machinery, butter-tubs, churns, staves, and heading. Pop. in 1890, 3142.

Decatur, a township of Marion co., Ind., is traversed by the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad. Pop. 1559.

Decatur, a post-village of Decatur co., Iowa, in a township of the same name, 5 miles W. of Leon, and about 65 miles S. of Des Moines. It has 2 churches. The township is drained by the Crooked Fork of Grand River. Pop. in 1890, 215; of the township, 890.

Decatur, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Kansas.

Decatur, a post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., on the Michigan Central Railroad, 24 miles S.W. of Kalamazoo, and 116 miles E. of Chicago. It has 7 churches, a bank, a foundry, a measure-factory, a novelty-works, a grist-mill, 2 grain-elevators, and manufactures of staves, &c. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. in 1890, 1109; of the township, 1789.

Decatur, a small post-village of Newton co., Miss., about 70 miles E. by N. from Jackson. It has 2 churches and a tannery.

Decatur, a hamlet of Cole co., Mo., in Moreau township, 13 miles S. of Centretown Railroad Station, which is 15 miles W. of Jefferson City. It has a smelting-furnace for lead, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Decatur, an incorporated post-village of Burt co., Neb., on the Missouri River, 10 miles from Onawa, Iowa, and about 60 miles N. by W. from Omaha. It has 3 churches, a bank, a graded school, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. in 1890, 593.

Decatur, a post-hamlet of Otsego co., N.Y., in Decatur township, about 54 miles W. of Albany. It has a church and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 741.

Decatur, a post-village in Byrd township, Brown co., O., about 50 miles E.S.E. of Cincinnati. It has 3 churches, a seminary, and a woollen-factory. Pop. 204.

Decatur, a township of Lawrence co., O. Pop. 1761. It contains Centre Station, and has important iron-works.

Decatur, a township of Washington co., O. Pop. 1437.

Decatur, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. It has mines of bituminous coal, and is traversed by the Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad. Pop. 1461.

Decatur, a post-township of Mifflin co., Pa., intersected by the railroad connecting Lewistown with Selin's Grove. It has 6 churches, and manufactures of leather and lumber. P. 1171. Decatur Post-Office is 3½ miles from Painterville.

Decatur, a post-village, capital of Meigs co., Tenn., 2 miles S.E. of the Tennessee River, 13 miles W. from Athens, and about 45 miles N.E. of Chattanooga. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Decatur, a post-village, capital of Wise co., Tex., 40 miles from Fort Worth, and about 65 miles W.N.W. of Dallas. It has a court-house, 5 churches, 2 banks, 2 colleges, a cottonseed-oil-mill, 3 newspaper offices, water-works, electric lights and an ice-factory. Pop. in 1890, 1746.

Decatur, a township of Green co., Wis. Pop. 685, exclusive of Brodhead.

Decatur Junction, a station in Limestone co., Ala., on the N. bank of the Tennessee River, 2 miles N.E. of Decatur, is the point where the Nashville & Decatur Railroad joins the Memphis & Charleston Railroad.

Decatur Junction, a station in Clearfield co., Pa., on the Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad, at the junction of a branch extending to certain coal-mines. It is about 25 miles S.E. of Clearfield.

Deca'turville, a post-hamlet of Camden co., Mo., about 18 miles N. of Lebanon. It has a church.

Decaturville, a post-village, capital of Decatur co., Tenn., 5 miles W. of the Tennessee River, and about 8 miles S.W. of Perryville, which is 50 miles by rail E. of Jackson. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, and a seminary. Pop. about 500.

Decazeville, dẹh-kȧz'veel', a village of France, in Aveyron, 19 miles N.E. of Villefranche, with extensive iron-forges and manufactures of bar-iron and rails. Pop. 5963.

Deccan, or **Dekkan,** dĕk'kạn (Sanscrit, *Dacshina*, dȧk-shee'nȧ, "the south"), a term formerly applied to the whole of India S. of the Nerbudda, but later limited to the country between that river and the Kistnah, or from lat. 16° to 23° N., and comprising Gundwannah, Orissa, the Northern Circars, Candeish, Berar, Beeder, Hyderabad, Aurungabad, and Bejapoor. It is often employed to designate the central elevated plateau of these regions. The Deccan is now chiefly under direct British control, but the name is not officially used.

Deecan, dĕk'kạn, or **Dukkinshahabazpoor,** dŭk-kin-shȧ-hȧ-bȧz-poor', written also **Dakshin** (dạk'shin') **Shahbazpur,** or **Shah'baz'poor' Island,** a large island of the Backergunge district, Bengal, in the Bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the river Meghna. It is over 30 miles long, and is very populous.

Decem Pagi, the ancient name of Dieuze.

Decep'tion Island, near South Shetland, in the Antarctic Ocean, lat. 62° 55' 6" S., lon. 60° 35' W., is volcanic, with a deep lake 5 miles in circumference, and hot springs the temperature of whose water is 140° Fahr.

Decetia, the ancient name of Decize.

De Cewsville, dẹh sūz'vĭl, a post-village in Haldimand co., Ontario, 3 miles from Cayuga. Pop. 100.

Decherd, deck'ẹrd, a post-village of Franklin co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, 82 miles S.S.E. of Nashville, and 3 miles N.E. of Winchester. It is the N.E. terminus of the Winchester & Alabama Railroad, and has 3 churches, a steam saw-mill, and 6 stores. Pop. in 1880, 1008; in 1890, 725.

De Chien Bayou, dẹh sheen (Fr. pron. dẹh she-ăn') bī'oo, in the W. part of Kentucky, flows westward through the S. part of Hickman co. into the Mississippi River.

Dechkin, a town of Russia. See Desnkin.

Decimomannu, dā'che-mo-măn-noo', a village in the island of Sardinia, 7 miles N.W. of Cagliari, at the confluence of the Santaliana and the Mannu.

Decize, dẹh-seez' (anc. *Dece'tia*), a town of France, department of Nièvre, 18 miles S.E. of Nevers. Pop. 3547. It is situated on an island in the Loire, whose summit is crowned by an old castle of the Dukes of Nevers. Decize has extensive iron-works, also glass-works. The coal-mines in the neighborhood are among the richest in France.

Deck'ard, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., in Wayne township, about 12 miles S.E. of Meadville. It has 3 churches and several saw-mills.

Deckendorf, a town of Bavaria. See Deggendorf.

Deck'er, a township of Richland co., Ill., bounded S.W. by the Little Wabash. Pop. 971.

Decker, a township of Knox co., Ind., has the Wabash on the W. and the White River on the S.E. Pop. 837. It contains Decker's Station.

Deeker's, a station in Ozaukee co., Wis., on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, 31 miles N. of Milwaukee.

Decker's Dock, a hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Delaware River, ½ mile from Pond Eddy Station of the Erie Railroad. Here is a bridge over the river.

Decker's Point, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa., 10 miles (direct) S.S.W. of Glen Campbell, and 12 miles (direct) N.N.E. of Indiana. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. about 200.

Deck'ertown, an incorporated post-village of Sussex co., N.J., 14 miles (direct) N. by E. of Newton, 10 miles by rail N. of Ogdensburg, and 14 miles by rail N.E. of Swartswood. It has 4 churches, a bank, a foundry, a plough-factory, 2 flour-mills, machine-shops, steam saw- and planing-mills, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 1500.

Deck'erville, a post-village of Sanilac co., Mich., 46 miles by rail N.N.W. of Port Huron. It has 3 churches, a bank, and a graded school. Pop. about 350.

Declez'ville, a post-village of San Bernardino co., Cal., 10 miles S.W. of San Bernardino. It has marble- and granite-works.

Deco'rah, a post-village, capital of Winneshiek co., Iowa, on the Upper Iowa River, the terminus of the Decorah division of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, and of the Decorah Branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 118 miles by rail N. of Cedar Rapids, and 90 miles N.W. of Dubuque. Here is the Norwegian Luther College (Lutheran), which was founded in 1861 and has about 400 students annually. Decorah contains 8 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, several flouring-mills, a paper-mill, a wind-mill factory, a furni-

ture-factory, butter-tub works, and a large creamery. It has 2 English and 3 Norwegian newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 2301.

Deco'rn Prairie, prā'ree, a post-office of Trempealeau co., Wis., 3 miles E. of Galesville.

Deco'ria, a township of Blue Earth co., Minn. P. 1011.

Decos'ta, or **Dacos'ta,** a post-hamlet of Atlantic co., N.J., on the Camden & Atlantic and Philadelphia & Atlantic City Railroads, 33 miles S.E. of Philadelphia.

Deco'to, a post-village of Alameda co., Cal., 27 miles by rail S.E. of San Francisco. Beet-raising is the chief industry; stone-breaking is also carried on. It is the seat of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University. Pop. about 250.

Decs, daitch, a village of Hungary, co. of Tolna, near Battassek. Pop. 2375.

Decumanum, supposed ancient name of DICOMANO.

Ded'dington, a town of England, co. and 16 miles N.N.W. of Oxford. It has endowed almshouses and breweries of excellent ale. Pop. of parish, 2061.

Dede Agatch, dā'dā-ā-gätch', written also **Degeaghatch, Dege Agh,** and **Dededjatch,** a seaport town of European Turkey, on the Ægean, 92 miles by rail S. by W. of Adrianople, and the southern terminus of the railway from Adrianople and Philippopolis. Lat. 40° 50 N.; lon. 25° 55' E. It has a large export trade.

Dedeleben, dā-deh-lā'ben (GROSS, groce. and KLEIN, kline), two adjacent villages of Prussia, about 60 miles W.S.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 1944.

Dedham, ded'ąm, a post-village of Carroll co., Iowa, 14 miles by rail E. of Manning. It has 3 churches, a bank, and a high school. Pop. in 1890, 273.

Dedham, a post-hamlet and township of Hancock co., Me., 8 miles S.E. of Bangor.

Dedham, a post-village, capital of Norfolk co., Mass., is on Charles River, in Dedham township, and on branches of the Providence Branch of the Old Colony Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Boston, the branches extending to Forest Hills, to Readville, and to West Roxbury. It has also a station on a branch of the New York & New England Railroad. It has a handsome court-house, 6 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, a public library, a high school, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactories of woollen goods, chocolates, and cocoas. This is the native place of Fisher Ames. Pop. of the township, in 1890, 7123.

Dedilova, or **Dedilowa,** dā-de-lo'vā, a town of Russia, government and 20 miles S.E. of Toola.

Dedjoochin, or **Dedjuchin,** ded-yoo'chin, a town of Russia, government and 110 miles N. of Perm. Pop. 3554.

Dee, a river in Wales, rises in Lake Bala, co. of Merioneth, flows between the county of Denbigh on the W. and Flintshire and Cheshire on the E., passing Chester, to an estuary, by which it communicates with the Irish Sea. Total course, 70 miles.

Dee, a river of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, rises in the Cairngorm Mountains, and flows, with a generally E. course, to the North Sea at Aberdeen. Total course, 96 miles. Its salmon-fishery is one of the most valuable in Scotland. Balmoral is on its banks.

Dee, a river of Scotland, flows southward, and enters Solway Firth below Kirkcudbright. Length, 50 miles.

Deeds'ville, a post-hamlet of Miami co., Ind., in Union township, on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, 10 miles N. of Peru.

Deedsville, a hamlet of Iowa. See MERRIMAC.

Deeg, a town and fortress of India, 57 miles N.W. of Agra. There are here the ruins of 7 remarkably fine palaces.

Deegon, de-go'ā, a large walled town of Bornoo, in Central Africa, 60 miles S. of Kooka. Pop. 30,000(?).

Deel, a river of Ireland, rises in the Orrery Mountains, and flows into the Shannon.

Deen, a river of England. See DEAN.

Deep Bottom, a hamlet in Henrico co., Va., on the N. side of James River, 12 miles by land and 20 by water below Richmond, opposite Jones' Neck. It was an important strategic point during a part of the war of 1861–65.

Deep Brook, or Clem'ents West, a post-village in Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, 12 miles S.E. of Annapolis. Pop. 100.

Deep Clove Creek, of Sussex co., N.J., rises at the S.E. base of the Blue Mountain, and enters the Wallkill River a little below Deckertown.

Deep Creek, of Indiana, runs eastward and northward, in Lake co., and enters the Calumet River.

Deep Creek, of North Carolina, flows into the Tar River a few miles above Tarborough.

Deep Creek, of Anderson co., S.C., enters the Keowee River a few miles from its mouth.

Deep Creek, a township of Clinton co., Iowa. P. 987 It is traversed by the railroad from Clinton to Anamosa.

Deep Creek, a post-office of Anson co., N.C.

Deep Creek, a hamlet of Chesterfield co., S.C., 18 miles W. of Cheraw.

Deep Creek, Texas. See CALLAHAN.

Deep Creek, a post-hamlet of Norfolk co., Va., on the Dismal Swamp Canal, 10 miles S. of Norfolk. It has 4 churches and a lumber-mill.

Deep Creek Falls, a post-village of Spokane co., Washington, 10 miles by rail N. by W. of Cheney. It has a church and a lumber-mill. Pop. 200.

Deep River, of North Carolina, was called **Sapponah** by the Indians. It rises in Guilford co., runs in a S.S.E. direction through Randolph co., and subsequently, flowing nearly eastward, it unites with the Haw River at Haywood in Chatham co., forming by this union the Cape Fear River. The length of the Deep River is estimated at 130 miles. Coal is found on its banks in Chatham co.

Deep River, a post-village in Saybrook township, Middlesex co., Conn., is near the W. bank of the Connecticut River, 34 miles S.S.E. of Hartford, and about 20 miles W. of New London. It has 3 churches, an academy, a national bank, a savings-bank, a newspaper office, and manufactures of combs, ivory goods, piano and organ key-boards, and wood-turning. Pop. about 1200.

Deep River, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Ind., in Ross township, on Deep Creek, about 10 miles W. of Valparaiso. It has a church and a flouring-mill.

Deep River, a post-village in Deep River township, Poweshiek co., Iowa, 70 miles E. of Des Moines. Pop. of the township, 1055.

Deep River, a post-village in Deep River township, Bay co., Mich., on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, 32 miles N. of Bay City. It has a large lumber-mill and a planing-mill. Pop. of the township, 266.

Deep River, a post-hamlet and township of Guilford co., N.C., on the Deep River, 6 miles E. of High Point. It has a tannery and a saw-mill. Pop. of township, 1071.

Deep Run, a post-office of Lenoir co., N.C.

Deep Valley, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Pa., 6 miles E. by S. of Bellton, W.Va.

Deep Water, a post-village of Henry co., Mo., 7 miles by rail S. of Clinton. It has 5 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of sewer-pipe. Potter's and brick-clay and coal are found here. Pop. 1102.

Deep Water, W.Va. See LOOP CREEK.

Deep Water Creek, Missouri, rises in Bates co., runs E., and enters Grand River in the S. part of Henry co.

Deep Wells, a station in Eureka co., Nev., on the Eureka & Palisade Railroad, 43 miles S. of Palisade.

Deer, a town of Nubia. See DERR.

Deer, or Old Deer, written also **Deir,** a village of Scotland, co. and 25 miles by rail N. of Aberdeen. Pop. 311; of the parish, 5085. It has relics of an old Cistercian monastery, which gave name to the "Book of Deir," a work important to students of Gaelic philology. See NEW DEER.

Deer Brook, a post-hamlet of Noxubee co., Miss., 6 miles E. of Brookville. It has several stores.

Deer Creek, California, runs southwestward in Tehama co., and enters the Sacramento River about 18 miles below Red Bluff.

Deer Creek, Indiana, drains part of Miami co., runs westward through Cass co., and enters the Wabash River 1 or 2 miles S.W. of Delphi.

Deer Creek, Maryland, runs southeastward and eastward, intersects Harford co., and enters the Susquehanna River about 7 miles from its mouth.

Deer Creek, Mississippi. See ISSAQUENA CREEK.

Deer Creek, Ohio, runs southeastward through Madison and Pickaway cos., and enters the Scioto River in Ross co., 12 miles N. of Chillicothe. It is nearly 80 miles long.

Deer Creek, of Alleghany co., Pa., enters the Alleghany River a few miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

Deer Creek, a post-hamlet of Tazewell co., Ill., in Deer Creek township, about 15 miles S.E. of Peoria. The township is drained by the Mackinaw River. Pop. of the township, 763.

Deer Creek, or West Sono'ra, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Ind., on Deer Creek, in Washington township, 10 miles S. of Logansport.

Deer Creek, a township of Carroll co., Ind., is bounded on the W. by the Wabash River, and traversed by Deer Creek. Pop., including Delphi, 3458.

Deer Creek, a township of Cass co., Ind. Pop. 1271.

Deer Creek, a township of Miami co., Ind., traversed by the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad. Pop. 1173.

Deer Creek, a post-office of Fremont co., Iowa.
Deer Creek, a township of Mills co., Iowa. Pop. 698.
Deer Creek, a township of Webster co., Iowa. P. 301.
Deer Creek, a township of Worth co., Iowa. Pop. 342.
Deer Creek, a township of Allen co., Kansas. P. 793.
Deer Creek, a post-office of Carter co., Ky.
Deer Creek, a post-office of Harford co., Md., 10 miles from Aberdeen.
Deer Creek, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Mich., in Deerfield township, 9 miles S. of Gaines Station. It has a flour-mill and a lumber-mill.
Deer Creek, a township of Otter Tail co., Minn. P. 47.
Deer Creek, a township of Bates co., Mo. Pop. 1057.
Deer Creek, a post-office of Madison co., Neb., about 50 miles N.N.W. of Columbus.
Deer Creek, a township of Madison co., O. Pop. 823. It contains Lafayette.
Deer Creek, a post-hamlet of Pickaway co., O., about 28 miles S.S.W. of Columbus. Pop. of Deer Creek township, 1458.
Deer Creek, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. 579.
Deer Creek, a station in Utah co., Utah, on the American Fork Railroad, 16 miles N.E. of American Fork. It is the present terminus of the road.
Deer Creek, a township of Outagamie co., Wis. P. 310.
Deer'field, a river of Vermont, rises in Windham co., in the S. part of the state, and falls into the Connecticut River near Greenfield, Mass. It is nearly 100 miles long, and affords much water-power.
Deerfield, a township of Fulton co., Ill., bounded W. by Spoon River. Pop. 907.
Deerfield, a post-village in Deerfield township, Lake co., Ill., on the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad, 24 miles N. of Chicago. It has 2 churches. This township is bounded on the E. by Lake Michigan, and contains a village named Highland Park. Pop. of township, 1525.
Deerfield, a post-village of Randolph co., Ind., on the Mississinewa River, about 1 mile from Deerfield Station, which is on the railroad between Hartford and Union City, 8 miles N. of Winchester, and 10 miles W.N.W. of Union City. It has a church and a grist-mill.
Deerfield, a post-hamlet of Chickasaw co., Iowa, in Deerfield township, on a branch of the Wapsipinicon River, about 12 miles N.E. of Charles City. It has a church. Pop. of township, 710.
Deerfield, a post-hamlet of Kearney co., Kansas, 8 miles by rail E. by N. of Lakin. It has a store, &c.
Deerfield, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., in Deerfield township, on or near the Deerfield River, and on the Connecticut River Railroad, 33 miles N. of Springfield, and 3 or 4 miles S. of Greenfield. It contains the Deerfield Academy and High School, and 2 churches. This township is bounded on the E. by the Connecticut River, and is also traversed by the Troy & Greenfield Railroad. It contains a portion of Greenfield village, also a village named South Deerfield, and has 7 churches and a manufactory of pocket-books. Pop. in 1890, 2910.
Deerfield, a township of Lapeer co., Mich. Pop. 1072.
Deerfield, a post-village of Lenawee co., Mich., in Deerfield township, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad where it crosses the Chicago & Canada Southern Railroad, 13 miles E. of Adrian. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a flouring-mill, a grist-mill, and manufactures of lumber and staves. Pop. of village in 1890, 421; of the township, 1548.
Deerfield, a township of Livingston co., Mich. P. 1072.
Deerfield, a township of Mecosta co., Mich. Pop. 1260. It contains the village of Morley.
Deerfield, a township of Van Buren co., Mich., on Lake Michigan. Pop. 860. Deerfield Station is at McDonald, in Bangor township.
Deerfield, a post-township of Steele co., Minn., 10 miles S. by W. of Faribault. It has 2 churches. Pop. 793.
Deerfield, an incorporated post-village of Vernon co., Mo., on the Marmiton River, and on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 11 miles E. of Fort Scott, Kansas. It has 2 churches, a graded school, general stores, and a manufactory of stone-ware and pottery. Pop. in 1890, 239.
Deerfield, a post-hamlet of Fergus co., Montana, 15 miles (direct) N. by W. of Lewistown.
Deerfield, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., N.H., in Deerfield township, about 16 miles E.S.E. of Concord. The township is hilly. It has 3 churches, a high school, and manufactures of sash, blinds, &c. Pop. of the township, 1220. It contains a hamlet named Deerfield Centre.
Deerfield, or Deerfield Corners, a post-village in Deerfield township, Oneida co., N.Y., on the Mohawk River, about 2 miles N.E. of Utica. It has 2 or 3 churches, a varnish-factory, and a wagon-shop. Here is Deerfield Post-Office. Pop. of the township, 2104.
Deerfield, a township of Morgan co., O. Pop. 981. It contains Triadelphia.
Deerfield, a post-village in Deerfield township, Portage co., O., about 25 miles N.E. of Canton. It has 3 churches. The township has 3 grist-mills, 4 saw-mills, and a pop. of 1025.
Deerfield, a township of Ross co., O. Pop. 1223. It contains the villages of Greenland and Clarksburg.
Deerfield, a township of Warren co., O. Pop. 1965. It contains Twenty-Mile Stand and Mason.
Deerfield, a village in Union township, Warren co., O., on the Little Miami River, 6 miles S. of Lebanon. Pop. 274.
Deerfield, a township of Tioga co., Pa., on the New York line. Pop. 665, exclusive of Knoxville.
Deerfield, a township of Warren co., Pa., in the oil-region, on the W. of the Alleghany River, is traversed by the Alleghany Valley Railroad. It contains Tidioute, Fagundus, and Enterprise. Pop. 2324, exclusive of Tidioute.
Deerfield, a post-hamlet of Augusta co., Va., about 20 miles W. of Staunton.
Deerfield, a post-village of Dane co., Wis., in Deerfield township, 18 miles by rail E. of Madison. It has a church, a high school, a bank, a newspaper office, and a wagon-factory. Pop. in 1890, 338; of the township, 1573.
Deerfield Centre, Michigan. See MADISON.
Deerfield Centre, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., N.H., in Deerfield township, about 16 miles E.S.E. of Concord. It has 3 churches, district schools, and manufactures of doors, sash, and blinds, and shoes. Pop. of township, 1220.
Deerfield Corners, New York. See DEERFIELD.
Deerfield Street, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J., 6 miles (direct) N. of Bridgeton. It has 2 churches, a canning-factory, and a seminary. Pop. about 500.
Deer Grove, a post-hamlet of Whiteside co., Ill., on the Mendota & Clinton Railroad, 32 miles W. of Mendota.
Deer'ing, a post-township of Cumberland co., Me., adjoining Portland, is on the Maine Central, Portland & Rochester, Portland & Ogdensburg, and Portland Horse Railroads. It contains Steven's Plains, East Deering, Stroudwater, Woodford's Corners and other villages, and is the seat of extensive and varied manufactures. Pop. 5353.
Deering, a post-township of Hillsborough co., N.H., about 18 miles S.W. of Concord. It has an academy and 2 churches. Pop. 722.
Deering Point, a hamlet of Cumberland co., Me., in Deering township, on Casco Bay. It is connected with Portland by a bridge.
Deering's, a station in Greenup co., Ky., on the Eastern Kentucky Railroad, 15 miles S. of Riverton.
Deer Island, New Brunswick, is in Passamaquoddy Bay, near its entrance, on the S.W. side. It is about 7 miles long and 3 miles broad. Pop. 1000. See FAIRHAVEN.
Deer Island, a small island of Newfoundland, 12 miles from Burgeo. Pop. 59.
Deer Island, one of a group in the district of Bonavista, Newfoundland, 7 miles from Green's Pond. Pop. 77.
Deer Island, an island of Ireland, on the W. shore of the estuary of the Fergus, about 6 miles below Clare.
Deer Island, in the harbor of Boston, Mass., contains the Boston Almshouse, a house of reformation, house of industry, &c. Pop. 1001.
Deer Islands, two small islands in the Malay Archipelago, in Macassar Strait. Lat. 5° 9′ S.; lon. 119° 14′ E.
Deer Isle, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., is in Deer Isle township, on Penobscot Bay, about 28 miles E.N.E. of Rockland. It has a high school and 2 churches. The township is an island nearly 10 miles long, with two smaller islands and some islets. Many of its inhabitants are employed in the fisheries. It contains the village of Green's Landing, and has 5 churches. Pop. 3414.
Deer Lick, a post-hamlet of Williams co., O., 11 miles N. of Bryan.
Deer Lick, a post-hamlet of Mason co., W. Va., about 25 miles S.E. of Gallipolis, O. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.
Deer Lodge, a large county in the W. part of Montana, is drained by the Hell Gate, Teton, Sun, and Blackfoot Rivers. The surface is mountainous, and this county is situated on the summit and both sides of the Rocky Mountains. Here are extensive prairies adapted to pasturage. The soil of the valleys is fertile, but is mostly uncultivated, and the prosperity of the people is chiefly derived from gold-mines (hydraulic and placer). Capital, Deer Lodge City. Large forests of fir and pine grow on

the mountains. The fertile valley of Deer Lodge River is about 40 miles long. Area, 5085 square miles. Capital, Deer Lodge City. Pop. in 1870, 4367; in 1880, 8376; in 1890, 15,155.

Deer Lodge, a post-village of Morgan co., Tenn., 10 miles by rail N. by W. of Wartburg. It has 3 churches, a district school, a newspaper office, and lumber-mills.

Deer Lodge City, the capital of Deer Lodge co., Montana, on Deer Lodge River, 40 miles by rail N. by W. of Butte City. Gold and silver are its staple products. It has 4 churches, a Presbyterian college, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, and a Catholic school and hospital. Pop. in 1890, 1463.

Deer Lodge Creek, Montana, rises in the Rocky Mountains, in the S. part of Deer Lodge co., runs northward, and forms part of the Hell Gate River.

Deer Park, a post-village of Washington co., Ala., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 41 miles N.N.W. of Mobile. It has an academy, 2 churches, and saw- and planing-mills.

Deer Park, a post-township of La Salle co., Ill., about 7 miles S.W. of Ottawa. It has 3 churches. Pop. 802.

Deer Park, a post-village and summer resort of Garrett co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 47 miles S.W. of Cumberland, and 220 miles from Baltimore. It has a church, and a superior hotel built by the railroad company. It is about 3000 feet above the sea-level.

Deer Park, a township of Orange co., N.Y., contiguous to Port Jervis, is bounded on the S.W. by the Delaware River, is drained by the Neversink River, and is intersected by the Erie Railroad. Pop., with Port Jervis, 11,115.

Deer Park, a post-hamlet in Babylon township, Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Long Island Railroad, 38 miles E. of Brooklyn. It has a church. Pop. about 100.

Deer Park, a post-village of St. Croix co., Wis., 27 miles by rail N.E. of Hudson. It has a church.

Deer Plain, a post-office of Calhoun co., Ill.

Deer Ridge, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., Mo., 7 miles N. of La Belle Station. It has a church.

Deer River, a post-village in Lewis co., N.Y., on Deer River, 12 miles by rail N. of Lowville. It has a church, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and manufactures of cheese-boxes and axe-handles. Pop. about 200.

Deer Run, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co., W. Va., 8 miles N.E. of Franklin. It has a church.

Deers'ville, or **Deer'ville**, a post-village in Franklin township, Harrison co., O., 12 miles W.N.W. of Cadiz. It has 3 churches, a tannery, a graded school, and a steam flour-mill. Pop. 306.

Deer Tail River, Wisconsin, rises in Chippewa co., runs southwestward, and enters the Chippewa River in the same county.

Deer Trail, a post-village of Arapahoe co., Col., on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 55 miles E. of Denver. It has 3 hotels and 2 stores, and is a shipping-point for cattle.

Deer Valley, a post-hamlet of Park co., Col., on the Platte River, about 12,000 feet above the sea-level.

Deer Walk, a post-office of Wood co., W. Va.

Dees, dais or daiz, a town of Transylvania, co. of Szolnok, at the confluence of the Great and Little Szamos, 28 miles N.N.E. of Klausenburg. It is a depot for salt raised in its vicinity, and has a gymnasium. Pop. 5832.

Dee'sa, a town of India, in Guzerat, 88 miles N.N.W. of Ahmedabad. It is hot and unhealthy, but near it is the fine salubrious retreat of Mount Aboo.

Deeth, a post-office of Elko co., Nevada, and a station on the Central Pacific Railroad, 239 miles W. of Ogden.

Deets'ville, a post-office of Elmore co., Ala.

Defi'ance, a county in the N.W. part of Ohio, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Maumee River, and also drained by the Auglaize and Tiffin Rivers, which enter the Maumee in the E. part of the county. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of good timber; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, pork, and hay are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Wabash Railroad, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw Railroad, and the Miami & Erie Canal. Capital, Defiance. Pop. in 1870, 15,719; in 1880, 22,515; in 1890, 25,769.

Defiance, an incorporated post-village of Shelby co., Iowa, on the West Nishnabatona River, 52 miles by rail N.E. of Council Bluffs, and 12 miles (direct) N. by W. of Harlan. It has 5 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and a high school. Pop. in 1890, 323.

Defiance, a village of Worth co., Mo., on the Platte River, 15 miles E. of Hopkins. It has a flouring-mill and 2 or 3 churches in the vicinity.

Defiance, a post-town, capital of Defiance co., O., on the right bank of the Maumee River, at the mouth of the Auglaize, 50 miles W.S.W. of Toledo, and 48 miles E.N.E. of Fort Wayne, Ind. It has 12 churches, a court-house, 3 banks, a union school, a college, a woollen-mill, an iron-foundry, 2 flour-mills, and manufactories of farming-implements, sash, blinds, &c. Five weekly and 2 daily newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1890, 7694.

De Foe, a post-village of Henry co., Ky., 8 miles S.E. of New Castle. It has a church, &c.

De For'est, a post-village of Warwick co., Ind., about 3 miles by rail W. of Boonville.

De Forest, a post-village of Dane co., Wis., 13 miles by rail N. of Madison. It has 4 church organizations, a harness- and box-factory, a planing-mill, a feed-mill, &c. Pop. about 230.

De Funiak Springs, a post-town, capital of Walton co., Fla., 80 miles by rail E.N.E. of Pensacola. It has 2 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a saw-mill, a planing-mill, &c. Pop. in 1890, 672.

Degagnac, dęh-gân'yâk', a town of France, in Lot, 6 miles S.S.W. of Gourdon. Pop. 2023.

Dege Agh, or **Degeaghatch**. See Dedr Agatch.

Degerloch, dâ'gher-lok', a village of Würtemberg, 3 miles S. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1867.

Degesby, a town of Finland. See Lowisa.

Deggendorf, dĕg'ghęn-dorf', or **Deck'endorf**', a town of Bavaria, on the Danube, and on a railway, 29 miles N.W. of Passau. It is well built, and has hospitals, breweries, distilleries, tanneries, and potteries. Pop. 5452.

Deggingen, dĕg'ghing-ęn, a village of Würtemberg, 6 miles W.S.W. of Geislingen. Pop. 1807.

Deghicze, or **Deghitche**, dâ-ghee'chà, a town of Russia, government of Vilna, 44 miles W.N.W. of Yoorboorg. Pop. 1100.

De Glaize Bayou, dęh glâz bī'oo, of Avoyelles parish, La., communicates with Atchafalaya Bayou.

Deglin, dâl'yâ, or **Delin**, dâ'le-â, a town of Sicily, 11 miles S.S.W. of Caltanisetta. Pop. 3660.

Degnizli, dĕn'yiz-lee', or **Denizli**, dĕn'iz-lee', a town of Asia Minor, 53 miles S.E. of Ala-Shehr. It is enclosed by mountains and vine-clad hills, and has a castle, several mosques, and bazaars; but it has never regained the importance it had previous to 1715, when it was destroyed by an earthquake and 12,000 of its inhabitants are said to have perished. Pop. about 6000.

Dego, dâ'go, a town of Italy, 18 miles S. of Acqui. Pop. 2140.

Dego'nia, a township of Jackson co., Ill., on the Mississippi River. Pop. 470.

De Graff, a post-village of Swift co., Minn., in an open prairie, on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 127 miles W. of St. Paul. It has a church.

De Graff, a post-village in Miami township, Logan co., O., on the Miami River, and on the Cleveland, Columbus & Indianapolis Railroad, 9 miles W.S.W. of Bellefontaine, and about 22 miles E.N.E. of Piqua. It has a bank, 4 churches, a union school, a creamery, a newspaper office, a planing-mill, and 2 grain-elevators. Pop. in 1890, 1126.

Dehak, dę-hâk', or **Dohak**, dǫ-hâk', a village of Persia, in Irak-Ajemee, 53 miles N.W. of Ispahan.

Deh-i-Hajee, dâ'-ee-hâ'jee', a town of Afghanistan, 20 miles S. of Candahar. Pop. 2000.

Dehli, a city of India. See Delhi.

Dehr, a town of Nubia. See Denr.

Dehra, dĕn'rà or dâ'rà, called also **Dehra** (or **Deyrah**) **Doon**, dĕn'rà doon, a town of India, capital of Debra Doon. Lat. 30° 19′ N.; lon. 78° 5′ E. Pop. 6847.

Dehra Doon (or **Dun**), dĕn'rà doon, a district of the North-West Provinces, British India, division of Meerut. Lat. 29° 57′–30° 59′ N.; lon. 77° 37′ 15″–78° 22′ 45″ E. It consists of the valley (*doon*) of Dehra (area, 673 square miles), and of the hill tract called Jaunsar Bawar (area, 343 square miles), the former having the Ganges on the E. and the Jumna on the W. Capital, Dehra. Pop. 116,053.

Dehrung, a district of Assam. See Durrung.

Deibler's, dī'blęrz, a station in Northumberland co., Pa., on the Shamokin Branch of the Northern Central Railroad, 9 miles E. of Sunbury.

Deidesheim, dī'dęs-hīme', a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 4 miles by rail N. of Neustadt-an-der-Hardt. P. 2697.

Dei Lucus, the Latin name of Gadebusch.

Deinum, dī'nŭm, a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 3 miles W. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 400.

Deir, or **Dair**, dâr or dīr, an Arabian word signifying a "monastery," forming the name or the prefix to the names of various places in Palestine and Egypt.

Deir, or **Der,** dâr, a town in Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, near 35° 10′ N. lat.

Deir, a village of Scotland. See DEER.

Deira, dā'rȧ, a river and plain of Persia, in Khoozistan,—the river an affluent of the Holwan River, S.W. of Zohab, and the plain it traverses the place of a breeding-stud famous throughout Persia.

Deira, dī'rȧ or dā'rȧ, the name of one of the two sovereignties into which the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumberland was divided.

Deir-el-Kamer (or **-Kammer**), dâr-ĕl-kâm'ẹr, or **Dair-el-Kamar,** dīr-ĕl-kâm'ạr, in Syria, 14 miles S.S.E. of Beyroot, on the road to Damascus, is the chief town of the Western Druses.

Deiroot, or **Deirut,** dā-root', a town of Lower Egypt, province and 18 miles S.S.E. of Rosetta, on the W. bank of the Nile.

Deisslingen, dīs'ling-ẹn, a village of Würtemberg, Black Forest, 35 miles by rail S.W. of Tübingen. Pop. 1810.

Dejebel, a province of Arabia. See JEBEL.

Dejtar, dā'tar', a village of Hungary, co. of Neograd, 5 miles from Balassa-Gyarmath. Pop. 1200.

De Kalb, a county in the N.E. part of Alabama, bordering on Georgia, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is drained by several small affluents of the Tennessee River and by Wills Creek. The surface is diversified by picturesque scenery. Among the prominent features is a ridge called Lookout Mountain, between which and another ridge is the long fertile valley of Wills Creek. Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staples. This county is intersected by the Queen & Crescent Route Railroad, which passes through Fort Payne, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 7126; in 1880, 12,675; in 1890, 21,106.

De Kalb, a county in the N.W. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Chattahoochee River, and is also drained by the South River. The surface is hilly or undulating, and extensively covered with forests. The much admired Stone Mountain, which is about 2200 feet high, is in this county. Indian corn, cotton, and wheat are the staple products. Granite is abundant here. This county is intersected by the Georgia Railroad, the Richmond & Danville Railroad, and the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, the former passing through Decatur, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 10,014; in 1880, 14,497; in 1890, 17,189.

De Kalb, a county in the N. part of Illinois, has an area of 648 square miles. It is drained by Sycamore Creek or South Kishwaukee River. The surface is undulating; the soil is very fertile. The prairies of this county are more extensive than the woodlands. Indian corn, oats, wheat, hay, barley, and butter are the staple products. It is intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City, and other railroads, the two named passing through Sycamore, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 23,265; in 1880, 26,768; in 1890, 27,066.

De Kalb, a county in the N.E. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, has an area of 360 square miles. It is intersected by the St. Joseph River (branch of the Maumee) and by Cedar Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and nearly one-half of it is covered with forests, in which the ash, beech, white oak, and sugar-maple abound; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, the Wabash Railroad, and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, the two latter communicating with Auburn, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 17,167; in 1880, 20,225; in 1890, 24,307.

De Kalb, a county in the N.W. part of Missouri, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is drained by the Grindstone Fork of Grand River, and by Livingston and Malden Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is fertile. This county has extensive prairies, and is liberally supplied with hard timber and building-stone. Indian corn, oats, wheat, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Hannibal & St. Joseph, and Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroads. Capital, Maysville. Pop. in 1870, 9858; in 1880, 13,334; in 1890, 14,539.

De Kalb, a county in the central part of Tennessee, has an area of about 300 square miles. The eastern portion of the county is intersected from N. to S. by the Caney Fork of Cumberland River, which forms its S.E. boundary. The surface is undulating or hilly, and mostly covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Smithville. Pop. in 1870, 11,425; in 1880, 14,813; in 1890, 15,650.

De Kalb, a post-village of De Kalb co., Ill., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 58 miles W. of Chicago, and about 32 miles S.S.E. of Rockford. It has 7 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, graded schools, extensive manufactures of barb wire, together with manufactures of butter, cheese, shoes, lever harrows, disc cultivators, sash, doors, blinds, flour, gloves, mittens, wire, and wire fences. Pop. in 1890, 2579.

De Kalb, a post-village of De Kalb co., Ind., 6 miles by rail S. by W. of Auburn. It has church organizations and a district school. The name of its station is St. John. Pop. about 100.

De Kalb, a post-village, capital of Kemper co., Miss., 13 miles W. of Scooba, and about 30 miles N. of Meridian. It has a court-house and 5 churches. Two miles distant is Sucarnoochee Creek, a good mill-stream. Pop. in 1890, 240.

De Kalb, a post-village of Buchanan co., Mo., 18 miles by rail E. of Atchison, Kansas. It has 3 churches and a bank. Pop. about 300.

De Kalb, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Oswegatchie River, 5 miles S.W. of De Kalb Junction, and about 7 miles (direct) S.W. of Canton. It has 3 churches, a district school, a saw-mill, and cheese-factories. Pop. 250.

De Kalb, Crawford co., O. See TIRO.

De Kalb, a township of Kershaw co., S.C. Pop. 8619.

De Kalb, a post-village of Bowie co., Tex., on the Texas Pacific Railroad, 34 miles W. of Texarkana. It has 2 churches, a bank, a graded school, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 420.

De Kalb, a post-village of Gilmer co., W. Va., on the Little Kanawha River, about 44 miles E.S.E. of Parkersburg. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

De Kalb Junction, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, at the junction of two branches of the same, 19 miles S.S.E. of Ogdensburg.

Dekkan, a country of India. See DECCAN.

Dekor'ra, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Wis., in Dekorra township, and on the E. bank of the Wisconsin River, 5 or 6 miles S. of Portage City. Pop. 85. The township contains a village named Poynette. Total pop. 1386.

De Ko'ven, a mining post-town of Union co., Ky., 14 miles by rail S.W. of Morganfield. It has a church organization and coal-mines. Pop. about 1000.

Del'afield, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Ill., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 97 miles E.S.E. of St. Louis, Mo.

Delafield, a township of Jackson co., Minn. Pop. 294.

Delafield, a post-village and summer resort of Waukesha co., Wis., on Bark River, 2 miles from Nashota Railroad Station, and about 26 miles W. of Milwaukee. It is near several small lakes, and has 2 flour-mills, a public school, and 2 churches. Pop. about 200.

Del'agoa Bay, an inlet of the Indian Ocean, in Africa, 55 miles in length from N. to S., by 20 miles across. Lat. of Cape St. Mary, Inyack Island, 25° 58′ S., lon. 33° 15′ E. The bay receives the Manico River, or King George River, from the N., and the Mapoota, or Oosootoo (Usutu), from the S., and has on its W. side an estuary termed English River. The Portuguese have on the N. side of the bay a town called Lourenzo Marquez.

Delan'co, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., on the Delaware River, 13 miles by rail N.E. of Camden, and 5 miles below Burlington. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of shoes, bricks, pickles, and mustard. Pop. 600.

De Lan'cey, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., in Hamden township, 6 miles by rail S. by W. from Delhi. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, a feed-mill, a saw-mill, a wagon-factory, and an academy. Pop. 175.

De Land, a post-village of Volusia co., Fla., 5 miles by rail E. of Beresford, and 12 miles N. of Enterprise. It has 9 churches, a bank, 4 newspaper offices, a high school, machine-works, orange-sizer works, refrigerator-works, &c. Pop. 1113. It is a great health resort.

Deland', a post-hamlet of Piatt co., Ill., 15 miles by rail N.W. of Monticello. It has 3 churches, a bank, a graded school, a carriage-shop, 2 grain-elevators, and manufactures of bricks and tiles. Pop. 400.

Dela'ney's, a station in Kent co., Del., on the Kent County Railroad, 7 miles W. of Clayton.

Delaney's Corners, a hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., 3 miles from Bridgewater Station. It has a cheese-factory.

Delaney's Creek, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ind., 13 miles N. of Salem. It has manufactures of flour and lumber. Pop. 80.

Delano, del'ạ-no, a post-office of Kern co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 197 miles S.S.E. of Stockton.

Delano, a post-village of Kern co., Cal., 32 miles by rail N.N.W. of Bakersfield.

Delano, a post-village of Winnebago co., Iowa, 9 miles (direct) N.E. of Forest City.

Delano, a post-village of Wright co., Minn., in Franklin township, on the South Fork of the Crow River, and on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 40 miles W. of St. Paul. Elevation, 918 feet. It has 12 stores, a grist-mill, 3 hotels, a furniture-factory, an elevator, an engine-house, a newspaper, 3 churches, and a graded school. Pop. 500.

Delano, a station in Butler co., Pa., on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 9 miles S.E. of Butler.

Delano, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., in Rush township, on Broad Mountain, and on a branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, near the point where it crosses the Catawissa Railroad, 5 miles E.N.E. of Mahanoy City. It has a public library, and machine-shops of the railroad. Pop. about 450.

Delan'ti, a hamlet of Hardin co., Iowa, in Eldora township, on the Iowa River, 1 mile from Gifford Station, and about 5 miles below Eldora. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Delanti, a village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., in Stockton township, 2 miles from Cassadaga Railroad Station, and about 14 miles S. of Dunkirk. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, a cheese-factory, and 1 or 2 saw-mills. The name of its post-office is Stockton. Pop. 245.

De la Plaine, a village of Greene co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 138 miles N.E. of Little Rock. It has a church and 2 saw-mills.

Del'aplane', or **Del'aplaine',** formerly **Piedmont,** a post-village of Fauquier co., Va., on the Manassas division of the Richmond & Danville Railroad, 63 miles W. of Alexandria, and 14 miles (direct) N. by W. of Warrenton. It has a church and a public school.

De Large Bayou, deh larzh bī'oo, of Louisiana, runs S.W. in Terre Bonne parish, and enters the Gulf of Mexico.

De Las'sus, a post-village of St. François co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 87 miles S. of St. Louis, and 2¼ miles from Farmington. It has a church, a printing-office, and a flour-mill. Copper, zinc, and plumbago are said to be found here.

Delatyn, dĕl'ā-teen, a town of Austrian Galicia, on the Pruth, 10 miles S. of Nadworna. Pop. 3260.

Del'avan', a post-village of Tazewell co., Ill., in Delavan township, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad where it crosses the Pekin division of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroad, 30 miles W.S.W. of Bloomington, and 24 miles S. of Peoria. It has 2 banks, 5 churches, and a graded school. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 1176; of the township, 2140.

Delavan, a post-office of Morris co., Kansas.

Delavan, or **Delavan Station,** a post-village of Faribault co., Minn., 34 miles by rail W.N.W. of Albert Lea, and 10 miles (direct) N. by E. of Blue Earth City. It has 3 churches, a bank, an academy, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 252.

Delavan, a post-village in Delavan township, Walworth co., Wis., on Turtle Creek, and on the southwestern division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 5 miles by rail W. of Elkhorn, and about 50 miles S.E. of Madison. It contains a graded school, 2 state banks, 2 newspaper offices, and an institution for the deaf and dumb, which was founded by the state. It has also 2 cheese-factories, a flour-mill, and manufactures of cigars, carriages, and windmills. Pop. in 1890, 2038; of the township, 2715.

Delawan'na, a station in Bergen co., N.J., on the Boonton Branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Paterson.

Delaware, dĕl'ą-war, a river formed by two branches, sometimes called the Coquago and the Popacton, which rise in New York near the N.E. border of Delaware co., and unite at Hancock, in the same county. From this point it runs southeastward, forming the boundary between New York and Pennsylvania, until it reaches Port Jervis and touches the northern extremity of New Jersey. Confronted here by the impassable barrier of the Kittatinny Mountain, it changes its course and runs southwestward along the base of that ridge to the Delaware Water Gap, near Stroudsburg, Pa. At this place, which is remarkable for picturesque scenery, the river has found or formed a passage through the mountain, and runs in a narrow gorge 2 or 3 miles long, between precipices which rise on each side about 1400 feet above the water. After it has passed by Easton it runs southeastward to Bordentown, and thence southwestward to Philadelphia, about 40 miles below which it expands into the estuary called Delaware Bay (which see). This river forms the entire boundary between New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The length of the main stream is estimated at 350 miles. It is about ½ of a mile wide at Philadelphia, and 2 or 3 miles wide at some points below that city. The tide ascends to Trenton, about 130 miles from the sea. The chief towns on its banks are Philadelphia, Wilmington, Camden, Chester, Trenton, and Easton. It is navigable for the largest ships to Philadelphia, and steamboats can ascend to Trenton during high tide. The latter city is the lowest point at which the river is crossed by a bridge. A canal has been opened along the right bank of this river from Bristol to Easton, about 60 miles, and 2 other canals connect the Delaware with the Hudson River.

Delaware, one of the Middle Atlantic states, in area the smallest state in the Union except Rhode Island, is bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by Delaware River and Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, and S. and W. by Maryland. Its length (from 38° 28′ to 39° 50′ N. lat.) is 96 miles; its breadth ranges from 9 to 37 miles (75° to 75° 46′ W. lon.). Area, 2050 square miles, more than one-half of which consists of cultivated farm-lands.

Face of the Country, and Geology.—The N. portion is finely diversified with hill and dale, and is one of the most fertile, beautiful, and healthful tracts in the state. Southward the surface is nearly a dead level, relieved by a long low ridge or watershed running N. and S., and having numerous swampy tracts, whence flow to the E. and W. most of the streams of the state. The southern portion is sandy, with large marshes, of which the Cypress Swamp, 12 miles long and 6 miles wide, is the principal. This swamp abounds in cypress, cedar, and other timber trees. Along the coast there are salt marshes, and some shallow lagoons fenced from the open sea by long, low sand-spits,—the sounds of North Carolina in miniature. The interior of the state has much light soil, which is easily and profitably cultivated. Kaolin, bog-iron, glass-sand, and shell-marl are found, and the three former are wrought to some extent. The northern half of New Castle co. is of cretaceous age. S. of this the formation is tertiary as far as the Murderkill; and all the remainder of the state is post-tertiary or alluvial. From some of the swamps large quantities of well-preserved and excellent timber have been dug and wrought into shingles. There are useful chalybeate waters at Faulkland, in the N.

Agricultural Products.—Delaware, once celebrated for her excellent wheat, still produces bountiful crops of that grain and of the other cereals, especially of maize. But of late years the production of fruit, notably of peaches, with strawberries and the other small fruits, has been the leading industry. Market-gardening, and particularly the raising of early spring vegetables for the supply of the Northern cities, has attracted much capital. The excellent natural facilities for navigation, with the large recent extension of railroads, have greatly stimulated these pursuits, for which the fertile soil and genial climate of Delaware give the state a special fitness.

Internal Improvements, &c.—The rivers and creeks of the state are generally navigable for the lower part of their courses, and Christiana Creek admits merchant-vessels of considerable tonnage. Delaware Bay and Delaware River have a deep but not very direct channel, and the western shore of the bay at most points is not readily accessible for large vessels. Rehoboth Bay admits vessels of 6 feet draught. The Delaware & Chesapeake Canal, finished in 1829 at a cost of $2,250,000, extends 13½ miles from Delaware City to Chesapeake City, Md., and affords passage for coasting-vessels, canal-boats, barges, and small steamers. Another canal connects Salem Creek and Delaware River, and a ship-canal is projected to extend from Delaware Bay to Sassafras River in Maryland. In this connection should be mentioned the noble breakwater at Lewes, begun in 1828 by the United States government, and now extending 2589 feet, with an ice-breaker of 1500 feet. It was constructed to afford a harbor of refuge, and for this purpose it has proved eminently serviceable. Its cost has been $2,123,505. It is constructed of loose blocks of stone weighing from 500 to 15,000 pounds each.

Railroads.—Delaware is well supplied with railroads, which connect the important towns of the state and establish communication with Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, and with all sections of the country. In 1890 there were 318 miles of railroad in operation within the limits of the state.

Manufactures are carried on chiefly in Wilmington and its vicinity. The manufactured articles are quite various, and include leather and leathern goods, shipping (iron and wood), machinery, cottons, woollens, cars and carriages, flour, canned fruits, gunpowder, lumber, cast and wrought

iron, hardware, paper, tobacco, car-wheels, morocco, matches, and chemicals. Wilmington alone has turned out more than $20,000,000 worth of manufactured goods in one year.

Finances.—The state debt was incurred entirely for war purposes and for loans to railroads. In 1890 it amounted to $905,460, with securities in the treasury sufficient to meet a large portion of the indebtedness. There is no tax on property. The revenue is derived from the railroads, licenses, and the collateral inheritance tax.

Counties and Towns.—There are 3 counties, viz., New Castle, in the N., pop. (1890) 97,182; Kent, in the centre, pop. 32,664; and Sussex, in the S., pop. 38,647. The principal towns are Wilmington, a thriving manufacturing city and railroad centre (pop. in 1890, 61,431), Dover, the capital, New Castle, Smyrna, Delaware City, North Milford, South Milford, Laurel, Seaford, Georgetown, and Lewes.

Education.—By an act of legislature, in 1887, the offices of state superintendent and assistant superintendents were abolished. Each county now has its own superintendent, and these officers, with the secretary of state and the president of Delaware College, constitute the state board of education. Since 1888, Delaware College has grown in popularity, and the attendance has greatly increased. An agricultural experimental station has been established. There is a permanent school-fund of nearly $500,000, and the annual disbursement amounts to nearly $100,000. A separate system of schools is provided for colored children. Among the prominent educational institutions are Wesleyan Female College, the City Normal School, Rugby Academy, and boys' and girls' high schools, at Wilmington; the Methodist Conference Academy, at Dover; the seminary at Felton; another at Frederica; academies at Georgetown, Lewes, Middletown, Milford, Milton, Smyrna, Wyoming, &c.

Churches.—The leading religious denominations are (in the order named) the Methodist Episcopal church, by far the strongest denomination in the state, Presbyterians, Protestant Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, Friends, and Baptists.

Constitution, &c.—The first constitution was adopted in 1776; a second was adopted in 1792, and, with subsequent modifications, is still in force. The governor is elected for four years. Voters must have lived in the state one year next previous to the day of voting, and one month in the district where they vote. The senate consists of 3 members from each county (nine in all), chosen for four years; the house of representatives has 21 members, 7 from each county. The legislature is called the general assembly, and meets biennially. Judges are appointed by the governor, and are removable only for misconduct. No minister of the gospel can hold a civil office. Delaware has one representative in the Federal Congress. The whipping-post and the pillory are still retained for the punishment of crimes, but, by act of 1889, women are exempted from this form of discipline.

History.—Delaware Bay was discovered by Hudson in 1609, and visited in 1610 by Lord De la Warr. Prominent events of local history have been the purchase of part of the country by the Dutch, 1629; the settlement of Lewes by the Dutch, 1630; the destruction of the colony by Indians, 1633; the purchase of the W. coast of the bay by the Swedes and Finns, and the founding (1638) of the colony of New Sweden, which extended as far up the river as Wicaco, now in Philadelphia; the construction of Fort Casimir, at New Castle, by the Dutch; its capture by the Swedes, 1654; the breaking up of the Swedish colony by Dutch forces from New Amsterdam, 1656; the conflicting claims of the Duke of York and of Lord Baltimore to the region, 1664; and the purchase of the proprietorship by William Penn, 1682. Thenceforth the region was officially known as "the Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware," and was regarded as a part of Pennsylvania until 1703, when it received a separate legislature; but the three counties remained under the proprietary governors of Pennsylvania until the Revolution, in which Delaware took a distinguished and very gallant part. The first two revolutionary presidents of Pennsylvania (1776–87) were also chief magistrates of Delaware, notwithstanding the fact that in 1776 she had declared herself an independent state. Delaware was the first state to ratify the United States constitution, 1787. She retained slavery until it was abrogated in 1865 by the 13th amendment of the Federal constitution.

The population in 1790 was 59,094; in 1800, 64,273; in 1810, 72,674; in 1820, 72,749; in 1830, 76,748; in 1840, 78,085; in 1850, 91,532; in 1860, 112,216; in 1870, 125,015; in 1880, 146,608; in 1890, 168,493.

Delaware, a county in the E. part of Indiana, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Mississinewa River and the West Fork of White River. The surface is nearly level; the soil is fertile. More than one-third of its area is covered with forests. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected by the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, and the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad, all three passing through Muncie, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 19,030; in 1880, 22,926; in 1890, 30,131.

Delaware, an eastern county of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Maquoketa River and by Buffalo Creek, and also drained by Beaver and Plum Creeks. The surface is undulating or uneven, and is diversified with prairies and woodlands; the soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, pork, and butter are the staple products. Among the forest trees are the ash, elm, hickory, white oak, and black walnut. Niagara limestone (Upper Silurian) underlies the greater part of the soil. This county is intersected by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railroad, and by the Iowa division of the Illinois Central Railroad, the latter passing through Manchester, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 17,432; in 1880, 17,950; in 1890, 5045.

Delaware, a southeastern county of New York, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of about 1500 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Susquehanna River, and is intersected by the two branches of the Delaware River, namely, the Coquago and the Popacton, which unite on the S.W. border of the county. It is partly drained by Beaver Kill and the Charlotte River. The surface is diversified with high hills, narrow ravines, and fertile valleys. The soil is adapted to pasturage and dairies. Butter, hay, oats, cattle, potatoes, maple sugar, leather, and lumber are the staple products. The county is intersected by the Erie Railroad, the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, and the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad, the latter passing through Delhi, the capital of the county. Red sandstone (Devonian) is found next to the surface here. Pop. in 1870, 42,972; in 1880, 42,721; in 1890, 45,496.

Delaware, a county in the central part of Ohio, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is intersected by the Scioto and Whetstone (or Olentangy) Rivers, which run southward, and is also drained by Walnut, Mill, and other creeks. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of the ash, elm, hickory, oak, sugar-maple, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, wool, hay, butter, flax, oats, and pork are the staple products. Corniferous limestone of the Devonian age crops out here. This county is intersected by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railroad, by two divisions of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, and by the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railroad, the two former roads passing through Delaware, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 25,175; in 1880, 27,381; in 1890, 27,189.

Delaware, a southeastern county of Pennsylvania, is adjacent to Philadelphia. Area, about 200 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Delaware River, on the S.W. by the Brandywine, and is drained by Darby, Chester, and Crum Creeks. The surface is pleasantly diversified by undulations and hills of moderate height; the soil is mostly fertile. Butter, hay, Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staple products. This county has important manufactures of cotton and woollen goods. The rocks found next to the surface are gneiss and mica-slate, the former of which is quarried for building-stone. It is intersected by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, the latter communicating with Media, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 39,403; in 1880, 56,101; in 1890, 74,683.

Delaware, a post-hamlet of Logan co., Ark., 25 miles (direct) E. of Paris. It has 3 churches, and ginning-, saw-, and grist-mills.

Delaware, a township of Delaware co., Ind. Pop. 1579.

Delaware, a township of Hamilton co., Ind. Pop. 1753. It contains New Britton.

Delaware, a post-village of Ripley co., Ind., 47 miles by rail W. of Cincinnati. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. of Delaware township, 1214.

Delaware, a township of Delaware co., Iowa, drained by Maquoketa River. Pop., exclusive of Manchester, 707.

Delaware, a post-village of Delaware co., Iowa, on the Dubuque & Sioux City division of the Illinois Central Railroad, 6 miles by rail E. of Manchester, 41 miles W. of Dubuque, and 86 miles N.N.W. of Davenport. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a creamery. Pop. 350.

Delaware, a township of Polk co., Iowa. Pop. (including Easton Place town) 495.

Delaware, a township of Jefferson co., Kansas. Pop in 1890, 2859. It contains Valley Falls.

Delaware, township, Leavenworth co., Kan. P. 2357.

Delaware, a township of Wyandotte co., Kansas. Pop. 970. It contains Edwardsville and Tiblow.

Delaware, a post-hamlet of Daviess co., Ky., on Green River, about 14 miles W.S.W. of Owensborough. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 150.

Delaware, a township of Sanilac co., Mich., on Lake Huron. Pop. 962. It contains Forestville.

Delaware, a township of Shannon co., Mo. Pop. 198.

Delaware, a township of Camden co., N.J., just E. of the city of Camden. Pop. 1625. It contains Ellisburg.

Delaware, a township of Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Delaware River, and on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad. Pop. 2959. It contains Sergeantsville, Sand Brook, and other post-villages.

Delaware, a township of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Delaware River. Pop. 2016. It contains Callicoon Depot.

Delaware, a township of Defiance co., O., traversed by the Maumee. Pop. 1160. It contains Delaware Bend.

Delaware, a post-town, capital of Delaware co., O., is situated on the Whetstone (or Olentangy) River, in a township of its own name, 24 miles N. of Columbus, 34 miles S.S.W. of Galion, and 50 miles E.N.E. of Springfield. It is on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, at the junction of the Columbus division with the Cincinnati division of that road, and also on the Columbus & Toledo Railroad. It contains a court-house, 14 churches, 2 national banks, a savings-bank, 1 other bank, the Ohio Wesleyan Female College, 2 large hotels, gas-works, printing-offices which issue 3 weekly newspapers, 2 flouring-mills, an extensive chair-factory, and manufactures of carriages. It is the seat of the Ohio Wesleyan University, which was founded in 1845 and has 12 professors, about 1150 students, and a library of about 13,000 volumes. Sulphur springs and other mineral springs are found here. Pop. in 1890, 8224; of the township, 9372.

Delaware, a township of Hancock co., O. Pop. 1280. It contains Mount Blanchard.

Delaware, a township of Juniata co., Pa. Pop. 1079, exclusive of the village of Thompsontown.

Delaware, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. 1703. It contains New Hamburg and Delaware Grove.

Delaware, a township of Northumberland co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, and on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad. Pop. 1879, exclusive of McEwensville and Watsontown.

Delaware, a township of Pike co., Pa., on the Delaware River. Pop. 758. It contains Dingman's Ferry.

Delaware, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Thames, and on the Canada Southern Railway, 14 miles N.W. of St. Thomas. It contains saw- and grist-mills, a brewery, a stave-factory, and several stores. Pop. 400.

Delaware Bay is an inlet of the sea, or an estuary, through which the Delaware River enters the Atlantic. The entrance of the bay, which is between Cape May and Cape Henlopen, is about 13 miles wide, and its length is nearly 55 miles. It is about 3 miles wide at the upper extremity (near Delaware City), below which it gradually expands to a width of 25 miles. A long breakwater, constructed by the Federal government, in this bay, at Cape Henlopen, forms a safe and spacious harbor, in which the water is from 4 to 6 fathoms deep.

Delaware Bend, a post-village in Delaware township, Defiance co., O., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 7 miles W. of Defiance. It has a lumber-mill.

Delaware City, a post-town of New Castle co., Del., on the Delaware River where it merges into Delaware Bay, about 12 miles S. by W. from Wilmington. It is the eastern terminus of the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal, and the southern terminus of the Pennsylvania & Delaware Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It contains an academy, a national bank, a printing-office, a flour-mill, and 6 churches. Pop. 1059.

Delaware Gap, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., about 1 mile S.E. of Delaware Water Gap, Pa. It has a school-slate factory. Pop. about 100.

Delaware Junction, Delaware. See RODNEY.

Delaware Mine, a post-office and mining village of Keweenaw co., Mich., in Grant township, 23 miles N.E. of Calumet. Copper is mined here.

Delaware River, or **Grasshopper Creek** (Fr. *Sauterelle*), Kansas, drains parts of Brown and Atchison cos., runs southward through Jefferson co., and enters the Kansas River about 12 miles above Lawrence.

Delaware's, a post-office and station of Southampton co., Va., on the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Delaware Water Gap, a post-village and summer resort of Monroe co., Pa., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad (at Water Gap Station), 108 miles N. of Philadelphia, 92 miles W. by N. from New York, and 57 miles S.S.E. of Scranton. Here the Delaware River passes through the Kittatinny Mountain in a narrow gorge, on each side of which is a precipice about 1300 feet higher than the water. The altitude of the mountain-ridge at this place is said to be 1479 feet above the level of the sea. Here are several large hotels and boarding-houses, which in summer are filled with visitors attracted by the beautiful scenery. The village is about 1½ miles from the gorge. It has 2 churches, and a slate-factory or quarry. P. in 1890, 467.

Delbino, a town of Turkey. See DELVINO.

Delbrück, dĕl'brük, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 9 miles W.N.W. of Paderborn. Pop. 1190.

Del Car'bo, a station in Muskingum co., O., 8 miles by rail S.W. of Zanesville. See NEWTON.

Delden, dĕl'dĕn, a town of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, on a railway, 10 miles S.E. of Almelo. Pop. 1649.

Delémont, dĕh'lā'mòn' (Ger. *Delsberg*, dĕls'bĕrg), a town of Switzerland, canton and 29 miles N. of Bern, on the Sorne. Pop. 2431.

De Le'on, a post-village of Comanche co., Tex., 9 miles by rail W. of Dublin, and 12 miles (direct) N. of Comanche. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, an academy, and several general stores. Pop. 364.

De Leon Springs, a post-village of Volusia co., Fla., about 11 miles by rail N. of De Land Junction, and 22 miles N. by W. of Enterprise. It has 2 churches and manufactures of lumber. Pop. 235.

Delft, dĕlft (commonly pronounced dĕlf), a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 9 miles by rail N.W. of Rotterdam, on the canal between it and the Hague. It is well built of brick, and clean, but dull. Principal edifices, the palace in which Prince William I. of Orange was assassinated, 1584, now used as barracks; a Gothic church, with the tomb of that prince, and that of Grotius; the old church, with the tombs of Van Tromp, Peter Hein, and Leeuwenhoeck; the council-house, and the school of engineering. It has many breweries and distilleries, with manufactures of carpets, coverlets, woollen cloth, soap, and earthenwares; but most of the table-goods known as "Delft ware" are in reality made in England. Here is a great arsenal and military laboratory. Pop. in 1890, 29,022.

Delft (original name, *Nedoontivoe*, or "Long Island"), a small island off the N.W. coast of Ceylon, about 8 miles long by 3 miles broad, and surrounded by coral reefs.

Delftshaven, or **Delfshaven**, dĕlfts'hā'vĕn, a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the right bank of the Mouse, 2 miles by rail S.W. of Rotterdam, with shipbuilding, herring-fishery, and distilling. Pop. 7982.

Delfzyl, or **Delfzijl**, dĕlf-zīl' (L. *Castrum Delfzilia'num*), a town of the Netherlands, province and 16 miles E.N.E. of Groningen, at the mouth of the old Delf or Damsterdiep, a navigable channel, on the W. shore of the Dollart. It is strongly fortified. Pop. 5336.

Delgada, a town of the Azores. See PONTA DELGADA.

Delhi (or **Dehli**), dĕl'lee (anc. *Indraprastha*, afterwards *Dilli*), a famous city of India, capital of a district and division of the same name, and formerly capital of the Mogul empire. It is on the right bank of the Jumna. Lat. 28° 39′ 40″ N.; lon. 77° 17′ 45″ E. The river is here crossed by a splendid railway bridge. Delhi is walled with stone, and is generally well built, the principal streets being well paved and finely shaded. The grand old palace (called the fort), the abode of the Mogul emperors, has been in great part torn down by the authorities since the rebellion of 1857. The Jumma Musjeed, or great mosque, is one of the finest structures in India. Other important buildings are the black mosque, the government college, the clock tower, &c. In the suburbs are the splendid tombs of the imperial family. The surrounding country to the extent of about 45 square miles is covered with the débris of ruined buildings. The town is well supplied with water, and has public gardens of great extent and beauty. Delhi is said to have once contained 2,000,000 inhabitants. It figures prominently in Indian history, and may be regarded as still the capital of Mohammedanism in India. In 1857 it was the scene of a terrible massacre of Europeans, chiefly women, and in the same year it was stormed and taken by a small British and native force, after a memorable siege of three months, the city being defended by six times as many disciplined troops as the besiegers could muster. Pop. in 1872, 154,417; in 1881, 173,393; 1891, 193,580.

Delhi, a division or commissionership of British India, under the control of the Punjab government, and com-

prising the districts of Delhi, Goorgaon, and Kurnaul. Area, 5557 square miles. Capital, Delhi. Pop. 1,920,912.

Delhi, a district of the above division, lat. 28° 13′–29° 13′ N., lon. 76° 53′–77° 34′ E. It is a narrow strip, 75 miles long, bounded E. by the river Jumna. Area, 1227 square miles. Among the products are wheat, cotton, and sugar. Capital, Delhi. Pop. 608,850.

Delhi, dĕl'hī, a post-village of Jersey co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 13½ miles N.N.W. of Alton. Coal-mines have been opened here.

Delhi, a post-village, capital of Delaware co., Iowa, in Delhi township, on the Maquoketa River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 85 miles N.N.W. of Davenport, and about 40 miles W. by S. from Dubuque. It has 3 churches, a public school, and manufactures of butter. Pop. 500; of the township, 3051.

Delhi, a post-hamlet of Osborne co., Kansas, in Bloom township, 24 miles N. of Wilson.

Delhi, a post-village of Richland parish, La., on or near Bayou Macon, and on the North Louisiana & Texas Railroad, 37 miles W.N.W. of Vicksburg. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. in 1890, 620.

Delhi, a post-borough of Redwood co., Minn., 6 miles by rail N.W. of Redwood Falls. It has a church and a graded school. Pop. 120.

Delhi, a post-village, capital of Delaware co., N.Y., is on the west or main branch of the Delaware River, about 68 miles W.S.W. of Albany, and on the Delhi Branch Railroad, which connects with the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad at Walton. It contains 5 churches, the Delaware Academy, a national bank, 3 private banks, a foundry, a woollen-mill, a creamery, and manufactures of carriages, sash, blinds, &c. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Butter, milk, and live-stock are the staple products of Delhi. Pop. 1564; of the township, 2908.

Delhi, a post-village of Hamilton co., O., is on the bank of the Ohio River, in Delhi township, on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad and the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 9 miles W. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches. Here are several parks and residences of the business men of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1890, 531.

Delhi, a post-village of McPherson co., S.D., 10 miles (direct) S.E. of Leola.

Delhi, a post-office of Caldwell co., Tex., 16 miles (direct) E. of Lockhart.

Delhi, a post-office of Winnebago co., Wis.

Delhi, or Fred'ericksburg, a post-village in Norfolk co., Ontario, on the Rowan River, and on the Canada Air-Line Railroad, 86 miles W. of Buffalo. It has a large trade in sawn lumber, and contains several churches and stores, a cloth-factory, a foundry, a grist-mill, &c. P. 300.

Delhi Centre (Holt Post-Office), a village of Ingham co., Mich., in Delhi township, on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, at Holt Station, 7 miles S. of Lansing. It has 3 churches, a carriage-shop, &c.

Delhi Mills, a post-hamlet of Washtenaw co., Mich., in Scio township, on Huron River, and on the Michigan Central Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Ann Arbor. It has mills for flour, lumber, and plaster.

Deli, a town and state of Sumatra. See DELLI.

De'lia Lake, a small mountain lake in the W. part of Essex co., N.Y., among the Adirondacks. It is one of the sources of the Hudson River. Length, about 5 miles.

Delia, a town of Sicily. See DEGLIA.

Deli-Baba, dā'lee-bā'bā', a village of Asiatic Turkey, 48 miles E.S.E. of Erzroom. It is inhabited by Armenians.

Deliceto, dā-le-chā'to, a town of Italy, province of Foggia, 3 miles S.E. of Bovino. It has a collegiate church and various charitable establishments. Pop. 4714.

Deliklitash, dĕl-e-kle-tāsh', a town of Asiatic Turkey, 25 miles S. of Seevas.

De'light', a post-office of Ellsworth co., Kansas, 13 miles (direct) N.E. of Ellsworth.

Deli'la, a post-office of Halifax co., Va., 15 miles E.N.E. of Danville.

De Lisle, dę lĭl, a post-office of Darke co., O., on the Dayton & Union Railroad, 28 miles N.W. of Dayton.

Delitzsch, dā'litsh, a town of Prussian Saxony, at a railway junction, 19 miles N.E. of Merseburg, on the Lober. It is well built, and has a castle, 3 churches, a hospital, and manufactures of beer, tobacco, stockings, and gloves. Pop. 8228.

Dell, a post-hamlet of Vernon co., Wis., in a narrow valley, about 11 miles N.E. of Viroqua. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Del'laplane, a post-hamlet of Wilkes co., N.C., 40 miles N. of Statesville. It has a tannery.

Dell De'light', a post-office of Benton co., Mo.

Delle, dĕll (Ger. *Dattenreitt*, dät'ten-rīt'), a village of France, in Haut-Rhin, 11 miles S.E. of Belfort. Pop. 1219.

Delli, a town of Timor. See DILLI.

Delli, dĕl'lee, a town and small state on the N.E. coast of the island of Sumatra. The town stands at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lat. 3° 46′ N.; lon. 98° 42′ E. Pop. 36,566.

Dellibiat, dĕl'le-blät', a village of Hungary, about 10 miles from Neudorf. The inhabitants are Wallachians. Pop. 3589.

Delnicze, or Delnitze, dĕll-ncet'sà, a village of Austrian Croatia, 18 miles W. by S. of Fiume. Pop. 1679.

Dello, a town and state of Sumatra. See DELLI.

Dell Prairie, prā'ree, a post-township of Adams co., Wis., about 20 miles N.W. of Portage City, bounded on the W. by the Wisconsin River. Pop. 448. Dell Prairie, a hamlet in this township, is 4 miles N.E. of Kilbourn. It has a church.

Dell Rap'ids, a post-village of Minnehaha co., S.D., on the Big Sioux River, 19 miles by rail N. of Sioux Falls. It has 5 churches, a graded school, 3 banks, a newspaper office, 5 elevators, 2 flour-mills, a brick-yard, a cigar-factory, and quarries of granite. Pop. in 1890, 993.

Dell River, a small stream of Sauk co., Wis., runs southeastward and northeastward, and enters the Wisconsin River about 10 miles N. of Baraboo.

Dell Roy, formerly Can'nonsburg, a post-village in Monroe township, Carroll co., O., on the Ohio & Toledo Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Carrollton. It has 3 churches, an academy, and a coal-mine. Pop. about 700.

Dell'ville, a post-office of Perry co., Pa.

Delly, a town of the Malay Archipelago. See DILLI.

Del'ly Mount, a headland of British India, presidency of Madras, on the W. coast, 15 miles N.W. of Cananore.

Dellys, dĕl'leez', a seaport town of Algeria, 49 miles E. of Algiers. It is built out of the ruins of an ancient city, supposed to be the *Rusucurium* of Pliny. It consists of a new town, well built in the European style, and of the old Arab town, with walls, a labyrinth of narrow alleys. Pop. 11,122.

Del'mar', a post-hamlet of Sussex co., Del., at the N. terminus of the Eastern Shore Railroad, which here connects with the Delaware Railroad. It is 97 miles S. of Wilmington, at the Maryland line. It has a church and a manufactory of peach-crates. Pop. about 200.

Delmar, or Delmar Junction, a post-village of Clinton co., Iowa, is in Bloomfield township, 6 miles S. by E. of Maquoketa, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 37 miles N. of Davenport, and 17 miles N.N.W. of Clinton, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. It is in an agricultural district, and has 3 churches, a bank, a creamery, a wagon-shop, and a newspaper office. It has a money-order post-office, named Delmar; and the name of the station is Delmar Junction. Pop. in 1890, 518.

Delmar, a post-township of Tioga co., Pa., is in part a vast hemlock forest, and contains a portion of the coal-mining town of Antrim, which was founded in 1872. Pop. in 1890, 3081.

Del'menhorst, a town of Germany, grand duchy and 16 miles by rail E.S.E. of Oldenburg. Pop. 2539.

Delmont', a post-hamlet of Henderson co., N.C., 6 miles W. of Hendersonville.

Delmont, a post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., 8 miles N. of Greensburg. It has 4 churches. Coal is found here.

Delmont, a post-village of Douglas co., S.D., 12 miles by rail W.N.W. of Tripp. It has a church and an academy. It is a good shipping and grain market.

Del Norte, dĕl nor'tā, a county forming the N.W. extremity of California, bordering on Oregon, has an area of about 1500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific Ocean, and intersected by the Klamath River. The surface is partly mountainous, and is extensively covered with forests of redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) and spruce. The soil produces wheat, potatoes, oats, &c. This county has several gold-mines. Capital, Crescent City. Pop. in 1870, 2022; in 1880, 2584; in 1890, 2592.

Del Norte, a post-village, capital of Rio Grande co., Col., is on the Rio Grande del Norte, about 130 miles S.W. of Pueblo. Altitude, 7400 feet. It is one of the principal towns in Southwestern Colorado. It has 2 banks, 2 hotels, 3 churches, a newspaper office, and a fine school-building, and is the base of supplies for the San Juan mines. It is situated where the river emerges from its mountain-cañon and enters the valley, and is surrounded by grand scenery. Pop. in 1890, 736.

Delogny, dĕl'ōn'yee', a station on the New Orleans & Texas Railroad, 16 miles S.E. of Donaldsonville, La.

De'loit', a post-village of Crawford co., Iowa, 6 miles N. of Denison, and 75 miles N.N.E. of Council Bluffs. It has 2 churches, 2 flour-mills, and a broom-factory. Pop. 103.

Delorraine, dŏl'o-rān', a town of Tasmania, 32 miles by rail W. of Launceston. Pop., with surroundings, 3670.

De'los (Δῆλος), modern **Sdili**, sdee'lee, **Dili**, or **Mikra Dili**, mik'rà dee'lee, a famous island of Greece, nearly in the centre of the Cyclades. It was regarded with great veneration by the ancients, and was the seat of a celebrated temple and oracle of Apollo. It is now scarcely inhabited, but is covered with ruins. The neighboring island of Rhenea is also known by the name of Dili (Sdili), and is sometimes called the Greater Delos. It appears to have shared in the sacred character of the smaller island.

De los Patos, Brazil. See LAGO DE LOS PATOS.

Delow, dĕ-low', or **Dallu**, dăl-loo', a town of Soodan, 20 miles S.E. of Boossa, in lat. 9° 55' N., lon. 5° 15' E. Pop. 10,000. It was formerly the capital of Mandara.

Delphi, a mountain of Greece. See EUBŒA.

Del'phi, a small town of ancient Greece, in Phocis, near the site of the modern CASTRI (which see), containing a celebrated oracle of Apollo.

Del'phi, a post-village, capital of Carroll co., Ind., on Deer Creek, and on the Wabash & Erie Canal, ½ mile S.E. of the Wabash River, and on the Wabash Railroad, 17 miles N.E. of Lafayette, and 20 miles W.S.W. of Logansport. It has 5 churches, 2 banks, a high school, 2 paper-mills, 2 flouring-mills, 2 planing-mills, a flax-mill, and 2 newspaper offices. Delphi has a large manufactory of lime. Pop. in 1890, 1923.

Delphi, a post-hamlet of Ringgold co., Iowa, 12 miles S.W. of Mount Ayr.

Delphi, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., about 18 miles S.E. of Syracuse. It has 3 churches, a public school, and manufactures of cigars. Pop. about 230.

Del'phos, a post-village of Ottawa co., Kansas, on the Solomon River, 12 miles by rail N. of Minneapolis. It has 5 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and lumber- and grain-mills. Pop. in 1890, 561.

Delphos, a post-village of Allen and Van Wert cos., O., at the junction of 4 railroads, 14 miles N.W. of Lima, and 45 miles E.S.E. of Fort Wayne. It has 7 churches, a flouring-mill, 2 banks, 3 newspaper offices, a Franciscan convent, a paper-mill, railroad repair-shops, and manufactures of barrels, staves, and wheels. Pop. in 1890, 4516.

Del'ray', a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., 3 miles S.W. of Detroit. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, and manufactures of glue, glass, lumber, and sulphite fibre.

Delray, a post-hamlet of Upson co., Ga., 6 miles N. of Thomasville. It has 2 stores.

Del Rey, dĕl rā', a post-hamlet of Iroquois co., Ill., at Spring Creek Station, 88 miles S. by W. of Chicago.

Del Rio, dĕl ree'o, a post-village, capital of Val Verde co., Tex., 3 miles E. of the Rio Grande, 37 miles by rail W.N.W. of Spofford, and 72 miles by rail N.W. of Eagle Pass. It has 3 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a bank, &c. Pop. in 1890, 1980.

Delsberg, a town of Switzerland. See DELÉMONT.

Del'ta (the name of the Greek letter Δ), a term often applied to the alluvial tracts enclosed between the bifurcating branches of a river and their common recipient. Deltas are called fluvial, lacustrine, mediterranean, and oceanic, according to the recipient of the streams which form them. They are simple deltas when the stream is divided into two branches only, and compound when intersected by other branches. The principal deltas are those of the Nile, Ganges, Niger, and Mississippi. *Deltic branches* of a river are those which enclose a delta, and *deltic islands* are those formed by the ana-deltic branches of a compound delta.

Del'ta, a county in the upper peninsula of Michigan, has an area of about 718 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by Lake Michigan, and intersected by the Escanaba, Rapid, and Whitefish Rivers. The surface is uneven, and extensively covered with forests. It has abundance of limestone and iron ore. Pig-iron and lumber are the chief articles of export. Capital, Escanaba. This county is traversed by a branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Pop. in 1870, 2542; in 1880, 6812; in 1890, 15,330.

Delta, a county in the N.E. part of Texas, is drained by the two branches of the Sulphur Fork of Red River. The surface is undulating; the soil is fertile. The county has a triangular shape, and is bounded on the N. by the branch called North Sulphur. Capital, Cooper. Pop. (1890) 9117.

Delta, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Ala., 18 miles S.E. of Oxford. It has a church and an academy.

Delta, an incorporated post-town, capital of Delta co., Col., 57 miles by rail S.E. of Grand Junction. It has 3 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, 3 planing-mills, and a box-factory. Pop. in 1890, 470.

Delta, a station on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Bloomington, Ill.

Delta, a post-village of Keokuk co., Iowa, 7 miles by rail W. of Sigourney, and 18 miles by rail E. of Oskaloosa. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of brick and tile. Pop. in 1890, 409.

Delta, or **Delta Court-House**, a post-village of Madison parish, La., on the Mississippi River, 4 miles by rail W. of Vicksburg, and 17 miles by rail E. by S. of Tallulah. It has a church and a public school. Pop. 320.

Delta, a post-village of Eaton co., Mich., is on Grand River, in Delta township, and on the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, 9 miles W.N.W. of Lansing, and 17 miles (direct) N.N.E. of Charlotte. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, a lumber-mill, and an oar-factory. Pop. of the township, 1482.

Delta, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., is in Lee township, 6 miles N. of Rome. It has a church, a common school, and several stores and mills. Pop. about 270.

Delta, a post-village of Fulton co., O., in York township, on the Air-Line division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 23 miles W. by S. from Toledo, and about 22 miles S. of Adrian, Mich. It has a bank, a graded school, a newspaper office, 5 churches, and manufactures of bricks and tiles, oval wood dishes, washing-machines, brooms, cheese, flour, and lumber. Here is a chemical laboratory. Pop. in 1880, 859; in 1890, 1132.

Delta, an incorporated post-borough of York co., Pa., 44 miles by rail N.E. of Baltimore, and 33 miles by rail S.E. of York. It has 4 churches, 2 national banks, 2 newspaper offices, electric lights, public schools, a foundry, a slate-quarry, machine-shops, and manufactures of coaches, cigars, &c. Pop. in 1880, 269; in 1890, 565.

Delta, a post-office of Whatcom co., Washington.

Delta, or **Bev'erley**, a post-village in Leeds co., Ontario, on Mill Creek, which connects Upper and Lower Beverley Lakes, 24 miles W. of Brockville. It has several stores, hotels, and mills, and an iron-foundry. Pop. 300.

Delta Court-House, Louisiana. See DELTA.

Del'to, a post-village of Laclede co., Mo., 10 miles S.E. of Lebanon. It has 2 churches, manufactures of flour and lumber, and common free schools.

Del'ton, a post-hamlet of Barry co., Mich., 13 miles by rail S. by W. of Hastings. It has a church, a newspaper office, and manufactures of barrels, flour, tinware, harness, &c. Pop. about 200.

Delton, a post-village of Sauk co., Wis., on the Dell River, nearly 2 miles from its mouth, 3 miles S.S.W. of Kilbourn City, and 10 miles N. of Baraboo. It has a church, a graded school, 2 flour-mills, a cooperage, and a washing-machine factory. The river affords abundant water-power. Pop. of Delton township, 829.

Delude, a river of Michigan. See BLACK RIVER.

Deluwi, del'oo-ee', a village of Persia, in Khorassan, 140 miles S. of Meshed. Pop. 300.

Delvall'e, a post-village of Travis co., Tex., 6 miles from Austin. It has a church and a plough-factory.

Delvinachi, dĕl-ve-nā'kee, a village of European Turkey, containing about 300 houses, 28 miles E. of Delvino.

Delvino, or **Delbino**, dĕl've-no, a town of Turkey, in Albania, 47 miles W.N.W. of Yanina, on a hill-slope covered with olive and orange plantations. Pop. 10,000.

Demak, dĕm'ăk', or **Damak**, dă'măk', a town on the N. coast of Java, province and 15 miles E.N.E. of Samarang, on the river of the same name. It was formerly the capital of the kingdom of Demak.

Demar, a town of Arabia. See DAMAR.

Demarca'tion Point, a cape on the Arctic coast of North America, in lat. 69° 45' N., lon. 141° W., marking the boundary between British America and Alaska.

Dem'arest', a post-hamlet of Bergen co., N.J., on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, 1¼ miles from the Palisades, and 18 miles N. of New York. It has a church.

Demavend, dĕm'A-vĕnd', a volcanic mountain of Persia, and the loftiest peak of the Elbrooz chain, between the provinces of Irak-Ajemee and Mazanderan, 40 miles N.E. of Teheran. It has an elevation of 21,000 feet. Its form is conical, with a crater-shaped summit. It yields large quantities of pumice-stone and pure sulphur.

Demavend, a town of Persia, 45 miles E. of Teheran, at the S. base of Mount Demavend. Pop. 3000.

Demben, dĕm'be-a, improperly pronounced dĕm-bee'a, written also **Dambea**, or **Tzana**, a lake of Abyssinia,

in lat. 12° N., lon. 37° 15′ E. Length, from N. to S., 60 miles; average breadth, 25 miles. It contains several islands, the largest of which is named Dek, and at its S. part is traversed by the Bahr-el-Azrok, or Blue Nile.

Dembia, dĕm'be-ą, a river of Sierra Leone, supposed to rise in the mountainous district on the S.E. of Senegambia, flows in a S.W. direction, and falls into the Atlantic at lat. 9° 45′ N.

Demed, dĕm'ĕd', a village of the Algerian Sahara, 174 miles S. by E. of Algiers. Pop. about 200.

Dement', a township of Ogle co., Ill. Pop. 1120.

Demer, dā'mẹr, a river of Belgium, in Limbourg and South Brabant, joins the Dyle 6 miles S. of Louvain, after a W. course of 47 miles.

Demerara, dĕm-ẹr-ā'ra, written also **Demerary,** a river of South America, in British Guiana, rises near lat. 5° 20′ N., and, after a N. course of perhaps 180 miles, enters the Atlantic Ocean near lat. 6° 50′ N., lon. 58° 20′ W., by an estuary, on the E. side of which stands Georgetown. Large vessels can ascend it 75 miles.

Demerara, a county of British Guiana, has a sea-front of 65 miles, extending from Abari Creek, on the E., to Boerasirie Creek, on the W. Exports, sugar, molasses, rum, timber, &c. Pop. 86,250, exclusive of Georgetown, the capital of the county and the colony. Demerara was once a Dutch colony.

Demetroviczc, the Hungarian for Mitrowicz.

Demianka, dā-me-ăn'kā, a river of Siberia, rises in Lake Ooganskoé, government of Tobolsk, flows E., and, after a course of about 200 miles, joins the Irtish.

Demiansk, dĕm-e-ănsk', a town of Russia, government and 106 miles S.E. of Novgorod. Pop. 1890.

Dem'ing, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Ind., about 25 miles N. of Indianapolis.

Deming, a post-town of Grant co., New Mexico, 88 miles by rail N.W. of El Paso. It has 4 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, and sampling works for gold, silver, and lead ores. Pop. in 1890, 1136.

Deming's Bridge, a post-village of Matagorda co., Tex., on the Colorado, 30 miles S.W. of Columbia. It has several churches.

Demir-Hissar, dā-meer'-his'sar', "Iron Castle" (anc. *Heracle'a f*), a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, on the Kara Soo, 13 miles N.N.W. of Seres. Pop. 8000.

Demish, dā'mish', written also **Odemes,** a commercial town of Asia Minor, 50 miles E.S.E. of Smyrna.

Demmin, dĕm-meen'; a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 25 miles by rail S. of Stralsund, at the junction of the Peene, the Tollen, and the Trebel. It has manufactures of hats, woollens, linen, stockings, and leather, distilleries, breweries, and a trade in corn, tobacco, timber, and gloves. It is very ancient, and celebrated for the numerous sieges it has sustained. Its fortifications were razed in 1759. Pop. 9784.

Demmit, a county of Texas. See Dimmit.

Demm'ler, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pa., the 8th ward of McKeesport. Here are manufactures of sheet-iron and tin-plate.

Democ'racy, a post-village of Knox co., O., in Pike township, 8 miles N.N.E. of Mount Vernon. It has 3 churches.

Dem'ocrat, a township of Carroll co., Ind. Pop. 1122.

Democrat, a post-office of Buncombe co., N.C.

Demonesoi, Sea of Marmora. See Princes' Islands.

Demonte, dā-mon'tā, a fortified town of Italy, province and 15 miles S.W. of Coni, on the right bank of the Stura. Pop. 6166.

Demop'olis, a post-village, capital of Marengo co., Ala., is on the E. bank of the Tombigbee River, nearly 1 mile below the mouth of the Black Warrior, and on the Alabama Central Railroad, 50 miles W. of Selma, and 58 miles E. by N. from Meridian. It has 9 churches, a newspaper office, 2 academies, 2 banks, a cotton-seed-oil mill, cotton-compress, an ice factory, &c. Cotton is shipped here in steamboats to Mobile in all seasons. Pop. in 1890, 1898.

Dem'orest', a post-village of Habersham co., Ga., 3 miles by rail S. of Clarksville. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and manufactures of knitted goods, saddles, glue, tin, spokes, and handles. Pop. 208.

Demorest'ville, formerly **Smith's Mills,** a post-village in Prince Edward co., Ontario, 9 miles N.W. of Picton. It has a good trade in hops, grain, and lumber, and has woollen-, flouring-, and saw-mills. Pop. 300.

Demos, Belmont co., O. See Centreville.

De Moss'ville, a post-village of Pendleton co., Ky., on the Licking River, and on the Kentucky Central Railroad, 25 miles S. of Covington. It has a church and 2 tobacco-warehouses. Pop. about 200.

Demotica, de-mot'e-kā (anc. *Didymotichos f*), a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, on the Maritza, at the foot of a castle-crowned hill, 25 miles by rail S. of Adrianople. Pop. 8000. It is well built, and has several Greek churches and schools.

De Motte, a post-village of Jasper co., Ind., 7 miles by rail W. of Wheatfield, and 22 miles (direct) N. by W. of Rensselaer. It has manufactures of lumber.

Demp'sey, a post-village of Dodge co., Ga., 5 miles from Eastman. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Dempsey's Corner, a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, 2 miles from Aylesford. Pop. 150.

Demp'seytown, a post-village of Venango co., Pa., 8 miles N.W. of Oil City, and about 10 miles S.W. of Titusville. It has 3 churches and a graded school.

Demter, a town of the Netherlands. See Deventer.

Denain, dẹh-năn', a town of France, in Nord, 14 miles by rail E. of Douai. It has coal-mines, iron-works, and distilleries. Pop. 11,849; of the commune, 14,419.

Denbigh, dĕn'bee, or **Denbighshire,** dĕn'bee-shir, a county of Wales, having N. the Irish Sea. Area, 613 square miles, of which less than one-half is arable, the rest being chiefly in pasture. The surface is mostly rugged and mountainous, but it contains the fertile valley of Llangollen. The principal rivers are the Clwyd, Dee, Conway, and Valle-Crucis. The Conway forms its W. and the Dee the greater part of its E. boundary. Wool is manufactured into stockings, flannel, and coarse cloths by the rural population. Coal, lead, iron, slate, limestone, grindstones, and flagstones abound. The lead ores yield some silver. The county is traversed by numerous railways. The chief towns are Denbigh, Ruthin, Wrexham, Llanrwst, Abergeley, Holt, and Ruabon. Pop. in 1891, 117,950.

Denbigh, a town of Wales, capital of the co. of Denbigh, at a railway junction, 5 miles S. of St. Asaph. It stands on a steep acclivity, crowned by the ruins of its stately castle, and has many handsome antique houses, an old parish church, an ancient chapel, 2 free schools, a town hall, an orphan school, an assembly-room, and a market-house, with manufactures of gloves and shoes. Pop. 4276.

Denbighshire, Wales. See Denbigh.

Den Bommel, Netherlands. See Bommel.

Den'by, a village of England, co. and 7 miles by rail N.N.E. of Derby. Pop. of parish, 1362. It has extensive collieries.

Denby, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 8 miles by rail W. of Barnsley. Pop. of parish, 1637.

Denbych-y-Pysgod, the Welsh name of Tenby.

Dender, dĕn'dẹr, a navigable river of Belgium, provinces of Hainaut and East Flanders, after a N. course of 42 miles joins the Scheldt at Dendermonde.

Dender, dĕn'dẹr, a river of Nubia, tributary to the Blue Nile, which it joins 40 miles N. of Sennaar, after a N.W. course of 250 miles.

Denderah, dĕn'dẹr-ā (anc. *Ten'tyra*), a village of Upper Egypt, near the left bank of the Nile, opposite Keneh, important for its antiquities, and especially for its grand temple, which is 220 feet in length by 50 in breadth, with a portico supported by 24 columns. See Esneh.

Dendermonde, dĕn'dẹr-mŏn'dẹh, **Dendermond,** dĕn'dẹr-mŏnt', or **Termonde,** tẽr-mŏn'dẹh (Fr. pron. tẽr'mŏnd'), a fortified town of Belgium, in East Flanders, at the confluence of the Dender and the Scheldt, and at a railway junction, 16 miles E. of Ghent. It has a town hall, a hospital, lunatic and orphan asylums, several churches and convents, and manufactures of cotton yarn, lace, and woollens. Pop. 8300.

Denegontium, the supposed ancient name of Digoin.

Denekamp, dĕn'ẹ-kămp', a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 5½ miles N.E. of Oldenzaal. Pop. 4194.

Den Ham, dĕn hăm, a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 22 miles N.E. of Deventer.

Den Helder, a town of the Netherlands. See Helder.

Den'holm, a village of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, 5 miles E.N.E. of Hawick. Pop. 659.

Den'holme Gate, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 5½ miles W. of Bradford. Pop. 3469.

Denia, dā-nee'ā, a town of Spain, province of Alicante, on the Mediterranean, 13 miles by rail E.S.E. of Oliva. It has manufactures of woollen and linen cloths. Pop. 2819.

De Nieuwe Maas. See Maas, The New.

Denil'iquin, a post-town of Australia, New South Wales, co. of Townsend, on the Edwards River, 488 miles S.W. of Sydney. Pop. 1118.

Den'is (or Orixa, o-ree'shā) Islands, the northeasternmost group of the Seycholles. Lat. 3° 49′ S.; lon. 55° 44′ E.

Denison, of Illinois and Michigan. See DENNISON.

Den'ison, a post-village, capital of Crawford co., Iowa, in Denison township, on the Boyer River, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 65 miles N.N.E. of Council Bluffs, and 134 miles N.W. of Des Moines. It has 6 churches, 3 banks, graded schools, 3 elevators, 2 flour-mills, 4 newspaper offices, and a sash-, blind-, and moulding-factory. Pop. in 1890, 1782; of the township, 2503.

Denison, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., in Unity township, 1 mile from Carney Railroad Station. It has 2 churches, a common school, and a store.

Denison, a post-village of Jackson co., Kansas, 10 miles by rail S.E. of Holton. It has 4 churches and a graded school. Pop. 125.

Denison, a flourishing city of Grayson co., Tex., is 3 miles S. of Red River, 10 miles by rail N. of Sherman, and 338 miles N. of Houston. It is the largest town in the county, and is the state head-quarters of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, and the N. terminus of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad. It has 9 churches, 3 national banks, public schools, a cotton-mill, a rolling-mill, a canning-factory, railroad machine- and car-shops, &c. Three daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1880, 3975; in 1890, 10,958.

Denison's Corners, a hamlet of Ontario co., N.Y., 3 miles from Livonia Station.

Den'ison's Mills, a post-village in Richmond co., Quebec, 7 miles N. of Richmond. Pop. 150.

Den'iston, or **Pic'cadilly**, a post-village in Addington co., Ontario, 30 miles N.N.W. of Kingston. Pop. 100.

Denizli, a town of Asia Minor. See DEGNIZLI.

Denkendorf, dĕnk'ĕn-dorf', a town of Würtemberg, 3 miles S. of Esslingen. Pop. 1408.

Den'man's Cross Roads, a hamlet of Licking co., O., in Perry township.

Den'mark (Dan. *Danmark*, dăn'mark; Ger. *Dänemark*, dä'nĕh-mark'; Dutch, *Deenemerken*, dä'nĕh-mĕn'ken; Fr. *Danemark*, dăn'mark'; It. *Danemarka*, dä-nä-man'kä; Sp. *Dinamarca*, de-nä-man-kä; L. *Da'nia*), a kingdom of Europe, comprising the peninsula of Jutland and a group of islands in the Baltic, and lying between 54° 34′ and 57° 44′ 52″ N. lat. and 8° 4′ and 12° 34′ E. lon., with the exception of the island of Bornholm, which lies between 14° 42′ and 15° 10′ E. lon. It is bounded N. by the Skager Rack, E. by the Cattegat, the Sound, and the Baltic, S. by the Baltic, the Little Belt, and the German duchy of Sleswick, and W. by the North Sea. The largest island is Seeland, Sjæland, or Zealand, on which is Copenhagen, the capital; the next in size is Funen or Fyen, divided from Jutland by only a minute channel; after which come Laaland, Bornholm, Falster, Langoland, Möen, Samsöe, Aorüe, Amager, Lüsöe, and Anholt, here enumerated in the order of their importance. Denmark is divided into 7 provinces, 3 insular and 4 on the mainland. The insular are Seeland, Laaland and Falster, and Funen; the mainland, Aarhuus, Aalborg, Viborg, and Ribe. Area, 14,553 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 1,903,000; in 1880, 1,969,039; in 1890, 2,185,159.

Physical Features and Geology.—The coast is generally low and sandy, the western coast of Jutland being a succession of sand-ridges and shallow lagoons, dangerous to shipping. The eastern coast is not so inhospitable, and contains several excellent harbors, especially in the islands. The long fjords or firths, winding inlets of the sea penetrating far into the land, constitute the most distinctive physical feature. The most remarkable of these is the Lymfiord or Lümfiord, which crosses Jutland, so that its N. portion is insular. Inland the surface is low, the highest point, the Himmelberget, in Jutland, being only 550 feet above the sea. Though low, the surface is pleasantly diversified, rising a little at the coast. The landscape of the islands and the southeastern part of Jutland is rich in beech woods, corn-fields, and meadows, but in the western and northern districts of Jutland this gives place to a wide expanse of moorland covered with heather. There are neither rivers nor lakes of consequence, the Gudon, the largest Danish stream, being little more than a brook. All the Danish rocks belong to the upper series of the secondary and to the tertiary formation, and have been deposited in regular succession. The rock most fully developed is chalk; above the chalk lies an extensive boulder formation, immediately above which are thick beds of clay and marl.

Climate.—The climate presents no remarkable features, much resembling that of Scotland, except that its transitions are more rapid. Its main feature is humidity. The mean temperature of Copenhagen is 32°.9 Fahr. in winter and 63°.5 in summer. Snow falls on an average 30 days in the year, and storms of wind and rain are frequent.

Fauna and Flora.—The fauna presents no special peculiarities. All the larger wild quadrupeds, even the red deer, are now extinct. The usual domestic animals are abundant, with the exception of the goat. The flora presents a greater variety. The ordinary North European plants grow luxuriantly in the mild and protected soil of the eastern coast and the islands, while on the heaths and sand-hills of the Atlantic a great variety of unusual species flourishes. The Danish forests are almost entirely made up of beech. So late as the reign of Christian IV., the oak was the characteristic tree, but both it and the ash are now exceedingly rare. Except in Bornholm, no conifer grows in Denmark save under cultivation. There the pine, birch, and ash are the most abundant trees.

Agriculture.—Denmark is essentially an agricultural country. In relation to its size, no country in Europe, except Belgium and England, can compete with it as a grain-producer. The principal cereals are wheat, oats, barley, and rye, except that on the light and sandy soils buckwheat takes their place. The potato is largely cultivated, as well as pease, clover, vetches, and turnips. The usual European fruit trees and bushes, as apples, pears, plums, cherries, gooseberries, raspberries, and currants, produce good crops, and even peaches and apricots ripen in sheltered spots. Notwithstanding its great extent of pasture-land, Denmark produces more grain than is required for her consumption, the exports of grain and flour amounting yearly to $5,500,000. But cattle-breeding and dairy-husbandry are the great features of Danish agriculture and the leading industries of the country. Live-stock—oxen and bulls, cows and calves, sheep, hogs, and horses—is annually exported to the value of upwards of $6,000,000, while the value of the butter exported often exceeds $8,500,000. Large quantities of cheese are also sent abroad, especially to England. The land is minutely subdivided, owing partly to the state of the law, which prohibits the union of small farms and encourages the parcelling out of landed property. The larger estates of the nobles are generally let out to tenant-farmers, but much the greater part of the land is possessed by peasant proprietors (bünder), who maintain a hereditary attachment to their ancestral farms.

Minerals.—The mineral products are unimportant, Denmark being in this respect one of the poorest countries of Europe. In the island of Bornholm there are quarries of freestone and marble. But little coal has been discovered, and most of the peasants burn turf and peat for house-fuel.

Manufactures and Commerce.—Manufacturing is not carried on to any large extent. The most notable manufacture is that of porcelain, the principal establishment being in the hands of the state. The Copenhagen potters are now famous for very graceful designs, and their products in porcelain have a distinctive character, the artistic creations of Thorwaldsen being largely repeated and imitated. There are considerable iron-foundries, 12 of which are around Copenhagen. In the same city there are manufactures of locomotives and machinery. The woollen-, linen-, and cotton-manufactures are mostly domestic and carried on for local consumption. Sugar-refineries prepare most of the sugar from beets for the home market. Amber is gathered to the extent of from 1600 to 2200 pounds annually. The commerce of Denmark is carried on mainly with Germany, Great Britain, Sweden, and Norway. The amount of its imports is about $63,000,000 a year, and of its exports, $47,000,000. The chief imports are metals and ores, coal, cotton and woollen goods, silks, sugar, coffee, salt, rice, oil, and tobacco; the exports consist chiefly of agricultural produce, as grain, meal and flour, cattle, butter, cheese, hams, sides, bones, wool, rape and other seeds for oil, and manufactured oil-cake. Formerly the commercial legislation of Denmark was of a highly restrictive character. Having possession of both sides of the entrance to the Baltic, she looked on the Sound as her own, and refused to admit foreign vessels without payment of toll. Now a more liberal system prevails, and the toll is totally abolished. The commercial marine consists of about 3600 vessels, of an aggregate burden of 325,000 tons, of which about 350, aggregating 115,000 tons, are steamers. The most important seaports are Copenhagen, Aalborg, Aarhuus, Elsinore, Corsoer, Frederikshavn, and Randers. The Danish herring-fisheries were formerly important, but the quantity of herrings taken now does not suffice for home consumption. Turbot, torsk, and salmon are caught, and oyster-beds occur on the east coast and elsewhere. The seal-fisheries are considerable, the principal station being the island of Anholt.

Government, Army and Navy.—Till 1660 the succession to the crown was elective. After that period it became hereditary, and the government despotic. By a charter

adopted by the king in 1849, it is declared that while the executive power is in the king alone, the legislative is in the king and diet jointly: so that Denmark is now a hereditary constitutional monarchy. The diet consists of two houses, called respectively the Folksthing and the Landsthing. The former has the privilege of discussing the budget and other public questions, while the latter is confined to local affairs. Liberty of the press and inviolability of person and property are guaranteed, and there is no disqualification for religious belief. The privy council consists of the king, the crown prince, and the ministers. The hereditary nobility of Denmark has been abolished. The regular army contains (1891) 1200 officers and 41,750 men, exclusive of a reserve of 16,500 officers and men. The navy has 57 vessels, of which 10 are iron-clads, carrying an aggregate of 57 guns. All the able-bodied young men of the age of 22 are liable to service for 8 years in the regular army and subsequently for 8 years in the reserve.

Railways, Canals, and Telegraphs.—There are about 1250 miles of railways open for traffic, and two canals, one in the island of Seeland and the other in Funen. The total length of telegraph lines is about 4000 miles.

Colonies and Dependencies.—The colonial possessions consist mainly of islands in Europe and America. They include Iceland, the Färöe Isles and Greenland, and Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John in the West Indies.

Church and Education.—The established religion is Lutheran, but unlimited toleration is conceded to all, no man being bound to contribute to support a form of worship of which he is not a member. The church is under 7 bishops, who are nominated by the crown. The Bishop of Seeland or Roeskilde is the metropolitan, and the secs of the other bishops correspond to the other 6 provinces. Dissent is comparatively unknown. Elementary education is widely diffused, attendance at school being obligatory from the age of 7 to 14. Education is afforded gratuitously to the children of those who cannot pay. Besides the University of Copenhagen, there are 13 public gymnasia or colleges in the principal towns for classical education, and under them a large number of middle schools for the children of the trading and upper working classes, and 2940 parochial schools. There are 5 normal schools for training teachers.

Literature, Science, and Art.—Although the literature of Denmark is not much known in other countries, it contains several names of eminence, as those of Oehlenschläger the dramatist, Ingemann the novelist, and Hans Christian Andersen, the greatest of modern fabulists. In science, Denmark early attained eminence in the person of Tycho Brahe, and still continues to maintain a high reputation in various departments of inquiry. Steenstrup the zoologist and Madvig the philologist are names well and widely known. In art, Thorwaldsen has given her a first place. In archæology there are few names higher than that of Worsaae. Denmark is especially the land of antiquities, its kjökken-möddings (kitchen-middens or refuse-heaps), in which relics of the aboriginal inhabitants are found, constituting its peculiar feature.

History.—The earliest settlers in Denmark of whom history leaves any record were the Cimbri, who defeated the Romans and ravaged Europe, 100 B.C. From them the mainland received its name of the Cimbrian Chersonese. We next hear of a Gothic race occupying the land, under their mythical chief Odin, whose successors made themselves the terror of Western Europe, under the name of Northmen or Vikings. The deeds of the early heroes are celebrated in the Eddas. These Northmen seized a large part of France, which from them still bears the name of Normandy. They made several incursions into Britain, founding settlements, especially in the islands and on the eastern coasts. Three successive Danish kings (Canute, Harold, Hardicanute) ruled England from 1017 to 1042. After their conversion to Christianity, this people so extended their sway that the Baltic was regarded as a Danish inland sea. In 1397, Margaret of Denmark, by the treaty of Kolmar, united the three Scandinavian kingdoms, and after the dissolution of the union the Danes retained Norway till 1814, when it was ceded to Sweden. In 1848 the duchies of Sleswick and Holstein revolted against Danish rule, and appealed to the German powers for support. Prussia sent an army, and, after some indecisive battles, Austria intervened, the result being that the duchies returned under Danish sway in terms of the protocol of London, 1852. The duchies again revolted in 1863, and the armies of Prussia and Austria entered the country in their support. The Danes retreated to Düppel, which was captured, whereupon the differences were referred to a congress of the Great Powers, which met at Vienna in 1864. In terms of the treaty there made, Denmark renounced its claim to Sleswick, Holstein, and Lauenburg, which have since become part of Prussia.——Adj. DANISH, dā'nish (Dan. DANSK, dânsk; Ger. DÄNISCH, dā'nish; Fr. DANOIS, dā'nwâ'; It. DANESE, dā-nā'sā; Sp. DINAMARQUES, de-nā mar'kēs, or DANES, dā'nēs'); inhab. DANE, dān (Dan. DANSK, dânsk; Ger. DÄNE, dā'neh).

Den'mark, a post-hamlet of White co., Ark., 8 miles N.W. of Bradford Railroad Station, and 18 miles N. by E. of Searcy. It has a church and a graded school.

Denmark, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Ill., in Cutler township, 50 miles S.S.E. of Belleville. It has a church.

Denmark, a post-hamlet of Owen co., Ind., in Marion township, 5 miles E. of Clay City. It has a church.

Denmark, a post-village of Lee co., Iowa, in Denmark township, about 15 miles W.S.W. of Burlington. It contains the Denmark Academy, 2 churches, and wagon- and carriage-factories. Pop. 276. The township is bounded on the N.E. by Skunk River. Pop. 817.

Denmark, a post-office of Lincoln co., Kansas.

Denmark, a village of Catahoula parish, La., on the Tensas River, 15 miles W. of Waterproof. It has 2 churches. Here is Wildwood Post-Office.

Denmark, a post-hamlet of Oxford co., Me., in Denmark township, about 40 miles N.W. of Portland. It has 3 churches, a carriage-factory, a lumber-mill, and a sash- and blind-factory. The township is bounded on the S.W. by the Saco River. Pop. 755.

Denmark, a post-hamlet of Tuscola co., Mich., in Denmark township, 17 miles S.E. of Bay City. Pop. 883.

Denmark, a station on the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, 8 miles N.W. of Greenville, Mich.

Denmark, a township of Washington co., Minn., 2 miles N. of Hastings, is bounded on the E. by the St. Croix River, and on the S. by the Mississippi. Pop. 744.

Denmark, a post-hamlet of Lafayette co., Miss., 12 miles S.E. of Oxford.

Denmark, a hamlet of Morris co., N.J., about 5 miles N. of Rockaway.

Denmark, a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y., in Denmark township, on the Utica & Black River Railroad, 6 or 7 miles S. of Carthage. It has a church. The township is bounded on the N.E. by Black River, and contains a larger village, named Copenhagen, also the village of Deer River. Pop. of the township, 1984.

Denmark, a post-township of Ashtabula co., O., 2 miles E. of Jefferson. It has 3 churches. Pop. 544.

Denmark, a hamlet of Morrow co., O., 6 miles N.W. of Mount Gilead, and 4 miles N.W. of Gilead Station. It has a graded school. Here is Marits Post-Office.

Denmark, a post-village of Curry co., Oregon, 21 miles N. of Gold Beach. It has a church and a sandstone-works.

Denmark, a post-village of Madison co., Tenn., about 14 miles S.W. of Jackson. It has 3 churches.

Denmark, a post-hamlet of Brown co., Wis., in New Denmark township, about 16 miles S.E. of Green Bay. It has 2 churches, a cheese-factory, and a saw-mill.

Dennewitz, dĕn'neh-wits', a village of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 3 miles S.W. of Jüterbogk. Pop. 322.

Den'ning, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., in Denning township, about 26 miles W. of Kingston. It has a church, knife-works, and a lumber-mill. Pop. 897.

Dennings, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Md., 4½ miles S.E. of New Windsor. It has 2 churches.

Den'nis, a hamlet of Putnam co., Ga., 8 miles by rail S. by E. of Eatonton. It has a church.

Dennis, a post-village of Labette co., Kansas, 8 miles by rail W. of Parsons. It has 3 churches and a graded school. Pop. about 200.

Dennis, a post-township of Barnstable co., Mass., is bounded on the N. by Cape Cod Bay, and on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean. It is intersected by the Old Colony Railroad, and contains villages named Dennis, Dennisport, East Dennis, South Dennis, and West Dennis. It is a part of the peninsula of Cape Cod. Pop. 3369.

Dennis, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., in Dennis township, about 1 mile from the sea, and 70 miles by water S.E. of Boston. It has a church.

Dennis, a post-office of Wright co., Mo.

Dennis, a township of Cape May co., N.J., extends across the cape, and is traversed by the Cape May & Millville Railroad. Pop. 1640. It contains Scaville, South Dennis, East Creek, and Dennisville.

Dennis Mills, a post-office of St. Helena parish, La.

Den'nison, a post-hamlet of Clark co., Ill., 7 miles by rail N.E. of Marshall, and 11 miles W. of Terre Haute, Ind. It has a church and a common school.

Dennison, Iowa. See DENISON.

Dennison, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., Mich., in Polkton township, on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, 13 miles E. of Grand Haven. It has a lumber-mill and a store.

Dennison, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., O., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, 100 miles E.N.E. of Columbus, ½ mile from Uhrichsville, and about 30 miles S. of Canton. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, a union school, sewer-pipe and brick-works, and railroad workshops. Pop. 2925. See also SHERMAN.

Dennison, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. 972, exclusive of White Haven. It contains Moosehead.

Dennison's Corners, a hamlet of Herkimer co., N.Y., in Columbia and German Flats townships, 5½ miles S. of Herkimer. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Den'nisport', a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., in Dennis township, about 45 miles E. of New Bedford, and 2 miles S. of the Old Colony Railroad. It has a manufactory of fish-barrels, and is mainly supported by navigation and the fisheries.

Den'nisville, a post-village of Cape May co., N.J., on Dennis Creek, in Dennis township, about 20 miles S.E. of Millville. It has 2 churches and several stores. Schooners are built here. Pop. about 500.

Den'ny, a town of Scotland, on a railway, co. and 7 miles S.E. of Stirling, with coal-mines. Pop. 3625.

Den'ny, a station in Perry co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Belleville & Southern Illinois Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Pinckneyville.

Denny, a post-office of Butler co., Pa.

Den'nysville, a post-village of Washington co., Me., in Dennysville township, at the head of tide, on an inlet of the sea, about 15 miles by water W. of Eastport. It has a church, a high school, and manufactures of lumber, lathes, and shingles. Pop. of the township, 488.

Denso'more, a post-village of Norton co., Kansas, 15 miles by rail E. of Lenora, and 94 miles W.N.W. of Beloit.

Denson's Landing, a post-village of Perry co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River, 17 miles N.W. of Lindon.

Dent, a village and chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding, on a small stream of the same name, 3 miles S. of Sedbergh. The village is large, and has many antique houses. Pop. 2096.

Dent, a county in the S.E. central part of Missouri, has an area of about 720 square miles. It is drained by the head-streams of the Maramec River. The surface is hilly or undulating; the soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Copper and limestone are found here. This county is partially traversed by the St. Louis & Santa Fé Railroad, which communicates with Salem, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 6357; in 1880, 10,646; in 1890, 12,149.

Dent, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Pa., in Wayne township, on Dunkard Creek, 13 miles N.E. of Burton, W. Va.

Denta, dĕn'tŏh', or **Gyenta,** dyĕn'tŏh', a town of Hungary, 28 miles S. of Temesvar. Pop. 2919.

Dent-du-Midi, dŏn-dü-mee'dee', a mountain of the Alps, on the frontiers of Valais and Savoy, 10,771 feet high.

Dentila, dĕn-tee'lä, a state of Africa, Senegambia, between the rivers Gambia and Falemé, about lat. 13° N., lon. 12° W. Its surface is elevated.

Den'ton, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, on a railway, 4 miles N.N.E. of Stockport. Pop. 5117.

Den'ton, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is intersected by two branches of Trinity River, called the Denton Fork and the Elm Fork. The surface is diversified with prairies and forests; the soil is fertile. Cattle, Indian corn, cotton, and grass are the staple products of this county, which is intersected by 3 lines of railroad. Capital, Denton. Pop. in 1870, 7251; in 1880, 18,143; in 1890, 21,289.

Denton, a post-village, capital of Caroline co., Md., on Choptank River, about 50 miles S.E. of Baltimore, and 16 miles N.E. of Easton. It has an academy and 5 churches. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 641.

Denton, a post-village in Van Buren township, Wayne co., Mich., on the Michigan Central Railroad, 25 miles W by S. of Detroit. It has 1 or 2 churches, a grist-mill, a machine-shop, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 200.

Denton, a station in Lancaster co., Neb., on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Lincoln.

Denton, a post-office of Davidson co., N.C.

Denton, a post-village, capital of Denton co., Tex., on an affluent of Trinity River, 37 miles by rail N.N.W. of Dallas. It has 3 banks, 8 churches, 3 newspapers, a seminary, a flour-mill, and a cotton-seed-oil mill. Pop. in 1890, 2558.

Denton Fork of Trinity River, Texas, rises in Montague co., runs southeastward through Wise and Denton cos., and unites with the Trinity. Length, 110 miles.

Denton's Mill, a hamlet of Scott co., Ark., on Petonu River, 6 miles W. of Waldron. It has 2 churches.

D'Entrecasteaux (dŏnt'r'kăs'tō') **Channel,** Tasmania, in lat. 43° 25' S. and lon. 147° 15' E., separates Bruny Island from the mainland. At its northern end it opens into the estuary of the Derwent River.

Dent's Run, a post-hamlet of Elk co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 10 miles W. of Driftwood.

Den'ver, the capital and chief commercial city of Colorado, and county seat of Arapahoe co., is situated on both sides of the South Platte River, at an elevation of about 5196 feet. It is 1025 miles W. of Chicago, 540 miles W. of Omaha, and 106 miles S. of Cheyenne. Lat. 39° 45' N.; lon. 104° 59' 23" W. It has a dry, healthful climate; mean annual temperature, 49°; annual rainfall, about 15 inches. The sun shines on an average 29 days in each month. The site slopes gently back from either bank of the river, and commands a beautiful view of a long mountain-range, with Pike's Peak on the S. and Long's Peak on the N. It is exceptionally well built, nearly all the houses being of brick or stone. It has wide streets that are lined with fine residences and substantial business houses (one of the latter costing $1,500,000). The streets are lighted by electricity. There are 108 churches, an assay mint of the United States, 2 first-class theatres, 3 high schools (one of which cost $321,370), and 37 district schools. The total value of public-school property in the 3 school districts which include the incorporated part of the city is $2,901,803. In addition to the above there are 18 schools classed as miscellaneous, some of which are public schools immediately outside the 3 districts referred to. There are also 10 academies and colleges. There are 11 national banks, which constitute the clearing-house association. The clearings for 1891 were $229,033,002.13. There are 6 savings-banks, 3 trust associations, several private banks, 3 public libraries, gas-works, electric-light-works, 2 water companies, 5 flour-mills, 3 smelters, 3 packing-houses, 3 canning-factories, 6 breweries, 20 foundries and machine-shops, a cotton-factory, a paper-mill, a shoe-factory, steel-works, a stove-foundry, &c. According to the United States census the total product of manufactories in the corporate limits was $28,791,792 in 1890. The smelters and several of the other heavy manufactories are outside the corporate limits. The value of ore treated in Denver smelters in 1891 was $24,411,705.70. There are 6 daily newspapers, 1 being in German, and about 30 weekly and monthly publications. There are 95 miles (single track) of electric street-railway, 43 miles of cable, and 3 miles of horse-car line. The total debt on March 7, 1892, was $1,735,577.85. The assessed valuation of property in May, 1892, was $70,708,780. The receipts of the post-office for 1891 were $296,403.88. Denver is the emporium of the rich gold- and silver-mining districts of the state, and also the chief centre of the coal trade. It was first settled in 1858. Pop. in 1870, 4749; in 1880, 35,629; in 1890, within corporate limits, 106,713. Estimated pop. in 1892, including adjacent suburbs which are practically a part of the city, 140,000.

Denver, a post-village in Harmony township, Hancock co., Ill., on the Keokuk Branch of the Wabash Railroad, 10 miles S. of Carthage. It has a church and 3 general stores.

Denver, a post-village of Miami co., Ind., on the Eel River, and on the Eel River Railroad where it crosses the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, 8 miles N. of Peru, and 18 miles E.N.E. of Logansport. It has a graded school, a church, and manufactures of fanning-mills, mouldings, &c. Here is Denver College and Normal School.

Denver, a post-village of Bremer co., Iowa, about 13 miles N.E. of Cedar Falls, and 12 miles S.E. of Waverly. It has a saw-mill and a wagon-shop.

Denver, a post-hamlet in Denver township, Newaygo co., Mich., on White River, 25 miles N. by E. of Muskegon. It has a flour-mill, a lumber-mill, and a woollen-factory. The township has several fine lakes, and a pop. of 755.

Denver, a post-village of Worth co., Mo., in Allen township, on Grand River, about 12 miles N. of Albany. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a steam saw-mill, a grist-mill, &c. Pop. about 300.

Denver, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., N.C., in Catawba Springs township, 15 miles E. of Lincolnton. It has a seminary, 3 stores, and a steam saw-mill. Pop. about 75.

Den'verton, a post-hamlet of Solano co., Cal., in Denverton township, on a navigable tide-water creek, 8 miles E.S.E. of Fairfield, and about 36 miles S.W. of Sacramento. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 470.

Denville, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., in Rock-

away township, on the Rockaway River, and on the Morris & Essex division of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 7 miles N. of Morristown. It has a church, a public school, and a Catholic protectory for boys.

Denzlingen, dĕnts'ling-ĕn, a village of Baden, 4 miles S. of Emmendingen. Pop. 1497.

Deobriga, the supposed ancient name of PLASENCIA.

De'obund', a town of India, district and 21 miles S.S.E. of Seharunpoor. Pop. 21,714.

Deogarh Bariah, a state of India. See BARIAH.

Deoghir, a town of India. See DOWLETABAD.

De'oghur', a town of India, in Bundelcund, 29 miles N.N.E. of Ditteah.

Deogurh, or **Deogarh**, dee'o-gur', sometimes called **Deogurh Baidyanath**, bī'de-ă-năt'h', the largest town of the Santal Pergunnahs, Bengal. Lat. 24° 29′ 43″ N.; lon. 86° 44′ 36″ E. It is a place of pilgrimage, and contains great temples of Siva. Pop. 4861. Its railway station, called Baidyanath or Baijnath, is 4 miles N.W. of the town.

Deo'la, a town of India, 55 miles S.E. of Odeypoor.

Deo'lee, or **Deoli**, de-o'lee, a town and cantonment of India, province and 40 miles S. of Ajmeer. Pop. 6332.

Déols, dā'ol', or **Bourg-Dieu**, boor'de-uh' (anc. *Do'lum?*), a town of France, in Indre, 1½ miles N.N.E. of Châteauroux, on the Indre. Pop. 2243.

Deoree, Deori, de-o'ree, or **Buradeori**, boo'rā-de-o'ree, a town of India, 44 miles S.E. of Saugur. Pop. 3953.

Deotsuh, dee'ot-soo', an elevated table-land of Bulti, in Little Thibet, S. of the valley of Iskardo. It is about 30 miles long and 15 miles broad, and is 12,000 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 34° 30′ N.; lon. 75° 20′ E.

De Oude Maas, "the Old Maas." See MAAS, THE OLD.

De'o Volen'te, or **De'o Volan'te**, a post-office of Leflore co., Miss., on the Yazoo River.

Depalpoor, a town of India. See DEYPAULPOOR.

Depauville, de-pō'vĭl, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., on Chaumont River, at the head of navigation, about 15 miles N.W. of Watertown. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a lumber-mill. Pop. 225.

Depedelen, a town of Albania. See TEPELENI.

Depere, de-pair' or de-peer', a city of Brown co., Wis., in Depere township, on the Fox River, 5 miles from its mouth. It is also on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads, 23 miles N.E. of Appleton, and 4 miles S.W. of the town of Green Bay. The river is crossed by wagon- and railroad-bridges. Depere contains a bank, 10 churches, 4 newspaper offices, a paper-mill, 2 flour-mills, 2 elevators, 6 brick-yards, a tile-factory, a boat-factory, a pump-factory, a hay-press, a blast-furnace, a foundry, and a machine-shop. Pop. 3625.

De Peyster, de pī'stẽr, a small post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in the fertile De Peyster township, about 11 miles S.S.E. of Ogdensburg. It has 2 churches and 3 stores.

Depeyster (de-pī'stẽr) **Islands**, a group of seventeen islands in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 8° 4′ S.; lon. 178° 29′ E.

Deport', a post-village of Lamar co., Tex., 16 miles S.E. of Paris. It has 3 churches, an academy, and a newspaper office. Pop. 274.

Deposit, dẽ-poz'ĭt, a post-village of Madison co., Ala., 13 miles by rail N.N.E. of Huntsville.

Deposit, a post-village of Broome and Delaware cos., N.Y., is on the West Branch of the Delaware River, and on the Erie Railroad, 38 miles E. by S. from Binghamton, and 177 miles N.W. of New York. It contains 6 churches, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, a graded school, granite- and marble-works, iron-works, and manufactures of iron hay-sheds, hair-restorer, &c. Pop. in 1880, 1879.

Deptford, dĕt'fẽrd, a town and suburb of London, in England, in the cos. of Kent and Surry, on the Thames where it is joined by the Ravensbourne, contiguous to Greenwich, and 3 miles S.E. of London Bridge. It is now a portion of the metropolis. Its chief buildings are the parish churches, a well-endowed charity school, 2 large hospitals for decayed pilots and shipmasters and their widows, engine-works, large yards for ship-building, and a naval victualling yard. The great government dock-yards were abolished in 1869. Pop. in 1881, 76,752; in 1891, 101,326.

Deptford, dĕt'fẽrd, a township of Gloucester co., N.J., is bounded N.W. by the Delaware River, and contains Woodbury, the county seat. Pop. 4663.

Depuch (de-pu'?) **Island**, off the N.W. coast of Australia, in lat. 20° 37′ 45″ S., lon. 117° 44′ E., 8 miles in circumference, composed of a vast collection of greenstone rocks rising 500 feet above the sea, and forming a remarkable contrast to the adjacent low mainland.

De Pue, de-pū', a post-village of Bureau co., Ill., in Selby township, on Lake De Pue, and on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, near the Illinois River, 25 miles W. of Ottawa. It has a church. About 40,000 tons of ice are exported from this place annually.

Dep'uty, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ind., about 41 miles by rail N. of Jeffersonville. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Der, a town of Turkey. See DEIR.

Dera, a town of Palestine. See DRAA.

Derabund, dĕr'ă-bŭnd', or **Drabund**, drā'bŭnd', a town of India, 30 miles S.W. of Dera Ismaeel Khan, and a rendezvous for caravans. Pop. about 1000.

Dera Deen Punah, dĕr'ă deen poo'nā, a town of India, 40 miles N.N.W. of Mooltan, and nearly opposite a village of the same name on the eastern bank of the Indus.

Dera Fati (or **Futty**) **Khan**, dĕr'ă fā'tee kăn, a town of India, on the Indus, 15 miles N.W. of Leia. Pop. 5000, who trade in cotton, grain, indigo, sugar, and opium.

Dera Ghazee (or **Ghazi**) **Khan**, dĕr'ă ghā'zee' kăn, a town of India, near the W. bank of the Indus, capital of the district of the same name. Lat. 30° 4′ N.; lon. 70° 51′ E. Pop. 20,123.

Dera Ghazee Khan, a district of India, in the Punjab, in Derajat. Lat. 28° 27′–31° N.; lon. 69° 36′ 30″–70° 58′ 20″ E. Area, 4950 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Indus. It is dry, and in many parts even arid, but irrigation is extensively practised. Capital, Dera Ghazee Khan. Pop. 308,840.

Derain, a town of Arabia. See DERAYEH.

Dera Ismaeel (or **Ismail**) **Khan**, dĕr'ă ees'mā-eel' kăn, a town of the Punjab, capital of the district of the same name. Lat. 31° 50′ N.; lon. 70° 58′ E. It is near the Indus. Pop. 24,906.

Dera Ismaeel Khan, a district of the Punjab, British India, in Derajat. Lat. 30° 35′ 30″–32° 33′ N.; lon. 70° 15′–72° 3′ 20″ E. Area, 7097 square miles. It is bisected by the river Indus, and is in part almost a desert. Capital, Dera Ismaeel Khan. Pop. 394,864.

Derajat, dĕr'ă-jăt', a division of the Punjab, British India, traversed and partly bounded on the E. by the Indus, and bounded W. by Afghanistan. It consists of the districts of Dera Ghazee Khan, Dera Ismaeel Khan, and Bunnoo. Area, 14,432 square miles. Pop. 991,251.

Derayeh, or **El Derayeh**, ĕl dĕ-rī'ĕh, written also **Deraia, Dereyéea, Deraye**, and **Derrayeh**, a town of Arabia, formerly capital of the country of the Wahabees, is situated nearly in the centre of Nedjed. Lat. 25° 15′ N.; lon. 46° 30′ E. It consists of five separately fortified quarters, and had formerly nearly 30 mosques, and as many colleges, besides bazaars; but in 1817 it was ruined by the troops of Ibrahim Pasha, after a siege of 7 months. It is now scarcely inhabited.

Der'be, an ancient city of Asia Minor, probably the modern village of Devli, 28 miles N.E. of Karaman.

Derbend, dĕr'bĕnd', or **Derbent**, dĕr'bĕnt' (anc. *Albana?*), a fortified town of Russia, capital of Daghestan, on the Caspian Sea, 135 miles N.W. of Bakoo. Its people are chiefly Mohammedans. It is situated at the entrance of a defile in the Caucasus, called by the ancients the "Albanian Gates," and formerly shut in on the N. by an iron gate. The town is enclosed by two walls of masonry, probably 1500 years old; and seven gates lead to the different quarters. The streets are straight and regular, but narrow. The upper city forms the citadel, and is still in repair. Derbend has no proper harbor, and its approach is dangerous to shipping. Pop. 17,730.

Derby, dẽr'bee or dar'bee (the latter pronunciation was once universal), or **Derbyshire**, dẽr'be-shĭr, a county of England, having N. the county of York, E. Notts, S. Leicester, Warwick, and Stafford, and W. Stafford and Cheshire. Area, 1026 square miles. In the N.W. is the S. termination of the Pennine chain of mountains, highest elevation from 1700 to 1800 feet, composed of limestone, and abounding in romantic hill and dale scenery, caverns, and other natural curiosities (see PEAK); elsewhere the surface is level or gently undulating. Principal rivers, the Trent, Derwent, Dove, and Wye. Collieries and iron-works are numerous in the N.E., and valuable lead-mines in the Peak districts, where marble and various kinds of spar are also obtained. Canals are numerous, and branches of railway intersect the county throughout. Derbyshire sends two members to the House of Commons for each of its three parliamentary divisions, and two for its county town. The county has extensive and varied manufactures. Capital, Derby. Pop. 527,886.

Der'by, a borough of England, capital of the county, on the Derwent, at the head of its navigation, and on Markeaton Brook, both here crossed by handsome bridges, at a

railway junction, 35 miles N.N.E. of Birmingham, and 15½ miles W.S.W. of Nottingham. The new streets are well built, clean, and well paved; the older are crooked and narrow; and it has a spacious market-place, in which are a covered market and a large assembly-room. The other principal edifices are a fine Grecian structure, containing the post-office, Derbyshire Bank, a hotel, public rooms, a museum, All-Hallows' church, with fine tower and monuments, an elegant Roman Catholic church, many new chapels of ease and dissenting chapels, almshouses, hospitals, the Freemasons' Hall, the Infirmary, county and town halls, and an excellent jail. The Free School, founded in the time of Henry II., is one of the most ancient in England. Among numerous public institutions are a philosophical society, town and county library, mechanics' institute, a nurses' home, a ragged school, and various charitable asylums. Adjacent to the town are public grounds possessing much beauty. Derby is favorably situated for manufactures and trade, standing at the S. extremity of a large coal-field, and communicating by canals and railways with a large part of England. It is a principal seat for manufactures of silk twist and hosiery. Silk ribbons, cotton fabrics, hosiery, lace, porcelain of great beauty and elegance, fluor-spar and marble ornaments, are also made in large quantities; and it has many rolling-mills, foundries, and other metallic works, soap-factories, tanneries, bleaching-grounds, corn-mills, and malting-houses. It sends two members to the House of Commons. The town was called Northworthige by the Saxons, and Deoraby by the Danes, and is supposed to have been the Roman station of *Derventiæ*. Pop. in 1881, 81,168; in 1891, 94,146.

Der'by, a village of New Haven co., Conn., in Derby township, on the Housatonic River, at the mouth of the Naugatuck River, and on the Naugatuck and New Haven & Derby Railroads, 9 miles W. of New Haven, and 13 miles N.E. of Bridgeport. A bridge across the Naugatuck River connects Derby with Birmingham, which is in Derby township. Here are manufactures of brass, iron, paper, pins, spectacles, &c. The township contains 2 national banks, 2 savings-banks, 2 newspaper offices, 9 churches, and 3 graded schools. Pop. of village, about 2000; of the township in 1890, including Birmingham, 5969.

Derby, a post-village of Perry co., Ind., on the Ohio River, 17 miles (direct) N.E. of Cannelton. It has 2 churches and a common school.

Derby, a post-hamlet of Lucas co., Iowa, in Union township, on the Leon Branch of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 11 miles S.W. of Chariton. It has 2 churches and a printing-office. Pop. about 500.

Derby, a post-village of Sedgwick co., Kansas, on the Arkansas River, 10 miles by rail S. by E. of Wichita. It has 4 churches and a bank. Pop. in 1890, 256.

Derby, a post-office and station of Erie co., N.Y., in Evans township, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, 17 miles S.W. of Buffalo.

Derby, or **Derby Centre**, a post-village of Orleans co., Vt., in Derby township, on Clyde River, 4 miles E. of Newport, and about 60 miles N.N.E. of Montpelier. It has 3 churches, the Derby Academy, and manufactures of flour, lumber, sash, and blinds.

Derby, a post-village in Northumberland co., New Brunswick, 9 miles S.W. of Newcastle. Pop. 200.

Derby, Brant co., Ontario. See HARLEY.

Derby Centre, Vermont. See DERBY.

Derby Ha'ven, a village of the Isle of Man, 2 miles N.E. of Castletown, with a good harbor.

Derby Line, a post-village of Orleans co., Vt., is in Derby township, on the boundary between Vermont and Canada, about 18 miles N.E. of Irasburg. It has a church, a national bank, and a manufactory of boots and shoes. It is ¼ mile from Stanstead Railroad Station, Canada.

Derbyshire, a county of England. See DERBY.

Dereeske, dâ'raich'kâ', a village of Hungary, co. of Bihar, 12 miles S. of Debreczin. Pop. 6600. In its vicinity are 5 salt lakes and a small pearl-fishery.

Dereham, England. See EAST DEREHAM.

Dereham, Ontario. See TILSONBURG.

Derenburg, dâ'ren-bŏŏrg', a town of Prussian Saxony, 7 miles W.S.W. of Halberstadt. Pop. 2668.

Derendah, dêr'ên-dâ', a town and fort of Asiatic Turkey, vilayet and 65 miles S.E. of Scavas.

Deretschin, dâ-rêt'chin, or dâ-rêt-chin', a town of Russian Poland, government and 53 miles S.E. of Grodno. Pop. 1500.

Dereyeea, a town of Arabia. See DERAYEH.

Derg, a lake of Ireland. See LOUGH DERG.

Derganton, derg'an-tŏn, a village of Craven co., N.C., 17 miles N. of New-Berne. It has 2 churches and 3 stores. Its post-office is Swift Creek Bridge. Pop. about 200.

Derimbi, dêr'ee-â'bee, an island on the S.E. coast of Arabia, at the entrance of the Bay of Curia Muria. Lat. 17° 35' N.; lon. 55° 55' E.

Derin'da, a post-township of Jo Daviess co., Ill., about 18 miles S.E. of Galena, and 3 miles from the Mississippi River. Pop. 804.

Derindin Centre, a post-office of Jo Daviess co., Ill.

Dermbach, dêrm'bâk, a town of Saxe-Weimar, 60 miles S.W. of Weimar. Pop. 1088.

Der'mott, a post-office and station of Chicot co., Ark., on the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas Railroad, 18 miles W. of Arkansas City.

Derne, Derneh, der'nêh, or **Der'na** (anc. *Darnis*), a seaport town of Africa, in Barca, 140 miles N.E. of Bengazi. It was one of the cities of the Pentapolis. P. 6000.

Dernis, dêr'nees', a village of Dalmatia, 50 miles S.E. of Zara, on the Cicola. Pop. 1210.

Dernye, dêrn'yâ', a town of Austria, in Croatia, on the Drave, about 4 miles from Neudorf. Pop. 1700.

De Roche, de-rôsh', a post-office of Hot Spring co., Ark.

Derpt, a town of Russia. See DORPAT.

Derr, Dehr, or **Deer**, dêr or dair, a town of Nubia, on the S.E. bank of the Nile. Lat. 22° 44' N.; lon. 32° 15' E. It is a place of some trade and importance, and is celebrated for its ancient temple. Pop. 3000.

Derrayeh, a town of Arabia. See DERAYEH.

Der'rick City, a post-village of McKean co., Pa., in Bradford township, on the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad, 4 miles E. of Bradford, and ½ mile from Gilmore. It is mainly supported by operations in oil, which is found here. Pop. about 1000.

Derr's, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa., 12 miles by rail N. of Bloomsburg. It has 2 churches.

Derrstown, the former name of LEWISBURG, Pa.

Derry, a county and city of Ireland. See LONDONDERRY

Der'ry, a post-village of Derry township, Rockingham co., N.H., 1 mile from Derry Railroad Station, and about 11 miles S.E. of Manchester. It has several churches, an academy, a national bank, a newspaper office, a planing-mill, a grist-mill, and manufactures of edge-tools, reed ribs, plant-stakes, and wired tree-labels. Pop. of the township, 2604.

Derry, or Derry Church, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., in Derry township, near the Swatara River, and on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, 13½ miles E. of Harrisburg. It has 3 churches, a noodle-factory, and a common school. The name of its post-office is Derry Church. Pop. about 450; of the township, 2288.

Derry, a township of Montour co., Pa. Pop. 888, exclusive of Washingtonville.

Derry, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa., includes Derry Station, Branch Junction, Cokeville, Hillside, New Derry, &c. Pop. 5170, exclusive of Latrobe, New Alexandria, and Livermore.

Derry Church, Dauphin co., Pa. - See DERRY.

Derry Depot, a post-village in Derry township, Rockingham co., N.H., on the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad, 41 miles N. by W. from Boston, and 29 miles S.S.E. of Concord. It has a bank and a manufactory of shoes.

Derrynane, dêr-rę-nain', a township of Le Sueur co., Minn. Pop. 862. It contains St. Hubertus and St. Thomas.

Derry Station, a post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., 15 miles by rail E. of Greensburg. It has 6 churches, a bank, public schools, bottling-works, glass-works, &c. Pop. in 1890, 1968.

Der'ryville, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, 4 miles S.W. of Cannington. Pop. 150.

Derry West, a post-village in Peel co., Ontario, 5 miles S.W. of Malton. Pop. 100.

Dertingen, dêr'ting-ĕn, a town of Germany, in Baden, 6 miles E. of Wertheim. Pop. 848.

Dertona, the ancient name of TORTONA.

Dertosa, the ancient name of TORTOSA.

De Ruyter, de rî'tęr, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., in De Ruyter township, on the Elmira, Cortland & Northern Railroad, 26 miles S.S.E. of Syracuse, and 18 miles E.N.E. of Homer. It contains a graded school, a newspaper office, 3 churches, a foundry, a furniture-factory, mills of various kinds, and a banking-house. Pop. in 1890, 667; of the township, 1500.

Derval, a village of Scotland. See DARVEL.

Dervenich, dêr'vâ-nik', an islet in the Adriatic Sea, near the coast of Dalmatia, 12 miles S.W. of Trau.

Der'vock, a village of Ireland, co. of Antrim, 4 miles N.N.E. of Ballymoney.

Derwent, dęr'went, a river of England, co. of Derby, rises near the N. extremity of the county, and joins the Trent on the border of Leicestershire. Length, 50 miles.

Derwent, a river of England, co. of York, East Riding, rises in the Wolds, and, after a S. course, joins the Ouse 5 miles below Selby. Length, about 60 miles.

Derwent, a river of England, co. of Cumberland, rises in the district of Borrowdale, and, after forming the cataract of Lodore, flows N. through the lakes of Derwent-Water and Bassenthwaite, and thence W.S.W. past Cockermouth to the Irish Sea at Workington.

Der'went, one of the principal rivers of Tasmania, rises from Lake St. Clare, in the centre of the island, flows past New Norfolk and Hobart Town, into Storm Bay.

Der'went, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 10 miles S.E. of London. Pop. 150.

Derwent-Water, or **Kes'wick Lake,** a beautiful and picturesque lake of England, co. of Cumberland, stretches S. from Keswick for 4 miles to Borrowdale, and is near the middle 1½ miles across. It banks are rocky and abrupt; in it are several richly-wooded islands, and a remarkable mass of soft land, which sometimes partly floats on its surface. It is an enlargement of the Derwent River.

Der'wood, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md., 19 miles by rail N.N.W. of Washington, and 3 miles N. by W. of Rockville. It has a church, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, a canning-factory, &c.

De Sable, dęh să'b'l, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 20 miles S.W. of Charlottetown. Pop. 100.

Desaguadero, dās-ă-gwă-dă'ro (*i.e.*, the "outlet"), a river of the Argentine Republic, between the provinces of San Luis and Mendoza.

Desaguadero, a river of Bolivia, rises from Lake Titicaca, of which it forms the only outlet, flows S. 180 miles, and enters Lake Aullagas.

Desaguadero, a vast depression or inter-alpine valley, in Bolivia and Peru, between two huge ridges of the Andes, into which the great chain divides near the well-known city of Potosi, in lat. 19° 35′ S., and again unites at the peak of Vilcañota, lat. 14° 30′ S., lon. 73° 50′ W. The valley occupying the intermediate space is about 400 miles in length, with a breadth varying from 30 to 80 miles. It comprises an area of 150,000 square miles, and includes the great lake Titicaca, 12,795 feet above sea-level, and the smaller lake Aullagas or Uros, the latter of which receives the superfluous waters of Titicaca by the river Desaguadero.

Desaguadero de Osorno, dās-ă-gwă-dă'ro dă o-sor'no, a lake of Araucania, Chili, 35 miles in length by an average breadth of 5 miles. It discharges its surplus waters by the Osorno River into the Pacific Ocean.

Désaignes, dă'zĕñ' or dă'zaiñ', a town of France, Ardèche, on the Doux, 24 miles N.W. of Tournon. P. 3941.

Des Allemands, dăze ăll'mŏnz' or dĕs ăl'lęh-mănz', a lake in the S.E. part of Louisiana, about 5 miles from the right bank of the Mississippi, joined by a bayou of its own name with Lake Washa. Length, about 7 miles.

Des Arc, dĕz ark, a post-village, capital of Prairie co., Ark., on the W. bank of the White River, 2 miles below the mouth of Des Arc Bayou, 15 miles N. of Devall's Bluff, and about 50 miles E. of Little Rock. It has 4 churches, a flouring-mill, a newspaper office, and a machine-shop. Cotton, hides, &c., are shipped here in steamboats. Over 7000 bales of cotton are annually shipped here. Pop. 546.

Des Arc, a post-village in Union township, Iron co., Mo., on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, 23 miles S. of Ironton. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Des Arc Bayou, dĕz ark bī'oo, Arkansas, drains part of White co., runs southeastward, and enters the White River in the N. part of Prairie co.

Desart, a town of Scotland. See DYSART.

Des'borough, a village of England, co. of Northampton, 5 miles by rail N.W. of Kettering. Pop. 1436.

Des'borough, or **Des'boro,** a seaport on the N. coast of Prince Edward Island, co. of Queens. Lat. 46° 21′ N.; lon. 63° 13′ W.

Descan'so, a post-office of San Diego co., Cal.

Deschambault, dă'shăm'bō', a post-village in Portneuf co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 41 miles by rail S.W. of Quebec. It contains 8 stores, a church and convent, a carding-mill, several saw- and grist-mills, and has a large trade in flour and lumber. Pop. 1456.

Deschkin, a town of Russia. See DESHKIN.

Des Chutes, Wasco co., Oregon. See CELILO.

Des Chutes (dă shoot) **River,** Oregon, rises on the E. slope of the Cascade range, near lat. 43° 15′ N., runs nearly northward, with a small deviation towards the E., intersects Wasco co., and enters the Columbia River about 12 miles above The Dalles. Its length is estimated at 320 miles. It traverses a hilly or mountainous region, a large part of which is of volcanic formation.

Descoose, dă-koos', a post-village in Richmond co., Nova Scotia, on the E. end of Isle Madame, 7 miles S.E. of Arichat. Pop. 500.

Des'dimo'nia, a post-office of Eastland co., Tex.

Deseada, an island of the West Indies. See DÉSIRADE.

Deselm, de'zelm', or **Deselms,** de'zelms', a post-hamlet of Kankakee co., Ill., in Rockville township, 7 miles W. of Manteno. It has 2 churches.

Desemboque, dă-sĕm-bo'kă, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, on the Rio das Velhas, about 400 miles S.W. of Goyaz. Pop. of town and district, 5000.

Desenzano, dās-ĕn-zä'no, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 16 miles E.S.E. of Brescia, on the S.W. bank of the Lago di Garda. Pop. 4398. It is defended by an old castle, and has a gymnasium, several churches, barracks, and manufactures of silk hosiery.

Des'eret', a post-office of Millard co., Utah.

Desertas, or **Las Desertas,** läs dă-zĕr'tăs, a group of 4 rocky islets in the Atlantic, 30 miles S.E. of Madeira. Lat. 32° 31′ N.; lon. 16° 30′ W. They are very long and narrow and lofty, and are arranged in a direct line. Their names are Bugio (the southernmost), Deserta Grande, Chao, and Sail Rock, the northernmost and smallest. They afford some pasturage, and abundance of archil and of sea-birds' feathers. They swarm with cats, but have no permanent human inhabitants.

Desertum Magnum, a Latin name for the SAHARA.

Desful, or **Desfoul.** See DEZFOOL.

Deshn, dę-shă', a southeastern county of Arkansas, has an area of about 733 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, and is intersected by the Arkansas and White Rivers. The surface is level, and partly liable to inundation; the soil is alluvial and fertile. A large portion of it is covered with forests of cypress, ash, and other trees. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. This county is traversed by 3 lines of railroad, and has two capitals, Arkansas City and Dumas. Pop. in 1870, 6125; in 1880, 8973; in 1890, 10,324.

Deshkin, Deschkin, or **Dechkin,** dĕsh-kin' or dĕsh-keen', a town of Russia, government and 30 miles N.N.E. of Orel, on the Oka. It has salt-magazines.

Desh'ler, a post-village of Thayer co., Neb., 7 miles by rail W. of Hebron. It has 2 churches, a creamery, and a public school. Pop. 100.

Deshler, a post-village of Henry co., O., on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad where it crosses the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (Chicago division), 37 miles S.S.W. of Toledo, and 25 miles E. by S. from Defiance. It has a church, a newspaper office, a barrel-factory, &c. Pop. about 800.

Deshti Pyaz, dĕsh'tee pī'ăz', a large village of Persia, in Khorassan, 150 miles S. of Meshed, surrounded by one continuous garden of mulberry and fruit trees.

Desima, dĕh-see'mă, called also **Déshima** and **Dezima,** an artificial island of Japan, immediately opposite the city of Nagasaki, with which it communicates by a bridge. The island is about 600 feet in length by 250 in breadth, and to it the Dutch merchants in Japan were formerly restricted.

Desio, dă-see'o (anc. *Desimum?*), a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 11 miles N. of Milan. Pop. 5874.

Désirade, dă'zee'răd', written also **Deseada,** dās-ę-ă'dą, **Desiderada,** dās-id'er-ă'dą, and **Desirada,** dās'-ee-ră'dą, an island of the French West Indies, 4 miles W. of Guadeloupe. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2 miles. It is high, rocky, and unfertile, but well watered. Cotton is grown, but fishing is the leading pursuit. Pop. 1728.

De Smet, a post-village, capital of Kingsbury co., S.D., 33 miles by rail E. of Huron. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of wind-mills, carpets, stoves, &c. Pop. in 1890, 541.

Des Moines, dę-moin', a river which rises in the S.W part of Minnesota, and intersects Jackson co., in that state. It next crosses the northern boundary of Iowa, in which state it traverses the cos. of Emmett, Palo Alto, Humboldt, Webster, Boone, &c. Its general direction is S.S.E. until it arrives at the capital city of Des Moines. Below this point it runs in an E.S.E. direction through the cos. of Marion, Mahaska, Wapello, and Van Buren, and enters the Mississippi River at the S.E. extremity of Iowa, about 3 miles below Keokuk. Its length is estimated at 550 miles. It is the largest river that runs through the state of Iowa. It traverses a very fertile and undulating country, in which the prairies are more extensive than the forests. An affluent called the East Fork of the Des Moines rises in or near

Emmett co., Iowa, runs southward through Kossuth co., and enters the main river in Humboldt co.

Des Moines, a county in the S.E. part of Iowa, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, and on the S.W. by the Skunk River. The surface is undulating; the soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. Good carboniferous limestone underlies the soil. The county is intersected by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad. Capital, Burlington. Pop. in 1870, 27,256; in 1880, 33,099; in 1890, 35,321.

Des Moines, a city, the capital of Iowa, and seat of justice of Polk co., is situated on both sides of the Des Moines River (at the mouth of the Raccoon River), which affords abundant water-power and is crossed by 13 bridges. Lat. 41° 37′ N.; lon. 93° 37′ 30″ W. The site is elevated. By railroad, Des Moines is 358 miles W. of Chicago, 360 miles N.W. of St. Louis, and 137 miles E. by N. from Omaha. The city has 6 public parks. The principal public buildings are a fine state-house which cost nearly $3,000,000, and a marble edifice built by the United States for the post-office and court-house at a cost of $222,566. There are in the city 76 church organizations occupying their own houses of worship, the following denominations being represented: Methodist Episcopal (including German, Scandinavian, and African), Presbyterian, Baptist (including African), Lutheran (English, German, and Swedish), Evangelical, Roman Catholic (including German), United Brethren, Hebrew, Friends, Congregational, Protestant Episcopal, Christian (Disciple), Unitarian, United Presbyterian, Second Advent, and Latter-Day Saints. The city also has a large and prosperous branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. The organization is now finishing a $75,000 building, the same being equipped with parlors, reading-rooms, library, gymnasium, baths, music-hall, &c. The buildings will be free from mortgage. The schools of the city proper occupy 39 substantial buildings, including a new structure for high and industrial departments. The total number of teachers employed is 331, their salaries ranging from $45 to $145 per month. The superintendent's salary is $2000 per year. Several new school buildings are now in process of erection. Excellent parochial schools are maintained by the Roman Catholics and Hebrews. There are also private schools, and a young ladies' seminary (Catholic) of a high order. It has also 3 opera-houses, 2 high schools, the state library of about 20,000 volumes, 5 national banks, 7 other banks, and printing-offices which issue 4 daily and 30 weekly newspapers and several monthly periodicals. There are also in the city 4 prosperous universities,—Des Moines College, under the patronage of the Baptist denomination; Drake University, non-denominational, and yet being especially fostered by the Christian church; Callanan College, and Highland Park (industrial) College. The first-named has fine buildings and large and beautiful grounds on Ninth street, the Drake has similar buildings and grounds in University Place, the Callanan on Pleasant street, and the industrial college at Highland Park. The aggregate attendance upon these institutions reaches about 2000 per annum. The scholarship of the faculties ranks high, and the courses of study are similar to those of the best colleges of the country. Its industries embrace 3 iron-foundries, 3 electric-light plants, 3 planing-mills, several flouring-mills, and manufactures of machinery, steam-engines and boilers, electric railway cars, farming-implements, carriages, ladies' and children's shoes, &c. There are, all told, 300 factories of various kinds, which reported in 1890 a capital of $2,792,979 and a product valued at $5,242,992. The city is surrounded by large deposits of good coal. It was one of the first to adopt the electric-car system, and the same is very complete, covering about 100 miles. The wholesale trade in 1892 amounted to about $40,000,000.

Des Moines is the converging point for 17 railroad lines, affording as many distinct outlets by rail, and giving quick and direct communication with the 99 counties of Iowa and the country at large. The city enjoys complete service with Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City, and the country of the far west. It is a distributing point, with time-tables so arranged as to afford close connection with all trunk lines running in various directions. Ninety-six passenger trains now arrive and leave daily. The seat of state government was established here in 1855. Pop. in 1870, 12,035; in 1880, 22,408; in 1890, 50,093; in 1893, about 72,000.

Desna, dĕs'nȧ, a river of Russia, governments of Smolensk, Orel, and Chernigov, joins the Dnieper nearly opposite Kiev, after a S. course of nearly 500 miles. On it are the towns Briansk and Chernigov.

De So'to, a parish in the N.W. part of Louisiana, bordering on Texas, has an area of about 865 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by Sabine River, and on the N.E. by several lakes and bayous connected with Red River. The surface is extensively covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Mansfield. Pop. in 1870, 14,902; in 1880, 15,603; in 1890, 19,860.

De Soto, a northern county of Mississippi, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of about 480 square miles. It is intersected by the Coldwater River, an affluent of the Mississippi. The surface is nearly level; the soil is fertile. A large portion of it is covered with forests. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by a division of the Illinois Central Railroad. Capital, Hernando. Pop. in 1870, 32,021; in 1880, 22,924; in 1890, 24,183.

De Soto, Floyd co., Ga., is a suburb of Rome, and is separated from it by the Oostenaula River.

De Soto, a post-village of Jackson co., Ill., in De Soto township, on the Big Muddy River, and on the Illinois Central Railroad, 63 miles N. of Cairo. It has 4 churches. Pop. in 1890, 376; of the township, 1468.

De Soto, a post-village of Dallas co., Iowa, in Van Meter township, 22 miles by rail W. by S. of Des Moines. It has 2 churches, a graded school, &c.

De Soto, a post-village of Johnson co., Kansas, on the Kansas River, 16 miles by rail E. of Lawrence. It has 3 churches and a graded school.

De Soto, a post-village of Clarke co., Miss., on the Chickasawha River, 31 miles by rail S. of Meridian. It has 2 churches, a woollen-factory, a tannery, &c.

De Soto, a post-town of Jefferson co., Mo., on Joachim Creek, and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 43 miles S. by W. from St. Louis. It has 12 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, and railroad machine-shops. Grain, lead, and zinc are shipped here. Pop. in 1890, 3960.

De Soto, a post-township of Washington co., Neb., on the Missouri River, 26 miles by rail N. by W. from Omaha.

De Soto, a post-village of Vernon co., Wis., on the Mississippi River, about 28 miles S. of La Crosse, and 5 miles above Lansing, Iowa. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a carriage-factory.

De Soto Front, a post-office of De Soto co., Miss.

De Soto Junction, Kansas. See CEDAR JUNCTION.

De So'toville, a post-hamlet of Choctaw co., Ala., 18 miles S. of York Station. It has 2 churches near it.

Des'pard Mines, a station in Harrison co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, ½ mile E. of Clarksburg. Here are mines of coal.

Des Peres, dȧ pair, a post-hamlet of St. Louis co., Mo., 3 miles from Kirkwood Railroad Station. It has a church, an orphan home, a manufactory of wagons, &c.

Des Plaines, dȧ plain, a branch of the Illinois River, rises in Racine co., Wis., intersects Kenosha co., and passes into Lake co., Ill. It runs southward to Lyons, in Cook co., below which it flows southwestward, passes by Joliet, and unites with the Kankakee River about 13 miles S.W. of that city. The stream formed by this confluence is the Illinois River. The Des Plaines is about 150 miles long. It is often called *O Plain.*

Des Plaines, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., in Maine township, on the Des Plaines River (here spanned by a fine bridge), and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 16½ miles N.W. of Chicago. It has 4 churches, a camp-meeting ground, a large brick-yard, a steam flouring-mill, and a graded school. Pop. about 1000.

Despoto Dagh, dĕs-po'to dȧg (anc. *Rhod'ope*), a mountain-chain of European Turkey, in Roumelia, leaves the Balkan about 40 miles E. of Ghiustendil, extends S.E., and terminates on the bank of the Maritza, the basin of which river it bounds on the S.W. Elevation, 7800 feet.

Des Rivières, dȧ roc'vee-air', or **Malmaison,** mȧl-mȧ'zŏn', a post-village in Missisquoi co., Quebec, on Pike River, 40 miles by rail S.E. of Montreal. Pop. 100.

Dessau, dĕs'sŏw, written also **Des'saw** (L. *Dessa'via*), a town of Northern Germany, capital of the duchy of Anhalt, on the left branch of the Mulde, near its confluence with the Elbe, at a railway junction, 67 miles S.W. of Berlin. It consists of an old and a new town and several suburbs, and is well built and lighted. Principal public edifices, the ducal palace, built in 1470, and having a theatre, a good collection of paintings, and other works of art; two other palaces, the Amelia Asylum, the gymnasium, riding-school

Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and 2 Calvinist churches, and a synagogue. It has a college, a normal school, schools of music, a Jewish classical seminary, manufactures of woollens, linens, hats, musical instruments, tobacco, spirits, and leather, and a brisk trade. The ground around Dessau, originally a sandy waste, has been reclaimed, and is now covered with beautiful gardens, which form the principal attraction of the place. Pop. in 1890, 34,658.

Dessook, or Dessuk, des'sook', written also **Desuk and Ed-Dasook,** a town of Egypt, on the Rosetta arm of the Nile, at a railway junction, 12 miles N.E. of Damanhoor. It is a place of Moslem pilgrimage.

Desterro, dês-tẽn'ro, or Nossa Senhora do Desterro, nos'sâ sẽn-yo'râ do dês-tẽn'ro, a city of Brazil, capital of the state of Santa Catharina, on the W. coast of the island of Santa Catharina, 460 miles S.W. of Rio Janeiro. Chief buildings, the palace of the governor of the state, an arsenal, and a small hospital. It is defended by several forts, and has an excellent port. Pop. 5300.

Desvres, dêv'r or daiv'r, a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 11 miles by rail E.S.E. of Boulogne. Pop. 3265. It has manufactures of coarse woollen cloths, earthenwares, and leather.

Deth'wick-Lea, a village of England, co. and 14 miles by rail N. of Derby. Pop. 965.

Det'mold (Ger. pron. dêt'molt), a town of Germany, capital of the principality of Lippe, on the Werra, 47 miles S.W. of Hanover. It consists of an old and a new town, with a suburb, and has a palace of the prince, a normal school, a gymnasium, a good library, a penitentiary, a hospital, and a school of arts and sciences. In the vicinity is a summer palace of the princes. Pop. in 1875, 6956; in 1890, 9735.

Det'mold, a hamlet of Franklin co., Mo., 7 miles from New Haven. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Detour, dẹ-toor', a post-hamlet of Chippewa co., Mich., near St. Mary's River, about 100 miles N.N.E. of Petoskey.

Detour du Lac, dẹ-toor' dü lăk, or **Notre Dame du Lac,** nōt'r dăm dü lăk, a post-village in Temiscouata co., Quebec, on Lake Temiscouata, 47½ miles E.S.E. of Rivière du Loup *en bas*. Pop. 180.

Detour (dẹ-toor') **Point,** a headland of Chippewa co., Mich., on the N. shore of Lake Michigan, opposite the W. extremity of Drummond Island. Lat. 45° 57' N.; lon. 84° 4' W. Between the island and the point is Detour Pass.

De'troit', a post-village of Lamar co., Ala., 30 miles E.N.E. of Aberdeen, Miss. It has an academy.

Detroit, a post-village of Pike co., Ill., about 27 miles W.S.W. of Jacksonville, and 7 miles E. of Pittsfield. It has a high school, 3 churches, and a carriage-shop. P. 160.

Detroit, a post-hamlet of Dickinson co., Kansas, on the Kansas River, 5 miles by rail E. by N. of Abilene.

Detroit, a post-village of Somerset co., Me., on the Sebasticook River, 27 miles by rail W. of Bangor. It has a church and 1 or 2 tanneries. Pop. about 250.

Detroit, de-troit' (Fr. pron. dâ'trwâ', from the "strait" which constitutes the Detroit River), the metropolis of Michigan and seat of justice for Wayne co., is a port of entry very favorably situated at the head of that stream and the foot of Lake St. Clair, opposite Windsor, Walkerville, and Sandwich, in Canada, with a river front of about 9 miles and a total site of 30 square miles. Lat. of city hall, 42° 19' 51" N.; lon. 83° 2' 54.6" W. The river, "the Dardanelles of the New World," is here half a mile to 3 miles wide, has no freshets, and makes an admirable harbor. There is ample steamer and other vessel service; 12 railways, most of them trunk-lines, converge upon 3 union depots, and the city has an extensive system of tram-ways, partly equipped with electric motors. Its site is rather flat, but has good drainage and one of the finest water-services in the world. Electric lights are used upon tall towers, giving superb views from lake or land as the city is approached by night. The fire department includes about 20 steam- and chemical-machines, and an alarm-telegraph, with a paid force of 300 men. The metropolitan police number about 400, with full apparatus of telephones, signal-boxes, patrol-wagons, &c. Public schools occupy over 50 large buildings, and there is an unusual number of private and parochial schools, including the Detroit (Catholic) College, 2 colleges of medicine, and a law school. Streets are wide, partly on picturesque European plans, and superbly set with trees, and a handsomely improved boulevard surrounds the major part. Belle Isle, "the beautiful islet," is a noble park, and there are many smaller public spaces in the city. Fort Wayne is a four-company garrisoned post at the southwest corner. The city is well built, largely of stone and brick, and mostly in separate homes, with no swarming tenement houses. Among public structures are a costly new government building, a fine city hall set with statues, a public library containing 100,000 volumes, sufficient market and other municipal edifices, a soldiers' monument designed by Randolph Rogers, a fountain given by the late Governor Bagley, 3 opera-houses, and a number of creditable hotels. The later and some older church buildings are noble examples of architecture. About 150 church societies and missions are organized, and Catholic, Episcopal, and Methodist-Episcopal bishops reside here. Public, denominational, and private charities abound. A board of trade, chamber of commerce, and numerous exchanges have been formed. There are 15 state, 8 national, and several private banks, and 7 daily, 2 semi-weekly, 38 weekly, 6 semi-monthly, 20 monthly, 1 bi-monthly, and 3 quarterly periodicals. Commerce is enormous, and a greater tonnage passes annually than by any other port on the globe. Industries are exceedingly diversified, and bring large revenues. Much wealth is also still derived from the lumber business of the interior and the mines of the Upper Peninsula. Total valuation for taxation in 1892, $184,229,130; tax-rate, 16.63 mills. The death-rate rarely reaches 20 per 1000 of population. The site of Detroit was part of New France. It was settled as a trading and fortified post by Cadillac in 1701, became British in 1763, American in 1796, British again in 1812, and finally American in 1813. It is older than St. Petersburg, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, and has an interesting history and historic surrounding. It was the capital of Michigan Territory, and for a time of the state. Pop. in 1810, 770; in 1820, 1442; in 1830, 2222; in 1840, 9102; in 1850, 21,019; in 1860, 45,019; in 1870, 79,577; in 1880, 116,340; in 1884, 132,956; in 1890, 205,876; in 1892 (estimated), 260,000.

Detroit (Detroit City Post-Office), a post-village, capital of Becker co., Minn., is on Detroit Lake, and on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 46 miles E. of Moorehead, and 207 miles W. of Duluth. It has a bank, 4 churches, a newspaper office, and a graded school. Pop. in 1890, 1510.

Detroit, a post-village of Red River co., Tex., 12 miles by rail W. of Clarksville. It has 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, an academy, a mill, a cotton-gin, and general stores. Pop. in 1890, 604.

Detroit River, Michigan, issues from Lake St. Clair, runs southward, forms part of the boundary between the United States and the province of Ontario (Canada), and enters Lake Erie near its western end, about 20 miles below the city of Detroit. It is about 25 miles long, and varies in width from ¼ mile to 1 mile. It is navigable for large ships. *Détroit* is the French for "strait."

Dets, a village of Hungary. See Decs.

Detta, dêt'tô', or **Gyedu,** dyâ'doo' or jâ'doo', a town of Hungary, 23 miles by rail S.E. of Temesvar. P. 2745.

Dettelbach, dêt'tel-bâk', a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 10 miles by rail E.N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 2255.

Dettenheim, dêt'tẹn-hīme', a village of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, 25 miles S. of Anspach. Pop. 350.

Dettingen, dêt'ting-ẹn, a town of Germany, in Würtemberg, in the Black Forest, on the Erms, 6 miles S.W. of Nürtingen. Pop. 2850.

Dettingen, a town of Würtemberg, 15 miles N.N.E. of Ulm. Pop. 1450.

Dettingen, a village of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the right bank of the Main, 8 miles by rail N.W. of Aschaffenburg. In June, 1743, the allied British and Austrian army, under George II., gained a victory here over the French, under Marshal Noailles. Pop. 657.

Dettva, dêtt'vŭh', a town of Hungary, co. of Sohl, 20 miles E. of Altsohl. Pop., with surroundings, 10,035.

Dettweiler, dêtt'vī'lẹr (Fr. *Dettwiller*, dêtt'veel'lair'), a town of Alsace, 4½ miles by rail E.N.E. of Zabern, on the Zorn. Pop. 1809.

De Turks'ville, a post-hamlet of Schuylkill co., Pa., 4 miles N.E. of Pine Grove.

Deucar, du'kar', a town of Nepaul. Lat. 28° 8' N.; lon. 82° E.

Deuel, or Duel, du-el', a county in the E. part of South Dakota, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of 630 square miles. It contains lakes, and is intersected by two railroads. Capital, Gary. Pop. in 1880, 2302; in 1890, 4574.

Deuel, a post-office of Deuel co., S.D.

Deule, dul, a river of France, rises in Pas-de-Calais, passes Lille to Quesnoy, in Nord, and joins the Lys.

Deulina, dü-lee'nâ, a village of Russia, government and 33 miles N. of Moscow, on the Voria.

Deurne, dê-ŭr'nẹh, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 5 miles by rail E. of Helmond. Pop. 4291

Deurne, dâ'urn', a village of Belgium, 2 miles E. of Antwerp. Pop. 3164.

Deuslemont, del'mŏn', a town of France, department of Nord, 8 miles N.W. of Lille. Pop. 1952.

Deutlchem, Doetichem, Doetlichem, doo'te-kĕm, or **Doetluchem**, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Old Yssel, 16 miles E. of Arnhem. Pop. 2501.

Deutschbrod, a town of Bohemia. See BROD.

Deutschendorf, doitch'en-dorf', or **Poprad**, po'prăd', a town of Hungary, co. of Zips, 15 miles by rail W.N.W. of Igio. Pop. 1091.

Deutscher Bund. See GERMANY.

Deutsches Meer, the German for NORTH SEA.

Deutsch-Hause, doitch-hŏw'zĕh, or **Hussowa**, hoo-so'vă, a town of Moravia, 18 miles N.N.E. of Olmutz. Pop. 1750.

Deutsch-Krone, doitch-kro'nĕh, a town of Prussia, on Lake Radnor, 61 miles W.N.W. of Posen. Pop. 6140.

Deutschland. See GERMANY.

Deutsch-Lyptsch, Hungary. See NEMETH-LIPCSE.

Deutweiler, a town of Germany. See DUDWEILER.

Deutz, or **Duytz**, doits (the *Tui'tium* of the Romans), a fortified town of Rhenish Prussia, on the right bank of the Rhine, opposite Cologne, with which city it is united by a fine railway bridge and a bridge of boats. It has an ancient Benedictine abbey, a railway junction, a large military establishment, and manufactures of playing-cards, soap, porcelain, velvets, and silk. Pop. 14,513.

Deux-Ponts, duh-pŏn' (Ger. *Zweibrücken*, tswī-brük'-kĕn; L. *Bipon'tium*), a town of Rhenish Bavaria, formerly capital of an independent duchy, on the Erbach, near its confluence with the Serre, 50 miles by rail W. of Speyer. It is well built, and has remains of an ancient ducal palace, a penitentiary, a gymnasium, and manufactures of woollen cloths, leather, cotton, silk plush, and tobacco. In the vicinity are the ruins of a fine castle built by Stanislaus, King of Poland. The French name DEUX-PONTS, and the German ZWEIBRÜCKEN, both signifying "two bridges," are derived from the circumstance of its old castle being situated between two bridges. Lat. 49° 10′ N.; lon. 7° 20′ E. Pop. about 12,000.

Deux-Sèvres, duh-sāv'r or duh-sĕvr (*i.e.*, the "two Sèvres"), a department in the W. of France, formed of part of the old province of Poitou. Area, 2315 square miles. The surface is divided by a plateau into two parts,—a mountainous, rocky region, partly wooded, in the N.E., called the Gatine, and a level district. Principal rivers, the Sèvre-Niortaise and the Sèvre-Nantaise, from which it derives its name. The soil is generally fertile, pasturage is excellent, and cattle, horses, mules, and asses, the latter of an excellent breed, are extensively reared. Game and fish abound. Chief industry, the manufacture of leather, gloves, woollens, linens, cottons, and beet sugar. The department has mines of iron, marble, and granite, and is divided into the arrondissements of Niort, Bressuire, Melle, and Parthenay. Capital, Niort. Pop. in 1891, 354,282.

Deva, dā'vŏh' (Ger. *Diemrich*, deem'rĭk, or *Schlossberg*, shlŏss'bĕng; L. *Decap'olis?*), a town of Transylvania, co. of Hunyad, on the Maros, 15 miles by rail W. of Szaszvaros. Near it are a copper-mine and paper-mills. Pop. 3277.

Deva, dā'vă, a town of Spain, in Guipuzcoa, with a port on the Deva, near the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 1136.

Deva, or Deva Castra. See CHESTER.

Deva, the Latin name of the river DEE.

Devaar, or **Davar**, de-var', a small isle of Argyleshire, Scotland, with a light-house, in Kilbrannan Sound, off Campbeltown.

De'vall's' Bluff, a post-village of Prairie co., Ark., on the W. bank of White River, and on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, 47 miles E. of Little Rock, and 87 miles W.S.W. of Memphis. It has a money-order post-office and a saw-mill.

Devana, an ancient name of ABERDEEN, Scotland.

Devanchalli, a town of India. See DAWUNDHULLY.

Devanes, de-vainz', a post-village of Cumberland co., N.C., 10 miles N.E. of Fayetteville. It has an academy, a lumber-mill, &c. Pop. 130.

Devaprayaga, dā'vă-prī-ā'gă, a town of Northern India, in Gurhwal, reckoned holy to Hindoos as being the place where the Bhagirathi and Alakananda Rivers unite to form the Ganges. It has an ancient temple, and numerous stone houses inhabited by Brahmans.

Devecser, a town of Hungary. See DEVETSER.

Dev'enish, an island of Ireland, in Lough Erne, 2 miles N.N.W. of Enniskillen. It contains remains of ancient religious establishments.

Dev'ens, a station in Hamilton co., O., on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 14 miles W. of Cincinnati.

Deventer, or **Dewenter**, dĕv'en-tęr, sometimes called **Dem'ter** (L. *Daven'tria*), an ancient fortified city of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 3 miles by rail N. of Zutphen, on the Yssel. The streets are generally narrow, but the market-places large and wide. The town house is of great size; in it the athenæum has its library. The court-house and prison are handsome structures, as is also the weigh-house, an ancient building. There are 1 Catholic and 5 Protestant churches, several hospitals, and an orphan house; the Jews have a small synagogue. Though no longer the third commercial city of the Netherlands, it still derives great advantages from its harbor on the Yssel. It exports many thousand tons of butter and of honey-cakes, and has a carpet-factory, foundries, a stocking-manufactory, and various other industrial establishments. It has an athenæum, a Latin and an industrial and other schools, a fine arts society, a natural history and chemical society, and a society for the encouragement of industry. Deventer is the seat of an Old-Catholic (Jansenist) bishop. Pop. 17,521.

Devereaux, dĕv'ę-rō', a township of Washington co., Me. Pop. 8.

Devereaux, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Mich., on the Lansing division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 31 miles S. by W. from Lansing.

Devereaux, a hamlet of Herkimer co., N.Y., on East Canada Creek, 16 miles N.N.E. of Little Falls. It has 2 churches.

Devereaux Station, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Ga., on the Macon & Augusta Railroad, 15 miles N.E. of Milledgeville. It has 2 churches, a high school-and a mill.

Devereux, dĕv'ę-rō', a station in Essex co., Mass., on the Swampscott & Marblehead Branch of the Eastern Railroad, 1½ miles from Marblehead.

Devereux, a station on the Rochester & State Line Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Ellicottville, N.Y.

Dev'eron, or **Dov'eron**, a river of Scotland, cos. of Aberdeen and Banff, enters the North Sea at Banff.

Dev'er's Woods, or **Dev'er's**, a post-hamlet of Liberty co., Tex., on the Texas & New Orleans Railroad, 53 miles E.N.E. of Houston.

Devetser, or **Devecser**, dā'vĕch'nir', a town of Hungary, 80 miles by rail W.S.W. of Pesth. Pop. 3381.

Dev'icot'ta, a seaport town of British India, presidency of Madras, district and 60 miles N.E. of Tanjore.

De View, de vū', a post-village of Woodruff co., Ark., 14 miles S.E. of Augusta. It has 3 churches, a free school, and manufacturers of wagons, buggies, and plough-stocks.

Dev'il Island, of Terra del Fuego, is in lat. 54° 58′ 30″ S., lon. 69° 4′ 50″ W.

Devil Lake, North Dakota. See MINNI WAKAN.

Déville-lès-Rouen, dā'veel'-lā-roo-ŏn', a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the Cailly, 2 miles N.W. of Rouen. Pop. 4183. It has manufactures of cotton cloths, chemicals, and paper.

Dev'il's Ba'sin, a port in Christmas Sound, Terra del Fuego. Lat. 55° 16′ S.; lon. 70° W.

Devil's Bit Mountains, a mountain-range of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, between the Shannon and the Suir.

Devil's Bridge crosses the Reuss, in Switzerland, canton of Uri, 16 miles S. of Altorf.

Devil's Gate, a station in Weber co., Utah, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 13 miles S.E. of Ogden.

Devil's Lake, a post-town, capital of Ramsey co., N.D., on Devil's Lake (see MINNI-WAKAN), 90 miles by rail W.N.W. of Grand Forks. It has 6 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, a state school for the deaf, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. in 1890, 846.

Devil's Lake, a station in Sauk co., Wis., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 3 miles S. of Baraboo, and 37 miles N.W. of Madison, on a lake of the same name, 1½ miles long and ½ mile wide, which lies in a deep rocky chasm and has no visible inflow or outlet. It is one of the most popular summer resorts in the Northwest.

Devil's Peak, a mountain of Africa, Cape Colony, in lat. 33° 57′ 12″ S., lon. 18° 31′ 45″ E. Height, 3315 feet.

Devil's Punch-Bowl, a small lake of Ireland, co. of Kerry, near the summit of Mangerton Mountain, between 2000 and 3000 feet above the sea-level.

Devizes, de-vī'ziz ("The Vize" or "Vics"), a borough of England, co. of Wilts, on the Kennet & Avon Canal, 86 miles by rail W. of London. It is built on an eminence near the N. limits of Salisbury Plain. The main streets, branching from a large market-place, are spacious, well paved, and lighted. The principal buildings are 2 ancient churches, an endowed school and almshouse, a handsome town hall and cross, a large county jail, and a workhouse. Devizes has mills for silk-throwing, manufactures of snuff and of malt,

and one of the largest markets for grain in the W. of England. It sends a member to Parliament. Pop. 6839.

Devi'zes, a post-office of Norton co., Kansas.

Devli, dĕv'lee, written also **Diwle,** a town of Asia Minor, about 24 miles N.E. of Karaman. Pop. 4500.

Devoch (dee'vŏk) Water, a lake of England, co. of Cumberland, 4½ miles E. of Ravenglass. Area, 300 acres.

Dev'on, or Devonshire, dĕv'ŏn-shĭr (L. *Devo'nia*), a county of England, forming part of its S.W. peninsula, and having N. the Bristol Channel, E. the counties of Somerset and Dorset, S. the English Channel, and W. Cornwall. Area, 2586 square miles. The surface is greatly broken and diversified, but, except the wild, sterile tracts Dartmoor and Exmoor, is generally remarkable for fertility. The vale of Exeter, and the district bordering on the English Channel, called the South Hams, are especially beautiful and rich. The principal rivers are the Exe, Dart, Tamar, Taw, Torridge, Teign, and Axe. The inlets of Torbay and Plymouth Sound are respectively upon its S.E. and S.W. sides. The county is famed for its cider. The red Devon breed of cattle is highly esteemed; and Dartmoor feeds large numbers of small ponies. Mines of copper and tin are extensive. Arsenic and manganese are also mined. Lead, granite, kaolin, and umber are here found. The Great Western Railway extends through the S. part of the county, past Exeter, to Plymouth. Capital, Exeter. Plymouth, Devonport, Tavistock, Tiverton, Barnstaple, Honiton, Totness, Ashburton, and Dartmouth are the chief towns. Pop. in 1891, 631,767.——Adj. DEVONIAN, dē-vo'ne-ăn.

Dev'on, a river of Scotland, cos. of Perth and Clackmannan, rises in the Ochil Mountains, and joins the Forth near Alloa. It has remarkable falls near the village of Crook of Devon, and its scenery has been celebrated by Burns.

Devon, Ontario. See CENTRALIA.

Devonport, dĕv'ŏn-pōrt (until 1824 called **Plymouth Dock**), a borough of England, co. of Devon, at its S.W. extremity, on the E. shore of the estuary of the Tamar, termed the Hamoaze, 2 miles by rail W.N.W. of Plymouth. The town stands on high ground, and is enclosed by ramparts defended by batteries. It is remarkably clean and well built. It is as a naval arsenal the largest in Great Britain that Devonport derives its chief characteristics. The national works, constructed for government purposes, cover not less than 358 acres, comprising two of the finest dock-yards in the world. Across the harbor extends a floating bridge. The principal structures are the residence of the port admiral, the government house, the barracks, the hospital, chapels of ease, assembly-rooms, theatre, and a Doric column erected on a height to commemorate the changing of the name of the town. Devonport has breweries, soap-factories, and an extensive trade in refitting and victualling ships. Pop. 49,449; of parliamentary borough (1891), 70,238. Its principal suburbs are Morice Town and Stoke.

Devonshire, England. See DEVON.

Devra-Taboor, dĕv'rā-tā-boor', or **Debra-Taboor,** dĕb'rā-tā-boor', a populous town of Abyssinia, 35 miles E. of Lake Dembea, in lat. 11° 55' N., lon. 37° 45' E.

Devrighi, dev'ree-ghee' (anc. *Nicop'olis?*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic and 62 miles E. of Sevas.

Devynock, dē-vŭn'ŏk, a village of Wales, co. and 7 miles by rail W. of Brecknock. Pop. of parish, 1734.

Dewa, a river of India. See GOGGRA.

De'wald', a hamlet of Nobles co., Minn., 10 miles W. of Worthington. Pop. of Dewald township, 103.

Dewandre, Ceylon. See DONDRA HEAD.

Dewangary, dee'wăn-gā'ree, a populous village of Bootan, having several Booddhic temples.

De'wart', a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, and on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 19 miles N.N.W. of Sunbury. It has a church, a graded school, a machine-shop, and a cigar-factory. Pop. about 500.

De'wass', a town of India, 23 miles S.E. of Oojein. It is the capital of a rajahship, under British protection.

De'weese', a post-village of Clay co., Neb., 9 miles by rail W. of Edgar, and 11 miles (direct) S. by W. of Clay Centre. It has a church, a graded school, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 300.

Dewenter, a town of the Netherlands. See DEVENTER.

Dewey, a post-office of Illinois. See BEHRENS.

Dew'ey, a township of La Porte co., Ind. Pop. 307.

Dewey's, a station in the S.E. part of Pittsfield, Mass., on the Housatonic Railroad, 4 miles from Pittsfield.

Dewey's, a post-office of Beaver Head co., Montana.

Dewey's Mills, a station in Hartford township, Windsor co., Vt., on the Woodstock Railroad, 7 miles W. of White River Junction.

Dew'eyville, a post-village of Box Elder co., Utah, on the Utah Northern Railroad, 37 miles N. of Ogden. It has a church. It is on Bear River.

De Witt, a county in the central part of Illinois, has an area of about 410 square miles. It is drained by Salt Creek. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and tracts of good timber, the former of which are more extensive than the latter. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county has beds of bituminous coal. It is intersected by the Illinois Central Railroad which passes through Clinton, the capital of the county, and also by the Terre Haute & Peoria, and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroads. Pop. in 1870, 14,768; in 1880, 17,010; in 1890, 17,011.

De Witt, a southern county of Texas, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is intersected by the Guadalupe River. The surface is agreeably diversified with rolling uplands, prairies, and forests. The soil is fertile, and produces pasture for great numbers of cattle. Cotton and Indian corn are produced in small quantities. The county is intersected by the Southern Pacific Railroad and the San Antonio & Arransas Pass Railroad, both of which communicate with Cuero the capital. Pop. in 1870, 6443; in 1880, 10,032; in 1890, 14,307.

De Witt, a post-village, capital of Arkansas co., Ark., is on the N. bank of the Arkansas River, 25 miles by rail S. by E. of Stuttgart, and about 70 miles S.E. of Little Rock. It has 3 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, a saw-mill, and a cotton-gin and mill. Pop. in 1890, 246.

De Witt, a post-village of De Witt co., Ill., 9 miles by rail E. by N. of Clinton. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill. Pop. in 1890, 265.

De Witt, a post-village of Clinton co., Iowa, is in De Witt township, at the junction of two railroads, 20 miles N. of Davenport, and 19 miles W. of Clinton. It has 7 churches, a convent, a Catholic academy, a bank, and manufactures of carriages, flour, and farming-implements. A weekly newspaper is published here. It is the trade centre of a farming-district. Pop. 1359; of the township, 2437.

De Witt, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Kansas, 14 miles (direct) W. by S. of Washington.

De Witt, a post-village of Clinton co., Mich., on Looking-Glass River, in De Witt township, 8 miles N. of Lansing, and 92 miles W.N.W. of Detroit. It has 2 churches, a high school, a plough-factory, a foundry, a grist-mill, and 2 steam saw-mills. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1391.

De Witt, a post-village of Carroll co., Mo., on the Missouri River, 18 miles by rail E. by N. of Carrollton and 84 miles E.N.E. of Kansas City. It has 5 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a sash- and door-factory, 2 wagon- and carriage-factories, and an axe-handle- and broom-factory. Pop. in 1890, 633.

De Witt, a post-village of Saline co., Neb., on the Big Blue River, and on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 13 miles N.W. of Beatrice. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, 2 grain-elevators, 2 grist-mills, &c. Pop. 751.

De Witt, a township of Onondaga co., N.Y., 3 miles E. of Syracuse. Pop. 4560.

De Witt Centre, a post-office of Onondaga co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal and the New York Central Railroad, 4 miles E. of Syracuse.

De Witt Land, a region in Australia, on its N.W. coast, between lon. 120° and 123° E., opposite Dampier Archipelago, discovered by De Witt in 1628.

De Witt's Islands, off the S. coast of Tasmania, between South Cape and Southwest Cape.

De Witt'ville, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the N. shore of Chautauqua Lake, 5 miles by rail S.E. of Mayville. It has a church, a district school, manufactures of cheese and butter, and grist-, saw-, and cider-mills. Pop. 150.

Dewittville, a hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., is adjacent to Claryville, and 20 miles N.N.W. of Ellenville. It has 2 churches and a tannery.

Dewitt'ville, or Port'age, a post-village in Huntingdon co., Quebec, on the Chateauguay River, 43 miles S. of Montreal. It has good water-power, and saw-, grist-, and carding-mills. Pop. 300.

Dew'sah, a considerable town of Western India, 32 miles E. of Joypoor, enclosed by a wall.

Dewsbury, dewz'ber-e, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Calder, 8 miles S.S.W. of Leeds, on 2 railways. It has a free school, a mechanics' institute, coal-mines, branch banks, a blanket-hall, and large manufactures of blankets, carpets, and yarn. The Calder Navigation connects the town with Hull and Liverpool. Pop. 29,847.

Dex'ter, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ark., 10 miles by rail (Samples Station) N. by W. of Pine Bluff. It has a church, a saw-mill, and a lumber-mill.

Dexter, a post-village of Effingham co., Ill., 23 miles by rail E.N.E. of Vandalia. It has a church.

Dexter, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Ind., ½ mile from the Ohio River.

Dexter, an incorporated post-town of Dallas co., Iowa, 36 miles by rail W.S.W. of Des Moines, and about 14 miles S.W. of Adel. It has a bank, 4 churches, a graded school, and a newspaper office. Pop. 607.

Dexter, a post-hamlet of Cowley co., Kansas, in Dexter township, on Grouse Creek, 19 miles by rail S.E. of Winfield. It has 3 churches, a bank, a high school, and manufactures of butter and cheese. Pop. 371.

Dexter, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Dexter township, on a small lake, and on a branch of the Maine Central Railroad, 40 miles W.N.W. of Bangor. It has 7 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, woollen-mills, a foundry and machine-shop, a door-, sash-, and churn-factory, and harness- and carriage-works. Pop. of the township, 2732.

Dexter, a post-village of Washtenaw co., Mich., in Scio township, on the Huron River, and on the Michigan Central Railroad, 47 miles W. of Detroit, and 9 miles N.W. of Ann Arbor. It has 4 churches, a union school, a banking-house, a woollen-mill, a sash- and blind-factory, and 2 flour-mills. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. 879.

Dexter, a post-village of Mower co., Minn., 35 miles by rail E. of Albert Lea. It has a church and a public school. Pop. in 1890, 150.

Dexter, or Dexter City, a post-village of Stoddard co., Mo., at the junction of two railroads, 7 miles (direct) S. of Bloomfield, and 49 miles by rail W.S.W. of Cairo, Ill. It has 4 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, a public school, and flour- and saw-mills. Pop. 792.

Dexter, a station in Lincoln co., Neb., on the Union Pacific Railroad, 315 miles W. of Omaha.

Dexter, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of Black River, 7 miles W. by N. from Watertown. It has 4 churches, 2 paper- and 4 pulp-mills, a sulphite- and 3 wood-factories, &c. Pop. 737.

Dexter, a post-office of Meigs co., O.

Dexter, a post-office of Lane co., Oregon, 19 miles S.E. of Eugene City. It has 3 church organizations.

Dexter, a post-village of Cooke co., Tex., 4 miles S. of Red River, and 27 miles W. of Denison. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a mill. Pop. in 1890, 226.

Dexter, a township of Wood co., Wis., is drained by the Yellow River, and intersected by the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad. Here are pine forests, cranberry marshes, and quarries of fine granite.

Dexter City, a post-village of Noble co., O., in Jackson and Jefferson townships, 8 miles by rail S. by E. of Caldwell. It has a church, a graded school, a roller-mill, and a stone quarry. Pop. 217.

Dexter City, a village of Missouri. See DEXTER.

Dex'terville, Chautauqua co., N.Y., is a part of Jamestown, and is called East Jamestown. Pop. 430.

Dexterville, a post-office of Oswego co., N.Y., 4 miles from Fulton.

Dexterville, a post-hamlet of Wood co., Wis., on the Yellow River, and on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, 15 miles W. of Grand Rapids. It has a lumber-mill, a granite-quarry, and a bed of kaolin.

Deynze, or Deynse, dīn'zĕ (anc. *Donza?*), a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, at a railway junction, 9 miles S.W. of Ghent, on the Lys. It has gin-distilleries. P. 3822.

Deypaulpoor, or Depalpur, dā'pawl'poor' or dē'pawl'poor', a town of India, 22 miles N.W. of Indore. Pop. 4000.

Deyrah, a town of Hindostan. See DEHRA.

Dey's (dīz) Landing, a post-office of Seneca co., N.Y., on the E. shore of Seneca Lake, 10 miles S. by E. of Geneva.

Deza, dā'thā, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 35 miles S.E. of Soria, on a rugged hill. Pop. 1273.

Dezfool, Dezful, or Dezphoul, dĕz'fool', written also **Dizfoul, Desfoul**, and **Desful**, a town of Persia, in Khoozistan, of which it is the principal mart, on the Dezfool River (Coprates), 32 miles W.N.W. of Shooster. Pop. 15,000. From the inferior size of its bazaar, the merchants expose their goods for sale in private dwellings or caravanseries. It has ruins of ancient buildings, and near it are many mounds of Sassanian origin.

Dezima, an island of Japan. See DESIMA.

Dhabhai, a town of India. See DHUNBOREE.

Dhabouli, dā-boo'lee, a town of Bengal, Boglipoor district. Pop. 4582.

Dhafar, a town of Arabia. See DHOFAR.

Dhalak, dā'lāk' or d'hā'lāk', or **Dahalak**, dā'hā'lāk' (anc. *Orine?*), an island in the Red Sea, 25 miles E. of Massowah, in Abyssinia, 23 miles in length by 15 in breadth. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in a coral-fishery. On its S. coast is the village of Dhalak. Several small islands near it are called the DHALAK ISLANDS.

Dhalkisor, a river of India. See DALKISSORE.

Dhamgaon, a town of India. See DHUNGAUM.

Dhamie, dā'mee', one of the Sikh states of Northwestern India, S. of the Sutlej, protected by the British. Area, 26 square miles. Pop. 6500.

Dhamouee, dā'mo-nee', or **Dhamani**, dā'mā'nee', a fortified town of India, dominions and 150 miles S.S.E. of Gwalior.

Dhampoor, a town of India. See DAMPOOR.

Dhamrai, dām-rī', a town of the Dacca district, Bengal, on the Bunsee River, in lat. 23° 54′ 65″ N., lon. 90° 14′ 55″ E. Pop. 5136.

Dhamtari, a town of India. See DHUMTERY.

Dhanikholi, dā-ne-ko'lā, a town of Bengal, in Mymunsingh, on the river Satua, in lat. 24° 39′ N., lon. 90° 24′ E. Pop. 6730.

D'Hanis, dā'nis, a post-office of Medina co., Tex.

Dhapa, a town of Thibet. See DEBA.

Dhar, dar, a native state of India, in Malwah, governed by a rajah, under British supervision. Area, 2500 square miles. Capital, Dhar. Pop. 150,000.

Dhar, or Dharanuggur, dar'a-nūg'gūr, a town of India, capital of the Dhar state, 100 miles E. by N. of Baroda. Outside the walls is a stone fortress containing the rajah's palace. Estimated pop. 80,000.

Dharampur, a state of India. See DHURUMPOOR.

Dharampur Ratti, dā-rām-poor' rāt'tee, a town of Bengal, Boglipoor district. Pop. 3072.

Dharmandal, dar-mān-dāl', a town of Bengal, in Tiperah, lat. 24° 12′ 25″ N., lon. 91° 12′ 15″ E. Pop. 3180.

Dharwar, a town of India. See DARWAR.

Dhawalaghiri, dā-wŏl'a-ghĕr'ree, a lofty peak of the Himalaya Mountains, in Northern India, formerly supposed to be the culminating point of the earth's surface, between Nepaul and Thibet, in lat. 29° N., lon. 82° 50′ E. Estimated height, 28,000 feet. See HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS.

Dhenkanal, den-kā-nāl', a native state of India, the most prosperous of the Cuttack Mehals. Lat. 20° 31′–21° 12′ N.; lon. 85° 3′–86° 5′ E. Area, 1463 square miles. It is governed by a maharajah, and is generally well cultivated and fertile. Pop. 178,072. Dhenkanal, the capital, lat. 20° 39′ 45″ N., lon. 85° 38′ 16″ E., has a pop. of 4500.

Dhlauha-Trebowa, Bohemia. See LANGETRIEBE.

Dhofar, or Dofar, do'far', written also **Dhafar**, formerly a celebrated city of Yemen, said by Arab writers to have been the residence of most of the kings of that country. This was probably the *Sapphara metropolis* of Ptolemy, and the *Saphar-Regia* of Pliny.

Dholka, dol'kā or d'hol'kā, a town of India, district and 22 miles S.S.W. of Ahmedabad. Pop. 20,854.

Dholera, dol'le-rā, a town of India, district and 70 miles S.S.W. of Ahmedabad, to which a railway extends. It is near the Gulf of Cambay, and is a port for shipment of cotton. Pop. 12,468.

Dholpoor, Dholpur, dōl-poor', or **Dolpore**, dōl-pōr', a native state of Rajpootana, India, governed by a *rana* under British superintendence. Area, 1656 square miles. Lat. 26° 30′–26° 57′ N.; lon. 77° 32′–78° 20′ E. It is a fertile region. Capital, Dholpoor. Pop. 500,000.

Dholpoor, a town of India, capital of the above, 34 miles S. of Agra.

Dhoolia, or **Dhulia**, doo'lee-a, a town of the Candeish district, India, 181 miles N.E. of Bombay. Pop. 11,333.

Dhoorcatee, door'kā'tee' or d'hoor'kā-tee', written also **Dargoti**, a small Sikh state in Northwestern India, protected by the British. Area, 8 square miles. Pop. 700. It contains Mount Toongroo, 10,102 feet high. Lat. 31° 8′ N.; lon. 77° 40′ E.

Dhubboree', or Dhub'ooee', written also **Dhabhai**, dūb'hā-ee', a decayed town of India, 15 miles S.E. of Baroda, famous for its ruined temples of stone.

Dhumtery, or Dhamtari, dūm'te-ree', a town of India, Central Provinces, 165 miles E.S.E. of Nagpoor. Pop. 4632.

Dhundoo'kar, written also **Dhundooka** and **Dhanduka**, dūn-doo'kā, a town of India, district and 62 miles S.W. of Ahmedabad. Pop. 9782.

Dhun'gaum', or Dhamgaon, dhūm'gā'on, a town of India, Bombay presidency. Lat. 22° 10′ N.; lon. 76° 5′ E. Pop. 11,274.

Dhunowrah, dū-nŏw'rā, a town of India, Rohilcund division. Pop. 5382.

Dhurbungah, a town of India. See DURBUNGAH.

Dhurrumpoor, or Dharampur, dhūr'rŭm-poor', a native Rajpoot state of India, in Guzerat, lying S. of Bansda and E. of Surat. Area, 225 square miles. Pop. 74,592.

Dhurrumpooree, dūr'rŭm-poo'ree, a decayed town of India, in Gwalior, on the Nerbuddah, in lat. 22° 10' N., lon. 75° 26' E.

Diablerets, dē'ăb'lĕh-rā', a remarkable mountain of Switzerland, in the Bernese Alps, between the cantons of Bern and Valais. Height, 10,190 feet.

Diablo, Mount. See MOUNT DIABLO.

Diadin, dee-ă'deen', a town of Turkish Armenia, 25 miles W.N.W. of Bayazeed, on the Moorad-Chai.

Diakover, Hungary. See DEAKOVAR.

Diala, dee-ă'lă, or **Diyalah,** dee'yă'lă, a river of Asia, an affluent of the Tigris, formed by the junction of the Shirvan, Holwan, and other intermediate streams, all flowing from the mountains of Kermanshah. It is supposed to coincide with the ancient *Gyndes*.

Dialiguély, dee-ă'lee-gā'lee, a village of Western Africa, in the Bondoo country, on the Falemé, in lat. 14° 36' N., lon. 12° 10' W.

Di'alton, post-hamlet, Clark co., O., 24 miles N.N.E. of Dayton. It has a carriage-shop and tile-works. Pop. 61.

Diamant, dee'ă'mŏN', a town of the French island of Martinique, in the Antilles, on the S. coast, 8 miles S.S.E. of Fort-de-France, near the Morne de Diamant, a volcanic mountain 1568 feet in elevation. Pop. 1457.

Diamante, de-ă-măn'tă, a coast-town of Italy, province and 30 miles N.W. of Cosenza. Pop. 1839.

Diamante, de-ă-măn'tă, Neuque, nā'oo-kā, or **Neuguen,** nā'oo-ghĕn', a large river of the Argentine Republic, an affluent of the Rio Negro, having its sources on the E. slopes of the Andes. Lat. 36° 16' S.; lon. 70° W. Length, about 170 miles.

Diamantina, de-ă-măn-tee'nă, formerly **Tejuco,** tă-zhoo'ko, a city of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, in the diamond district, situated in a valley surrounded by high mountains, 220 miles N.N.E. of Ouro Preto, 5700 feet above the level of the sea. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre. The streets are wide and paved. Pop. 10,000.

Diamantino, de-ă-măn-tee'no, a town of Brazil, state of Matto-Grosso, at the confluence of the rivers Ouro and Diamantino, 70 miles N.N.W. of Cuyabá. Pop. 4500. The RIO DIAMANTINO ("Diamond River"), so-called from the valuable diamonds found in its basin, was discovered in 1728. The government closed the district, in order to monopolize the gold and diamonds, which led to an extensive emigration in 1749.

Diamond, di'mond, a township of Cherokee co., Iowa, Pop. 742.

Diamond, a post-hamlet of Plaquemines parish, La., on the Mississippi River, 45 miles below New Orleans. It has a church.

Diamond, a post-village of Portage co., Ohio, 13 miles by rail N. of Alliance, and 12 miles (direct) E.S.E. of Ravenna. It has a church and public schools. Pop. 250.

Diamond, a post-village of Venango co., Pa., 7 miles W.S.W. of Titusville. It has a church, a steam stave-mill, and general stores. Pop. about 100.

Diamond, a post-village of Whitman co., Washington, 8 miles by rail W. by N. of Colfax.

Diamond, a post-village in Carleton co., Ontario, 11 miles N.E. of Pakenham. Pop. 150.

Diamond Bluff, a post-village of Pierce co., Wis., on the Mississippi River, in a small township of the same name, 11 miles by rail S.E. of Prescott, and 10 miles (direct) S.W. of Ellsworth. It has 2 churches, several stores, and a stave-factory. Pop. of the township, 472.

Diamond City, a post-village of Meagher co., Montana, about 40 miles E. by N. from Helena. It has a newspaper office. Gold is found near this place.

Diamond Creek, Kansas, rises in Morris co., runs southeastward, and enters Cottonwood Creek in Chase co.

Diamond Creek, a township of Chase co., Kansas. Pop. 663. It contains Elmdale, Hymer, and Elk.

Diamond Cross, a post-office of Randolph co., Ill.

Diamond Harbor, British India, in Bengal, is in the river Hoogly, 34 miles below Calcutta.

Diamond Hill, a post-office of Anson co., N.C.

Diamond Hill, a post-hamlet of Providence co., R.I., in Cumberland township, 4 miles E. of Manville Station. It has a granite-quarry. Pop. 90.

Diamond Hill, a township of Abbeville co., S.C. Pop. 1760. It contains Centreville.

Diamond Hill, a hamlet of Henderson co., Tenn., 10 miles S.E. of Lexington.

Diamond Island, British Burmah, is in the estuary of the Bassein River, 12 miles S.E. of Cape Negrais.

Diamond Lake, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Ill., on a fine lake, 36 miles N.N.W. of Chicago. It has a church.

Diamond Lake, township, Dickinson co., Iowa. P. 69.

Diamond Lake, a station in Cass co., Mich., on the Michigan Air-Line Railroad, 2 miles E. of Cassopolis, on a lake of the same name.

Diamond Peak, Oregon, a peak of the Cascade Range, stands at the S.E. extremity of Lane co., about lat. 43° 28' N. and lon. 121° 55' W.

Diamond Point, of Sumatra, bounds W. the Strait of Malacca. Lat. 5° 16' N.; lon. 97° 40' E.

Diamond River, a small stream of Coos co., in the N. part of New Hampshire, falls into Dead River.

Diamond Spring, a post-village of El Dorado co., Cal., about 4 miles S. of Placerville, and about 38 miles E.N.E. of Sacramento. It has church organizations, a public school, 3 wineries, 3 distilleries, and a stone-quarry.

Diamond Springs, a post-office of Morris co., Kansas, on Diamond Creek, 33 miles W.N.W. of Emporia.

Diamond Springs, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich., on Rabbit River, 14 miles N. of Allegan. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a shingle-mill. Pop. about 200.

Diamondsville, Pennsylvania. See DIMONVILLE.

Diamond Valley, township, Morris co., Kan. P. 156.

Diamper, de-ăm-pair', or Udiamperur, oo'dē-ăm-pē-roor', a town of India, in Travancore, 14 miles E. of Cochin, in lat. 9° 56' N., lon. 76° 29' E.

Diana, dī-an'ă, a post-office of Sedgwick co., Kansas.

Diana, a post-township and hamlet of Lewis co., N.Y., about 30 miles E.N.E. of Watertown, is drained by the Oswegatchie River. Here Joseph Bonaparte once resided. It has manufactures of leather, lumber, and iron. Pop. of the township, 1925.

Diana Mills, a post-hamlet of Buckingham co., Va. It has a flour-mill.

Dianium, an ancient name of DENIA.

Diano, de-ă'no, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, on the Calore, 45 miles S.E. of Salerno. Pop. 7482.

Diano d'Alba, de-ă'no dăl'bă (anc. *Dia'nium Alben'sium Pompejano'rum?*), a town of Italy, province of Cuni, 3½ miles S. of Alba. Pop. 1919.

Diano-Marino, de-ă'no-mă-ree'no, a town of Italy, province of Porto Maurizio, near Oneglia. Pop. 2164.

Dia'ra Thin'tongă', a town of Bengal, Boglipoor district. Pop. 3691.

Diarbekir, dee'ar'bē-keer', or **Diarbekr,** dee-ar'bĕkr, also called **Kara Amid,** kă'ră ă-meed', a city of Asiatic Turkey, capital of a vilayet of its own name, is situated near the Tigris, in lat. 37° 55' 30" N., lon. 39° 52' E. It is enclosed by a vast wall of dark stone, is substantially built, and has a citadel, some cotton- and silk-looms, and manufactures of morocco, pipes, jewelry, copper-wares, &c. It is the see of a Chaldean patriarch, and has a large trade by caravan and river. Pop. about 45,000.

Diarbekir, or Diarbekr, a vilayet of Asiatic Turkey, forming the W. part of Turkish Armenia, mostly between lat. 37° and 39° N. and lon. 38° and 42° E., having N., W., and S. the Euphrates, separating it from the pashalics of Erzroom, Seevas, Marash, and Damascus, and E. the pashalics of Van and Koordistan. Its centre is traversed by the Upper Tigris. The chief cities are Diarbekir, Oorfa, and Mardeen.

Di'as Creek, a post-hamlet of Cape May co., N.J., 3½ miles W. of Cape May Court-House. It has 2 churches.

Dibai, a town of India. See DEBAEE.

Dibbah, a town of Arabia. See DEBA.

Dibbie, a lake of Africa. See DEBO.

Dibertsville, Pennsylvania. See STANTON'S MILLS.

Dibio, an ancient name of DIJON.

Dibong, dee'bong', or Dibang, dee'bâng', a river of Thibet, one of the head-streams of the Brahmapootra, joins the Dihong in lat. 27° 45' N. and lon. 95° 10' E.

Di'brell', a post-office of Warren co., Tenn.

Dice's Head, a point or cape at the entrance of Castine Harbor, Me. On it is a fixed light, 116 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 44° 21' N.; lon. 68° 45' 30" W.

Dickelvenne, dik'kĕl-vĕnn', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Scheldt. Pop. 1620.

Dick'ens, a county of N.W. Texas, traversed by the Salt Fork of Brazos River. Area, 900 sq. miles. P. in 1890, 295.

Dick'erson, a post-village of Champaign co., Ill., 43 miles by rail W. of Alvan, and 18 miles (direct) N.W. of Urbana.

Dickerson, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Md., 36 miles by rail N.W. of Washington, D.C. Pop. 75.

Dick'ey, a county in the S.E. part of North Dakota. Area, 1152 square miles. It is intersected by the James or Dakota River, and traversed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Great Northern Railroads. Capital, Ellendale. Pop. in 1890, 6573.

Dickey's, a station on the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, 3 miles by rail from Mercersburg, Pa.

Dickey's Mills, a post-hamlet of Edmondson co., Ky., on Nolin Creek, 80 miles S. by W. of Louisville. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a lumber-mill.

Dickey's Mountain, a post-office of Fulton co., Pa.

Dick'eysville, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Wis., 10 miles N. of Dunleith, Ill. It has 2 churches.

Dick'eyville, a post-office of Phillips co., Kansas.

Dick'inson, a county in the N.W. part of Iowa, has an area of 408 square miles. It is drained by the Okoboji River, and contains several lakes, the largest of which is Spirit Lake. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is partly fertile. Wheat, oats, and hay are the staple products. It is intersected by two railroads, which pass through Spirit Lake, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 1389; in 1880, 1901; in 1890, 4328.

Dickinson, a county in the E. central part of Kansas, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is intersected by the Kansas River, and is also drained by Chapman's, Lyon's, and Turkey Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is fertile. About 95 per cent. of it is prairie. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, cattle, and hay are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Union Pacific, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads. Capital, Abilene. Pop. in 1870, 3043; in 1880, 15,251; in 1890, 22,273.

Dickinson, a post-township of Franklin co., N.Y., about 15 miles S.W. of Malone. Pop. 1664. See Dickinson Centre.

Dickinson, a post-village, capital of Stark co., N.D., 115 miles by rail W. of Bismarck. It has 5 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, a high school, and brick-works. Pop. in 1890, 897.

Dickinson, or **Centreville,** a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., ¾ of a mile from Ahlston Station, and about 10 miles S.W. of Carlisle. It has a coach-factory and a tannery. Here is Dickinson Post-Office.

Dickinson, a township of Cumberland co., Pa., about 25 miles W.S.W. of Harrisburg. Pop. 1731.

Dickinson Centre, a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y., in Dickinson township, on Deer River, 48 miles E. of Ogdensburg. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Dickinson College, Pennsylvania. See Carlisle.

Dickinson's, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Va., 20 miles W. of Whittle's Railroad Station.

Dickinson's Landing, a post-village in Stormont co., Ontario, on the left bank of the St. Lawrence, at the head of the Cornwall Canal, 78 miles S.W. of Montreal, and 1 mile from Wales, on the Grand Trunk Railway. It contains 4 churches and several factories and mills. A ferry crosses the river to Massena, N.Y. Pop. 300.

Dick Johnson, a township of Clay co., Ind. P. 1495.

Dick's Creek, a post-hamlet of Macon co., Ala., 13 miles (direct) S.W. of Tuskegee, the capital of the county.

Dick'son, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of about 620 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Cumberland River, and is partly drained by Harpeth River. The surface is undulating and extensively covered with forests; the soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, pork, and oats are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad. Capital, Charlotte. Pop. in 1870, 9340; in 1880, 12,460; in 1890, 13,645.

Dickson, a post-village of Colbert co., Ala., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 34 miles E.S.E. of Corinth, and 18 miles by rail W. by N. of Tuscumbia. It has 2 stores, a lime-kiln, and a limestone-quarry.

Dickson, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Ark., 7 miles (direct) W.N.W. of Bentonville. It has 2 stores.

Dickson, a township of Edwards co., Ill., traversed by the Little Wabash River. Pop. 739.

Dickson, a township of Lewis co., Mo. Pop. 204.

Dickson, a station in Perry co., O., on the railroad from Newark to Straitsville, 40 miles S.E. of Newark.

Dickson, a post-office of Spartanburg co., S.C.

Dickson, a post-village of Dickson co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, 42 miles W. of Nashville. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of brooms, wagons, &c. Pop. in 1890, 938.

Dickson City, a post-borough of Lackawanna co., Pa., 5 miles by rail N. of Scranton, and 18 miles by rail S.S.W. of Forest City. It has 5 churches, a common school, a foundry, and machine-shops. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1890, 3110.

Dick'sonburg, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., about 12 miles N.W. of Meadville. It has a church, a grist-mill, and about 15 houses.

Dick's River, Kentucky, rises in Rock Castle co., runs northwestward through Lincoln co., and enters the Kentucky River about 10 miles S.W. of Nicholasville. It is nearly 70 miles long.

Dicomano, de-ko-mâ'no (anc. *Decuma'num?*), a town of Italy, 18 miles N.E. by E. of Florence, at the confluence of the Dicomano with the Sieve. Pop. 3901.

Didam, de'dâm', or **Diem,** deem, a village of the Netherlands, Gelderland, 13 miles S. of Zutphen. P. 3359.

Did'deh, a village of Western Africa, Bondoo country, near the Falemé River, in lat. 13° 52' N., lon. 12° 18' W.

Di'do, a post-office of Choctaw co., Miss.

Dido, a post-hamlet of Tarrant co., Tex., 16 miles N.W. of Fort Worth.

Didyme, an ancient name of the island of Salina.

Didymotichos, supposed ancient name of Demotica.

Die, dee (anc. *De'a,* or *De'a Vocontio'rum*), a walled town of France, in Drôme, on the Drôme, 37 miles E.S.E. of Valence. Pop. 3427. It has manufactures of silks, paper, and leather.

Dieburg, dee'bŏŏrg', a town of Germany, in Hesse, on the Gersprenz, 9 miles by rail E.N.E. of Darmstadt. It has a castle, and oil-, paper-, and grist-mills. Pop. 3881.

Diedenhofen, dee'dĕn-ho-fĕn (Fr. *Thionville,* te'ôn'-veel'), a strongly fortified town of German Lorraine, on the Moselle, 17 miles by rail N. of Metz. It has a gymnasium, and manufactures of iron-ware, gloves, and hosiery. P. 7168.

Diedren, a village of the Netherlands. See Dieren.

Dieditz, dee'dits, or **Diedice,** de-â-deet'sâ, a town of Moravia, 16 miles E.N.E. of Brünn. Pop. 1580.

Diego, de-â'go, or dee'go, a bay of Anegada, one of the Virgin Islands, West Indies.

Diego Alvarez. See Gough's Island.

Diego Garcia, de-â'go gar-see'â, the most S. of the Chagos Islands, Indian Ocean, with an excellent harbor.

Diego Ramirez, de-â'go rà-mee'rĕs, an island group in the South Pacific, 60 miles S.W. of Cape Horn. Lat. 56° 25' S.; lon. 68° 44' W.

Diego Suarez, de-â'go swâ-re-ĕs', or **British Sound,** a fine harbor, near the N. extremity of Madagascar. Lat. (N. point) 12° 13' 48" S.; lon. 49° 23' 30" E.

Dichlstadt, deel'stât, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 22 miles N.W. of Belmont. It has a church and an academy.

Dickirch, dee'kĕrk, a town of the Netherlands, province and 18 miles N. of Luxemburg, on the Sure. P. 3500.

Dicili, a town of the island of Timor. See Dilli.

Dielsdorf, deels'dorf, a village of Switzerland, canton and 8 miles by rail N.N.W. of Zurich. Pop. 681.

Diem, a village of the Netherlands. See Didam.

Diemel, dee'mĕl, a river of Prussia, joins the Werra 24 miles N. of Cassel. Length, 50 miles.

Diemrich, a town of Transylvania. See Deva.

Dieuville, de-ûv'veel', a town of France, in Aube, 13 miles N.W. of Bar-sur-Aube. Pop. 1168.

Diepenbek, dee'pĕn-bĕk', a village of Belgium, in Limbourg, 3 miles by rail S.E. of Hasselt. Pop. 2850.

Diepenheim, dee'pĕn-hīme', or **Diepen,** dee'pĕn, a town of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, 17 miles E. by S. of Deventer. Pop. 1389.

Diepholz, deep'hŏlts', a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 60 miles by rail S.W. of Bremen, on the Hunte. Pop. 2480.

Dieppe, dyĕpp or de-ĕpp', a seaport town of France, Seine-Inférieure, at the mouth of the Arques, on the English Channel, and 33 miles N. of Rouen. Lat. of lighthouse, 49° 55' 7" N.; lon. 1° 5' 2" E. Two lines of railway connect it with Paris. It is divided into the town proper and the suburb Le Pollet, which communicate by a flying bridge, both being well furnished with water from an aqueduct. There is also a well-built southwestern suburb, called La Barre. The principal edifices are an old castle on a cliff W. of the town, 2 churches, the town hall, hospital, college, theatre, public library, baths, and a school of navigation. The port, enclosed by 2 jetties and bordered by quays, was small and inconvenient, but has been much enlarged and improved, so that it is now the best on the Channel. It has several spacious wet-docks. Dieppe has an active general trade, ship-building docks, manufactures of ivory-wares, watches, lace, &c., and is a packet-station.

communicating by steamboats with Newhaven and Grimsby. Dieppe is a watering-place much frequented by visitors in summer, but still more towards autumn. It was once the principal port of France, and its inhabitants were distinguished for their enterprise. Pop. 19,471.

Dieppe, river, Netherlands. See HOLLANDS-DIEP.

Dierdorf, deer'dorf, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 14 miles N.N.E. of Coblentz. Pop. 1343.

Dieren, dee'rẹn, properly **Diederen,** dee'dẹr-ẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, in the Veluwe, 9 miles by rail N.E. of Arnhem.

Diersburg, deers'bo͝org, a village of Baden, near Offenburg, on a mountain-slope. Pop. 1086.

Dies, or **Diese,** a river of the Netherlands. See DIEZE.

Diessen, dees'sẹn, a town of Bavaria, on the Ammer, 13 miles S.E. of Landsberg. Pop. 1176.

Diessen, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 15 miles S.W. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 956.

Diessenhofen, dees'sẹn-ho'fẹn, a town of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, on the Rhine, 5½ miles E. of Schaffhausen. Pop. 1443.

Diest, deest, a town of Belgium, in South Brabant, on the Demer, and on a railway, 17 miles N.E. of Louvain. It has manufactures of woollens, hosiery, beer, &c. Pop. 7561.

Dietenheim, dee'tẹn-hīme', a town of Würtemberg, on the Iller, 15 miles N.E. of Biberach. Pop. 1144.

Dietfurt, deet'fo͝ort, a town of Bavaria, at the mouth of the Altmühl, 23 miles W. of Ratisbon. Pop. 1115.

Dietigheim, dee'tig-hīme', or **Dittigheim,** dit'tig-hīme', a village of Baden, on the Tauber, 1 mile S. of Bischofsheim-am-Tauber. Pop. 862.

Dietikon, dee'te-kon, a village of Switzerland, canton and 8 miles by rail W.N.W. of Zurich. Pop. 1639.

Dietlingen, deet'ling-ẹn, a village of Baden, 12 miles S.E. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1720.

Dietwyl, a village of Switzerland. See DITWYL.

Dietz, a town of Germany. See DIEZ.

Dietzenbach, deet'sẹn-bȧk', a village of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, 7 miles E. of Frankfort-on-the-Main. Pop. 1456.

Dieu, an island of France. See ISLE-DIEU.

Dieu-le-Fit, de-uh'-lẹh-fee, a town of France, in Drôme, 17 miles E. of Montélimart. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, earthenwares, and glass. Pop. 3072. In the town are two acidulated springs, and 2 miles N.E. is a curious stalactitic cave.

Dieulouard, de-uh'loo-ar', a village of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 10 miles by rail N.W. of Nancy. Pop. 1414.

Dieuze, do'uz' (anc. *De'cem Pa'gi*), a town of Germany, in Lorraine, on a railway, 9 miles E. of Salzburg. It is enclosed by walls, and has a large church, hospitals, and manufactures of linen cloth, hosiery, hats, and soda. A mine in the vicinity yields rock salt. Pop. 2059.

Die Wüste, a German name for the SAHARA.

Dicz, or **Dietz,** deets, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, at a railway junction, on the Aar, at its mouth in the Lahn, 10 miles N. of Nassau. It consists of an old and a new town, and has a castle, used as a house of correction, 2 churches, and a school of horticulture. Pop. 416.

Dieze, Diese, dee'zẹh, or **Dies,** dees, a river of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, formed by the junction of the Aa and the Dommel, falls into the Meuse.

Dif'ficult, or **Difficult,** a post-office of Smith co., Tenn.

Diffnane (diff'nȧn') **Island,** in the Red Sea, one of the Dhalak group, 8½ miles from the nearest shore.

Dig'by, a county in the W.S.W. extremity of Nova Scotia, bordering on the Atlantic. Brier Island and a headland called Digby Neck enclose St. Mary's Bay on the N.W. The surface is diversified with mountains, valleys, and lakes, the last of which give rise to several rivers. Copper and silver ores are found in the county. The underlying rock consists of sandstones of the coal measures. Area, 1022 square miles. Capital, Digby. Pop. 19,896.

Digby, a port of entry of Nova Scotia, the capital of Digby co., on the N. shore of Digby Neck, 140 miles W. of Halifax, and 45 miles S.E. of St. John, New Brunswick. This is one of the principal seats of the fisheries, and the herrings of Digby have attained a wide celebrity. Shipbuilding is also largely carried on. Pop. 1951.

Digentia, a supposed ancient name of LICENZA.

Digges (digz) **Islands,** Arctic Ocean, on the S.W. side of Hudson's Strait. Lat. 62° 37' N.; lon. 74° 18' W.

Dighton, dī'tọn, a post-village, capital of Lane co., Kansas, 24 miles by rail E. of Scott, and 31 miles W. of Ness City. It has 2 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, common schools, and general stores. Pop. 304.

Dighton, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., 6 miles by rail S. of Taunton, and 42 miles by rail S. of Boston. It has 3 churches, a wool-scouring mill, color-works, stove-lining works, and manufactures of pumps. Pop. of Dighton township, 1889.

Dighwara, de-gwâ'rụ, a town of the Sarun district, Bengal. Pop. 3878.

Dignano, deen-yâ'no, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Istria, 48 miles S.S.E. of Trieste. It has a cathedral and 2 monasteries. Pop. 4731.

Digne, deeñ (anc. *Di'nia*), a walled town of France, capital of the department of Basses-Alpes, on a hill-side near the Bléonne, 55 miles N.E. of Aix. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, courts of assize and commerce, a public library, tanneries, and trade in prunes, almonds, corn, hemp, and cattle. Pop. 5540.

Digoa, a town of Borneo. See DEEGOA.

Digoin, dee'gwȧx' (anc. *Denegon'tium?*), a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, on the Loire, 14 miles W. of Charolles. It has manufactures of earthenware and trade in salt. Pop. 2712.

Digue, or **La Digue,** lȧ deeg, an island of the Seychelles Archipelago. Lat. 4° 21' 12" S.; lon. 55° 55' 15" E.

Dihong, dee'hong', or **Dihang,** dee'hȧng', the great western stream forming with the Dibong the Brahmapootra River, in India. It breaks through the Himalayas near lat. 28° 15' N., lon. 95° 10' E., and is supposed to be identical with the San-poo, in Thibet. See BRAHMAPOOTRA.

Dijon, dee'zhôn' (anc. *Dib'io* or *Div'io*), a city of France, capital of the department of Côte-d'Or, at the confluence of the Ouche and Suzon, on the Canal of Burgundy, and at the junction of several railways, 197 miles S.E. of Paris. It is enclosed by ramparts, and has many fine public walks and beautiful environs. The chief public buildings are a palace of the princes of Condé, a castle built by Louis XI. and Louis XII. and serving for barracks, the town hall, prefecture, a large old court-house, a theatre, hospitals, prisons, an orphan asylum, and a lunatic asylum. It has 2 public libraries, one containing 70,000 volumes, a cabinet of natural history, courts of assize and of commerce, an *académie universitaire*, 8 colleges, schools of medicine and the fine arts, and a botanic garden. It has manufactures of linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics, hats, earthenware, soap, beer, lace, type, hardware, chemicals, condiments, chandlery, and leather; but its chief dependence is on its wine-trade, it being the principal depot and market for the sale of Burgundy wines. Dijon is a very ancient city, and is believed to be of Roman foundation. The annals of the Middle Ages give constant evidence of its importance as the capital of Burgundy. Pop. in 1886, 60,855; in 1891, 65,428.

Dijonnois, or **Dijonnais,** dee'zhon'nȧ', an old division of France, in Burgundy. Its capital was Dijon. It is now comprised in the department of Côte-d'Or.

Dil'day's, a post-office of Stewart co., Tenn.

Dil'do Cove, a fishing hamlet of Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, 25 miles S. by W. of Heart's Content. Pop. 188.

Dil'igent Strait, a channel or passage in the Bay of Bengal, between the S.E. coast of the Middle Andaman and some contiguous islands, and a group or chain of larger islands, extending from lat. 11° 48' to 12° 20' N. It is from 6 to 9 miles wide, except towards the middle, where it is only 2 or 3 miles in width.

Dilk's, a station in Butler co., Pa., on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Butler.

Dillenburg, dil'lẹn-bo͝org', a town of Prussia, 40 miles by rail N.E. of Nassau, on the Dille. It has an ancient ruined castle, a college, a hospital, an orphan asylum, and manufactures of woollen fabrics. In its vicinity are copper-mines and potash- and lime-works. Pop. 3628.

Dil'ler, a post-village of Jefferson co., Neb., 9 miles by rail E. of Endicott. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and 2 grain-elevators. Pop. 126.

Dil'lerville, a station in Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and on the Reading & Columbia Railroad, 1 mile N.W. of Lancaster.

Dille's (dil'lẹz) **Bot'tom,** a post-village of Belmont co., O., in Mead township, on the Ohio River, 2 miles from Moundsville, W. Va. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 250.

Dil'ley, a post-office of Washington co., Oregon, on the Oregon Central Railroad, 28 miles W. by S. of Portland.

Dilli, dil'lee, **Delly,** dĕl'lee, or **Dielli,** de-ĕl'le, a town of the Malay Archipelago, capital of the island of Timor, on its N.W. coast, in the Portuguese possessions.

Dillingen, dil'ling-ẹn, a town of Bavaria, on the left bank of the Danube, 30 miles by rail N.W. of Augsburg. It is enclosed by ancient walls, and has a palace, an orphan asylum, 2 priests' seminaries, a deaf-mute school, barracks,

gymnasium, and superior schools, boat-building docks, and manufactures of cutlery. Pop. 5029.

Dillingen, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 23 miles S. of Treves. Pop. 2717. It has paper-mills and copper- and iron-foundries.

Dil'lingersville, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., 1 mile from the Perkiomen Railroad, and 12 miles S. of Allentown.

Dill'man's, a station in Milwaukee co., Wis., on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, 6 miles N. of Milwaukee.

Dilln, or **Diln,** a town of Hungary. See DÜLLN.

Dil'lon, a post-office of Dade co., Ga., 6 miles (direct) S. of Trenton.

Dillon, a post-township of Tazewell co., Ill., 16 miles S. of Peoria. It has a church. Pop. 957.

Dillon, a post-village of Marshall co., Iowa, 7 miles by rail S.E. of Marshalltown. It has a grain-elevator.

Dillon, a post-hamlet of Dickinson co., Kansas, about 17 miles S. of Abilene. It has a church.

Dillon, a city, capital of Beaver Head co., Montana, 69 miles by rail S. of Butte City. It has 5 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, public schools, and manufactures of beer, hardware, furniture, &c. Pop. 1012.

Dillon, or Huntington Mines, a post-village in Brome co., Quebec, 13 miles S.E. of Waterloo. It has copper-mines. Pop. 400.

Dillon's Falls, a station in Muskingum co., O., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 4 miles N.W. of Zanesville.

Dillon's Mills, a post-office of Franklin co., Va.

Dillon's Run, a post-office of Hampshire co., W. Va.

Dills'borough, a post-village of Dearborn co., Ind., 1¾ miles from the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, and 9 or 10 miles W. of Aurora. It has several churches and a furniture-factory. Dillsborough Station is 33 miles W.S.W. of Cincinnati.

Dills'burg, a post-borough of York co., Pa., on the Dillsburg Branch Railroad, which connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 15 miles S.W. of Harrisburg. It has several churches, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. 455.

Dilly Mount, India. See DELLY MOUNT.

Dilman, del'mân', a town of Persia, in Azerbaijan, 50 miles N.N.W. of Ooroomeeyah, there being an old town of the same name, now almost in ruins, about 4 miles W. of it. It is surrounded by gardens. Pop. about 15,000.

Diln, a town of Hungary. See DÜLLN.

Dil'worthtown, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., in Birmingham township, 1½ miles from Pocopson Railroad Station. It has 2 Friends' meetings.

Dima, dee'mâ, a town of Abyssinia, in Amhara, near lat. 10° 30' N., lon. 38° 5' E. It is divided into many quarters by stone walls; the houses are mostly of stone, and its church is one of the largest in the country.

Dimitrovsk, or **Dimitrowsk.** See DMITROVSK.

Dimitzana, dee-meet-sâ'nâ, a town of Greece, on an affluent of the Rouphia, 15 miles N.W. of Tripolitza.

Dim'mick, a post-township of La Salle co., Ill. Dimmick Station is on the Illinois Central Railroad, 7 miles S. of Mendota, and 8 miles N. of La Salle. Pop. 851.

Dim'mit, a southwestern county of Texas. Area, 1100 square miles. It is intersected by the Nueces River. The soil is mostly uncultivated, but produces pasture for cattle, the staple product. Pop. in 1870, 109; in 1880, 605; in 1890, 1049.

Dimms'ville, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa., 14 miles (direct) E. by N. of Mifflintown.

Dim'ock, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Montrose Railroad, 18 miles N. of Tunkhannock. It has 3 churches, an academy, 4 stores, and a carriage-shop.

Di'mondale, a post-village of Eaton co., Mich., in Windsor township, on the Grand River, and on the Lansing division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 8 miles S.S.W. of Lansing. It has 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a union school, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 320.

Di'monville, or **Diamondsville,** di'mondz-vil, a hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., in Cherry Hill township, 12 miles N.E. of Indiana. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a foundry. Here is Mitchell's Mills Post-Office.

Dims'dale, a post-office of Polk co., N.C.

Dinaburg, a town of Russia. See DÜNABURG.

Dinagepoor, or **Dinajpur,** dee-nâj-poor', a town of Bengal, capital of the district of Dinagepoor. Lat. 25° 38' N.; lon. 88° 40' E. Pop. 13,042.

Dinagepoor, or **Dinajpur,** a district of Bengal. Lat. 24° 44'–26° 23' N.; lon. 88° 4'–89° 21' E. Area, 4126 square miles. It is generally flat and arable. Capital, Dinagepoor. Pop. 1,501,924.

Dinamarca, or Dinamarques. See DENMARK.

Dinan, dee'nôN', a town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, on the Rance, 14 miles S. of Saint-Malo. It is enclosed by a wall, defended by a fine old castle. The principal edifices are 2 Gothic churches, a clock-tower, town hall, commercial college, hospital, public library, concert-hall, &c. It has manufactures of sail-cloth, linen and cotton fabrics, cutlery, pottery, beet sugar, and leather, salt-refineries, and a brisk trade in butter, hemp, linen, thread, &c., carried on by the river, which is navigable up to the town. P. 7978.

Dinant, de-nânt' or dee'nôN' (L. *Dinan'tium*), a town of Belgium, province and 15 miles by rail S. of Namur, on the declivity of a rocky and castle-crowned height, near the Meuse. It has a Gothic cathedral, 2 hospitals, a Latin school, and manufactures of hardwares, woollen fabrics, paper, and leather. The existence of Dinant dates from the sixth century. As early as the twelfth century it was strongly fortified and deemed impregnable. In 1466 Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, with 50,000 men and a formidable artillery, took it by assault, razed it to the ground, and, taking 800 of the inhabitants, tied them by twos, back and back, and threw them into the Meuse. Pop. 8428.

Dinapoor, or Dinapur, dee'nâ-poor', a town of Bengal, on the Ganges, district and 5 miles by rail W. of Patna, with which city it is in fact continuous, the whole forming one town, 15 miles long. Dinapoor is generally ill built and very irregular. It consists of two parts,—Dinapoor Cantonments (pop. 14,170) and Dinapoor Nizamat. Total pop. 42,084 (exclusive of Khagaul, a southern suburb with the railway station, pop. 5257).

Dinaric (de-nâr'ik) **Alps** (L. *Al'pes Dinar'icæ*) consist of that portion of the Alpine system which connects the Julian Alps with the mountains of Albania and Greece, and cover South Croatia, Dalmatia, and Herzegovina with their ramifications, separating the basin of the Save from the region watered by the Kerka, the Narenta, and other rivers flowing to the Adriatic Sea. They seldom rise to more than 7000 feet in height, and are chiefly calcareous.

Din'as-Mowddw, mŏw'thoo, a decayed town of Wales, co. of Merioneth, on the Dovy, 12 miles by rail N.E. of Machynlleth. It is picturesquely situated on the side of a precipitous mountain, and, though but a small village, has the local designation of a "city."

Din'digul', a town of India, 30 miles N.W. of Madura, with a fort on a high granite rock. Pop. 6550.

Din'ding' Isles, a group off the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula, 70 miles S.S.E. of Penang. Lat. 4° 20' N.; lon. 100° 32' E. POOLO DINDING is a beautiful granitic island, 250 feet high, and covered with thick woods.

Din'evawr' Castle, a ruined fortress of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen, anciently a seat of the Cambrian princes.

Dingé, dâN'zhâ', a town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 17 miles N. of Rennes. Pop. 382.

Dingelstädt, ding'el-stĕtt', a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Unstrut, 10 miles N.N.W. of Mühlhausen. Pop. 3192.

Din'gle, a seaport town of Ireland, co. of Kerry, on Dingle Bay, 8 miles E. of Dunmore Head. Pop. 2117.

Dingle, a town of Ontario. See BRUSSELS.

Ding'man, a township of Pike co., Pa., extends S.E. to the Delaware River. Pop. 519.

Ding'mansburg, a village of Shelby co., O., on the Miami River, opposite Sidney. Here are the Sidney Water-Works and a flour-mill. Pop. 150.

Ding'man's Ferry, a summer resort of Pike co., Pa., on the Delaware River, about 15 miles below Port Jervis, N.Y. It has 2 churches, an academy, &c.

Dingolfing, ding'ol-fing', a town of Bavaria, near the Isar, 10 miles W.S.W. of Landau. Pop. 2704.

Ding'wall, a burgh of Scotland, capital of the co. of Ross, at the head of Cromarty Firth, and at a railway junction, 11 miles N.W. of Inverness. It joins with Tain, Dornoch, Cromarty, Wick, and Kirkwall in sending one member to Parliament. Pop. 2125.

Dinia, the ancient name of DIONE.

Dinkelsbühl, dink'els-bül', a fortified town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, on the Wernitz, 40 miles by rail N.W. of Donauwörth. It was formerly a free town of the empire, and has manufactures of cloths, camlets, leather, beer, paper, stockings, and gloves, and a brisk trade in corn. Pop. 5113.

Dinkira, a town of Africa. See DANKARA.

Dinklage, ding'klâ'gheh, a village of Germany, in Oldenburg, 8 miles S.W. of Vechta. Pop. 1146.

Dins'dale, a watering-place of England, co. of Durham, on the Tees, 5 miles S.E. of Darlington. It has a medicinal spring, with baths and hotels. Pop. of parish, 243

Dinslaken, dins'lä'kĕn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 24 miles from Dusseldorf. Pop. 2153.

Dinsmore, dinz'mōr, a township of Shelby co., O. Pop. 1700. It contains the villages of Botkins, or Dinsmore, and Anna.

Dinsmore, a post-office and station of Washington co., Pa., on the railroad between Pittsburg & Steubenville, 30 miles W. of Pittsburg.

Dinteloord, din'tĕh-lōrt', a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 5 miles W.S.W. of Willemstad. Pop. 2573.

Dinwid'die, a county in the S.E. part of Virginia, has an area of about 520 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Appomattox River, and on the S.W. by the Nottoway River. The surface is undulating or hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests. Tobacco, Indian corn, and oats are the staple products of the soil. This county is intersected by the Norfolk & Western and Richmond & Petersburg Railroads, and contains the city of Petersburg, situated at their junction. Capital, Dinwiddie Court-House. Pop. in 1870, 30,702; in 1880, 32,870; in 1890, 13,515.

Dinwiddie Court-House, a post-village, capital of Dinwiddie co., Va., on Stony Creek, 12 miles S.W. of Petersburg, and about 38 miles S. by W. from Richmond. It has 4 churches and several stores.

Dinxperlo, dinx'pĕr-lo', a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 7 miles S.W. of Bredevoort. Pop. 2357.

Diocæsaren, an ancient name of Sepphoris.

Diois, dee'wä', an old district of France, in Dauphiné, the capital of which was Die. In 1414 it was ceded to Charles VI. by Louis de Poitiers.

Dioma, de-o'mä, a river of Russia, government of Orenburg, after a N.N.E. course of 150 miles, joins the Belaia near Oofa. Near it are many copper-mines.

Diomedæ Insulæ, the ancient name of Tremiti.

Diomede (dī'o-mēd) **Islands,** a group in Behring Strait, midway between Asia and America, consisting of Fairway Rock, Ingâlluk, and Imaklit Islands, the central one in lat. 65° 46′ N., lon. 168° 55′ W.

Di'ona, a post-village of Coles co., Ill., 10 miles S. by E. of Charleston, is partly in Cumberland co. It has 2 churches, 3 stores, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Dioscoridis Insula, the ancient name of Socotra.

Dios-Györ, dee'osh'-jŏr, a town of Hungary, co. of Borsod, 5½ miles W. of Miskolcz. Pop. 3977. Near it are important iron-mines.

Diospolis Magna, the ancient name of Thebes.

Dioszegh, dee'o'zĕg', a town of Hungary, co. of Bihar, 23 miles S.E. of Debreczin. Pop. 5774.

Dioszegh, a town of Hungary, co. and 25 miles E.N.E. of Presburg, on the Dudwag. Pop. 1620.

Dipignano, de-peen-yä'no, a village of Italy, province and 3 miles S. of Cosenza. Pop. 3204.

Dip'per Har'bor, a post-hamlet on the Bay of Fundy, St. John co., New Brunswick, 20 miles W.S.W. of St. John. It has a lobster-fishery. Pop. 200.

Dippoldiswalde, dip-pol'dis-wäl'dĕh, a town of Saxony, 11 miles S. of Dresden. Pop. 2917. It has manufactures of woollen and linen cloths.

Dipso, dip'so, a town of Greece, on the island of Eubœa, on the channel of Talanda, 30 miles N.W. of the town of Negropont. It is supposed to replace the ancient *Œdepsus*, famed for its hot baths.

Direc'tion Island, in the Indian Ocean, lat. 12° 5′ 24″ S., is one of the Keeling group.

Direction Island, at the entrance of the China Sea, off the S.W. coast of Borneo. Lat. 15° N.; lon. 108° 2′ E.

Direction Islands, a group of small islands off the N.E. coast of Australia, near Cape Flattery. Lat. 14° 25′ S.; lon. 145° 30′ E.

Dirillo, de-ril'lo (anc. *Achates*), a river of Sicily, enters the Mediterranean 24 miles W.N.W. of Modica, after a W.S.W. course of about 30 miles.

Dirk-Har'tog Island, off the W. coast of Australia. Lat. 26° S.; lon. 113° E. Coast steep; length, from N. to S., 45 miles; breadth, 10 miles.

Dirksland, dirks'länt, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 20 miles S.W. of Rotterdam, on the island of Overflakkee. Pop. 2243.

Dirleton, dĕr'l'tŏn, a village and parish of Scotland, co. and 6½ miles N. of Haddington, on the S. shore of the Firth of Forth. Near the village are the ruins of Dirleton Castle. Pop. 323.

Dirmstein, dēēm'stīne, a town of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, 4 miles E.N.E. of Grünstadt. Pop. 1517.

Dirschau, dēēr'shŏw (Polish, *Szczewo*, shchĕ'vō), a town of Prussia, at a railway junction, 20 miles S.S.E. of Dantzic, on the left bank of the Vistula. It has tanneries, breweries, and manufactures of cement, farm-implements, and metallic wares. Here is a splendid iron bridge over the Vistula. Pop. 9713.

Dirt Town, a post-office of Chattooga co., Ga.

Dis, a walled town of South Arabia, near the coast, 53 miles E.N.E. of Makallah.

Disappoint'ment Island, one of the Bonin group, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 27° 16′ N.; lon. 140° 51′ E.

Disappointment Island, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 50° 36′ S.; lon. 166° E.

Disappointment Islands, a group in the Pacific, in lat. 14° 5′ S., discovered by Byron in 1765.

Dischingen, dish'ing-ĕn, a town of Würtemberg, on the Egge, 5 miles S.S.E. of Neresheim. Pop. 1045.

Dis'co, a large island belonging to Denmark, in Davis' Strait, off the W. coast of Greenland. Lat. 69° 11′ N.; lon. 53° 20′ W. It contains stone-quarries and coal-mines, and possesses valuable fisheries.

Dis'co, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, 29 miles W. of Bushnell, and 17 miles (direct) N. by E. of Carthage. It has a church. Pop. about 100.

Disco, a post-village of Macomb co., Mich., in Shelby township, 5 miles N.E. of Utica, and 9 miles (direct) N.W. of Mt. Clemens. It has an academy, 2 planing-mills, 1 or 2 churches, and manufactures of carriages, barrels, &c. Pop. about 350.

Discov'ery Bay, on the S. coast of Australia, between Capes Bridgewater and Northumberland. It is about 50 miles wide. Centre in lat. 38° 5′ S., lon. 141° E.

Disentis, Switzerland. See Disentis Mustar.

Dismal, diz'mal, a post-township of Sampson co., N.C., 17 miles E. of Fayetteville. Pop. 746.

Dismal Swamp, a large swamp which occupies parts of Nansemond and Norfolk cos. in Virginia and Gates and Camden cos. in North Carolina. It is about 30 miles long and 10 miles wide. Forests of cypress, cedar, and other trees cover a large portion of this swamp, the middle of which is occupied by Lake Drummond. The Dismal Swamp is intersected by a canal, by means of which schooners can pass from Chesapeake Bay into Albemarle Sound.

Disna, dis'nä, a town of Russia, government and 109 miles N.N.E. of Minsk, at the mouth of the Disna. It has some shipping and a considerable trade. Pop. 4760.

Disna, a river of Russia, rises in a lake of the same name, in the N.E. of the government of Vilna, and joins the Dwina after a course of about 90 miles.

Dison, dee'zŏn', a village of Belgium, in Liege, 2 miles N.N.W. of Verviers. It has important manufactures of woollen cloths. Pop. 11,439.

Disputan'ta, a post-hamlet of Rockcastle co., Ky., 9 miles (direct) N.E. of Mt. Vernon. It has a saw-mill and a general store.

Disputanta, a post-office and station of Prince George co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 13 miles S.E. of Petersburg.

Diss, a town of England, in Norfolk, on the Waveney, 20 miles by rail S.S.W. of Norwich. Pop. of parish, 3851.

Dissais, dees'sä', a village of France, in Vienne, 9 miles by rail N.N.E. of Poitiers. Pop. 1065.

Dissay, dees'sä', a village of France, in Sarthe, 29 miles by rail S.S.E. of Le Mans. Pop. 1407.

Dis'see', or **Valen'tia,** an island in the Red Sea, about lat. 15° 18′ N., lon. 40° 25′ E. It is about 2½ miles long and ¾ of a mile broad, and is remarkable for its pleasant appearance.

Dissen, dis'sĕn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 13 miles S.S.E. of Osnaburg. Pop. 1432.

Disentis Mustar, dees'sĕn-tis moos-tar', or **Disentis,** dee'sĕn-tis, a town of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 3800 feet above sea-level, near the confluence of the Further and Middle Rhine, 34 miles W.S.W. of Chur (Coire). Its chief attraction is an ancient convent of Benedictines, said to have been founded in 600 by Sigisbert, and whose superiors were once princes of the empire. It was almost destroyed by the French in 1794. The environs of Disentis exhibit some of the finest Alpine scenery. Pop. 1365.

Dis'tress', a fishing-hamlet of Newfoundland, 20 miles S. of Placentia. Pop. 127.

Dis'trict, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. 724.

District of Colum'bia, a district of the United States, containing the federal capital, and having the river Potomac as its S.W. boundary, and enclosed on all other sides by Maryland. The district formerly comprised a tract 10 miles square, lying on both sides of the Potomac, but in

1846 that portion lying S.W. of the river was retroceded to Virginia by the United States. Present area, 70 square miles (land 60, water 10).

Counties and Cities.—The district is divided into the cities of Georgetown and Washington, and the county of Washington; but since 1871 neither of these three corporations has any legal existence, although the names are officially recognized as belonging to local divisions of the district. The corporate name of the whole is now "The District of Columbia." Mount Pleasant, Tenallytown, Brightwood, Uniontown, Benning, &c., are small places outside the strict city limits.

The face of the country is undulating, with fine hills and pleasant fertile valleys, and a light, fertile soil. The Potomac is a noble tidal stream, navigable for vessels of large burden up to Washington. The East Branch of the Potomac is the eastern boundary of Washington, and Rock Creek divides it from Georgetown. There are several other small streams. The climate is generally healthful, but miasmatic diseases have prevailed quite generally on the low lands near the streams. Of late the local sanitary conditions have been much improved. The geological formation is cretaceous, covered largely with drift. A remarkable conglomerate or breccia has been observed in this drift; and some handsome polished columns made of this material may be seen in the interior of the national capitol.

Industries.—The agricultural and market-gardening facilities of the district are very good, and the market for farm- and garden-products is excellent, and the profits of the business are considerable. The principal *manufacture* is that of flour and other mill-products, at Georgetown. Brick, lumber, confectionery, and carriages are among the other leading articles of manufacture. The *commerce* of the district is chiefly carried on at Georgetown, which has considerable coasting-trade, exporting coal, tobacco, grain, and flour, the products of Western Maryland. The Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, and branches of the Baltimore & Ohio, connect Washington with Baltimore and the North and West; and a railroad bridge across the Potomac connects the district with the Southern railroad system. The Chesapeake & Ohio Canal crosses the Potomac at Georgetown. The district has several national and savings banks and life- and fire-insurance companies.

Public Works, Benevolent Institutions, &c.—These include the permanent institutions of the general government as well as those of the district proper. Under this head we may notice the Washington Asylum for vagrants, sick, and destitute persons, and petty criminals; the reform school and farm for boys; the United States Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Asylum; the Children's Hospital; Freedmen's Hospital; National Soldiers' Home; Providence Hospital; Columbia Hospital for women; government hospital for the insane; the institution for deaf-mutes; the National Deaf-Mute College; and many other institutions, public and private. (The principal United States government buildings are noticed in the article WASHINGTON, D.C.)

Education.—Separate free public schools are maintained for white and colored children. There are normal schools, and public, high, grammar, intermediate, and primary schools. There are also kindergarten schools, and manual training forms part of the public school curriculum. In 1890, besides the normal and high schools, there were 636 public schools with an enrollment of 36,906 pupils, and an average attendance of 30,366. More than 3000 pupils attend private schools. The district is also the seat of the Catholic University of America, Georgetown College (Roman Catholic), Columbian University (Baptist), Howard University (Congregationalist), Gonzaga College (Roman Catholic), and the National Deaf-Mute College. Among professional schools are 2 theological, 4 law, and 3 medical schools, nearly all departments of some one of the universities, and a school of pharmacy. There are several orphanages and industrial schools, besides the institutions above noticed. The Smithsonian Institution, the United States Signal Office, Naval Observatory, Corcoran Art Gallery, Army Medical Museum and other government museums, the Botanic Garden, the American Union Academy of Literature, Science, and Art, and the Congressional and other public libraries, add largely to the educational advantages of the district.

History.—From the time of the close of the Revolutionary war until 1790, there were earnest discussions as to the place where the seat of the United States government should be fixed. Philadelphia, Carlisle, Philadelphia again, then Princeton, Annapolis, Trenton, and New York, were in turn the temporary places of the meetings of Congress. In 1783 Maryland ceded to the United States the present territory for the purpose of establishing here the seat of federal authority; and in 1789 Virginia augmented the gift by the cession of a tract of 30 square miles on the S.W. side of the river. The tract was selected by Washington, and the gift was accepted by Congress in 1790, after a bitter contest, which was finally settled by a compromise, the Northern Congressmen consenting to vote for the new capital, and the Southern members voting for the federal assumption of the state debts, a measure which the South had strongly opposed. More than 100 years before, the site of the future capital had been named Rome by its eccentric proprietor, one Pope, and the hill where the United States capitol stands was by him called the Capitoline Hill. Not till 1800 did the federal city become the capital. Congress met at Philadelphia from 1790 to 1800. The new town was incorporated in 1802 and named WASHINGTON (which see). The county and city of Alexandria, on the Virginia side, were retroceded to Virginia in 1846. Congress abolished slavery here in 1862, and in 1867 admitted colored men to vote. Before 1871 the cities of Washington and Georgetown and the county of Washington had a corporate existence; but Congress had exclusive legislative control, and the people of the district had no delegate or other representative in Congress, and no voice in the choosing of the presidential electors. The more important judicial positions were filled by the federal authority. But in 1871 a territorial government was constituted by Congress, and the district was permitted to send a delegate to the national house of representatives. The district was made a corporate body, with a legislature consisting of a council of 11 appointed by the president, and a house of delegates of 22 members chosen by the people. The governor was also appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate. The judiciary system is nearly the same as before the reorganization. In 1874 Congress appointed 3 commissioners to oversee the affairs of the district, and provisionally abolished the governorship and the territorial system. During the period of territorial government wonderful improvements were made in the appearance and comfort of the cities, but the changes were so radical and so expensive as to cause much complaint.

Population.—In 1800 the total population of the district was 8144; in 1810, 15,471; in 1820, 23,336; in 1830, 30,261; in 1840, 33,745; in 1850 (after the retrocession of Alexandria City and county), 51,687; in 1860, 75,800; in 1870, 131,700; in 1880, 177,624, of whom 118,006 were white; in 1890, 230,392. Population of Washington in 1880, 147,293; in 1890, 188,932; of Georgetown in 1880, 12,578; in 1890, 14,046.

Dit'marsh (Ger. *Ditmarschen*, or *Dithmarschen*, dit'-man-shĕn), a region in Germany, forming the W. part of Holstein. Area, 506 square miles. It is mainly enclosed by the Elbe on the S., the Eider on the N., and the North Sea on the W. It is low and marshy, and is diked to prevent inroads of the sea. Its people for many centuries preserved their independence, and its peasantry spoke the Frisian language, now almost extinct in Ditmarsh. It forms two circles (North Ditmarsh and South Ditmarsh) in the Prussian province of Sleswick-Holstein. Pop. about 80,000.

Dit'ney, a post-office of Warrick co., Ind.

Ditro-Varhegy, dee'tro'-var'hĕdj' (Ger. *Burgberg*, bŏŏrg'bĕrg), a village of Transylvania, in Szekler-land, on the Maros, 8 miles N.W. of Gyergyó-Szent-Miklos. It has mineral springs. Pop. 2693.

Dit'te'ah, written also **Duttenh** and **Datiya**, dŭt'-ę-yą, a town of Hindostan, in Bundelcund, capital of a semi-independent rajahship, 15 miles N.W. of Jhansi. It is enclosed by walls, and mostly built of stone. Pop. 45,000. The rajahship, area 850 square miles, pop. 120,000, is under British protection.

Dittersbach, dit'tęrs-bȧĸ', or **Starsow**, star'sov, a village of Bohemia, about 40 miles W. of Olmutz. Pop. 1121.

Dittfurt, dit'fŏŏnt, a town of Prussian Saxony, 28 miles by rail S.W. of Magdeburg, on the Bode. Pop. 2077

Dittigheim, a village of Baden. See DIETIGHEIM.

Ditt'mer's Store, a post-office of Jefferson co., Mo.

Ditton, Quebec. See WEST DITTON.

Ditwyl, dit'ŵil, or **Dietwyl**, deet'ŵil, a village of Switzerland, canton and 8 miles N.N.E. of Lucerne, on the Reuss. Pop. 1117.

Ditzingen, dit'sing-ęn, a village of Germany, in Würtemberg, 5 miles by rail N.E. of Leonberg. Pop. 1360.

Diu, dee-oo', an island and seaport town of India, belonging to Portugal since 1515. It is in lat. 20° 42' N., lon. 71° E., and lies just S. of the Kattywar peninsula. Pop., with Gogola, 13,898. DIU-HEAD CAPE is in lat. 20° 43' N., lon. 71° 3' 12" E.

Dium Promontorium. See CAPE SASSOSO.

Diura, the supposed ancient name of JURA.

Diven, dee'vẽn, or **Divin,** dee'vin (Hun. *Diveny,* dee'vẽñ'), a town of Hungary, co. of Neograd, 20 miles S.E. of Altsohl. It has glass-works. Pop. 1500.

Diven, a town of Russia, in Daghestan, on the Rubass, 22 miles W.S.W. of Derbend.

Diven, a town of Russian Poland, government of Grodno, 20 miles S.S.E. of Kobrin.

Dives, deev, a town of France, in Calvados, 15 miles by rail N.E. of Caen. Pop. 656.

Di'vide', a post-hamlet of El Paso co., Col., on the great eastern divide or watershed of the state, about 25 miles by rail W.N.W. of Colorado Springs.

Divide, a post-hamlet of Silver Bow co., Montana, about 25 miles by rail S.W. of Butte City.

Divide, a station on the Oregon & California Railroad, 24 miles S. of Eugene, Oregon.

Divi'ding Creek, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J., on a creek of the same name, in Downe township, and on the Bridgeton & Port Norris Railroad, 14 miles S.E. of Bridgeton. It has 2 churches. Pop. 750.

Dividing Fence, in Scotland. See CATRAIL.

Dividing Ridge, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co., Ky., 7 miles S. of De Mossville. It has a church.

Dividing Ridge, a post-office of Somerset co., Pa.

Divin, a town of Hungary. See DIVEN.

Divina, dee'vee'nŏh', KIS, kish, and NAGY, nŏdj (*i.e.,* Little and Great Divina), two adjacent villages of Hungary, co. of Trentschin, on the Waag, 3 miles N.W. of Szolna. United pop. 1828.

Di'vine's' Corners, a hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., 4 miles from Hurley Station. It has a church.

Divio, an ancient name of DIJON.

Divodurum, an ancient name of METZ.

Divona, an ancient name of CAHORS.

Divonne, dee'vonn', a village of France, in Ain, 6 miles N.E. of Gex. It has paper- and iron-mills. Pop. 1410.

Divosch, or **Diwosch,** dee'vŏsh', a village of Hungary, in Slavonia, co. of Syrmia, 22 miles S.W. of Peterwardein. Pop. 1580.

Diwischau, Diwischow, dee've-shŏ', or **Dibischau,** dee'be-shŏw', a town of Bohemia, 30 miles S.E. of Prague. Pop. 1680.

Diwle, a town of Asia Minor. See DEVLI.

Diwosch, a village of Austria. See DIVOSCH.

Diwra, or **Dibra,** dee'ŵrâ, a town of Turkey, in Albania, 45 miles S.S.W. of Prisrend. Pop. 5500.

Dix, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ill., 9 miles by rail N. by W. of Mt. Vernon. It has 2 churches and an academy. Pop. about 150.

Dix, a post-office of Oneida co., N.Y., on the Rome & Clinton Railroad, 3 or 4 miles S. of Rome.

Dix, a township of Schuyler co., N.Y. Pop. 3700.

Dix-An', a town of Abyssinia, state of Tigré, 65 miles N.E. of Axoom.

Dix'cove, a British town of Africa, on the Gold Coast, lat. 4° 48' N., lon. 1° 57' W., in a fine bay, in which ships of 100 tons can load. Here is a fort. Behind Dixcove is a small lake with brackish water, in which the negroes maintain a number of crocodiles.

Dix'field, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., on the Androscoggin River, 36 miles N. by W. of Lewiston. It has a church, a newspaper office, and manufactures of bobbins, spools, shuttles, &c. Pop. about 500.

Dixfield Centre, a post-hamlet of Oxford co., Me., about 20 miles (direct) N. by E. of Paris.

Dixie, dix'ę, a post-village of Brooks co., Ga., 8 miles by rail W. of Quitman. It has 2 churches. Pop. 250.

Dixie, a station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 5 miles W. of Grinnell, Iowa.

Dixie, a post-office of Nicholas co., W. Va.

Dixie Station, Georgia. See GROOVERVILLE.

Dix Island, off the coast of Rockland co., Me., is 10 miles S. by E. of Rockland. Area, 55 acres. It has important quarries of granite, and has furnished the material for the New York post-office and other public buildings.

Dixmont, deex'mŏx', a town of France, in Yonne, 20 miles N. of Auxerre. Pop. 1810.

Dix'mont', a post-hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., in Dixmont township, 23 miles W.S.W. of Bangor. It has a church. The township has 4 churches and 3 saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 1309.

Dixmont, a post-office and station of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Ohio River, and on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 8 miles N.W. of Pittsburg. Here is the West Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.

Dixmont Centre, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., 20 miles N. of Belfast. It has a saw- and a shingle-mill.

Dixmude, dix'müd' (Flem. *Dixmuyden,* dix-moi'den), a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, at a railway junction, on the Yser, 12 miles N. of Ypres. It has a handsome church, a hospital, and a workhouse, also breweries and tanneries. Pop. 3926.

Dix'on, a county in the N.E. part of Nebraska, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Missouri River, and is partly drained by Logan and Norway Creeks. The surface is undulating and extensively covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay and butter are the staple products. Limestone is abundant here. Capital, Ponca. Pop. in 1880, 4177; in 1890, 8084.

Dixon, a post-village of Solano co., Cal., on the California Pacific Railroad, 22 miles W.S.W. of Sacramento. It has 6 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. in 1890, 1082.

Dixon, a post-office of Dawson co., Ga.

Dixon, a city, the capital of Lee co., Ill., on both sides of Rock River, and on the Illinois Central Railroad where it crosses the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 98 miles W. of Chicago, 40 miles E. of Clinton, and 35 miles S. of Freeport. It has 8 churches, 2 national banks, an institution called Northern Illinois Normal School, a collegiate institute, public schools, 2 high schools, 2 foundries, a plough-factory, 2 flouring-mills, 3 shoe-factories, a condensed-milk factory, and a planing-mill. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1890, 5161.

Dixon, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Ind., on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, 41 miles N.E. of Vincennes. It has a church.

Dixon, a post-village of Scott co., Iowa, in Liberty township, on the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad, 20 miles N.N.W. of Davenport. It has a church.

Dixon, a station of Butler co., Kansas, on the railroad from Florence to El Dorado, 7 miles N. of the latter.

Dixon, a post-village, capital of Webster co., Ky., about 34 miles S. of Henderson. It has 3 churches, a high school, and several distilleries. Pop. 546.

Dixon, a post-office of Neshoba co., Miss.

Dixon, a post-village of Pulaski co., Mo., 24 miles by rail W. of Rolla. It has 2 churches, a public school, a newspaper office, and 2 flour-mills. Pop. 404.

Dixon, a post-hamlet of Dixon co., Neb., on the Missouri River, about 30 miles below Yankton, S.D.

Dixon, a township of Preble co., O., on the Indiana line. Pop. 1038.

Dixon, a post-hamlet of Van Wert co., O., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 19 miles E.S.E. of Fort Wayne.

Dixon, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pa.

Dixon, a post-hamlet of Richland co., Wis., about 15 miles (direct) S.E. of Richland Centre. It has a church and cheese-factories.

Dixon, a post-office of Carbon co., Wyoming.

Dixon's Corners, a post-village in Dundas co., Ontario, 7 miles N. of Iroquois. Pop. 100.

Dix'on's En'trance, a strait in North America, W. coast, lat. 54° 30' N., lon. 132° W., between Queen Charlotte Islands, in British Columbia, and the Prince of Wales Archipelago, in Alaska. Length, from W. to E. 100 miles.

Dixon's Mills, a post-village of Marengo co., Ala., 36 miles S. of Demopolis. It has 3 churches.

Dixon's Springs, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Tenn., 10 miles (direct) W. by N. of Carthage. It has a church, an academy, and saw- and flour-mills. Pop. 150.

Dix'onville, a hamlet of Cole co., Mo., 1½ miles from Elston Station.

Dixonville, a post-office of Indiana co., Pa.

Dix's Peak, a mountain of the Adirondack group, in Essex co., N.Y., about 16 miles W. of Lake Champlain, and a few miles S.E. of Mount Marcy. It has an altitude of about 5000 feet above the level of the sea.

Dix'ville, a township of Coos co., N.H., covered with forests and mountains. Dixville Notch, 10 miles S.E. of Colebrook, presents wild and desolate scenery of remarkable character. Pop. in 1850, 11; in 1890, 32.

Diyalah, a river of Asia. See DIALA.

Dizful, or **Dizful,** Persia. See DEZFOOL.

Dizialdowo, a town of Prussia. See SOLDAU.

Dj. For places sometimes spelled with these initial letters, and not found here, refer to DI and J.

Djabkan, a river of China. See CHANKAN.

Djagaraga, jâ'gâ-râ'gâ, a town of Java, 48 miles S.E. of Samarang. Pop. 6000.

Djanguttai, jän-goo-tī', a town of Russia, in Daghestan, 60 miles N.W. of Derbend.

Djapan, a town of Java. See JAPAN.

Djapara, a town of Java. See JAPARA.

Djarma, a town of Arabia. See DJERMA.

Djar, or El Djar, ĕl jar, a town of Arabia, in El Hejaz, on the Red Sea, 45 miles S.S.E. of Yombo.

Djava, a French spelling of JAVA.

Djavat, jä-vät', a town of Russia, in Transcaucasia, on the left bank of the Koor, at its junction with the Aras, 30 miles S. of Shamaka.

Djawahir, a mountain in India. See JAWAHIR.

Djawana, a river of Java. See JAWANA.

Djebi, a town of Arabia. See JEBEL.

Djem, a river of Asia. See EMBA.

Djemilah, a town of Algeria. See JEMILAH.

Djernah, a city of Syria. See GERASA.

Djerm, a town of Asia. See JERM.

Djesr-Erkene. See JEZAR-ERKENE.

Djiddah, a town of Arabia. See JIDDAH.

Djidyd, a town of Nubia. See AIDAB.

Djigelli, a town of Algeria. See JIJELI.

Djilolo, Malay Archipelago. See GILOLO.

Djimaja, or Jamaja, jē-mä'jä, an island of the China Sea. Lat. 2° 50' N.; lon. 105° 52' E. Length, 12 miles.

Djirdjeh, a town of Egypt. See GIRGEH.

Djizzak, a town of Asia. See JEZZAK.

Djobla, a town of Arabia. See JOBLA.

Djohor, a state and town of Malacca. See JOHORE.

Djokjokarta, or Djocjocarta, jok-yo-kär'tä, written also **Yugyakarta**, a Dutch residency of Java, on the S. coast of the island, near its centre. This was formerly one of the most important native states of Java. Area, 1232 square miles. Pop. 441,799.

Djokjokarta, a well-built town, capital of the above, lat. 7° 47' S., lon. 110° 21' 30" E. It is the seat of a native sultan, a Dutch resident, and an assistant resident. The sultan's water-palace is a town of itself, with subterranean approaches, walls, and towers. The resident's abode is in a fort, which commands the palace and town. There are here a church, school, and shot-foundry. Pop. 50,000.

Djoliba, a river of Africa. See JOLIBA.

Djoulfa, a town of Persia. See JULFA.

Dlhe-Pole, dlĕ-po'lĕh', a village of Hungary, co. of Trentschin, 10 miles from Szolna. Pop. 4120.

Dluha, dloo'hŏh, or **Dlha**, dlä, a village of Hungary, in Arva, on the Dluha, 9 miles from Also Kubin. Pop. 1200.

Dmitrin-Rostofskago, Russia. See ROSTOV.

Dmitriev, or Dmitrijew, d'me-tree-yĕv', a town of Russia, government and 50 miles N.W. of Koorsk. P. 3004.

Dmitrov, d'me-trov', a town of Russia, government and 45 miles N. of Moscow, on an affluent of the Volga. It is ancient and ill built, and has a college and manufactures of woollen cloths and leather. Near it are a porcelain-factory, and the palace of the Counts Soltikov. Pop. 8042.

Dmitrovsk, d'me-trovsk', a town of Russia, government and 57 miles S.W. of Orel, on the Neroosa. Pop. 7603.

Dnieper, nee'pr (Russ. *Dniepr*, dnyĕp'r; anc. *Borysthenes* and *Danapris*), a river of Russia, rises in the government of Smolensk, flows generally S., and passes Smolensk (where it becomes navigable), Mohcelov, Kiev, Yekaterinoslav, and Kherson, and enters the Black Sea on the N. by several mouths. Length, 623 miles; including windings, 1230 miles. Chief affluents on the right, the Beresina, Pripets, Ingoolets, and Bug; on the left, the Sozh, Desna, Soola, Psiol, Vorskla, Orel, and Samara. The navigation is interrupted by rapids for 47 miles below Yekaterinoslav. It is regarded as the third in magnitude of European rivers, ranking next after the Volga and the Danube. Drainage-area, 242,000 square miles. At Kiev it is 35 feet deep in summer; but spring floods raise it to 50 feet, and even 55 feet. The mouth of the estuary is defended by the fortresses of Otchakov and Kinhoorn. Near its embouchure was the Milesian colony of Olbia, founded for trading with the wandering races of the interior.

Dniester, nees'tĕr (Russ. *Dniestr*, dnyĕs't'r; anc. *Tyras*, afterwards *Danas'tris* or *Danas'ter*), a navigable river of Austria and Russia, rises in the Carpathian Mountains of Galicia, separates Bessarabia from the governments of Podolia and Kherson, flows E.S.E., passes Sambor, Halicz, Chotyn, Mohcelev, Bender, and Akerman, and enters the Black Sea on the N.W. Length, 400 miles; including windings, 500 miles. Chief affluents on the right, the Stry, Reoot, and Botna; on the left, the Sered and Podhorce. Though very tortuous, and in summer quite shallow, it affords extensive steamboat navigation.

Doa, a Malay island. See DOUW.

Doab, or Dooab, doo'ăb' ("two waters"), a name applied in India to tracts between two rivers, and especially to that between the Ganges and the Jumna, and to the "Jullinder Doab," between the Sutlej and Beas Rivers.

Do'aksville, a post-office of Choctaw Nation, Ind. Ter.

Doan, do-ăn', a town of Arabia, near its S.E. coast, 110 miles W. of Dhofar.

Donnesburg, dōnz'bŭrg, a hamlet of Putnam co., N.Y., 4 miles from Brewster's Station.

Doan's (dōnz) Creek, of Indiana, enters the West Fork of White River near the S. line of Greene co.

Donzit, do'ăn'zee', a village of France, in Landes, 16 miles S.S.W. of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 1465.

Dobar'va, a town of Abyssinia, 93 miles N. of Axoom. It was formerly important.

Dobasnizza, do-bäs-nits'ä, or **Dobaschizza**, do-bä-shits'ä, a village and seaport of Austria, on the island of Veglia, 21 miles S.S.E. of Fiume.

Dob'bo, the chief town of the Aroo Islands, on the N. side of the islet of Wamma. Lat. 5° 45' 45" S., lon. 134° 20' E. In the trading season it is much visited by merchants.

Dobbs Ferry, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., 21 miles by rail N. of New York. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, an academy, a union school, a newspaper office, a brewery, and a piano-stool factory. Pop. in 1890, 2083.

Dobbs'ton, a post-hamlet of Langlade co., Wis., 23 miles (direct) E. of Antigo.

Döbeln, dö'bĕln, a town of Saxony, 35 miles by rail E.S.E. of Leipsic, partly on an island formed by the Mulde. It has 2 churches, a hospital, and manufactures of woollen cloth, linen, and cotton. Pop. 10,969.

Doberan, do'bĕr-ăn', a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 40 miles N.N.E. of Schwerin, on a small river which falls into the Baltic 2½ miles below the town. It has a palace, theatre, sea-water baths at the mouth of the river, and mineral springs and baths. Pop. 3827.

Doblen, do-blĕn', or **Doblehn**, do-blain', a town of Russia, in Courland, 18 miles W. of Mitau.

Döbling, döb'ling, a suburb of Vienna, Austria, 3 miles N. of the city, with mineral baths and numerous villas. Pop. 6624.

Doboi, or **Doboj**, do'boy', a town of Bosnia, on the Bosna, 42 miles N.E. of Travnik. Pop. 1600.

Dobokn, do'bo'kŏh', a village of Transylvania, co. of Szolnok-Doboka, 12 miles W.S.W. of Szamos-Ujvar.

Do'boy Island, one of the sea-islands of McIntosh co., Ga., 12 miles from Darien. Area, 18 acres. It has a church, a saw-mill, 30 dwellings, and 3 ship-chandleries, and ships large amounts of pine lumber. Permanent population, 150, much increased during the winter.

Doboy Light, Sapelo Island, Ga. See DARIEN LIGHT.

Doboy Sound is on the coast of Georgia, at the southern extremity of Sapelo Island, 10 miles E. of Darien.

Doboz, do'boz', a village of Hungary, co. of Bekes, on the Black Körös, about 4 miles from Gyula. Pop. 3429.

Dobra, do'brä, a town of Poland, province and 25 miles E.N.E. of Kalisz. It has 2 churches, a synagogue, and manufactures of linens, gloves, and hosiery. Pop. 2567.

Dob'ra Bonop'olis, a village of Transylvania, co. of Hunyad, on the Maros, 50 miles W.S.W. of Karlsburg.

Dobran, do-brän', or **Dobrany**, do-brä'nee, a town of Bohemia, 10 miles S.S.W. of Pilsen. Pop. 1997.

Dobrawitz, or Doubrawitz, do'brä-wits', or **Roth-Dobrawitz**, a town of Bohemia, 30 miles N.E. of Prague.

Dobre Miasto, a town of Prussia. See GUTSTADT.

Dobrigno, do-breen'yo, a village of Austria, on the island of Veglia, 24 miles S.S.E. of Fiume. Pop. 420.

Dobrilugk, do'bre-lōōk', a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the Dober, at a railway junction, 66 miles S.S.W. of Frankfort. Pop. 1397.

Dobrincze, do-brint'sĕ, or **Dobrinzen**, do-brint'sen, a village of Slavonia, co. of Syrmia, in a plain 22 miles S.S.E. of Peterwardein. Pop. 1600.

Dobrodja, a region of Europe. See DOBRUDJA.

Döbrököz, dö'brŭ'köz', a town of Hungary, co. of Tolna, 84 miles S.S.W. of Pesth, on the Kapos. Pop. 3164.

Dobromielitz, do'bro-mee'lits, a village of Austria, in Moravia, 7 miles from Prosnitz. Pop. 874.

Dob'romil', a town of Austria, in Galicia, 23 miles E. of Sanok. Pop. 1800. It has important cattle-fairs.

Dobroslawitz, do-bro-slä'vits, a village of Austrian Silesia, 41 miles N.E. of Olmutz. Pop. 379.

Dobrota, do-bro'tä, a town of Dalmatia, 2 miles N.E. of Cattaro, on the Adriatic. Pop. 1580.

Dobrudja, or Dobrudscha, do-broo'jä, written also **Dobrodja, Dobruje, Dobruza, or Dobroodsha**, dō-bro'jä (Bulgarian, *Dobritch*, do-breech'), a region of Europe, bounded E. by the Black Sea and N. by the Danube.

Area, 2900 square miles. Its N. part is a marshy and unhealthy alluvial plain; and southward, though more elevated, it still has the character of a steppe. In 1878 it was detached from Turkey and given to Roumania. Its people are largely Tartars, but many Circassians, Turks, Bulgarians, Roumanians, and others live here, each people strictly preserving its nationality. Pop. 160,000.

Dobruschka, do-broosh'kȧ, or **Dobruska**, do-broos'-kȧ, a town of Bohemia, 15 miles E.N.E. of Königgrätz. It has a trade in corn, flax, yarn, and wine. Pop. 2939.

Dobrzan, dob'zhȧn, a town of Bohemia, 8 miles S.S.W. of Pilsen. Pop. 1780.

Dobrzyn, dob'zhin, a town of Poland, government of Plock, on the Drewenz, 18 miles N.N.W. of Lipno. It has a castle, and manufactures of woollens and leather. P. 2685.

Dobschau, dob'shŏw, or **Dobsina**, dob'shee'nŏh', a town of Hungary, 21 miles by rail N.N.E. of Gömör-Sajo, on the Dobsina. Pop. 5505, mostly Germans. It has mercury-, iron-, copper-, and cobalt-mines.

Dob'son, a post-village, capital of Surry co., N.C., in Dobson township, about 50 miles N. of Statesville. It has a church, a tobacco-factory, and 25 families. Pop. of the township, 1255.

Do'byn's, a post-office of Patrick co., Va., 10 miles S.E of Stuart.

Dob-Tisza, dob-tees'sŏh', a town of Hungary, on the Theiss, 12 miles S.S.W. of Tokay.

Do'byville, a post-hamlet of Clark co., Ark., 17 miles S.W. of Arkadelphia. It has a church and 2 stores.

Doce, dō'sȧ (*i.e.*, "sweet"), a river of Brazil, rises in the state of Minas-Geraes, flows N.E. between the states of Porto Seguro and Espiritu Santo, and enters the Atlantic 60 miles N. of Victoria. Its direct course N.E. is 330 miles; but its whole course, including windings, cannot be less than 500 miles. Its navigation is very much interrupted by cataracts.

Docea, the supposed ancient name of Tosia.

Dochart, dok'ȧrt, a lake of Scotland, co. of Perth. Length, about 3 miles. A river of the same name, 3 miles in length, carries its surplus waters through Glen-Dochart into the Lochy.

Dock'ery, a post-hamlet of Wilkes co., N.C., 50 miles N.W. of Statesville. It has a church.

Dock Junction, a station on the Lake Shore and Erie & Pittsburg Railroads, 2¾ miles from Erie, Pa.

Docks, a station on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, 7 miles from the terminus in St. Louis, Mo.

Doc'tor's Creek, of Georgia, enters the Altamaha from the left, in the W. part of McIntosh co.

Doctor's Creek, New Jersey, rises in Monmouth co., and falls into Crosswicks Creek 3 miles N.E. of Bordentown.

Doctor Town, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Ga., on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 53 miles S.W. of Savannah. It has a church and 2 lumber-mills.

Do'da, a town of India, Punjab, on the Chenaub, here crossed by a cable-bridge, 115 miles N. of Lahore. It has a fort and a good bazaar.

Dodnaree, do-dī'ree, a town of India, in the Deccan, Mysore dominions, 22 miles E.N.E. of Chittoldroog.

Dod'broke, a town of England, co. of Devon, half a mile E. of Kingsbridge. Pop. of parish, 1245.

Dodd, or **Dodd City**, a post-village of Fannin co., Tex., 24 miles by rail E. of Sherman. It has 5 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and 2 academies. Pop. 333.

Dodda Ballapoor, India. See Ballapoor.

Dodd'ridge, a county in the N. part of West Virginia, has an area of about 475 square miles. It is drained by Hughes River and Middle Island Creek. The surface is hilly and mostly covered with forests; the soil is fertile and adapted to pasturage. Indian corn, hay, butter, lumber, and wool are the staple products. The county has beds of coal. It is intersected by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which passes, from E. to W., through West Union, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 7076; in 1880, 10,552; in 1890, 12,183.

Dodd's, a post-hamlet of Warren co., O., 7 miles by rail N. by E. of Lebanon. It has a saw-mill and several general stores.

Dodd's Mill, a hamlet of Williamson co., Tex., 17 miles N.N.W. of Austin, and 2 miles from Running Brushy Post-Office. It has a hotel, a grist-mill, and a wagon-shop.

Dodds'ville, a post-hamlet of Schuyler co., Ill., about 50 miles E.N.E. of Quincy, and 12 miles S. of Macomb. It has general stores and business houses.

Dödeberg, a summit of the Alps. See Dönibeng.

Dodge, a county in the S. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 414 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Ocmulgee River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and partly covered with yellow-pine forests; the soil produces cotton, maize, &c. It is intersected by the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad. Capital, Eastman. It has manufactures of pine lumber. Pop. in 1880, 5358; in 1890, 11,452.

Dodge, a county in the S.E. part of Minnesota, has an area of 432 square miles. It is drained by the Red Cedar River and the South Branch of the Zumbro River. The surface is undulating and diversified with prairies and groves of trees; the soil is very fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, and Indian corn, are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies this county, which is intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railroads. Capital, Mantorville. Pop. in 1870, 8598; in 1875, 10,045; in 1880, 11,344; in 1890, 10,864.

Dodge, a county in the E. part of Nebraska, has an area of about 570 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Platte River, is intersected by the Elkhorn River, and is also drained by Logan's, Pebble, and Maple Creeks. The surface is undulating; the soil is deep and very fertile. Timber is scarce in this county, the greater part of which is prairie. Wheat, Indian corn, and oats are the staple products. Sandstone and limestone of cretaceous formation underlie the soil. It is traversed by the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad, the Union Pacific Railroad, and the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Fremont. Pop. in 1870, 4212; in 1880, 11,263; in 1890, 19,260.

Dodge, a county in the S.E. central part of Wisconsin, has an area of 900 square miles, being a square each side of which is 30 miles long. It is intersected by Rock River, and also drained by Beaver Dam and Crawfish Creeks. Among its physical features is a large shallow lake, formerly called Winnebago Marsh, now Horicon Lake, from which Rock River issues. The surface is diversified with undulating prairies, "oak openings," and dense forests of oak, elm, ash, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, wool, and pork are the staple products. Good Silurian (magnesian) limestone underlies part of this county, which is intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern, Wisconsin Central, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads, the first named passing through Juneau the capital. Pop. in 1870, 47,035; in 1880, 45,931; in 1890, 44,984.

Dodge, a township of Boone co., Iowa, bounded W. by the Des Moines River. Pop. 1330.

Dodge, a township of Dubuque co., Iowa. Pop. 1484. It contains Farley and Worthington.

Dodge, a post-township of Guthrie co., Iowa, about 50 miles W.N.W. of Des Moines. Pop. 942.

Dodge, a township of Union co., Iowa. Pop. 599.

Dodge, a township of Ford co., Kansas. Pop. 1967. It contains Dodge City.

Dodge, or **Dodge Station**, a post-village of Walker co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad, 71 miles N. of Houston. It has 3 churches.

Dodge, a post-hamlet of Trempealeau co., Wis., on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Winona, Minn. It has a church. Pop. of Dodge township, 448.

Dodge Centre, a post-village of Dodge co., Minn., on the Zumbro River, and on two railroads, 20 miles by rail W. of Rochester and 6 miles (direct) S.W. of Mantorville. It has 4 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, a high school, grist- and flour-mills, and manufactures of wagons and sleighs. A large quantity of wheat is shipped here. It has wide and finely-shaded streets. Pop. 633.

Dodge City, a post-village, capital of Ford co., Kansas, in Dodge township, on the Arkansas River, and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 302 miles W.S.W. of Topeka, and 128 miles E. of Granada, Col. It has a money-order post-office and 3 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 1763.

Dodge City, a post-office of Steele co., Minn.

Dodge's Corners, a post-hamlet of Waukesha co., Wis., on Fox River, 12 miles S. of Waukesha.

Dodge Station, a post-office of Texas. See Dodge.

Dodgeville, dŏj'vil, a post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa, in Franklin township, 2 miles from Sperry Station, and about 12 miles N. of Burlington. It has 2 churches.

Dodgeville, a post-hamlet of Bristol co., Mass., in Attleborough township, on the Boston & Providence Railroad, 11 miles N.E. of Providence. It has a church.

Dodgeville, a station in Lapeer co., Mich., in Elba township, on the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, 6 miles W. of Lapeer, and 1 mile E. of Elba. It has a saw-, clapboard-, shingle-, and heading-mill.

Dodgeville, an incorporated city, capital of Iowa co., Wis., 47 miles by rail W. by S. of Madison. It is the

northern terminus of the Illinois Central Railroad, and has 7 churches, a court-house, 3 newspaper offices, and 3 banks. Lead and zinc ores are mined here. Pop. in 1880, 1547; in 1890, 1722.

Dödiberg, dö'de-bȧng', a summit of the Swiss Alps, 17 miles S.S.W. of Glarus, at the S. extremity of the canton. Height, 11,887 feet. Elevation of the pass between the valleys of the Linth and Vorder-Rhein, 9609 feet.

Dod'son, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., O., 15 miles by rail W.N.W. of Dayton. Pop. 47.

Dod'sonville, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ala., about 11 miles (direct) S. by W. of Scottsborough.

Dodsonville, a small post-village of Highland co., O., about 40 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches.

Doe (dō) Bay, a post-borough of San Juan co., Washington, is on the E. shore of Orcas Island near the head of Rosario Straits, 16 miles S.W. of Whatcom. It has church organizations, a newspaper office, and manufactures of lumber, shingles, and staves. Pop. about 100.

Doe Gul'ly, a station in Morgan co., W. Va., on the Potomac, 40 miles by rail N.W. of Martinsburg.

Doe Hill, a post-village of Highland co., Va., about 30 miles N.W. of Staunton. It has the Oakland Institute, a church, and a tannery.

Doe Run, a post-village of St. François co., Mo., 5 miles S.W. of Farmington. It has 5 churches, and lead-mines. Pop. 956.

Doe Run, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., about 38 miles W. of Philadelphia, and 1 mile from Doe Run Station. It has a church, a cotton-factory, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. 250.

Doesburg, doos'bŭrg (anc. *Dru'si Bur'gum?*), a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Yssel, 10 miles E. of Arnhem. Pop. 4420.

Do'es'sah, or **Doisa**, do-o'sȧ, a village of Bengal, in Lohardaga, 56 miles S.W. of Ramghur.

Doetichem, a town of the Netherlands. See DEUTICHEM.

Dofar, a city of Yemen. See DHOFAR.

Dofrefield, or **Dofriues**, the central portion of the mountain-chain of Scandinavia. See DOVREFIELD.

Dogaree, do-gȧ'ree, a town of India, in Ajmeer, 23 miles N.E. of Boondee, on the margin of a beautiful lake, surrounded by pagodas and other buildings.

Dog Bluff, a township of Horry co., S.C. Pop. 789.

Dog Creek, a post-hamlet of Hart co., Ky., 12 miles W. of Munfordsville.

Dog Creek, a post-office of Ohio, at OTTOVILLE.

Dog'ger-Bank, a sand-bank occupying all the centre of the North Sea, between lat. 54° 10′ and 57° 24′ N. and lon. 1° and 6° 7′ E., intermediate between the shores of England and Denmark. It is the seat of fisheries.

Dog Island, at the E. side of the middle entrance to St. George's Sound, on the S. coast of Florida. Lat. 29° 43′ 30″ N.; lon. 84° 41′ W.

Dog Island, in the Pacific Ocean, one of the Scrawatty group. Lat. 7° 40′ S.; lon. 126° 2′ E.

Dogliani, dōl-yȧ'nce (anc. *Dolia'na?* or *Dolia'num?*), a town of Italy, province of Coni, 11 miles N.E. of Mondovi, on the Rea. It has a communal college, a small hospital, and the remains of an old castle. Pop. 4914.

Dognacska, dog'nȧch'kŏh', a town of Hungary, co. of Krasso, 40 miles S.W. of Temesvar. It has mines of copper, lead, and zinc. Pop. 2800.

Dog River, Ala. and Miss. See ESCATAWPA RIVER.

Dog River, a small stream of Washington co., Vt., runs nearly northeastward, and enters the Winooski River about 1 mile below Montpelier.

Dogs, Isle of. See ISLE OF DOGS.

Dogs'thorpe, a hamlet of England, co. of Northampton, 1½ miles N. of Peterborough.

Dog'tooth, a township of Alexander co., Ill., is a peninsula bounded E., S., and W. by the Mississippi. P. 301.

Dog'wood Neck, a township of Horry co., S.C., lying E. of Conwayborough. Pop. 573.

Doha, a town of Hungary.

Dohak, a village of Persia. See DEHAK.

Dohnrab, do'hȧ-rȧb', an island in the Red Sea, E. side. Lat. 16° 18′ 30″ N.; lon. 41° 59′ E.

Dohna, dō'nȧ, a town of Saxony, 10 miles S.S.E. of Dresden, on the Müglitz. Pop. 1852.

Do'hud', a town of India, in Malwah. Lat. 22° 55′ N.; lon. 74° 20′ E.

Do'hul', an island in the Red Sea, N.W. of Dhalak. Lat. 15° 55′ N.; lon. 39° 40′ E.

Doire, a river of Italy. See DORA BALTEA.

Dokkum, dok'kŭm, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, on the ship-canal Dokkumdiep, 6 miles from the North Sea, and 12½ miles N.E. of Leeuwarden. It is a market for flax, and has a town hall, a Latin school, shipbuilding docks, salt-refineries, and breweries. Pop. 4430.

Doko, or **Dokoe**, do'ko', a pygmy race of negroes inhabiting a region of Africa, in Sennaar. They are four feet in height, of a dark-olive complexion, and perfectly wild. They are supposed by some to be the "Pygmies" of the ancients.

Do'ko, a hamlet of Fairfield co., S.C., on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 19 miles N. of Columbia. It has several stores, and near it are 3 churches.

Dokzy, a town of Bohemia. See HUNSCHENO.

Dol, dol, a town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 15 miles by rail S.E. of Saint-Malo. It is enclosed by old fortifications, and consists largely of very ancient houses. It has a fine cathedral, a hospital, and trade in corn, hemp, and cider. Pop. 3356.

Dola (or **Dolium**), supposed ancient name of DÔLE.

Do'lan, a township of Cass co., Mo. Pop. 1141.

Do'land, a post-village of Spink co., S.D. 21 miles by rail E. of Redfield. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, public schools, a cheese-factory, grain- and other mills, &c. Pop. in 1890, 216.

Dolce, gulf and river. See DULCE.

Dolce Acqua, dol'chȧ ȧ'kwȧ, i.e., "sweet water" (L. *Dulcis Aqua*), a town of Italy, 21 miles E.N.E. of Nice, on the Nervia. Pop. 2334.

Dolcedo, dol-chȧ'do, a village of Italy, province of Porto Maurizio. Pop. 2642.

Dolcigno, a town of Turkey. See DULCIGNO.

Dôle, dol (L. *Do'la* or *Tol'lium*; anc. *Do'lium?*), a town of France, department of Jura, on the Doubs, at a railway junction, 30 miles S.E. of Dijon. It is irregularly built. The principal edifices are the court-house, the old and new prisons, 2 hospitals, and a theatre. It has a public library, manufactories of straw hats, leather, earthenwares, and hardwares, and an active trade in agricultural produce. Dôle was founded by the Romans, and in later times was the capital of Franche-Comté. In 1442 it became the seat of a parliament, and of a university established by Philippe le Bon. The fortifications, once of great strength, were dismantled in 1674. Pop. 12,009.

Dôle, or **La Dôle**, lȧ dol, a mountain of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, in the chain of the Jura, on the French frontier, 16 miles N. of Geneva, 5509 feet in elevation. It is celebrated for its magnificent scenery.

Doleunor, Mongolia. See CHAO-NAIMAN-SOOME.

Dolgelly, Dolgelley, dol-gĕth'lee, or **Dolgellen**, dol-gĕth'lĕn, a town of Wales, capital of the co. of Merioneth, on the Gwynion, near the foot of Cader-Idris, 46 miles by rail W. of Shrewsbury. The town is surrounded by magnificent hill-scenery, and contains a church with a fine tower, a county hall, jail, and house of correction. Pop. 2357.

Dolgeville, dōl'je-vĭl, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., 12 miles (direct) N.E. of Herkimer. It has 2 churches, an academy, a conservatory of music, a newspaper office, piano- and other factories, lumber-mills, &c. Pop. 500.

Dolgoi, dol-goy', an island in the Caspian Sea. Lat. 45° N.; lon. 51° 30′ E.

Dolgoi, an island of European Russia, in the Arctic Ocean, 55 miles S. of the island of Vaigats.

Dolgoi, an island of Russia, at the mouth of the Neva, at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland.

Dolina, do-lee'nȧ, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 22 miles by rail S.S.E. of Stry. It has Roman Catholic and Protestant churches. Pop. 5974.

Do'lington, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., in Upper Makefield township, near the Delaware River, 27 miles N.E. of Philadelphia. It has a church and 2 or 3 stores.

Dölitz Niederheim, dö'lits nee'dĕr-hīme', a village of Saxony, S. of Leipsic, on the Pleisse. Pop. 1399.

Dol'lar, a village of Scotland, co. of Clackmannan, 10 miles N.E. of Stirling, beautifully situated on the Devon. The Dollar Academy is an elegant structure, founded in 1819. Coal is wrought here, and ironstone abounds. Pop. 2123. The fine ruin of Castle-Campbell is in the parish.

Dol'lar-Law', a mountain of Scotland, co. and 9½ miles S.S.W. of Peebles. Elevation, 2840 feet.

Dol'lart (L. *Si'nus Emda'nus* or *Dolla'rius*), a gulf of the North Sea, at the estuary of the Ems, between Germany and the Netherlands, 10 miles in length from N. to S., by 7 miles across, owes its origin to a destructive inundation in 1276. The towns of Emden and Delfzyl are on its shores.

Dollc's Mills, a post-office of Bollinger co., Mo.

Dollova, dol'lo'vŏh', a village of Hungary, in the Banat, 21 miles E.N.E. of Belgrade. Pop. 6107.

Dolm, dolm, a small island of Norway, on the coast of Trondhjem, near the island of Hitteren, and between it an

Froyen. Its greatest length is 6 miles. Two summits rise to the height of nearly 3000 feet.

Dolmatov, or **Dolmatow**, dol-mȧ-tov', written also **Dalmatov**, a town of Russia, government of Perm, on the Iset, 25 miles W.N.W. of Shadrinsk. It has a fine monastery and an annual fair. Pop. 4337.

Do'lo, a town of Italy, 13 miles W. of Venice, on the Brenta and Brentano. Pop. 6196.

Do'lol', a village of Africa, in Senegambia, near the left bank of the Lower Senegal.

Dolonnor, Mongolia. See CHAO-NAIMAN-SOOME.

Dolores, do-lo'rĕs, a town of Spain, province and 21 miles S.S.W. of Alicante, on the Segura. Pop. 3182.

Dolores, do-lo'rĕs, a town of the Argentine Republic, 120 miles by rail S.S.E. of Buenos Ayres. Pop. 3250.

Dolores, a town of Mexico, state and 45 miles N.E. of Guanajuato.

Dolo'res, a post-hamlet of Montezuma co., Col., 10 miles N. of Cortez.

Dolo'res River (Span. *Rio Dolores*, ree'o do-lo'rĕs) rises in the San Juan Mountains in Colorado, runs westward and northward, crosses the W. boundary of Colorado, and enters the Grand River in the E. part of Sevior co., Utah. Its length is estimated at 250 miles. It flows many miles in a deep cañon from 1500 to 3000 feet deep. "Its course after leaving the mountains is at first nearly south, then, suddenly turning back almost upon itself, it flows northerly against the slope of a plateau in which it buries itself deeper and deeper." (Report of H. Gannett, 1875.)

Dol'phingston, a hamlet of Scotland, co. of Haddington, 2 miles W. of Tranent.

Dol'scntown, a hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., 2 miles from Middletown.

Dol'son, a post-office of Clark co., Ill., is at Clarksville, in Dolson township, 7 miles N.W. of Marshall. Pop. of the township, 1221.

Dol'ton's Station, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., in Thornton township, on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, 26 miles S. of Chicago; also on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a carriage-factory. Pop. about 600.

Domagné, do'mȧn'yȧ', a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 8 miles W.S.W. of Vitré. Pop. 1827.

Domaize, do'mĕz' or do'mȧz', a village of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 22 miles S.E. of Clermont-Ferrand. P. 1377.

Domalain, do'mȧ'lăn', a town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 22 miles E. of Rennes. Pop. 1190.

Domanis, do'mŏh'neesh', or **Domanisa**, do'mŏh'-nee'shŏh', a town of Hungary, co. and 30 miles E.N.E. of Trentschin. It contains two castles. Pop. 525.

Domart, do'mar', a town of France, in Somme, 14 miles N.W. of Amiens. Pop. 1345.

Domazlicze, the Bohemian name of TAUSS.

Dombai, dom'bī', a village of Asia Minor, 60 miles W. of Akshehr. Near it are many ancient remains.

Dombasle, dòn'bȧl', a village of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 11 miles S.E. of Nancy.

Dombes, or **La Dombes**, lȧ dòmb, an old division of France, in Burgundy, and now in the department of Ain.

Dom'bovar', a town of Hungary, 30 miles by rail W.N.W. of Battaszek. Pop. 1650.

Dom'brovit'za, or **Dom'brovit'zy**, a town of Russia, in Volhynia, 150 miles N.N.W. of Zhitomeer. P. 2660.

Dombrowice, dom-bro-veet'sȧ, a town of Russian Poland, 84 miles W. of Warsaw. Pop. 1290.

Dombrowno, a town of Prussia. See GILGENBERG.

Domburg, dom'bŭrg, a town of the Netherlands, in Zealand, on the W. coast of the island of Walcheren, 6½ miles N.W. of Middelburg. Pop. 857.

Domefrontium, the Latin for DOMFRONT.

Dome Mountain, Colorado, a peak of the Rocky Mountains, near lat. 40° N. and lon. 107° W. Altitude, 12,498 feet.

Domène, do'mĕn' or do'main', a village of France, in Isère, 5 miles N.E. of Grenoble. Pop. 1484.

Domenica, a West Indian island. See DOMINICA.

Domérat, dom'ȧ'rȧ', a village of France, in Allier, 3 miles W.N.W. of Montluçon. P. 857; of commune, 3506.

Domfront, dom'frŏn' (L. *Domefron'tium*), a town of France, in Orne, on a steep rock, near the Varenne, 13 miles by rail S. of Flers. It has a fine old church, also manufactories of coarse linen and hemp cloths, and 11 large annual horse- and cattle-fairs. Domfront was founded early in the eleventh century, and was formerly a coveted stronghold. Pop. 2735.

Domfront, a village of France, in Sarthe, 11 miles by rail N.W. of Le Mans. Pop. 1417.

Dominica, or **Domenica**, dom-e-nee'kȧ (Fr. *Dominique*, dom-e-neek'), a British West Indian island, colony of the Leeward Islands, in lat. 15° 25' N., lon. 61° 15' W., is 29 miles long and 16 miles in breadth. Area, 291 square miles. Only a small part is arable, the surface being rough and broken. Volcanic rocks and hot springs abound, and large deposits of sulphur are reported. The island is well timbered and well watered, and the arable parts are very fertile. Sugar, molasses, rum, coffee, cacao, and copper ore are exported. The people are generally Catholics, of French descent. The island has its own legislature and executive officers. Telegraph lines connect it with the other islands and the mainland. Capital, Roseau. Pop. 30,000.

Dominica, Marquesas Islands. See HIVAOA.

Dominican Republic. See SANTO DOMINGO.

Dömitz, dö'mits, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 33 miles S.S.W. of Schwerin, at the confluence of the Elde with the Elbe. It has manufactures of tobacco, also distilleries and breweries. Pop. 2650.

Domme, dom, a village of France, in Dordogne, on the Dordogne, 53 miles S.E. of Périgueux. Pop. 1996.

Dom'mel (anc. *Duthmela f*), a river of the Netherlands, in North Brabant. After a tortuous northern course of 45 miles, it joins the Meuse at Fort Crèvecœur.

Dommitzsch, dom'mitch, a town of Prussian Saxony, 8 miles N.N.W. of Torgau. Pop. 1951.

Domnau, dom'nŏw, a town of Prussia, 23 miles S.E. of Königsberg. It has an ancient castle. Pop. 2281.

Domo d'Ossola, do'mo dos'so-lȧ (L. *Oscela* or *Oscelum*), a town of Italy, on the Simplon route, near the Swiss frontier, and 16 miles N.W. of Lago Maggiore. Pop. 3327.

Dompaire, dòn'pâr', a town of France, in Vosges, 7 miles S.E. of Mirecourt, has lace-manufactures. Pop. 1421.

Dompierre, dòn'pe-air', a village of France, in Allier, 16 miles E.S.E. of Moulins. Pop. 2229.

Dompierre, a village of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 6 miles N.E. of La Rochelle. Pop. 1858.

Dompierre, a village of France, in Haute-Vienne, 12 miles N.E. of Bellac. Pop. 1666.

Domremy, dòn'rĕm'ee or dòn'rĕh-mee', or **Domremy-la-Pucelle**, dòn'rĕh-mee'-lȧ-pü'sĕll', a village of France, in Vosges, 7 miles N. of Neufchâteau, on the Meuse. It is the native place of Joan of Arc, whose house is preserved as a national relic. Opposite to it is a monument, with a colossal bust of the heroine. Pop. 339.

Domriansk, dom-re-ȧnsk', a town of Russia, government and 40 miles N.N.E. of Perm.

Do'mus, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 16 miles S.W. of Surat, at the mouth of the Taptee in the Gulf of Cambay.

Don (anc. *Ta'nais*; Tartar, *Doo'na*), a river of European Russia, rises in the government of Toola, in Lake Ivan, which also sends a tributary to the Volga, flows generally S., passes Dankov, Lebedian, Cherkask, Nakhchivan, Azof, and Rostov, and enters the Sea of Azof by many mouths on the N.E. Chief affluents on the right, the Sosna Bystraia, the Sosna Tikhaia, and the Donets; left, the Voronezh, Khoper, Medvieditza, Sal, and Manitch. Length, direct, 468 miles; including windings, 1325 miles. The navigation of the Don is difficult in summer, when the water is low; in winter the river is often frozen; but at other times it is traversed by large vessels. The Don and the Voronezh communicate by canals with the Oka, an affluent of the Volga, and thus unite the Sea of Azof to the Caspian. The delta of the Don is an expanse of sandy flats, running 28 miles up, and 22 miles wide at the coast-line. Drainage-area, 170,000 square miles. It is the fourth in rank of the great rivers of Europe.

Don, a river of England, co. of York, West Riding, rises in the moors W. of Penniston, and joins the Ouse after a course of 55 miles. It is navigable from Sheffield. It communicates by canals with the Trent and the Calder.

Don, a river of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, rises in Ben Aven, and enters the North Sea 1½ miles N. of Aberdeen, after a course of 62 miles. Its banks are mostly level, except in the last part of its course, where it flows rapidly through a narrow channel; and it is navigable from the sea only for a short distance. Its salmon-fisheries are important.

Don, a post-village in York co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk Railway, at the mouth of the river Don, 1¾ miles E of Toronto. Pop. 150.

Don, dòn, a river of France, in Maine-et-Loire and Ille-et-Vilaine, joins the Vilaine 6 miles E.N.E. of Redon, after a W. course of 40 miles, for 10 of which it is navigable.

Dona Anna, New Mexico. See DONNA ANA.

Donabate, don-ȧ-bait', a village of Ireland, co. and 10½ miles by rail N.N.E. of Dublin. Pop. of parish, 338.

Donabew, or Donabue, don'ạ-bū', a town of British Burmah, on the Irrawaddy, 65 miles N.W. of Rangoon; the scene of British defeats in 1825 and 1853. Pop. 3921.

Donaghadee, don'ạ-hā-dee' or don'ạ-gạ-dee', a town of Ireland, co. of Down, on the Irish Channel, 10¼ miles by rail E.N.E. of Belfast. It is well built, and has a good harbor. Embroidering is carried on, and in the town are flax-mills. Steamers ply hence to Port Patrick. Pop. 2226.

Don'ahue, a village of Sonoma co., Cal., on an inlet of the Bay of San Pablo, and on the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad, 34 miles N. of San Francisco. Steamboats ply between that city and Donahue, where passengers are transferred from the boat to the cars. It has a hotel and some workshops of the railroad company.

Donahue, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Iowa, on the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad, 14 miles N. by W. of Davenport.

Don'alds, a post-village of Abbeville co., S.C., 40 miles by rail S. of Greenville, and 14 miles (direct) N. of Abbeville Court-House. It has 2 churches. Pop. 216.

Don'aldson, a post-hamlet of Hot Spring co., Ark., on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, 54 miles S.W. of Little Rock. It has a church.

Donaldson, a post-office and station of Marshall co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 7 miles W. of Plymouth. It has 2 churches.

Donaldson, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., 32 miles by rail N. of Lebanon. It has 3 churches. It is mainly supported by operations in coal, which is mined here. Pop. in 1890, 953.

Don'aldsonville, a post-village, capital of Ascension parish, La., on the right or W. bank of the Mississippi River, and on the New Orleans & Texas Railroad, about 80 miles by river (63 by rail) above New Orleans. It has 7 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 3121.

Donaldsville, South Carolina. See Donalds.

Don'ally's Mills, a hamlet of Perry co., Pa., 4 miles S.S.W. of Millerstown. It has a church, 2 grist-mills, and 2 saw-mills.

Donas, a village of Italy. See Donnaz.

Dona'tion, a post-hamlet of Huntingdon co., Pa., 8 miles N. by E. of Huntingdon.

Donau, a river of Europe. See Danube.

Donaueschingen, do'nŏw-ĕsh'ing-ẹn, a town of Germany, in Baden, at a railway junction, 37 miles N.W. of Constance, at the confluence of the Brigach and Brege. It is well built, and has a gymnasium and a fine residence of Prince Fürstenberg, in the court-yard of which is a spring held by some to be the source of the Danube. Pop. 3366.

Donaustauf, do'nŏw-stŏwf', a town of Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, 9 miles W.N.W. of Wörth, on the left bank of the Danube. Near it is the Walhalla temple. Pop. 1059.

Donauwörth, do'nŏw-wŭrt', written also **Donauwerth,** a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, at the confluence of the Wernitz with the Danube, and at a railway junction, 25 miles N.N.W. of Augsburg. It was formerly a free town. It is enclosed by walls, and has several churches and hospitals, and a monastery. Its inhabitants are mostly employed in raising fruits, flax, hemp, and hops, in brewing, and in a transit trade on the Danube. Pop. 3758.

Don Benito, don bā-nee'to, a town of Spain, 57 miles by rail E.N.E. of Badajos, near the Guadiana. Pop. 4836.

Donc'aster (anc. *Da'num*), a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the navigable river Don, at the junction of several railways, 32 miles S. of York. It is pleasantly situated, and is one of the cleanest and best-built towns in the kingdom. The High street is remarkably handsome. The chief edifices are the parish church, a noble structure, with a tower; Christ church, a grammar-school, St. Thomas's Hospital, a large county deaf and dumb institution, the town hall, jail, and cross, a public library, theatre, lyceum, branch banks, and numerous hotels. Here is a celebrated race-course. In 1776 the famous St. Leger stakes for three-year-olds were founded by Colonel St. Leger, and they have been since annually run for in September by the best horses in England. Pop. in 1891, 25,936.

Donc'aster, a post-hamlet of Charles co., Md., near the Potomac River, 36 miles S.S.E. of Washington, D.C.

Donc'aster, or Todmorden, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 2 miles from Toronto. Pop. 150.

Donchery, dŏn'shẹh-ree', a town of France, in Ardennes, on the Meuse, and on a railway, 3 miles W. of Sedan. It is surrounded with walls, and was formerly strongly fortified. On a large open space are a town hall and a residence for a military governor. It has a hospital and cavalry barracks. Pop. 2147.

Don Cossacks, Country of the. See Cossacks.

Don'dra Head (anc. *Dewandre, i.e.,* "island's end"), the southernmost extremity of Ceylon. Lat. 5° 55' N.; lon. 80° 38' E.

Donegal, don-e-gawl', a county of Ireland, in Ulster, having E. and S. the counties of Londonderry, Tyrone, and Fermanagh, and on other sides Donegal Bay and the Atlantic. Area, 1870 square miles, one-third arable. Surface mountainous; principal rivers, the Swilly and Leenan. Shores greatly indented, and the county contains Loughs Swilly and Mulroy, with Sheephaven, Gweedore, Guibarra, and Lochrus Bays, and many islands off the coast. The inland lakes are numerous; the largest is Lough Derg. Principal towns, Ballyshannon and Letterkenny, with the ports of Ramelton, Donegal, and Killybegs. The county sends two members to the House of Commons. Capital, Lifford. Pop. in 1871, 218,334; in 1891, 185,211.

Donegal, a town of Ireland, co. of Donegal, at the mouth of the Esk, in Donegal Bay, 11 miles N.N.E. of Ballyshannon. It is ill built, but has a neat church, sulphur baths, and the ruins of a monastery. Pop. 1422. Donegal Bay is an inlet of the Atlantic, extending inwards about 25 miles; breadth at entrance, 20 miles.

Donegal, don'e-gawl', a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. 852, exclusive of Millerstown.

Donegal, a township of Washington co., Pa., contains Claysville, Coon Island, and West Alexander. Pop. 2068.

Donegal, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., in Donegal township, about 42 miles S.E. of Pittsburg. It has 3 churches and a graded school. Pop. 192; of the township, 1112.

Donegal, a post-village of Perth co., Ontario, 3 miles from Newry. Pop. 100.

Don'elson, a post-village of Davidson co., Tenn., on the Tennessee & Pacific Railroad, 8 miles E. of Nashville. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of ploughs and wagons. It is also called McWhirterville. Pop. about 100.

Don'elton, a post-office of Hunt co., Tex.

Donerail', a station in Fayette co., Ky., on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, 7 miles N. of Lexington.

Doneraile, don'ẹr-ail', a town of Ireland, co. of Cork, on the Awbeg, 6 miles N.N.E. of Mallow. It has a neat church, large Catholic chapel, nunnery, dispensary, and market-house. Pop. 1314.

Do'ner's, a station on the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad, 29 miles S.W. of Harrisburg, Pa.

Donets, or Donetz, do-nĕts', a river of Southern Russia, and the principal affluent of the Don, rises in the government of Koorsk, flows mostly S.E. through the government of Kharkov and the Don Cossack country, and joins the Don on the right, 40 miles N.E. of Novo-Cherkask, after a course of 400 miles. It is wide and deep, and its banks are highly fertile. Principal affluents, the Oskol, Aidar, and Kalitva,—all from the N. On its banks are the towns of Belgorod, Smiev, Izioom, and Slavianoserbsk.

Dongen, dong'ŋẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 8 miles N.E. of Breda. Pop. 3374.

Donges, dŏnzh, a market-town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 25 miles N.N.W. of Nantes. Pop. 2890.

Dong-Nai, dong-nī' (Fr. *Donnai,* dŏn'nī', or *Bien-Hoa*), a river of French Cochin China, rising in Anam, and forming, with the Saigon and other streams, a joint delta-system with many mouths, two of the outlets being navigable for large ships.

Dongo, a country of Africa. See Angola.

Don'go (anc. *Adum'cum?*), a village of Northern Italy, 20 miles N.N.E. of Como, at the foot of a mountain which rises above the W. shore of Lake Como. Pop. 1341.

Dongola, dong'go-lā, a province of Upper Nubia, lying between lat. 17° 50' and 19° 30 N. It consists of an extensive plain, about 180 miles long, but of a limited breadth, embracing both banks of the Nile, by which it is traversed throughout its entire length, encircling in its course the island of Argo. It was taken from the Memlooks by Ibrahim Pasha in 1820.——Inhab. Dongolawee, dong-go-lā'-wee. See New Dongola and Old Dongola.

Dongo'la, a post-village of Union co., Ill., in Dongola township, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 27 miles N. of Cairo. It has 3 churches, 2 flour-mills, a saw-mill, and a machine-shop. Pop. of the township, 3095.

Dongola, a hamlet of Gibson co., Ind., on Patoka Creek, 14 miles E. of Princeton.

Donington, England. See Donnington.

Don'ington Castle, a town of England, co. of Leicester, 7 miles S.E. of Derby. Pop. 2154.

Don'iphan, the northeasternmost county of Kansas, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. and E. by the Missouri River, and intersected by

Wolf River. The surface is partly undulating, and diversified with prairies, bluffs, and forests, which grow on the river bottoms. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. An excellent quality of limestone and sandstone are found in the eastern portion of this county, and good potter's-clay is met with in the N.W. and S.E. sections. It has beds of bituminous coal, and is intersected by the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad and the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad. Capital, Troy. Pop. in 1870, 13,969; in 1880, 14,257; in 1890, 13,535.

Doniphan, a post-village of Doniphan co., Kansas, on the Missouri River, and on the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, 6 miles N.N.E. of Atchison, and about 15 miles S.W. of St. Joseph, Mo. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a saw-mill, a steam flouring-mill, and manufactures of wine. It is a shipping-point for grain. Pop. in 1890, 347.

Doniphan, a post-village, capital of Ripley co., Mo., on the Current River, about 75 miles S. by W. from Ironton. It has 3 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. 609.

Doniphan, a post-village of Hall co., Neb., 12 miles by rail S. of Grand Island. It has 6 churches, a bank, a graded school, brick-works, &c. Pop. 437.

Don Ju'an, a post-office of Perry co., Ind.

Donkerbroek, donk'ĕr-brōōk', a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 22 miles S.E. of Leeuwarden. P. 670.

Donkiah, Himalaya Mountains. See DUNKIA.

Donkov, or **Donkow**, Russia. See DANKOV.

Dontey, a station in Armstrong co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 31 miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

Doutey, a post-office of Washington co., Pa.

Donmyer, Kansas. See NEW CAMBRIA.

Don'na Ana (or **Anna**), a large southeastern county of New Mexico, is bounded on the W. by the Rio Grande, and intersected by the Rio Pecos. The surface is traversed by several mountain-ranges, one of which is called the Guadalupe Mountains. Here are also large arid plains or tablelands, in which timber and water are scarce. The soil in the valleys of the Rio Grande and Rio Pecos is fertile, and produces wheat, maize, and pasturage for sheep. It is intersected from N. to S. by the La Junta & El Paso Branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, which passes through Las Cruces, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 5864; in 1880, 7612; in 1890, 9191.

Donna Ana, a village of Donna Ana co., New Mexico, on the east bank of the Rio Grande, about 10 miles above Las Cruces. It has a church, a manufactory of wine, and general stores and business houses. Pop. in 1890 of Donna Ana township, 872.

Donnai, a river of Cochin China. See DONG-NAI.

Don'naldsville, Abbeville co., S.C. See DONALDS.

Don'nan, a post-office of Fayette co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 30 miles N. of Independence. It is on or near the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad.

Donnaöe, don'nâ-ō'ĕh, an island of Norway, at the mouth of the Ranen-Fiord. It is about 18 miles long by 6 broad. Lat. of the centre, 66° 7′ N.; lon. 12° 45′ E.

Donnaz, dŏn'nădz, or **Donas**, do'nâs, a village of Italy, province of Turin, on the Dora Baltea, 15 miles N.N.W. of Ivrea. Pop. 1648.

Don'nellson, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ill., 32 miles by rail S.W. of Edwardsville, and 9 miles S.W. of Hillsborough. It has 3 churches, a public school, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. about 300.

Donnellson, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Iowa, 22 miles by rail N. by W. of Keokuk. It has a church.

Don'nelly, a post-hamlet of Stevens co., Minn., 9 miles by rail N. by W. of Morris. It has a grain-elevator.

Donnelly, a station in Butler co., Pa., on the Parker & Karns City Railroad, 2 miles from Parker Junction.

Don'nel's Chapel, post-office, Rutherford co., Tenn.

Don'nelsville, a post-village of Clark co., O., 3 miles from Enon Station, and about 18 miles N.E. of Dayton. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a pottery, and lumber-mills. Pop. in 1890, 243.

Don'ner Lake, California, a small and beautiful mountain-lake in Nevada co., in a chasm or gorge of the Sierra Nevada. It is 2 or 3 miles E. of Truckee, a station on the Central Pacific Railroad, and is about 13 miles N.W. of Lake Tahoe. It is a favorite summer resort.

Don'nington, a town of England, co. and 27 miles E.S.E. of Lincoln. A canal connects it with Boston. Pop. of parish, 1753.

Don'nybrook, a village of Ireland, co. of Dublin, famous for its annual fair. It is now a part of Pembroke, a western suburb of Dublin. Pop. 1853.

Donnybrook, Ontario. See WESTOVER.

Donobew, British Burmah. See DONABEW.

Donohue, California. See DONAHUE.

Don'ovan, a post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., in Beaver township, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, 22 miles S.E. of Kankakee, and 10 miles N.E. of Watseka. It has 2 churches, common schools, manufactures of lumber, and general stores. Pop. about 240.

Dontreix, dôn'trâ' or dôn'trâx', a village of France, in Creuse, 20 miles E. of Aubusson. Pop. 297.

Donysa, one of the Grecian islands. See ILENAKLIA.

Donzdorf, donts'dorf, a town of Würtemberg, 5 miles N. of Geislingen. Pop. 1970.

Donzenac, dôn'zĕh-nâk', a town of France, in Corrèze, 5 miles N. of Brives-la-Gaillarde. Pop. 1657.

Donzère, dôn'zair', a town of France, in Drôme, on the Rhone, 35 miles S. of Valence. Pop. 1748.

Donzy, dôn'zee', a town of France, in Nièvre, 10 miles E.S.E. of Cosne. Pop. 2560.

Doonb, in India. See DOAB.

Dooany, or **Doonny**, doo-â'nee, a walled town of the Comoro Islands, capital of Mohilla, on its coast. Lat. 12° 17′ S.; lon. 43° 46′ E.

Doo'baunt', or **Doo'baung'** (Indian, *Toobaung, i.e.*, "turbid water"), a lake of Canada, near 62° N. lat. and 98° W. lon. Doobaunt River is a small stream flowing into it.

Doobosary, Doubosary, or **Dubosary**, doo'bo-zâ'ree, written also **Dubozari**, or **No'vie-Doobosary**, a town of Russia, government of Kherson, on the Dniester, 42 miles N.W. of Tiraspol. Pop. 6402.

Doobovka, Doubovka, Dubovka, doo-bov'kâ, or **Dubovski-Posad**, doo-bov'skee-po-sâd', a town of Russia, government and 180 miles S.S.W. of Saratov, on the Volga. It has a prison, a hospital, and manufactures and trade in tobacco, soap, tallow, leather, and mustard. Pop. 12,737.

Doobrovna, a town of Russia. See DUBROVNA.

Dood'hoo', a fortified town of India, in Jeypoor, 162 miles E. of Agra. It has many shops and a large trade.

Dood'put'lee, a town of India, in Cachar, 40 miles E. of Sylhet.

Doo'ish, a mountain of Ireland, co. of Donegal, 10 miles W.N.W. of Letterkenny. Height, 2143 feet.

Dookovcheena, Doukovtchina, or **Dukovtschina**, doo-kov-chee'nâ, written also **Duchowschtschina**, a town of Russia, government and 32 miles N.E. of Smolensk. Pop. 3550.

Doo'le'a, a town of British India, district of Candeish. Lat. 21° 1′ N.; lon. 74° 47′ E.

Doo'little's Mills, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Ind., in Oil township, about 48 miles W. of New Albany. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Doo'ly, a county in the S.W. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 705 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Flint River. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected by the Georgia Southern & Florida Railroad. Capital, Vienna. Pop. in 1870, 9790; in 1880, 12,420; in 1890, 18,146.

Doomairah, or **Dumaira**, doo-mi'râ, an island in the Red Sea, in lat. 14° N., lon. 43° 30′ E., of great height.

Doon, a river of Scotland, co. of Ayr, flowing from Loch Doon, in a N.N.W. course of about 18 miles, into the Firth of Clyde, 3 miles S. of Ayr. The name of this beautiful stream has been immortalized by Burns.

Doon, a post-hamlet of Lyon co., Iowa, on Rock River, and on 2 railroads, 12 miles by rail S. by E. of Lester, and 12 miles by rail S. of Rock Rapids. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, and graded schools. Pop. 500.

Doon, a post-village of Waterloo co., Ontario, 7 miles by rail S. of Berlin. Pop. 150.

Doona, a river of Russia. See DON.

Doondwaragunge, or **Dundwaraganj**, doon'dwâ-râ-gŭnj', a town of the Etah district, India. Pop. 5414.

Doon'gurpoor', a town of India, in Rajpootana, 48 miles S. of Odeypoor, and the capital of a small rajahship, tributary to the British.

Door, Dour, or **Dur**, door (rhyming with *poor*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, 83 miles N.N.W. of Bagdad, on the Tigris.

Door, Dour, or **Dur**, door, a village of Persia, in Irak-Ajemee, 75 miles N.W. of Ispahan.

Door, dôr, a northeastern county of Wisconsin, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is a long, narrow peninsula, bounded on the S.E. by Lake Michigan and on the N.W. by Green Bay. A large part of the surface is covered

with forests. The soil produces wheat, oats, fruit, potatoes, and grass. Lake Kangaroo is situated in the northern portion of the county. Capital, Sturgeon Bay. Pop. in 1870, 4919; in 1880, 11,645; in 1890, 15,682.

Door, a township of Buffalo co., Wis. Pop. 574.

Doorak, Dourak, or **Durak,** doo'rȧk, written also **Dorak,** dō'rȧk, a town of Persia, in Khoozistan, 200 miles S.W. of Ispahan, at the confluence of the Jerahi and Doorak Rivers. It has manufactures of silk handkerchiefs and Arabian cloaks. Pop. 8000.

Door Creek, a post-hamlet of Dane co., Wis., about 10 miles E.S.E. of Madison.

Doorn, dōrn, a village of the Netherlands, 11 miles E.S.E. of Utrecht. Pop. 1163.

Doornenburg, dōrn'nęh-bŭrg', or **Dornenburg,** dōrn'-nęn-bŭrg', a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 8 miles E.N.E. of Nymwegen.

Doornik, the Flemish name of TOURNAY.

Doornspyk, dōrn'spīk, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Zuyder Zee, 1½ miles S.W. of Elburg.

Door (dōr) Village, a post-village of La Porte co., Ind., in Scipio township, about 13 miles S.S.E. of Michigan City. It has 2 churches.

Dooshak, a town of Seistan. See JELALABAD.

Doostee, or **Dustee,** doos'tee', written also **Dusee, Doost, Doust,** and **Dust,** a river of Beloochistan, province of Mekran, enters the Arabian Sea in lat. 25° 15' N., lon. 61° 50' E., after a course of perhaps 1000 miles.

Do'ra, a township of Moultrie co., Ill. Pop. 924. It contains Dalton City.

Dora, a post-village of Wabash co., Ind., on the Salamonie River, about 38 miles S.W. of Fort Wayne. It has 2 churches.

Dora, a post-hamlet of Coos co., Oregon, 10 miles S.E. of Empire City, the capital. It has grist- and saw-mills.

Dora, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Pa., about 2 miles S.E. of Ringgold.

Dora Baltea, do'rȧ bȧl-tā'ȧ (anc. *Du'ria Ma'jor*), a river of Italy, in Piedmont, rises at the foot of the Little St. Bernard, and, after an E. and S.E. course of nearly 90 miles, joins the Po near Crescentino.

Dorak, a town of Persia. See DOORAK.

Dorama, do-rȧ'mȧ, a town of Central Arabia, in Nedjed, 30 miles N.E. of Derayeh. It is a place of provisioning for the Mecca caravans. Pop. 7700.

Doran, do'rȧn', a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 30 miles S. of Sana. It has some remarkable tombs.

Do'ran, a post-office of Mitchell co., Iowa.

Doran, a station in Wilkin co., Minn., on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Breckenridge.

Doran, a station in Johnson co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 40 miles W. of Sedalia.

Dorang, a district of India. See DURRUNG.

Dora Ripaira, do'rȧ re-pī'rȧ (anc. *Du'ria Mi'nor*), a river of Italy, in Piedmont, rises in the Cottian Alps, and, after an E. course of 60 miles, joins the Po near Turin.

Do'raville, a post-village of De Kalb co., Ga., on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad, 15 miles N.E. of Atlanta. It has a church, a steam saw-mill, and several general stores and other business concerns.

Doraville, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., near the Susquehanna River, about 20 miles E. of Binghamton.

Dor'cheat' (or **Dauchite,** daw-cheat') **Bayou,** bī'oo, rises in Arkansas, and runs southward through Columbia co. into Louisiana. Continuing in the same direction, it intersects Webster parish, and enters the north end of Lake Bistineau. It is about 100 miles long. Steamboats navigate the lower part of this bayou.

Dor'chent', a post-office of Webster parish, La.

Dor'chester (anc. *Durnovaria,* and *Durinum;* Saxon, *Dornceaster,* probably a corruption of *Durini Castra, i.e.,* the "Station of Durinum"), a town of England, capital of Dorset, on the Frome, at a railway junction, 8 miles N. of Weymouth, and 140 miles by rail S.W. of London. It is surrounded by fine avenues, and handsomely built, the poorer edifices being confined to the adjoining village, Fordington. It has 3 churches (one of which—St. Peter's—is an ancient structure, containing some curious monuments), a grammar-school, several ancient poor's hospitals, a county hospital, workhouse, a handsome town hall with market-house, shire hall, county jail and house of correction, barracks, theatre, banks, and several interesting Roman remains, including traces of the ancient walls. In the close vicinity of the town are two entrenched stations, and the amphitheatre of Maumbury, the most perfect in the kingdom. Dorchester has a flourishing retail trade, breweries, and large fairs for sheep and lambs. Pop. in 1891, 7946.

Dorchester (anc. *Durocina* or *Dorocina*), a village of England, co. and 9 miles S.S.E. of Oxford, on the Thames, here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. of parish, 1053.

Dor'chester, a county in the S.E. part of Maryland, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Choptank River, on the S.E. by the Nanticoke River, and on the W. by Chesapeake Bay. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests and marshes. Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staple products of the soil. This county is intersected by the Dorchester & Delaware Railroad. Capital, Cambridge. Pop. in 1870, 19,458; in 1880, 23,110; in 1890, 24,843.

Dorchester, a post-village of Liberty co., Ga., near an inlet of the ocean, about 37 miles S.S.W. of Savannah. It has a church, and separate schools for white and colored.

Dorchester, a post-village of Macoupin co., Ill., 41 miles by rail N.N.E. of St. Louis, Mo. It has 2 churches, a public school, and general business houses. Pop. 104.

Dorchester, a post-village of Allamakee co., Iowa, in Waterloo township, about 20 miles N.W. of Lansing. It has 2 churches and a flouring-mill.

Dorchester, a former town of Suffolk co., Mass., situated on Massachusetts Bay, 4 miles S. of Boston, on the Old Colony Railroad and the New York & New England Railroad. It is now the 16th ward of Boston, to which it was annexed in 1869. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Neponset River, has a hilly surface, and presents picturesque scenery. Here are extensive manufactures of various articles, and many fine country-seats. Dorchester post-office is now a branch of Boston post-office. Pop. in 1890, 18,043.

Dorchester, a post-hamlet of Saline co., Neb., 28 miles by rail W.S.W. of Lincoln. It has 3 churches, 2 banks, a high school, a newspaper office, and several general stores and business concerns. Pop. 540.

Dorchester, a post-township of Grafton co., N.H., 15 miles W. of Plymouth. It has a church. Pop. 680.

Dorchester, a village of Cumberland co., N.J., in Maurice River township, on Maurice River, 3 miles from Manamuskin Station, and 9 miles S. of Millville. It has a church and a graded school. It is mainly supported by ship-building and the oyster-trade. Pop. nearly 400.

Dorchester, a decayed village of Colleton co., S.C., 18 miles N.N.W. of Charleston. This is the principal scene of the romantic tale of "The Partisan," by Simms.

Dorchester, a post-village of Clark co., Wis., in Mayville township, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 222 miles N.W. of Milwaukee. It has 2 churches, a lumber-mill, a chair-factory, and a graded school.

Dorchester, a county of Quebec, bordering upon Maine. Area, 912 square miles. Capital, Sainte Henedine. Pop. 17,776.

Dor'chester, a port of entry and capital of Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, on the Petitcodiac River, near its entrance into Shepody Bay, 12 miles by rail N.W. of Sackville, and 116 miles N.E. of St. John. The river is navigable for ships of any size. The town contains, besides the county buildings, a number of stores and hotels, 3 churches, and a telegraph office. It ships fine gray sandstone to the United States. A valuable mineral, called albertite, or "jet coal," is mined in its vicinity, and is employed in gas-works. Pop. 800.

Dorchester, Ontario. See PUTNAM.

Dorchester, Quebec. See ST. JOHNS.

Dorchester Station, or **Ed'wardsburgh,** a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 10 miles by rail E. by N. of London. Pop. 200.

Dordogne, dor'dōn' (Fr. pron. don'doñ'), a department in the S.E. of France, between the departments of Haute-Vienne, Charente, Charente-Inférieure, Gironde, Lot-et-Garonne, Lot, and Corrèze. Capital, Périgueux. Area, 3545 square miles. The chief rivers are the Dordogne, Vézère, Haute-Vézère, and Isle. The surface in many parts is uncultivated and has numerous marshes. The soil, generally dry and sandy, is rich in minerals, including iron, copper, lead, coal, manganese, and lithographic stones; the department also has marble-quarries and mineral springs. The principal manufactures are iron, serges, hosiery, paper, brandy, and liqueurs. Pop. in 1891, 478,471.

Dordogne (anc. *Dura'nius* and *Dordo'nia?*), a river in the S.W. of France, is formed by the junction of the Dor and the Dogne, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, and, after a course of 220 miles, joins the Garonne 13 miles N. of Bordeaux.

Dordongum, the Latin name of DOURDAN.

Dordracum, the Latin name of DORT.

Dordrecht, a town of the Netherlands. See DORT

Dore, Mount, in France. See MONT DOR.

Dorebat, do'rę-bât', a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 45 miles E.N.E. of Mocha.

Dore l'Église, don lâ'gleez', a village of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 12 miles S. of Ambert. Pop. 446.

Dorey, Dorei, Dori, Doreh, do'rę̣h, called also **Do'ry Harbor**, a town of Papua, on a harbor near the N.W. extremity of Geelvink Bay. It is wretchedly built, and consists of huts standing on posts in the water.

Dorgali, don-gâ'lee, a village of Sardinia, 62 miles E.S.E. of Sassari. It has manufactures of silks. Pop. 3991.

Dorheim, don'hīme, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 16 miles N. of Hanau, on the Wetter. Pop. 202.

Do'ris, an eparchy of Greece, in the nome of Phthiotis and Phocis. Capital, Lidikori. Pop. 20,187.

Dorjeling, India. See DARJEELING.

Dorjella, dor-yĕl'lâ, a village of the Malay Archipelago, on Wamma, one of the Aroo Islands.

Dor'king, or **Dur'king**, a town of England, co. of Surrey, in a valley famed for its beauty, at a railway junction, 29 miles S.S.W. of London. It contains many handsome residences, and a church, containing a mausoleum of the Dukes of Norfolk. The trade in lime and chalk from adjacent pits is considerable. Around the town are numerous fine mansions. It gives name to a breed of fowls. P. 5419.

Dorla, don'lâ, URREN and LOWER, two contiguous villages of Prussian Saxony, 3 miles S.S.W. of Mühlhausen. Total pop. 2867.

Dormagen, don-mâ'ghęn (anc. *Durnoma'gus?*), a village of Rhenish Prussia, 10 miles by rail S.S.E. of Dusseldorf. Pop., with surroundings, 2136.

Dor'man, a post-office of Umatilla co., Oregon.

Dormans, don'mŏNs', a town of France, department of Marne, 14 miles W. of Epernay. Pop. 1480.

Dor'manstown, a post-hamlet of Mifflin co., Pa., 3 miles N.W. of Wagner. It has several stores.

Dor'mansville, a post-hamlet of Albany co., N.Y., in Westerlo township, 16 miles S.W. of Albany. It has a church.

Dor'mer's, a station of Schuylkill co., Pa., 1 mile N.W. of Port Carbon, on the Mill Creek & Mine Hill Railroad.

Dor'miney's Mill, a post-office of Irwin co., Ga.

Dornach, don'nâk', a village of Germany, in Alsace, 2½ miles by rail N.W. of Mülhausen. Pop. 4750, engaged in cotton-spinning and weaving.

Dornach, don'nâk', a village of Switzerland, 19 miles N. of Soleure. It is celebrated for the victory of the Swiss over the Austrians, July 22, 1499.

Dornbach, dorn'bâĸ, a village of Lower Austria, 3 miles N.W. of Vienna. Pop. 990.

Dornbirn, dorn'bēērn, **Dornbürn**, dorn'bürn, **Dornbühren**, dorn'bü-rę̣n, or **Dormbürn**, dorm'bürn, a town of Austria, in Vorarlberg, 6 miles by rail S. of Bregenz. Pop. 8508.

Dornburg, dorn'bōōrg, a town of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Weimar, 15 miles E. of Weimar, on the Saale. It contains three castles, one of which was often the residence of Goethe. Pop. 710.

Dorneeaster, the Saxon for DORCHESTER.

Dorndorf, dorn'dorf, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 20 miles S.W. of Münstor, on the Lippe. It contains a Franciscan monastery and a hospital.

Dornenburg, Netherlands. See DOORNENBURG.

Dornes, dorn, a village of France, in Nièvre, 21 miles S.S.E. of Nevers. Pop. 1795.

Dornes, don'nĕs, a town of Portugal, on the Zezere, 14 miles N.E. of Thomar. Pop. 1011.

Dornhan, dorn'hân, or **Dornhem**, dorn'hĕm, a town of Würtemberg, 40 miles S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1558.

Dorno, don'no (L. *Dor'nus*), a town of Italy, province of Pavia, 3 miles S.E. of Mortara. Pop. 4269.

Dornoch, dor'noĸ, a village of Scotland, capital of the county of Sutherland, on Dornoch Firth, 14 miles N. of Cromarty. It has a church, elegantly fitted up, and fine remains of the bishop's castle. It unites with Kirkwall, Cromarty, Dingwall, Tain, and Wick in sending one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 625.

Dornoch Firth, a deep inlet of the North Sea, on the N.E. coast of Scotland, between the counties of Sutherland and Ross. Breadth of entrance, about 15 miles.

Dorn's Gold-Mine, a post-hamlet of Abbeville co., S.C., 22 miles S.S.E. of Abbeville. It has a church and a gold-mine.

Dorn'sife, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Pa., on the Williamsport & Catawissa division of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, 15 miles W.S.W. of Shamokin, and 8 miles (direct) S. of Sunbury. It has a hotel and general stores.

Dornstetten, dorn'stĕt-tęn (anc. *Taroda'num?*), a town of Würtemberg, 35 miles S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1013.

Dornum, dor'nōōm, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 13 miles N.W. of Aurich. Pop. 912.

Dornus, the Latin name for DORNO.

Dorocina, an ancient name of DONCHESTER (Oxford).

Dorogh, do'rog', a town of Hungary, in the Haiduck district, 20 miles N.N.W. of Debreczin. Pop. 8216.

Dorogh, do'rog', KIS, kish, and NAGY, nŏdj ("Little and Great Dorogh"), two adjacent villages in Hungary, co. of Tolna, on the Sarviz, which is here navigable, 62 miles S.S.W. of Pesth. Pop. of Kis Dorogh, 1300; of Nagy Dorogh, 2579.

Dorogoboozh, Dorogobouj, Dorogobush, or **Dorogobuj**, do-ro-go-boozh', a town of Russia, government and 55 miles E.N.E. of Smolensk, capital of a circle, on the Dnieper. It is enclosed by walls, is well built, and has numerous churches, a fine market-place, a ruined citadel, and a brisk general trade. Pop. 9099.

Dorogoi, Dorohoy, Dorogoié, or **Dorohoiu**, do-ro-ho'co, a town of Roumania, 75 miles N.W. of Yassy. Pop. 8364.

Doron, do-rôN', a small river in Savoy, which rises in the Graian Alps, and, after a course of about 45 miles, joins the Isère on the left at Moutiers.

Doros, the supposed ancient name of INKERMAN.

Dorosma, do'rosh'mŏh', a village of Hungary, Little Cumania, 6 miles by rail W.N.W. of Szegedin. Pop. 9688.

Doroszlo, do'ros'lo', a village of Hungary, co. of Bács, 8 miles from Zombor. Pop. 2766.

Dorp, dorp, a thriving town of Prussia, on the Wipper, 17 miles N.E. of Cologne. It has manufactures of paper, steel, iron-wares, tobacco, &c. Pop. 11,380.

Dorpat, don'pât, or **Derpt**, dĕrpt (L. *Torpa'tum* and *Durbe'tum*; Russ. *Yuriev'* or *Yooriev'*), called also **Dörpt**, and **Tartoma**, a town of Russia, in Livonia, on the Embach, 157 miles N.E. of Riga. Mean temperature of the year, 41°.8 Fahr.; winter, 30°.1; summer, 63°. It has a very picturesque appearance, is well built and paved, and comprises a town proper and the suburbs of St. Petersburg and Riga. Its old fortifications have been converted into ornamental gardens and public walks. Principal edifices, the ancient but partly ruined cathedral, the government offices, a college founded in 1589, a normal school, a veterinary institution, numerous other schools, and a spacious market-house. Its celebrated university, founded in 1632 by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and re-established by Paul I., is one of the principal seats of learning in Russia, but is essentially German in its methods and spirit. It has an extensive library, a museum of arts, an observatory, and a botanic garden. It is the chief school for the Protestant clergy in Russia. Dorpat is an ancient city, and in the thirteenth century was admitted among the Hanse Towns. It has endured many sieges, and been alternately Russian, Polish, Swedish, and again Russian. Pop. 30,000.

Dorr, a township of McHenry co., Ill. Pop. 2681. It contains Woodstock, the county seat, and other villages.

Dorr, a post-hamlet of Allegan co., Mich., in Dorr township, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 18 miles S. of Grand Rapids. It has a church, 2 saw-mills, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 250; of the township, 1594.

Dor'rance, a post-village of Russell co., Kansas, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 6 miles E. of Bunker Hill. It has several church organizations. Pop. about 275.

Dorrance, a post-hamlet of Luzerne co., Pa., in Dorrance township, about 13 miles S.S.W. of Wilkesbarre. Pop. of the township, 742.

Dorre (dorr) **Island**, West Australia, is 15 miles N. of Dirk-Hartog Island, and with it bounds Shark Bay on the W. Lat. 25° 10' S. Length, from N. to S., 20 miles.

Dor'set, or **Dorsetshire**, dor'set-shir, a county of England, on its S. coast, bounded N.W. by the co. of Somerset, N. by Wilts, E. by Hants, W. by Devonshire, and S. by the English Channel. Area, 980 square miles. Surface in the N. mostly level; in the centre, traversed by chalk downs, on which many sheep are pastured; in the S., finely diversified by hill and dale; in the E. are some wide heaths. Principal rivers, the Ivel, Piddle, Stour, and Frome. The coast on the S. presents the islands (so called) of Portland and of Purbeck, with St. Alban's Head, and, on the S.E., Poole harbor. Portland and Purbeck stone, marble, and potter's clay are raised in large quantities. The county forms an archdeaconry of the diocese of Salisbury. Capital, Dorchester. Pop. in 1881, 191,028; in 1891, 194,487.

Dor'set, a hamlet of De Kalb co., Ill., about 28 miles W. by S. from Aurora.

Dorset, a post-village of Ashtabula co., O., about 2 miles S. of Dorset Station, and 5 miles S. of Jefferson. It has a church, 2 saw-mills, and manufactures of lumber.

Dorset, a post-township of Bennington co., Vt., about 30 miles N. by E. from Bennington. It is intersected by the Harlem Extension Railroad. Quarries of marble have been opened here. The township contains villages named Dorset, North Dorset, and East Dorset. Many of the white door-steps of Philadelphia came from Dorset. Pop. 1606.

Dorset, a post-village of Bennington co., Vt., 6 or 7 miles N. of Manchester. It is surrounded by fine scenery, and has a church, a district school, marble-works, a lumber-mill, a saw-mill, and a tannery.

Dorsetshire, England. See DORSET.

Dor'sey, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ill., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 31 miles by rail N. by E. of St. Louis, and 11 miles N.E. of Alton.

Dorsey, a post-village of Howard co., Md., 15 miles by rail S.W. of Baltimore. It has general stores, &c.

Dorsey, a post-village of Holt co., Neb., 23 miles (direct) N.E. of O'Neill. It has a mill, general stores, &c.

Dorsey, a post-village of Colfax co., New Mexico, about 26 miles by rail N. by E. of Springer.

Dorsey, a post-hamlet of Swain co., N.C., 10 miles W. of Bryson City. It has general stores, &c.

Dorsey, a post-hamlet of Belmont co., O., in York township, 12 miles S.S.E. of Glencoe Railroad Station. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Dor'seyville, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., Pa., 4 miles N. of Harmarville Station. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a manufactory of grain-cradles.

Dorsten, dorss'tĕn, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 35 miles by rail S.W. of Münster, on the Lippe. Pop. 3401.

Dort, dont, or **Dordrecht**, dor'drĕkt (L. *Dordra'cum*), a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on an island in the Meuse, 10 miles S.E. of Rotterdam. Chief edifices, a fine town hall, a Gothic church with a tall square tower, and numerous monuments and curious works of art. It has a Latin school, and many public institutions, several quays and canals, a good harbor, building-docks, numerous saw-mills moved by the wind, salt- and sugar-refineries, linen-bleaching grounds, white-lead and tobacco factories, and a large trade in flax, corn, salt fish, train-oil, and timber floated hither down the Rhine. Dort was the original residence of the Counts of Holland, and the place where, in 1572, the independence of the United Provinces was first declared. The Synod of Dort, which anathematized the doctrines of Arminius, was held here in 1618–19. Pop. 32,934.

Dortmund, dont'mŏŏnt (L. *Dortmun'da* and *Tremo'nia*), a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, on the Emster, at the junction of numerous railways, 27 miles W.N.W. of Arnsberg. It is the seat of a mining-board, and has a Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, monasteries, hospitals, an academy, a gymnasium, and many coal-mines. Its manufactures are linen, woollen, cotton, railway machinery and supplies, metallic ware, oils, porcelain, stoneware, beer, flour, tobacco, nails, and cutlery. Dortmund early became a place of importance and a free town, and joined the Hanseatic League. Pop. in 1880, 66,544; in 1890, 89,683.

Dur'ton, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ky., 80 miles N.W. of Abingdon, Va. It has 2 churches.

Dorum, do'rŏŏm, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 44 miles N.N.W. of Bremen. Pop. 1878.

Dorvanenn, the Latin name of DOUARNENEZ.

Dory Harbor, in Papua. See DOREY.

Dürzbach, dürts'bäk, a town of Würtemberg, on the Jaxt, 7 miles S. of Mergentheim. Pop. 1090.

Dosa-Jasz, do'shŏh'-yäss', a village of Hungary, 36 miles E. of Pesth, on the Tarna. Pop. 3037.

Dos Hermanas, doce ĕr-mä'näs, a town of Spain, province and 6 miles S.S.E. of Seville. Pop. 3493.

Doso'ris, a hamlet of Queens co., N.Y., on a small island in Long Island Sound, 1½ miles from Glen Cove.

Dossenheim, dos'sĕn-hīme', a village of Baden, 4 miles N. of Heidelberg. Pop. 1723.

Dossolo, dos'so-lo, a village of Italy, 7 miles E. by N. of Viadana, on the Po. Pop. 3911.

Do'thea, a post-office of Henry co., Ala.

Dotis, dō'tish', or **Totis**, tō'tish', a town of Hungary, co. and 12 miles S.E. of Comorn. It consists of an upper and a lower town, between which are the ruins of an ancient castle; it has also several churches, a synagogue, a Capuchin monastery, a Piarist college, gymnasium, and high school. Pop. 9855.

Dot'sonville, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tenn.

Dot'tera, a station in Venango co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 92 miles N.N.E. of Pittsburg.

Dottysburg, Greene co., Pa. See MORRISVILLE.

Do'tyville, a post-hamlet of Fond du Lac co., Wis., about 9 miles E.S.E. of Fond du Lac, the capital of the county. It has a church, a cheese-factory, a hotel, and general stores. Pop. 100.

Douai, or **Douay**, doo'ä' (L. *Dua'cum*; anc. *Dun'gium?*), a town of France, in Nord, on the Scarpe, at a railway junction, 20 miles S. of Lille. It is well built, and has several handsome old churches, a fine arsenal and cannon-foundry, an artillery school, several hospitals, a theatre, a botanic garden, university-academy, and other public schools, and is the seat of a court and numerous scientific institutions. It has a triple line of fortifications. It has important manufactures of lace, gauzes, cotton stuffs, earthenware, beet-root sugar, glass, soap, and refined sugar. Douai is one of the most ancient towns of France, and existed in the time of Julius Cæsar. It had acquired considerable importance and was strongly fortified in the ninth century. Its possession was afterwards strongly contested by the Flemish and French, by whom it was repeatedly taken and retaken. It was secured to the latter by the peace of Utrecht. Its celebrated school for the education of Catholic priests has been removed to Ushaw, in England. Pop. 23,348.

Douany, Comoro Islands. See DOOANY.

Douarnenez, doo'ar'nĕh-nä' (L. *Dorvanena*), a town of France, Finistère, on the Bay of Douarnenez, 13 miles N.W. of Quimper. It has a sardine-fishery and an active coasting-trade. Pop. 8637.

Douay, a town of France. See DOUAI.

Double Bayou, a post-office of Chambers co., Tex.

Double Branches, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Ga., 10 miles S. of Lincolnton.

Double Bridge, a post-office of Lunenburg co., Va.

Double Bridges, a post-hamlet of Lauderdale co., Tenn., on Forked Deer River, 15 miles N. of Ripley. It has several churches and stores. Pop. 100.

Double Horn, a post-hamlet of Burnet co., Tex., on the Colorado River, 50 miles above Austin. It has a church.

Double Pipe Creek, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Md., on the Western Maryland Railroad, 51 miles N.W. of Baltimore. It has a church and a flouring-mill.

Double Shoal, a post-village of Cleveland co., N.C., 8 miles N. of Shelby. It has a cotton-factory and an academy. Pop. of Double Shoal township, 1410.

Double Springs, a post-village, capital of Winston co., Ala., 24 miles (direct) N. by W. of Jasper. It has 4 churches, an academy, and a newspaper office. Pop. 150.

Double Springs, a post-village of Oktibbeha co., Miss., 16 miles W. of Starkville. It has 4 churches.

Double Wells, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ark.

Doubling (dŭb'ling) **Gap Springs**, a sanitary resort in Cumberland co., Pa., 8 miles from Newville Station, and 30 miles W. of Harrisburg. Some of the springs have saline sulphur-waters, and others afford a carbonated saline chalybeate water, useful in many chronic diseases.

Doubosary, a town of Russia. See DOOBOSARY.

Doubovka, a town of Russia. See DOOBOVKA.

Doubs, doobz (anc. *Du'bis*), a river of France, rises in the Jura, at the S. extremity of the department of Doubs, and joins the Saône at Verdun-sur-Saône; it is accompanied by the Canal of the Rhone and Rhine from Vougeaucourt to its junction with the Saône. Length, 263 miles.

Doubs, a department in the E. of France, formed of part of the province of Franche-Comté. It is situated between the departments of Haute-Saône, Jura, and Haut-Rhin, and Switzerland. Area, 2028 square miles. Chief rivers, the Doubs and the Loue. The Canal of the Rhone and Rhine traverses the department from S.W. to N.E. The surface is nearly covered with ramifications of the Jura range. It has mines of iron, salt, and gypsum, and mineral springs. Capital, Besançon. It is divided into the 4 arrondissements of Baume-les-Dames, Besançon, Montbéliard, and Pontarlier. Pop. in 1881, 310,827; in 1891, 303,081.

Doubs, doobz, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., 11 miles by rail S. of Frederick.

Doubtful (dŏwt'ful) **Island**, an island of the Pacific Ocean. Lat. (E. point) 17° 20′ S.; lon. 142° 23′ W.

Doubtful Island, in the Pacific Ocean, near the S. coast of Australia. Lat. 34° 24′ S.; lon. 119° 34′ E.

Doucates, a town of Turkey. See DUCATES.

Douce, doosc, a mountain of Ireland, co. of Wicklow, 5½ miles S.S.W. of Bray. Elevation, 2392 feet.

Doucett's, Canada. See SAINTE ANGÈLE DE LAVAL.

Douchy, doo'shē', a village of France, in Nord, on the Solle, 31 miles S.S.E. of Lille. Pop. 1068.

Doudeville, dood'veel', a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 8 miles N. of Yvetot. Pop. 1549.

Doud's (dŏwdz) Station, a post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, and on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, 21 miles S.E. of Ottumwa. It has a church, a hotel, and manufactures of lumber. Coal is found here. Pop. about 150.

Doudton, dŏwd'tŏn, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co., Ky., 7 miles (direct) W.S.W. of Falmouth. It has several general stores and business houses.

Doué, doo-ā', a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 10 miles W.S.W. of Saumur. It has vast Roman ruins and curious grottos in its vicinity. Pop. 3161.

Douéra, doo-ā'rā, a town of Algeria, 10 miles S.W. of Algiers. Pop. 2933.

Dou'gal, a station in Northumberland co., Pa., on the Catawissa Railroad, 16 miles W. of Danville, at a junction with the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.

Dougherty, dŏu'ẹr-te, or dŏw'ẹr-te, a county in the S.W. part of Georgia, has an area of about 312 square miles. It is intersected by Flint River. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Brunswick & Western Railroad, the Columbus Southern Railroad, the Savannah, Florida & Western Railroad, and the Southwestern Railroad. Capital, Albany. Pop. in 1870, 11,517; in 1880, 12,622; in 1890, 12,206.

Dougherty, a post-village of Dawson co., Ga., on the Etowah River, 5 miles (direct) S.E. of Dawsonville.

Dougherty's Station, a post-hamlet of Alameda co., Cal., 5 miles from Pleasanton Railroad Station.

Doughoregan, do-hor'e-gạn, a post-hamlet of Howard co., Md., 5 miles (direct) S.W. of Ellicott City, the capital of the county. It has a few stores, &c.

Doughton, dŏw'tŏn, a station on the Youngstown Branch of the Lake Shore Railroad, 6 miles N.E. of Youngstown, O.; also on the Mahoning division of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad.

Doughty's Fork of Killbuck Creek, Ohio, falls into the main stream in Coshocton co.

Douglas, dŭg'lass, a large town of the Isle of Man, on a fine bay on its E. coast, 81 miles N.W. of Liverpool. Lat. 54° 10' N.; lon. 4° 29' W. Its old streets are irregular, but several handsome ones, with terraces, a crescent, and numerous detached villas, have been built. It has several churches, a handsome custom-house, market-house, post-office, house of industry, assembly-rooms, hotels, libraries, and baths. The harbor admits of vessels drawing from 10 to 14 feet at high water. It has daily steam communication with Liverpool and Fleetwood. Small vessels are also built, and the town has some coasting-trade and fisheries. A fine new pier was erected in 1872. It is the seat of the deemster court for the island. Pop. 13,846.

Douglas, a village of Scotland, co. and 9½ miles by rail S.S.W. of Lanark, on a stream of the same name, which rises in Cairntable Mountain and flows 16 miles N.E. through Douglas-dale into the Clyde. The ruin of St. Bride's church is full of family tombs, including the beautiful one of "the good Lord James," the hero of Scott's "Castle Dangerous." The remains of that fortress still stand, near the seat of Lord Douglas. Pop. 1371.

Douglas, dŭg'lass, a county in the N.E. central part of Colorado, is drained by the South Fork of the Platte River and Plum Creek. The surface is elevated and partly mountainous. The eastern portion is a plain or table-land, in which timber and water are scarce. The soil is fertile when irrigated. Cattle are the chief source of revenue. This county is intersected by the Denver & Rio Grande, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, and Union Pacific Railroads. Capital, Castle Rock. Area, 840 square miles. Pop. in 1870, 1388; in 1880, 2486; in 1890, 3006.

Douglas, a county in the N.W. part of Georgia. Area, 178 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Chattahoochee River. The surface is hilly; the soil is partly fertile. The Richmond & Danville Railroad traverses the N.W. portion of the county, passing through Douglasville, the capital. Pop. in 1880, 6934; in 1890, 7794.

Douglas, a county in the E. part of Illinois, has an area of about 410 square miles. It is intersected by the Embarras and Kaskaskia Rivers. The surface is nearly level; the soil is very fertile. It contains extensive prairies, with groves distributed among the streams. Indian corn, oats, wheat, and pork are the staple products. It is traversed by the Terre Haute & Peoria, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Indianapolis, Decatur & Western, and Illinois Central Railroads. Capital, Tuscola. Pop. in 1870, 13,484; in 1880, 15,853; in 1890, 17,669.

Douglas, a county in the E. part of Kansas, has an area of 469 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Kansas River, and is intersected by the Wakarusa River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and woodlands, the former of which are the more extensive. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county has valuable beds of coal and limestone, and natural groves of ash, cottonwood, elm, oak, walnut, &c. It is intersected by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé and Union Pacific Railroads, while the Southern Kansas Railroad passes from the northern to the southern boundary of the county. Capital, Lawrence. Pop. in 1870, 20,592; in 1880, 21,700; in 1890, 23,961.

Douglas, a county in the W. part of Minnesota, has an area of 720 square miles. It is drained by Long Prairie Creek and the Chippewa River. The surface is beautifully diversified with small lakes, prairies, and groves or forests, in which the sugar-maple abounds; the soil is mostly fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, and butter are the staple products. The Great Northern Railroad traverses the county from N.W. to S.E. Capital, Alexandria. Pop. in 1870, 4239; in 1880, 9130; in 1890, 14,606.

Douglas, a county in the S. part of Missouri, has an area of 792 square miles. It is intersected by the North Fork and Bryant's Fork of White River. The surface is hilly or undulating, and is partly covered with forests, in which the pine and oak are found. Indian corn, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Ava. Pop. in 1870, 3915; in 1880, 7753; in 1890, 14,111.

Douglas, a county in the E. part of Nebraska, has an area of about 330 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Missouri River, and on the W. by the Platte, and is intersected by the Elkhorn River and Papillon Creek. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with upland terraces, bottom lands, and rounded grassy hills. The soil is deep and extremely fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and hay are the staple products. Timber is scarce here, but carboniferous limestone, valuable for building, is abundant. This county, the most populous of the state, is intersected by the Union Pacific, Burlington & Missouri River, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, and Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroads. Capital, Omaha. Pop. in 1870, 19,982; in 1880, 37,645; in 1890, 158,008.

Douglas, a county in the W. part of Nevada, borders on California and Lake Tahoe. Area, 892 square miles. It is drained by Carson River. The surface is mountainous, and extensively covered with forests of evergreen and coniferous trees. The Sierra Nevada extends along the western border of the county. The soil of Carson Valley produces some wheat, barley, and grass. Granite is abundant here, and gold and silver have been found. Capital, Genoa. Pop. in 1880, 1581; in 1890, 1551.

Douglas, a large county in the S.W. part of Oregon, is bounded on the E. by the Cascade Range of mountains, and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean. Area, 4875 square miles. It is drained by the Umpqua River and its two branches, called the North and South Forks, which rise in the Cascade Range. The surface is mostly mountainous, and is extensively covered with forests of good timber. The Umpqua Mountains extend along the W. border of the county. The long valley of the Umpqua River has a fertile soil. Wheat, oats, hay, wool, and lumber are the staple products. Copper is said to be found here. The Southern Pacific Railroad, which runs from N. to S., divides the county into two portions, and passes through Roseburg, the capital. Pop. in 1880, 9596; in 1890, 11,864.

Douglas, a county in the central part of Washington, bounded on the N., W., and S. by the Columbia River. Area, 4552 square miles. The surface is somewhat mountainous, and watered by numerous creeks, streams, and lakes. It is partly traversed by the Northern Pacific Railroad. Capital, Waterville. Pop. in 1890, 3161.

Douglas, the most northwestern county of Wisconsin, borders on Minnesota. Area, about 1336 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the part of Lake Superior which is called Fond du Lac, and on the N.W. by the river St. Louis. It is drained by the Aminican, Nemadi, and St. Croix Rivers, which rise within its limits, and by other streams. The surface is uneven or hilly, and is partly covered with extensive forests of the oak, pine, sugar-maple, and other trees. Lumber is one of the chief articles of export. It is intersected by the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, and Northern Pacific Railroads. Capital, Superior. Pop. in 1870, 1122; in 1880, 655; in 1890, 13,468.

Douglas, a post-village, capital of Coffee co., Ga., about 130 miles W.S.W. of Savannah. It has a church.

Douglas, a township of Iroquois co., Ill. Pop. 2399. It contains the town of Gilman.

Douglas, a post-office of Knox co., Ill., 20 miles S.E. of Galesburg. It is at Summit Station on the Galesburg & Peoria Railroad. Here is a church.

Douglas, a hamlet of St. Clair co., Ill., about 7 miles S. of Belleville, and 1 mile from Smithton Post-Office. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill. Pop. about 100.

Douglas, a township of Saline co., Ill., traversed by the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad. Pop. 1437.

Douglas, a township of Adams co., Iowa. Pop. 824.

Douglas, a township of Appanoose co., Iowa. P. 1540.

Douglas, a township of Audubon co., Iowa. Pop. 96.

Douglas, a township of Boone co., Iowa, bounded W. by Des Moines River. Pop. 891.

Douglas, a township of Bremer co., Iowa. Pop. 694.

Douglas, a post-village of Fayette co., Iowa, about 6 miles N. by W. of West Union. It has a church, steam saw-mills, a flour-mill, a hoop-factory, and an egg-case factory. Pop. about 200.

Douglas, a township of Madison co., Iowa. Pop. 972.

Douglas, a township of Mitchell co., Iowa. Pop. 490.

Douglas, a township of Montgomery co., Iowa. P. 656.

Douglas, a township of Page co., Iowa. Pop. 838.

Douglas, a township of Polk co., Iowa. Pop. 680.

Douglas, a township of Sac co., Iowa. Pop. 386.

Douglas, a township of Shelby co., Iowa. Pop. 319.

Douglas, a township of Union co., Iowa, contains Creston and Cromwell. Pop. 586, exclusive of Creston.

Douglas, a township of Webster co., Iowa. Pop. 510.

Douglas, or **Douglass**, a post-village of Butler co., Kansas, on White Water Creek, about 22 miles by rail S. by W. of Eldorado. It has 3 grain-elevators, 2 flouring-mills, 2 banks, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 737.

Douglas, a township of Jackson co., Kansas. P. 1283.

Douglas, a post-hamlet of Lincoln parish, La., 27 miles W. by N. of Monroe. It has a church.

Douglas, a post-hamlet of Worcester co., Mass., in Douglas township, 48 miles by rail W.S.W. of Boston. The township contains a larger village, named East Douglas, and has 4 churches, woollen-, saw-, and grain-mills, and a manufactory of edge-tools and axes. Pop. 1908.

Douglas, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich., in a fine fruit-growing region on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Kalamazoo River, about 20 miles N.W. of Allegan. It has 3 churches, 2 banks, a high school, 2 newspaper offices, flour- and planing-mills, and manufactures of baskets and fruit-packages. Pop. in 1890, 404.

Douglas, a township of Montcalm co., Mich. Pop. 968. It contains a part of Stanton, the county seat.

Douglas, a station in Stevens co., Minn., on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 49 miles S.E. of Breckenridge.

Douglas, a post-hamlet of Gentry co., Mo., about 32 miles N.N.E. of St. Joseph.

Douglas, a post-village of Otoe co., Neb., 24 miles by rail W.N.W. of Talmage, and 23 miles S.E. of Lincoln. It has 4 churches, a bank, a seminary, a newspaper office, a washing-machine factory, &c. Pop. about 300.

Douglas, New York. See DOUGLAS CITY.

Douglas, a post-office of Rockingham co., N.C.

Douglas, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. 1143.

Douglas, a township of Montgomery co., Pa., about 20 miles E. of Reading. Pop. 1667.

Douglas, a township of Clarendon co., S.C. Pop. 754.

Douglas, a station on the Texas Pacific Railroad, 44 miles W. of Texarkana, Tex.

Douglas, or **Douglass**, a post-village of Nacogdoches co., Tex., about 44 miles E. of Palestine. It has 2 churches.

Douglas, a station in Anderson co., Tex., on the Brazos Branch of the International & Great Northern Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Palestine. Here is Prairie Point Post-Office.

Douglas, a township of Marquette co., Wis. Pop. 719. It contains Briggsville and Douglas Centre.

Douglas, a post-village in York co., New Brunswick, 5 miles by rail N.W. of Fredericton. Pop. 200.

Douglas, a post-village in Renfrew co., Ontario, on the Bonnechère River, 17 miles W. of Renfrew. It has grist- and saw-mills. Pop. 150. See also GARAFRAXA.

Douglas Centre, a post-hamlet of Marquette co., Wis., in Douglas township, about 14 miles N.W. of Portage City. It has a flouring-mill.

Douglas City, a post-village of Trinity co., Cal., on the Trinity River, 46 miles W.N.W. of Redding, and about 180 miles N.N.W. of Sacramento. It has placer gold-mines. Pop. 411.

Douglas City, or **Douglas**, a village of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Delaware River, and on the Erie Railroad, at Basket Station, 59 miles N.W. of Port Jervis. It has a church, a saw-mill, a wagon-shop, &c. Here is Long Eddy Post-Office.

Douglas Grove, a post-office of Kountze co., Neb.

Douglas Island, in Alaska, is between Admiralty Island and the mainland. Lat. 58° 15′ N.; lon. 134° 21′ W.

Douglass. See DOUGLAS.

Douglass Shed, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Tenn., 10 miles from Jonesborough. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, &c.

Douglassville, dŭg'lăss-vĭl, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River, near the line between Amity and Douglas townships, and on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, 13½ miles E.S.E. of Reading. It has several hotels and general stores.

Douglaston, dŭg'lăss-tŏn, a post-hamlet of Queens co., N.Y., 4 miles by rail E. of Flushing, L.I.

Douglastown, dŭg'lăss-tŏwn, a post-village in Gaspé co., Quebec, at the mouth of the river St. John, a noted salmon-stream, 9 miles S.E. of Gaspé Basin. Its people are engaged in fisheries. It has a well-sheltered harbor. P. 200.

Douglastown, a post-village in Northumberland co., New Brunswick, on the left bank of the Miramichi, 3 miles above Chatham. It has large saw-mills, an extensive lumber-trade, and a large stone hospital for mariners. Vessels of the largest tonnage load here. Pop. 400.

Douglasville, dŭg'lăss-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Escambia co., Ala., 9 miles from Brewton Railway Station.

Douglasville, a post-village, capital of Douglas co., Ga., 27 miles by rail W. of Atlanta. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, an academy, a bank, a cotton factory, a canning-factory, and manufactures of sash, blinds, doors, and wood-packing. Pop. in 1890, 863.

Douglasville, a post-village of Cass co., Tex., 12 miles N.W. of Atlanta. It has 3 churches and an academy.

Doukovtchina, Russia. See DOOKOVCHEENA.

Douletabad, a town of India. See DOWLETABAD.

Doulevant, dool'vŏN', a town of France, in Haute-Marne, 9 miles S. of Vassy. Pop. 704.

Doullens, dool'lŏN', a town of France, in Somme, on a railway, and on the Authie, 20 miles N. of Amiens. It has a citadel, a prison, and a theatre, and is the seat of active manufactures. Pop. 3886.

Doulon, doo'lŏN', a village of France, in Loire-Inférieure, on the Loire, 3 miles from Nantes. Pop. 1926.

Doune, doon, a village of Scotland, co. of Perth, beautifully situated on the Teith, 7 miles by rail N.W. of Stirling. Doune Castle, one of the most majestic feudal remains in Britain, was built in the fourteenth century. Pop. 1262.

Dour, door, a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, 9 miles W.S.W. of Mons. It has a custom-house and extensive iron- and coal-works. Pop. 8501.

Dour, a village of Persia. See DOOR.

Dour, a town of Turkey. See DOOR.

Dourak, a town of Persia. See DOORAK.

Dourdan, door'dŏN' (L. *Dordo'gum*), a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, on the Orge, 35 miles by rail S.W. of Paris. It has an old castle, a handsome church, and manufactures of silk hosiery and woollen goods. Pop. 2719.

Dourga (door'gä) **Strait** is on the S. side of Papua, near Torres Strait. The N.W. entrance is about 12 miles wide, the W. point being in lat. 7° 27′ S., lon. 138° 46′ E., and the E. point in lat. 7° 22′ S., lon. 138° 55′ E.

Dourgne, doorn̄, a town of France, in Tarn, 9 miles S.S.W. of Castres. Pop. 1749.

Dournazac, door'nà'zàk', a village of France, Haute-Vienne, 20 miles S.E. of Rochechouart. It has important iron-foundries. Pop. 228; of commune, 2092.

Douro, doo'ro (Port. pron. dô'ro; Sp. *Duero*, doo-à'ro; anc. *Du'rius*), a river of Spain and Portugal, rises in the province of Soria, in Spain, flows generally W. through Leon to Miranda, then turns S.S.W., forming the boundary between Spain and Portugal, and, lastly, again W., and having divided the Portuguese provinces of Tras-os-Montes and Beira, and intersected the province of Oporto, enters the Atlantic at São João da Foz, 3 miles W. of Oporto. Total course estimated at 400 miles. Its basin, between the Asturian Mountains, N., and the Sierras Guadarrama and Estrella, S., is the most extensive in the Spanish Peninsula, but its course is chiefly through narrow and craggy valleys. Chief tributaries, the Pisuerga, Esla, Eresma, Tormes, and Tamega. Its course is rapid and impeded by rocks but it has been rendered navigable into Spain.

Doushak, a town of Seistan. See JELALABAD.

Dous'man, a post-hamlet of Waukesha co., Wis., on Bark River, 14 miles by rail W. of Waukesha, and 44 miles E. of Madison. It has a church. Pop. 150.

Doust, a river of Beloochistan. See DOOSTEE.

Doustre, doost'r, a small river of France, in Corrèze, flows S., and joins the Dordogne near Argentat.

Douvaine, doo'vĕn' or doo'vain' (L. *Dúva'nia*), a town of France, in Haute-Savoie, 9 miles S.W. of Thonon, near the S. shore of the Lake of Geneva. Pop. 1230.

Douve, doov, a river of France, rises at a place called Fontaine Douve, near the village of Tollevast, and falls into a bay in the English Channel. Length, 25 miles.

Douvres, the French name of DOVER.

Douvres, or Douvres-la-Délivrande, doov'r-lä-dā'lee'vrŏnd' (anc. *Du'bris Viducas'sium*), a village of France, in Calvados, 7 miles N. of Caen. Pop. 1278.

Douw, dŏwv or dŏw, or **Poolo-Dow**, written also **Daw**, **Daauw**, or **Dao**, an island of the Malay Archipelago, 35 miles S.W. of Timor. Lat. 10° 48' S.; lon. 122° 41' E. It is hardly more than a barren rock; but so attached are its inhabitants to it that they refused the offer of transfer to Timor. Pop. 5000.

Doux, doo ("sweet"), a river of France, in Ardèche, flows E., and joins the Rhone near Tournon.

Douze, dooz, a river of France, in Gers and Landes, joins the Midou at Mont-de-Marsan, after a N.W. course of 55 miles.

Dovadola, do-vä-do'lä, a town of Italy, 10 miles S.W. of Terra del Sole, on the Montone. Pop. 2793.

Dove, dŭv, a river of England, rises near Buxton, and, after a S. course of 39 miles, joins the Trent below Burton. In the vicinity of Ashbourne it winds through a remarkable chasm, 2 miles in length, termed Dovedale.

Dove, dŭv, a post-office of Pike co., O.

Do'ver (Fr. *Douvres*, doov'R; anc. *Du'bris*), a cinque port and town of England, co. of Kent, on the N.W. side of Dover Strait, the terminus of two railways to London, from which it is 66 miles E.S.E. Lat. of castle, 51° 7' 8" N.; lon. 1° 19' 5" E. The old town consists mostly of a collection of streets on the N. side of its harbor, and a long street on the banks of a small stream, the whole enclosed and backed by chalk downs, on which are the castle, citadel, and several strong detached forts. W. the railway enters the town through a tunnel cut in the cliffs, which here abut into the sea. The castle is a collection of formidable works, occupying 35 acres; its foundation has been attributed to the Romans, and it contains Roman and Saxon towers, a spacious keep forming a bomb-proof magazine, and barracks. In the castle stands a church, built during the Roman period, and almost unchanged, except the roof. The other principal edifices are a military hospital, the parish churches, a handsome chapel of ease, numerous dissenting chapels, a college, a synagogue, the town hall and jail, the hospital Maison-Dieu, custom-house, workhouse, theatre, assembly-rooms, museum, baths, docks, warehouses, and numerous good hotels. The harbor consists of 3 basins, the outer one enclosed between 2 piers 150 feet apart; large sums have been spent upon it in different reigns. Dover has been made a harbor of refuge, by throwing out jetties of great magnitude, and a granite pier, ½ of a mile long, and still unfinished, into the sea. Dover, one of the chief ports of communication between England and the continent, has continual intercourse by steamboats with Calais and Boulogne. It imports large quantities of eggs, fruit, and other produce from France, and has a thriving coasting-trade and fishery. Ship-building, and sail-, rope-, and paper-making, employ many of the population. Dover is the principal of the Cinque Ports, and is the seat of a suffragan bishop. Pop. (1891) 33,418.

Do'ver, a post-village, capital of Pope co., Ark., is about 75 miles N.W. of Little Rock, and 1 mile E. of the Illinois Bayou. It has 2 churches and a high school.

Dover, the capital of the state of Delaware, and of Kent co., is on Jones Creek, and on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, 48 miles S. of Wilmington, and nearly 7 miles W. of Delaware Bay. It contains a state-house, 9 churches, a national bank, a state bank, an academy, several hotels, 2 canning-factories, and manufactures of hosiery, ice, machinery, &c., water- and gas-works, and 4 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 3061.

Dover, a post-village of Bureau co., Ill., about 32 miles W.N.W. of Ottawa, and 2 miles from Malden Station of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. It has 4 churches and a district school. Pop. in 1890, 220.

Dover, a hamlet of Boone co., Ind., about 36 miles N.W. of Indianapolis.

Dover, Wayne co., Ind. See WEBSTER.

Dover, a hamlet of Chickasaw co., Iowa, in Chickasaw township, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad (Iowa & Dakota Division), at Chickasaw Station, 12 miles E. of Charles City. It has a church, a graded school, and a carriage-shop. Here is Ionia Post-Office.

Dover, a township of Fayette co., Iowa. Pop. 1406. It contains El Dorado.

Dover, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Iowa, about 25 miles N.N.W. of Keokuk.

Dover, a post-hamlet in Dover township, Shawnee co., Kansas, 16 miles W.S.W. of Topeka. The township is bounded N. by Kansas River, and has 3 churches and a pop. (1880) of 833.

Dover, a post-village of Mason co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 10 miles by rail N.W. of Maysville. It has 4 churches, academies, a newspaper office, a lumber-mill, and a grist-mill. Pop. 515.

Dover, a post-village, the capital of Piscataquis co., Me., is on the S. bank of the Piscataquis River, in Dover township, and on the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad, about 35 miles (direct) and 53 miles by railroad N.W. of Bangor. It has 5 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, and manufactures of woollen goods. One weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. of the township, 1942. The station here is called "Dover and Foxcroft." On the opposite bank of the river is the village of Foxcroft, which is considered a part of Dover, but has a post-office of its own name.

Dover, a post-hamlet of Norfolk co., Mass., in Dover township, on the New York & New England Railroad, 16 miles S.W. of Boston. The township has 3 churches, a paper-mill, and manufactures of silo governors. Pop. of the township, 727.

Dover, a township of Lenawee co., Mich., traversed by the Michigan Southern Railroad. P. 1361. See CLAYTON.

Dover, a hamlet of Washtenaw co., Mich.; 5 miles N. of Dexter Station. Here is Base Lake Post-Office.

Dover, Kandiyohi co., Minn. See DOVRE.

Dover, a township of Olmsted co., Minn. Pop. 972. It contains Dover Centre.

Dover, a post-hamlet of Yazoo co., Miss., 30 miles N. of Jackson. It has 3 churches, 3 stores, and 15 residences.

Dover, a post-village of Lafayette co., Mo., in Dover township, and on the Missouri River, about 14 miles below Lexington. It has several churches, a brewery, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. 320. The township has 7 churches and a pop. of 2251. Hemp is one of its staple products.

Dover, a post-office of Otoe co., Neb.

Dover, a beautiful city, capital of Strafford co., N.H., is situated on both sides of the Cocheco River, at the head of navigation, 68 miles N. by E. of Boston, and 11 miles N.N.W. of Portsmouth. Lat. 43° 13' N.; lon. 70° 54' W. It is on the Boston & Maine Railroad, and is connected with Portsmouth by the Portsmouth & Dover Railroad. The Dover & Winnipiseogee Railroad extends from this place to Alton Bay. The site of Dover is hilly or uneven, and some of the streets cross each other obliquely. It contains a city hall, a court-house, the Dover Library, 11 churches, a high school, an academy, 3 national banks, 3 hotels, 3 savings-banks, and newspaper offices which issue 3 daily, 3 weekly, and 2 semi-monthly papers. Dover is favorably situated for trade and manufactures. The river here has a direct fall of 32 feet, affording abundant water-power. The Cocheco Manufacturing Company, with a capital of $1,500,000, have here 5 large cotton-mills from 5 to 7 stories high, and employ about 1200 operatives, working 2300 looms and 95,000 spindles. The Cocheco Print-Works have 12 printing-machines, a capacity for printing 40,000,000 yards a year, and employ 437 hands. Dover has also large manufactures of boots and shoes, an iron-foundry, a woollen-mill, gas-works, &c. About 12 vessels are owned here. This is the oldest town in the state, having been settled in 1623. Pop. in 1870, 9294; in 1880, 11,634; in 1890, 12,790.

Dover, a post-town of Morris co., N.J., on the Rockaway River and the Morris Canal, and on the Morris & Essex division of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 12 miles N.N.W. of Morristown, and about 22 miles W. by S. from Paterson. It contains 8 churches, a bank, a rolling-mill, a machine-shop, a planing-mill, a silk-mill, a car-factory, and 3 newspaper offices. Pop. about 4000.

Dover, a township of Ocean co., N.J., bounded on the E. by Barnegat Bay. It contains Toms River, the county seat, and Davenport, and is traversed by the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Pop. in 1890, 2880.

Dover, a township of Dutchess co., N.Y., traversed by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad. It contains the village of Dover Plains. Pop. in 1890, 1863.

Dover, a post-office of Craven co., N.C., in Dover township, on the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, 24 miles W. of Newbern, and 35 miles E. of Goldsborough. Pop. of the township, 2206.

Dover, a township of Athens co., O. Pop. 1697. It contains Salina, Chauncey, and Millfield.

Dover, a post-hamlet of Cuyahoga co., O., in Dover township, about 12 miles W.S.W. of Cleveland. The township is bounded on the N. by Lake Erie. It has 5 churches. Pop. of the township, 1445.

Dover, a township of Fulton co., O. Pop. 930. It contains Ottokee.

Dover, a township of Tuscarawas co., O. Pop. 3515. It contains Winfield and Canal Dover.

Dover, or **New Dover**, a village of Union co., O., in Dover township, on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, 13 miles W.S.W. of Delaware. It has 2 churches, a stave-factory, &c. Pop. of the township, 929. Here is New Dover Post-Office.

Dover, a post-borough of York co., Pa., in Dover township, about 18 miles S. of Harrisburg, and 8 miles W.N.W. of York. It has a church, and manufactures of coaches, buggies, and cigars. Pop. 465; of the township, 2349.

Dover, a post-hamlet of McCook co., S.D., 11 miles (direct) N.W. of Salem.

Dover, a post-village, capital of Stewart co., Tenn., on the left bank of the Cumberland River, 63 miles (direct) W.N.W. of Nashville, and 13 miles (direct) N. by W. of Erin. It contains 2 churches, an academy, and a newspaper office. Pop. 500. The battle of Fort Donelson was fought here in February, 1862. Here is a national cemetery.

Dover, a post-township of Windham co., Vt., 22 miles E. by N. of Bennington. It has 4 churches, 3 saw-mills, and a common school. Pop. 524.

Dover, a post-hamlet of Loudoun co., Va., 10 miles from Plains Station. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Dover, a post-township of Racine co., Wis. Pop. 924. It contains Dover Station and Kansasville.

Dovera, do-vâ'râ, a village of Northern Italy, 4 miles N.N.E. of Lodi. Pop. 2040.

Dover Furnace, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Harlem Railroad, 4 miles S. of Dover Plains.

Dover Hill, a post-hamlet of Martin co., Ind., about 42 miles E. of Vincennes, and 1 mile W. of the East Fork of White River. It has 2 churches.

Dover Mines, a post-village of Goochland co., Va., on the James River, about 18 miles W. of Richmond. It has 4 churches, and coal-mines.

Dover Plains, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., 15 miles by rail S. of Millerton, and 17 miles (direct) N.E. of Poughkeepsie. It has 3 churches, a bank, an academy, cider-, grist-, and saw-mills, and manufactures of cigars, ploughs, and a device for watering stock. Pop. 662.

Dover Point, a post-hamlet of Strafford co., N.H., on the Dover & Portsmouth Railroad, and on the Piscataqua River, at the mouth of the Cocheco, 6 miles S. of the city hall of Dover. Here are extensive manufactures of bricks.

Dover South, or **Princourt**, a post-village in Kent co., Ontario, 6 miles W. of Chatham. Pop. 100.

Dover South Mills, a post-hamlet of Piscataquis co., Me., 5 miles S. of Dover. It has 2 stores and a saw-mill.

Dover Strait. See STRAIT OF DOVER.

Dove's (dŭvz) **Creek**, a post-office of Elbert co., Ga.

Dovesville, dŭvz'vil, a post-village of Darlington co., S.C., 7 miles by rail N. by W., of Darlington Court-House. It has 3 churches, an academy, a public school, a saw-mill, and manufactures of turpentine.

Dovesville, a post-village of Rockingham co., Va., 25 miles (direct) N.W. of Harrisonburg.

Dovre, do'vrę, township, Kandiyohi co., Minn. P. 456.

Dovrefield, Dovrefjeld, do'vrę-fe-ĕld', or **Dofrines**, do'freen' (Norw. *Daavrefjeld*, dō'vrĕ-fyĕld), a mountain-range of Norway, forming the central part of the Scandinavian system, and extending in an E.N.E. direction from the valley of Lessöe, near lat. 62° N., where the Langfield range terminates, to the Sylfjället, lat. 63° N., where the chain of Kiölen begins. It is generally composed of gneiss and micaceous schist, and possesses, in the Skagtöls-tind, which has an altitude of 8390 feet, the highest summit in the Scandinavian peninsula. This mountain raises its gigantic mass above the lofty plateau on which the chain rests, till its snowy heights are lost among the clouds. Four passes lead across the Dovrefield range. The most frequented of these is in the line of road which leads from Christiania to Trondhjem, E. of the Snechaettan. Its greatest height is 4200 feet. The name is derived from DAAVRE (which see), and *field*, or *fjeld*, a fell or mountain-ridge.

Do'vy, or **Dy'vi**, a river of Wales, cos. of Merioneth and Montgomery, rises near Bala, flows S.W., and joins the Irish Sea 7 miles N. of Aberystwith. Length, 30 miles.

Dowagiac, do-wa'ję-ak, a small river of Michigan, rises in Cass and Van Buren cos., and flows into the St. Joseph's River near Niles.

Dowagiac, a post-village of Cass co., Mich., on the Dowagiac River, and on the Michigan Central Railroad, 105 miles E. of Chicago, 35 miles S.W. of Kalamazoo, and 9 or 10 miles N.W. of Cassopolis. It has 6 churches, 2 banks, a public library, 2 newspaper offices, a high school, a foundry, 2 flour-mills, a chair-factory, a sand-band factory, steam saw-mills, a brewery, and manufactures of stoves and grain-drills. Pop. 2806.

Dow City, a post-village of Crawford co., Iowa, 10 miles by rail S.W. of Denison. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, a graded public school, a wagon-factory, a flour-mill, and a broom-factory. Pop. in 1890, 451.

Dow'elltown, a post-village of De Kalb co., Tenn., 28 miles S.E. of Lebanon. It has a church, an academy, a woollen-mill, &c.

Dowka'rn (or **Daukara**, dow-kâ'râ) **Lake** (or **Sea**), a lake or collection of lakes and swamps in the delta of the Amoo-Darya. Area, 400 square miles. It is fed and drained by the eastern arm of that river, and around its E. and N. sides there is a navigable channel, and on its N. shore there is a range of hills called Beltau.

Dow'lais, a chapelry in Glamorganshire, South Wales, and an important suburb of Merthyr-Tydvil, containing extensive iron-works. It has fine public buildings, and two stations, one on the Brecon & Merthyr Railway, and the other on the branch line of the London & Northwestern. Pop. 18,614.

Dowletabad, Dowlatabad, Douletabad, dŏw'lę-tâ-bâd', or **De'oghir'** (the "fortunate city"), an inland town and fortress of India, in Hyderabad, 10 miles N.W. of Aurungabad, is situated in lat. 19° 57' N., lon. 75° 16' E. It is one of the most remarkable fortresses in India, and stands upon an isolated rock, 300 feet or more high, and for about one-third of its height perpendicular and presenting no visible means of reaching the summit, which is only to be attained through an excavation in the heart of the rock. In 1306 this fortress was taken from a powerful Hindoo chief by the Emperor of Delhi. Since then it has been captured several times: it is now in the possession of the Nizam of Hyderabad. Near it are the cave-temples of Elora.

Dowletabad, a ruined fort of Afghanistan, on the Furrah-Rood, 140 miles S. of Herat.

Dow'ling, a post-village of Wood co., O., 8 miles by rail N. of Bowling Green. It has 4 churches, and manufactures of stoves, hoops, lumber, &c. Pop. 150.

Down, or **Downshire**, dŏwn'shir, a county of Ireland, in Ulster, bounded E. and S. by the Irish Sea. Area, 967 square miles. Carlingford Bay separates it from Leinster on the S., and the Newry Canal and Lagan River form its boundaries on the W. The other rivers are the Bann and Anna-cloy. It contains Lough Strangford, Dundrum Bay, and the Mourne Mountains, the highest of which, Slieve Donard, is 2796 feet. The surface is mostly mountainous or hilly, but in many parts is fertile. Agriculture is carried on with great skill and success. Live-stock, flax, and grain are leading products. Capital, Downpatrick. Pop. in 1881, 272,107; in 1891, 266,893.

Down, a town of Ireland. See DOWNPATRICK.

Downe, dŏwn, a township of Cumberland co., N.J., bounded S.W. by Delaware Bay. Pop. 3385. It contains Port Norris, Newport, Dividing Creek, and Mauricetown.

Dow'ner's Grove, a post-village of Du Page co., Ill., in Downer's Grove township, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Chicago, Wilmington & Western Railroads, 22 miles W.S.W. of Chicago. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a newspaper office. Pop. of township, 2518. It contains villages named Hinsdale and Clarendon Hills.

Dow'ney, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., in a fertile valley, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 12 miles S.E. of Los Angeles. It has a bank, 5 churches, a grist-mill, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 1600.

Downey, a post-village of Cedar co., Iowa, in Springdale township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 10 miles E.S.E. of Iowa City. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a grain-elevator. Pop. about 250.

Dow'neyville, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Ind., 4 miles from Adams Station. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Downeyville, a post-hamlet of Nye co., Nevada, about 52 miles W.N.W. of Belmont.

Down'ham-Mar'ket, a town of England, co. of Norfolk, on the Ouse, 10½ miles by rail S. of Lynn-Regis. The town is well built, and has an antique church, a workhouse, a large bell-foundry, and markets. Pop. 2752.

Downieville, dŏw'ne-vĭl, a post-village, capital of Sierra co., Cal., is on the North Yuba River, about 76 miles (direct) N.N.E. of Sacramento, and 34 miles N.N.E. of Grass Valley. It is about 12 miles S.W. of the Downieville Butte, which is 8800 feet high. It contains 2 churches, a bank, 3 hotels, a foundry, and a newspaper office. Gold is found near this place. Pop. 704.

Downieville Butte, būte, a mountain in Sierra co., Cal., is a peak of the Sierra Nevada, 12 miles E.N.E. of Downieville. It is nearly 8800 feet above the level of the sea.

Down'ing, a post-village of Schuyler co., Mo., 8 miles by rail E. of Lancaster. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and a lumber-mill. Pop. 406.

Downing, a post-village of Dunn co., Wis., 32 miles by rail W. of Chippewa Falls, and 15 miles (direct) N.W. of Menomonee. It has a church, and manufactures of hardware, lumber, and railroad stock. Pop. 500.

Down'ington, a post-village of Sanilac co., Mich., 45 miles by rail N. by W. of Port Huron, and 7 miles (direct) N.E. of Sanilac Centre. It has a church, a bank, and flour- and planing-mills. Pop. 250.

Downington, or **Pageville,** a post-village of Meigs co., O., in Scipio township, about 40 miles S.W. of Marietta. It has 2 churches and the Decamp Institute. Pop. 80.

Down'ingtown, a post-borough of Chester co., Pa., is pleasantly situated in Chester Valley, on the east branch of the Brandywine Creek, 32 miles by rail W. of Philadelphia, and 7 miles N.W. of West Chester. It has a national bank, 6 churches, a public high school, manufactories of paper, paper-mill machinery, hosiery, and binders' boards, 2 flouring-mills, gas-works, and a newspaper office. Pop. 1920.

Downpat'rick, a borough of Ireland, in Ulster, capital of the co. of Down, at a railway junction, 21 miles S.S.E. of Belfast. It consists chiefly of four streets, and is divided into English, Irish, and Scotch quarters. The principal edifices are a cathedral, parish church, chapels, diocesan school, county court-house, prison, infirmary, fever hospital, almshouses, large barracks, and a workhouse. It has a library, news-room, various schools, convenient quays, manufactures of linen, leather, soap, and breweries. Near the town are the ruins of the old cathedral, a remarkable ancient mound, a race-course, and wells, resorted to by pilgrims. Downpatrick claims to be one of the oldest towns in Ireland, having been the place of residence of the ancient native kings of Ulster, and the chosen residence of St. Patrick, who founded religious establishments here, and presided over them till his death, in 493. Pop. 3621.

Downs, a portion of the North Sea, off the S.E. coast of England, co. of Kent, between the North and South Foreland, and opposite Ramsgate, Deal, &c. Here valuable shelter is insured for shipping by the Goodwin Sands.

Downs, a post-hamlet of McLean co., Ill., in Downs township, 9 miles by rail S.E. of Bloomington. It has a church, a newspaper office, an academy, a graded school, and manufactures of stove-fixtures. Pop. of township, 1330.

Downs, a post-village of Osborne co., Kansas, 24 miles by rail W. of Beloit, and 10 miles N.E. of Osborne. It has 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and a public school. Pop. in 1890, 938.

Down's Chapel, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Del., 3½ miles from Kenton. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

Downsview, dŏwnz'vū, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 3 miles N.W. of Weston. Pop. 200.

Downs'ville, a post-village of Union parish, La., is 22 miles W.N.W. of Monroe. It has 2 churches and the Downsville Institute.

Downsville, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Md., about 25 miles W.N.W. of Frederick.

Downsville, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., in Colchester township, on the East Branch of the Delaware River, about 16 miles S. of Delhi. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a tannery, and a lumber-mill.

Downsville, a post-office of Caldwell co., N.C.

Downsville, a post-village of Dunn co., Wis., in Dunn township, on the Red Cedar River, 3 miles S. of Menomonee. It has a lumber-mill. Pine timber abounds here.

Down'ton, a town of England, co. of Wilts, on the Avon, which here divides into three arms, 6 miles by rail S.S.E. of Salisbury. It has a long street, with several chapels, and a grammar-school. Pop. of parish, 3654.

Dows, dŏwz, a post-village of Wright co., Iowa, 14 miles by rail S.E. of Clarion. It has 2 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, public schools, and manufactures of bricks and wagons. Pop. about 650.

Dows Prairie, a post-office of Humboldt co., Cal.

Doyle, doil, a township of Clarke co., Iowa. Pop. 939, exclusive of Hopeville.

Doyle, a township of Marion co., Kansas. Pop. 1286. It contains Florence.

Doyle, Columbia co., Wis. See DOYLESTOWN.

Doylesburg, doilz'bŭrg, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Pa., about 20 miles N. of Chambersburg.

Doyle's Mills, a post-hamlet of Juniata co., Pa., 9 miles S.W. of Port Royal. It has a grist-mill.

Doylesport, doilz'pōrt, a township of Barton co., Mo., 20 miles S.S.E. of Nevada. Pop. 385.

Doylestown, doilz'town, a post-village of Wayne co., O., in Chippewa township, 13 miles by rail S.W. of Akron. It has 4 churches, a high school, 2 newspaper offices, and a manufactory of reapers and mowing-machines. In this vicinity are several coal-mines. Pop. in 1890, 1131.

Doylestown, a post-borough, capital of Bucks co., Pa., is situated on an eminence, 33 miles by rail N. of Philadelphia, and about 18 miles N.E. of Norristown. It has a stone court-house, a national bank, a trust company, a public library, an academy, a female seminary, and 8 churches. Four weekly and 2 daily newspapers (1 of which is German) are published here. Doylestown has gas-works, an electric-light company, manufactures of farming-implements and cabinet-ware, a tannery, 2 carriage-factories, a foundry, a creamery, and numerous other business concerns. Pop. in 1880, 2070; in 1890, 2519.

Doylestown, a post-village of Columbia co., Wis., in Otsego township, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 18 miles S.E. of Portage City, and 73 miles W.N.W. of Milwaukee. It has 2 churches, a public school, a carriage-factory, and general stores. Pop. about 150.

Dozier, do'zher, a station in St. Louis co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 34 miles W.S.W. of St. Louis.

Draa, drå, **Edrha,** ĕd'rå', written also **Dera** (anc. *Edrei?*), a town of Syria, a few miles S.E. of El Mezareeb. The ruins of the ancient city cover an extent of about two miles in circumference.

Drabund, a town of Afghanistan. See DERABUND.

Drac, drăk, a river of France, in Hautes-Alpes and Isère, rises in the Alps, and joins the Isère 3 miles below Grenoble, after a N.W. course of 70 miles.

Dracenum, supposed ancient name of DRAGUIGNAN.

Drachenfels, drå'kŋn-fĕls' ("Dragon's Rock"), a mountain of the range of the Siebengebirge, in Rhenish Prussia, on the right bank of the Rhine, 10 miles S.E. of Bonn. Its summit, crowned by the ruins of a castle, commands a noble prospect.

Draconarium, supposed ancient name of DRONERO.

Dracut, drå'kŭt, a post-township of Middlesex co., Mass., about 27 miles N.N.W. of Boston. It is bounded on the S. by the Merrimac River, which separates it from Lowell. The township has 3 churches, a paper-mill, and 1 or 2 woollen-mills. Pop. in 1890, 1996.

Drage, drå'ghĝh, a river of Prussia, rises in the forest of Draheim, flows S.S.W., expanding into or communicating with several small lakes, and, after a course of about 90 miles, joins the Netze from the right.

Dragomestre, drå'go-mĕs'trå (anc. *Astacus?*), a seaport town of Greece, in Acarnania, on an inlet of the Ionian Sea, 28 miles S.S.E. of Vonitza. See BAY OF DRAGOMESTRE.

Dragonera, drå-go-nå'rå, a Spanish island of the Mediterranean, off the W. end of Majorca.

Dragonera, a group of Greek islands off the coast of Acarnania, 6 miles S.W. of Dragomestre.

Dragonera, a group of islands, S. of the Morea, and immediately E. of Cerigo.

Dragonerium, supposed ancient name of DRONERO.

Dragoni, drå-go'nee (anc. *Combultiera*), a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 12 miles N.N.E. of Capua. Pop. 2199.

Drag'on's Mouth, the passage between the island of Trinidad and the peninsula of Paria, in Venezuela. See also BOCA DEL DRAGON.

Drag'onville, a post-office of King and Queen co., Va.

Dragoon', a post-office of Osage co., Kansas, in Valley Brook township, on Dragoon Creek.

Dragoon, a township of Osage co., Kansas. Pop. 537. It includes a part of the city of Burlingame.

Dragoon Creek, Kansas, rises in Wabaunsee co., runs S.E. through Osage co., and enters the Osage River about 14 miles W. of Ottawa. It is nearly 60 miles long.

Dragör, drâg'ör', a village of Denmark, on the Sound, at the S.E. extremity of the island of Amager, 7 miles S. of Copenhagen. Pop. 1500.

Dragten, drâg'tĕn, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 15 miles S.E. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 5320.

Draguignan, drå'ghen'yŏn' (anc. *Dracenum?*), a town of France, department of Var, on a railway, 40 miles

N.E. of Toulon. It is picturesquely situated, and has a communal college, a teachers' school, many public fountains, a botanic garden, and manufactures of soap, candles, oils, silk, copper goods, leather, brandy, and broadcloth. Its climate is remarkably fine. Pop. 8029.

Drah, drâ, or Druha, drâ'hâ, a river, province, and town of Morocco. The river rises in Tafilet, E. of the Atlas, and is lost in the desert after a S. course of 250 miles.

Drahotusch, drâ'ho-toosh', a town of Moravia, on the Boschkan, 22 miles E.N.E. of Olmutz. Pop. 1320.

Drain, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Oregon, on the Oregon & California Railroad, 29 miles N. of Roseburg. It has a church.

Drake, a station in Greene co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 5 miles W. of the junction at Roodhouse, and 115 miles S.W. of Bloomington.

Drake, a post-office of Lapeer co., Mich.

Drake, a post-village of Gasconade co., Mo., 20 miles S. of Hermann. It has 4 churches, public schools, &c. Pop. about 100.

Drakenberg, mountains of Africa. See QUATHLAMBA.

Drake Point, a station on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, 4 miles N. of Penn Haven, Pa.

Drake's Bay, on the coast of Marin co., Cal., affords a good anchorage for shipping in summer.

Drake's Branch, a post-hamlet of Charlotte co., Va., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, 81 miles W.S.W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches.

Drake's Chan'nel, in the British West Indies, is immediately S.E. of the island of Tortola.

Drake's Creek, a post-village of Madison co., Ark., 8 miles (direct) S.W. of Huntsville. It has a grist-mill.

Drake's Creek, in the S. part of Kentucky, enters the Big Barren River in Warren co.

Drake's Island, in Plymouth Sound, England, off the town of Plymouth, has a fort and military quarters.

Drake's Mills, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., in Cambridge township, 2 miles from Cambridge Station. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a lumber-mill.

Drakestown, drāks'tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Morris co., N.J., in Mount Olive and Washington townships, 3 miles E. of Hackettstown. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

Drakesville, drāks'vĭl, a post-village of Davis co., Iowa, 25 miles by rail E.N.E. of Centreville, and 5 miles (direct) N.W. of Bloomfield. It has 2 churches, public schools, a butter- and cheese-factory, and saw-, flour-, and carding-mills. Pop. 303.

Drakesville, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., 1½ miles from Drakesville Station (see RUSTIC) of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 16 miles W.N.W. of Morristown. It has a church, a furnace, and a powder-mill.

Draketown, drāk'tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Haralson co., Ga., 7 miles (direct) E. of Buchanan. It has an academy and 3 churches near it.

Draketown, a hamlet of Somerset co., Pa., 3 miles from Confluence Railroad Station.

Draketown Run Siding, a station on the Pittsburg, Connellsville & Washington Railroad, 1 mile N.W. of Confluence, Pa.

Drakeville, Iowa. See DRAKESVILLE.

Drama, drâ'mâ, a town of European Turkey, 30 miles E.N.E. of Seres. A few miles S.E. is the plain of Philippi, on which Brutus and Cassius were defeated, B.C. 42.

Dramanet, drâ'mâ'nĕt', a town of Senegambia, on the right bank of the Senegal, kingdom and 5 miles S.E. of Galam. Pop. 4000.

Dramburg, drâm'bŏŏng, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 50 miles S.S.W. of Cöslin, on the Drage. It is the seat of varied manufactures. Pop. 5626.

Dram'en, a post-office of Mitchell co., Iowa.

Drammen, drâm'mĕn, a seaport town of Norway, on both sides of the Drammen, near its mouth in the Christiania Fiord, 33 miles by rail S.W. of Christiania. It consists of the two formerly separate villages of Bragernaes and Strömsöe, which are united by a bridge across the river. It is well built, and has a college, various schools, distilleries, manufactures of carriages, sail-cloth, cotton goods, beer, lumber, castings, oil, rope, tobacco, and earthenwares, and an active trade in timber, iron, pitch, and produce. Pop. in 1876, 18,838; in 1891, 20,684.

Dranesville, drānz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Fairfax co., Va., 17 miles W.N.W. of Washington, D.C. It has a church. Here occurred a spirited action, December 20, 1861, the Federal troops gaining the advantage.

Dranse, drân'sĕh or **drŏnz**, a river of France, in Savoy, enters the Lake of Geneva 2½ miles N.E. of Thonon, after a N. course of 24 miles.

Dranse, a river of Switzerland, canton of Valais, joins the Rhone near Martigny, after a N. course of 24 miles.

Dransfeld, drâns'fĕlt, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 7 miles by rail W.S.W. of Göttingen. Pop. 1410.

Dra'per, a post-village of Salt Lake co., Utah, on the Utah Southern Railroad, and near the Jordan River, 17 miles S. of Salt Lake City. It has a church.

Draper's Springs, Tennessee. See BLOOMINGTON.

Dra'perstown, a town of Ireland, co. and 27 miles S.E. by S. of Londonderry. Pop. 501.

Dra'per's Val'ley, a post-office and valley of Pulaski co., Va., 6 miles E. of Max Meadows Station.

Dra'persville, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Va.

Dras, a village of Ladakh. See DURAS.

Drasenhofen, drâ'zĕn-ho'fĕn, or **Trasenhofen, trâ'zĕn-ho'fĕn**, a village of Austria, on a small stream of the same name, 40 miles N.N.E. of Vienna. Pop. 1151.

Drastow, the Bohemian for TAUSS.

Drau, a river of Europe. See DRAVE.

Drausen, drŏw'zĕn, a small lake in Western Prussia, S. of Elbing.

Drave, drâv or **drăv** (anc. *Dravus*; Ger. *Drau, drŏw*: Slavonian, *Drava, drâ'vâ*), a river of Europe, one of the principal tributaries of the Danube, rises in the Tyrol, about 17 miles E. of Bruneck, flows E. between the basins of the Mur and Save, at first through Carinthia and Styria, and, after separating Hungary from Croatia and Slavonia, joins the Danube 14 miles E. of Essek. Length, 360 miles. Its chief affluents are the Mur, Mohl, Gurk, Lavant, and Gail.

Drav'osburg, or **Draws'burg**, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., 15 miles by rail S. of Pittsburg. It has a church, 2 public schools, 2 saw-mills, and coal-mines. Pop. in 1890, 1089.

Drav'o's Tip'ple, a station in Allegheny co., Pa., 18 miles S.E. of Pittsburg.

Draw Bridge, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., Del., about 32 miles S.S.E. of Dover. It has a canning-factory.

Draw Bridge, a post-hamlet of Dorchester co., Md., about 15 miles E.S.E. of Cambridge.

Drayton, drā'tŏn, a hamlet of England, in Sussex co., 2 miles by rail E. of Chichester.

Drayton, drā'tŏn, a post-hamlet of Dooly co., Ga., 20 miles E. of Americus. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Drayton, an incorporated post-town of Pembina co., N.D., 29 miles by rail S. of Pembina. It has 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a high school, and flour-mills. Pop. 318.

Drayton, a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, 32 miles by rail N.W. of Guelph. It contains a newspaper office, grist- and saw-mills, stores and hotels. Pop. 500.

Dray'ton-in-Hales, or **Mar'ket-Drayton** (anc. *Mediolanum?*), a town of England, co. of Salop, on the Liverpool & Birmingham Canal, at a railway junction, 13 miles S. of Nantwich. Pop. 4039.

Drayton Island, a post-office of Putnam co., Fla., on an island in Lake George, 100 miles S. of Jacksonville. Here is a winter resort, with a large hotel and a steamboat-landing on St. John's River.

Drayton Plains, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, 31 miles N.N.W. of Detroit, and 5 miles N.W. of Pontiac. It is on Clinton River, and has a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and a pickle-factory. Pop. about 200.

Draytonsville, a township of Union co., S.C. P. 1864.

Drebach, or **Drehbach, drā'bāk**, a village of Saxony, 8 miles S.W. of Lengefeld. Pop. 2566.

Drebkau, drāp'kŏw, a town of Prussia, 50 miles by rail S.S.W. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. 1178.

Dreg'horn, a village of Scotland, co. of Ayr, 2 miles S.E. of Irvine. Pop. 821.

Drehersville, dreerz'vĭl, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Reading Railroad (Little Schuylkill Branch), 15 miles S. of Tamaqua. It has a church.

Dreicichenhain. See HAIN-ZUR-DREIEICH.

Drem, a village of Scotland, co. of Haddington, at a railway junction, 16½ miles E.N.E. of Edinburgh.

Drempt, drămpt, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 8 miles S. of Zutphen, on the Old Yssel.

Drengfurt, drĕng'fŏŏrt, a town of Prussia, on the Veisse, 12 miles N.N.E. of Rastenburg. Pop. 2695.

Dren'nen, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., 17 miles (direct) N.W. of Greensburg.

Drensteinfurt, drĕn'stīn-fŏŏrt', a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 13 miles by rail S.S.E. of Münster. Pop. 1370.

Drenthe, drĕn'tĕh, a province of the Netherlands, having E. Prussia, N. and N.E. the province of Groningen, W. Friesland, S. and S.W. Overyssel. Area, 1869 square miles.

The surface is level, and much of it marshy; its E. frontier is formed by the Bourtanger Morass. The rearing of live-stock is the chief branch of rural industry. Chief towns, Assen, Meppel, and Coevorden. Pop. in 1890, 132,495.

Drenthe, dren'tę, a post-office of Ottawa co., Mich.

Drepanum, the ancient name of TRAPANI.

Dres'bach, a post-village of Winona co., Minn., on the Mississippi River, 20 miles by rail S.E. of Winona. It has 2 churches, a district school, and manufactures of bricks. Pop. in 1890, 525.

Dresden, drĕz'dęn or drĕs'dęn (L. *Dres'da*, or *Dresdena*; Fr. *Dresde*, drĕzd), a city of Germany, capital of the kingdom of Saxony, on both banks of the Elbe, here crossed by several bridges, lat. (Frauenkirche) 51° 3' 18" N., lon. 13° 44' 47" E., 103 miles S. by E. of Berlin, and 230 miles E.N.E. of Frankfort-on-the-Main. It is situated in a picturesque and fertile valley in the Saxon wine-district, and consists of the Altstadt (Old Town), with its suburbs, Pirna, See, and Wilsdruf, and the adjoining quarter of Friedrichstadt on the W., all on the left bank of the river; and the Neustadt (New Town), on the right bank. The Altstadt is composed of lofty houses, with streets narrow, though clean. The new town, including the Neustadt, is more openly built; the houses are not so lofty, but are generally of a pleasing exterior, frequently having gardens attached. Mean temperature of the year, 49°.1 Fahr.; winter, 32°.7; summer, 66°. The royal palace is a vast and antiquated building, containing a royal library, a Roman Catholic church with a tower 378 feet in height, and the State Treasury, with an immense collection of valuable gems and costly bric-à-brac, preserved in the famous Green Vault. The far-famed Dresden Gallery of Paintings is considered the finest collection north of the Alps. The Palace of the Princes, the Japanese Palace, or Augusteum, and the Zwinger, also contain large collections of valuable works of art and scientific treasures, for its wealth in which Dresden has been termed the "German Florence." Other principal objects of interest are the Brühl palace, many splendid churches and residences of noblemen, rich in works of art, an opera-house, the numerous public monuments and statues, the zoological garden, a theatre, the residence of the commandant, the mint, arsenal, hall for the annual exhibition and sale of works by Saxon artists, an academy of arts, various colleges, schools, and asylums, the house of assembly, royal guard-house, post-office, trades' and city halls, and excellent public baths. Dresden has manufactures of silk and woollen stuffs, leather, carpets, gloves, jewelry, musical and scientific instruments, artificial flowers, chemical products, a bomb- and cannon-foundry, a sugar-refinery, and a wool-market, and it is the resort of numerous artists. Its trade is in part carried on upon the Elbe by means of steamers. Several lines of railway meet at Dresden. The city is well supplied with beautiful and elegantly laid-out walks. After the Continental War, the whole of the fortifications were thrown down, and their site converted into gardens and promenades; besides which the Brühl Terrace, in front of the Brühl palace, overlooking the Elbe, the Great Garden in Pirna suburb, 5 miles in circumference, and adjoining it the nursery of fruit trees, the gardens of the Japanese palace, the gardens of the Marcolinian palace, the botanic gardens, and Prince Maximilian's garden, are all pleasant and favorite places of public resort. Perhaps no town in the world has so many large and valuable collections of paintings, statuary, gems, arms, porcelain, jewels, and other objects of vertu; and it is these collections which give the town its chief attraction. It is the seat of important educational institutions. Dresden appears originally to have been a village of Wendish fishermen on the right bank of the Elbe, where the present Neustadt is situated. In the eleventh century the present town was built on the left bank, where the Altstadt now stands. In 1510 it was fortified; and in the beginning of the eighteenth century, under Augustus I. and II., it attained great splendor. Since that time it has been the theatre of important historical events. Pop. in 1885, 246,086; in 1890, 276,085.

Dresden, one of the four provinces of the kingdom of Saxony, bounded N. by Prussia, E. by the circle of Bautzen, S.E. and S. by Bohemia, and W. by the circles of Zwickau and Leipsic. Area, 1672 square miles. It wholly belongs to the basin of the Elbe, which traverses it from S.E. to N.W., and towards both banks of which the surface slopes down into tolerably level tracts of great fertility. In other parts it is very mountainous. Pop. in 1890, 950,454.

Dresden, drez'dęn, a post-village of Greene co., Ind., in Jackson township, on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad. It has a church.

Dresden, a township of Chickasaw co., Iowa. P. 824.

Dresden (Deep River Post-Office), a village of Poweshiek co., Iowa, in Deep River township, about 22 miles S.W. of Marengo. It has 2 churches.

Dresden, a post-township of Lincoln co., Me., about 16 miles S. of Augusta, is bounded on the W. by the Kennebec River. It contains Dresden Mills, a hamlet, also 3 churches. Pop. 990.

Dresden, a post-village of Pettis co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 7 miles W. of Sedalia. It has 2 churches, a pottery, and a broom-factory. Pop. 348.

Dresden, a post-hamlet of Otoe co., Neb., on the Missouri River, about 6 miles above Nebraska City, and 3 miles from Percival Station, Iowa. It has 2 churches and a valuable stone-quarry.

Dresden, a township of Washington co., N.Y., on Lake Champlain. Pop. 800. It contains Dresden Centre and Dresden Station.

Dresden, a post-village in Torrey township, Yates co., N.Y., on the Syracuse, Geneva & Corning Railroad, and on the W. shore of Seneca Lake, 6 miles E. of Penn Yan, and 14 miles S. of Geneva. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, a barrel-factory, and a steamboat-landing. Pop. nearly 400.

Dresden, an incorporated post-village of Muskingum co., O., on the W. bank of the Muskingum River, and on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railway, 14 miles N. of Zanesville, and 53 miles (direct) E.N.E. of Columbus. The Cleveland & Canton Railroad also runs through the village. Dresden has 7 churches, graded public schools, a bank, 2 woollen-mills, a hosiery-mill, 2 flour-mills, clay- and tile-works, and a newspaper office. It is connected with the Ohio Canal by a branch or side-cut, 2 miles long, and is at the head of steam navigation on the river. Pop. in 1880, 1204; in 1890, 1247.

Dresden, a post-village, capital of Weakley co., Tenn., 134 miles by rail W. of Nashville, and 22 miles S.E. of Union City. It has 3 churches, an academy, a stove-factory, a spoke-factory, a cotton-gin, a steam grist-mill, a tannery, a saw-mill, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 420.

Dresden, a post-village of Navarro co., Tex., 14 miles S.W. of Corsicana. It has 2 churches, a seminary, and a grist-mill.

Dresden, a post-village in Bothwell co., Ontario, on the river Sydenham, 14 miles W.N.W. of Thamesville. It contains saw- and grist-mills, several factories and stores, and has a large trade in lumber and produce. Pop. 1000.

Dresden Centre, a post-office of Washington co., N.Y., about 75 miles N. of Albany.

Dresden Mills, a post-hamlet in Dresden township, Lincoln co., Me., 16 miles S. of Augusta. It is on Eastern River, 7 miles from its mouth.

Dresden Station, a post-office of Washington co., N.Y., on Lake Champlain, and on the New York & Canada Railroad, 10 miles N. of Whitehall.

Dresh'er, a station in Lehigh co., Pa., on the Breinigsville Branch of the Catasauqua & Fogelsville Railroad, 3 miles W. by S. of Breinigsville.

Dres'selville, a post-office of Le Sueur co., Minn.

Dres'serville, a post-hamlet of Cayuga co., N.Y., in Sempronius township. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Dreumel, droi'męl, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 17 miles W. of Nymwegen. Pop. 2070.

Dreux, druh (anc. *Duracas'ses*, afterwards *Dro'cæ*), a town of France, in Eure-et-Loir, on the Blaise, 21 miles by rail N. of Chartres. It is regularly and well built, and has a fine Gothic church, a town hall, a well-endowed asylum, public baths, a theatre, and a pleasant walk along the river, with manufactures of serge, hosiery, silks, jewelry, hats, and leather. Pop. 6668.

Drew, a county in the S.E. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 770 square miles. It is intersected by Bayou Bartholomew, and also drained by Saline River, which flows along its western border. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of cypress, ash, and other trees; the soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, which passes through Monticello, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 9960; in 1880, 12,231; in 1890, 17,352.

Drew, a plantation of Penobscot co., Me. Pop. 85.

Drewenz, drā'vĕnts, a river and lake of Prussia; the lake, in the circle of and close to Osterode, is 7 miles in length from E. to W., and traversed by the river, which, after a S.W. course of 80 miles, past Neumark, Strasburg, and Dobrzyn, joins the Vistula 3 miles E. of Thorn.

Drew'ersburg, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ind., about 24 miles N.W. of Cincinnati, O. It has 2 churches.

Drew'ry's Bluff, a post-office and station of Chester-

field co., Va., on the James River, and on the Richmond & Petersburg Railroad, 8 miles S. of Richmond. It was a Confederate stronghold in the civil war.

Drew'ryville, a post-hamlet of Southampton co., Va., 12 miles N.W. of Newsom's Depot.

Drew's Mills, or Bald'win's Mills, a post-village in Stanstead co., Quebec, on the Coaticook River, and on the Grand Trunk Railroad, 5 miles S. of Coaticook. P. 300.

Drew's Valley, a post-office of Lake co., Oregon.

Drews'ville, a post-hamlet of Cheshire co., N.H., in Walpole township, 2 miles from Cold River Station, and 14 or 15 miles N. by W. of Keene. It has a church and manufactures of picture-frames, sash, blinds, &c.

Driburg, dree'bŏŏrg, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 12 miles by rail W. of Brakel, at the foot of a mountain surmounted by the ruins of the ancient castle of Iburg. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of glass and fire-arms, and mineral baths. Pop. 2249.

Driebergen, dree'bĕr-gĕn, a village of the Netherlands, 6 miles by rail E.S.E. of Utrecht. Pop. 2016.

Driedorf, dree'dorf, a walled town of Prussia, 25 miles N.E. of Nassau. Pop. 638.

Driel, dreel, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 6 miles S.E. of Bommel. Pop. 3432.

Driesen, dree'zĕn, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 64 miles by rail N.E. of Frankfort, on an island formed by the Netze. It has large market-places, and manufactures of woollen cloth, linens, and leather. Pop. 4255.

Drietoma, dree-to'mȧ, a village of Hungary, in Hither Danube co. and 6 miles from Trentschin. Pop. 1719.

Drif'field, or Great Driffield, a town of England, co. of York, East Riding, 20 miles by rail N.N.W. of Hull. It has an ancient church, a workhouse, branch banks, and large markets for corn; also bone-mills, flour-mills, and manufactures of carpets, cotton, and chemicals. Pop. 8364; of Little Driffield, a neighboring hamlet, 202.

Drif'ton, a post-office and station of Jefferson co., Fla., on the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad, at the junction of the Monticello Branch, 27 miles E. of Tallahassee. Here are 2 stores.

Drifton, a mining village of Luzerne co., Pa., on branches of the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroads, 1 mile N. of Jeddo. It has a church and a coal-mine. DRIFTON JUNCTION is on the last-named road, at the junction of the Drifton Branch, 11 miles E. of Drifton.

Drift'wood, a township of Jackson co., Ind. Pop. 922. Post-office, Vallonia.

Driftwood, a post-village of Cameron co., Pa., on Sinnemahoning Creek, and on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 55 miles W.N.W. of Lock Haven. It is the east terminus of the Low Grade division of the Alleghany Valley Railroad. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a money-order post-office.

Driftwood Creek, a branch of Sinnemahoning Creek, rises in the N.N.W. part of Pennsylvania.

Driftwood Fork, Indiana, a name given to the East Fork of White River in some part of its course. The term appears to be applied to that part which runs through Bartholomew and Jackson cos. The upper portion of the stream is called the Big Blue River.

Drilo, or Drilon. See DRIN.

Drin, dreen (anc. *Dri'nus*), a river of Europe, in Bosnia, rises in the Dinaric Alps, and, after a N. course of 180 miles, joins the Save 63 miles W. of Belgrade.

Drin (anc. *Dri'lo* or *Dri'lon*, and *Drinus?*), a river of European Turkey, in Albania, formed by the junction of the Black Drin and White Drin, 17 miles S.S.W. of Prisrend, whence it has a generally W. course of 110 miles, and enters the Gulf of Drin (Adriatic) 5 miles below Alessio.

Drink'er, a post-office of Luckawanna co., Pa.

Drios, dree'oce, a district or settlement of British Guiana, on the Upper Corentyn. Lat. 2° 1' N.; lon. 56° 28' W.

Drip'ping Spring, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Mo., 8 miles (direct) N. by W. of Columbia, the capital of the county. It has a general store.

Dripping Springs, a post-village of Hays co., Tex., 25 miles W.S.W. of Austin. It has 3 churches and an academy.

Drissa, drees'sȧ, a town of Russia, in Vitebsk, on the Düna, 48 miles by rail E.S.E. of Dünaburg. Pop. 3181.

Dristra, a city of Bulgaria. See SILISTRIA.

Dröbak, dro'bȧk, a seaport town of Norway, on the E. side of Christiania Fiord, 18 miles S. of Christiania. It has trade in timber. Pop. 1637.

Drocæ, an ancient name of DREUX.

Drogheda, drŏh'nę-dȧ, a borough of Ireland, cos. of Meath and Louth, on both sides of the Boyne, 4 miles from its mouth, and 31½ miles N. of Dublin, at a railway junction. It was formerly enclosed by walls, some remains of which still exist. It has 2 churches, a chapel of ease, a Roman Catholic cathedral, numerous monasteries and nunneries, an endowed classical school, a blue-coat school, an infirmary, a mendicity-house, an institution for Protestant clergymen's widows, an almshouse, fine town house, mansion-house, jail, barracks, workhouse, custom-house, linen-hall, and market. Linen- and cotton-spinning are carried on in Drogheda or its immediate vicinity to a very considerable extent, there being several large mills on the banks of the Boyne. There are also an extensive foundry and steam-engine factory, a cotton-mill, 2 breweries, a number of tanneries, several soap-works, and a small ship-building yard. Drogheda carries on likewise a large export trade by means of steamers. The harbor of Drogheda is formed by the waters of the Boyne, 4 miles from the sea, and extends about half a mile below the bridge, with 16 to 18 feet of water abreast the quays. At the entrance of the harbor are 3 light-houses. The harbor has been much improved of late.

Drogheda was a principal rendezvous for the forces which were so frequently required in Ulster between the fourteenth and seventeenth centuries. In 1649 it was stormed by Cromwell and its garrison put to the sword, and in 1690 it resisted the attack of a division of King William's army. Within two miles of its walls was fought the famous "Battle of the Boyne." Drogheda was also the seat of many Irish parliaments at various periods, particularly during the fifteenth century. Among the remarkable architectural antiquities with which this ancient town and its vicinity abound are Magdalen's Steeple and Lawrence Gate. Pop. in 1871, 13,510; in 1881, 12,297; in 1891, 11,812; of the parliamentary borough in 1891, 14,865.

Drohitsin, Drohiczyn, or Drogitsin, dro-hit'shin, a town of Russia, government of Grodno, 55 miles S.S.W. of Bialystok, on the Bug. It is the most ancient town of Podlachia, and has several churches, convents, and schools. Pop. 1110.

Drohitsin, or Droghit'shin, a town of Russia, government of Grodno, 25 miles E. of Kobrin.

Drohobicz, dro'ho-bitch', or **Dro'hovisch'**, written also **Drohobicc**, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 18 miles by rail S.E. of Sambor. It has numerous churches (one of which is the finest specimen of ancient architecture in Galicia), a synagogue, several schools, and important cattle- and corn-markets. Near it are pitch-wells, iron-mines, and salt-works. Pop. 16,884.

Droitwich, droit'itch (anc. *Sali'næ?*), a town of England, co. and 7 miles N.N.E. of Worcester, at a railway junction. It has several churches, a well-endowed poor's hospital and other charities, and a workhouse. In the centre of the town are brine springs, wrought from the time of the ancient Britons, and which at present yield annually 110,000 tons of salt. Pop. 3504.

Drolshagen, drols'hȧ'ghĕn, a town of Prussia, province of Westphalia, 35 miles E.N.E. of Cologne. Pop. 599.

Dromagh, drom'Ȧn', a village of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, 5½ miles S.W. of Kanturk. It has collieries.

Drôme, drōm (anc. *Dru'na*), a river of France, rises in Hautes-Alpes, flows W. through Drôme, and joins the Rhone 12 miles S.S.W. of Valence. Length, 60 miles.

Drôme, a department in the S.E. of France, enclosed by the Alpine departments of Isère, Vaucluse, Hautes-Alpes, and Basses-Alpes, and by the Rhone, which river separates it on the W. from Ardèche. Area, 2508 square miles. Chief rivers, the Rhone, Isère, and Drôme. Surface, mountainous in the E. and level in the W. Soil generally fertile. Silk and wine are important products. The mineral products consist of coal, iron, copper, lead, marble, and granite. Drôme is divided into the 4 arrondissements of Valence (the capital), Crest, Die, and Montélimart. Pop. in 1881, 313,763; in 1891, 306,419.

Dromersheim, dro'mĕrs-hīmo', a town of Hesse, in Rhein-Hessen, near Bingen. Pop. 1032.

Dromore, dro'more, an episcopal city of Ireland, co. of Down, on the Lagan, 14¾ miles by rail S.W. of Belfast, on the road from Dublin. In its cathedral lie the remains of Jeremy Taylor and other bishops, and it has an episcopal residence and various antiquities. Pop. 2408.

Dronero, dro-nȧ'ro (anc. *Dracona'rium* or *Dragone'rium?*), a city of Italy, province and 12 miles W.N.W. of Coni, picturesquely situated at the confluence of the Rocca-bruna with the Maira. It has a Benedictine monastery, a college with about 200 students, and a hospital erected on the site of the old castle of Dronero. Pop. 7614.

Dronfield, dron'feeld, a town of England, co. of Derby,

6 miles by rail N.N.W. of Chesterfield. It has a beautiful ancient church, a grammar-school, and Beauchief Abbey, in ruins, founded in 1163. Pop. 2475.

Dronne, dronn, a river of France, after a S.W. course of 90 miles unites with the Isle near Coutras.

Dronryp, dron-rīpe', a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 6 miles W. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 1650.

Drontheim, Norway. See TRONDHJEM.

Drooya, or **Druja,** droo'yȧ, a town of Russia, government of Vilna, on the Düna, 16 miles W. of Drissa. P. 3877.

Drosau, dro'zŏw, **Droschau,** dro'shŏw, or **Straczow,** strȧ'chov, a town of Bohemia, 8 miles S.S.W. of Klattau. Pop. 1760.

Drosendorf, dro'zęn-donf', a town of Lower Austria, 32 miles N. of Krems. Pop. 833.

Drossen, dros'sęn, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 14 miles N.E. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. It has several churches, and manufactures of woollen cloths, linen fabrics, and leather. Pop. 5167.

Drotingholm, drot'ing-hölm', or **Drottningholm,** drot'ning-hölm', a royal castle of Sweden, 6 miles W. of Stockholm, on the N. shore of Lake Maelar. Its parks are much resorted to by the inhabitants of Stockholm.

Drowned (drŏwnd) Lands, a hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., 6 miles N.W. of Ellenville. It has 2 churches.

Drown'ville, a post-hamlet of Bristol co., R.I., on Narragansett Bay, 7 miles by rail S.S.E. of Providence. It has a church and an oyster-trade. Pop. 97.

Droyls'den, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, at a railway junction, 4 miles E. of Manchester. Pop. 6768.

Droyssig, drois'sig, a village of Prussia, in Saxony, 12 miles S.S.E. of Weissenfels. Pop. 1462.

Druecker, drŭk'er, a post-village of Ozaukee co., Wis., 3 miles (direct) N. of Port Washington, and 28 miles N. of Milwaukee. It has cement-works and general stores.

Druent, droo-ȧnt' or droo-ȧn', or **Druento,** droo-ȧn'-to (L. *Druen'tum*), a town of Italy, province and 7 miles N.W. of Turin. Pop. 2436.

Druentia, the Latin name of DURANCE.

Dru'idville, a village of Baltimore co., Md., at Woodberry Railroad Station, near Druid Hill Park, about 3 miles from Baltimore. It has a manufactory of duck for awnings, and about 50 houses. The name of its post-office is Woodberry.

Drujn, a town of Russia. See DROOYA.

Drum'bo, a post-village in Oxford co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 23 miles E.S.E. of Stratford. It contains 4 stores, several churches and hotels, a foundry, and some mills and factories. Pop. 600.

Drum Cliff, a post-office of St. Mary's co., Md.

Drum'clog', a hill in Lanarkshire, Scotland, and the site of a battle between the Cameronians and the royal troops, 1679, in which the former were victorious.

Drumcon'dra, or **Drumcou'ra,** a village of Ireland, co. and 2 miles N. of Dublin.

Drumcor'ee, a village of Ireland, co. of Westmeath.

Drum Creek, a township of Montgomery co., Kansas. Pop. 702. It is traversed by the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad.

Drumkee'ran, a village of Ireland, in Leitrim. P. 469.

Drumlan'rig Castle, a residence of the Duke of Buccleuch, in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, 3 miles N.W. of Thornhill. It has magnificent gardens.

Drummond, Macoupin co., Ill. See MOUNT OLIVE.

Drum'mond, a county of the province of Quebec, in the interior. Area, 622 square miles. The St. Francis River passes through this county. Chief town, Drummondville East. Pop. 14,281.

Drummond Grove, a township of Ford co., Ill. Pop. 568.

Drum'mond Island, belonging to Chippewa co., Mich., is the farthest west of the Manitoulin Islands, in Lake Huron, 30 miles E. of Mackinaw City. It is 20 miles in length from E. to W., by 10 miles in its greatest breadth.

Drummond Islet, a small island of the China Sea, in the Paracels group, 220 miles S.E. of Hainan.

Drummond Lake, Virginia, is in the middle of the Dismal Swamp, partly in Nansemond co. and partly in Norfolk. It is about 6 miles in diameter.

Drummondtown, Va. See ACCOMACK COURT-HOUSE.

Drum'mondville East, the chief town of Drummond co., Quebec, on the St. Francis River, and on a railway, 24 miles N.W. of Melbourne. It has 2 hotels and several stores. Pop. 400.

Drummondville West, a post-village in Welland co., Ontario, on Niagara River, near the Falls, 48 miles by rail S.E. of Hamilton, and 24 miles N.N.W. of Buffalo. It has churches of four denominations, 2 observatories, a dozen stores, and 2 hotels. Pop. 1000.

Drummossie Moor, Scotland. See CULLODEN.

Dru'more', a township of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River. Pop. 3061. It contains Chestnut Level, Buck, Mechanic's Grove, Liberty Square, &c.

Drum'quin', a village of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Tyrone, 7½ miles W. of Omagh. Pop. 452.

Drum's, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., 5 miles N.W. of Hazleton. It has 2 stores, a hotel, and 25 houses.

Drumsham'bo, a village of Ireland, co. and 4½ miles N. of Leitrim, at the S. extremity of Lough Allen. P. 594.

Drums'na, a town of Ireland, co. of Leitrim, on the Shannon, and on a railway, 4½ miles E.S.E. of Carrick.

Drum Valley, a post-office of Tulare co., Cal.

Druna, the ancient name of the river DRÔME.

Drunen, drü'nęn, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 7 miles W. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1874.

Dru'ry, a post-township of Rock Island co., Ill., is bounded on the N. and W. by the Mississippi River. It is about 3 miles from Muscatine, Iowa. Pop. 1331.

Drusenheim, droo'zęn-hīme' (Fr. pron. drü'zȧn'ȧm'), a town of Alsace, at the confluence of the Moder and the Rhine, 17 miles S. of Weissenburg. Pop. 1642.

Druses, droo'ziz, a people who inhabit the chain of Lebanon, in Syria, but chiefly the S. part, E. and S.E. of Beyroot, and about the sources of the Jordan. They are found also in the Haouran. They are remarkable for patient and persevering industry, hospitality, valor, and love of country, with extreme pride of birth. Their religious rites are but little known, but they have a priesthood, and abhor all religions except their own. They neither fast nor pray, but they believe in the transmigration of souls. Their language is Arabic. The capitals of the Druses are Deir-el-Kamer and Kunawat.

Drushkopol, droosh-ko'pol, a town of Russia, in Volhynia, 32 miles S.S.E. of Vladimeer. Pop. 1080.

Drusi Burgum, supposed ancient name of DOESBURG.

Druten, drü'tęn, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Waal, 11 miles W.N.W. of Nymwegen, with a castle and 4366 inhabitants.

Dry Auglaize River, Missouri. See AUGLAIZE.

Dry Bank, an islet on Florida Reef, near Sombrero Key.

Dry Bone, a post-hamlet of Iowa co., Wis., 13 miles S. of Avoca Station. It has a lead-mine.

Dry Branch, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Mo., on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, 60 miles W.S.W. of St. Louis. It has a church.

Dry Brook, a post-office of Ulster co., N.Y.

Dry Brook, a hamlet of Providence co., R.I., in Johnston township. Pop. 135.

Dry'burgh, a post-office of Halifax co., Va.

Dryburgh Abbey, drī'bŭr-rŭh ab'bee or drī'bŭrg ab'bee, a beautiful ruin of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, on the Tweed, 4 miles S.E. of Melrose. The ruin forms a fitting cemetery for the great bard of romance, Sir Walter Scott, whose remains were interred here in 1832.

Dry Cove, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ala., 10 miles (direct) S.W. of Scottsborough.

Dry Creek, California, drains part of Amador co., runs in a W.S.W. direction, forms part of the southern boundary of Sacramento co., and enters the Mokelumne River about 20 miles N. of Stockton.

Dry Creek, a township of Sacramento co., Cal. P. 963.

Dry Creek, a post-hamlet of Calcasieu parish, La., 30 miles (direct) N. of Lake Charles.

Dry Creek, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Mo., 12 miles S. of Steelville.

Dry Creek, a township of Howell co., Mo. Pop. 1482.

Dry Creek, a township of Maries co., Mo. Pop. 910.

Dry Creek, a post-office of Montgomery co., N.C., 3 miles S. of Sulphur Springs.

Dry Creek, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., S.C., 8 miles S. by W. of Lancaster Court-House.

Dry Creek, a post-office of Carter co., Tenn.

Dry'den, a post-village of Lapeer co., Mich., in Dryden township, 27 miles by rail N. by E. of Pontiac, and 19 miles by rail S.E. of Lapeer. It has a church, a graded school, 2 banks, a newspaper office, fruit-evaporators, a foundry, and a grist-mill. Pop. 322; of township, 1378.

Dryden, a township of Sibley co., Minn., 10 miles S. of Glencoe, and about 24 miles N.N.W. of St. Peter. The township has 2 churches. Pop. 656.

Dryden, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., in Dryden township, and on the Southern Central Railroad, 30 miles N. of Owego, and 11 or 12 miles E.N.E. of Ithaca. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a tannery, a woollen-

mill, and a newspaper office. Pop. 672. The township is intersected by the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad, and contains villages named Etna and Freeville. Pop. 4558.

Dry Fork, Missouri, rises in Dent co., runs northward through Phelps co., and enters the Maramec River about 14 miles E. by N. from Rolla.

Dry Fork of Cheat River, W. Va., runs N.E. through Randolph co., and enters the Cheat River in Tucker co.

Dry Fork, a post-office of Carroll co., Ark.

Dry Fork, a post-office of Barren co., Ky.

Dry Fork, a post-office of Wise co, Va.

Dry Fork Depot, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 10½ miles N. of Danville.

Dry Glaize, a post-office of Laclede co., Mo.

Dry Grove, a township of McLean co., Ill., traversed by the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad. Pop. 1207.

Dry Grove, a post-hamlet of Hinds co., Miss., 10 miles W. of Terry. It has a church and an Episcopal theological seminary called Bishop Green Associate Mission.

Dry Grove, a post-office of Abbeville co., S.C.

Dry Hill, a hamlet of Jackson co., Ill., 7 miles S.W. of Ava.

Dry Hill, a post-hamlet of Landerdale co., Tenn., 7 miles N. of Ripley. It has an academy.

Dry Lake, a post-office of Wright co., Iowa.

Drymen, drim'en, a village and parish of Scotland, co. and 18 miles W.N.W. of Stirling. Pop. 1405.

Dry Mills, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Me., in Gray township, 5 miles N.W. of Gray Station. It has a lumber-mill and a barrel-factory.

Dryon Islands. See Dunian Islands.

Dry Point, a township of Shelby co., Ill. Pop. 1671.

Dry Ridge, a post-village of Grant co., Ky., on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, 31½ miles S. of Cincinnati. It has 3 churches, a bank, a free school, and 5 tobacco warehouses. Pop. about 250.

Dry Run, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Ky., at Kinkaid Station, 5 miles N. of Georgetown. It has 2 churches.

Dry Run, a post-office of Prentiss co., Miss.

Dry Run, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., about 18 miles N.N.W. of Chambersburg. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Dry Run, a post-office of Pendleton co., W. Va.

Dry Saw Mill, a post-hamlet of Elk co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 12 miles W. of Driftwood.

Dry's Mill, a post-office of Cabarrus co., N.C.

Dry Tortugas, tor-too'gas, a group of islets or keys, belonging to Monroe co., Fla., at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, 120 miles W.S.W. of the S. extremity of the mainland of Florida; about lat. 24° 37′ N. and lon. 83° W. They are 10 in number, very low, and partly covered with mangrove-bushes. See Fort Jefferson.

Dry Town, a post-village of Amador co., Cal., about 40 miles E.S.E. of Sacramento. It has a church and a manufactory of wine. Pop. of the township, 853.

Dry Valley, a post-office of Putnam co., Tenn.

Dry Valley Cross Roads, a post-village of Union co., Pa., 5 miles from Lewisburg. It has a church and a store.

Dry'ville, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., 1 mile from Lyons, and 14 miles N.E. of Reading. It has a church.

Drywood, a village of Kansas. See Farlington.

Dry'wood, a township of Bourbon co., Kansas. Post-office and railroad station, Godfrey. Pop. 1583.

Drywood, a post-office of Vernon co., Mo., 6 miles S. of Nevada. Pop. of township, 475.

Dry Wood, a post-office of Chippewa co., Wis.

Dry'wood Creek, Missouri, rises in Barton co., runs northward, and enters the Marmiton River in Vernon co. The Big Drywood Creek is a few miles W. of that just described. It drains part of Barton co., runs northward, and enter the Marmiton about 9 miles W. of Nevada.

Drzewica, dzhā-veet'sā, a town of Poland, province and 29 miles W. of Radom. Pop. 800.

Dsanbo, a river of Thibet. See San-Poo.

Dschurdschowa, a town of Wallachia. See Giurgevo.

Dshizak, a town of Asia. See Jeezak.

Dsjaloschizy, a town of Poland. See Dzialoszice.

Duacum and Dungium. See Douai.

Duane, du-ān', a post-township of Franklin co., N.Y., 16 miles S. of Malone. It has mines of iron. Pop. 289.

Duanesburg, du-ānz'burg, a small post-village of Schenectady co., N.Y., in Duanesburg township, on Normanskill Creek, and on a branch of the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 24 miles W. of Albany. It has 2 churches and a carriage-factory. Pop. of township, 2930.

Duars, a region of India. See Eastern Dwars.

Du'art', a post-village in Bothwell co., Ontario, 14 miles S. by E. of Bothwell. Pop. 200.

Duault, dü'ō', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 18 miles S.W. of Guingamp. Pop. 2805.

Dubari, doo-bā'ree, a town of India, Azimghur district. Pop. 5014.

Dubboi, towns of India. See Dhubhoee and Denaee.

Dilben, dü'ben, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Mulde, 18 miles W. of Torgau. Pop. 3683.

Dubenetz, doo'ben-ĕts', a village of Bohemia, 6 miles from Jaromeritz. Pop. 1538.

Dubenka, doo-ben'kā, or **Dubienka**, doob-yĕn'kā, a town of Russian Poland, province of Lublin, on the Bug, 10 miles S.E. of Chelm. Pop. 4341.

Dubhne, towns of India. See Dhubhoee and Denaee.

Dubicza, or **Dubitza**, doo-beet'sā, a fortified town of Bosnia, on the Unna, 23 miles W. of Gradiska. Pop. 1400.

Dubicza, a market-town of Croatia, on the military frontier, on the left bank of the Unna, opposite Dubicza in Bosnia. Pop. 3153.

Dubiecko, doo'be-ĕk'ko, a town of Austria, in Galicia, on the bank of the San, 75 miles W. of Lemberg. It has valuable salt-mines. Pop. 1120.

Dubienka, a town of Russia. See Dubenka.

Dubis, the ancient name of Doubs.

Dubitza, a town of Bosnia. See Dubicza.

Dub'lin (Irish, *Bally-ath-cliath*, "the town on the ford of the hurdles," or *Dubh-linn*, "black pool;" the *Eblana* of Ptolemy), the capital city of Ireland and of the county of Dublin, on the Liffey, close to its entrance into Dublin Bay, Irish Sea, 66 miles W. of Holyhead, and 135 miles W. of Liverpool. Lat. of observatory, 53° 23′ 2″ N.; lon. 6° 20′ 5″ W. Mean temperature of the year, 49° Fahr.; winter, 39°.8; summer, 59°.6. It is the residence of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, the see of Anglican and Roman Catholic archbishops, and the centre of the political, ecclesiastical, educational, fiscal, commercial, military, and railway systems of the kingdom.

Dublin is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Liffey, which is embanked with granite, lined on both sides with spacious quays, and spanned by 9 bridges,—7 of stone and 2 of iron. The city is flanked N. and S. by the Royal and Grand Canals, and was formerly surrounded by a highway called the Circular Road, from 8 to 9 miles in extent; but it now extends beyond that limit. The ground on which it is built rises gently to the N. and the S.W.; the S.E. portion was reclaimed from the river. Nearly in the centre of the southern half of the city is Dublin Castle, an edifice of different ages, built on an elevated site, and containing an arsenal, an armory, the vice-regal chapel, and various government offices, with the state apartments of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Adjoining the castle on the S. are its gardens; and on its N. side is the elegant Exchange, from which a line of streets extending may be considered, with the Liffey, to separate Dublin into four quarters. The S.W. quarter, on the site of the ancient city, is mostly ill built, irregular, and filthy; in this part are Christchurch and St. Patrick's cathedrals, the archbishop's palace, and the royal and foundling hospitals. The N.W. quarter, much more regularly built, is principally inhabited by the trading and middle classes. On its outskirts are many good edifices, and here are the house of industry, Richmond penitentiary, blue-coat hospital, royal barracks, Smithfield and Ormond markets, the linen-hall, and the Courts of Law. The E. quarter of Dublin is by far the handsomest, comprising in the N.E. Sackville street, one of the finest thoroughfares in Europe, in which are the post-office and the Rotunda; and in its centre, the Nelson Pillar, a Doric column 134 feet in height and surmounted by a statue; also the custom-house and Royal Lying-In Hospital, with Mountjoy and Rutland Squares and Marlborough Green; in the S.E., St. Stephen's Green, in which is the equestrian statue of George II., Merrion and Fitzwilliam Squares, College Green, now a paved area, on which are the Bank of Ireland (formerly the Parliament House), Trinity College, and a bronze statue of William III., Dame street, Sir P. Dunn's Hospital, the Dublin Royal Society House, and the Mansion House, near which is an equestrian statue of George I. The principal edifices not hitherto mentioned comprise St. George's church, 29 other Protestant parochial churches and as many chapels of ease, numerous Roman Catholic parochial churches, several friaries, monasteries, and convents, numerous dissenting chapels, a synagogue, the commercial buildings, corn exchange, royal hospital at Kilmainham, various barracks, several hospitals, the general dispensary, Richmond lunatic asylum, the city

assembly house, corporate halls, sessions-house, Newgate and other prisons, and some fine theatres.

Its university, chartered in 1591, and situated in Trinity College, has noble buildings, and is one of the richest corporations and the most important educational institution in Ireland. It sends two members to Parliament. Dublin has also a Roman Catholic university, with a prosperous medical school attached. It is the chief seat of the Queen's University of Ireland; but none of the colleges of that important institution are situated here. Dublin has a royal college of science, colleges of physicians and surgeons, an apothecaries' hall, royal Irish and Hibernian academies, a royal institution, zoological, geological, archæological, agricultural, horticultural, and other societies, various clubs, and a mechanics' institute. The Zoological Society has gardens in the Phœnix Park, a fine open space at the W. extremity of the city, and in which is the Wellington Testimonial, a heavy obelisk, raised at a cost of £20,000. This park, the Rotunda, and the Zoological Gardens, are the favorite places of resort for the inhabitants. The villages of Ringsend, Irishtown, Sandymount, Ballsbridge, Donnybrook, Ranelagh, Rathmines, Herold's Cross, Kilmainham, Glasnevin, Drumcondra, and Clontarf are in the immediate suburbs of the city, the environs of which have much picturesque beauty. Of these suburbs, the largest is Black Rock, a town of 8089 inhabitants, and a sea-bathing resort, 4 miles by rail S.E. of the city proper.

The harbor has been latterly much improved, and near the mouth of the Liffey are the Grand Canal and the custom-house docks, the latter occupying 8 acres; depth at low water 12 feet, at high tides 24 feet. Dublin had formerly important manufactures of woollen, silk, and cotton fabrics, but they have declined into insignificance, and at present its chief trade is in linens, poplins, porter, provisions, &c., and its only important manufacture is that of whisky and malt liquors.

The environs of Dublin are remarkably beautiful, although the city itself is somewhat unfortunate in its approaches, none of which do it justice. The bay is noble and picturesque, and esteemed one of the finest in the United Kingdom; it is about 7 miles in breadth at its entrance, between Howth Head on the N. and Kingston on the S., with a light-house. It extends inland for about the same distance; and along the shores are the villages of Kingstown, Blackrock, Clontarf, Ratheny, &c., and terraces of handsome houses and scattered villas. In the centre flows in the Liffey, and on either side the Dodder and the Tolka.

The metropolis of Ireland claims a high antiquity, having been in existence, it is alleged, since the time of Ptolemy. Its original native name was Drom-Col-Çoille, or the "Hill of Hazelwood." In the earlier part of the ninth century Dublin was taken by the Danes, who infested it for several centuries thereafter. In 1169 it was taken by storm by the English under Strongbow, who died there seven years afterwards and was interred in Christchurch cathedral. From about this period the history of Dublin is that of Ireland. The city returns two members to the House of Commons, besides the two returned by the university. Pop. in 1841, 232,726; in 1851, 254,850; in 1861, 249,733; in 1871, 246,326; in 1881, 249,602; in 1891, 254,709, or within the metropolitan police district, 361,891.

Dublin, a county of Ireland, in Leinster, has E. the Irish Sea, and landward, from the S. round to N., the cos. of Wicklow, Kildare, and Meath. Area, 354 square miles, of which 196,063 acres are arable. The surface is level or undulating; principal river, the Liffey. Capital, Dublin. It sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1881, 418,910; in 1891, 429,111.

Dub'lin, a post-office of Fayette co., Ala.

Dublin, a post-office of Logan co., Ark.

Dublin, a hamlet of Alameda co., Cal., 5 miles from Pleasanton Railroad Station. It has a church and 2 stores.

Dublin, a post-village, capital of Laurens co., Ga., on the Oconee River, about 56 miles S.E. of Macon. It has a church and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 862.

Dublin, a post-village of Wayne co., Ind., 2 miles by rail W. of Cambridge City, and 17 miles W. of Richmond. It has 6 churches, a graded school, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 806.

Dublin, a post-village of Graves co., Ky., 10 miles W. of Mayfield. It has 2 churches, a chair-factory, a tobacco-factory, and a public school. Pop. 150.

Dublin, a post-village of Harford co., Md., about 36 miles N.E. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches. Pop. 123.

Dublin, a station in Somerset co., Md., on the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad, near Princess Anne.

Dublin, a post-office of Coahoma co., Miss.

Dublin, a post-office of Boone co., Neb.

Dublin, a post-village and summer resort of Cheshire co., N.H., in Dublin township, 7 miles W. of Peterborough, and about 38 miles S.W. of Concord. It has 2 churches. Great Monadnock Mountain is on the S. border of this township. Pop. of the township, 582.

Dublin, a hamlet of Seneca co., N.Y., in Junius township, 6 miles S.S.E. of Lyons. Here is Junius Post-Office.

Dublin, an incorporated post-village of Franklin co., O., on the Scioto River, about 13 miles above Columbus. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and 3 flour-mills. Pop. in 1890, 296.

Dublin, a township of Mercer co., O. Pop. 2625.

Dublin, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., on the S.W. line of Bedminster township, about 36 miles N. of Philadelphia, and 6 miles N.N.W. of Doylestown. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

Dublin, a township of Fulton co., Pa. Pop. 941.

Dublin, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa., contiguous to Dublin, Fulton co. Pop. 967. It contains Shade Gap.

Dublin, a post-village of Erath co., Tex., 90 miles by rail S.W. of Fort Worth, and 14 miles by rail S.W. of Stephenville. It has 5 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, a cotton-compress, an ice-factory, and bottling-works. Pop. 2025.

Dublin, a post-village of Pulaski co., Va., 35 miles by rail W. by S. of Salem. It has 6 churches.

Dublin, Peel co., Ontario. See CAMPBELL'S CROSS.

Dublin Bay, an inlet of the Irish Sea, co. of Dublin, between Howth Head on the N., lat. 53° 21′ 40″ N., lon. 6° 3′ 5″ W., and Kingstown on the S., with the light-house in lat. 53° 18′ N., lon. 6° 9′ W. Its length, and breadth of entrance, are each about 7 miles. The shores are bold and highly picturesque. At its W. end is the mouth of the river Liffey, with Dublin harbor.

Dublin Corners, Ontario. See NEW DUBLIN.

Dublin Mills, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Pa., in Taylor township.

Dublin Range, Megantic co., Quebec. See IRVINE.

Dubnicz, doob'nits', a town of Hungary, co. and 7 miles N.E. of Trentschin, near the Waag. Pop. 1600.

Dubnicza, doob'nit'sâ, a town of Bulgaria, 22 miles S. of Sophia, on the left bank of the Djerma. Pop. 6000. It has extensive iron-works.

Dubno, doob'no, a town of Russia, in Volhynia, on the Irwa, 32 miles W. of Ostrog. Pop. 7953. It has a castle, numerous churches, and a Greek abbey.

Dubois, doo-boi' or du-bois', a county in the S.W. part of Indiana, has an area of about 430 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the East Fork of White River, and is drained by Patoka and other creeks. The surface is partly level and partly undulating, and is extensively covered with dense forests; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, pork, and tobacco are the staple products. Bituminous coal is found. It is intersected by the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad. Capital, Jasper. Pop. in 1870, 12,597; in 1880, 15,992; in 1890, 20,253.

Dubois, a post-office of Dodge co., Ga., on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, 46 miles S. by E. of Macon.

Dubois, a post-village of Washington co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, at Dubois Station, 22 miles S. of Centralia. Coal is mined here. Dubois has 2 churches.

Dubois, a post-village of Dubois co., Ind., 10 miles (direct) N.E. of Jasper. It has a church. Pop. 150.

Dubois, a post-village of Pawnee co., Neb., 8 miles by rail S.E. of Pawnee City. It has 2 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. 316.

Dubois, a post-borough of Clearfield co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 129 miles E.N.E. of Pittsburg. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a machine-shop, 2 planing-mills, a large lumber-mill, a sash- and blind-factory, and several coal-mines. Pop. in 1890, 6149.

Dubois'town, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., 2½ miles S. of Williamsport. It has 2 saw-mills. P. (1890) 697.

Dubosary, a town of Russia. See DOOBOSARY.

Dubovka, or **Dubovski-Posad**. See DOOBOVKA.

Dubozari, Russia. See DOOBOSARY.

Dubrajpoor, doo'brâj'poor', a town of Bengal, district and 15 miles S.W. of Beerbhoom. It is surrounded by tanks and fish-pools, and has a large trade.

Dubris. See DOUVRES and DOVER.

Dubrovna, doo'brov'nâ, a town of Russia, 47 miles N.N.E. of Mohcelev, on the Dnieper, and near a railway. It has a synagogue, and manufactures of clocks and woollen fabrics. Pop. 7114.

Dubrovnik, the Slavonic for RAGUSA.

Dubrownik, an island in the Adriatic. See CHROMA.

Dubuque, du-bŭk', a county in the E. part of Iowa, bordering on Wisconsin, has an area of about 625 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and N.E. by the Mississippi River, and is partly drained by the Little Maquoketa River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and forests; the soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. Magnesian limestone (Lower Silurian) underlies this county, which has also mines of lead. It is intersected by the Iowa division of the Illinois Central Railroad, the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railroad, all of which converge at Dubuque, the capital of the county. In 1890 this was the third county in the state in population. Pop. in 1870, 38,969; in 1880, 42,996; in 1890, 49,848.

Dubuque, a city of Iowa, capital of Dubuque co., on a commanding site on the W. bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Dunleith (now East Dubuque), Ill., with which it is connected by a steam ferry, a railway bridge of iron, and a wagon-bridge 68 feet above high-water-mark. It is 198 miles W.N.W. of Chicago, and 455 miles by river above St. Louis. It is a port of entry and delivery, and is the point of junction of five important railway lines. It is the principal business centre of the lead-region of the Northwest, and the oldest town in the state. It contains numerous fine churches, including the Catholic cathedral of St. Raphael, a court-house, a custom-house, a city hall, St. Joseph's College and Academy (Catholic), St. Mary's Academy, several convents, a German Presbyterian divinity school, the Iowa Institute of Science and Arts, 2 business colleges, an Episcopalian school, 3 national, 2 state, and 2 savings-banks, 9 weekly, 1 semi-monthly, 6 monthly, and 4 daily periodicals, and manufactures of wooden-ware, bricks, leather, white lead, shot, engines, machinery, farming-implements, beer, flour, soap, candles, artificial stone, &c. The town was named from Julien Dubuque, who settled here in 1788 and engaged in lead-mining. The first permanent settlement within the present limits of Iowa was made here, in 1827. It does an extensive jobbing business, and is the centre of a large trade by river and rail. It is the seat of the Catholic bishop of Dubuque. Pop. in 1880, 22,254; in 1890, 30,311; present pop. about 36,000.

Ducates, or **Doucates**, doo'kā'tĕs (?), a town of European Turkey, in Albania, 8 miles S. of Avlona. It is the capital of a numerous tribe of Albanians, whose government is patriarchal.

Ducey, dü'sā', a village of France, in Manche, 7 miles S.S.E. of Avranches. Pop. 1882.

Duchouquet, du'shoo-kĕt' or du'shoo-kā', a township in Auglaize co., O. Pop. 3959. It contains Criderville and Wapakoneta.

Duchowschtschina, Russia. See DOOKOVCHEENA.

Duchs, a town of Bohemia. See DUX.

Ducie (du'see) **Island**, in the Pacific Ocean, is oval-shaped, and of coral formation, with a lagoon in its centre. Lat. 24° 30' S.; lon. 124° 20' W.

Duck Creek, in Australia, is an arm of the Macquarie River, and the principal channel by which its waters reach the Darling River.

Duck Creek, Colorado, rises in El Paso co., runs southeastward in Bent co., and enters the Arkansas River about 20 miles above Las Animas.

Duck Creek, Delaware, forms the boundary between Kent and New Castle cos., and enters Delaware Bay.

Duck Creek, Ohio, drains part of Noble co., runs southward through Washington co., and enters the Ohio River about 2 miles above Marietta.

Duck Creek, Wisconsin, rises in Outagamie co., runs northeastward, and enters Green Bay in Brown co., about 2 miles N. of Fort Howard.

Duck Creek, a hundred of Kent co., Del. It extends across the state, and contains Brenford, Kenton, Smyrna, and Bombay Hook Island. Pop. 4279.

Duck Creek, a post-hamlet of Walker co., Ga., 8 miles S. by W. of Lafayette. It has several stores, flouring-mills, and other business concerns.

Duck Creek, a township of Madison co., Ind. P. 1325.

Duck Creek, a township of Wilson co., Kansas. Pop. 559. It contains Jurett.

Duck Creek, a post-office of Onslow co., N.C., about 4 miles from the ocean.

Duck Creek, a hamlet of Dallas co., Tex., 15 miles N.E. of Dallas. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Duck Creek, a post-village in Brown co., Wis., on Duck Creek, and at the junction of two railroads, 6 miles W. of Green Bay. Here is a large stone-quarry.

Duckenfield, a town of England. See DUKINFIELD.

Duck'ers, a post-office of Woodford co., Ky., on the railroad between Frankfort and Lexington, 8 miles E. of Frankfort.

Duck'er Station, a post-office of Dougherty co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, 13 miles S.W. of Albany.

Duck Hill, a post-village of Montgomery co., Miss., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 12 miles S. of Grenada. It has 3 churches.

Duck Island, Ontario, is in Lake Huron, off the S. coast of the Great Manitoulin Island.

Duck Isle, an island of Hancock co., Me.

Duck Lake, a post-office of Calhoun co., Mich.

Duck Pond, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Me., about 8 miles N.W. of Portland. It has a church and a manufactory of wooden-ware.

Duck Port, a post-hamlet of Madison parish, La., 4 or 5 miles N. of Mound Railroad Station. It has a church.

Duck Riv'er, Tennessee, rises in Coffee co., and runs nearly westward, with a little deviation towards the N. It intersects the fertile counties of Bedford, Marshall, Maury, and Hickman, and enters the Tennessee River in Humphreys co., about 16 miles S.W. of Waverly. It is about 200 miles long. It flows through forests of cedar, ash, beech, hickory, maple, oak, walnut, and tulip-tree.

Duck River, a post-office of Hickman co., Tenn., on Duck River, about 44 miles S.W. of Nashville.

Duck River, a station in Maury co., Tenn., on the Nashville & Decatur Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Columbia.

Duck River, Quebec. See POINTE AU BOULEAU.

Duck Springs, a post-office of Etowah co., Ala.

Duck'town, a post-village of Polk co., Tenn., 59 miles by rail S. of Madisonville, and 17 miles (direct) S.E. of Benton. It has 7 churches, a newspaper office, manufactures of iron ore, slate, and marble, and valuable copper-mines. Pop. 221.

Duck'worth's, a station on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 7 miles W.N.W. of West Union, W. Va.

Duclair, or **Ducler**, dü'klâr', a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the Seine, 10 miles W.N.W. of Rouen. Pop. 1810.

Ducum Burgum, the Latin name of HENZOGENBURG.

Dud'deston, a township of England, co. of Warwick, forming the N.E. suburb of Birmingham. It is well laid out, on an elevated plain, is lighted with gas, and is rapidly increasing in size and population. Pop. 45,986.

Dud'dingston, a village of Scotland, co. and 3 miles by rail E. of Edinburgh. Pop. of parish (including part of Portobello), 6369.

Dud'don, a river of England, after a S.W. course of about 8 miles, between Cumberland and Lancashire, joins the Irish Sea N. of Morecambe Bay. The river is celebrated in a series of sonnets by Wordsworth.

Dudeldorf, doo'dĕl-dorf', a town of Prussia, government and 18 miles N. of Treves. Pop. 910.

Düdelsheim, dü'dĕls-hīmo', a town of Hesse, near Büdingen. Pop. 1144.

Dudenhofen, doo'dĕn-ho'fĕn, a village of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, near Seligenstadt. Pop. 1153.

Duderstadt, doo'dĕr-stätt', a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 15 miles S.E. of Göttingen. It has a Roman Catholic seminary, a gymnasium, and a convent. Pop. 4127.

Düdingen, dü'ding-ĕn (Fr. *Guin*, găn'), a village of Switzerland, canton and 3 miles by rail N.N.E. of Freyburg. Pop. 2342.

Dudley, dŭd'lee, a borough of England, co. of Worcester, of which it is a detached part, surrounded by the co. of Stafford, at a railway junction, 10 miles W.N.W. of Birmingham. It has several good streets, fine churches and numerous chapels, a grammar-school free to all parishioners, Baylie's Charity School, a blue-coat school, several other liberally-endowed schools, a town hall, a hospital, art school, geological museum, and a bank. It is a principal seat of the iron-trade, its vicinity abounding with mines of coal and iron and with limestone-quarries. It has glass-works, tanneries, breweries, brass-foundries, &c. The Dudley Canal joins the Birmingham & Worcester Canal 4 miles S. of Birmingham. Pop. in 1891, 45,740.

Dudley, a post-village of Edgar co., Ill., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 8 miles W.S.W. of Paris. It has 2 churches. Pop. in 1890, 147.

Dudley, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ind., 7 miles (direct) S.W. of Bloomington.

Dudley, a township of Henry co., Ind. Pop. 1395. It contains Lewisville and New Lisbon.

Dudley, a post-village of Wapello co., Iowa, 12 miles by rail N.E. of Ottumwa. It has a feed-mill.

Dudley, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Dudley township, about 18 miles S. by W. from Worcester. It has a church and an academy. The township is drained by the Quinebaug River. It has manufactures of linen, fancy cassimeres, shue-knives, and paper, and is traversed by the Southbridge Branch of the New York & New England Railroad (West Dudley Station). Pop. of township, 2944.

Dudley, Camden co., N.J. See CRAMER'S HILL.

Dudley, a post-village of Wayne co., N.C., on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 9 miles S. of Goldsborough, and 75 miles N. of Wilmington. It has 3 churches and a lumber-mill.

Dudley, a township of Hardin co., O. Pop. 1008.

Dudley, a post-office of Noble co., O., on the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, 32 miles N. of Maricttа.

Dudley, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa., in Carbon township, on the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad, 31 miles by rail S. of Huntingdon. It has 2 churches.

Dudley's, a station on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, in Montgomery co., Tenn., 8 miles N.E. of Clarksville.

Dudley Siding, a station in Butler co., Pa., on the Parker & Karns City Railroad, 5 miles from Parker.

Dud'leytown, a post-village of Jackson co., Ind., about 42 miles N. of New Albany. It has 2 churches.

Dud'leyville, a post-hamlet of Tallapoosa co., Ala., 8 miles N. of Camp Hill Railroad Station. It has 2 churches.

Dudleyville, a post-hamlet of Bond co., Ill., 5 miles S. of Greenville. It has a church and a wagon-shop.

Duds'well, the chief town of Wolfe co., Quebec, 21 miles N.E. of Sherbrooke. Pop. 875.

Dudweiler, doot'vī-lęr, or **Deutweiler**, doit'vī-lęr, a commune of Rhenish Prussia, with a hamlet of the same name (pop. 150), 5 miles by rail N.E. of Saarbruck. Here are coal-mines, iron-works, and shops for dressing fire-proof stone. Pop. 10,029.

Dudzeele, dūd-zā'lęh, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 4½ miles by rail N. of Bruges. Pop. 2100.

Duenat's, a township of Cabarrus co., N.C. Pop. 1015.

Duelm, dwelm, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Minn., 12 miles E. of Sauk Rapids. It has a church.

Dueñas, doo-ān'yās, a town of Spain, province and 5 miles by rail S. of Palencia, near the Pisnerga. In its vicinity is a handsome iron suspension-bridge, called "Puerto de la Union." Pop. 3908.

Duerna, doo-ĕr'nā, a river of Spain, rises in the E. slope of the Sierra del Teleno, and, after a course of 40 miles, joins the Tuerto from the right near La Bañeza.

Ducro, a river of Spain and Portugal. See DOURO.

Duc West, a post-village of Abbeville co., S.C., about 90 miles W.N.W. of Columbia. A weekly religious paper is published here. Duc West is the seat of Erskine College (Associate Reformed Presbyterian), and has 3 churches, a carriage-shop, and a female college. Pop. 400.

Duff, a post-office of Dubois co., Ind.

Duffau, dūf'fō, a post-village of Erath co., Tex., 13 miles (direct) S.E. of Stephenville. It has 4 churches, flour-mills, and a newspaper office. Pop. 200.

Duffel, dūf'fęl, or **Düffel**, dūf'fęl (Fr. pron. dü'fĕl'), a village of Belgium, 10 miles by rail S.E. of Antwerp, and on the Nèthe. Pop. 4460.

Duf'field, a village of England, co. of Derby, at a railway junction, 4 miles N. of Derby. Pop. 6737; of Duffield parish, including Belper, Milford, and Heage, 15,537.

Duffield's, a post-village of Jefferson co., W.Va., 6 miles by rail N.W. of Harper's Ferry. It has 2 churches and an academy. Pop. 100.

Duff's Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 10° 23' S., lon. 165° 49' E. They are about 11 in number.

Dufftown, Scotland. See MONTLACH.

Duf'fus, a village of Scotland, co. and 3 miles N.N.W. of Elgin, near Moray Firth. Pop. of parish, 3716.

Du'fur', a post-village of Wasco co., Oregon, 15 miles from The Dalles. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, and an academy. Pop. 425.

Dug, a town of India, 80 miles S. of Kotah.

Du'gan, a station, 5 miles N.W. of St. Charles, La.

Dug'demo'na River, Louisiana, drains parts of Bienville and Jackson parishes, runs southeastward through Winn parish, and unites with Bayou Castor. The stream formed by this confluence is called Little River.

Dug'ger, a post-village of Sullivan co., Ind., 10 miles by rail E. by S. of Sullivan. It has 2 churches, coal-mines, &c. Pop. about 600.

Dugger's Mills, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Ark., 60 miles N. of Atkins. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Dugnano, doon-yā'no, a village of Italy, province of Milan, 6 miles W. of Monza. Pop. 1514.

Dug Spur, a post-office of Carroll co., Va.

Dug'way, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., in Albion township, about 22 miles E. of Oswego.

Duida, dwee'dā, a mountain of Venezuela, lat. 3° 10' N., lon. 66° 10' W., about 20 miles N.E. from the point where the Cassiquiare leaves the Orinoco. It rises to an elevation of 8500 feet, and presents an imposing landmark to the voyager on the Orinoco.

Duino, dwee'no, called also **Tybein**, or **Tybain**, te-bīn' (anc. *Castel'lum Puci'num?*), a seaport town of Austria, government and 12 miles by rail N.W. of Triest, on the N. coast of its gulf. Pop. 360.

Duisburg, doo'is-bŏŏng' (anc. *Cas'trum Deuso'nis?*), a town of Rhenish Prussia, at the junction of several rail ways, 15 miles N. of Dusseldorf, between the Ruhr and the Angor, near the Rhine. It has an orphanage, a great Protestant philanthropic institute, called *Diakonenanstalt*, a gymnasium, and manufactures of woollen, cotton, and iron goods, chemicals, sugar, &c. It is said to derive its name from the Teutones, who had a camp here. It is a place of rapid recent growth. Pop. in 1875, 37,380; in 1890, 59,285.

Duiveland, doi'vęh-lănt' ("pigeon-land"), an island of the Netherlands, Zealand, in the East Scheldt, separated from Schouwen by a narrow channel. Length, from E. to W., 8 miles; breadth, 5 miles. It is defended by dikes.

Duiven, doi'vęn, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 6 miles E. by S. of Arnhem. Pop. 2684.

Duke, a post-hamlet of Dubuque co., Iowa, 12 miles S. of Dubuque. It has a church.

Duke Centre, a post-village of McKean co., Pa., 9 miles by rail N. by E. of Kinzua Junction, and 8 miles N. of Smethport. It has 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and is mainly supported by the oil-business. Pop. in 1890, 600.

Duke'dom, a post-village of Weakley co., Tenn., 14 miles N. of Dresden. It has 2 churches.

Dukella, doo-kĕl'lā, a maritime district of Morocco, S.W. of the Morbova, between lat. 32° 10' and 33° 15' N.

Duke of Clarence, island. See NUNKUNONO.

Duke of York (native, *Oatafu*, o-ā'tā-foo'), an island of the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 8° 36' S.; lon. 172° 23' 52" W. It is 3 miles in length and 2½ miles broad, and is of coral formation.

Dukes, dūks, a county of Massachusetts, consists chiefly of the island of Martha's Vineyard, which is in the Atlantic Ocean, about 5 miles from the mainland. Area, about 110 square miles. The surface is partly covered with forests. Many of the inhabitants are employed in navigation and fisheries. The Old Colony Railroad traverses the county. Capital, Edgartown. Pop. in 1870, 3787; in 1875, 4071; in 1880, 4300; in 1890, 4369.

Duke Town, Guinea. See CALABAR.

Dukeville, dūk'vĭl, a post-office of Knox co., Neb.

Du'kinfield, a town of England, co. of Chester, 1½ miles by rail S.W. of Stalybridge, to which town and to Ashton-under-Lyme it is contiguous. Pop. in 1891, 17,408.

Dukkinshahabazpoor. See DECCAN ISLAND.

Dukla, doo'klā, a frontier town of Austria, in Galicia, 17 miles S.E. of Jaslo, on the Jasielka. Pop. 3033. It has a fine castle and a Roman Catholic church.

Dukora, doo-ko'rā, a town of Russia, government and 22 miles S.E. of Minsk.

Dukovtschina, Russia. See DOOKOVCHEENA.

Dula'ney, a post-office and station of Caldwell co., Ky., on the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad, 41 miles E. of Paducah.

Dulaney's Valley, a post-office of Baltimore co., Md.

Du'las', a hamlet of Wales, on the N.E. coast of Anglesey. Several small rivers of Wales have this name.

Dulbahanta, dool'bā-hān'tā, a district of Africa, Somauli country, between lat. 8° and 10° N. and lon. 46° and 49° E. It is level, and forms extensive pasture-ranges.

Dulce, dool'sā or dool'thā (sometimes called **Golfo Dulce**), a lake of Central America, state and 102 miles N.E. of Guatemala, forming the principal water-way of the state to the Atlantic. It is about 25 miles long, by 10 miles in average breadth, and has 18 feet of water at 300 or 400 yards from the shore, and in most other places from 30 to 60 feet. It communicates with the Gulf of Honduras through a smaller one called the Golfete, on the river Dulce, the entrance to which from the sea is impeded by a bar which cannot be passed by vessels drawing more than 6 or 7 feet; but within, there is a general depth of 15 feet.

Dulce, or Golfo Dulce, a gulf of Central America, formed by the Pacific, on the coast of Costa Rica. Its entrance is between the points of Burica, lat. 8° N., lon. 83° W., and Gorda, lat. 8° 32' N., lon. 83° 50' W.

Dulce, Rio, ree'o dool'sà or dool'thà, a river of the Argentine Republic, rises in Tucuman, flows S.E. past Santiago, and empties into Porongos Lake.

Dulcigno, dool-cheen'yo, written also **Dolcigno** (ano. *Olcin'ium*; Turk. *Ol'goon'*), a seaport town of Europe, principality of Montenegro, on Cape Kadilic, a rocky peninsula in the Adriatic, 12 miles W.S.W. of Scutari. Pop. 3000.

Dulcis Aqua, the Latin name of DOLCE ACQUA.

Du'leek', a town of Ireland, co. of Meath, on N---my Water, 5 miles S.S.W. of Drogheda. It has a handsome Catholic chapel and remains of an abbey. Pop. 710.

Du'linsville, a post-office of Madison co., Va.

Dülken, dül'kŏn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 20 miles by rail W. of Dusseldorf, on the canal between the Rhine and Venloo. Pop. 6069.

Dülln, dülln, **Dilln,** or **Diln,** dilo or dil'n (Hun. *Bela-Banya*, bà'lŏh'-bàn'yŏh'), a town of Hungary, co. of Honth, 8 miles S.W. of Altsohl. Pop. 1680.

Dülmen, dül'mĕn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, at a railway junction, 17 miles S.W. of Münster. It has a castle, the residence of the Duke of Croy. Dülmen has several hospitals, and manufactures of linen. Pop. 3892.

Duluth, du-looth', a post-hamlet of Gwinnett co., Ga., 26 miles by rail N.E. of Atlanta. It has 4 churches, 2 cotton-gins, and an academy. Pop. 319.

Duluth, a city and port of entry, the capital of St. Louis co., Minn., is finely situated at the W. end of Lake Superior, at the head of navigation on the great lakes, 156 miles N.N.E. of St. Paul, with which it is connected by three lines of railroad. It is also at the eastern terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Lat. 46° 48' N.; lon. 92° 6' W. The site is the side of a hill which rises gradually from the shore to a height of about 600 feet above the lake. The harbor, called Duluth Bay, is protected by a narrow piece of land called Minnesota Point, which is 7 miles long and forms a natural breakwater, through which there is a ship-canal. The government of the United States is expending large sums of money in the improvement of the harbor by dredging and the construction of piers. Duluth contains a custom-house, 37 churches, a United States land-office, an excellent system of public schools, including a high school, 3 national and 6 state banks, a savings-bank, a signal-station, stock-yards, slaughtering and cold storage establishments, 7 large steam saw-mills, steam forge-works, 2 flouring-mills, and grain-elevators with a capacity of 21,250,000 bushels. Immense deposits of iron, granite, and freestone are found near. Three daily and 10 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1880, 3483; in 1890, 33,115.

Dulwich, dül'ich, a town of England, co. of Surrey, and suburb of London, 4½ miles S.S.E. of St. Paul's. It is beautifully situated, and has numerous handsome mansions and villas. Here is Dulwich College, founded in 1619 by Edward Alleyne, a very handsome and spacious Elizabethan edifice, with a picture-gallery containing one of the choicest collections of Italian and Flemish paintings in Britain. The college has been reorganized, and one of its new buildings is regarded as the most costly structure of its class in existence. Pop. 4041.

Dumaira, an island of the Red Sea. See DOOMAIRAH.

Dumangas, doo-màn'gàs, a town of the Philippines, island of Panay, near the mouth of the river Jalaur. Pop. about 25,000.

Dumanway, a town of Ireland. See DUNMANWAY.

Dumaran, doo'mà-ràn', an island of the Malay Archipelago, Philippines, N.E. of Palawan. Lat. 10° 30' N.; lon. 120° E. It is about 20 miles in length and breadth, with a town of the same name on the S.W. coast. Pop. about 1500.

Dumaresque River. See SEVERN RIVER.

Du'mas', a post-village of Tippah co., Miss., 10 miles S.E. of Ripley. It has 3 churches.

Dumas' Store, a post-office of Wilcox co., Ala.

Dumbar'ton, or **Dumbartonshire,** dŭm-bar'tŏn-shĭr, formerly **Len'nox,** a county of Scotland, chiefly enclosed by Lochs Lomond and Long and the Firth of Clyde, having a detached portion eastward, between the cos. of Stirling and Lanark. Area, 270 square miles. Principal river, the Leven. Surface mostly mountainous, and soil poor. It contains iron- and coal-mines, freestone- and limestone-quarries. Principal towns, Dumbarton, Alexandria, and Helensburgh. The county sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. (1881) 75,333; (1891) 94,511.

Dumbar'ton, or **Dunbar'ton,** a town of Scotland, capital of the co. of Dumbarton, on the Leven, near its confluence with the Clyde, 13 miles by rail N.W. of Glasgow. A suburb is situated on the W. side of the river. Dumbarton Castle, on a bold isolated basaltic rock at the river's mouth, is a fortress of great antiquity and historical interest. The Leven is navigable from its mouth to the quay at high water, and the town has flourishing glass-works, an improved harbor, iron-works, and yards for building iron ships. Dumbarton has been a stronghold for at least 1000 years. Dumbarton Castle is one of the four stipulated to be kept in repair by the articles of the Union. Dumbarton was known in ancient times by the name of Alcluyd, which, in the British language, signifies the rock high on the Clyde. It unites with Port-Glasgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Kilmarnock in sending a member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1881, 13,782; in 1891, 16,908.

Dumbar'ton, a hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., in Verona township, on the Erie Canal, 1 mile from State Bridge Station, and 4½ miles N.N.W. of Oneida. It has a glass-factory and about 20 houses.

Dumbarton, a post-village in Charlotte co., New Brunswick, 24 miles by rail N. of St. Andrews. Pop. 200.

Dumbartonshire, Scotland. See DUMBARTON.

Dumblane, of Scotland. See DUNBLANE.

Dum'blane', a post-village in Bruce co., Ontario, 20 miles N.N.W. of Walkerton. It contains saw- and grist mills. Pop. 100.

Dumbravicze, doom'brŏh-vect'sà', a town of Hungary, 40 miles E. of Arad. Pop. 1100.

Dum'dum', the valley of the Pir-Panjal Pass between the Punjab and Cashmere. Elevation, 11,800 feet. It is traversed by a river of the same name.

Dum'dum', or **Dumdama,** dŭm-dŭm'ą, a town of Bengal, 4 miles N.E. of Calcutta, with barracks, hospital, and an English school. Pop. 5179.

Dumfries, dŭm-freece', or **Dumfries-shire,** a border county of Scotland, bounded E. and S. by Cumberland and Solway Firth. Area, 1103 square miles, one-third of which is arable. The whole valley of the Nith is composed of a red sandstone. The mountainous districts are of the Lower Silurian strata. There are mineral springs at Moffat. The county is subdivided into Nithsdale, Annandale, and Eskdale, watered by the three principal rivers, the Nith, Annan, and Esk. There are nine lochs in the vicinity of Lochmaben and Loch Skene, near the head of the Moffat Water, at an elevation of 1300 feet. A considerable part of the county is mountainous, especially towards the N. and N.E. Among the highest mountains are Black Larg, 2890 feet, Lowther, 3130 feet, Queensberry, 2140 feet, and Hartfell, 3300 feet. The high grounds afford good pasturage, and cattle-, sheep-, and pig-rearing forms an important branch of rural industry. The means of railway communication are ample. The principal towns are Dumfries, the capital, Annan, Sanquhar, and Lochmaben. Pop. in 1891, 74,308.

Dumfries, a town of Scotland, capital of the above, on the Nith, across which it communicates with its suburb Maxwelltown by two bridges, 9 miles from its mouth, and 28½ miles W.N.W. of Carlisle. It is at the junction of several railways. It is handsomely though irregularly built, and is regarded as the provincial capital of South Scotland. Around it many handsome villas have been erected. Principal edifices, numerous churches, one with an extensive cemetery which contains the remains and tomb of Burns, a tower in the High street (the work of Inigo Jones), the Crichton Royal Institution (a lunatic asylum), the infirmary, dispensary, court-house, jail, bridewell, several hospitals and asylums, theatre, and assembly-rooms. Here are 4 endowed seminaries, united under the name of the Dumfries Academy, various other schools, several associations with libraries, reading-rooms, an observatory, and a mechanics' institution. The principal manufactures are tweeds, hats, hosiery, leather, baskets, clogs, and shoes. Vessels of above 60 tons can approach the town quay, between which and the mouth of the river are 3 other quays for larger vessels. It has a large weekly cattle- and sheep-market, and sends out considerable quantities of seeds and nursery plants. Dumfries became a royal burgh in the twelfth century, about the end of which a monastery was founded here; in its chapel John Comyn, a competitor for the Scottish throne, was stabbed by Robert Bruce in 1305. Pop. in 1881, 17,092; in 1891, 17,804.

Dumfries, dŭm-freece' or dŭm-freez', a post-village of Prince William co., Va., is near the Potomac River, about 85 miles N. of Richmond. It has 2 churches and a large business in lumber and minerals. Here are iron pyrites mines. Pop. 250.

Dumfries, a post-village in York co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, 23 miles above Fredericton. P. 200.

Dumfries-shire, Scotland. See DUMFRIES.

Dum'mer, a post-township of Coos co., N.H. P. 455.

Dum'merston, a post-village of Windham co., Vt., in Dummerston township, on the Central Vermont Railroad, 5 miles N. of Brattleborough. It has 2 churches, granite-quarries, and furniture-mills. Pop. of the township, 860.

Dummodah, a river of India. See DAMKOODAH.

Dummow, a district of India. See DUMOH.

Dumoh, or **Damoh,** dŭm'o, a district of the Jubbulpoor division, Central Provinces, British India. Lat. 23°–24° 50′ N.; lon. 79°–80° E. Area, 2799 square miles. It is a hilly tract, on the Vindhya plateau, with much jungle. Capital, Dumoh. Pop. 269,642.

Dumoh, or **Damoh,** a town of India, capital of the above, 45 miles E. of Saugur. Pop. 7911.

Dumont', a post-village of Butler co., Iowa, 10 miles by rail W. of Allison. It has 3 churches. Pop. 400.

Dumont'ville, a post-office of Fairfield co., O., about 30 miles S.E. of Columbus.

Dum'plin Rock Light, on one of the Dumplin Rocks, in Buzzard's Bay, Mass. It is a fixed light, 43 feet above sea-level. Lat. 41° 32′ 10″ N.; lon. 70° 55′ 40′ W.

Dumpo', a town of Thibet, 40 miles S.S.W. of Garoo. Lat. 31° 6′ N.; lon. 80° 15′ E.

Dumraon, doom-rä'ŏn, a town of Bengal, Shahabad district, on or near the East India Railway, 9 miles E. of Buxár. It is near the town of Bhojpore. Pop. 17,356.

Dum'ser's, a station in Kane co., Ill., on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, 4 miles N.W. of Elgin.

Dun, an island in the China Sea. See DUNE.

Düna, dü'nä, or **Southern Dwina,** dwee'nä (Russ. *Deina Zapadnaya*; anc. *Turun'thus* or *Turun'tus*), an important river of Russia, rises in the W. of the government of Tver, near the sources of the Volga, with which it is connected by a canal, flows at first S.W. between the governments of Smolensk and Pskov, and afterwards N.W., in the lower part of its course separating Courland on the S. from Vitebsk and Livonia, and enters the Gulf of Riga 7 miles N.W. of Riga. Its length is about 600 miles, for nearly all of which it is navigable, although its mouth and many other parts of the river are encumbered by shoals, rendering its navigation unsafe and only fit for small vessels, except during the spring thaws and autumnal rains. Opposite Riga it is about 2400 feet broad, and crossed by a floating bridge, which is taken down annually in September and again erected early in April. Drainage-area, 65,000 square miles. The principal affluents are the Yevst and Drissa from the N., and the Mezha and Desna from the E. and S. It is connected by canals with Lake Ilmen, the Beresina, and the Niemen. See DWINA.

Duna, the Hungarian name of the DANUBE.

Dünaburg, dü'nä-bŭrg or dü'nä-boorg', or **Dinaburg,** dee'nä-boorg', a strongly fortified town of Russia, government of Vitebsk, on the right bank of the Düna, where it is crossed by the railway from St. Petersburg to Warsaw, 57 miles W.N.W. of Drissa, at the junction of two other important railways. The town has extensive manufactures of leather, beer, lumber, flour, lime, brick, and tiles, and ships much flax, hemp, tallow, and timber. Pop. (1884) 64,513.

Dunaevtsyi, doo'nä-ĕvt'see, a town of Russia, in Podolia, 12 miles N. of Kamienicc.

Duna-Földvar, a town of Hungary. See FÖLDVAR.

Dunamanagh, dŭn'ä-măn'ăn, a village of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, 8 miles N.E. of Strabane.

Dünamünde, dü'nä-mün'dĕh (*i.e.*, "the mouths of the Düna"), a fortress of Russia, government of Livonia, 9 miles N.W. of Riga, on an island at the mouth of the Düna. It has a custom-house and a quarantine establishment.

Duna Vecse, doo'nŏh' vä'chä', a town of Hungary, co. and 40 miles S. of Pesth, on the Danube. Pop. 4205.

Duna Vecse, a village of Roumania, in the Dobrudja, on the Danube, 22 miles from its mouth.

Dunbar, dŭn-bar', a town of Scotland, co. and 10 miles E.N.E. of Haddington, at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, on the North British Railway, 30 miles E.N.E. of Edinburgh. It is regularly laid out, and has a Gothic parish church, handsome assembly-rooms, public libraries, and the remains of an ancient castle; also ship-building docks, sail-cloth- and cordage-factories, iron-foundries, breweries, and distilleries. The harbor is accessible by vessels of 300 tons; the principal imports are coal and foreign grain; the exports, corn, whisky, and fish. Pop. 3320.

Dunbar', a township of Faribault co., Minn., traversed by the Central Railroad of Minnesota. Pop. 247.

Dunbar, a post-village of Otoe co., Neb., 11 miles by rail W. of Nebraska City. It has 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and a high school. Pop. 350.

Dunbar, a post-hamlet in Fairfield township, Washington co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad.

Dunbar, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., in Dunbar township, and on a branch of the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, 61 miles S.S.E. of Pittsburg, and 10 miles N.E. of Uniontown. It has 3 churches and a large iron-furnace. Pop. about 600; of the township, 2972.

Dunbar', a post-village in Dundas co., Ontario, 14 miles N. of Morrisburg. Pop. 150.

Dunbarton, a town of Scotland. See DUMBARTON.

Dunbar'ton, a post-township and hamlet of Merrimack co., N.H., about 8 miles S.W. of Concord. It has 3 churches. Pop. 524.

Dunbarton, a post-village of Adams co., O., 8 miles (direct) N. by E. of West Union. It has a church. P. 150.

Dunbarton, a post-office of Barnwell co., S.C.

Dunbar'ton, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk Railway, near Frenchman's Bay. P. 150.

Dunbeath, dŭn-baith', a village of Scotland, co. of Caithness, 17 miles S.W. of Wick, with a castle on a peninsular rock in the North Sea.

Dunblane', or **Dumblane,** a town of Scotland, co. and 23 miles S.W. of Perth, on the Allan, at a railway junction. It is resorted to in the summer for the sake of a mineral spring. It has a public library, founded by Bishop Leighton, and a cathedral, over which Leighton presided. Pop. 1921.

Dunc'an, a post-village of Graham co., Arizona, 31 miles by rail S. of Clifton. It has an academy and mines. Pop. 100.

Duncan, a post-office of Monroe co., Ark. Duncan Station is on the Arkansas Central Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Clarendon.

Duncan, a post-hamlet of Stark co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 26 miles S. of Buda.

Duncan, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Ky., about 22 miles S. of Frankfort. It has general stores.

Duncan, a post-village of Cheboygan co., Mich., is on Lake Huron. Pop. 161.

Duncan, Alleghany co., Pa. See COULTERSVILLE.

Duncan and Hinton Creek, a township of Cleveland co., N.C. Pop. 1242.

Dunc'an Channel, an inlet in Prince of Wales' Archipelago, Alaska.

Duncan Creek, Chippewa co., Wis., runs in a S.S.E. direction, and enters the Chippewa River at Chippewa Falls.

Dunc'an Island, Pacific Ocean, near the centre of the Galapagos group.

Duncan Island, in the China Sea, belongs to the PARACELS (which see).

Duncan'non, a village of Ireland, co. of Wexford, on Waterford Harbor, 6 miles E. of Waterford. Pop. 604.

Duncan'non, a post-borough of Perry co., Pa., on the W. bank of the Susquehanna River, 11 miles by rail E. of New Bloomfield. It has 6 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, iron-works, and public schools. Pop. in 1890, 1074.

Duncan's, a post-village of Spartanburg co., S.C., 14 miles by rail W. of Spartanburg. It has saw-mills.

Duncan's Bridge, or **Lees'burg,** a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Mo., on Salt River, 12 miles S. of Clarence. It has a church and a flouring-mill.

Dunc'ansby, a post-hamlet of Issaquena co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, 90 miles above Vicksburg. It has 2 churches.

Dunc'ansby-Head, the N.E. headland of Scotland, co. of Caithness, about 1½ miles E.N.E. of John O'Groat's House. Lat. 58° 39′. N.; lon. 3° 1′ W. On its highest part is an ancient watch-tower.

Duncan's Creek, South Carolina, rises in Laurens co., runs eastward, and enters the Ennoree River on the N. border of Newberry co.

Duncan's Creek, a post-township of Rutherford co., N.C. Pop. 999.

Duncan's Falls, a post-village of Muskingum co., O., on the Muskingum River, 9 miles below Zanesville. It has 3 churches and a flouring-mill. Pop. 194.

Duncan's Mills, a post-village of Sonoma co., Cal., on the Russian River, 6 miles from the Pacific Ocean, and on the North Pacific Coast Railroad, 80 miles N.N.W. of San Francisco. It has a church, a planing-mill, and a large manufactory of redwood lumber.

Duncan's Mills, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ill., on Spoon River, 5 miles S. of Lewistown. It has a flouring-mill and a steam saw-mill.

Duncan's Mills, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Va., on or near the N. bank of the Clinch River, 9 miles (direct) N.W. of Estillville. It has several general stores. Pop. about 50.

Duncansville, Thomas co., Ga. See SPRINGWOOD.

Dunc'ansville, a post-borough of Blair co., Pa., 8 miles by rail S. of Altoona, and 2 miles W. of Hollidaysburg. It has 3 churches, iron-works, and a steam brick-factory. Pop. 1277.

Duncansville, Russell co., Ontario. See RUSSELL.

Dunc'anville, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ill., on the Paris & Danville Railroad, 27 miles N.N.W. of Vincennes, Ind., and 4 miles S. of Robinson. It has a church.

Duncanville, a post-village of Dallas co., Tex., about 13 miles by rail S.W. of Dallas. It has a church. P. 200.

Duncombe, dŭn'kŭm, a post-hamlet of Webster co., Iowa, 11 miles by rail E. of Fort Dodge. It has a church.

Dun'dall', a post-borough of Susquehanna co., Pa., 6 miles N. by W. of Carbondale. It has 2 churches. Pop. 157.

Dundalk, dŭn-dawk', a town of Ireland, co. of Louth, on the S. bank of Castletown River, near its mouth in Dundalk Bay, at a railway junction, 45 miles N.W. of Dublin. The principal buildings are a spacious parish church, a large Roman Catholic chapel, a county court-house, jail, market- and custom-houses, an infirmary, a guild hall, linen-hall, news- and assembly-rooms, a barrack, a workhouse, and several ruined ecclesiastical edifices. It has various schools, one called the Dundalk Institution; also flour-mills, breweries, tanneries, and a large distillery. Its harbor is safe, the fisheries somewhat important, and it exports rural produce. The rise of the tide at the bar, where there is a light-house, is 16 feet. Pop. 11,377.

Dundalk Bay, a shallow inlet of the Irish Sea, between Cooley and Dunany Points, 8 miles in length and breadth. It contains large oyster-beds, and receives the rivers Dee, Fane, and Castletown.

Dundas, dŭn-das', a post-village of Richland co., Ill., 7 miles by rail N. of Olney. It has a church, an academy, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. about 200.

Dundas, a village of Benton co., Ind., 10 miles S. of Goodland.

Dundas, an incorporated post-village of Rice co., Minn., on Cannon River, 11 miles by rail N.N.E. of Faribault, and 44 miles S. of St. Paul. It has 5 churches, a high school, a flouring-mill, a lumber-mill, a newspaper office, and manufactures of butter. Pop. in 1890, 554.

Dundas, a village of Pulaski co., Mo., in Roubidoux township, about 66 miles S. of Jefferson City. It has 2 churches.

Dundas, a post-office of Vinton co., O., is at McArthur Station on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 34 miles E. by S. of Chillicothe. Iron ore is shipped here.

Dundas, a post-office and station of Calumet co., Wis., on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, 12 miles E. by S. from Appleton.

Dundas, a county in the eastern part of Ontario, bordering on the St. Lawrence River. Area, 382 square miles. Capital, Cornwall. Pop. 18,777.

Dundas, a town in Wentworth co., Ontario, at the head of Burlington Bay (the western extremity of Lake Ontario), and on the Great Western Railway, 5 miles W. of Hamilton. It has agencies of several insurance companies and of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, an office issuing a weekly newspaper, 40 stores, 6 hotels, and several churches. It possesses unlimited water-power, and has manufactories of iron castings, machinery, edge-tools, combs, paper, soap, candles, leather, woollen and cotton goods, wooden-ware, &c. The Desjardins Canal gives it water-communication with Hamilton and other ports. Pop. 3135.

Dundas, a post-village in Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 34 miles east of Charlottetown. It has carding-, grist-, saw-, and shingle-mills. Pop. 200.

Dundas Island, Canada, is in the Pacific, 40 miles N.E. of Queen Charlotte's Islands.

Dundas' Islands, off the eastern coast of Africa, between the equator and lat. 1½° S., comprise nearly 500 coral islets, from 2½ to 4 miles in length, but with only one secure harbor, near the mouth of the Durnford River.

Dundas River, an affluent of English River, Delagoa Bay, Eastern Africa.

Dundas Strait, Australia, separates Melville Island from Coburg Peninsula, and is 18 miles across.

Dundee, dŭn-dee', a burgh of Scotland, co. of Forfar, finely situated on the left bank of the Firth of Tay, at a railway junction, 12 miles from the sea, and 37 miles N. by E. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56° 27' 36" N.; lon. 2° 57' 45" W. It stretches along the Tay, and recedes inland, with a gradual ascent. Its appearance from the sea is at once striking and pleasing. The more recently formed streets are, in general, spacious and handsome; but most of those of more ancient date are irregular and ill built. The town is amply supplied with water. The most conspicuous object in Dundee is its old tower, 156 feet high, founded by David, Earl of Huntingdon, in the twelfth century, and recently restored. There is also an ornamental chimney, 282 feet high. Other public buildings of note are the town hall, trades' hall, the town churches, grouped about the old tower, the custom-house, the high school, the hospitals, the insane asylum, an orphanage, several industrial schools, a deaf-mute school, the Albert Institute, the abattoir and cattle-market, academy, the new exchange, containing, besides other accommodation, a handsome reading-room; the Watt Institution, theatre, infirmary, the jail and bridewell, and an imposing Norman triumphal arch, erected in front of the mid-quay, to commemorate the landing at Dundee of Queen Victoria in September, 1844. There are a large number of private schools, including several connected with the spinning-establishments of the town, the teachers of which are paid by the proprietors of these works. The principal libraries are the Public Library, consisting of several thousand volumes, the Watt Library, and the Law Library; the Dundee Literary Institute has a handsome reading-room and library in a central part of the town. Exclusive of the infirmary and dispensary already alluded to, there are a number of charitable and benevolent institutions and societies, and various religious associations. The town has several spacious and well-kept public parks, and some of the principal streets have horse-tramways.

Dundee has long been celebrated for its manufactures, and is now the principal seat of the linen, hemp, and jute manufactures in Great Britain. All the mills are driven by steam-power. The staple articles of import are flax, hemp, timber, and jute from foreign countries, and coals and lime coastwise. Exports are linens and linen yarns, cattle, sheep, carpets, dowlas, bags, and other manufactured goods. Sugar-refining, ship-building, and the manufacture of iron-ware, confections, leather, shoes, gloves, &c., are largely carried on. Dundee is now the principal seat of the British whale-fisheries, the oil being extensively employed in the great jute-mills of the town. It has a commodious harbor, with ample docks, lately extended at a large cost.

Dundee was at an early period a place of considerable note, and, like most old towns, was originally walled. It was erected a royal burgh by William the Lion; and it has a conspicuous place in the mediæval history of Scotland. Its population was, in 1841, 64,620; in 1871, 121,925; in 1881, 140,054; in 1891, 153,066.

Dun'dee', a post-village of Kane co., Ill., on Fox River, in Dundee township, 5 miles by rail N. of Elgin, and 47 miles W.N.W. of Chicago. It has 2 corporations, East Dundee and West Dundee, a fine high school, 6 churches, a cheese-factory, a bank, a newspaper office, large brick- and tile-works, a creamery, and a public library. Pop. in 1890, 2023; of the township, 3876.

Dundee, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ind., in Pipe Creek township. It has a church.

Dundee, a post-village of Monroe co., Mich., in Dundee township, on the Raisin River, 48 miles by rail S.W. of Detroit, and 15 miles W.N.W. of Monroe. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, a union school, manufactures of lumber, furniture, bricks, tiles, heading, and staves, 2 flouring-mills, a cheese-factory, and a creamery. Pop. in 1890, 1166; of the township, 3539.

Dundee, a post-village of Franklin co., Mo., in Bœuf township, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, at Newport Station, 62 miles W. of St. Louis. It has a church. It is on or near the Missouri River.

Dundee, a post-village of Yates co., N.Y., is about 32 miles by rail N. of Corning, 3 miles W. of Seneca Lake, and 10 miles S.S.E. of Penn Yan. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, an academy, 2 foundries, flour-mills, a planing-mill, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 1200.

Dundee, a post-hamlet of Tuscarawas co., O., on a branch of Sugar Creek, about 22 miles S.W. of Canton. It has 2 churches and a carriage-shop. Pop. 300.

Dundee, a station in Pittsylvania co., Va., on the Virginia Midland and Richmond & Danville Railroads, ½ mile from Danville. Here the former road terminates.

Dundee, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wis., in Osceola township, about 15 miles S.E. of Fond du Lac. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Dundee, a post-village and port of entry in Huntingdon co., Quebec, on Salmon River, 70 miles S.W. of Montreal. It is about 5 miles from the St. Lawrence, and partly in the state of New York. On the opposite side of the river is Fort Covington, N.Y. Steamboats ascend to this point. An American consul resides in Dundee. Pop. 150.

Dundee Centre, a post-village in Huntingdon co., Quebec, 4 miles N.E. of Dundee. Pop. 200.

Dun'dee' Junc'tion, a post-village of Yam Hill co., Oregon, 29 miles by rail S. of Portland, and 9 miles (direct) E. by N. of McMinnville. It has a church and a public school. Pop. 100.

Dundee Lake, a post-hamlet of Bergen co., N.J., on the Passaic River, 18 miles by rail N.W. of Jersey City.

Dun'don'ald, a village of Ireland, co. of Down, 5 miles E. of Belfast.

Dun'don'ald, a village of Scotland, co. of Ayr, 4 miles S.S.W. of Irvine. On the Firth of Clyde are ruins of a castle supposed to have been built by the Stuarts.

Dun'dren'nan, the name of a parish of Scotland, in Kirkcudbright, containing the ruins of a famous abbey.

Dun'drum, a village of Ireland, on Dundrum Bay.

Dundrum, a village of Ireland, 4½ miles by rail S. of Dublin. Pop. 540.

Dundrum Bay, Ireland, co. Down, in the Irish Sea, 7 miles S.W. of Downpatrick, extends from St. John's Point to Dullish Cove. Near its N. side are the rocks of Cow and Calf, joined by a reef with the mainland.

Dune, or **Dun**, doon, an island in the China Sea, off the E. coast of Annam, in lat. 12° 15′ N., lon. 109° 30′ E.

Dun Edin, an old name of Edinburgh.

Duned'in, a post-village of Hillsborough co., Fla., on the Gulf of Mexico, 56 miles by rail S.W. of Lacoochee, and 19 miles (direct) N.W. of Tampa. It has 2 churches, manufactures of bricks, and palmetto-works. Orange-growing and lemon-culture are the chief industries. Pop. 500.

Duned'in, the largest city of New Zealand, and capital of the province of Otago, at the head of a fine bay on the E. side of the Middle Island. Vessels drawing 12 feet of water can reach the town; but large ships anchor at Port Chalmers, 9 miles below, to which point a railway extends; and the harbor of Dunedin is being artificially deepened. From this city railways extend N. and S. along the coast. Dunedin has several daily and other papers, paved streets, gas-works, a university, a college, 2 high schools, hospitals, a lunatic asylum, a botanic garden, a good water-supply, fine parks, a system of public free, grammar, and ragged schools, an orphanage, a reformatory, fine theatres, &c., and is the seat of Anglican and Catholic bishops. It was founded in 1848 by a Scotch Presbyterian (Free Church) colony. Pop. in 1870, 23,365; in 1891, 22,376; or with suburbs, 45,865.

Dunel'len, a post-borough of Middlesex co., N.J., 15 miles by rail W.S.W. of Elizabeth, and 15 miles S. of Morristown. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, a high school, and manufactures of clothing. Pop. 1060.

Dunelmia, or **Dunelmum**, Latin names of Durham.

Dunes, dün, a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 29 miles W. of Montauban. Pop. 1202.

Dunfanaghy, dün-fan'ą-hē, a town of Ireland, co. of Donegal, 16½ miles N.W. of Letterkenny. Pop. 650.

Dunfermline, dŭm-fer'lin, a town of Scotland, co. of Fife, at a railway junction, 16 miles N.W. of Edinburgh. It is generally handsome, though irregularly built, on an eminence, separated from a large suburb on the W. by a ravine, crossed by a bridge. The principal edifice is its fine collegiate church, erected in 1821, contiguous to the ruins of the ancient structure. The abbey, originally founded by Malcolm and his queen between 1070 and 1086, was a monastery of Culdees. Here Edward of England resided for some months in 1304, and on leaving it set it on fire. It was rebuilt by Bruce, and here his body was interred. The nave and tower and some parts of the refectory still remain, and are partly of Saxon and partly of Norman architecture. In the town are various other places of worship, a guild hall with a spire 132 feet in height, town hall, jail, hospital, assembly hall, several public schools, a mechanics' institute, and subscription libraries. The staple manufacture is table-linen, in which the town is unrivalled by any other town in the kingdom. This manufacture, together with that of colored worsted and cotton covers, which has been added to it and almost equals it in extent, occupies about one-half of the population. There are also spinning-mills, malleable-iron-works, foundries, dye-houses, and soap-works, and, in the vicinity, several important collieries. Pop. in 1881, 19,915; in 1891, 22,365.

Dungannon, dŭn-gan'ŋon, a town of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, on a railway, 11 miles N.N.W. of Armagh. It consists of an old and a new town, is regularly and well built, and has a royal school, a hospital, branch banks, and manufactures of linen and earthenware. Pop. 3886.

Dungan'non, a post-village of Columbiana co., O., in Hanover township, about 28 miles E. of Canton. It has a convent and a church. Pop. 129.

Dungan'non, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, on Nine Mile Creek, 13 miles N.N.E. of Goderich. Pop. 200.

Dun'gar'van, a town of Ireland, co. and 25 miles W.S.W. of Waterford, on the Colligan, near its mouth in the Bay of Dungarvan. It is neatly built, and is resorted to for sea-bathing. The principal edifices are a parish church, 4 Roman Catholic chapels, a convent, a castle used as a barrack, a bridewell, session-house, steam mill, workhouse, and market-house. Pop. of town, 6520; of borough, 7719.

Düngen, düng'ŋen, a village of the Netherlands, in West Brabant, 3 miles S.E. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 3881.

Dungeness, dŭnj-nĕss', a headland of England, forming the S. extremity of Kent, and projecting into the English Channel, 3½ miles S.S.E. of Lydd. It has a fort and a light-house.

Dungiven, dŭn-ghiv'ęn, a town of Ireland, co. and 16½ miles E.S.E. of Londonderry. Pop. 775.

Dun'glass', a promontory of Scotland, co. and 2½ miles E.S.E. of Dumbarton, projecting into the Clyde. Here was the W. termination of the walls of Antoninus, which is crowned by a ruined castle.

Dun Glen, a post-office and mining-camp of Humboldt co., Nevada, 10 miles from Mill City. Gold and silver are mined here.

Dun'glow', a village of Ireland, co. and 11½ miles N. by W. of Donegal.

Dunham, dŭn'am, a station in De Witt co., Ill., where the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad crosses the Illinois Midland Railroad, 10 miles W.S.W. of Clinton.

Dunham, a township of Henry co., Ill. Pop. 999.

Dunham, a post-township of Washington co., O., on the Ohio River, traversed by the railroad from Marietta to Belpre. Pop. 755. It contains Veto, a hamlet.

Dunham, or **Dunham Flats**, a village in Missisquoi co., Quebec, 13 miles E. of Stanbridge Station, and 56 miles S.E. of Montreal. It has several stores, hotels, mills, and factories. Pop. 248.

Dunham Hollow, a hamlet of Rensselaer co., N.Y., in Nassau township, 14 miles S.E. of Troy. It has 2 churches.

Dunham's Basin, a post-hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., in Kingsbury township, on the Champlain Canal, and on the railroad between Saratoga Springs and Whitehall, 2 miles E. of Sandy Hill. It has a large hotel, a boat-yard, and 21 families.

Dunholme and **Dunholmum**. See Durham.

Dunières, dü'ne-air', a village of France, in Haute-Loire, 10 miles N.E. of Yssingeaux. Pop. 672.

Dunigan, a village of California. See Dunnigan.

Dunk'ale Mills, a hamlet of Harford co., Md., 3 miles S. of Belair. It has a flouring-mill and a saw-mill.

Dunkanely, a village of Ireland. See Dunkineely.

Dunk'ard, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Pa., in Dunkard township, 20 miles S.W. of Uniontown. It has 2 churches and a common school. The township has 4 churches. It is bounded on the E. by the Monongahela River, and affords abundance of coal, also petroleum and rich bituminous shale. Pop. of the township, 1366.

Dunkard Creek rises in Monongalia co., W. Va., runs nearly eastward, and enters the Monongahela River in Greene co., Pa.

Dunk'el, a post-office and station of Christian co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 5½ miles N. of Pana.

Dunkeld, dŭn-kĕl', a burgh of barony and market-town of Scotland, co. and 15 miles by rail N.N.W. of Perth, on the great East Pass to the Highlands, and on the N. bank of the Tay, across which it communicates with the suburb Little Dunkeld by a bridge. In ancient times Dunkeld is said to have been the seat of the Pictish kings. A cell of Culdees was here early established, and in 1130 was made the seat of a bishop. Its cathedral was built in 1330, but long before this period Dunkeld was celebrated in ecclesiastical annals. Near the cathedral stands the palace of the Dukes of Athol. Pop. 783.

Dunkerque, the French name of Dunkirk.

Dunkia, or **Dunkin**, dŭn'kę-ą, written also **Don'kiah**, an immense mountain of the Himalaya, near the N. extremity of the boundary between Bootan and Sikkim. It is 23,176 feet high.

Dun'kineer'ly, or **Dunkaner'ly**, a village of Ireland, co. and 3 miles W. of Donegal, N.E. of the head of Macswine's Bay.

Dun'kinsville, a post-hamlet of Adams co., O., 12 miles S.E. of Winchester Station. It has a church.

Dun'kirk (Fr. *Dunkerque*, dŭn'kairk'; Ger. *Dünkirchen*, dün'kĭr'kĕn), a fortified seaport town, and the northernmost of France, department of Nord, on the Strait of Dover, 40 miles N.W. of Lille, and 45 miles E. of Dover, at the junction of 3 canals and of several railways. It consists of three parts,—the town proper, the lower town, and

the citadel. It has a town hall, theatre, concert-hall, several fine churches, a lofty belfry, several hospitals, military and civil prisons, barracks, a college, a public library, soap-, starch-, and iron-works, ship-yards, sugar-works, foundries, distilleries, oil-, cotton-, and jute-mills, a heavy trade, and an important fishery. It has 2 harbors, with extensive docks, a breakwater, and other artificial improvements. Pop. in 1891, 39,498. It appears to have become a place of some importance in the tenth century, when it was first surrounded by walls. The possession of it was repeatedly contested by the Spaniards and French. In 1658 it was given up to the English, in whose possession it continued till 1662, when Charles II. sold it to Louis XIV.

Dun'kirk, a post-village of Jay co., Ind., 68 miles by rail E.S.E. of Logansport, and about 18 miles N.E. of Muncie. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, a bank, a window-glass factory, and 2 bottle-factories. Pop. in 1890, 1024.

Dunkirk, Calvert co., Md. See SMITHVILLE.

Dunkirk, a port of entry in Dunkirk township, Chautauqua co., N.Y., on Lake Erie, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 40 miles S.S.W. of Buffalo, 48 miles E.N.E. of Erie, and 460 miles W.N.W. of New York. The Western division of the Erie Railroad terminates at this place, which is the N. terminus of the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburg Railroad, extending to Titusville, Pa. It has a safe and commodious harbor, with wharves for the accommodation of the numerous steamboats and sailing-vessels that ply between this town and other lake ports. It contains a large opera-house, 2 banks, 10 churches, an orphan asylum, a monastery, a public hall, 10 graded schools, and printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 2 weekly newspapers. Here are extensive warehouses and workshops of the Erie Railroad, also several iron-works, a foundry, 1 or more lumber-mills, and a manufactory of agricultural implements. The Brooks Locomotive Works of this place employ about 1250 men. An electric-railroad connects all the depots with Fredonia. Dunkirk is supplied with lake-water by the Holly Water-Works, and is lighted with gas. Pop. in 1880, 7248; in 1890, 9416.

Dunkirk, a post-village of Hardin co., O., in Blanchard township, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 24 miles E. of Lima, and about 20 miles S. of Findlay. It has 5 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a graded school, a stone-ballast works, a hub-, spoke-, and handle-mill, a planing-mill, an oil refinery, &c. Pop. 1220.

Dunkirk, a township of Dane co., Wis. Pop. 1406.

Dunk'lin, a southeastern county of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the St. Francis River, and is intersected by Castor or Little River. The surface is low, is extensively covered with forests, and is subject to inundation. The soil produces some Indian corn, grass, &c. Capital, Kennett. The county is intersected by two railroads. Pop. in 1870, 5982; in 1880, 9604; in 1890, 15,085.

Dunklin, a post-township of Greenville co., S.C.

Dunkour, or **Dankaur,** dŭn'kōwr', a town of India, district of Boolundshahur, on the Jumna, 28 miles S.S.E. of Delhi. Pop. 5423.

Dunks'burg, a post-hamlet of Pettis co., Mo., 8 miles S. of Brownsville Station. It has 2 churches, saw- and grist-mills, &c. Pop. 100.

Dunkur, dŭn'kŭr', a village of India, on the Spiti, near the Sutlej, 140 miles S. by E. of Leh. Lat. 32° 18' N.; lon. 78° 20' E.

Dun'lap, a post-hamlet of Peoria co., Ill., on the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, 15 miles N. of Peoria. Pop. 80.

Dunlap, a post-village of Harrison co., Iowa, in Harrison township, on Boyer River, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 51 miles N.N.E. of Omaha, and 17 miles S.W. of Denison. It has 5 churches, 2 banks, a money-order post-office, a flouring-mill, a graded school, and 2 newspaper offices. Here are a large hotel and fine railroad buildings, and the place has a heavy trade. Pop. in 1890, 1088.

Dunlap, a post-village of Morris co., Kansas, is near the Neosho River, 9 miles by rail S.E. of Council Grove. It has 4 churches and a bank. Pop. 408.

Dunlap, a post-village of Ohio. See GEORGETOWN.

Dunlap, a post-village, capital of Sequatchie co., Tenn., on the Sequatchie River, 40 miles N.N.W. of Chattanooga.

Dun'lapsville, a post-village of Union co., Ind., on the East Fork of the Whitewater River, about 20 miles W.S.W. of Richmond. It has a church and an academy. Pop. about 150.

Dun'lav'in, a town of Ireland, co. of Wicklow, 8 miles N. of Baltinglass. Pop. 651.

Dunleary, a former name of KINGSTOWN, Ireland.

Dunleer', a town of Ireland, co. of Louth, 11 miles by rail S. of Dundalk. Pop. 528.

Dunleith, Illinois. See EAST DUBUQUE.

Dunleith, dŭn-leeth', a post-hamlet of Wayne co., W. Va., on the Twelve Pole River, about 7 miles (direct) N. by W. of Wayne Court-House, and 14 miles (direct) W.S.W. of Barboursville. It has a general store.

Dun-le-Palleteau, dŭn-leh-păl'leh-tō' (or păl'tō'), a town of France, 14 miles N.W. of Guéret. Pop. 1286.

Dun-le-Roi, dŭn-leh-rwȧ (anc. *Castrum Dunensis*), a town of France, in Cher, 11 miles N. of Saint-Amand, on the Auron. Pop. 4357.

Dun'lo, a post-office of Cambria co., Pa.

Dunlop', a village of Scotland, cos. of Ayr and Renfrew, 7½ miles N.E. of Irvine. Pop. 380.

Dun'low, a post-village of Wayne co., W. Va.

Dun'man'us Bay, an inlet on the S.W. coast of Ireland, co. of Cork, 4 miles in breadth at its entrance, and stretching inland about 12 miles.

Dunman'way, a town of Ireland, co. and 30 miles by rail S.W. of Cork. Pop. 2046.

Dun'mor, a post-hamlet of Muhlenberg co., Ky., 18 miles by rail S. of Central City, and 15 miles (direct) S.E. of Greenville. It has general stores and other business houses. Pop. in 1890, 82.

Dun'more', a village of Scotland, co. and 7 miles S.E. of Stirling.

Dunmore, a town of Ireland, co. of Galway, 7½ miles N.N.E. of Tuam. Pop. 640.

Dunmore, or **East Dunmore,** a town of Ireland, co. and 8½ miles S.E. of Waterford, on Waterford harbor.

Dun'more', a post-borough of Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and on the Pennsylvania Coal Company's Railroad, 12 miles N.E. of Pittston, and 3 miles E.N.E. of Scranton. It is in the Lackawanna Valley, has rich mines of anthracite coal, and is mainly supported by the coal-business. It has 5 churches and a graded school. Pop. in 1890, 8315.

Dunmore, a post-hamlet of Pocahontas co., W. Va., 55 miles N. of White Sulphur Springs. It has a church, a grist-mill, and 2 saw-mills.

Dunmore Town, a town of the Bahamas, finely situated on Harbor Island, at the N.E. extremity of Eleuthera. It has a large trade in pine-apples. Pop. 2500.

Dun'mow, or **Great Dun'mow,** a town of England, co. of Essex, on the Chelmer, 10 miles by rail W. of Braintree. The town is supposed to have been the Roman *Cæsaromagus*. It has a fine church, a market-cross, a workhouse, and manufactures of sacking. Pop. of parish, 2083.

Dunmur'ry, a village of Ireland, co. of Antrim, on the Glenwater, 4½ miles by rail S. by W. of Belfast. Pop. 504.

Dunn, a county in the W.N.W. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 864 square miles. It is intersected by the Chippewa and Menomonee (or Red Cedar) Rivers, which unite in the southern part of the county, and is partly drained by Hay River. The surface is uneven or hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests, in which the pine and sugar-maple are found. The soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, and lumber are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, and another railroad. Silurian sandstone lies next to the surface. Capital, Menomonee. Pop. in 1870, 9488; in 1880, 16,817; in 1890, 22,664.

Dunn, a post-office of Moultrie co., Ill., near Hampton Station, 5 miles by rail N.W. of Sullivan.

Dunn, a post-village of Harnett co., N.C., 24 miles by rail N.E. of Fayetteville. It has 6 churches, a newspaper office, manufactures of spirits of turpentine, sash, doors, and blinds, &c. Pop. 419.

Dunn Brook, a post-office of Oneida co., N.Y.

Dunnegal, an island of Ireland. See RINGANSGA.

Dun'nell, or **Lake Fre'mont',** a post-hamlet of Martin co., Minn., 35 miles S.S.E. of Windom. The name of its post-office is Dunnell.

Dun'net, a village of Scotland, co. of Caithness, on Dunnet Bay, 7½ miles E.N.E. of Thurso.

Dun'net Head, a rocky peninsula of Scotland, forming the N. extremity of Great Britain, and having on it a light-house 340 feet above the sea, in lat. 58° 40' N., lon. 3° 21' W. On the S.W. side is the inlet of Dunnet Bay.

Dunn'igan, or **Dun'igan,** formerly **Antelope,** a post-village of Yolo co., Cal., on the California Pacific Railroad, 18 miles N.N.W. of Woodland. It has 3 stores, 2 hotels, a public hall, and about 25 houses.

Dun'ning, a village of Scotland, co. and 8½ miles S.S.W of Perth by railway. Pop. 1213.

Dun'ning, or Dun'nings, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa., in Roaring Brook township, on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 10 miles E.S.E. of Scranton. It has 2 churches, a large tannery, 3 steam saw-mills, and other lumber-mills, in which water-power is used.

Dunningen, dōōn'ning-ẹn, a village of Würtemberg, 7 miles W.N.W. of Rottweil. Pop. 1609.

Dun'ning's, a station in Bradford co., Pa., on the Northern Central Railroad, 12 miles S. of Elmira, N.Y.

Dunning's Creek, Pennsylvania, runs southward in Bedford co., and enters the Raystown Branch of the Juniata at the borough of Bedford.

Dunning's Creek, a station in Bedford co., Pa., on the railroad from Bedford to Mount Dallas, at the junction of the branch extending to Holderbaum.

Dunning's Mountain, Pennsylvania, is a long ridge in the north part of Bedford co. and the south part of Blair co. It is a continuation of the ridge which is called Bald Eagle Mountain in Centre co.

Dun'ning Street, a hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Malta township, 2 miles from Round Lake Station. It has a church. Here is Malta Post-Office.

Dun'ningsville, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., in Nottingham township, 10 miles E.N.E. of Washington. It has a church and an academy.

Dunningville, a post-hamlet of Allegan co., Mich., on the Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 8 miles N.W. of Allegan. It has a church and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 150.

Dun'nose', a lofty headland of the Isle of Wight, on its S.E. coast. Lat. 50° 37′ N.; lon. 1° 11′ 36″ W.

Dun'not'tar, a parish of Scotland, co. of Kincardine, on the North Sea, and comprising the town of Stonehaven. The ruin of Dunnottar Castle, formerly the seat of the Keiths, stands on a perpendicular rock 160 feet above the sea and almost separated from the mainland by a deep chasm. The castle was taken in 1296 by Wallace. In 1685 many Covenanters were imprisoned in the dungeons of Dunnottar. It was dismantled after 1715.

Dunn's, a township of Franklin co., N.C. Pop. 838.

Dunn's Eddy, a station in Warren co., Pa., on the railroad from Oil City to Irvine, 50 miles N.E. of Oil City.

Dunn's Landing, Arkansas. See ASKEW.

Dunn's Rock, a township of Transylvania co., N.C. Pop. 420.

Dunn's Store, a post-office of Caroline co., Va.

Dunns'town, a village of Clinton co., Pa., on the left or N. bank of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, 1½ miles from Lock Haven. It has a church and 2 large steam saw-mills. Pop. about 200.

Dunns'ville, a post-hamlet of Albany co., N.Y., 3 miles N. of Knowersville Station.

Dunnsville, a post-village of Essex co., Va., on the Rappahannock, 40 miles N.E. of Richmond. It has 2 churches, a high school, and a fruit-canning factory.

Dunn'ville, a post-hamlet of Casey co., Ky., 25 miles from McKinney Station. It has a church, 2 stores, and a mill.

Dunnville, a post-hamlet of Dunn co., Wis., on the Chippewa River, at the mouth of the Red Cedar, at the head of steam navigation, 12 miles S. of Menomonee. Many persons are employed here in the lumber-business.

Dunnville, a village and port of entry in Monck co., Ontario, on Grand River, 40 miles by rail S.S.E. of Hamilton, and 50 miles by water W. by N. of Buffalo. It has a branch bank, a printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper, woollen-, grist-, saw-, and other mills, a foundry, and a large lumber- and grain-trade. Pop. 1452.

Dunois, dü'nwâ', an ancient territory of France, province of Orléannois (Orléannais), now forming parts of the departments of Eure-et-Loir, Loir-et-Cher, and Loiret.

Dun'ol'ly, a ruined castle of Scotland, co. of Argyle, on a rock forming the N. point of Oban Bay.

Dun'ol'ly, a mining-borough of Gladstone co., Victoria, Australia, 30 miles W.N.W. of Castlemaine. Pop. 1553.

Dun'oon', a town of Scotland, co. of Argyle, on the W. side of the Firth of Clyde, 7½ miles W. of Greenock. It is a favorite watering-place. Pop. 3756.

Dunreath, dŭn-reeth', a post-village of Marion co., Iowa, 27 miles by rail S.E. of Des Moines. It has a church and a coal-mine. Pop. about 500.

Dunreith, dŭn-reeth', a post-village of Henry co., Ind., in Spiceland township, on Flat Rock Creek, 10 miles by rail S. of New Castle. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a saw-mill, and a planing-mill. Pop. 168.

Dun'rob'in Castle, Scotland, 7 miles E.N.E. of Dornoch, is a residence of the Duke of Sutherland.

Dun'ross'ness, a peninsula at the S. extremity of Shetland mainland, and terminating in Sumburgh Head.

Dunse, dŭnss, a town of Scotland, co. of Berwick, on a branch railway, 13 miles W. of Berwick-on-Tweed. It has a town hall, subscription and other libraries, a reading-room, and 2 branch banks. It is said to have been the birthplace of Duns Scotus. Pop. 2618.

Dunseith, dŭn-seeth', a post-village of Rolette co., N.D., 20 miles (direct) S.W. of St. John's. It has 2 churches, a common school, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of pottery. Pop. about 150.

Dunshaughlin, dŭn-shawn'lin, a town of Ireland, co. of Meath, 11 miles S.S.E. of Navan. Pop. 362.

Dun'shelt', or **Dancshalt,** dăn-shĕlt', a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, 1 mile S.E. of Auchtermuchty.

Dun'sinane', or **Dunsin'nan,** one of the Sidlaw Hills, in Scotland, co. and 7 miles N.E. of Perth. Elevation, 1114 feet.

Duns'fort, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., on Big Buffalo Creek, about 40 miles S.W. of Pittsburg.

Dun'sink', a village of Ireland, co. of Dublin, 4 miles W.N.W. of Dublin Castle, near Trinity College Observatory.

Dunsmuir, dŭnz'mūre, a post-village of Siskiyou co., Cal., 53 miles by rail S. of Montague. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and railroad repair- and machine-shops.

Dun'stable, a town of England, co. and 18 miles by rail S.S.W. of Bedford, at the E. base of the Chiltern Hills. The town, situated among chalk downs, consists of antique brick houses, and has extensive manufactures of straw hats, bonnets, straw plait, and whiting. Pop. 4558.

Dunstable, dŭn'sta-b'l, a post-hamlet in Dunstable township, Middlesex co., Mass., 6 miles by rail S. of Nashua, N.H. It has 2 churches, 2 saw-mills, &c. Pop. of the township, 416.

Dun'staff'nage, an ancient royal castle of Scotland, co. of Argyle, on Loch Etive, 2½ miles N.E. of Oban. It belonged to the Scottish monarchs in early times, and is of unknown antiquity.

Dun'ster, a town of England, co. of Somerset, 32 miles W.N.W. of Somerton. Pop. of parish, 1156.

Duns'ton, or Duns'ton Cor'ners, a village of Cumberland co., Me., in Scarborough township, 1 mile from West Scarborough Station. It has a church and a high school. Here is Scarborough Post-Office.

Dun-sur-Meuse, dŭn'-sür-muz, a town of France, in Meuse, 12 miles S.S.W. of Montmédy, on the Meuse. Pop. 927.

Duntocher, dŭn-tŏk'ẹr or dŭn-tŏn'ẹr, a village of Scotland, co. of Dumbarton, 8 miles N.W. by W. of Glasgow, with cotton-factories and manufactures of agricultural implements, &c. Pop. 1367.

Dunton, Illinois. See ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

Dun'tonsville, a post-hamlet of Edgefield co., S.C., 8 miles N.W. of Edgefield Court-House.

Dun'troon', or **Bow'more,** or **Scotch Corners,** a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 8 miles S. of Collingwood. Pop. 150.

Dun'veg'an, a bay and headland of Scotland, on the W. coast of the Isle of Skye.

Dunveg'an, or **Ken'yon,** a post-village in Glengarry co., Ontario, 31 miles N. of Cornwall. Pop. 250.

Dunvegan Fort, North-West Territories, Canada, on Peace River. Lat. 56° 14′ N.; lon. 117° 30′ W.

Dunwich, dŭn'ich, a decayed borough of England, co. of Suffolk, on the North Sea, 26 miles N.E. of Ipswich. It was anciently an important city, the capital of East Anglia, but has been almost entirely destroyed by inroads of the sea. Pop. of parish, 234.

Du Page, a county in the N.E. part of Illinois, has an area of about 340 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Des Plaines River, and is partly drained by Du Page Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is very fertile. A large part of the county is prairie. Oats, hay, Indian corn, wheat, and butter are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad, and other railroads. Pop. in 1870, 16,685; in 1880, 19,161; in 1890, 22,551.

Du Page, a post-township of Will co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, about 30 miles S.W. of Chicago. It is partly drained by the Des Plaines River. Pop. 1254.

Du Page Creek, Illinois, rises in Du Page co., runs southward in Will co., and enters the Des Plaines River about 10 miles S.W. of Joliet. It is nearly 60 miles long.

Du Plain, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Mich., in Du Plain township, on Maple River, 9 miles N.E. of St. John. It has 2 churches and a tannery. The township contains the village of Elsie. Pop. of the township in 1890, 1773.

Du'plain'ville, a post-office of Waukesha co., Wis.

Duplin, du'plin, a county in the S.E. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 828 square miles. It is drained by the N.E. branch of Cape Fear River. The surface is level, and mostly covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is sandy and moderately fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, pork, sweet potatoes, tar, and turpentine are staple products. The western portion of the county is intersected from N. to S. by the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad. Capital, Kenansville. Pop. in 1870, 15,542; in 1880, 18,733; in 1890, 18,690.

Duplin Roads, a hamlet in Island Creek township, Duplin co., N.C., on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 36 miles N. of Wilmington. Pop. about 100.

Du'pont', a station on the Wilmington & Reading Railroad, 7 miles N. of Wilmington, Del.

Dupont, a post-village of Clinch co., Ga., on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, at the junction of the Florida division with the main line, 131 miles W.S.W. of Savannah. It has 3 or 4 stores and 2 churches. Pop. about 125.

Dupont, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ind., in Lancaster township, on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, 14 miles N.W. of Madison. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and a flouring-mill.

Dupont, a post-office of Hennepin co., Minn., about 19 miles (direct) W.N.W. of Minneapolis.

Dupont, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., O., 15 miles by rail N. by E. of Delphos. It has 3 churches, a high school, and stave-, lumber-, and tile-mills. Pop. 531.

Dupont, a post-township of Waupaca co., Wis., about 37 miles N.W. of Appleton. Pop. 1386.

Duppau, dŏŏp'pŏw, a town of Bohemia, 18 miles E.N.E. of Elbogen, on the Aubach. Pop. 1752.

Du'prees', a post-hamlet of Charlotte co., Va., 7 miles from Drake's Branch Station. It has 2 churches.

Duquesne, du-kain', a former borough of Alleghany co., Pa., is now the 8th ward of Alleghany City.

Du Quoin, du kwoin', a post-village of Perry co., Ill., in Du Quoin township, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 77 miles N. of Cairo, and 71 miles S.E. of St. Louis, Mo., with which it is connected by the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad. Its prosperity is derived partly from mines of bituminous coal. It has 2 banks, a graded school, 2 newspaper offices, 6 churches, a machine-shop, a foundry, and salt-works. Coal is mined here by 12 companies. Pop. in 1890, 4052.

Dur, a village of Persia. See Doon.

Dura, the ancient name of Iram-Door.

Durak, a town of Persia. See Doorak.

Durance, dü'rŏnss' (L. *Druen'tia*), a river in the S.E. part of France, rises near Mont Genèvre, in Hautes-Alpes, and, after a tortuous S.W. course of 160 miles, joins the Rhone 3 miles S.W. of Avignon.

Durand, du-rand', a post-village of Winnebago co., Ill., in Durand township, 18 miles by rail E.N.E. of Freeport, and about 18 miles N.W. of Rockford. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, a bank, a saw-mill, a creamery, a cheese-factory, and a flour-mill. Pop. in 1890, 489; of the township, 1223.

Durand, a post-village of Shiawassee co., Mich., 8 miles by rail S.E. of Corunna. It has 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, an academy, and manufactures of boat-oars, mattresses, and steam-evaporators. Pop. 255.

Durand, a post-village, capital of Pepin co., Wis., on the E. bank of the Chippewa River, about 18 miles from its mouth, and 29 miles by rail W.S.W. of Eau Claire. Steamboats can ascend the river to this place. It has a court-house, a high school, 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, and manufactures of bricks, furniture, lumber, and wooden-ware. Pop. in 1890, 1154.

Durand Station, Illinois. See Durand.

Durango, doo-rân'go or doo-râng'go, a town of Spain, province of Biscay, 13 miles S.E. of Bilbao, on the Durango. It has a hospital, iron-works, and a trade in chestnuts. Pop. 2619.

Durango, doo-râng'go, a state of Mexico, between lat. 23° 37'–27° 45' N. and lon. 102° 30'–107° 17' W., surrounded by Chihuahua, Coahuila, Zacatecas, Jalisco, Sonora, and Cinaloa. Length, from N. to S., about 280 miles; breadth, 150 miles; area, 42,498 square miles. It is mostly rocky and mountainous, and is traversed by the Sierra Madre. It is watered by only a few streams, the most important of which is the Rio de las Nases, which loses itself in the Lake of Cayman. The greater part of this state is a barren and irreclaimable waste; but there are some fine meadows, well adapted for grazing, and along the banks of the streams the soil is rich and fertile, producing in abundance corn, maize, rice, and other cereals. Agriculture, cattle-rearing, and working the gold, silver, and iron in the mountains are the chief employments. Capital, Durango. Pop. (1882) 196,852.

Durango, called also **Guadiana**, gwâ-de-â'nâ, and **Ciudad de Victoria**, see-oo-dâd' dâ vik-to're-â, a town of Mexico, capital of the above state, 7295 feet above sea-level. Lat. 24° 25' N.; lon. 103° 34' 37" W. It is picturesque, and has 2 large churches, a college, a hospital, convents, a mint, numerous woollen- and cotton-manufactories, and a good trade in cattle and leather. It is a bishop's see. Iron-mines are wrought in the vicinity. It was founded about the middle of the sixteenth century. Pop. 27,111.

Durango, du-ran'go, a post-village, capital of La Plata co., Col., 45 miles by rail S. of Silverton. It has 7 churches, 2 banks, 5 newspaper offices, and smelting-works. P. 2726.

Durango, a post-hamlet of Dubuque co., Iowa, 8 miles N.W. of Dubuque. It has a church.

Durango, a post-village of Falls co., Tex., 13 miles (direct) W.S.W. of Martin. It has 3 churches. Pop. 300.

Duranius, the supposed ancient name of Donnogne.

Du'rant', a post-office and station in the Choctaw country, Indian Territory, 19 miles by rail N.E. of Denison, Tex. It has 2 churches.

Durant, a post-village of Cedar co., Iowa, 19 miles by rail W.N.W. of Davenport. It has a church, a bank, and manufactures of butter and cheese. Pop. 505.

Durant, a post-village of Holmes co., Miss., on the Big Black River, 59 miles by rail N.N.E. of Jackson, and 12 miles E. of Lexington. It has 5 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a wagon-, and a barrel-factory. Pop. 1259.

Durant's Neck, a post-hamlet of Perquimans co., N.C., on Albemarle Sound, 14 miles S.E. of Hertford.

Duras, dü'râss', a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 12 miles N. of Marmande. Pop. 1663.

Duras, doo-râs', or **Dras**, drâs, a valley of Ladakh, lat. 34° 22' N., lon. 75° 30' E., 9000 feet above the sea.

Duras, a town of Turkey. See Durazzo.

Duravel, dü'râ'vĕl', a town of France, in Lot, 18 miles by rail W. of Cahors, on the Lot. Pop. 1848.

Durazzano, doo-rât-sâ'no, a village of Italy, province of Benevento, 7 miles E.S.E. of Caserta. Pop. 1830.

Durazzo, doo-rât'so, or **Duras**, doo-râs' (anc. *Epidam'nus*; afterwards *Dyrrha'chium*), a fortified town of Turkey, in Albania, 30 miles W.N.W. of El-Bassan, on a peninsula in the Adriatic. Pop. about 7000. It has an active import and export trade. It is the seat of Greek and Catholic archbishops. The ancient Epidamnus, a colony of Corcyreans, was the chief maritime town of Illyria.

Dur'ban', **D'Ur'ban'**, or **Port Natal**, na-tăl', a town of Africa, in Natal, 3 miles by rail from its harbor, on Port Natal Bay, and 45 miles E.S.E. of Pietermaritzburg. It is the chief town of the colony, and has 4 banks, a prison, several schools, and a large trade. Pop. 5581.

Durben, dŏŏr'bĕn, a town of Russia, in Courland, on the S.E. shore of Lake Durben, 15 miles E.N.E. of Libau. Pop. 1500.

Durbetum, the Latin for Dorpat.

Durbin's Corners, Ohio. See West Jefferson.

Durbungah, or **Durbhanga**, dŭr'bŭn'gą, a town of India, capital of the district of the same name, on the state railway, 44 miles N. of Barh. It is the seat of a maharajah, and has fine public buildings and several great tanks. It is a thriving place, though built upon low and almost swampy ground. Pop. 42,450.

Durbungah, or **Durbhanga**, a district of Bengal, a part of Tirhoot. Lat. 25° 20'–26° 40' N.; lon. 85° 30'–86° 40' E. It is a very level, fertile district, having the Ganges for a part of its southern boundary. Area, 3874 square miles. Capital, Durbungah. Pop. 1,621,816.

Durbuy, dün-boi' (Fr. pron. dün'bwee'), a town of Belgium, in Luxembourg, on the Ourthe, 11 miles N.N.E. of Marche. Pop. 700.

Durcal, doon-kâl', a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 15 miles S. of Granada, near Mount Sahor. Pop. 2236.

Durell', a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., 1 mile from Standing Stone.

Düren, dü'rĕn, or **Mark-Düren**, mark-dü'rĕn (anc. *Marcodu'rum*), a town of Rhenish Prussia, at an important railway junction, 18 miles E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Ruhr. It has a blind asylum, numerous churches, a female high school, and manufactures of woollen cloths, cassimeres, cotton goods, nails, cutlery, needles, linen, felt, zinc sheets, iron rails, watches, soap, leather, and colored silks. In its vicinity are oil-, paper-, and wire-mills. Düren is of Roman origin, and is mentioned by Tacitus. Pop. 16,000.

Dur'gen's Creek, a post-office of Lewis co., Mo.

Durgerdam, dŭr'ĦĕR-dȧm', a village of the Netherlands, on the Y, nearly opposite Amsterdam.

Durham, dŭr'ąm, a county in the N. part of England, having E. the North Sea. The surface is mountainous in the W., where one range has an elevation of from 1000 to 2196 feet, whence several other ranges decline towards the coast. The river Tees forms the southern boundary, and the Tyne the northern; the other rivers are the Wear, Skerne, and Derwent. The western part of the county consists of mountain limestone rich in coal and lead ore. The breed of short-horned cattle raised here is deservedly famous. The Durham collieries are the most extensive and valuable in the kingdom; near the coast are numerous coal-mines; iron, slate, fire-clay, grindstone, marble, and fire-proof stone are also important products. Durham, as a county palatine, was formerly under the sovereignty of its bishop, most of whose jurisdiction has now merged in that of the crown. Principal towns, Durham, Sunderland, Darlington, Gateshead, South Shields, and Stockton. Area, 1012 square miles. Capital, Durham. Pop. in 1891, 1,016,449.

Dur'ham, formerly **Dun'holme** (L. *Dunel'mia*, *Dunel'mum*, or *Dunhol'mum*), a city of England, capital of the above county, nearly in its centre, at the junction of numerous railways, 14½ miles S. of Newcastle. It has an imposing external appearance, its cathedral and castle occupying the summit of a steep rocky eminence, surrounded by hanging gardens and plantations, and nearly encircled by the Wear, here crossed by several bridges, and beyond which, on either side, are the quarters of Framwellgate, Elvet, &c. The cathedral, founded in 1093, and one of the noblest edifices in the kingdom, is 507 feet in length, including the western porch, by 200 feet in its greatest breadth, and has a central tower 214 feet in height; it is chiefly of massive Norman architecture, and has the tomb of St. Cuthbert, the chapel of the Venerable Bede, a fine W. front, with a Galilee chapel, and two richly ornamented towers 143 feet in height. The see, founded near the end of the tenth century, was long the richest bishopric in England. Adjoining the cloisters are the deanery, library, chapter-house, prebendal college, and exchequer. The castle, a little N. of the cathedral, was founded by William the Conqueror, and contains apartments for the bishop, but is otherwise chiefly appropriated to the university, incorporated in 1833, and which succeeded one existing from the time of Cromwell to the Restoration. There is a college called Hatfield Hall, in which students can be educated on much cheaper terms than in the university. An additional college, on terms similar to those of Hatfield Hall, was opened in 1851. Durham has 7 parish churches, Roman Catholic and other chapels, a grammar-school with exhibitions to Oxford and Cambridge, a well-endowed blue-coat school and numerous other schools, an infirmary, almshouses, and many other charitable institutions, public libraries, and assembly-rooms. In the old town, on the N., are the market-place, theatre, and principal shops; in the quarter called Elvet are the county jail and the court-house. Pop. in 1881, 14,932; in 1891, 14,663.

Durham, dŭr'ąm, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ark., in the valley of White River, 17 miles by rail S.E. of Fayetteville. It has 2 church organizations, and grist-, saw-, and flour-mills. Pop. 100.

Durham, a post-village of Butte co., Cal., 15 miles by rail N. of Oroville.

Durham, a post-village of Middlesex co., Conn., in Durham township, 3 miles from Middlefield Railroad Station, and about 17 miles N.E. of New Haven. It contains 3 churches, the Durham Academy, and manufactures of tinware and witch hazel. Pop. of the township, 856.

Durham, a post-office of Hancock co., Ill., in Durham township, about 15 miles S. of Burlington, Iowa. Pop. of the township, 840.

Durham, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Iowa, on the Albia, Knoxville & Des Moines Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Knoxville. It has 2 stores and a broom-factory.

Durham, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ky.

Durham, a post-hamlet of Androscoggin co., Me., in Durham township, on the Androscoggin River, 3 miles from Lisbon Station, and about 10 miles below Lewiston. It has 2 churches, an academy, manufactures of boots and shoes, and a cooperage. Pop. of the township, 1111.

Durham, a post-village of Lewis co., Mo., in Highland township, on the Middle Fabius River, and on the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad, 15 miles W. by N. of Quincy, Ill. It has 2 churches, a lumber-mill, and a carriage-shop.

Durham, a post-village of Strafford co., N.H., in Durham township, on the Boston & Maine Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Dover. It has a church, manufactures of bricks, and a saw-mill. The township is bounded on the E. by the Piscataqua River, and is intersected by Lamprey or Oyster River. Pop. of the township, 871.

Durham, a post-village of Durham township, Greene co., N.Y., about 30 miles S.W. of Albany. It has 2 churches and an academy. Pop. about 600.

Durham, a post-village, capital of Durham co., N.C., 26 miles by rail N.W. of Raleigh. It has 13 churches, 3 banks, 4 newspaper offices, 2 colleges, and manufactures of tobacco, snuff, cheroots, cotton, furniture, marble, granite, knitted goods, &c. Pop. 5485. General Sherman and General Johnston concluded a treaty at Durham at the end of the civil war. Pop. in 1890, 5485.

Durham, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., on the Delaware River, 10 miles S. of Easton. It has a church, a mill, a carriage-factory, &c. Pop. 300.

Durham, dŭr'ąm, a county of Ontario, on the N. coast of Lake Ontario. Area, 642 square miles. It is intersected by the Grand Trunk and Midland Railways. Capital, Port Hope. Pop. 37,380.

Durham, Chateauguay co., Quebec. See Ormstown.

Durham, a post-village in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 8 miles from Pictou. Pop. 180.

Durham, or **Ben'tinck**, a post-village in Grey co., Ontario, on the Saugeen River, 17 miles E. of Walkerton. It has good water-power, several hotels, a printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper, a saw- and flouring-mills, and manufactories of iron castings, leather, woollens, woodenware, &c. Pop. 1200.

Durham Centre, a post-office of Middlesex co., Conn.

Durham Hill, a post-office of Waukesha co., Wis.

Durham Park, a post-office of Marion co., Kansas, 30 miles S. of Abilene. Here is a farm, called Durham Park, several miles in extent, celebrated for its blooded stock.

Dur'hamville, a post-village in Verona township, Oneida co., N.Y., on Oneida Creek, the Erie Canal, and the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, 2 miles N. of Oneida, and about 22 miles W. of Utica. It is also near the New York Central Railroad. It has 4 churches, a glass-factory, a foundry, a saw-mill, and a money-order post-office. Pop. 859, of whom 148 were in Madison co.

Durhamville, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Tenn., about 55 miles N.N.E. of Memphis. It has 2 churches, and the Lauderdale Male and Female Institute. Pop. 150.

Duria Major, the ancient name of the Dora Baltea.

Duria Minor, the ancient name of the Dora Ripaira.

Durian, doo're-ȧn' or doo-rī'ąn, or **Dryon**, drī'on, Great and Little, two islands at the S.E. entrance of the Strait of Malacca. Lat. 0° 50' N.; lon. 103° 50' E.

Durian Strait lies between the E. coast of Sumatra and the island of Lingen. It is about 120 miles in length.

Durinum, or **Durini Castra**. See Dorchester.

Durius, the ancient name of the Douro.

Dürkheim, dük'hīme, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Isenach, 18 miles by rail N. of Landau. It has a high school, with manufactures of tobacco, oil, glass, cutlery, and paper, but is best known as a health-resort. Pop. 5841.

Dur'kin's, a station in Butler co., Pa., on the Karns City & Butler Railroad, 8 miles from Karns City.

Durlach, dŏŏn'lȧĸ, a town of Germany, in Baden, on the Pfinz, with a station 3 miles by railway or by canal E.S.E. of Carlsruhe. It was formerly the residence of the Baden margraves, whose castle is now a ruin, in the gardens around which Roman antiquities have been discovered. It has an orphanage, a chalybeate spring, and manufactures of tobacco, beer, vinegar, and earthenwares. Pop. 6782.

Durlach, dŭr'ląk, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., in Clay township, about 22 miles W.S.W. of Reading. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of spokes and felloes.

Durmri, doorm'ree, a town of the Shahabad district, Bengal. Pop. 3561.

Durn'ford, a river of Eastern Africa, coast of Zanguebar, falling into the Indian Ocean in lat. 1° 8' S.

Dürnholz, dürn'hŏlts, a town of Moravia, 25 miles S.W. of Brunn, on the Thaya. It has an old castle and a hospital. Pop. 2808.

Durnovaria, an ancient name of Dorchester.

Dürnstein, a town of Austria. See Dürrenstein.

Dürnten, dürn'tęn, Mittel, mit'tęl, Ober, o'bęr, and Unter, ŏŏn'tęr ("Middle," "Upper," and "Lower"), a scattered village of Switzerland, canton and 16 miles S.E. of Zurich. Pop. 2072.

Duroc, du-rok', a post-office of Benton co., Mo., on the Osage River, about 36 miles S. of Sedalia.

Durocasses, the ancient name of Dreux.

Durocatalaunum. See Châlons-sur-Marne.

Durocina, an ancient name of Dorchester (Oxford).

Durocortorum, the ancient name of Reims.

Durovernum, the ancient name of CANTERBURY.

Durra, a lake of Afghanistan. See ZURRAH.

Durrung'dra, a town of India, in Guzerat, 65 miles N.W. of Cambay.

Dürrenberg, dün'ren-bĕrg', a village of Prussian Saxony, 5 miles S.S.E. of Merseburg; has salt springs. P. 350.

Dürrenberg, a mountain of Upper Austria, near the Salza, 2 miles S.S.W. of Hallein, containing mines from which many tons of salt are raised annually. Near it is a village of the same name, with a pop. of 688.

Dürrenroth, dür'ren-rōt', a village of Switzerland, canton and 22 miles N.E. of Bern, in an elevated and picturesque locality. Pop. 1450.

Dürrenstein, dür'ren-stīne', or **Dürnstein**, dürn'stīne, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 3½ miles W.S.W. of Krems, with the castle of Nürhemberg and an abbey of the Augustines. On a high rock near the town are the ruins of the fortress in which Richard Cœur-de-Lion was imprisoned in 1192. Pop. 594.

Dürrheim, dür'hīme, a village of Baden, 4 miles S.E. of Villingen. Pop. 1115.

Dürrmenz-Mühlacker, dür'mĕnts-mü'lăk'ker, a town of Germany, in Würtemberg, on the Enz, 17 miles W. of Ludwigsburg. Pop. 2639.

Durroo, a town of Cashmere. See LURROO.

Dur'row, a town of Ireland, in Kilkenny and Queen's counties, 16 miles N.N.W. of Kilkenny. Pop. 956.

Durrow'lee, or **Darauli**, dă-rŏw'lee, a town of India, district and 16 miles S.W. of Sarun. It is on the river Goggra. Pop. 3338.

Dürr-See, dür'sā', a small lake of Switzerland, canton and 37 miles S. of Bern, nearly 4000 feet above the sea.

Durrung, or **Darang**, dŭr'rŭng', written also **Deyhrung**, dā'rŭng', and **Dorang**, dŏr'ŭng', a district of India, in Central Assam. Area, 3413 square miles. Capital, Tezpoor. Pop. 236,009.

Dur'sey, an island of Ireland, off its S.W. extremity, between the estuary of the Kenmare and Bantry Bay.

Durs'ley, a town of England, co. and 14 miles by rail S.S.W. of Gloucester. Pop. of parish, 2413.

Durtal, dür'tăl', a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, on the Loir, 20 miles N.E. of Angers. Pop. 948.

Durwaz, or **Darwaz**, dur'wăz', a territory of Toorkistan, between Budukhshan and the Pameer Mountains, intersected by lat. 38° N. and lon. 71° E. It is exceedingly mountainous, and can only be traversed by footmen.

Duryea, dür-yā' a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., 12 miles S.W. of Scranton. It has 4 churches, a public school, and coal-mines. Pop. about 3000.

Dusee, a river of Beloochistan. See DOOSTEE.

Dushak, a town of Seistan. See JELALABAD.

Dushet, doo'shĕt', a town of Georgia, in Russia, 28 miles N. of Tiflis. Pop. 2525.

Du'shore', a post-borough of Sullivan co., Pa., 21 miles by rail S. of Towanda, and about 36 miles N.W. of Wilkesbarre. It contains 4 churches, 5 hotels, a graded school, a large flour-mill, a tannery, and a saw-mill. Pop. in 1890, 783.

Dusk'y Bay, a large inlet on the S.W. coast of Middle Island, New Zealand, lat. 45° 40′ S., lon. 166° 20′ E., having in it Resolution and other islands.

Duspulla, or **Daspalla**, dŭs-pŭl'la, a native state of Orissa, India, governed by a rajah. Area, 568 square miles. It is bounded N. by the Mahanuddy. Pop. 34,805. Capital, Duspulla, a small town.

Dus'saun', a river of India, has its sources in the Vindhya Mountains, flows N., and joins the Betwah in lat. 25° 45′ N., lon. 79° 30′ E. Entire course, about 180 miles.

Dusseldorf, dŭs'sĕl-dorf' (Ger. *Düsseldorf*, dŭs'sĕl-dorf'; L. *Dusseldor'fium*), a town of Rhenish Prussia, capital of a government of its own name, is beautifully situated, among villas and gardens, on the right bank of the Rhine, at the influx of the Düssel (whence its name), 21 miles N.N.W. of Cologne, and 16 miles W. of Elberfeld, at the junction of many railways. It is generally well built. Near the river and quays the streets are full of factories and warehouses, but beyond these are many handsome streets and planted squares. Its fortifications were destroyed by the French, and their place is now occupied by public walks. Principal edifices, the castle of the former Electors, several fine churches, a town hall, large barracks, a synagogue, and a mint. Its institutions include several hospitals, an academy of sciences, originally seated at Duisburg, a famous school of painting, founded in 1777 and entitled the "Academy of Art," many excellent educational establishments, an observatory, museums and art collections, and a home for friendless children. It has manufactures of cottons, carriages, pianos, castings, sugar, wine, beer, spirits, woollen stuffs, carpets, hosiery, and chemical products, and has a heavy trade by rail and river. The commerce of the town has nearly doubled within the last ten years. It was raised from the rank of a village to that of a municipal town in 1288. It afterwards became the capital of the duchy of Berg. Pop. in 1831, 95,498; in 1890, 144,682.

Dusseldorf, a government of Rhenish Prussia, bounded N. and W. by the Netherlands. The surface wholly belongs to the basin of the Rhine, which divides it into two nearly equal parts. Area, 2096 square miles. Pop. in 1885, 1,753,824.

Dus'sera, a fortified town of India, province of Guzerat. Lat. 23° 16′ N.; lon. 71° 51′ E. Pop. 6000.

Dusslingen, dŏŏs'ling-en, a town of Würtemberg, 5 miles by rail S. of Tübingen. Pop. 2105.

Dustee, or **Dust**, Beloochistan. See DOOSTEE.

Dus'tin, a post-village of Holt co., Neb., 33 miles (direct) N.W. of O'Neill. It has a church.

Dutch, and **Dutchman**. See NETHERLANDS.

Dutch Creek, Arkansas, rises in Scott co., runs E.N.E., and enters the Petit Jean River at Danville, in Yell co.

Dutch Creek, a village of Washington co., Iowa, in Dutch Creek township, about 38 miles N.E. of Ottumwa.

Dutch East Indies, a name sometimes given to the Dutch possessions in the Malay Archipelago. See NETHERLANDS INDIES.

Dutch'ess, a southeastern county of New York, bordering on Connecticut, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Hudson River, and is drained by Fishkill River and Wappinger's Creek. The surface is partly a hilly upland, with some deep ravines, and the Taghanic Mountains extend along its eastern border. The soil is generally fertile and adapted to grazing. Hay, oats, Indian corn, cattle, butter, and potatoes are the staple products. This county supplies large quantities of milk to the market of New York. It is intersected by 4 railroads, —the New York Central & Hudson River, the West Shore, the New York & Massachusetts, and the Central New England & Western, all of which pass through Poughkeepsie, the capital of the county. Silurian slate crops out in this county, which has some metamorphic limestone or marble. Among the forest trees are the oak, chestnut, hickory, elm, and beech. Pop. in 1870, 74,041; in 1875, 76,056; in 1880, 79,184; in 1890, 77,879.

Dutchess Junction, a post-office and station of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Hudson River Railroad, at the S.W. terminus of the Newburg, Dutchess & Connecticut Railroad, 57 miles N. of New York. It is on the Hudson River, opposite Newburg, and has manufactures of bricks Pop. about 200.

Dutch Flat, a post-village of Placer co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 67 miles N.E. of Sacramento, and 12 miles E. of Nevada. It has 2 churches, a bank, and a lumber-mill. Gold is mined here by water brought in canals and aqueducts. Pop. 682.

Dutch Fork, township, Lexington co., S.C. Pop. 1352.

Dutch Gap Canal, in Henrico co., Va., a cut across the isthmus which formerly connected Farrar's Island, in the James River, with the mainland. It is 5 miles below Richmond, and saves about 7 miles of navigation in the passage from Richmond to City Point. It was constructed in 1864 by the United States troops, for military purposes, but was not rendered serviceable until after the war.

Dutch Guiana, ghe-ā'nā, a Dutch colony, forming the central section of that extensive tract called Guiana, lying in the N.E. of South America, having British Guiana W., French Guiana E., and separated from Brazil on the S. by the Acarai range, lying between lat. 1° 30′ and 6° N., lon. 53° 30′ and 57° 30′ W. Its length, from N. to S., is 300 miles, and its extreme breadth, 280 miles; area, about 40,000 English square miles. Its physical character, climate, and productions are very nearly the same as those of British Guiana. A range of mangrove-covered swamps, mud-banks, and sand-hills extends along the coast, immediately behind which woody screen, and along the banks of the Surinam, lie the plantations. The coast is sinking, the town of Nikarie, built at the beginning of the present century, having already partially disappeared under the sea. Nine-tenths of the interior are unsettled, consisting of moist plains and dense forests intersected by brimming rivers. The hilly districts in the interior and S., held by the Maroons, or descendants of runaway slaves, are wholly uncultivated. The rivers, of which the Surinam is the principal, all fall into the Atlantic. The capital, Paramaribo, pop. 22,000, stands 10 miles from the mouth of the Surinam, up to which, and a few miles above it, the river is navigable. The laws,

language, coinage, weights, and measures are all Dutch. It is divided into 9 districts, and governed by a governor-general and a general council of native freeholders. All religions are tolerated, and the Moravians have 31 missionaries and upwards of 23,000 enrolled members. The population in 1875 was 69,329, of whom about 1000 were native Indians and 17,000 Maroons. Of the remainder, 725 were Europeans, about 1000 Chinese coolies, a small number Jews, and the rest negroes, pure or mixed. The annual imports are worth over $1,600,000, and the exports—sugar, molasses, rum, coffee, and cotton—about $1,200,000.

Dutch Hill, a gold-mining camp of Plumas co., Cal., about 70 miles from Chico.

Dutch Hill, a post-office of St. Clair co., Ill.

Dutch Hill, a post-office of Crawford co., Pa.

Dutch Island, in Narragansett Bay, R.I. On its S. end is a fixed light, lat. 41° 29′ N., lon. 71° 24′ W.

Dutch Kills, Queens co., N.Y., is a part of Long Island City, on the Long Island Railroad, 2 miles E. of New York City, and 1½ miles N.E. of Hunter's Point. It has 3 churches.

Dutch'man Branch, a post-office of Carroll co., Va.

Dutch'man's Creek, of Davie co., N.C., flows S.E. into the Yadkin River.

Dutchman's Creek, of Lincoln co., N.C., flows into the Catawba from the N.W.

Dutchman's Creek, of Fairfield co., S.C., flows into Wateree River from the right.

Dutch Mills, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ark., 38 miles N. of Van Buren.

Dutch Neck, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., N.J., 10 miles E.N.E. of Trenton, and 2½ miles from Princeton Junction. It has a church.

Dutch Set'tlement, a hamlet of Herkimer co., N.Y., 7 miles from Prospect. It has a church.

Dutch'town, a post-office of Ascension parish, La.

Dutchtown, a post-hamlet of Cape Girardeau co., Mo., 6 miles E. of Allenville. It has a flour-mill.

Dutch'ville, a post-township of Granville co., N.C. Pop. 1752. Tobacco of superior quality is produced here.

Duthmela, the supposed ancient name of the Dommel.

Du Toit's Pan, a locality in Griqualand West, Cape Colony, South Africa, 100 miles W.N.W. of Bloemfontein. Many diamonds have been obtained here.

Dutteah, a town and rajahship of India. See Dittean.

Dut'ton, a post-village of Nassau co., Fla., on the Transit Railroad, 36 miles W. by S. of Fernandina. It has a church and manufactures of lumber and naval stores.

Dutton, a village of Ontario. See Brussels.

Dut'tonville, a village of Windsor co., Vt., in Cavendish township, on Black River, and on the Central Vermont Railroad, at Cavendish Station, 30 miles S.E. of Rutland. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and a steam lumber-mill. The nearest post-office is at Cavendish.

Duttweiler, a hamlet of Prussia. See Dudweiler.

Dutzow, doot'zow, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Mo., near the Missouri River, and about 48 miles W. of St. Louis. It has 2 churches.

Duval, du-vôl', a county in the N.E. part of Florida, has an area of 900 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and is intersected by the St. John's River, which is here wide and navigable. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is partly sandy, and produces maize, sweet potatoes, sugar-cane, &c. It is traversed by the Florida Central & Peninsular, Jacksonville & Atlantic, Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West, and Savannah, Florida & Western Railroads. Capital, Jacksonville. Pop. in 1870, 11,921; in 1880, 19,431; in 1890, 26,800.

Duval, a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of 1750 square miles. It is drained by Concepcion Creek and several small affluents of Rio Nueces, which touches the N.W. part of the county. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is mostly uncultivated, but it produces pasture for sheep. It is traversed by the Mexican National Railroad, which communicates with San Diego, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 1083; in 1880, 5732; in 1890, 7598.

Duval, a post-hamlet of Travis co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad, 10 miles N. of Austin. It has a church.

Duvall's Bluff. See Devall's Bluff.

Duval's Landing, Mississippi. See Ingomar.

Duvauia, the Latin name of Douvaine.

Dux, or **Duchs**, dŏŏx, or **Duxow**, dŏŏx'ov, a town of Bohemia, at a railway junction, 18 miles W.N.W. of Leitmeritz. Its castle has a library of 13,000 volumes, a picture-gallery, and a natural history cabinet. Pop. 3301.

Dux'bury, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., in Duxbury township, on a bay of the Atlantic Ocean, and on the Old Colony Railroad, 38 miles S.S.E. of Boston, and 9 miles by rail N. of Plymouth. It has 4 churches, and is partly supported by fisheries. It contains the Partridge Academy. The township contains West Duxbury hamlet, and has a pop. of 1908. Here the ocean telegraph from Brest, in France, terminates.

Duxbury, a township of Washington co., Vt. Pop. 893. It contains Camel's Hump Mountain (which see), and has a church. See North Duxbury.

Duxow, a town of Bohemia. See Dux.

Duy's (du'eez) **Lane**, a station within the limits of Philadelphia, Pa., on the Germantown Railroad, 5¼ miles N. from the initial station in Philadelphia.

Duytz, a town of Prussia. See Deutz.

Dvina, two rivers of Russia. See Düna and Dwina.

Dwaar's (dwōrz) **Kill**, a post-office of Ulster co., N.Y.

Dwalder, dwâl'der, an island in the Sea of Java, near the S. entrance to Macassar Strait. Lat. 4° 12′ S.; lon. 116° 21′ E.

Dwam'ish, a post-office of King co., Washington.

Dwamish River, of Washington, is formed by the Green and White Rivers, which unite about 20 miles N.E. of Stellacoom. It runs northwestward, and enters Puget Sound at or near Seattle.

Dwaraca, Dwáraká, dwâ'râ-kâ, or **Dwar'ka**, called also **Jigat**, je-gât', a maritime town of India, at the western extremity of the Kattywar peninsula. Lat. 22° 14′ N.; lon. 68° 58′ E. Here is a temple of Krishna, with a pyramid 140 feet in height and resorted to annually by 15,000 pilgrims. The town, enclosed by walls, has an important trade in chalk, which, having a high sanctity, is used by the Brahmans for marking their foreheads.

Dwars, a region of India. See Eastern Dwars.

Dwight, dwit, a post-village of Livingston co., Ill., 74 miles by rail S.S.W. of Chicago, 52 miles N.E. of Bloomington, and 22 miles E. of Streator. It has 2 banks, 6 churches, 5 large warehouses, 2 good hotels, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 1354; of the township, 2174.

Dwight, a post-village of Morris co., Kansas, 9 miles by rail E.N.E. of White City. It has 3 churches. Pop. 100.

Dwight, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Neb.

Dwight, a post-town of Richmond co., N.D., 6 miles by rail W.N.W. of Wahpeton. It has 2 churches and an academy. Pop. 714.

Dwina, a river of Russia. See Düna.

Dwina, dwī'nâ or dwee'nâ, **Dvina** (Russ. pron. dvee'nâ), or **Northern Dwina**, an important river of Russia, governments of Vologda and Archangel, is formed by the confluence of the Sookhona (Sukhona) and Yoog, flows N.W., and enters a gulf of the White Sea by several mouths, 20 miles below Archangel. Total course below the confluence, 400 miles. Chief affluents, the Pinega, Vaga, and Emtza. It is connected through the Sookhona with the Neva by the Loobinskee (Lubinski) Canal, and through the Vichegda with the Kama and Volga by the Severnoi Canal. Opposite Archangel it is 4 miles in breadth; and it is the principal channel for trade between Central Russia and the White Sea. Drainage-area, 140,000 square miles.

Dwingeloo, dwing'ĕ-lō', a village of the Netherlands, in Drenthe, 14 miles S.S.W. of Assen. Pop. 1756.

Dworec, a town of Moravia. See Hof.

Dyardanes, an ancient name of Brahmapootra.

Dy'as Creek, a station in Baldwin co., Ala., on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 31 miles N.E. of Mobile.

Dy'berry, a post-township of Wayne co., Pa., is intersected by Dyberry Creek. It contains the village of Bethany, and a hamlet named Dyberry, which is 5 miles N. of Honesdale. It has a grist-mill and saw-mill. Pop. 1196.

Dyberry Creek, Pennsylvania, runs nearly southward, in Wayne co., and enters Lackawaxen Creek at or near Honesdale.

Dyche's (dī'chez) **Store**, post-office, Loudon co., Tenn.

Dyckesville (dīks'vil), a post-hamlet of Kewaunee co., Wis., on Green Bay, 20 miles N.E. of the city of Green Bay.

Dy'cusburg, a post-village of Crittenden co., Ky., on the Cumberland River, about 30 miles E.N.E. of Paducah. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Much produce is shipped here.

Dy'er, a county of West Tennessee, has an area of about 495 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River, is intersected by the Obion River, and also drained by the Forked Deer River, the North and South Forks of which unite near Dyersburg. The surface is level, and extensively covered with forests of good timber, including white oak, walnut, and poplar or tulip-tree; the

soil is fertile. Indian corn, cotton, pork, lumber, and tobacco are the staple products. The county is intersected by the Newport News & Mississippi Valley Railroad, which communicates with Dyersburg, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 13,706; in 1880, 15,118; in 1890, 19,878.

Dyer, a post-village of Crawford co., Ark., 3 miles by rail E. of Van Buren. It has 3 churches. Pop. 300.

Dyer, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Ind., 31 miles by rail W. of Joliet, Ill. It has 2 churches, public schools, and manufactures of wooden shoes. Pop. about 450.

Dyer, a post-village of Gibson co., Tenn., on the S. branch of Obion River, and on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 35 miles N.N.W. of Jackson, and 7 miles N. of Trenton. It has 2 churches, a steam saw-mill, a plough-factory, and 2 flouring-mills. Pop. in 1890, 606.

Dyer Brook, a post-office of Aroostook co., Me.

Dyer's Bay extends into Steuben township, in Hancock co., Me. Depth, 4 or 5 fathoms.

Dy'ersburg, a post-village, capital of Dyer co., Tenn., on the North Fork of the Forked Deer River, 76 miles by rail N.N.E. of Memphis, and 45 miles W.N.W. of Jackson. It has 3 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 3 banks, an academy, a high school, machine-shops, cotton-compress, spoke- and stave-factories, saw- and planing-mills. Pop. in 1890, 2009.

Dyersburg Landing, Lauderdale co., Tenn., is a shipping-point on the Mississippi River, near the mouth of the Obion River.

Dyer's Store, a post-office of Henry co., Va.

Dy'ersville, a post-village of Dubuque co., Iowa, in New Vienna township, on Beaver Creek, and on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, 29 miles W. of Dubuque. It has 5 churches, a bank, a flour-mill, a newspaper office, a graded school, and a money-order post-office. Pop. 903.

Dy'erville, a hamlet of Providence co., R.I., on the Providence & Springfield Railroad, 3¾ miles N.W. of Providence. Pop. 120.

Dyffryn Clydach, dif'rin klid'ak, a village of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 2 miles N.W. of Neath. Pop. 1137.

Dyhernfurth, dee'hêrn-fôônt', a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 18 miles by rail N.N.W. of Breslau. Pop. 1543.

Dykeman's, dik'manz, a post-office of Putnam co., N.Y., on the Harlem Railroad, 55 miles from New York.

Dykes, diks, a post-office of Texas co., Mo.

Dyke's Creek, a station on the Rome Railroad, 7 miles E. of Rome, Ga.

Dykes Store, a post-office of Floyd co., Ga.

Dyle, or Dyl, dil, a river of Belgium, provinces of South Brabant and Antwerp, after a N. and W. course of 50 miles, joins the Nèthe to form the Rupel, 4 miles N.W. of Mechlin. Chief affluent, the Demer.

Dy'mond City, a post-village of Martin co., N.C., on the Jamesville & Washington Railroad, 8 miles S. of Jamesville. It has a church, a lumber-mill, &c. Pop. 120.

Dynov, din'ov, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 17 miles N. of Sanok, on the San. Pop. 2539.

Dyrrhachium, an ancient name of Durazzo.

Dysart, di'zart, a seaport town of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the N. coast of the Firth of Forth, 9 miles by rail N.E. of Burntisland. It consists of several narrow thoroughfares meeting in a central open space; the High street is lined with substantial antique houses. On its W. side is Dysart House, the seat of the Earl of Rosslyn. It has manufactures of ticking and checks, flax-spinning, and a trade in coal and building-stone. It has also ship-yards and a wet-dock. Pop. 2476.

Dy'sart, a post-village of Tama co., Iowa, 16 miles by rail W. of Vinton. It has 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a grain-elevator, a lumber-mill, and manufactures of bricks and tiles. Pop. in 1890, 775.

Dy'son's, a post-office of Ohio, is at Point Pleasant.

Dysortville, or Dysartsville, di'sort-vil, a post township of McDowell co., N.C. Pop. 767.

Dyvi, a river of Wales. See Dovy.

Dzaisang, a lake of Toorkistan. See Zaisan.

Dzanbo, Dzanvo, or Dzangbo. See San-Poo.

Dzaoudzi, dzä'ood'zee', a French village, capital of the colony of Mayotte, on the islet of Dzaoudzi, which is separated from the island of Mayotte by a narrow strait.

Dzialoszice, dze-å-lo-sheet'så, written also **Dsjuloschizy**, a town of Poland, province and 30 miles S.S.W. of Kielce, on the Warta. Pop. 4167.

Dzialoszyn, dze-å-losh'in ? a town of Poland, province and 57 miles S.S.E. of Kalisz, on the Warta. Pop. 3200.

Dziangnamring, dze-âng'nâm'ring, a town of Thibet, 150 miles W. of Lassa.

Dzitovo, dze-to'vo, a town of Russian Poland, government and 97 miles S.S.E. of Grodno.

Dzinzilov, dzyoo-zee'lov or dzyoo-zee-lov', a town of Russia, in Podolia, 70 miles E. of Kamienicc. Pop. 1500.

Dzoongaria, or Dzoungaria. See Soongaria.

Dzwinogrod, dzwee'no-grod, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 25 miles S.W. of Kamienicc. Pop. 1380.

E.

Ea, a village of the Netherlands. See Ee.

Eads, eedz, a post-village of Kiowa co., Col., 28 miles by rail W. of Sheridan Lake. It has a church organization and a newspaper office. Pop. 164.

Eagan, or Egan, e'gan, a township of Dakota co., Minn. Pop. 743.

Eagle, e'g'l, a township of La Salle co., Ill. Pop. 2368.

Eagle, a township of Monroe co., Ill., on the Mississippi River. Pop. 2108. It contains the town of Columbia.

Eagle, a township of Boone co., Ind. Pop. 1982, including Zionsville.

Eagle, a township of Black Hawk co., Iowa. Pop. 693.

Eagle, a township of Sedgwick co., Kansas, bounded S.W. by the Arkansas River. Pop. 642.

Eagle, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Mich., in Eagle township, on the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, 17 miles W. of Lansing. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a washing-machine factory. Pop. 141.

Eagle, a village of Harrison co., Mo., 24 miles S.S.W. of Leon, Iowa, and about 75 miles N.E. of St. Joseph. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 450.

Eagle, a post-village of Cass co., Neb., 16 miles by rail E. of Lincoln. It has 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, common schools, &c. Pop. about 200.

Eagle, a hamlet of Wyoming co., N.Y., in Eagle township, about 40 miles S.E. of Buffalo, and on the Rochester & State Line Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Gainesville. Pop. about 110; of the township, 1131.

Eagle, a township of Brown co., O. Pop. 1220.

Eagle, a township of Hancock co., O., traversed by the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad. Pop. 1330.

Eagle, a township of Vinton co., O. Pop. 681.

Eagle, a station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 15 miles W. of West Philadelphia. See Spread Eagle.

Eagle, a post-office of Warren co., Pa.

Eagle, township, Richland co., Wis. Pop. 1185. It is drained by Eagle River, and bounded S. by the Wisconsin.

Eagle, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wis., in Eagle township, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 37 miles W.S.W. of Milwaukee. It has 2 churches, a high and a parochial school, a newspaper office, and a flouring-mill. Pop. about 500; of the township, 1020.

Eagle, a post-village in Elgin co., Ontario, 18 miles S.E. of Newbury. It contains a saw- and planing-mill, a store, and 2 hotels. Pop. 150.

Eagle Bend, a post-office of Todd co., Minn.

Eagle Branch, a post-office of Bastrop co., Tex.

Eagle Bridge, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., in Hoosic township, on the Hoosic River, and on the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company and Fitchburg Railroads, 23½ miles N.E. of Troy, and 6 miles S. of Cambridge. It has a church, a district school, and flour- and feed-, grist-, and saw-mills. Pop. about 500; of the township, 10,471.

Eagle Cliff, a post-village of Walker co., Ga., 10 miles by rail S. of Chattanooga, Tenn. It has several stores, and other business houses.

Eagle Cliff, a post-hamlet of Wahkiakum co., Washington, on the Columbia River, 26 miles below Kalama. Here are 3 salmon-canneries, employing about 500 men.

Eagle Corners, a post-hamlet of Richland co., Wis., 5 miles from Muscoda, and about 64 miles W. by N. from Madison. It has 2 churches.

Eagle Creek, of Arkansas, runs southward in Bradley co., and enters the Saline River 2 or 3 miles from its mouth. It is nearly 60 miles long.

Eagle Creek, of Indiana, rises in Boone co., and, flowing nearly S., enters the White River 4 miles below Indianapolis. It affords unfailing water-power.

Eagle Creek, of Brown co., O., runs southwestward, and enters the Ohio River about 3 miles below Ripley.

Eagle Creek, of Hancock co., O., flows into Blanchard's Fork at Findlay.

Eagle Creek, a post-office of Gallatin co., Ill.

Eagle Creek, a township of Lake co., Ind., bounded S. by the river Kankakee. Pop. 737.

Eagle Creek, a township of Scott co., Minn., bounded N. by the Minnesota River. Pop. 743, exclusive of Shakopee City.

Eagle Creek, a post-village of Clackamas co., Oregon, 10 miles E. of Oregon City, and 12 miles S.E. of Clackamas. It has 2 saw-mills and a grist-mill.

Eagle Creek, a post-office of Overton co., Tenn.

Eagle Ford, a small post-village of Dallas co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 6 miles W. of Dallas.

Eagle Foun'dry, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pa.

Eagle Fur'nace, a post-office of Roane co., Tenn.

Eagle Grove, a post-office of Hart co., Ga.

Eagle Grove, a post-village of Wright co., Iowa, 10 miles by rail S.W. of Clarion, and 19 miles by rail N.E. of Fort Dodge. It has 5 churches, 3 banks, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of cigars. Pop. 1881.

Eagle Grove, a station in Galveston co., Tex., on the Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Galveston.

Eagle Har'bor, a post-village of Keweenaw co., Mich., on Lake Superior, 28 miles N.E. of Calumet, and about 36 miles N.E. of Houghton. It has 2 churches, an academy, and is the shipping-port for 2 copper-mines. Pop. 100.

Eagle Harbor, a post-village of Orleans co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, 3 miles W.N.W. of Albion. It has 2 churches, flour- and custom-mills, and manufactures of barrels, churns, washing-machines, harrows, &c. Pop. 315.

Eaglehawk, a borough of Victoria, Australia, in Bendigo co., 105 miles N.W. of Melbourne. It has gold-mines. Pop. 6590.

Eagle Head, a village in Queens co., Nova Scotia, 7 miles from Liverpool. Pop. 150.

Eagle Hill, a post-office of Polk co., Ark.

Eagle Hill, a post-office of Owen co., Ky.

Eagle Hill, a station in Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Schuylkill Valley Railroad, at the junction of the Eagle Hill Branch, 5 miles N.E. of Pottsville. At Eagle Hill there are productive mines of anthracite coal. These are some 2 miles N. of the junction.

Eagle Island, on the coast of Ireland. See ACHILL.

Eagle Isle, an island of Hancock co., Me., in Penobscot Bay. Pop. 30.

Eagle Lake, a post-hamlet of Will co., Ill., about 35 miles S. of Chicago.

Eagle Lake, a plantation in Aroostook co., Me., 15 miles S. of Fort Kent. Pop. 143. It contains one of the chain of Eagle Lakes.

Eagle Lake, a post-village in Le Ray township, Blue Earth co., Minn., on a lake of the same name, and on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, 11 miles E. of Mankato. It has 2 saw-mills, a grist-mill, and a church. Pop. about 300.

Eagle Lake, a township of Otter Tail co., Minn. P. 385.

Eagle Lake, an incorporated post-village of Colorado co., Tex., on Eagle Lake, 16 miles by rail S.E. of Columbus. It has 6 churches, a newspaper office, a high school, ginning-mills, and general business houses. Pop. 769.

Eagle Mills, a post-village of Marquette co., Mich., on the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, 8 miles W. of Marquette. It has manufactures of lumber and pig-iron.

Eagle Mills, a post-hamlet of Rensselaer co., N.Y., 4 miles E. of Troy. It has 2 churches and a hoe-factory.

Eagle Mills, a post-village and township of Iredell co., N.C., 20 miles N. by E. of Statesville. It has 2 churches, a cotton-mill, 2 grist-mills, and 2 tobacco-factories. P. 1090.

Eagle Mills, a post-hamlet of Vinton co., O., in Eagle township, about 15 miles E. of Chillicothe. It has a flouring-mill.

Eagle Mills, a post-office of Doddridge co., W. Va.

Eagle Mountain, of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Down, is one of the highest of the Mourne Mountains.

Eagle Pass, a post-village, capital of Maverick co., Tex., on the Rio Grande, in the centre of a bituminous coal region, 169 miles by rail W.S.W. of San Antonio. It has 5 churches, 3 banks, 3 newspaper offices, a public high school, and manufactures of ice, bricks, saddlery, &c. Pop. about 3500.

Eagle Peak, a hamlet of Burrillville township, Providence co., R.I. Pop. 35.

Eagle Point, a post-village of Ogle co., Ill., 6 miles W. of Polo, and about 18 miles N.W. of Dixon. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 599.

Eagle Point, a post-village of Jackson co., Oregon, 15 miles (direct) N.N.E. of Jacksonville. It has a church, a district school, and a flour-mill. Pop. 175.

Eagle Point, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., 3 miles N. of Kutztown. It has a coach-factory.

Eagleport, ee'g'l-port, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., O., on the Muskingum River, 7 miles by rail N. by W. of McConnellsville. It has a church. Pop. 100.

Eagle Rapids, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Kansas, on the Solomon River, 55 miles from Russell Railroad Station. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Eagle River, of Colorado, rises near Mount Arkansas, runs northwestward, and enters the Grand River. It is about 60 miles long.

Eagle River, of Kentucky, rises in Scott co., and runs northward to Gallatin co. It subsequently flows nearly southwestward, forms the N.W. boundary of Owen co., and enters the Kentucky River about 10 miles from its mouth.

Eagle River, of Wisconsin, runs southward in Buffalo co., and enters the Mississippi River about 3 miles above Fountain City.

Eagle River, of Richland co., Wis., runs southward into the Wisconsin River. It is about 30 miles long.

Eagle River, a post-village, capital of Keweenaw co., Mich., on Lake Superior, in Houghton township, about 30 miles N.E. of Houghton, and 15 miles N.E. of Calumet. It has a manufactory of the safety blasting-fuse and potash. Copper is shipped here. Pop. about 150.

Eagle River Peak, Colorado, a mountain about 7 miles N.E. of Mount Arkansas. It has an altitude of 12,618 feet. Lat. about 39° 27′ N.

Eagle Rock, Bingham co., Idaho. See IDAHO FALLS.

Eagle Rock, a post-hamlet of Barry co., Mo., 10 miles S. by E. of Cassville.

Eagle Rock, a post-hamlet of Wake co., N.C., 14 miles E. of Raleigh. It has a seminary or high school.

Eagle Rock, a post-hamlet of Venango co., Pa., and a station on the Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo Railroad, 12 miles N. of Oil City. It has a church.

Eagles, ee'g'lz, or **Eaglesfield,** ee'g'lz-feeld, a station in Clay co., Ind., on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, 22 miles E. by N. of Terre Haute.

Eagle Salt-Works, a post-office and station of Churchill co., Nev., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 15 miles E. of Wadsworth. Salt is manufactured here.

Eaglesham, ee'g'lz-ăm, a village of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 9 miles S.E. of Paisley. Pop. 1230.

Eagleshay, ee'g'l-shā, one of the Orkney Islands, 1 mile E. of Ronsay. Length, 2½ miles. Pop. 163.

Eagle's Mere, meer, a post-village and summer resort of Sullivan co., Pa., about 5 miles W. of Laporte. It is on a beautiful little lake, is nearly 2000 feet above the tide, and has 3 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. 100.

Eagle's Nest, a rock of Ireland, co. of Kerry, between the Upper and Middle Lakes of Killarney, 4 miles S.W. of Killarney. It is a perpendicular crag, 1300 feet in height.

Eagle Springs, a post-village of Coryell co., Tex., 1 mile from Leon River, and 26 miles S.W. of Waco. It has a church, 3 stores, a flour-mill, and a wagon-shop.

Eagle Station, a post-village of Carroll co., Ky., is on or near Eagle Creek, and on the Louisville & Cincinnati Railroad, 59 miles N.E. of Louisville. It has a church.

Eagle Tail, a station in Wallace co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 8 miles W. of Wallace.

Eagle Tan'nery, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Tenn., 45 miles N. of Florence, Ala. It has a tannery, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Eagleton, ee'g'l-tŏn, a station in Clinton co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 3 miles N.W. of Lock Haven. Coal-beds exist in the vicinity.

Eagleton, a post-hamlet of Chippewa co., Wis., on O'Neill's Creek, 8 miles N. of Chippewa Falls. It has a church, a cheese-factory, and a flouring-mill.

Eagletown, ee'g'l-tŏwn, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ind., 11 miles by rail W. of Noblesville. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and drain-tile works.

Eagle Town, a post-office of the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory.

Eagle Val'ley, Dodge co., Minn., is a fertile valley in Concord township, on a branch of the Zumbro River.

Eagle Vil'lage, a hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., in Manlius township, 2 miles from Manlius Station.

Eagle Village, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., 23 miles by rail S.S.W. of Warsaw. It has a church, a union school, a cheese-factory, washing-machine and broom-handle factories, and grist-, saw-, and cider-mills.

Eagleville, ee'g'l-vil, a post-village of Modoc co., Cal., 150 miles from Reno, Nev. It has a church.

Eagleville, a post-hamlet of Tolland co., Conn., 6 miles by rail N. of Willimantic. It has a cotton-factory.

Eagleville, a hamlet of Worcester co., Mass., contiguous to Jeffersonville. It has a cotton-mill and woollen-mills.

Eagleville, a post-village of Harrison co., Mo., 13 miles N. of Bethany. It has several churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and an academy. Pop. in 1890, 305.

Eagleville, a post-hamlet of Ashtabula co., O., 11 miles by rail S. of Ashtabula. It has a church, a cheese-factory, and a grist-mill. Pop. about 100.

Eagleville, a borough of Centre co., Pa., on Marsh Creek, 11 miles S.W. of Lock Haven, ½ mile from the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, and 1 mile W. of Beech Creek. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a foundry, and 2 cigar-factories. Post-office, Blanchard. Pop. in 1880, 563.

Eagleville, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., 3 miles from Collegeville, and 4 or 5 miles N.W. of Norristown. It has 2 churches.

Eagleville, a post-hamlet of Rutherford co., Tenn., about 27 miles S. of Nashville. It has a church.

Eagleville, Wisconsin. See EAGLE.

Eaglewood, a township of Ocean co., N.J., containing Long Beach Island, Beach Haven, and West Creek.

Eaheinomauwe, o-ä-hī-no-mōw'wee, the native name of the most northern of the two great islands of NEW ZEALAND (which see).

Eakin, ā'kin, a hamlet of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Youghiogheny River, about 20 miles S.S.E. of Pittsburg.

Eakle's (ee'klz) **Mills**, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Md., and a station on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 13 miles S. of Hagerstown. It has a church, a public school, and a flour-mill. Pop. 150.

Eilan-na-Coomb, ā'lan-na-koom, an islet of Scotland, off the coast of Sutherland.

Ealing, ee'ling, a town of England, co. of Middlesex, on the Great Western Railway, 9 miles W. of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. Pop. 9959.

Eaucé, ā'ōx'sā', a village of France, in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine. Pop. 1138.

Eanes' (eenz) **Cross Roads**, a post-office of Brunswick co., Va.

Eap, a village of the Netherlands. See EPE.

Earl, ęrl, a post-hamlet of Crittenden co., Ark., about 28 miles by rail W. of Memphis, Tenn. It has manufactures of lumber and several general stores.

Earl, a post-office of Callaway co., Mo.

Earl, a post-village of Frontier co., Neb., 12 miles E. by N. of Stockville. It has 2 stores.

Earl, a post-hamlet of Yates co., N.Y., in Benton township, on Seneca Lake, and on the Syracuse, Geneva & Corning Railroad, 8 miles S. of Geneva. Grain is shipped here.

Earl, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. 2308. It contains the hamlet of Earlville.

Earl, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. 3678, including New Holland and other villages.

Earl, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Washington, 23 miles N.W. of Sprague, the capital of the county.

Earle, a post-hamlet of Vanderburg co., Ind., in Scott township, 9 or 10 miles N.E. of Evansville.

Earle's, ęrlz, a post-office of Muhlenburg co., Ky., 9 miles (direct) N.W. of Greenville.

Earleton, ęrl'tŏn, a post-office of Neosho co., Kansas, on the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, 16 miles S. of Humboldt.

Earleville, ęrl'vil, a post-office of Cecil co., Md.

Earleville, Berks co., Pa. See EARLVILLE.

Earley, ęr'lee, a station in Vermilion co., Ind., on the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railroad, 22 miles N. of Terre Haute.

Earley, a post-village of Elk co., Pa., in Fox township, on the Dagusahonda Railroad. Coal is mined here.

Earleysville, ęr'liz-vil, a post-hamlet of Albemarle co., Va., 12 miles N. of Charlottesville. It has 2 churches.

Earlham, ęrl'ham, a post-village of Madison co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 30 miles W. by S. from Des Moines. It has 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and a high school. Pop. 302.

Earling, ęrl'ing, a post-village of Shelby co., Iowa, 46 miles by rail N.N.E. of Council Bluffs. It has 2 churches, a bank, and a public school. Pop. 350.

Earlington, ęrl'ing-tŏn, a post-village of Hopkins co., Ky., 4 miles by rail S. of Madisonville. It has 7 churches, a newspaper office, railroad repair-shops, and manufactures of coke and wine. Here are coal-mines. Pop. 1748.

Earl (ęrl) **Park**, a post-village of Benton co., Ind., 35 miles by rail N.W. of Lafayette. It has a bank, 2 churches, a tile-factory, and a park of 40 acres.

Earlsferry, ęrlz'fĕr-ree, a decayed burgh of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 1 mile W. of Elie.

Earl'ston, or Ercildoune, ęr'sil-doon (formerly **Ercildoun**), a parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick, 6½ miles S.S.E. of Lauder. It has an academy, library, and savings-bank, and was the birthplace of Thomas the Rhymer.

Earlville, ęrl'vil, a post-village of La Salle co., Ill., at the junction of several railroads, 32 miles by rail N.E. of Princeton. It has 7 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of wagons and carriages. Pop. 1058.

Earlville, a post-village of Delaware co., Iowa, 37 miles by rail W. of Dubuque. It has 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a carriage-shop, &c. Pop. 569.

Earlville, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., on the Chenango River, 15 miles by rail N. of Norwich. It has 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a cheese-factory, wagon-works, a furniture-factory, &c. Pop. 536.

Earlville, a post-hamlet of Portage co., O., on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 32 miles S.E. of Cleveland.

Earlville, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., about 44 miles N.W. of Philadelphia.

Early, ęr'lee, a county in the S.W. part of Georgia, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 429 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Chattahoochee River, and is also drained by Colamoka and Spring Creeks. The surface is level, and is mostly covered with forests of yellow pine, oak, and other trees; the soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. It is traversed by the Alabama Midland Railroad and the Southwestern Railroad, the latter passing through Blakely, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 6998; in 1880, 7611; in 1890, 9792.

Early, a post-hamlet of Sac co., Iowa, in Boyer Valley township, 12 miles from Odebolt Railroad Station.

Early Branch, a post-village of Hampton co., S.C., on the Port Royal Railroad, 27 miles N.N.W. of Beaufort. It has a church, an academy, and 2 large saw-mills. Pine timber abounds here. Pop. about 250.

Early Grove, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Miss., 7 miles S. of Moscow, Tenn. It has 2 churches.

Earn, a river of Scotland, issuing from Loch Earn, flows E. through the rich valley of Strathearn, and joins the Tay, after a course of 30 miles, near Abernethy. On it is Bridge of Earn, a watering-place, 3 miles E.S.E. of Perth.

Earps'borough, a post-office of Johnston co., N.C.

Easdale, or Eisdale, eez'dāl, a small island of the Hebrides, in Argyllshire, noted for its slate-quarries, which have been wrought since 1631.

Eas'ingwold, a town and parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, 12½ miles N.N.W. of York. Pop. 2153. It has an endowed school, a workhouse, and 3 branch banks.

Easkey, ais'kee, a village of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Roscommon, 19½ miles S.S.W. of Sligo.

Easley, eez'lee, a post-village of Pickens co., S.C., 12 miles by rail S.W. of Greenville. It has 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a high school, a cotton-seed oil-mill, and a carriage-factory. Pop. 421.

Easonville, ee'sŏn-vil, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ala., 22 miles (direct) S. by W. of Ashville. It has 2 churches, a high school, and a lumber- and shingle-factory.

East Abington, Massachusetts, now ROCKLAND.

East'a Bo'ga, or East'abog, a post-village of Talladega co., Ala., 12 miles N. of Talladega. It has a church, an academy, a tannery, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 150.

East Ac'worth, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.H., in Acworth, about 40 miles W. of Concord. It has a saw-mill and a manufactory of handles for forks, hoes, &c.

East Alabam'a, or Wheat'ville, a hamlet of Genesee co., N.Y., 10 miles N.W. of Batavia.

East Albany, New York. See GREENBUSH.

East Albany, awl'bą-ne, a post-office of Orleans co., Vt., about 40 miles N.N.E. of Montpelier.

East Alburg, awl'burg, a post-village of Grand Isle co., Vt., on Lake Champlain, and on the Central Vermont Railroad, about 40 miles N. of Burlington.

East Al'len, a township of Northampton co., Pa. Pop. 1180, exclusive of Bath.

East Alli'ance, a village of Mahoning co., O., contiguous to Alliance, Stark co. It is at the junction of 2 railroads. Pop. 288.

Eastaloe, east-al'o, a post-office of Pickens co., S.C. Pop. of Eastaloe township, 1099.

East Alstead, al'stĕd, a post-hamlet of Cheshire co., N.H., in Alstead township, about 15 miles N. of Keene. It has a church and 2 saw-mills.

East Alton, awl'tŏn, a hamlet of Belknap co., N.H., in Alton township, 5 miles N. of Alton Station. It has a church.

East Amherst, am'ẽrst, a post-office of Erie co., N.Y., on the Canandaigua & Niagara Railroad, 9½ miles E. of Tonawanda.

East Am'well, a township of Hunterdon co. N.J. Pop. 1807. It contains Clover Hill, Ringoes, and Wertsville.

East An'dover, a post-village of Merrimack co., N.H., in Andover township, on the Northern New Hampshire Railroad, 25 miles N.N.W. of Concord. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of hosiery.

East'anol'lee, a post-office of Franklin co., Ga.

East Ar'cade', a post-hamlet of Wyoming co., N.Y., in Arcade township, 5 miles N.E. of Arcade Station. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

East Ar'lington, a post-village of Bennington co., Vt., on the Battenkill River, 13 miles N. of Bennington. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of chairs, brush-handles, &c. Pop. about 500.

East Ar'thabas'ka, or **Saint Norbert,** sânt nor'bair', a post-village in Arthabaska co., Quebec, 12 miles S.E. of Stanfold. It has a trade in lumber and pot- and pearl-ashes, and contains saw-, flour-, and carding-mills. P. 450.

East Ash'ford, a post-hamlet of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., about 36 miles S.S.E. of Buffalo. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of carriages and lumber.

East Ash'land, a hamlet of Greene co., N.Y., 11 miles from Grand Gorge Station. It has a church.

East Atch'ison, a post-village of Buchanan co., Mo., 20 miles by rail S.S.W. of St. Joseph. It has a church, public schools, packing-factories, &c. Pop. about 496.

East'atoe, township, Transylvania co., N.C. P. 626.

Eastatoe, a post-office of Pickens co., S.C., in Eastatoe township. Pop. of the township, 1117.

East Auburn, aw'bŭrn, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Me., 3 miles N. of the city of Auburn, of which it forms a part. It has a church.

East Aurora, Illinois. See AURORA.

East Aurora, aw-ro'ra, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., 17 miles by rail S.E. of Buffalo. It contains 2 or 3 churches, the Aurora Academy, a woollen-mill, a foundry, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 1582.

East A'von, a post-village of Livingston co., N.Y., 9 miles N. by E. of Geneseo. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of washing-machines, pumps, and spring-beds.

East Aylmer, Canada. See AYLMER.

East Bain'bridge, a hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y., 2 miles from Sidney Plains.

East Bald'win, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Me., on Saco River, about 30 miles by rail N.W. of Portland. It has a church, a high school, and 2 lumber-mills.

East Ban'gor, a post-office of Penobscot co., Me.

East Bangor, a post-borough of Northampton co., Pa., 6 miles by rail S.W. of Portland. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, and manufactures of marble and roofing-slate. Pop. in 1890, 804.

East Bar'nard, a post-hamlet of Windsor co., Vt., in Barnard township, about 24 miles E.N.E. of Rutland.

East Bar'rington, a post-hamlet of Strafford co., N.H., in Barrington township, on the Worcester & Nashua Railroad, at Barrington Station, 7 miles S.S.W. of Rochester. It has a church, a lumber-mill, and a basket-factory.

East Batavia, Illinois. See BATAVIA.

East Baton Rouge, bat'ŏn roozh, a parish in the S.E. part of Louisiana, has an area of about 440 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Amite River, and on the W. by the Mississippi River. The surface is partly level and partly undulating, and is mostly covered with forests, in which the cypress, live-oak, pine, walnut, and magnolia abound. The soil is fertile. Cotton, sugar-cane, and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Baton Rouge. It is traversed by the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas Railroad. Pop. in 1870, 17,816; in 1880, 19,966; in 1890, 25,922.

East Bay, a post-hamlet of Grand Traverse co., Mich., 3 miles E. of Traverse City.

East Bay (NORTH SIDE), a post-hamlet in Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on the N. side of East Bay, 23 miles S.W. of Sydney. Pop. 100.

East Bay (SOUTH SIDE), a post-village in Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on the S. side of East Bay, 12 miles S.S.W. of Sydney. Pop. 125.

East Bear River, a township of Yuba co., Cal. P. 603.

East Beaver, bee'vẽr, a township of Smith co., Kansas. Pop. 628.

East Beek'mantown, a small post-hamlet of Clinton co., N.Y., about 4 miles N. of Plattsburg.

East Bel'mont, a post-hamlet of Waldo co., Me., in Belmont township, 4½ miles S. of Belfast. It has a barrel-factory.

East Bend, a township of Champaign co., Ill. P. 643.

East Bend, a post-office of Ford co., Ill.

East Bend, a hamlet of Boone co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 10 miles from Aurora, Ind. It has 2 churches and a plough-factory.

East Bend, a post-borough of Yadkin co., N.C., 12 miles (direct) N.E. of Yadkinville. It has 2 churches, a high school, and manufactures of carriages, canned goods, tobacco, &c. Pop. about 450.

East Ben'ton, a post-hamlet of Kennebec co., Me., in Benton township, 4 miles S.S.E. of Clinton Station. It has a church and 2 lumber-mills.

East Benton, a post-office of Lackawanna co., Pa.

East Berk'ley, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., in Ontelaunee township, on the Berks & Lehigh Railroad, 7 miles N. of Reading. It has manufactures of flour and lime.

East Berkshire, berk'shir, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., N.Y., 2½ miles from Berkshire. It has a steam saw-mill.

East Berkshire, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., on the Missisquoi River, 24 miles by rail E.N.E. of St. Albans. It has 2 churches, a district school, and manufactures of horse-power churns, separators, &c.

East Ber'lin, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., about 11 miles by rail S. of Hartford. It has a church and a manufactory of tinners' tools.

East Berlin, a post-borough of Adams co., Pa., on the Conewago Creek, 21 miles by rail N.E. of Gettysburg. It has 3 churches, public schools, a bank, a creamery, several flour-mills, and manufactures of carriages, brushes, hay-forks, bricks, &c. Pop. in 1890, 595.

East Ber'nard', a post-village of Wharton co., Tex., on the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad, 32 miles E. by S. of Columbus. It has a church and 2 hotels.

East Berne, bẽrn, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., in Berne township, about 20 miles W. by S. of Albany. It has 2 churches, 2 stores, and a grist-mill.

East Beth'any, a post-hamlet of Genesee co., N.Y., in Bethany township, 6 miles S.E. of Batavia. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

East Beth'el, a post-hamlet of Windsor co., Vt., in Bethel township, on the Second Branch of White River, about 30 miles S. of Montpelier. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

East Beth'lehem, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., 16 miles (direct) E.S.E. of Washington. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill. In the vicinity are extensive beds of bituminous coal, limestone, salt-wells, &c. Pop. about 200; of East Bethlehem township, 1757.

East Billerica, bil'lẽr-ik-a, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Billerica township, on the Boston, Lowell & Nashua Railroad, 19 miles N.N.W. of Boston. It has a woollen-factory, a machine-shop, &c.

East Bir'mingham, a borough of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, adjoining Birmingham, and about 3 miles S.E. of Pittsburg. Pop. 9488.

East Black'stone, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Blackstone township, on the New York & New England Railroad, 34 miles S.W. of Boston. It has a church and 2 cotton-mills.

East Bloom'field, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., in a township of the same name, on the New York Central Railroad, about 22 miles S.E. of Rochester, and 8 miles W. of Canandaigua. It contains 4 churches, an academy, and a carriage-factory.

East Blue Hill, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Me., in Blue Hill township, on the sea-coast, 18 miles S.E. of Bucksport. Here are quarries of fine granite. It has a good harbor.

East Booth'bay, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Me., on an inlet of the sea, about 15 miles S.S.E. of Wiscasset. It has a church, and manufactures of fish oil. Ship-building is carried on here.

East Bos'ton, Suffolk co., Mass., is on Noddle's Island,

in Boston Harbor. It has stations on the Eastern Railroad, the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad, and the Grand Junction Railroad, and is connected with Boston by horse-railroads and ferries. It is the seat of extensive manufactures. East Boston Post-Office is a branch of the Boston post-office.

East Boston, a post-hamlet of Madison co., N.Y., in Sullivan township, on the New York Central Railroad, about 17 miles E. of Syracuse. It has a cheese-factory.

Eastbourne, eest'bŭrn, a town and watering-place of England, on the coast of Sussex, 6½ miles by rail S. of Hailsham, and 66 miles by rail S.W. of London. The town has a theatre, a ball-room, a pier, a library, a chalybeate spring, and an excellent beach for bathing. In its vicinity is Beachy Head. Pop. in 1881, 22,014; in 1891, 34,977.

East Bowdoinham, bō'dĕn-ąm, a post-office of Sagadahoc co., Me.

East Boy'er, a township of Crawford co., Iowa. P. 686.

East Brad'ford, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., in Bradford township, 4 miles W. of South La Grange Station. It has a tannery.

East Bradford, a township of Chester co., Pa. P. 1043.

East Bra'dy, a post-borough of Clarion co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, and on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, nearly opposite Brady's Bend, and about 40 miles direct or 68 miles by rail N.N.E. of Pittsburg. It has 4 churches, a savings-bank, a graded school, a planing-mill, a flour-mill, a newspaper office, and a manufactory of lamp black. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1890, 1228.

East Brain'tree, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., in Braintree township, on the Old Colony Railroad, 11 miles S.S.E. of Boston. It has a church, a seminary, and manufactures of crash, twine, webbing, and punches for railroad-conductors.

East Branch, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, 72 miles N.W. of Middletown. It has 2 churches, a saw-mill, and 3 stores. It is on a branch of the Delaware River.

East Branch, a post-office of Warren co., Pa.

East Bran'dywine, a township of Chester co., Pa., traversed by the railroad from Downingtown to Waynesburg. Pop. 1011. It contains Guthrieville.

East Brew'ster, a post-hamlet of Barnstable co., Mass., in Brewster township, on Cape Cod Bay, and on the Old Colony Railroad, 91 miles S.E. of Boston. It has 2 churches.

East Bridgeton, brij'tŏn, a station in Cumberland co., N.J., on the Bridgeton & Port Norris Railroad, 1 mile from Bridgeton.

East Bridge'water, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., in a township of its own name, on Taunton River, on the Abington & Bridgewater Railroad, and near the Old Colony Railroad, 24 miles S. of Boston. It has 4 churches, a savings-bank, a newspaper office, a rolling-mill, a nail-factory, a brass-foundry, and manufactures of cotton-gins, shoes, and bricks. Pop. of the township in 1880, 2710; in 1890, 2911.

East Bridgewater, post-office, Susquehanna co., Pa.

East Bright'on, a post-hamlet of Essex co., Vt., in Brighton township, on the Grand Trunk Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Island Pond. It has a large lumber-mill.

East Brim'field, a post-hamlet of Hampden co., Mass., in Brimfield township, about 24 miles E. of Springfield. It has a church.

East Broad Top, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pa.

East Brook, a post-office of Hancock co., Me. Pop. of East Brook township, 246.

East Brook, a post-village of Lawrence co., Pa., 1 mile from the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad, on which is East Brook Station, 5 miles N. of New Castle. It has 2 churches, a woollen-mill, &c. Pop. about 144.

East Brook'field, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Brookfield township, on the Chicopee River, and on the Boston & Albany Railroad, 65 miles W.S.W. of Boston, at the junction of the North Brookfield Railroad. It has a church, a foundry, a tool-factory, and manufactures of cotton goods, machinery, flour, &c.

East Brookfield, a post-office of Orange co., Vt.

East Brook'lyn, a village of Windham co., Conn., about 45 miles E. by N. of Hartford. It is the seat of the Quinebaug Cotton-Mills.

East Brown'field, a post-hamlet of Oxford co., Me., in Brownfield township, on Saco River, and on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 43 miles W.N.W. of Portland.

East Bruns'wick, a township of Middlesex co., N.J., contiguous to the city of New Brunswick, and bounded E. by the navigable South River, and N. by the Raritan. Pop. 2861. It contains Washington, Old Bridge, Spotswood, and a part of Milltown.

East Brunswick, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 1001. It contains Drehersville, Ringgold, &c.

East Bucks'port, a post-office of Hancock co., Me.

East Buf'falo, a post-office and station of Erie co., N.Y., 3 miles by rail E. of Buffalo, on the Erie, Grand Trunk, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, New York Central & Hudson River, and other railroads.

East Buffalo, a township of Union co., Pa. Pop. 1011, exclusive of Lewisburg.

East Burke, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vt., on the Passumpsic River, about 15 miles N.N.E. of St. Johnsbury. It has 3 churches and a lumber-mill.

East Bur'lington, or **Car'thage Junc'tion**, a station in Henderson co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, opposite Burlington, Iowa. Here the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad connects with its Carthage & Quincy Branch and with a branch of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad. A railway-bridge here crosses the Mississippi.

East Burlington, a post-office of Kane co., Ill.

East Cab'ot, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Vt., in Cabot township, about 22 miles E.N.E. of Montpelier.

East Cad'do, a post-office of Callahan co., Tex.

East Calais, kal'is, a post-village of Washington co., Vt., in Calais township, about 12 miles N.E. of Montpelier. It has a church, 2 saw-mills, a grist-mill, &c.

East Calder, kaw'dęr, an ancient rectory and village of Scotland, 11 miles W.S.W. of Edinburgh. Pop. 589.

East Caln, kaln, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. 1309, exclusive of Downingtown.

East Cambridge, kām'brij, Middlesex co., Mass., a suburb of Boston, is on the Boston & Lowell Railroad, and is connected with Boston by several bridges and by lines of street railroads. East Cambridge is a part of the city of Cambridge, and is the seat of large manufactures and of a heavy lumber-trade. It has 2 national banks, a savings-bank, and manufactures of church organs, furniture, brushes, rubber goods, &c. The Middlesex county court-house and house of correction are situated here. Its post-office is a branch of the Boston post-office. Pop. about 15,000.

East Cambridge, a post-hamlet of Lamoille co., Vt., on the Lamoille River, about 27 miles E.N.E. of Burlington.

East Camp, a hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, 1 mile from Germantown Station.

East Campbell, kăm'ęl, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., 3 miles N. of Cooper's Plains. It has a lumber-mill.

East Canaan, kā'nąn, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., 52 miles by rail W.N.W. of Hartford. It has a church, a public school, 3 blast-furnaces, and a marble-quarry.

East Canaan, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., in Canaan township, on the Northern Railroad, 50 miles N.W. of Concord. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and a lumber-mill. The name of the station is Canaan; the post-office is East Canaan.

East Can'ada Creek, of New York, rises in Hamilton co., runs in a S.S.W. direction, forms the boundary between Fulton and Herkimer cos., and enters the Mohawk River about 6 miles below Little Falls.

East Can'ton, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., in Canton township, 3 miles E. of Canton Station. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a carriage-factory.

East Cape, New Zealand. See CAPE WAI-APOO.

East Cape, Madagascar. See CAPE EAST.

East Cape (Russ. *Shookotskoi* or *Schukotskoi*, shoo kot'skoy'), the E. point of Asia, on Behring's Strait. Lat. 66° 6′ N.; lon. 169° 50′ W.

East Cape Girardeau, a post-office of Alexander co., Ill.

East Carl'ton, a post-office and station of Orleans co., N.Y., on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 27 miles W. of Charlotte. It has a church.

East Car'mel, a post-office of Columbiana co., O.

East Carondelet, ką-ron'dę-lĕt, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., on the E. bank of the Mississippi, opposite Carondelet, about 6 miles by rail below East St. Louis. It has 2 churches, and the Meier Iron and Steel Works, which are said to have a capital of $3,000,000. The machine-shops of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad are located here.

East Car'roll, a parish forming the N.E. extremity of Louisiana, is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, and drained by the Tensas and Bayou Macon, the latter forming its western boundary. The surface is extensively covered with forests of ash, cypress, gum, &c.; the soil is fertile. Cotton is the staple product. Capital, Lake Providence. Area, 400 square miles. Pop. in 1880, 12,133; in 1890, 12,362.

East Castle Rock, a post-office of Dakota co., Minn.

East Chain Lakes, a post-office of Martin co., Minn., near several small lakes. P. of East Chain township, 135.

East Chariton. See CHARITON RIVER.

East Charlemont, char'lę-mont, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Mass., in Charlemont township, on the Deerfield River, 21 miles by rail E.S.E. of North Adams. It has a church and a saw-mill. Station, Buckland.

East Charleston, charlz'tǫn, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., Pa., 5 miles N.E. of Wellsborough.

East Charleston, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., Vt., in Charleston township, on the Clyde River, about 14 miles S.E. of Newport. It has 2 churches, a lumber-mill, and a starch-factory.

East Charlotte, shar'lǫt, post-office, Chittenden co., Vt.

East Chatham, chăt'ąm, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., in Chatham township, on the Boston & Albany Railroad, 29 miles S.E. of Albany. It has 2 churches, a paper-mill, and a flour-mill.

East Chatham, a post-office of Tioga co., Pa.

East Chat'tanoo'ga, a post-village of Hamilton co., Tenn., 4 miles by rail E. of Chattanooga. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, and manufactures of curtain-poles, stoves, shoes, &c. Pop. about 500.

East Ches'ter, a station in Orange co., N.Y., on the Warwick Valley Railroad, 55 miles by rail from New York.

East Chester, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., and on a creek of the same name, 1½ miles from Mount Vernon Station, and about 16 miles N.N.E. of New York. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of lumber.

East Chester, a post-village in Arthabaska co., Quebec, 17 miles E. of Arthabaska. Pop. 150.

East Chi'na, a township of St. Clair co., Mich., on the river St. Clair. Pop. 232.

East Claremont, klair'mont, a post-office of Dodge co., Minn.

East Clar'ence, a post-office of Erie co., N.Y., on the railroad between Batavia and Tonawanda, 18 miles N.E. of Buffalo.

East Clar'endon, a post-hamlet of Rutland co., Vt., and a station on the Central Vermont Railroad, 6 miles S.S.E. of Rutland. It has a grist-mill.

East Clar'idon, a post-village of Geauga co., O., on the Painesville & Youngstown Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Chardon, and 35 miles E. of Cleveland. It has a church.

East Clarks'field, a post-hamlet of Huron co., O., about 44 miles S.W. of Cleveland. It has a church.

East Cleve'land, formerly **Collamer,** a post-village of Cuyahoga co., O., in East Cleveland township, about 8 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland, with which it is connected by the "Nickel Plate," and by electric street railroads. It has 3 churches. East Cleveland Post-Office is a branch of the Cleveland post office. The township is bounded on the N. by Lake Erie, and is intersected by the Lake Shore Railroad. Pop. of village about 3500; of township (1890) 5773.

East Clif'ton, a post-village in Compton co., Quebec, 15 miles E. by N. of Compton. Pop. 100.

East Clin'ton, a station in Whiteside co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Western Union Railroads, opposite Clinton, Iowa, with which it is connected by a railroad bridge.

East Coaltown, Scotland. See COALTOWN.

East Cobleskill, kob'l'z-kĭl, a post-hamlet of Schoharie co., N.Y., in Cobleskill township, 2 miles from Howe's Cave. It has 2 churches.

East Cocal'ico, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. 1992, exclusive of Adamstown.

East Coldenham, kōl'den-hąm, a post-hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., 6 miles W. of Newburg. It has a distillery.

East Concord, kong'kǫrd, a post-village of Merrimack co., N.H., on the left or E. bank of the Merrimac River, and on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, 2 miles above the city of Concord. It has a church.

East Concord, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., in Concord township, about 30 miles S.S.E. of Buffalo. It has a church.

East Concord, a post-hamlet of Essex co., Vt., in Concord township, on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 18 miles E. of St. Johnsbury. It has a church, and manufactures of lumber.

East Con'emaugh, a borough of Cambria co., Pa., in Taylor township, near the former borough of Conemaugh. It has furnaces for the manufacture of spiegeleisen. Pop. about 1500. See CONEMAUGH.

East Con'stable, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., N.Y., 6 miles N. by E. of Malone. It has 3 churches, 2 starch-factories, 2 sash- and blind-factories, &c. Pop. 600.

East Con'way, a post-office of Carroll co., N.H.

East Cor'inth, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Corinth township, 19 miles N.W. of Bangor. It has an academy, and manufactures of carriages and lumber.

East Corinth (local pron. kō-rinth'), a post-village of Orange co., Vt., in Corinth township, on Wait's River, about 25 miles S.E. of Montpelier. It has a church, an academy, a carriage-factory, and about 40 houses.

East Corn'wall, a post-office of Litchfield co., Conn.

East Cov'entry, a post-township of Chester co., Pa., 32 miles N.W. of Philadelphia, is bounded on the N.E. by the Schuylkill. Pop. 1318. It contains Lawrenceville.

East Coventry, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., Vt., on Barton River, and on the Passumpsic Railroad, at Coventry Station, 5 miles S. of Newport.

East Crafts'bury, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., Vt., about 30 miles N.N.E. of Montpelier. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

East Creek, a post-hamlet of Cape May co., N.J., about 20 miles N. of Cape May. It has a church.

East Creek, a post-office and station of Herkimer co., N.Y., on East Canada Creek, and on the New York Central Railroad, 67 miles W. by N. of Albany.

East Cum'minsville, a station in Hamilton co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, about 6 miles from Cincinnati.

East Dayton, dā'tǫn, a post-hamlet of Tuscola co., Mich., 18 miles E. of Vassar. It has 2 churches, a foundry, and a district school. Pop. 100.

East Dedham, or **Mill Village,** a village of Norfolk co., Mass., in Dedham township, at Walnut Hill Station, on a branch of the Boston & Providence Railroad. It has 2 churches and 2 woollen-factories.

East Deer, a township of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, and on the Alleghany Valley Railroad. Coal is mined here. Pop. 1390.

East Deer'ing, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., in Deering township, on Casco Bay, 1 mile from the Grand Trunk Railroad, and 2 miles N. of Portland. It has shipyards, iron-works, &c.

East Deering, a post-hamlet of Hillsborough co., N.H., in Deering township, 7 miles S.W. of North Weare. It has a church.

East De Kalb, a hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., 2½ miles from De Kalb Junction. It has 4 houses and 2 churches.

East Del'avan', a post-hamlet of Walworth co., Wis., 5 miles S. of Elkhorn, and 1 mile from Delavan Lake. It has a church.

East Den'mark, a post-hamlet of Oxford co., Me., in Denmark township, 6½ miles from Brownfield Railroad Station. It has a church and 5 houses.

East Den'nis, a post-hamlet of Barnstable co., Mass., in Dennis township, 32 miles E.S.E. of Plymouth. It has a church and a barrel-factory.

East (or Market) Dere'ham, a town of England, in Norfolk, at a railway junction, 15 miles W.N.W. of Norwich. Pop. 3689.

East Der'ry, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., in Derry township, 2½ miles from Derry Station, and about 30 miles S.S.E. of Concord. It has an academy, a public library, a town hall, and a church.

East Dick'inson, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., N.Y., in Dickinson township, 2 miles S. of Brushton Station. It has a church and a starch-factory.

East Dim'ock, a hamlet of Susquehanna co., Pa., about 10 miles (direct) S. by E. of Montrose.

East Dix'field, a post-village of Franklin co., Me., 3½ miles from North Jay Station, and about 36 miles W.N.W. of Augusta. It is partly in Wilton township. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a common school.

East Dix'mont, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., in Dixmont township, about 20 miles W.S.W. of Bangor. It has a church.

East Donegal, don'e-gawl', a township of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Susquehanna. Pop. 3384.

East Dor'set, a post-village of Bennington co., Vt., 26 miles by rail S. of Rutland. It is at the base of Dorset Mountain, and has 2 churches, a common school, 3 marble-mills, and 4 quarries. Pop. about 800.

East Douglas, dŭg'ląs, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., 46 miles by rail W.S.W. of Boston, and 10 miles W.N.W. of Blackstone. It has 3 churches, a high school, a common school, saw- and grist-mills, and manufactures of woollen goods, axes, and edge-tools. Pop. about 2000.

East Do'ver, a post-office of Piscataquis co., Me., on the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad, 2½ miles E. of Dover.

East Dover, a post-hamlet of Windham co., Vt., 16 miles N.W. of Brattleborough. It has 2 churches.

East Dubuque, du-bŭk', an incorporated post-village of Jo Daviess co., Ill., 17 miles by rail N.E. of Galena, and 2 miles E. of Dubuque, Iowa, with which city it is connected by a wagon- and a railroad-bridge. It has 2 churches, public schools, a bank, a grain-elevator, a box-factory, a planing-mill, and manufactures of seed-drills and cultivators. Pop. in 1890, 1069.

East Dunmore, Ireland. See DUNMORE.

East Durham, dŭr'ăm, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., near the Catskill Mountains, 30 miles S.W. of Albany. It has 2 churches, a public school, and a grist-mill.

East Engle, ĕ'g'l, a post-office of Owen co., Ky.

East E'den, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., about 20 miles S. of Buffalo. It has a convent and a church.

East El'ba, a post-office of Genesee co., N.Y., about 28 miles W.S.W. of Rochester.

East El'ma, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., in Elma township, near Buffalo Creek, about 16 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo. It has a woollen-mill, a saw-mill, and a store. P. 112.

East Elmi'ra, a post-office or hamlet of Chemung co., N.Y., 2 miles E. of Elmira.

East End, a post-village of Hamilton co., Tenn., 3 miles S. by E. of Chattanooga. It has 3 churches, a bank, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. about 300.

East E'nosburg, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., 2 miles E. of Enosburg. It has a church, a district school, and saw- and shingle-mills.

East En'terprise, a post-hamlet of Switzerland co., Ind., about 24 miles E.N.E. of Madison. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Easter Island, Teapy (tee'pee) **Island, or Waihu**, wī'hoo', an island in the Pacific, in lat. 27° 6' S., lon. 109° 17' W., about 2300 miles W. of the coast of Chili. It is small and of volcanic origin, and rises 1200 feet in elevation. It is the easternmost inhabited Polynesian island, and is remarkable for its ancient gigantic statues.

East'ern, a township of Franklin co., Ill. Pop. 1015. It contains Akin.

Eastern Archipelago. See MALAY ARCHIPELAGO.

Eastern Dwars (or **Duars**, doo-arz', *i.e.*, "passes"), a tract of land in Bengal, in the foot-hills of Goalpara district, on the borders of Bootan, which ceded these tracts in 1865 to the British Indian government, together with a region called the Western or Bengal Dwars. Pop. of Eastern Dwars in 1872, 37,047. The Eastern Dwars are also called the Assam Dwars.

East'ern (or Gloucester) Point, at the entrance of Cape Ann harbor, Mass. Lat. 42° 34' 40" N.; lon. 70° 39' W.

Eastern Roumelia, roo-mee'lē-ą, a tributary province of Europe, bounded N. by the Balkans, E. by the Black Sea, S. and S.W. by Roumelia, the Rhodope Mountains extending on the S.W. frontier, and N.W. by Bulgaria. Area, 13,663 square miles. It was created by the Congress of Berlin in 1878, and was made autonomic, though forming an integral part of the Turkish empire, and was placed under a Christian governor-general. In 1885 a revolution occurred, and the province was declared a part of Bulgaria. Chief towns, Boorghas, Philippopolis, Kasanlik, Eskeo-Sara, and Selimno. Pop. 975,000.

East Ev'ans, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., about 16 miles S.S.W. of Buffalo, and 1 mile from Lake Erie. It has a church and a cheese-factory. Pop. 100.

East Ex'eter, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., 9 miles E.N.E. of Corinna Station. It has a cheese-factory and a steam saw-mill.

East Fair'field, a post-office of Somerset co., Me., on the Kennebec River, and on the Maine Central Railroad, at Pishon's Ferry Station.

East Fairfield, a post-village of Columbiana co., O., about 22 miles S. of Youngstown. It has 3 churches, a public school, and coal-mines. Pop. about 200.

East Fairfield, a township of Crawford co., Pa., on French Creek, traversed by the railroad from Meadville to Franklin. Pop. 572, exclusive of Cochranton.

East Fairfield, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 74 miles W. of St. Johnsbury. It has 3 churches, a district school, and manufactures of lumber, wagons, &c. Pop. about 600.

East Fal'lowfield, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. 1291. It contains McWilliamstown, Humphreyville, Ercildoun, Doe Run, Youngsburg, and Modena. It has important manufactures of paper.

East Fallowfield, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. 1167. It contains Evansburg.

East Falls Church, a station in Fairfax co., Va., on the Washington & Ohio Railroad, 9 miles W. of Alexandria. See FALLS CHURCH.

East Falmouth, făl'mŭth, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., in Falmouth township, about 22 miles E. by S. from New Bedford, and 1 mile from the ocean. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of sash and blinds.

East Farm'ington, a post-office of Polk co., Wis

East Farnham, farn'ăm, a post-village in Brome co., Quebec, on the Southeastern Railroad, 24 miles N. of Richford, Vt., and 51 miles E.S.E. of Montreal. Pop. 200.

East Feliciana, fe-lis-se-ah'nȧ, a parish in the E. part of Louisiana, bordering on Mississippi, has an area of about 450 square miles. The Mississippi River touches the S.W. extremity of this parish, which is bounded on the E. by the Amite River. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of good timber; the soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. It is intersected by the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas Railroad. Capital, Clinton. Pop. in 1870, 13,499; in 1880, 15,132; in 1890, 17,903.

East Fin'ley, a post-township of Washington co., Pa., 40 miles S.W. of Pittsburg. It has 5 churches. Pop. 1186.

East Fish'kill, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., in East Fishkill township, 2 miles from Hopewell Junction Station, and about 60 miles N. of New York. It has a grist-mill and an iron-mine. The township contains hamlets named Stormville and Johnsville, and a pop. of 2488.

East Flan'ders (Fr. *Flandre Orientale*, flôNd'r o'rē-ôN'tăl'), a province of Belgium, bounded N. by the Netherlands. Area, 1158 square miles. The surface forms an extensive plain, belonging to the basin of the Scheldt, which, with its tributaries, and canals connected with them, furnishes ample water communication. Its soil, partly of a sandy and partly of a clayey texture, is so industriously and skilfully cultivated that it has the appearance of a vast garden, and presents one of the richest rural landscapes which anywhere exists. The principal crops are wheat and flax. Manufactures have made great progress, and all the ordinary as well as the fine tissues of wool, cotton, and flax are largely produced. Capital, Ghent. Pop. 863,458.

East Fletch'er, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Vt., in Fletcher township, on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, at Fletcher Station. It has a church.

East Flor'ence, a post-hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., about 18 miles N.W. of Rome. It has a church, a grist-mill, 2 stores, and a saw-mill.

East Florenceville. See FLORENCEVILLE EAST.

East'ford, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., in Eastford township, about 30 miles E.N.E. of Hartford. The township has 3 churches, a creamery, a saw-mill, a wood-turning mill, and manufactures of stocking-yarn. Pop. of the township, 561.

East Fork, a hamlet of Siskiyou co., Cal., on the East Fork of Scott River, 80 miles from Redding.

East Fork, a township of Montgomery co., Ill., 20 miles N.W. of Vandalia. It contains 3 churches. P. 2190.

East Fork, a post-village of Metcalfe co., Ky., 7 miles (direct) N.E. of Edmonton. It has 2 churches, and saw- and grist-mills. Pop. about 500.

East Fork, a post-office of Transylvania co., N.C.

East Fork, a post-office of Sevier co., Tenn.

East Fork of Trinity. See BOIS D'ARC RIVER.

East Fox'borough, a post-hamlet of Norfolk co., Mass., on the Boston & Providence Railroad, 22 miles S. of Boston. It has a church.

East Frampton, Quebec. See SAINT MALACHIE.

East Frank'fort, a hamlet of Herkimer co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal and the New York Central Railroad, 1 mile from Ilion. It has about 30 houses.

East Franklin, N.H. See FRANKLIN FALLS.

East Frank'lin, a township of Armstrong co., Pa., bounded E. by the Alleghany River. Pop. 1451.

East Franklin, a station in Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Mt. Eagle Branch of the Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven Railroad, 4 miles W. of Tremont.

East Franklin, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Vt., 17 miles N.E. of St. Albans, and 6 miles N. of East Franklin Station of the Eastern division of the Central Vermont Railroad. It has a church, a saw-mill, &c.

East Free'dom, a post-village of Blair co., Pa., on a branch of the Juniata River, about 15 miles by rail S. of Altoona. It has a church and a tannery. There are 3 iron-furnaces in the vicinity. Pop. about 200.

East Free'town, a post-hamlet of Bristol co., Mass., in Freetown township, 1 mile from the New Bedford & Taunton Railroad, and 10 miles N. of New Bedford. It has 2 churches.

East Freetown, a post-office of Cortland co., N.Y.

East Fre'mont', a post-office of Sanilac co., Mich.

East Friend'ship, a post-office of Knox co., Me., on an inlet of the sea.

East Friesland, freez'land, a district of Prussia, forming the northwesternmost angle of Hanover and of the German empire, and now constituting the *landdrostei* of Aurich. Area, 1153 square miles. Much of it is diked to exclude the water; and the district includes several islands in the North Sea. The Frisian language is here spoken to some extent. Capital, Aurich. Pop. 189,345. The East Friesland of history once included a much larger tract in the Netherlands and in the N.W. of Germany.

East Fryeburg, fri'bŭrg, a post-office of Oxford co., Me.

East Gaines, gānz, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., N.Y., 1½ miles from East Carlton Railroad Station, and about 28 miles W.N.W. of Rochester. It has a church.

East Gainesville, gānz'vil, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., on the Erie Railroad, at its junction with the Silver Lake Railroad, and on the Rochester & State Line Railroad, 55 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo, and 1 mile from Silver Lake. It has a cheese-factory.

East Gale'na, a township of Jo Daviess co., Ill., contiguous to Galena. Pop. 856.

East Gal'latin, a post-office of Gallatin co., Montana.

East Galway, gawl'wā, or **Yorks Corners,** a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., about 32 miles N.N.W. of Albany. It has 2 churches.

East Genoa, je-no'a, a post-hamlet of Cayuga co., N.Y., about 22 miles S. of Auburn.

East Georgia, jor'je-a, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Vt., in Georgia township, on the Central Vermont Railroad, 23 miles N.N.E. of Burlington. It has a church.

East Ger'man, a post-hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y., about 26 miles N. by E. from Binghamton.

East Ger'mantown, a post-village of Wayne co., Ind., in Jackson township, on the Martindale Fork of the Whitewater River, and on the railroad which connects Richmond with Indianapolis, about 12 miles W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches and a plough-factory. Pop. 536.

East Gib'son, a post-office of Manitowoc co., Wis.

East Gil'ead, a post-hamlet of Branch co., Mich., 14 miles S. by W. of Coldwater. It has 2 churches.

East Glastenbury, glas'sen-ber-re, a post-hamlet of Hartford co., Conn., in Glastenbury township, 10 or 11 miles S.E. of Hartford. It has a church, 2 paper-mills, a woollen-mill, and a granite-quarry.

East Glenelg, Ontario. See MARKDALE.

East Glen'ville, a post-office of Schenectady co., N.Y.

East Golden, gōld'en, a post-hamlet of Oceana co., Mich., on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 10 miles S. of Pentwater. It has a saw-mill.

East Go'shen, a township of Chester co., Pa. P. 684.

East Graf'ton, a hamlet of Grafton co., N.H., 1 mile from Grafton Railroad Station. It has a church, 2 cider-mills, and 3 saw-mills. Pop. about 150.

East Gran'by, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., in East Granby township, about 16 miles N. by W. from Hartford. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 661.

East Grand Forks, a post-village of Polk co., Minn., 3 miles by rail E. of Grand Forks. It has a church, a bank, 2 breweries, 3 newspaper offices, &c. Pop. 795.

East Granger, grain'jer, a post-office in Granger township, Alleghany co., N.Y.

East Gran'ville, a post-hamlet of Hampden co., Mass., in Granville township, 20 miles W. by S. of Springfield. It has a church. Pop. in 1880, 579.

East Granville, a post-hamlet of Addison co., Vt., in Granville township, on the Central Vermont Railroad, 22 miles S.S.W. of Montpelier Junction. It has a lumber-mill. Pop. about 50.

East Green'bush, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., in East Greenbush township, about 7 miles S.S.E. of Albany. It has 2 churches. The township is bounded on the W. by the Hudson River. Pop. of the township, 2067.

East Greene, a post-office of Erie co., Pa.

East Greens'borough, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., Vt., 2 miles from Greensborough Bend. It has a lumber-mill.

East Greens'burg, a station in Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Southwestern Pennsylvania Railroad, 1 mile from Greensburg.

East Green'ville, a post-hamlet of Stark co., O., in Tuscarawas township, 5 miles W. of Massillon. It has a church.

East Greenville, a post-borough of Montgomery co., Pa., in Upper Hanover township, on the Perkiomen Railroad, 19 miles S. of Allentown. It has 2 churches, a national bank, a graded public school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of cigars and cigar-boxes. Pop. 539.

East Green'wich, a post-hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., about 38 miles N.N.E. of Albany. It is 4½ miles W. of Salem. It has a church, a grist-mill, a cider-mill, and a manufactory of sash and blinds.

East Greenwich, a post-village, capital of Kent co., R.I., is in East Greenwich township, on the W. side of Narragansett Bay, and on the Stonington & Providence Railroad, 14 miles S. of Providence, and 14 miles by water N.N.W. of Newport. It has 7 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, a newspaper office, a cotton-mill, and bleach-works. Here is a Methodist school called the East Greenwich Academy. The township has 10 churches. Pop. of the township, 3127; of the village, about 2801.

East Green'wood, a post-office of St. Clair co., Mich.

East Greenwood, a post-office of Muskingum co., O.

East Grin'stead, a market-town of England, co. of Sussex, on a railway, 26 miles S. of London. It has a grammar-school. Pop. 5390.

East Groton, graw'ton, a station in Middlesex co., Mass., on the Nashua, Acton & Boston Railroad, 9 miles S. of Nashua, N.H.

East Grove, a township of Lee co., Ill. Pop. 705.

East Grove'land, a post-office of Livingston co., N.Y.

East Guilford, ghil'ford, a post-hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y., on the Unadilla River, and on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, at or near New Berlin Junction, about 32 miles N.E. of Binghamton. It has a church and a grist-mill.

East Guilford, or **Algiers,** al-jeerz', a village of Windham co., Vt., in Guilford township, 3 miles S.W. of Brattleborough. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of baby-carriages.

East Had'dam, a post-township of Middlesex co., Conn., on the E. side of the Connecticut River, about 15 miles below Middletown, and 28 miles S.S.E. of Hartford. It has 7 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, a newspaper office, a ship-yard, 13 cotton-mills, 3 manufactories of britannia spoons, and 2 of coffin-trimmings. It contains villages named Goodspeed's Landing, Moodus, and Leesville. Total pop. 2951. East Haddam Post-Office is at Goodspeed's Landing.

Eastham, east'am, a post-township of Barnstable co., Mass., part of Cape Cod peninsula. It is bounded on the E. by the ocean, and on the W. by Cape Cod Bay. It is intersected by the Old Colony Railroad, and has 2 churches. Pop. 602. Eastham Station is 97 miles by rail from Boston.

East Ham'burg, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., in East Hamburg township, 10 or 12 miles S.S.E. of Buffalo. It has 2 churches, the East Hamburg Friends' Institute, a wagon-shop, and a basket-factory. Pop. of township, 2392.

East Ham'ilton, a post-hamlet of Madison co., N.Y., on a branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, about 25 miles S.S.W. of Utica. It has a church.

East Hamilton, a post-village of Shelby co., Tex., on the Sabine River, at the head of navigation, 75 miles S. of Shreveport. It has several stores, and is said to have more trade than any other place in the county.

East Ham'lin, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., N.Y., and a station on the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, 13 miles W. of Charlotte. It has a church and 15 houses.

East Hamp'den, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., on the W. bank of the Penobscot River, 2 miles S.W. of Bangor. It has 3 steam saw-mills and 4 stores.

East Hamp'stead, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., in Hampstead township, 20 miles S.E. of Manchester.

East Hamp'ton, a post-village of Middlesex co., Conn., in Chatham township, on the Air-Line division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 9 miles E. of Middletown. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and manufactories of bells and silk-goods. Pop. about 1000. Here is an iron bridge or viaduct 1200 feet long and 140 feet high.

East Hampton, a post-town of Hampshire co., Mass., on the Connecticut River Railroad (East Hampton Branch), and on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad (Northampton division), 71 miles N. of New Haven, and 17 miles N.N.W. of Springfield. It contains 5 churches, a national bank, the Williston Seminary, a newspaper office, and manufactures of buttons, suspenders, rubber goods, steam pumps, silk dress-goods, whips, and cotton yarn. The Connecticut River touches the E. border of the township. Pop. in 1890, 4395.

East Hampton, a post-village and summer resort in East Hampton township, Suffolk co., N.Y., is about 1 mile from the Atlantic Ocean, and 7 miles S.E. of Sag Harbor.

It has 2 churches and 2 windmills. Pop. in 1890, 1111. The township forms the eastern part of Long Island, and has a pop. of 2431.

East Han'nibal, a station in Pike co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, on the Hannibal & Naples Railroad, and on a branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, opposite Hannibal, Mo., with which city it is connected by a fine iron bridge.

East Han'over, a township of Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. 1723. It is bounded E. by East Hanover, in Lebanon co.

East Hanover, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa., in East Hanover township, about 18 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. The township has 5 churches and a woollen-factory. Pop. of the township, 1737.

East Hard'wick, a post-village in Hardwick township, Caledonia co., Vt., on the Lamoille River, and on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 30 miles N.W. of St. Johnsbury, and about 24 miles N.N.E. of Montpelier. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of carriages, leather, sash, and blinds.

East Har'ling, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Norfolk, 22 miles S.W. of Norwich. Pop. 1085.

East Harps'well, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Me., on the sea-coast, 7 miles S. by E. of Brunswick.

East Harp'tree, a village of England, co. of Somerset, 6½ miles N. of Wells. Pop. of parish, 675.

East Hart'ford, a post-village of East Hartford township, Hartford co., Conn., is on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, opposite Hartford, and on the New York & New England and Connecticut Central Railroads. It has manufactures of paper and carriages, and a newspaper office. The township contains another village, named Burnside, has 6 churches, and a pop. of 4465.

East Hart'land, a post-office of Hartford co., Conn.

East Har'wich, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., in Harwich township, on an inlet of the sea, 4 miles E. of Harwich Railroad Station, and 88 miles S.E. of Boston. It has a church and a high school. Pop. about 350.

East Hastings, hās'tings, a station on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 1 mile S.E. of Hastings, Minn.

East Hatley, Quebec. See HATLEY.

East Ha'ven, a post-hamlet of New Haven co., Conn., on Long Island Sound, 3½ miles S. by E. of New Haven. It has 2 churches, a wagon-factory, and a grist-mill. East Haven Station on the Shore Line Railroad is 5 miles E. of New Haven. Pop. of township, 955.

East Haven, a post-township of Essex co., Vt. P. 191.

East Haverhill, hā'vėr-il, post-office, Essex co., Mass.

East Haverhill, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., in Haverhill township, on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, 5 miles E.S.E. of Haverhill. It has a church, and manufactures of lumber, scythe-stones, and starch.

East Hawkesbury, hawks'bėr-re, a post-village in Prescott co., Ontario, 12 miles W. of Point Fortune. Pop. 100.

East Hebron, a post-hamlet of Oxford co., Me., in Hebron township, on the Portland & Oxford Central Railroad, about 45 miles N. of Portland.

East Hebron, a post-office of Grafton co., N.H.

East Hebron, a post-office of Potter co., Pa.

East Hemp'field, a post-township of Lancaster co., Pa., about 30 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg, is intersected by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and has lead- and zinc-mines. It contains villages named Landisville and Petersburg. East Hempfield Post-Office is at Petersburg. Pop. 3154.

East Hen'derson, a station of Le Sueur co., Minn., in Tyrone township, on the Minnesota River, opposite the town of Henderson, and on the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, 28 miles S. of Mankato, and 58 miles from St. Paul.

East Hen'riet'ta, a village of Monroe co., N.Y., in Henrietta township, 7 or 8 miles S. of Rochester. It has several churches near it.

East Her'eford, a post-village in Compton co., Quebec, on the borders of New Hampshire, 21 miles E.S.E. of Coaticook. Pop. 150.

East Hick'man, a post-village of Fayette co., Ky., 6 miles from Providence Station. It has a church and a hemp-factory.

East Hick'ory, a post-hamlet of Forest co., Pa., 1 mile from Hickory Station. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

East High'gate, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Vt., in Highgate township, on the Missisquoi River, about 11 miles N.E. of St. Albans, and on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 11 miles E. of Lake Champlain. It has a scythe-factory.

East Hill, a hamlet of Livingston co., N.Y., in Nunda township, 2½ miles from Nunda Station. It has a church.

East Hins'dale, a post-office of Queens co., N.Y., on the Flushing, North Shore & Central Railroad, at Hinsdale Station, 14 miles E. of New York City.

East Hi'ram, a post-hamlet of Oxford co., Me., in Hiram township, near the Saco River, ½ mile from Hiram Railroad Station. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of lumber, boots, and salt-boxes.

East Hol'liston, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Holliston township, on the Milford Branch of the Boston & Albany Railroad, 25 miles W.S.W. of Boston. It has a manufactory of boots.

East Ho'mer, a post-hamlet of Cortland co., N.Y., on the Elmira, Cortland & Northern Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Cortland, and about 27 miles S. of Syracuse. It has a church, cheese-factories, grist- and saw-mills, and a wagon-shop. Pop. about 100.

East Hoo'sick, a station in Rensselaer co., N.Y., on the Harlem Extension Railroad, 7 miles from Bennington, Vt., and near the Vermont line.

East Houns'field, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., N.Y., 1 mile from the Watertown & Sackets Harbor Railroad. It has a church.

East Hub'bardston, a post-hamlet of Worcester co., Mass., on Ware River, about 14 miles S.S.W. of Fitchburg, and 1 mile from the Boston, Barre & Gardner Railroad. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, &c.

East Hub'bardton, a post-office of Rutland co., Vt.

East Hum'boldt Mountains, a N. and S. range in the S. part of Elko co., Nev., having the Ruby Valley on the E. and the Huntingdon Valley on the W. Some of its peaks are reported to exceed the height of 15,000 feet.

East Hunter, New York. See TANNERSVILLE.

East Hunt'ingdon, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa. P. (1880) 4404. It contains Bethany, West Bethany, Stonersville, Scottdale, and Reagantown, and has 6 churches, and manufactures of iron, coke, &c.

East Indies, in'deez, a collective name vaguely applied to India, Indo-China, and the Malay Archipelago. See INDIA, and MALAY ARCHIPELAGO.

East Ir'ving, a hamlet of Benton co., Iowa, 5 miles N. of Belle Plain. It contains 2 churches and the Irving Institute. Pop. 84.

East Island, Indian Ocean. See CROZET ISLANDS.

East Jack'son, a post-office of Waldo co., Me.

East Jaf'frey, a post-village of Cheshire co., N.H., in Jaffrey township, on the Monadnock Railroad, about 40 miles S.W. of Concord. It has a high school, a national bank, a savings-bank, manufactures of cotton goods, flour, lumber, &c., and 3 churches. It is about 3 miles from Monadnock Mountain.

East Jav'a, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co., N.Y., in Java township, about 35 miles S.E. of Buffalo. It has a cheese-factory and a store.

East Jed'dore', or **Lake'ville**, a post-village in Halifax co., Nova Scotia, 33 miles from Halifax. Pop. 100.

East Jef'ferson, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me., in Jefferson township, about 22 miles S.E. of Augusta. It has a church, a high school, and a lumber-mill.

East Jew'ett, a post-office of Greene co., N.Y.

East Jor'dan, a post-hamlet of Charlevoix co., Mich., on Jordan River, 17 miles W.N.W. of Boyne Falls. It has 5 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, manufactures of lumber, and a foundry.

East Junius, jūn'yŭs, a hamlet of Seneca co., N.Y., 7 miles from Lyons. Pop. about 100.

East Ken'dall, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., N.Y., 22 miles by rail W.N.W. of Rochester. It has a church.

East Kent, a post-hamlet of Litchfield co., Conn., about 25 miles N. of Danbury. It has a church.

East Kil'lingly, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., in Killingly township, about 22 miles W. of Providence, R.I. It has several cotton-factories.

East King'ston, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., N.H., on the Boston & Maine Railroad, 45 miles N. of Boston. It has a town hall, a church, a district school, and manufactures of bricks and carriages. Pop. about 400.

East Knox, nox, a post-office of Waldo co., Me.

East Koy, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co., N.Y., 4 miles from Portage Station. It has a cheese-factory and a manufactory of clothes-pins and barrel-headings. Pop. 100.

East Koy Creek unites with West Koy Creek, and enters the Genesee River in Alleghany co., N.Y.

East Lack'awan'nock, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. 656.

East'lake, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala., 6 miles N.E. of Birmingham. It has 3 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, and lumber-mills. Pop. about 900.

East Lake, a post-village of Marion co., Fla., 18 miles by rail S.S.E. of Ocala. Here are orange- and lemon-groves. Pop. 100.

East Lake, a post-village of Manistee co., Mich., 2 miles by rail E. of Manistee. It has a church, and manufactures of lumber, shingles, and salt. Pop. 1856.

East Lam'peter, a township of Lancaster co., Pa., traversed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, main line. Pop. 2603. It contains Bird in Hand.

East Lanc'aster, a village of Fairfield co., O., on the Hocking River, 32 miles S.E. of Columbus. Pop. 506.

East'land, a county in the N. central part of Texas, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is drained by the Leon River, which rises in it, and by Colony Creek. The surface is diversified with high ridges or hills, called Comanche Mountains and Leon River Mountains. The soil is fertile. Capital, Eastland. Pop. in 1880, 4855; in 1890, 10,373.

Eastland, a post-village, capital of Eastland co., Tex., about 170 miles N.N.W. of Austin. It has 3 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. about 600.

East Lan'sing, a post-hamlet of Tompkins co., N.Y., about 10 miles N. of Ithaca. It has a church.

East La'port', a post-office of Jackson co., N.C.

East Leavenworth, lĕv'ĕn-worth, a station of Platte co., Mo., on the Missouri River, opposite Leavenworth, Kansas. It is on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, at City Point.

East Leb'anon, a station in York co., Me., in the town of Lebanon, on the Portland & Rochester Railroad, 9 miles E. of Rochester, N.H.

East Lebanon, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., in Lebanon township, on the Mascoma River, and on the Northern Railroad, 61 miles N.W. of Concord. It has about 40 dwellings. Here is a fine lake, named Mascoma.

East Lee, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., in Lee township, 1½ miles from Lee Station. It has a church, a machine-shop, a paper-mill, a foundry, &c.

East Lem'on, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co., Pa., in Lemon township, 6 miles N. by E. of Tunkhannock. It has a church and a flour-mill.

East Lemp'ster, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.H., 10 miles from Newport. It has 2 churches, a lumber-mill, and a shoe-factory.

East Le'on, a post-hamlet of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., 5 miles N.W. of Cattaraugus Station. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

East Le Roy, a post-office of Calhoun co., Mich.

East Lew'istown, a post-hamlet of Mahoning co., O., 22 miles E. of Alliance. It has a church, and manufactures of fire-brick, building-blocks, and tiles.

East Lex'ington, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., 2 miles by rail S.E. of Lexington village, and 10 miles N.W. of Boston. It has a church, a tannery, &c.

East Lib'erty, a station in Clermont co., O., on the Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad, 3 miles W. of Batavia.

East Liberty, a post-village of Logan co., O., in Perry township, about 10 miles E. of Bellefontaine. It has 3 churches, a district school, a grist-mill, a steam saw-mill, and a creamery. Pop. about 350.

East Liberty, a post-borough of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 5 miles E. of Pittsburg, is the seat of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital. It was annexed to Pittsburg in 1872. It has 13 churches, 2 banks, a female college, and manufactures of railroad-cars, white-lead, carriages, sash, doors, &c., with extensive cattle-yards.

East Liberty, a village in Dunbar township, Fayette co., Pa., on the Youghiogheny River, opposite Dawson, and about 37 miles direct S.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has a church, a foundry, and a cabinet-shop.

East Liberty, a post-office of Page co., Va.

East Lim'ington, a post-office of York co., Me.

East Lincoln, link'ŏn, a township of Logan co., Ill. Pop. 3397. It contains a part of Lincoln, the county seat.

East Lincoln, a post-office of Penobscot co., Me.

East Lincoln, a post-office of Polk co., Wis.

East Line, a post-hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., on the railroad from Albany to Whitehall, 28 miles N. of Albany. It has a church, a carriage-shop, and about 25 houses.

East Litch'field, a post-hamlet of Litchfield co., Conn., is at Litchfield Station on the Naugatuck Railroad, 12 miles S. of Winsted. It has a chapel and a paper-mill.

East Lit'tleton, a station in Middlesex co., Mass., on the Nashua, Acton & Boston Railroad, 8 miles N. of Concord.

East Liv'ermore, a post-village in East Livermore township, Androscoggin co., Me., on the E. bank of the Androscoggin River, and on the Maine Central Railroad, 32 miles N. of Lewiston. It has 3 churches and several mills. Pop. of the township, 1004.

East Livermore Mills, a post-hamlet of Androscoggin co., Me., about 20 miles W.N.W. of Augusta.

East Liv'erpool, a post-village of Columbiana co., O., in Liverpool township, on the Ohio River, about 24 miles above Steubenville, and on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 44 miles W.N.W. of Pittsburg, 106 miles S.E.W. of Cleveland, and 4 miles N.E. of Wellsville. It has 13 churches, 2 national banks, public schools, a city hall, extensive china-, porcelain-, earthenware-, and terra-cotta-works, a glass-factory, 3 machine-shops, a flour-mill, and 6 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 10,956.

East Loch Tar'bert (or **Tarbet**), a small inlet of Loch Fyne, Argyleshire, Scotland. It approaches within 1 mile of the much larger West Loch Tarbert, and thus nearly separates Kintyre from the mainland.

East Loch Tar'bet, an inlet on the E. coast of the island of Lewis, Scotland. It is 6 miles long by 4½ broad, and closely approaches West Loch Tarbet.

East London, lŭn'dŏn, a seaport of Cape Colony, on the S.E. coast, at the mouth of Umzinyati River, 28 miles by rail S.E. of King William's Town. It is the third port for export trade in the colony. Pop. 2134. Area of the East London district, 1707 square miles. Pop. 15,466.

East Long Branch, a post-hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., is on the Atlantic Ocean, about ½ mile E. of Long Branch, and ¼ mile from the New Jersey Southern Railroad. Here are several hotels and 2 churches.

East Longmeadow, long-mĕd'o, a post-hamlet in Longmeadow township, Hampden co., Mass., on the Connecticut Central Railroad, 6¾ miles S.E. of Springfield. It has 2 churches, and quarries of brown sandstone.

East Looe, a town of England. See Looe.

East Lo'well, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., in Lowell township, 6 miles E. of Enfield Station. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

East Lyme, a post-village of New London co., Conn., about 7 miles W.N.W. of New London. The township is bounded on the S. by Long Island Sound, and intersected by the railroad which connects New Haven with New London. It has a church and manufactures of woollens, cotton-batting, tweeds, and water-proofs, and contains another village, named Niantic. Pop. of the township, 2048.

East Lyn'don, a post-office of Aroostook co., Me.

East Lynn, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad from Bloomington to Lafayette, Ind., 66 miles E. of Bloomington. It has a church.

East Lynne, lĭn, a post-village of Cass co., Mo., on the Osage division of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 50 miles W. of Sedalia. It has 3 churches, a bank, a linseed-oil mill, a planing-mill, &c. Pop. about 500.

East McDonough, măk-dŏn'ŏh, a post-office of Chenango co., N.Y.

East Machi'as, a post-village of Washington co., Me., in East Machias township, about 10 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and 75 miles E. by S. from Bangor. It is at the mouth of East Machias River, which enters Machias Bay, and is supported partly by navigation, ship-building, and the lumber-business. It has a money-order post-office, an academy, and several churches. Steamboats ply between this place and Portland. Pop. 700; of the township, 2017.

East Macon, mā'kŏn, a village of Bibb co., Ga., on the left bank of the Ocmulgee River, opposite Macon. It is a part of that city. It has 3 churches, a cotton-mill, and the machine-shops of the Central Railroad. Pop. 675.

East Mad'ison, a post-hamlet in Madison township, Somerset co., Me., 6 miles N. of Skowhegan. It has a church, a lumber-mill, and a slate-quarry.

East Madison, a post-hamlet in Madison township, Carroll co., N.H., 6 miles S.E. of Madison. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

East Ma'hanoy', a station in Schuylkill co., Pa., 5¼ miles E. of Mahanoy City (which is reached by a railroad tunnel), on the East Mahanoy Railroad, at the junction of the Catawissa Railroad and the Little Schuylkill Railroad.

East Maho'ning, a township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. 1139, exclusive of Marion.

East Main, a region of the Dominion of Canada, belonging to the North-West Territories, but entirely detached from the main portion of that province. It consists of that part of the Labrador peninsula of which the waters flow into Hudson's Bay and Hudson's Strait. The bay and strait just named bound it on the W. and N. respectively, on the E. lies Labrador proper, and on the S. the province of Quebec. East Main is a region of the wildest and most complete desolation, having a rocky and forbidding surface,

a very cold climate, and a scanty Indian population, among whom dwell a few Catholic missionaries.

East Maine, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., in Maine township, 7 miles N.N.W. of Binghamton.

East Main (or Sinde) River, a river of Labrador, enters James Bay on its E. side, in lat. 52° 15′ N., lon. 78° 41′ W., after a course estimated at 400 miles.

East Maitland, Australia. See MAITLAND.

East'man, a post-village, capital of Dodge co., Ga., on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, 50 miles S.S.E. of Macon. It has a court-house, a high school, a newspaper office, 2 lumber-mills, and a large hotel, called Uplands Hotel, built for a winter resort. Pop. in 1890, 1032.

Eastman, a post-hamlet of Itawamba co., Miss., 12½ miles E. of Fulton. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Eastman, a post-village of Crawford co., Wis., about 12 miles N. of Prairie du Chien. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and 2 flour-mills. Eastman township is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River. Pop. 1436.

East Man'chester, a hamlet of Bennington co., Vt., 1½ miles from Manchester. It is at the base of the Green Mountains.

East'manville, a post-village in Polkton township, Ottawa co., Mich., on Grand River, 4 miles from Coopersville Station, and about 22 miles S.E. of Muskegon. It has 2 churches, a planing-mill, a grist-mill, and manufactures of lumber, wagons, and wooden bowls. Pop. about 300.

East Mar'ion, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., in Southold township, on Long Island Sound, 2 or 3 miles E. of Greenport. It has a church and a windmill. Pop. 350.

East Marlborough, marl'bŭr-ruh, a township in Chester co., Pa. Pop. 1401. Post-office, Unionville.

East Marsh'field, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., in Marshfield township, on the Old Colony Railroad, near the ocean, and about 30 miles S.E. of Boston. It has 8 churches, and manufactures of shoes and boxes.

East Mar'tinsburg, a post-office of Lewis co., N.Y.

East Ma'sonville, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., N.Y., in Masonville township, 3 miles from Sidney Centre.

East Mauch Chunk, mawk chŭnk', a post-borough of Carbon co., Pa., on the left bank of the Lehigh River, and on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opposite Mauch Chunk. It is surrounded with picturesque scenery. It has a house of sisters of charity, 6 churches, and a silk-mill. Pop. 2772.

East Medford, Massachusetts. See GLENWOOD.

East Med'way, a village of Norfolk co., Mass., in Medway township, 22 miles by rail S.W. of Boston. It has a church, a bell-foundry, and a manufactory of organs.

East Mel'rose, a post-village in Jackson township, Monroe co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 15 miles E. of Chariton, and 39 miles W. of Ottumwa. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, and a grist-mill. Here is Melrose Post-Office.

East Men'don, a village of Monroe co., N.Y., in Mendon township, 2½ miles from Fisher. It has 2 churches.

East Mer'cer, a post-office of Somerset co., Me., about 2 miles E. of Mercer.

East Mer'edith, a post-hamlet in Meredith township, Delaware co., N.Y., 10 miles N. of Delhi. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and manufactures of lumber, barrel-covers, carriages, &c. Pop. about 200.

East Middleborough, Mass. See EDDYVILLE.

East Mid'dlebury, a post-village of Addison co., Vt., in Middlebury township, 4 miles S.E. of Middlebury, and about 28 miles N. by W. from Rutland. It has a church, a woollen-mill, a saw-mill, a sash-factory, &c.

East Mid'dleton, a post-hamlet of Dane co., Wis., 7 or 8 miles W.S.W. of Madison, and 2½ miles S. of Middleton Station. It has 3 churches.

East Mi'lan, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Mich., in Milan township, 4 miles N. of Dundee, and about 44 miles S.W. of Detroit. It is on the projected Toledo & Ann Arbor Railroad. It has 3 churches, a bending-factory, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 150.

East Mill'stone, Somerset co., N.J., is a part of the village of Millstone, and is on the E. bank of the Millstone River, at the junction of the Mercer & Somerset Railroad with the Millstone Branch of the Camden & Amboy Railroad, 8 miles W. of New Brunswick. Here is East Millstone Post-Office.

East Mil'ton, a post-village in Milton township, Norfolk co., Mass., on the Old Colony Railroad, 7 miles S. of Boston. It has a church and a granite-quarry.

East Minneap'olis, a railroad station in the city of Minneapolis, Minn., E. of the Mississippi River.

East Mon'mouth, a post-hamlet in Monmouth township, Kennebec co., Me., 3 miles from Monmouth Station.

East Monroe, mon-rō', a post-village in Fairfield township, Highland co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 30 miles W. of Chillicothe. It has a church, a flouring-mill, and a hotel. Pop. 163.

East Montpe'lier, a post-village in East Montpelier township, Washington co., Vt., on the Winooski River, and on the Montpelier & Wells River Railroad, 6 miles E. of Montpelier. It has a church, and manufactures of flannels, lumber, and wagons. Pop. of the township, 953.

East Mor'iches, a post-village in Brookhaven township, Suffolk co., N.Y., on the S. shore of Long Island, about 10 miles S.W. of Riverhead. It has 3 churches, a district school, and a newspapor office. Pop. about 450.

East Morrisa'nia, a locality within the limits of New York City (see MORRISANIA). It has an Ursuline convent and a Catholic academy.

East Mor'row, a village in Salem township, Warren co., O., on the Miami River, about 30 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It is adjacent to Morrow. Pop. 262.

East Mount Ver'non, a village in East Chester township, Westchester co., N.Y. Pop. 500.

East Nant'meal, a post-township of Chester co., Pa., about 20 miles S.S.E. of Reading. It has 2 churches. Pop. 920.

East Nassau, nas-saw', a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., in Nassau township, 1 mile from Brainard Station, and about 18 miles S.E. of Albany. It has 2 churches.

East Nebras'ka City, a station in Fremont co., Iowa, on the Missouri River, opposite Nebraska City, and on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, 39 miles by rail below Council Bluffs, or 83 miles by water. It is also the S.W. terminus of a branch of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad.

East Nel'son, a township of Moultrie co., Ill. Pop. 1021. It contains Nelson Station, or Farlow.

East Newark, New Jersey. See HARRISON.

East New'ark, a post-office of Caledonia co., Vt.

East New'bern, a post-hamlet of Jersey co., Ill., 14 miles N.W. of Alton. It has a flour-mill and a church.

East New'field, a post-office of Tompkins co., N.Y., on the Geneva, Ithaca & Sayre Railroad, 6 miles S. of Ithaca.

East New Mar'ket, a post-village of Dorchester co., Md., 13 miles by rail E. by N. from Cambridge, and about 2 miles from the Choptank River. It has 3 churches and a high school or seminary. Much fruit is canned and shipped here. Pop. about 500.

East New Mil'ford, a post-hamlet of Susquehanna co., Pa., 4 miles from New Milford Station. It has a church, 2 saw-mills, &c.

East New'port, a post-office of Penobscot co., Me., and a station on the Maine Central Railroad, 24 miles W. of Bangor.

East New Port'land, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Me., 7 miles N.W. of North Anson. It has a church and several stores and shops.

East New Sha'ron, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Me., 15 miles S.E. of Farmington.

East New Vineyard, vin'yard, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Me., about 15 miles E. of West Freeman railroad station.

East New York, formerly a post-village in New Lots township, Kings co., N.Y. It is now part of the 26th ward of Brooklyn, to which city the township of New Lots was annexed in 1886. East New York Station is on the Long Island Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of the city of New York.

East Nichols, nik'ŏlz, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., N.Y., 6 miles S. of Owego. It has a church.

East Nod'away, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Iowa, on the East Branch of Nodaway River, and on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Corning.

East North'field, a post-office of Cook co., Ill.

East North'port, a post-village and summer resort of Waldo co., Me., in Northport township, on Penobscot Bay, 3 miles S. of Belfast. It has a public hall, a hotel, and about 50 cottages. Here is the Wesleyan Grove camp-ground.

East Northport, Long Island. See GENOLA.

East North'wood, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., in Northwood township, about 20 miles E. of Concord. It has a church, 2 stores, and a carriage-shop.

East North Yar'mouth, a post-office of Cumberland co., Me.

East Nor'ton, a post-hamlet of Bristol co., Mass., in Norton township, on the New Bedford or Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg Railroad, at Norton Station, 29 miles S. of Boston. It has a lumber-mill and a shoe-factory.

East Nor'walk, a post-office of Huron co., O., 3 miles from Norwalk.

East Nor'way, a post-hamlet of Doniphan co., Kansas, on the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, 18 miles W. of St. Joseph. Here is a Norwegian settlement.

East Norwe'gian, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa., has coal-mines, and is traversed by various railroads centring at Pottsville. Pop. 983.

East Nor'wich, a hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y., 1½ miles from Norwich. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

East Norwich, a post-village of Queens co., N.Y., about 27 miles E.N.E. of Brooklyn, and 2 miles from Syosset Station. It has a church, manufactures of lumber, agricultural implements, shingles, &c., and a newspaper office. Pop. about 500.

East Not'tingham, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. 1305, exclusive of a part of HOPEWELL (which see).

East Oak'field, a post-hamlet of Genesee co., N.Y., 8 miles N.W. of Batavia. It has a church, a district school, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 100.

East Oak'land, formerly **Brook'lyn**, is a ward of Oakland City, Alameda co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 2 miles E. of Oakland Station. It contains 5 churches, 2 tanneries, 2 potteries, a newspaper office, 2 carriage-shops, a flour-mill, and a manufactory of jute sacks. The site of East Oakland is high and undulating ground which affords good locations for residences. It is separated from the other portion of the city by a small inlet or estuary of the Bay of San Francisco.

East Oasis, o-a'sis, a post-office of Waushara co., Wis.

East'on, a post-village of Fresno co., Cal., 5 miles S. by W. of Fresno. It has 2 churches and a raisin-packing establishment. Pop. about 100.

Easton, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., in Easton township, 9 miles N.W. of Bridgeport. The township has 5 churches, manufactures of paperware, cigars, spokes, &c. Here are several mineral springs. Pop. of the township, 1001.

Easton, a post-hamlet of Mason co., Ill., in Sherman township, on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 12 miles E. of Havana.

Easton, a post-village of Leavenworth co., Kansas, on Stranger Creek, in Easton township, and on the Union Pacific Railroad, 16 miles W. by N. of Leavenworth. It has 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 1238.

Easton, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me., 36 miles N. of Houlton. It has 3 churches, a starch-factory, and a grist-mill. Pop. 978.

Easton, a post-village, capital of Talbot co., Md., is near a navigable inlet of Chesapeake Bay, 81 miles by rail S.S.W. of Wilmington, Del., and about 50 miles S.S.E. of Baltimore. It has a court-house, a high school, 2 national banks, 9 churches, 2 iron-foundries, 3 roller flour-mills, a washing-machine factory, 2 canning-factories, &c., and is the seat of a Protestant Episcopal bishop. Five weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1890, 2939.

Easton, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., in Easton township, on the Old Colony Railroad, 25 miles S. of Boston. It has 6 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, a high school, large shovel-works, thread-mills, iron-foundries, and a wooden-heel company. Pop. of the township, 4493.

Easton, a post-village of Faribault co., Minn., 29 miles by rail W. of Albert Lea. It has several churches, a seminary, and manufactures of butter and flour.

Easton, a post-village of Buchanan co., Mo., on Malden Creek, and on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, 12 miles E. of St. Joseph. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and a grist-mill. Pop. 318.

Easton, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., 15 miles N.E. of Haverhill. It has a church, a district school, and manufactures of lumber.

Easton, a post-hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., in Easton township, on the Greenwich & Johnsonville Railroad, 27 miles N. by E. from Albany. It has a church and the Marshall Seminary. Pop. of Easton township, 2500.

Easton, a post-village of Wayne co., O., in Chippewa township, 18 miles by rail N.W. of Massillon. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 175.

Easton, a city and the capital of Northampton co., Pa., is pleasantly situated on the Delaware River, at the mouth of the Lehigh, 67 miles by railroad N. of Philadelphia, 75 miles W. of New York, and 17 miles E.N.E. of Allentown. It is on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, at the junction of the Amboy division, and on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, which connects here with the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Belvidere Delaware Railroad. It is also the W. terminus of the Morris & Essex Railroad. A bridge across the Delaware connects it with Phillipsburg, in New Jersey, and an iron bridge across the Lehigh connects it with South Easton. Easton is partly built on the sides of hills, and is surrounded by picturesque scenery. It is laid out in rectangular blocks, with a public square in the centre. It is lighted by electricity and gas and supplied with good spring-water distributed in pipes. It contains 23 churches, an opera-house, a public library, 3 academies, 3 national banks, a high school, and printing offices which issue 3 daily and 7 weekly newspapers. Here is Lafayette College (Presbyterian), which was organized in 1831 and has 27 professors and about 300 students annually. Easton has several iron-furnaces, rolling-mills, machine-shops, foundries, flouring-mills, planing-mills, organ-factories, saw-mills, shoe-factories, felting-works, a silk-mill, and manufactures of locks, ropes, wire, sheet-iron, lumber, furniture, &c.; also 3 street-railway companies. It is situated at the junction of the Delaware, Lehigh, and Morris Canals, by which large quantities of coal, iron, grain, lumber, stone, &c., are received and exported. Pop. in 1890, 14,481.

Easton, a post-village of Adams co., Wis., about 30 miles N.W. of Portage City. It has a flouring-mill.

Easton Corners, New York. See NORTH EASTON.

East'on's, a station in Marshall co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 23 miles S. by E. of Wheeling.

Easton's Corners, a post-village in Grenville co., Ontario, 3 miles from Irish Creek. Pop. 250.

East'onville, a post-village of El Paso co., Col., about 26 miles by rail N.N.E. of Colorado Springs. It has 2 churches, an implement-factory, and a newspaper office. The name of its station is Easton. Pop. in 1890, 149.

East Or'ange, a village of Sioux co., Iowa, 42 miles N.N.E. of Sioux City. It has 2 churches.

East Orange, a post-town east of the city of Orange, Essex co., N.J., on the Morris & Essex Railroad, 3 miles W.N.W. of Newark. It has 16 churches, a newspaper office, and 5 fine public school buildings of brick, which cost, in the aggregate, $250,000. The streets are lighted with gas. Here are numerous fine villas, and many business men of New York reside here. Pop. 13,282.

East Orange, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Vt., in Orange township, 14 miles N.W. of Bradford Railroad Station. It has 2 churches.

East Or'angeville, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co., N.Y., 2½ miles W. of Warsaw. It has a cheese-factory.

East Or'land, a post-office of Cook co., Ill.

East Or'leans, a post-hamlet of Barnstable co., Mass., in Orleans township, 1 mile E. of Orleans Station on the Cape Cod Railroad, and about 1 mile from the sea.

East Or'rington, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Orrington township, 2½ miles from Brewer Village. It has a church, a tannery, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 200.

East O'tis, a hamlet of Berkshire co., Mass., in Otis township, 10 miles W. of Russell. It has 14 dwellings.

East O'tisfield, a post-office of Cumberland co., Me.

East Ot'to, a post-hamlet of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., in East Otto township, about 38 miles S. by E. from Buffalo. It has 2 churches, a cheese-factory, and a lumber-mill. Pop. of the township, 1288.

Easto'ver, a post-village of Richland co., S.C., 20 miles by rail E.S.E. of Columbia. It has 2 churches, a public school, and a pine-straw bagging-factory. Pop. about 200.

East Paler'mo, a post-office of Waldo co., Me.

East Palermo, a post-office of Oswego co., N.Y.

East Pal'estine, a post-village of Columbiana co., O., 33 miles by rail E. of Alliance. It has 5 churches, a high school, and brick-, tile-, and pottery-works. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1890, 1816.

East Palmy'ra, a post-village of Wayne co., N.Y., in Palmyra township, on the Erie Canal, and on the New York Central Railroad, about 27 miles E.S.E. of Rochester. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

East Par'is, a village of Bourbon co., Ky., near Paris, the county seat. Pop. 212.

East Paris, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Mich., in Paris township, 8 or 9 miles S.E. of Grand Rapids.

East Park, a post-office of Dutchess co., N.Y., 1 mile E. of Hyde Park.

East Par'ker, a village of Clarion co., Pa., in Perry township, on the Alleghany River, which separates it from Parker City, and on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, at Parker Station, 41 miles S. by E. of Franklin. It has 2 churches, a hotel, and an iron bridge over the river. It is the N.E. terminus of the Karns City & Parker Railroad. Oil is found near this place. Here is Pollock Post-Office.

East Par'sonfield, a post-hamlet of York co., Me., in Parsonfield township, about 35 miles W. of Portland. It has a church, 3 stores, and manufactures of carriages, &a.

East Pascagoula, Mississippi, the station-name of PASCAGOULA.

East Passaic, N.J., is a part of the city of Passaic.

East Paw Paw, a post-village of De Kalb co., Ill., 2 miles from the Chicago & Rock River Railroad, and about 35 miles W. of Aurora. It is partly in Lee co. It has a church and a classical seminary.

East Pem'broke, a post-office of Plymouth co., Mass.

East Pembroke, a post-office of Merrimack co., N.H.

East Pembroke, a post-village of Genesee co., N.Y., in Pembroke and Batavia townships, on the New York Central Railroad, 30 miles E.N.E. of Buffalo. It has 3 churches, an academy, a cheese-factory, and a flour-mill. Pop. 156.

East Pen'dleton, a post-office of Sabine parish, La.

East Pen'field, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., N.Y., in Penfield township, about 12 miles E. of Rochester. It has 2 churches.

East Penn, a township in Carbon co., Pa., bounded N.E. by the Lehigh River, and traversed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Pop. 862.

East Penn Junction. See EMAUS, Pa.

East Peo'ria, a post-village of Tazewell co., Ill., 3 miles N.W. of Hilton. It has 2 churches, manufactures of bricks, and coal-mining.

East Pepin, pip'in, a post-office of Pepin co., Wis.

East Pep'perell, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., on or near the Nashua River, about 14 miles W. of Lowell. It has a paper-mill and a shoe-factory.

East Peru', a post-village of Madison co., Iowa, 1 mile N.E. of Peru.

East Peru, a post-office of Oxford co., Me.

East Pe'tersburg, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 5 miles N. of Lancaster. It has 5 churches.

East Pharsa'lia, a post-hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y., about 44 miles S.S.E. of Syracuse. It has 2 churches.

East Pierrepont, New York. See HANNAWAY FALLS.

East Pike, a village of Wyoming co., N.Y., 3 miles S.W. of Castile Station.

East Pike'land, a township of Chester co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River. Pop. 862.

East Pike Run, a township of Washington co., Pa. It is bounded E. by the Monongahela River. Pop. 817, exclusive of California, Greenfield, and West Brownsville. It has mines of coal.

East Pit'cairn, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., N.Y.

East Pitts'ton, a post-hamlet of Kennebec co., Me., in Pittston township, 14 miles S.S.E. of Augusta.

East Plainfield, Michigan. See AUSTERLITZ.

East Plain'field, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.H., in Plainfield township, 4½ miles S. of Lebanon.

East Plainfield, a hamlet of Coshocton co., O., on Wills Creek, 24 miles N.E. of Zanesville. It has 2 churches.

East Platts'mouth, a post-hamlet of Mills co., Iowa, on the Missouri River, opposite Plattsmouth, Neb., and on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, which here crosses the river.

East Plym'outh, a hamlet of Litchfield co., Conn., in Plymouth township, 2 miles from Pequabuc Station. It has a church, a grist-mill, and 2 saw-mills.

East Plymouth, a post-office of Ashtabula co., O.

East Poestenkill, poos'ten-kil', a post-hamlet of Rensselaer co., N.Y., in Poestenkill township, 12 miles E. by S. of Troy.

East Point, an incorporated post-village of Fulton co., Ga., 6 miles by rail S. of Atlanta. It has 3 churches, a public school, and large manufacturing interests. Pop. in 1890, 738.

East Point, an incorporated post-village of Johnson co., Ky., 5 miles S. of Paintsville. It has 3 churches.

East Point, a shipping-point of Red River parish, La., on Red River, 120 miles by water below Shreveport.

East Point, a fishing-hamlet in the district of Burgeo and La Poile, Newfoundland, at the entrance to La Poile Bay, 3 miles from La Poile. Pop. 66.

East Point, or **Beaton's Point**, a post-village in Kings co., Prince Edward Island, on the eastern extremity of the island, 65 miles from Charlottetown. It has a light-house. Pop. 150.

East Po'land, a post-hamlet of Androscoggin co., Me., in Poland township, on the Grand Trunk Railroad, 32 miles N. of Portland. The station-name is Empire Road.

East'port, a post-village of Fremont co., Iowa, in Benton township, on the Missouri River, and on the Red Oak Branch of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, about 4 miles above Nebraska City. It has 2 churches, a graded school, &c. Pop. 134.

Eastport, a port of entry of Washington co., Me., is on Moose Island, in Passamaquoddy Bay, about 25 miles S.S.E. of Calais, and 100 miles E. of Bangor. The island is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, which is crossed by a bridge. The tide rises here about 25 feet, and prevents the harbor from being obstructed with ice. The town is on the eastern frontier of the United States, and is the head-quarters of the American sardine-canning industry. It is supported by fisheries, coast-trade, and manufacturing. It contains 8 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, a savings-bank, and the Boynton High School. Pop. in 1890, 4908.

Eastport, a post-hamlet of Antrim co., Mich., at the head of Torch Lake, 17 miles N.E. of Traverse City. It has 3 church organizations, a shingle-mill, a lumber-mill, a woollen-mill, and a hardware-factory. Pop. about 200.

Eastport, a village of Tishomingo co., Miss., about 25 miles E. by S. from Corinth.

Eastport, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., in Brookhaven and Southampton townships, on the Long Island Railroad, about 70 miles E. of New York. It has a church, 2 saw-mills, a grist-mill, a manufactory of wintergreen oil, and 2 hotels. Pop. about 400.

Eastport, a hamlet in Mill township, Tuscarawas co., O., 3 miles N. of Uhrichsville. Pop. 25.

Eastport, a village of Coos co., Oregon, 60 miles W. of Roseburg. It has a church. Coal is mined here.

East Port'al, a station in Florida township, Berkshire co., Mass., on the Deerfield River, and on the Troy & Greenfield Railroad, at the eastern entrance to the Hoosac Tunnel, and 7 miles E. of North Adams.

East Port Ches'ter, a village of Fairfield co., Conn., in Greenwich township, on Byron River, ½ mile from Port Chester, N.Y. It has 2 churches and 3 stores.

East Port'land, a post-village of Multnomah co., Oregon, on the E. bank of the Willamette River, opposite Portland, and on the Oregon & California Railroad. It has 2 churches. P. in 1870, 830; in 1880, 2934; in 1890, 10,532.

East Poult'ney, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt., on Poultney River, in Poultney township, 1¾ miles from Poultney Station, and about 13 miles S.W. of Rutland. It has 3 churches, a cheese-factory, a tannery, &c.

East Prairie, prā'ree, a post-village of Mississippi co., Mo., 18 miles by rail S.W. of Bird's Point, and 10 miles (direct) S. of Charleston. It has 5 churches. P. 400.

East Prince'ton, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Princeton township, 16 miles N. of Worcester. It has a public hall, 2 chair-factories, and a lumber-mill.

East Pros'pect, a post-borough of York co., Pa., in Lower Windsor township, about 1 mile W. of the Susquehanna River, and 12 miles E. of York. It has a church, a cigar-factory, and a newspaper office. Pop. 261.

East Prov'idence, a township of Bedford co., Pa., bounded W. by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, and traversed by the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad. Pop. in 1890, 1475.

East Providence, a hamlet of East Providence township, Providence co., R.I. Pop. 171.

East Providence, a post-township of Providence co., R.I., is separated from the city of Providence by the Seekonk or Blackstone River, and is situated along the W. bank of the river and Narragansett Bay. It is intersected by the Providence & Bristol, Boston & Providence, and other railroads, and has large chemical-works, paper-works, and manufactures of boots and shoes and show-cases. It contains 2 large villages, named Watchemoket and Rumford. Pop. of township, 8422.

East Prussia, prush'ya, the most N.E. province of Prussia, enclosed by the Baltic Sea, Russian Poland, and the province of West Prussia. Area, 14,220 square miles. It nearly corresponds to the original dukedom of Prussia. It comprises the two districts of Königsberg and Gumbinnen. Capital, Königsberg. It is an old division, restored in 1878 as a province of the realm. Pop. 1,856,421.

East Put'nam, a post-hamlet of Windham co., Conn., 3 miles S.E. of Putnam Station, and about 28 miles N.N.E. of Norwich. It has a church.

East Put'ney, a post-village of Windham co., Vt., is on the Connecticut River, and on the Central Vermont Railroad, in Putney township, 3 miles N. of Putney Station. Pop. of the township, 1075.

East Randolph, Massachusetts. See HOLBROOK.

East Ran'dolph, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., 10 miles (direct) S.S.W. of Little Valley, and 2½ miles E. by N. of Randolph Station. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, 2 flouring-mills, a tannery, a saw-mill, a foundry, and the Chamberlain Institute. Pop. about 700.

East Randolph, a post-village of Orange co., Vt., in

Randolph township, on the Second Branch of White River, 25 miles S. of Montpelier. It has 2 churches. Pop. 200.

East Raymond, rā'mond, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Me., in Raymond township, about 24 miles N.N.W. of Portland.

East Redwood, California. See HAYES.

East Rich'ford, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Vt., on the Missisquoi River, and on the Southeastern Railroad, 26 miles N.W. of Newport. It has a church, a saw-mill, and a manufactory of wooden-ware.

East Rich'land, a post-village of Belmont co., O., in Richland township, 3 miles N. of Warnock Station, and 15 miles W. of Bellaire. It has a church and a flour-mill.

East Rindge, rinj, a post-hamlet of Cheshire co., N.H., about 24 miles S.E. of Keene. It has manufactures of brooms, lumber, and boxes.

East Ringgold, Pickaway co., O. See RINGGOLD.

East Ri'o, a station in Columbia co., Wis., on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 15 miles S.E. of Portage.

East River, New York, is a strait which separates the city of New York from Brooklyn and connects Long Island Sound with New York Bay. It is about 10 miles long, and ¼ mile wide at the narrowest part, which is between Brooklyn and the lower end of New York, nearly 2 miles N.E. of the Battery. This river is navigable by large ships. It encloses Blackwell's, Ward's, and Randall's Islands.

East River, a post-village of New Haven co., Conn., on the Shore Line Railroad, 18 miles E. of New Haven.

East River, a township of Page co., Iowa, traversed by the Nodaway and its East Fork. Pop. 909.

East River, a post-hamlet of Cortland co., N.Y., on the East Branch of Tioughnioga River, 5 miles by rail N.E. of Cortland. It has a roller flour-mill and a cider-mill.

East River, a post-village of Mercer co., W. Va., 7 miles (direct) S.S.E. of Princeton, and about 1¼ miles E. of Ingleside. It has a mill and a general store.

East Riv'erside, a post-village of San Bernardino co., Cal., 9 miles by rail S. of San Bernardino, and 121 miles by rail N. of San Diego. It has a general store.

East Riverside, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Pa., situated on the E. or right bank of the Monongahela River, about 11 miles (direct) W. by N. of Uniontown.

East Riv'erton, a post-office of Mason co., Mich., 11 miles E.S.E. of Ludington.

East Roch'ester, a post-village of Strafford co., N.H., in Rochester township, on Salmon River, and on the Portland & Rochester Railroad, 49 miles W.S.W. of Portland, Me., and 3 miles E. of Rochester. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of woollen goods and shoes. Pop. about 400.

East Rochester, a post-village of Columbiana co., O., in West township, on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 14 miles S. of Alliance. It has 2 churches.

East Rock'away, a post-village of Queens co., N.Y., in Hempstead township, 1 mile from Pearsall's Railroad Station, and about 14 miles E.S.E. of Brooklyn. It has a church and 2 grist-mills. It is on the sea-coast.

East Rock'port, a post-office of Cuyahoga co., O.

East Rod'man, or **Whitesville,** whits'vil, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., N.Y., in Rodman township, 9 miles S. of Watertown. It has a church and a flour-mill. The post-office is East Rodman. Pop. 60.

East Rox'bury, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Vt., in Roxbury township, 6 miles S. of Northfield Station. It has a church.

East Roy'alty, a village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 3 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 130.

East Ru'lo, a post-office of Holt co., Mo.

East Rum'ford, a post-hamlet of Oxford co., Me., on the Androscoggin River, 40 miles N.N.W. of Lewiston.

East Ru'pert, a post-hamlet of Bennington co., Vt., in Rupert township, on the Pawlet River, about 28 miles S.S.W. of Rutland. It has a cheese-factory.

East Rush, a village of New York. See RUSH.

East Rush, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., 13 miles (direct) S.E. of Montrose, and 5 miles (direct) W. of Hunter Railroad Station. It has a saw- and grist-mill.

East Rush'ford, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., N.Y., in Rushford township, about 25 miles S. of Warsaw. It has a church, and manufactures of lumber, sash, and blinds.

East Rushville, Fairfield co., O. See RUSHVILLE.

East Rye'gate, a post-office of Caledonia co., Vt.

East Sag'inaw, formerly a separate and distinct city of Saginaw co., Mich., but incorporated with the city of Saginaw by an act of the legislature of 1889, which came into operation in March, 1890.

East Saint Clair, a township of Bedford co., Pa. Pop. in 1890, 1148.

East Saint Cloud, a station on the northern division of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 74 miles N.W. of St. Paul, Minn., and on the Mississippi River, opposite St. Cloud. Here are fine granite-quarries, also a grain-elevator; and a good bridge connects the place with St. Cloud.

East Saint Johnsbury, jŏnz'bẽr-re, a station in Caledonia co., Vt., on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad; 4 miles E. of St. Johnsbury.

East Saint Lou'is, an incorporated town of St. Clair co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, opposite St. Louis, Mo. It is a terminus of 13 important railroads, the trains of which here cross the river on a grand steel bridge (see ST. LOUIS). It is the seat of St. Aloysius College (Roman Catholic), founded in 1868, and of a Catholic academy, and contains 6 churches, 2 banks, a public library, a Baptist college, and a high school. It has a brewery, a rolling-mill, a car-factory, a nail-factory, gas-works, a soda-factory, malleable iron-works, and a glass-factory. Here are stock-yards which are the largest in the United States. (See NATIONAL STOCK-YARDS.) One daily and 4 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1880, 9185; in 1890, 15,169.

East Salamanca, New York. See SALAMANCA.

East Sa'lem, a post-hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., on the Battenkill River, 2 miles from Shushan Station, and about 40 miles N.N.E. of Albany. It has a church and a woollen-mill. Pop. about 75.

East Salem, a post-hamlet of Juniata co., Pa., 42 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. It has 2 churches, a common school, a creamery, and several general stores and business houses. Pop. about 100.

East Salisbury, sawlz'bẽr-e, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., on the Eastern Railroad, at the junction of the Amesbury Branch, 2 miles N. of Newburyport. It has a church and a manufactory of boots and shoes.

East Sand'wich, a post-village in Sandwich township, Barnstable co., Mass., about 60 miles S.E. of Boston. It has a church.

East San'dy, a hamlet of Venango co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, and on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 13 miles S. of Oil City. It is a centre of petroleum production, and has a flouring-mill.

East Sangerville, sang'gẽr-vil, a post-hamlet of Piscataquis co., Me., 3 miles (direct) W. by S. of Dover. It has a cheese-factory, a lumber-mill, and a grist-mill.

East Saugatuck, saw'gą-tuk', a post-hamlet of Allegan co., Mich., on the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad, 21 miles N. of Grand Junction. It has a church, district schools, and charcoal-works, and is situated a short distance E. of the village of Saugatuck.

East Saugus, saw'gŭs, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in Saugus township, on the sea-coast, 10 miles N.N.E. of Boston, with which it is connected by the Saugus Branch of the Eastern Railroad. It has a church and 7 shoe-factories.

East Schodack, sko-dak', a post-hamlet of Rensselaer co., N.Y., 3 miles E.N.E. of Schodack Station, and about 12 miles S.S.E. of Albany. It has a church, an academy, a saw-mill, and manufactures of vinegar, cider, and horse-radish. Pop. about 175.

East Schuyler, skī'lẽr, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., on the Mohawk River, 1 mile from Frankfort Station, and about 10 miles S.E. of Utica. Pop. 100.

East Scott, a post-hamlet of Cortland co., N.Y., about 8 miles (direct) N. by W. of Cortland. It has a mill and a wagon-factory.

East Sea. See DEAD SEA and BALTIC SEA.

East Seba'go, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Me., in Sebago township, 4 miles N. of East Baldwin Station. It has a lumber-mill.

East Seneca, sen'e-ka, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., 13 miles (direct) E.S.E. of Buffalo.

East Setauket, se-taw'ket, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on Long Island Sound, and on the Long Island Railroad, 50 miles E. of New York. Pop. in 1880, 684.

East Sham'burg, a hamlet of Venango co., Pa., in Oil Creek township, 3 miles from Miller Farm Station. It has a machine-shop.

East Sha'ron, a post-office of Norfolk co., Mass.

East Sharon, a post-office of Potter co., Pa.

East Shel'burne, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Mass., 6 miles W. of Greenfield.

East Shel'by, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., N.Y., about 36 miles W. of Rochester.

East Shel'don, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Vt., in Sheldon township, about 37 miles N.E. of Burlington. It has a church and a tannery.

East Shoreham, shōr'ąm, a post-hamlet of Addison

co., Vt., in Shoreham township, on the Central Vermont Railroad, 9 miles E. of Ticonderoga, N.Y.

East Side, a station in Carroll co., Iowa, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 4 miles E. of Arcadia.

East Side, a post-office of Alpena co., Mich.

East Side Pub'nico Har'bor, a post-village in Yarmouth co., Nova Scotia, 12 miles from Barrington. P. 140.

East Sid'ney, a village of Shelby co., O., on the east bank of the Miami River, opposite Sidney. It has a flour-mill. Pop. about 150.

East Smith'field, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., in Smithfield township, about 50 miles N.N.E. of Williamsport. It has 4 churches, a graded school, and a foundry.

East Somerville, sŭm'mẽr-vil, a village of Middlesex co., Mass., in the city of Somerville, 1 mile by rail N.W. of Boston. It has a carriage-factory and a foundry.

East Sound, a post-village and summer resort of San Juan co., Washington, on Orcas Island and on Puget Sound, 20 miles W.S.W. of Whatcom. It has 2 churches and an academy. Pop. about 300.

East Spring'field, a post-office of Sullivan co., N.H.

East Springfield, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., about 32 miles S.E. of Utica. It has a church.

East Springfield, a post-village of Jefferson co., O., about 15 miles N.W. of Steubenville. It has 3 churches, a flouring-mill, and a public school. Pop. 197.

East Springfield, a post-village in Springfield township, Erie co., Pa., about 22 miles W.S.W. of Erie, and 3 miles from Lake Erie. It has a tannery, a grist-mill, and a drug-store.

East Springhill, Bradford co., Pa. See SILVARA.

East Spring'port, a post-office of Jackson co., Mich.

East Steu'ben', a post-office of Oneida co., N.Y., on the Utica & Black River Railroad, 25 miles N. of Utica.

East Stock'holm, a post-hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., 3 miles from Brasher Falls Station. It has a church and a lumber-mill. Here is Stockholm Post-Office.

East Stoneham, stōn'ăm, a post-hamlet of Oxford co., Me., in Stoneham township, about 18 miles W. of Paris. It has a manufactory of spools.

East Stoughton, sto'tŏn, a village of Norfolk co., Mass., 17 miles S. of Boston.

East Strouds'burg, a post-borough of Monroe co., Pa., on the Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad (Stroudsburg Station), about 2½ miles W. of Delaware Water Gap. It has 5 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a silk-mill, a knitting-mill, glass-works, a tannery, boiler-works, a furniture-factory, &c. Pop. 1819.

East Sul'livan, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Me., in Sullivan township, on the sea-coast, about 40 miles S.E. of Bangor. It has a granite-quarry and a lumber-mill.

East Sullivan, a post-hamlet of Cheshire co., N.H., in Sullivan township, 7 miles N.E. of Keene. It has a church, a tannery, and a saw-mill.

East Sum'ner, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., on the Portland & Oxford Central Railroad, about 52 miles N. of Portland. It has 2 churches.

East Sur'ry, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Me., in Surry township, on an inlet of the sea, at the mouth of Union River, 3 miles S. of Ellsworth. It has a ship-yard.

East Swan'ton, a post-office and station in Swanton township, Franklin co., Vt., on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad and the Vermont & Canada Railroad, 9 miles N. of St. Albans.

East Swan'zey, a post-hamlet of Cheshire co., N.H., 3 miles from Marlborough Depot. It has a manufactory of wooden-ware.

East Syc'amore, a post-office of Hamilton co., O., 3 miles from Lockland.

East Syracuse, sir'ą-kūz, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., and a station on the Syracuse & Chenango Railroad, 4 miles from Syracuse. Pop. in 1880, 1099.

East Taun'ton, a post-village in Taunton township, Bristol co., Mass., on the Taunton River, and on the Middleborough & Taunton Railroad, about 35 miles S. of Boston. It is the seat of important manufactures.

East Tawas, taw'was, a post-village of Iosco co., Mich., in Baldwin township, on Saginaw or Tawas Bay, near Lake Huron, 1 mile N.E. of Tawas City, and about 52 miles N.N.E. of Bay City. It has 4 churches and a union school. Large quantities of lumber are procured near it and exported in vessels. It has a good harbor, 3 saw-mills, a money-order post-office, 2 foundries with machine-shops, and 2 planing-mills. Pop. about 900.

East Templeton, tem'p'l-tŏn, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Templeton township, about 13 miles W. of Fitchburg. It is 2 miles from Templeton Railroad Station. It has a church, a high school, and manufactures of chairs, furniture, and toys.

East Templeton, a post-village in Ottawa co., Quebec, on the Ottawa River, 8 miles below Ottawa. It has a good lumber-trade and 3 saw-mills. Pop. 175.

East Tex'as, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., in Lower Macungie township, 11 miles S.W. of Allentown. It has 2 churches.

East Thet'ford, a post-hamlet of Genesee co., Mich., about 15 miles N.N.E. of Flint. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

East Thetford, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Vt., in Thetford township, at Thetford Station.

East Thompson, tomp'sŏn, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., 53 miles by rail S.W. of Boston. It has a church.

East Thorn'dike, a post-hamlet of Waldo co., Me., 8 miles N.N.W. of Belfast. It has 5 church organizations. Pop. about 200.

East Til'ton, a post-village of Belknap co., N.H., in Tilton township, on the Winnepesaukee River, and on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, 21½ miles N. of Concord. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of excelsior (a wood fibre for mattresses), flour, and lumber.

East Ti'tusville, Pennsylvania, is a station on the Dunkirk, Alleghany Valley & Pittsburg Railroad, 1½ miles E. of Titusville.

East Tole'do, a post-village of Lucas co., O., on the Maumee River, nearly opposite Toledo. It is on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and several other railroads.

East'town, a township in Chester co., Pa. Pop. 736.

East Towns'end, a post-village of Huron co., O., in Townsend township, 6 miles (direct) E. of Norwalk, and about 1 mile S. of Collins Station. It has a church, a graded school, and 2 pump-factories. Pop. about 275.

East Troups'burg, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., about 40 miles W. of Elmira. It has 2 churches.

East Troy, a post-office of Waldo co., Me.

East Troy, a post-village in Troy township, Bradford co., Pa., on Sugar Creek, 3 miles S.E. of Troy, and about 15 miles W. of Towanda. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a machine-shop, and a carriage-shop.

East Troy, a post-village of Walworth co., Wis., in East Troy township, on Honey Creek, about 32 miles S.W. of Milwaukee. It has 4 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of butter, cheese, and flour. Pop. 402. The township contains several small lakes. Pop. 1406.

East Trum'bull, a post-hamlet of Ashtabula co., O., 3 miles from Rock Creek Station, and about 45 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland. It has a church, a grist-mill, &c. Pop. about 300.

East Tur'ner, a post-office of Androscoggin co., Me.

East Tyrone, ti-rōn', a post-hamlet of Blair co., Pa., in Snyder township, on the Bald Eagle Valley Branch Railroad, 1½ miles N.E. of Tyrone. It has a church and a brick-yard. Pop. about 300.

East Union, yūn'yun, a hamlet of Nicholas co., Ky., 7 miles from Carlisle. It has 2 churches.

East Union, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Me., in Union township, 8 miles N. of Warren. It has a carriage-shop and a furniture-factory.

East Union, a post-hamlet of Carver co., Minn., 4½ miles S.W. of Carver Station. It has a church and an academy.

East Union (Now Guilford Post-Office), a village of Coshocton co., O., in Perry township, about 22 miles N.E. of Newark. It has 2 churches and 2 stores.

East Union (McCleary Post-Office), a village of Noble co., O., in Stock township, 8 miles E.N.E. of Caldwell, and about 40 miles E.S.E. of Zanesville. It has a graded school, a church, a steam flouring-mill, a saw-mill, and 3 dry-goods stores. Pop. 857.

East Union, a post-township of Wayne co., O., about 24 miles W. of Canton, is intersected by the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus Railroad. Pop. 1865. East Union Post-Office is 4 miles E. of Wooster.

East Union, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 614. It contains Girard Manor, and has coal-mines.

East U'nity, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.H., 5 miles S.W. of Newport. It has a mineral spring, a hotel, and a saw-mill.

East Vale, a town of England, co. of Stafford, near Longton, in the borough of Stoke-upon-Trent. Pop. 1409.

East Val'ley, a post-office of McKean co., Pa., 3 miles from Smethport.

East Var'ick, a post-hamlet of Seneca co., N.Y., in Varick township, on Cayuga Lake, 15 or 16 miles S.E. of Geneva. It has a church and an academy.

East Vas'salborough, a post-village in Vassalborough township, Kennebec co., Me., on China Lake, about 14 miles N.E. of Augusta. It has 2 churches, a lumber-mill, a tannery, and a grist-mill. Pop. about 250.

East Venice, ven'is, a post-hamlet of Cayuga co., N.Y., 18 miles S. of Auburn.

East Vic'tor, a hamlet of Ontario co., N.Y., in Victor township, 1½ miles from Victor Station. It has a grist-mill.

East View, a post-office and station of Hardin co., Ky., on the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad, 54 miles S. of Louisville. Here is a church.

East'ville, a post-village and port of entry, capital of Northampton co., Va., is on a narrow peninsula between the Atlantic and Chesapeake Bay, about 45 miles N.N.E. of Norfolk, and 2 miles from the sea. It has 3 churches, 2 carriage-shops, and 5 stores. Pop. about 150.

East'ville, a post-village in Colchester co., Nova Scotia, 23 miles from Brookfield. Pop. 250.

East Vin'cent, a township of Chester co., Pa., on the Schuylkill. Pop. 1961. It contains Spring City.

East Vine'land, a hamlet of Cumberland co., N.J., 8 miles from Landisville, and 4 miles E. of Vineland.

East Vir'gil, a post-hamlet of Cortland co., N.Y., in Virgil township, 1½ miles from Messengerville (State Bridge Station). It has a church and a grist-mill.

East Waco, wā'ko, a village of McLennan co., Tex., on the river Brazos, opposite Waco. Pop. 612.

East Wake'field, a post-office of Carroll co., N.H.

East Wakefield Depot, a post-office of Carroll co., N.H., on the Conway division of the Eastern Railroad, 103 miles N. of Boston.

East Wales, a post-office of Androscoggin co., Me.

East Wallingford, wŏl'ling-ford, a post-hamlet of New Haven co., Conn., on the New Haven & Middletown Railroad, 13 miles N. by E. of New Haven.

East Wallingford, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt., on the Central Vermont Railroad, 13 miles S. of Rutland. It has a church, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, &c.

East Walpole, wôl'pōl, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., in Walpole township, 1 mile from Tilton's Station, and 7 miles (direct) S. by W. of Dedham. It has 2 churches, 2 paper-mills, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 300.

East Ware'ham, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., in Wareham township, on the Cape Cod Railroad (at Agawam Station), 51 miles S. by E. of Boston. It has a church, a foundry, a rolling-mill, and a nail-factory.

East War'ren, a post-hamlet of Washington co, Vt., in Warren township, 5 miles W. of Roxbury. It has a church.

East Wash'burn, a post-office of Aroostook co., Me., on the Aroostook River.

East Wash'ington, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.H., in Washington township, about 28 miles W. of Concord. It has 2 churches.

East Wat'erborough, a post-office of York co., Me.

East Wat'erford, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa., 16 miles S.W. of Port Royal. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 200.

East Wat'erloo', a township in Black Hawk co., Iowa. Pop. 883, exclusive of Waterloo.

East Wat'ertown, a station in Middlesex co., Mass., on the Watertown Branch of the Fitchburg Railroad, 7 miles W. of Boston.

East Watertown, a post-office of Jefferson co., N.Y.

East Wa'verly, a station on the Geneva, Ithaca & Sayre Railroad, near WAVERLY, Tioga co., N.Y.

East Weare, wair, a post-hamlet of Hillsborough co., N.H., in Weare township, on the Manchester & North Weare Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Concord.

East Web'ster, a station in Webster township, Worcester co., Mass., on the Southbridge Branch of the New York & New England Railroad, 58 miles S.W. of Boston.

East Westmore'land, a post-hamlet of Cheshire co., N.H., and a station on the Cheshire Railroad, 9 miles N.W. of Keene. It has a church.

East Weymouth, wā'mŭth, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., 14½ miles by rail S.S.E. of Boston. It has 4 churches, a bank, a nail-factory, a wool-scouring factory, a tannery, a newspaper office, and 5 manufactories of boots and shoes.

East Whately, whăt'le, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Mass., on the Connecticut River, and on the Connecticut River Railroad (at Whately Station), 26 miles N. of Springfield. It has a church, a rope-factory, a cotton-mill, and a manufactory of brooms and brushes.

East Wheat'field, a township of Indiana co., Pa., bounded S. by the Conemaugh River. Pop. 786.

East Wheat'land, a post-office of Will co., Ill.

East White'land, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. 1222. It contains Glenloch.

East Williamsburg, wil'yams-burg, a village of Newtown township, Queens co., N.Y., on the Southside Railroad, 4 miles E. from Hunter's Point. It has a church, a rope-walk, a brewery, &c., and is connected with Brooklyn by street-railway. The station-name is Fresh Pond.

East Williamsburgh, a post-village in Dundas co., Ontario, 2½ miles from Aultsville. Pop. 100.

East Williamson, wil'yam-son, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., N.Y., 3 miles from Williamson Station, and about 25 miles E. of Rochester. It has a church, a steam saw-mill, and a carriage-shop.

East Wil'liston, a post-village of Queens co., N.Y., 11 miles E.N.E. of Jamaica. It has manufactures of bricks and fertilizers.

East Wil'son, a post-village of Niagara co., N.Y., in Wilson township, about 32 miles N. by E. of Buffalo. It has 2 churches, a carriage-shop, and a manufactory of heading and staves.

East Wil'ton, a post-village of Franklin co., Me., in Wilton township, on the Maine Central Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Farmington. It has a church, a woollen-mill, and a scytho-factory.

East Windham, wind'am, post-office, Greene co., N.Y.

East Windsor, win'zor, a post-township of Hartford co., Conn., about 12 miles N.E. of Hartford, is bounded on the W. by the Connecticut River. Pop. 2882. It contains the villages of Warehouse Point, Broad Brook, Scantic, and Windsorville, and is traversed by the Connecticut Central Railroad.

East Windsor, a post-hamlet of Berkshire co., Mass., 36 miles N.N.W. of Springfield. It has a church.

East Windsor, a township of Mercer co., N.J. Pop. 2383. It contains the borough of Hightstown.

East Windsor, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River, and on the Nineveh Branch Railroad, 18 miles E. by S. of Binghamton. It has a church.

East Windsor Hill, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., in South Windsor township, on the Connecticut Central Railroad, near the E. bank of the Connecticut River, 7¾ miles above Hartford. Here is the Verner Episcopal School.

East Win'field, a hamlet in Herkimer co., N.Y., on the Richfield Springs Branch of the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York Railroad, 11 miles from Richfield Springs.

East Winn, a post-office of Penobscot co., Me.

East Win'throp, a post-hamlet of Kennebec co., Me., in Winthrop township, 6 miles W. of Augusta. It has a church and a tannery.

East Wo'burn, a village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Woburn township, and on the Boston, Lowell & Nashua Railroad, at the junction of the Stoneham Branch, 9 miles N.N.W. of Boston. Here is Montvale Post-Office.

East Wolf'borough, a post-office of Carroll co., N.H., at Cotton Valley Station on the Wolfborough Railroad, 6 miles E. of Wolfborough. Here is a church.

East'wood, a post-borough of Saginaw co., Mich., 11 miles by rail S.W. of Saginaw. It has manufactures of staves and heading. The name of its station is Garfield.

Eastwood, a post-office of Brown co., O.

Eastwood, a post-village in Oxford co., Ontario, 43 miles by rail W. of Hamilton. Pop. 200.

East Wood'stock, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., in Woodstock township, about 44 miles E.N.E. of Hartford. It has 2 churches, a cotton-mill, and manufactures of sash, blinds, ploughs, &c.

East Worcester, wŏos'ter, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., in Worcester township, on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 57 miles W. of Albany. It has 2 churches, a blue-stone factory, a saw-mill, and a woollen-factory.

East Wrightstown, rits'town, a post-hamlet of Brown co., Wis., 2 miles from Greenleaf Station, and about 13 miles S. of Green Bay. It has a church.

Eastyn, a town of Wales. See HOPE.

Easy Hill, a post-office of Brunswick co., N.C.

Eaton, ee'ton, a county in the S.W. central part of Michigan, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by Grand River, and is also drained by Thornapple and Battle Creeks, which rise within its limits. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with dense forests, in which the sugar-maple and oak abound. The soil is a deep and fertile loam, which is partly calcareous. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, and wool are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad and the Michigan Central Railroad, both of which

run through Charlotte, the capital. The Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad also traverses its northern parts. Pop. in 1870, 25,171; in 1880, 31,225; in 1890, 32,094.

Eaton, a post-village of Weld co., Col., 7 miles by rail N. of Greeley. It has 2 church organizations, a newspaper office, flour-mills, &c. Pop. of Eaton township, 720.

Eaton, or Por'terville, a post-village of Crawford co., Ill., 9 miles N.W. of Robinson. It has a church, 2 saw-mills, a flour-mill, and general stores.

Eaton, a post-village of Delaware co., Ind., on the Mississinewa River, 11 miles by rail N. of Muncie. It has 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, saw- and grist-mills, a woollen-mill, and an academy.

Eaton, Aroostook co., Me. See EASTON.

Eaton, a post-village of Washington co., Me., 21 miles by rail W.N.W. of Vanceborough, 93 miles by rail N.N.E. of Bangor, 61 miles (direct) N. by W. of Machias, and about 38 miles N.N.W. of Calais.

Eaton, a township of Carroll co., N.H. Pop. 514. It contains Eaton Centre.

Eaton, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., in Eaton township, on the Chenango River, and on the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad, 24 miles N. of Norwich, and 5 miles (direct) S. by E. of Morrisville, the county seat. It has 3 churches, a woollen-factory, manufactures of portable steam-engines, cheese, butter, and furniture, a grist-mill, &c. Pop. about 500; of the township, 3121.

Eaton, a township of Lorain co., O. Pop. 1139. It contains a part of La Porte.

Eaton, a post-village, capital of Preble co., O., is on Seven-Mile Creek, and on the Chicago, Pittsburg & St. Louis Railroad, 53 miles N. by W. from Cincinnati, and 17 miles E.S.E. of Richmond, Ind. It has 8 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, a union school, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, &c. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1890, 2934.

Eaton, a post-township and hamlet of Wyoming co., Pa., about 20 miles N.W. of Scranton, is bounded on the N.E. by the Susquehanna River. It has 2 churches. Pop. 830. Eaton Post-Office is 2 miles from Tunkhannock.

Eaton, a post-village of Gibson co., Tenn., on the Middle Branch of the Forked Deer River, 20 miles N.E. of Dyersburg. It has 2 churches and several stores. Pop. 100.

Eaton, a township of Brown co., Wis. Pop. 499.

Eaton, a township of Clark co., Wis. Pop. 325. It is traversed by the Black River.

Eaton, a post-hamlet of Manitowoc co., Wis., in Liberty township, about 36 miles N.E. of Fond du Lac.

Eaton Centre, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., N.H., in Eaton township, 60 miles N.E. of Concord. It has a church.

Eaton Corners, a post-village in Compton co., Quebec, 20 miles N.E. of Compton. It contains a tannery and a grist-mill. Pop. 200.

Eaton Mills, a post-village of Washtenaw co., Mich., in Augusta township, 8 miles S. of Ypsilanti. It has a church, a steam saw-mill, and a drill-factory.

Eaton Rapids, a post-village of Eaton co., Mich., on Grand River, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad where it crosses the Grand River Valley Railroad, 24 miles N.N.W. of Jackson, 18 miles S.S.W. of Lansing, and 11 miles S.E. of Charlotte. It has 2 banks, 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a foundry, a machine-shop, 2 planing-mills, 2 flour-mills, a fruit-evaporator, and manufactures of edge-tools, axes, and carriages. Here are artesian wells, the water of which is reputed to possess magnetic properties. Pop. in 1890, 1970.

Eaton's, a station in Wood co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 19 miles S.E. of Parkersburg.

Eaton's Corners, a hamlet of Schenectady co., N.Y., 6 miles from Esperance Station. It has 2 churches.

Eaton's Creek, a post-office of Davidson co., Tenn.

Eaton's Cross Roads, a post-township of Loudon co., Tenn.

Eaton's Neck, the E. side of the entrance to Huntington Bay, Long Island. On it is a fixed light, 134 feet high. Lat. 40° 57′ 5″ N.; lon. 73° 24′ 12″ W.

Eatonton, ee'ton-ton, a post-village, capital of Putnam co., Ga., on a branch of the Central Railroad of Georgia, 21 miles N.N.W. of Milledgeville, and about 80 miles E.S.E. of Atlanta. It has a court-house, an academy, a newspaper office, 5 churches, a cotton compress, a canning-factory, and a carriage-factory. Fourteen thousand bales of cotton are received here annually. Pop. in 1890, 1682.

Ent'ontown, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, 4 miles W. of Long Branch, at the junction of the Port Monmouth Branch Railroad, and 32 miles S. of New York. It has 6 churches, a tannery, a hat-factory, and a newspaper office. Here is the Monmouth Park Race-Course.

Eat'onville, a post-hamlet of Herkimer co., N.Y., 4½ miles N.W. of Little Falls. It has a church.

Eau Claire, o'klair', a county in the W. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 860 square miles. It is intersected by the Chippewa River, and is also drained by the Eau Claire River and Otter Creek. The surface is uneven or hilly, and is partly covered with forests of pine, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, Indian corn, and grass are the staple products. Lumber is the chief article of export. This county is traversed by the West Wisconsin Railroad. Capital, Eau Claire. Pop. in 1870, 10,769; in 1875, 15,991; in 1880, 19,993; in 1890, 30,673.

Eau Claire, a post-hamlet of Berrien co., Mich., 2 miles by rail N. of Berrien Centre, and 3½ miles N. by E. of Berrien Springs. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, saw-, grist-, and cider-mills, and manufactures of churn-covers.

Eau Claire, a post-village of Butler co., Pa., 19 miles (direct) N.N.E. of Butler. It has a church, a graded school, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 150.

Eau Claire, a city and the capital of Eau Claire co., Wis., is on the Chippewa River, at the head of navigation, at the mouth of the river of its own name, 10 miles by rail S. by W. of Chippewa Falls, and 94 miles E. of St. Paul, Minn. It contains a court-house, several churches, 4 banks, a $40,000 high school, 10 saw-mills, a paper-mill, a linen-mill, a woollen-mill, 4 grist-mills, 2 breweries, a furniture-factory, a trunk-factory, 3 foundries, 2 pearl-button factories, and 2 daily and 6 weekly newspaper offices. It has a bridge across each of its rivers, is the chief commercial city of Northwestern Wisconsin, and has a very large trade in lumber, about 300,000,000 feet being manufactured here in a year. Pop. in 1890, 17,415.

Eau Claire River, Marathon co., Wis. See BIG EAU CLAIRE.

Eau Claire River, Wisconsin, rises in Clark co. by two branches, called the North and South Forks, which unite in the E. part of Eau Claire co. It runs nearly westward, and enters the Chippewa River at Eau Claire City. It is nearly 120 miles long, including one fork. The name is French, and signifies "clear water."

Eaudevie, o'dā-vee', a post-village of Christian co., Mo., 11 miles (direct) S. of Ozark.

Eau Galle, ō'gal', a small river of Wisconsin, rises in St. Croix co., runs southeastward and southward, and enters the Chippewa River at Durand, in Pepin co.

Eau Galle, a post-village of Dunn co., Wis., on or near Eau Galle River, 20 miles S. by W. of Menomonee, and 6 miles N.N.W. of Durand. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a creamery. Pop. about 100.

Eau Gallie, a post-village of Brevard co., Fla., on Indian River, 3 miles from the sea-coast, and about 300 miles S. of Jacksonville.

Eau Pleine, ō-plain', a township of Portage co., Wis., bounded E. by the river Wisconsin. Pop. 509. It contains Juelson. Eau Pleine Station is on the Wisconsin Valley Railroad, 25 miles S. of Wausau.

Eau Pleine River. See BIG EAU PLEINE.

Eaux-Bonnes, or Les Eaux-Bonnes, lāz ō-bonn, a hamlet of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 22 miles S. of Pau. It is frequented for its sulphur springs. Pop. 917.

Eaux-Chaudes, ō-shōd, or **Aigues-Chaudes**, aig-shōd, a hamlet of France, adjacent to Eaux-Bonnes.

Eaux-Vives, ō-veev, a village of Switzerland, a suburb of Geneva, on the S.E. shore of Lake Leman. Pop. 5875.

Eauze, ōz, or **Euse**, uz (anc. *Elusa*), a town of France, in Gers, on the Gelise, an affluent of the Garonne, 15 miles S.W. of Condom. Pop. 4397.

Enyrestown, airs'tŏwn, a hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., on the South Branch of Rancocas Creek, 1½ miles above Lumberton. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Ebbersdorf-am-Moos. See EBERSDORF.

Ebbs'fleet, a hamlet of England, co. of Kent, on the Isle of Thanet, 3½ miles W.S.W. of Ramsgate. Here the Anglo-Saxon conquerors first set foot in England.

Ebeleben, ā'bēh-lā'bĕn, a town of Germany, in Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, 9 miles S.W. of Sondershausen. Pop. 1296. It has a palace of the prince.

Ebelsberg, a village of Austria. See EBERSBERG.

Eb'eltoft, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, 18 miles E.N.E. of Aarhuus, on a bay of the Cattegat. Pop. 1313.

Eberfe'zer, a post-office of Chattooga co., Ga.

Ebenezer, an incorporated post-village of Holmes co., Miss., 10 miles S. of Lexington. It has 3 churches, &c.

Ebenezer, a post-village of Greene co., Mo., 9 miles N. of Springfield. It has 2 churches and a high school.

Ebenezer, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., on Buffalo Creek, and on the Western, New York & Pennsylvania Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Buffalo. It has 2 churches, a public school, and a German academy. Pop. about 500. This village, with a large tract of land, was owned by a society of Germans who styled themselves "The Community of True Inspiration," who now reside at Amana, Iowa.

Ebenezer, a post-hamlet of Preble co., O., in Jefferson township, about 30 miles W. by N. of Dayton.

Ebenezer, Indiana co., Pa. See LEWISVILLE.

Ebenezer, a post-office of Florence co., S.C., on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 76 miles by rail E. of Columbia. It has a church and a cotton-gin.

Ebenezer, a township of York co., S.C. Pop. 2157.

Ebenezer, a post-village of Knox co., Tenn, on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Concord, and 10 miles S.W. of Knoxville. It has 2 churches, the Ebenezer Institute, and a flouring-mill.

Ebenezer Creek, of Georgia, runs southeastward through Effingham co., and enters the Savannah River.

Ebenfurt, ā'bĕn-fōōrt', a town of Austria, 24 miles S. of Vienna, on the Leytha. Pop. 1000.

E'bensburg, a post-borough, capital of Cambria co., Pa., is on an eminence about 15 miles (direct) W. of Altoona. By railroad it is 112 miles E. of Pittsburg, and 26 miles from Altoona. The Ebensburg Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 11 miles long, extends from this place to Cresson, and there connects with the main line. It has a court-house, a bank, a stone jail, an academy, 6 churches, 3 newspaper offices, a woollen-factory, 2 tanneries, and an extensive trade in lumber. Pop. in 1890, 1202.

Eberbach, ā'bĕr-bāκ', a village of Baden, on the Neckar, 23 miles E. of Mannheim. Pop. 4105.

Eberbach, a village of Prussia, near the right bank of the Rhine, 3 miles N. of Hattenheim. Its vineyard is the most elevated in Rheingau (200 feet), and produces one of the best wines of the district.

Ebergassing, ā'bĕr-gās'sing, or **Oebergässling**, ö'bĕr-ghĕs'sling, a village of Lower Austria, on the Fischa, 15 miles S.S.E. of Vienna. Pop. 1653.

Eb'erhardt, a post-village of White Pine co., Nevada, 5 miles S. of Hamilton. It has a church and a quartz-mill of 60 stamps for silver, which is found here.

Eberle, eb'er-le, a post-office of Effingham co., Ill.

Eb'erly's Mill, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Pa., on Yellow Breeches Creek, 1 mile from White Hill Railroad Station, and about 5 miles S.W. of Harrisburg. It has 2 churches, a machine-shop, and a flouring-mill. Pop. 125.

Ebermannstadt, ā'bĕr-mānn-stätt', a town of Bavaria, 15 miles S.E. of Bamberg. Pop. 709.

Ebern, ā'bĕrn, a town of Bavaria, on the Baunach, 45 miles N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 1116.

Ebernburg, ā'bĕrn-bōōRG', a village of Bavaria, Palatinate, on the Nahe, 20 miles S.W. of Mentz. Pop. 566.

Ebersbach, ā'bĕrs-bāκ', a village of Saxony, 14 miles S.E. of Bautzen, on the Bohemian frontier. Pop. 7049. It is a seat of the linen-manufacture.

Ebersberg, ā'bĕrs-bĕRG', or **Ebelsberg**, ā'bĕls-bĕRG', a village of Austria, on the Traun, 4 miles S.S.E. of Lintz. The French defeated the Austrians here, May 3, 1809.

Ebersberg, a village of Upper Bavaria, 18 miles E.S.E. of Munich. Pop. 1914.

Ebersburg, ā'bĕrs-bōōRG', a village of Würtemberg, 4 miles E. of Backnang. Pop. 279.

Ebersdorf, ā'bĕrs-dorf', a town of Germany, in Reuss-Schleitz, 39 miles S.S.E. of Weimar. Pop. 998.

Ebersdorf-am-Moos. See EBREICHSDORF.

Ebersdorf on the Danube, or **Kaiser** (kī'zĕr) **Ebersdorf**, a village of Lower Austria, 5 miles S.E. of Vienna. Pop. 1337.

Ebersheim, ā'bĕrs-hīme', a village of Alsace, 4 miles N.E. of Schlettstadt. Pop. 1752.

Eberstadt, ā'bĕr-stätt', a town of Hesse, 4 miles by rail S. of Darmstadt. Pop. 2861.

Eb'ervale, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., on a branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, about 20 miles S. of Wilkesbarre. Coal is extensively mined near it. It has a church and 170 houses, shops, &c.

Ebesfalva, ā'bĕsh'föl'vŏh', or **Elisabethstadt**, ā-lees'a-bĕt-stätt', a town of Transylvania, on a railway, 35 miles N.E. of Hermannstadt. Pop. 2550.

Ebhausen, ĕb-hŏw'zĕn, or **Möllhausen**, möl-hŏw'-zĕn, a village of Würtemberg, 4 miles N.W. of Nagold. Pop. 1320.

Ebingen, ā'bing-ĕn, a town of Würtemberg, 10 miles E.S.E. of Bahlingen. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, hosiery, and leather. Pop. 5605.

Eblana, an ancient name of DUBLIN.

Eboe, a town of Guinea. See ADOH.

Eboli, ā'bo-le, or **Evoli**, ā'vo-le (anc. *Eburi*), a town of Italy, province and 19 miles by rail E.S.E. of Salerno. Pop. 8947.

Ebora, a town of Portugal. See EVORA.

Eboracum, the Latin name of YORK.

Eboulemens, Quebec. See LES EBOULEMENS.

Ebre, a river of Spain. See EBRO.

Ebreichsdorf, ĕb'rīκs-dorf', or **Ebersdorf-am-Moos**, ā'bĕrs-dorf'-ăm-mōce, a village of Austria, 6 miles N.N.E. of Ebenfurt. Pop. 1013.

Ebreuil, ā'brŭl' (anc. *Ebrolium?*), a village of France, in Allier, 5 miles W. of Gannat, on the Sioule. Pop. 2287.

Ebringen, ĕb'ring-ĕn, a village of Baden, 4 miles S.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 1025.

Ebro, ee'bro (Sp. pron. ā'bro; Fr. *Ebre*, nib'r; anc. *Ibe'rus*), a river in the N.E. of Spain, rises in the province of Santander, 12 miles W. of Reynosa, flows generally S.E., past Logroño, Calahorra, Tudela, Saragossa, and Tortosa, and enters the Mediterranean in lat. 40° 42' N., lon. 0° 50' E. Length, 340 miles. Its navigation is difficult, on account of its rapidity and the rocks in its bed, and several canals have been cut for its improvement.

Ebrodunum or **Eburoduuum Caturigium.** See EMBRUN.

Ebroicæ, the ancient name of EVREUX.

Ebrolium, the supposed ancient name of EBREUIL.

Ebsambool, or **Ebsambul.** See IPSAMBOOL.

Ebstorf, ĕbs'tonf or ĕps'tonf, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 15 miles S. of Lüneburg. Pop. 1401.

Ebudes, the ancient name of the HEBRIDES.

Ebura, a supposed ancient name for the river EURE.

Eburacum, an ancient name of YORK.

Eburi, an ancient name of EBOLI.

Eburovices, an ancient name of EVREUX.

Eburum, a Latin name for OLMUTZ.

Ebus, ā'boos', or **Bos**, bōs, one of the Philippine Islands, off the N.W. coast of Mindoro, with a good harbor.

Ebusus, the ancient name of IVIÇA.

Eby, a post-hamlet of Warrick co., Ind., 8 miles N. of Boonville. It has a church.

Ecaussines, ā'kōs'seen', a village of Belginm, in Hainaut, on the Senne, and on the Namur Railway, at a railway junction, 13 miles N.E. of Mons. It has great stone-quarries. Pop. 3700.

Ecbatana, the ancient name of HAMADAN.

Ecclefechan, ĕk'k'l-fĕk'ăn, a village of Scotland, co. and 14 miles E. of Dumfries, on a railway. Pop. 846.

Eccles, ĕk'klz, a town of England, in Lancashire, 4 miles by rail W. of Manchester, with many cotton-mills. Pop. of parish, 67,770.

Eccleshall, ĕk'k'lz-hăl', a town of England, co. of Stafford, at a railway junction, 6½ miles W.N.W. of Stafford. Pop. 1484.

Eccloo, a town of Belgium. See ECLOO.

Echack, a town of India. See EECHAUK.

Ech'acon'nee, also called **Tochocu'no**, a creek of Georgia, flows S.E., and enters the Ocmulgee River at the S. extremity of Bibb co.

Echaconnee, or **Echeconnee**, a station in Houston co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, 12 miles S. of Macon, and on Echaconnee Creek.

Echallens, ā'shăl'lŏn' (Ger. *Tscherlitz*, chĕn'lits), a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 8 miles N. by W. of Lausanne. Pop. 1079.

Echauffour, ā'shōf'foor', a town of France, department of Orne, 19 miles E. of Argentan. Pop. 1414.

Echelles, France. See LES ECHELLES.

Echemin, a river of Canada. See ETCHEMIN.

Echinades. See KURZOLARI ISLANDS.

E-Ching', **Ee-Chang**, or **Itchang**, e-chăng', a town and treaty-port of China, province of Hoo-Pe, on the N. bank of the Yang-tse-Kiang, 200 miles above Chin-Kiang-Foo.

Echinos, ā-kee'nos, a town of Greece, department of Acarnania and Ætolia. Pop. about 5000.

Echinusa, an island of Greece. See ARGENTIERA.

Echmied'zin', or **Etchmiadzin**, ĕtch-me-ăd-zeen', a town and the ecclesiastical capital of Armenia, in the Russian dominions, 15 miles W. of Erivan, and 25 miles N. of Mount Ararat. It has a large fortified convent, comprising a magnificent church, bazaars, &c., and is the seat of the Catholicos, or primate of the Armenian church. Pop. 465.

Echmin, a town of Egypt. See AKHMIM.

Echo, ĕk'o, a post-hamlet of Dale co., Ala., 16 miles W. of Abbeville. It has 2 churches and 2 stores.

Echo, a post-office of Douglas co., Kansas.

Echo, a post-office of Antrim co., Mich.

Echo, a post-village of Yellow Medicine co., Minn., 12 miles by rail S.E. of Hanley Falls, and 19 miles S.S.E. of Granite Falls. It has a church, a bank, &c. Pop. about 150.

Echo, a post-village of Umatilla co., Oregon, 25 miles by rail W.N.W. of Pendleton. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a public school. Pop. about 100.

Echo, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., about 45 miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

Echo, a post-office of Macon co., Tenn.

Echo Cañon, kăn'yŏn, a ravine of remarkable grandeur in Summit co., Utah, near the Union Pacific Railroad.

Echo City, a post-village of Summit co., Utah, is near Weber River, 40 miles by rail S.E. of Ogden, and about 40 miles N.E. of Salt Lake City. It has a church. Coal or lignite is found near it. Elevation, 5315 feet.

Echo Lake, a post-hamlet of Passaic co., N.J., in West Milford township, 2 miles from Charlotteburg Station. It has 2 churches. Here is a small lake.

Echols, ĕk'ŏls, a county in the S. of Georgia, bordering on Florida, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Allapaha River, and also drained by the Little Suwanee River. The surface is nearly level, and is partly covered with forests; the soil is sandy. Indian corn, cotton, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Florida Branch of the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad. Capital, Statenville. Pop. in 1870, 1978; in 1880, 2553; in 1890, 3079.

Echt, ĕkt, or **Egt**, ĕgt, a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 9 miles by rail S.W. of Roermond, on the Meuse.

Echterdingen, ĕk'tẽr-ding'ẽn, a village of Würtemberg, 5 miles S. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1832.

Echternach, ĕk'tẽr-năk', a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, on the Sure, 19 miles N.E. of Luxemburg. It has manufactures of damasks and paper. Pop. 3800.

Echuca, formerly **Hopwood's Ferry**, a borough of Victoria, Australia, in Rodney co., on the navigable river Murray, is connected by railway with Melbourne, which is 166 miles S. A floating bridge, 354 feet long, here crosses the river to Moama, a village of New South Wales. Echuca receives and ships by rail much wool, &c., and is the second place in the colony in the value of its imports. Its fisheries are important. Pop. 3695.

Echzell, ĕk-tsĕll', a village of Hesse, in Ober-Hessen, on the Horloff, 5 miles S.S.E. of Giessen. Pop. 1512.

Ecija, ā'thō-hä (ano. *Astigi*), a town of Spain, province and 52 miles E.N.E. of Seville, on the Genil. It has numerous convents, hospitals, churches, and Roman remains, and a fine public walk near the river, ornamented with statues and fountains. Its vicinity is fertile in corn and oil, but the town is so hot as to be called the "frying-pan of Andalusia." It has manufactures of coarse woollen cloths, linens, and leather. Pop. 27,216.

Eckartsberga, ĕk'karts-bẽr'gä, a town of Prussian Saxony, 25 miles S.W. of Merseburg. Pop. 1953.

Eckelson, a post-village of Barnes co., N.D., 14 miles by rail W. of Valley City. It has a church, &c. Here is Lake Eckelson, whose saline waters have no outlet. It is 6 miles long and 1 mile broad. Elevation, 1418 feet.

Eckenberg, a village of Austria. See EGENBERG.

Eckernförde, ĕk'kẽrn-fẽr'dẽh, or **Eckernfiord**, ĕk'ẽrn-fe-ord', a town of Prussia, in Sleswick, on an inlet of the Baltic, 10 miles E.S.E. of Sleswick. Pop. 4995. It has an invalid asylum and a normal school, with distilleries, ship-yards, and a malting-trade.

Eckersdorf, ĕk'kẽrs-dorf', a village of Prussia, in Breslau, circle of Glatz. Pop. 955.

Eckersdorf, a village of Prussia, government of Breslau, circle of Namslau. Pop. 1183.

Eckersdorf, a village of Prussia, government of Liegnitz, circle of Sagan. Pop. 1042.

Eck'erty, a post-village of Crawford co., Ind., 49 miles by rail W. of New Albany. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a free school. Pop. about 250. The name of its station is Boston.

Eck'ford, a township of Calhoun co., Mich. Pop. 1141.

Eckford Lake, New York, lies among the mountains in the N. central part of Hamilton co. It is nearly 5 miles long, and is 1791 feet above the level of the sea.

Eck'hart Mines, a mining post-village of Allegheny co., Md., at the terminus of the Eckhart Branch Railroad, 9½ miles W. of Cumberland. It has 2 churches and 5 stores. Pop. about 1000.

Eckhung Choo, ĕk'kŭng' choo, a river of Thibet, supposed to be the main head-stream of the Indus. It rises in the Kailas Mountains, lat. 31° 20' N., lon. 81° 15' E., and assumes the name of the Indus about lon. 79° E.

Eck'ley, a post-village of Yuma co., Col., 13 miles by rail E. of Yuma. It has a newspaper office.

Eckley, a post-village of Curry co., Oregon, 33 miles (direct) N.N.E. of Gold Beach.

Eckley, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., on branches of the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroads, 20 miles S. of Wilkesbarre, and 5 miles N.E. of Hazleton. It has 3 churches. It is mainly supported by operations in coal, which is mined here. Pop. in 1890, 1241.

Eck'mansville, a post-village of Adams co., O., in Wayne township, 5 miles S. of Winchester. It has 2 churches, a bank, and an academy.

Eckmühl, ĕk'mül (Ger. *Eggmühl*, ĕk'mül), a village of Bavaria, 13 miles S.S.E. of Ratisbon, on the Great Labor. It is celebrated for a victory of the French over the Austrians, April 22, 1809, for which Davoust was created Prince of Eckmühl. Pop. 110.

Ec'lec'tic, a post-office of Elmore co., Ala.

Eclipse, e-klĭps', a post-village of Jackson co., Ind., 15 miles by rail (Norman Station) E. by N. of Bedford and 13 miles (direct) N.W. of Brownstown.

Eclipse Islands, a cluster of small, rocky, barren islands in the Pacific, near the S.W. coast of Australia. Lat. 35° 12' S.; lon. 117° 53' E.

Ecommoy, ā'kom'mwä', a town of France, in Sarthe, 13 miles by rail S. of Le Mans. Pop. 1841.

Econ'omy, a post-village of Wayne co., Ind., on the Martindale Fork of the Whitewater River, about 16 miles N.W. of Richmond. It has 4 churches, a carriage-shop, and a planing-mill. Pop. about 229.

Economy, or **West Covington**, kŭv'ing-tŏn, Ky., has a Franciscan institution.

Economy, a post-hamlet of Macon co., Mo., about 56 miles W. of Hannibal. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Economy, a post-village of Harmony township, Beaver co., Pa., on the right or E. bank of the Ohio River, and on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 17 miles N.W. of Pittsburg. Here is a German community, founded by George Rapp, and called Harmonists.

Economy, a township of Beaver co., Pa., on the Ohio River. Pop. 1324.

Economy, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Tenn., 25 miles E. of Bethel Station (Bethel Springs). It has 2 churches and a steam mill.

Economy, a post-village in Colchester co., Nova Scotia, on Economy River where it empties into Minas Bay, 32 miles W. of Londonderry. Pop. 350.

Ecorce, or **Ecorse**, e-kors', a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., on the Detroit River, in Ecorce township, on the Toledo, Canada Southern & Detroit Railroad, and on the Detroit division of the Michigan Southern Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Detroit. It has a church, a graded school, a carriage-shop, and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, exclusive of Wyandotte, 2425.

Écosse and **Ecossais**. See SCOTLAND.

Ecouché, ā'koo'shā', a town of France, in Orne, 5 miles by rail S.W. of Argentan, on the Orne. Pop. 1442.

Ecouen, ā'koo-ŏNⁿ' or ā'kwŏNⁿ', a market-town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 10 miles N. of Paris. Pop. 1296.

Ecourt-Saint-Quentin, ā'koor'-sĂNⁿ'-kŏNⁿ'tĂNⁿ', a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 14 miles S.E. of Arras.

Ecrehou, ĕk'r'hoo', a group of low rocky islets in the English Channel, 5 miles N.E. of the island of Jersey.

Ec'ricok', or **Ic'ricok'**, a town of Guinea, on the Old Calabar River, about 100 miles N. of its mouth. OLD ECRICOK is much higher up the same river.

Ecsed, a village of Hungary. See ETSED.

Ecseg, ā'chĕg', a village of Hungary, co. of Neograd, on the Zagyva, 12 miles by rail N. of Hatvan. Pop. 1529.

Ecska, ech'kŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Torontal, 4 miles S.S.E. of Nagy-Becskerek. Pop. 4400.

Ec'tor, a post-village of Fannin co., Tex., 5 miles by rail W. of Bonham. It has 2 churches. Pop. 200.

Ecuador, ĕk-wä-dōr' (*i.e.*, "Equator;" Fr. *Équateur*, ā'kwā'tŭr'; Port. *Equador*, ā-kwā-dōr'), a republic of South America, lying under the equator, whence it takes its name. It has the republic of Colombia on the N., Peru on the S., the Pacific on the W., and Brazil on the E. Its greatest breadth from N. to S. is near the sea-coast; towards the E. it contracts uniformly. Its length, from Cape San Lorenzo, lon. 80° 40' W., to its E. limit, is about 800 miles, and its area as officially estimated in 1891 is 118,630 square miles. Still, as on its N., S., and E. frontiers there are vast regions claimed by the neighboring states as well as by Ecuador

until the boundaries are definitely settled the area of the latter can only be approximated. The Galápagos Islands are claimed by Ecuador.

This republic, like the others situate along the Andes, embraces every variety of climate, having *tierras calientes*, or low tracts, insufferably hot; *templadas*, or temperate regions, from 6000 to 9000 feet above the sea; *frias*, or cold districts, extending from the upper limits of the preceding to the borders of the *paramos*, or cold deserts, lying between the elevation of 11,000 feet and the limits of perpetual snow; and, finally, the *nevados* or snowy heights themselves. The culminating summits in this part of the Andes are ranged close together in double file, or along the outer edges of a narrow elevated longitudinal ridge, in the hollows of which is collected the chief population of the state. On the W. of this ridge, towards the sea, the declivities of the Cordillera are covered with dense forests. On the E. also impenetrable forests occupy the mid-region between the temperate heights and the interminable plains below. The central ridge or elevated region of Ecuador is formed by a double range of snow-clad mountains, several of them active volcanoes, which enclose a longitudinal valley, varying in elevation from 8800 to 13,900 feet, and divided, as will be seen, by transverse barriers. These mountains, which figure as the most remarkable volcanic group on the earth, are as follows:

W. Range.	Abs. Height. Feet.	E. Range.	Abs. Height. Feet.
Pasto	13,450	Cayambe	19,535
Cumbal	15,620	Guamani (Sara-Urcu)	.....
Cotocachi	16,380	Antisana	19,148
Pichincha	15,924	Cotopaxi	18,880
Corazon	15,705	Quelomdama	.....
Iliniça	17,380	Tunguragua	16,579
Caraguairazo	16,748	Sangay	17,120
Chimborazo	21,420	Sincholagua	16,360

At the N. limit of Ecuador, the two chains uniting form the Paramos de los Pastos, having on their N. and S. borders respectively the volcanoes of Pasto and Cumbal, and inhabited to a height of 10,200 feet. Towards the S., the snowy Cordilleras, separating, enclose the long valley of Quito, which is, however, more elevated than the city from which it takes its name. The village of Lulumbamba or Gualabamba in this valley, and the Nevado of Cayambe, lie directly under the equator. About 40 miles S. of the equator the valley of Quito is closed by the Alto de Chisinche, where the two branches of the Andes unite in a single narrow ridge. S. of Chisinche again the ridge opens, and the valley of Ambato extends about 150 miles in length, between Chimborazo and Caraguairazo on the one side and the group of Sangay on the other. It terminates on the S. at the trachytic ridge of Asuay, where the Paramo attains the height of 15,528 feet. Beyond this, towards the S., the valley of Cuenca succeeds, and stretches about 30 miles to the mountains of Loja. None of the summits on the sides of this valley attain the height of perpetual snow; indeed, the highest of them probably does not exceed 11,000 feet; and beyond the valley of Cuenca, towards the Marañon, the hills sink to an elevation of 2000 or 3000 feet. Among the mountains enumerated above, Chimborazo holds the first place. Cotopaxi, though not the highest, is the most celebrated and conspicuous peak in this most remarkable region of the Andes.

The cultivated land of Ecuador lies chiefly in the valleys of Quito, Ambato, and Cuenca. The average height of this tract is about 9000 feet above the sea, though at its S. extremity, at and beyond Loja, it sinks about 2000 feet. Deep clefts or crevices sometimes occur, which bring the tropical vegetation into immediate contiguity with that of the elevated plains. Thus, the luxuriant valo or glen of Chota penetrates the plain of Ibarra at a depth of nearly 5000 feet. The inhabited districts on the sea-side near Barbacoas (in the republic of Colombia), and at Esmeraldas and Guayaquil, are of small extent, and the slopes of the Andes on both sides are still covered with wild forests, on which the encroachments of human industry are scarcely perceptible. These forests, with the snowy heights and the dreary paramos on the borders of the snow, occupy nineteen-twentieths of the area of the state.

The Andes of Ecuador may be entitled collectively a volcanic group, but as yet little has been done towards the minute examination of their structure. Chimborazo is known to be a mass of trachyte; the ridge of Asuay displays the same formation; lavas, pumice, and cinders cover extensive tracts in the neighborhood of Cotopaxi and Sangay. Yet the syenitic rocks and porphyries, elsewhere so characteristic of the Andes, occur here also; and on the heights of Cuenca the causeways and ruined temples of the Incas are constructed of freestone. It is said that gold was formerly collected in several river-beds in the valley of Ambato and S. towards Zeruma, and silver ores are believed to exist in various parts of the Cordillera; sulphuret of mercury is found in Cuenca, and platinum in Barbacoas; but no attention is now given to the mines, except those of iron and copper. Emeralds, however, are still gathered, chiefly by Indians, the mines being for the most part in impenetrable forests on the banks of the river Esmeralda.

The rivers are for the most part rapid torrents, quite unavailable for purposes of internal communication. Some of the streams on the coast may perhaps be plied for a few miles by the canoes of the Indians, but commerce derives comparatively little aid from their navigation. The rivers of the eastern watershed, all tributaries of the Amazon, have long courses, but are not generally navigable till they reach the plains beyond the limits of the settled parts of the country. The Amazon, however (here called Marañon), is navigable to Borja for large vessels, and for lighter craft to Chuchunga. Flowing into it are the Santiago, Marana, Pastaça or Pastaza, Chambira, Tigre, Napo, Iça or Putumayo, and Caqueta or Japura,—the last three rivers of from 600 to 1000 miles in length, and all having a S.E. course. The communication by post with the settlements of the interior, on the banks of the Marañon, is carried on to a considerable extent by means of Indians, who, with the packets of letters tied in a handkerchief round the head, swim for 300 or 400 miles down the great river, aided only by a balsa or float of light wood. On the W. side of the mountains the chief rivers are the Mira, the Esmeralda, so called from the ancient emerald-mines on its banks, and the Guayas, formed by the junction of the Caracol and the Daule. This river affords an important commercial channel. The estuary at its mouth, being protected towards the sea by the large island of Puna, forms a secure and capacious harbor, called the Gulf of Puna. This island is remarkable as having been the landing-place of Pizarro when, in 1530, he led his adventurous band to the conquest of Peru. Guayaquil, one of the principal gulfs on the Pacific coast, lies partly within the republic of Ecuador.

On the plain of Quito, 9543 feet above the sea, there reigns a perpetual spring, with a temperature so constant that even the snow-line on the surrounding mountains seems hardly to vary throughout the year. The absolute height of the line of perpetual congelation is here about 15,700 feet, which is considerably lower than in Bolivia, where, owing to the dryness of the climate, the fall of snow is scanty. At Quito the rain is abundant, falling generally for a few hours in the afternoon, and rarely so constant or so heavy as to mar seriously the enjoyment derived from the usually bright sky and delicious atmosphere. It is popularly believed that since the earthquake of 1797 the temperature of Quito and the adjoining valley has been lower than before; but it does not appear that any change has taken place in the vegetable productions of the country since that event. Farther S., in Loja, and E., in the plains, there is less rain than at Quito, while in the opposite direction, towards Barbacoas, it rains nearly every day. The country round Guayaquil is inundated to a great extent in the rainy season (July), after which it remains for some months a pestilential marsh, from which issue incredible multitudes of reptiles and insects. The exemption enjoyed by Quito and the elevated valleys from these plagues is counterbalanced by their liability to violent earthquakes. The high lands are often visited, too, by gusts of wind of indescribable violence.

The puma, and the still more formidable jaguar, together with the black bear, frequent the mountains near Quito, and descend even to the sea-shore. The tapir is one of the largest of the wild quadrupeds; deer are numerous, but generally small. The sloth, bats, cavies, iguanas, much prized as delicate food, and monkeys of many species people the interminable forests. The birds, reptiles, and insects are far too numerous to be specified. On the sea-coast life is rendered miserable by the incessant stings of flies and insects; snakes lie coiled in the path of the traveller; and the banks of every stream are guarded by alligators. Fish of many kinds are inconceivably abundant along the shore, but, owing to the great heat of the climate, they are of little value; they feed, however, myriads of birds of various species, and the condor, among the rest, is said to visit the beach twice a day from his home on the highest Andes—100 miles distant—to feast on the shell-fish.

The botanical productions of this country are many and valuable. The cinchona (Jesuits' bark) of Loja is of the best kind, and seven species of this genus are here found.

The cacao of the same locality, and of the coast near Guayaquil, is excellent. Rice and pepper are cultivated in the low country, while the plain of Quito produces sugar-cane, cotton, maize, and, higher up, wheat and barley. Wheat, which here attains the greatest perfection, and is extremely prolific, particularly when grown on irrigated lands, may be regarded as the characteristic product of this country. Among the native products are the potato, the quinoa, the wax-palm, India-rubber, copal, dragon's blood, and many valuable kinds of timber. Coffee, vegetable ivory, leather, Panama hats, cacao, skins, India-rubber, cinchona, bamboos, sarsaparilla, archil, matico, &c., are leading articles of export. In the equable climate of Quito wheat can ripen at any time of the year, and the season of sowing it depends in the several localities on slight differences of elevation. An indigenous species of tobacco, very mild, and rendered fragrant by the process of drying, is cultivated in the neighborhood of Loja. The vast forests of large timber, and the abundance of tropical fruits on the sides and chiefly at the W. foot of the Andes, add little to the wealth of the state, and serve at present only to shelter and support a few tribes of wild Indians. Agriculture is in a low condition in this as in the neighboring states, being largely in the hands of the aboriginal race.

The Indians of Ecuador may be considered industrious, though they never manifest great energy. They weave cotton cloth, and make quilts and carpets, which last are highly prized on account of their brilliant and unchangeable colors. Their pottery also merits commendation. The Indians are the miners, the agriculturists, the herdsmen, and, to a great extent, the manufacturers. On the coast they formerly carried on a profitable pearl-fishery; but of late years this has been abandoned, chiefly owing, it is said, to the dread of a large cuttle-fish, the grasp of which is fatal to the divers. That the natives are not deficient in nautical skill and boldness is evident from their balsas or rafts made of light wood, on which they often venture to sea and make voyages of 200 or 300 miles along the coast. The native ingenuity is further manifested in the taravitas or ropo bridges thrown over torrents and across profound chasms. The commerce of Ecuador is very small, and is chiefly carried on through the ports of Colombia and Peru, and through Guayaquil. In 1887 there were 40 miles of railway in operation and 50 miles in course of building.

The form of government is republican, with a president and vice-president as the head, who, in conjunction with a senate and a house of representatives, constitute the law-making power. Men of all races and complexions are politically equal. Religious liberty, freedom of the press, and election to office are established by law. But the whites or Spanish creoles, though numerically weak, still maintain a leading position by means of their superior education and intelligence. In dress and domestic manners these people differ in nothing from the natives of Peru. The Spaniards are much given to indolent enjoyment, swinging in hammocks, and smoking cigars. A very broad hat, braided jacket and breeches, coarse buskins on bare legs, and spurs with rowels of enormous size, form the dress of the peasant. The cavalier generally hides his other finery beneath an ample cloak of cloth or velvet. The Spanish language is spoken, but education is in a backward state.

Departments.—Ecuador is at present divided into 17 departments, viz., Azogues ó Cañar, Azuay, Bolivar, Carchi, Chimborazo, Esmeraldas, Galápagos, Guayas, Imbabura, Léon, Loja, Los Rios, Manabi, Oriente, Oro, Pichincha, and Tungurahua.

Chief Towns.—The chief towns are Quito, the capital, with 80,000 inhabitants; Guayaquil, the chief port of the state, and next to Quito in population; Riobamba, near Chimborazo; Tacunga, Ibarra, Ambato; Cuenca, which ranks next to Guayaquil in population; Loja, Esmeraldas, and Zaruma.

Population, &c.—Of the population of Ecuador the aboriginal race, speaking the Quichua or some cognate language, form more than half; the rest are negroes, mulattoes, mestizos, zambos, and whites, the last a small minority. The negroes are comparatively few, and chiefly on the coast. Population in 1885, according to the census, 1,004,651.

In the time of the Incas the mountain-region from Quito S. ranked next to the plains round Titicaca as the seat of Peruvian civilization, and the remains of royal roads or causeways, and of tambos or palaces, at Cayambe and on Asuay (more than 13,000 feet above the sea), still attest the perseverance, grandeur of design, and careful workmanship of the natives.

Quito formed part of the viceroyalty of Peru till 1564, when it was erected into a separate presidency. In 1717 it was annexed to New Granada, but at the end of five years returned to its former separate condition, and so continued till the revolution which broke out in 1809. The first attempts at insurrection were twice suppressed; and it was not till 1822 that the royalists were finally vanquished in Quito, which then united with New Granada and Venezuela to form the republic of Colombia. Continued troubles and revolts harassed the new republic, till at last, in 1831, the three ill-united states agreed to separate and to form so many independent republics, dividing equitably between them the Colombian debt. On this occasion Quito, with its associated provinces, took the name of Ecuador. No South American republic has suffered more than Ecuador from bad government and from consequent revolutions.

Ecully, ā'kul'lee', a village of France, department of Rhône, 3 miles from Lyons. Pop. 1912.

Ecureuils, Quebec. See Les Ecureuils.

Edam, ā'dām', an island on the N. coast of Java, 9 miles N.N.E. of Batavia, about 2 miles in circuit.

Edam, ā'dām' (L. *Edamum*), a town of the Netherlands, in North Holland, with a port on the Zuydor Zee, 12 miles N.E. of Amsterdam. Pop. 3356.

E'day, one of the Orkney Islands, between Westray and Stronsay, 6¼ miles in length. Pop. 822.

Edd, ĕdd, a maritime village of Abyssinia, lat. 13° 58' N., lon. 41° 40' E., on a sandy plain.

Ed Damer, Ed Dahmer, ĕd dah'mẹr, or **Ad Damer**, ăd dah'mẹr, a town of Nubia, on the right bank of the Nile, at the influx of the Atbara, 80 miles N. of Shendy.

Edder, a river of Germany. See Eder.

Ed'dington, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., on the E. bank of the Penobscot River, 5 miles above Bangor. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of spools.

Eddington, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., 13 miles N.E. of Kensington Station, Philadelphia.

Eddy, ĕd'dee, an island of Ireland, in Galway Bay, co. and 5 miles S. by E. of Galway. Pop. 59.

Ed'dy, a post-village, capital of Eddy co., New Mexico, 29 miles by rail N. of Red Bluff, and 75 miles (direct) S. of Roswell. It has 4 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of beet-sugar, ice, &c. Pop. 278.

Eddy, a post-village of McLennan co., Tex., 19 miles by rail S. by W. of Waco. It has 3 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. 700.

Ed'dy Creek, of Kentucky, rises in Caldwell co., runs S.W., and enters the Cumberland River in Lyon co.

Ed'dystone, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., 2 miles by rail N.E. of Chester.

Ed'dystone Island, a small island in the Pacific, E. of Papua. Lat. 8° 18' S.; lon. 156° 30' 40" E. The natives, who are black and have woolly hair, are cannibals.

Ed'dystone Rocks, in the English Channel, off the coast of Cornwall, 14 miles S.S.W. of Plymouth Breakwater. Lat. 50° 10' 54" N.; lon. 4° 15' 53" W. Here is a lighthouse built in 1759, of Portland stone encased in granite, about 100 feet high, and furnished with 16 powerful argand burners, which give a fixed light of the first magnitude.

Ed'dytown, a post-hamlet of Yates co., N.Y., on the W. shore of Seneca Lake, 11 miles by rail S. by E. of Penn Yan. It contains a church and the Starkey Seminary.

Ed'dyville, a post-hamlet of Pope co., Ill., about 50 miles N.E. of Cairo.

Eddyville, a post-town of Wapello co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, 16 miles by rail N.W. of Ottumwa, and 14 miles N.E. of Albia. It has a bank, 6 churches, a newspaper office, a saw-mill, 3 flouring-mills, a broom-factory, a fine wagon-bridge across the river, and manufactures of furniture, ploughs, and woollen goods. Pop. 815.

Eddyville, a post-village, capital of Lyons co., Ky., on the right bank of the Cumberland River, 45 miles from its mouth, 37 miles by rail E. of Paducah, and 12 miles S.W. of Princeton. It has a court-house and 5 churches. P. 680.

Eddyville, a post-hamlet of Plymouth co., Mass., 5 miles N.E. of Middleborough Station.

Eddyville, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., about 40 miles S. of Buffalo.

Eddyville, a village of Ulster co., N.Y., on Rondout Creek, 2½ miles from its mouth, and at the N. terminus of the Delaware & Hudson Canal, 2 or 3 miles S.W. of Kingston. It has a manufactory of cement and 2 churches Pop. about 800.

Eddyville, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., on Mahoning Creek, about 15 miles N.E. of Kittanning. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Ede, Eede, ā'dẹh, or **Eden**, ā'dẹn, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 11 miles by rail W.N.W. of Arnhem. Pop. of commune, 10,982.

Edeleney, ā'dā'lēñ', a town of Hungary, co. of Borsod, on the Bodva, 12 miles N. of Miskolcz. Pop. 2530.

Edelfingen, ā'dĕl-fing'ĕn, a village of Würtemberg, on the Tauber, 2 miles N.N.W. of Mergentheim. Pop. 1141.

E'den, a river of England, rising in Westmoreland, flows N.W. through Cumberland into Solway Firth. Length, 48 miles.

Eden, a village of the Netherlands. See EDE.

Eden, a river of Scotland, co. of Fife, flows into the Bay of St. Andrews, in the North Sea.

Eden, a river of Scotland, joins the Tweed 3½ miles below Kelso, after a S.E. course of 18 miles.

E'den, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ala., 3½ miles by rail W. of Pell City, and 18 miles (direct) S. by W. of Ashville. It has 3 churches, saw-, planing-, and grist-mills, &c. Pop. about 300.

Eden, a post-office of Columbia co., Ark.

Eden, a township of Alameda co., Cal. Pop. 7336. It contains San Leandro and Hayward.

Eden, a hamlet, capital of Bryan co., Ga., 8 miles N.W. of Way's Station.

Eden, a post-office and station of Effingham co., Ga., near the Ogeechee River, and on the Central Georgia Railroad, 20 miles W.N.W. of Savannah.

Eden, a township of La Salle co., Ill. Pop. 1523. It contains the village of Tonica.

Eden, a post-village of Hancock co., Ind., on Sugar Creek, 25 miles E.N.E. of Indianapolis. It has a church.

Eden, a township of La Grange co., Ind. Pop. 930.

Eden, a township of Benton co., Iowa. Pop. 782.

Eden, a township of Carroll co., Iowa. Pop. 172.

Eden, a township of Clinton co., Iowa. Pop. 946. It contains Low Moor.

Eden, a township of Decatur co., Iowa. Pop. 1108.

Eden, a post-village in Eden township, Fayette co., Iowa, on Crane Creek, about 45 miles N.E. of Cedar Falls. Pop. of the township, 1119.

Eden, a township of Marshall co., Iowa. Pop. 693. It contains the hamlet of Edenville.

Eden, a township of Sac co., Iowa. Pop. 173.

Eden, a post-hamlet of Atchison co., Kansas, about 10 miles N.W. of Atchison.

Eden, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ky., at Williamson Station on the railroad between Louisville and Shelbyville, 14 miles E. of Louisville. Here is a church.

Eden, a hamlet, capital of Martin co., Ky., 65 miles S. of Huntington, W. Va. Coal is found near it. Pop. about 100. Here is Inez Post-Office.

Eden, a post-township of Hancock co., Me., is the N.E. part of Mount Desert Island, and is bounded on the E. by Frenchman's Bay. It presents very picturesque scenery, and contains a village named Bar Harbor, which is a fashionable summer resort. Eden has 4 churches. P. 1195.

Eden, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Md., on the Eastern Shore Railroad, 13 miles S. of Delmar. It has a steam saw-mill.

Eden, a post-village of Ingham co., Mich., 4 miles by rail S. of Mason, and 16 miles S. by E. of Lansing. It has a church, 5 fruit-evaporators, &c. Pop. 200.

Eden, a township of Brown co., Minn. Pop. 878.

Eden, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., in Eden township, on the Buffalo & Jamestown Railroad, at Eden Centre Station, 18½ miles S. of Buffalo. It has 4 churches, a packing-factory for canned goods, a saw-mill, and manufactures of cheese, lumber, barrels, and wagons. Pop. about 600; of the township, 2288.

Eden, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., N.C., about 90 miles W. of Raleigh.

Eden, or **Edin**, a village in Brown township, Delaware co., O., on Alum Creek, 24 miles N. of Columbus, and 3 miles from Eden Station (or Leonardsburg). It has 2 churches. Pop. 191. Here is Kilbourne Post-Office.

Eden, a township of Seneca co., O. Pop. 1343.

Eden, a hamlet of Trumbull co., O., in Lordstown township, 5 miles W. of Niles.

Eden, a township of Wyandot co., O. Pop. 1605, exclusive of Nevada. It contains Edenville.

Eden, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., 23 miles by rail (Langhorne Station) N. by E. of Philadelphia. It has a church, an academy, a lumber-mill, and manufactures of cottons, woollens, &c. Pop. about 300.

Eden, a post-hamlet of Laurens co., S.C., 12 miles N.W. of Laurens Court-House.

Eden, a post-village of Concho co., Tex., 19 miles (direct) S. of Paint Rock.

Eden, a post-township of Lamoille co., Vt., about 35 miles N. of Montpelier. Its surface is mountainous. It has 2 churches, 7 saw-mills, a tub-factory, a chair-factory, a grist-mill, &c. Pop. 851.

Eden, a post-township of Fond du Lac co., Wis., about 9 miles S.E. of Fond du Lac. It contains a station and village named Eden, on the railroad between Milwaukee and Fond du Lac, 8 miles S.E. of the latter. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory. Pop. 1476.

Eden, a village of Iowa co., Wis., 12 miles N. of Mineral Point. It has a church. Near it is Cobb Post-Office.

E'den, a seaport of New South Wales, on Twofold Bay, 283 miles S. of Sydney. Pop. 300. The harbor is large and safe.

E'den, a post-village in Elgin co., Ontario, 20 miles S. of Ingersoll. Pop. 150.

E'denburg, a borough of Clarion co., Pa., in Beaver township, on the railroad between Emlenton and Shippenville, 15 miles E. of Emlenton, and about 18 miles S.E. of Oil City. It has 2 churches, a bank, 2 machine-shops, a planing-mill, and several oil-wells. Pop. about 1500. The name of its post-office is Knox.

Edenburg, a post-village of Shenandoah co., Va., near the North Fork of Shenandoah River, and on a branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 36 miles S.S.W. of Winchester. It has 4 churches, 2 flouring-mills, 2 saw-mills, and a woollen-mill. Pop. 452.

Eden Centre, New York. See EDEN.

E'dendale, a hamlet of Alameda co., Cal., 1 mile from Melrose Railroad Station. It has a female seminary, a church, and safety-fuse-works.

E'dender'ry, a town of Ireland, King's co., 32½ miles W. of Dublin. Pop. 1873.

Edenkoben, ā'dĕn-ko'bĕn, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 7 miles by rail N. of Landau. It has mineral springs and important grain-markets. Pop. 4839.

E'den Lake, a post-township of Stearns co., Minn., 15 miles N. of Litchfield. It contains several small lakes, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 286.

Eden Mills, a hamlet of La Grange co., Ind., 9 miles W. of La Grange.

Eden Mills, a post-hamlet of Lamoille co., Vt., 10 miles N.E. of Johnson Station. It has a saw-mill, &c.

Eden Mills, a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, on a branch of the river Speed, 9 miles E.N.E. of Guelph. It has large mills, and a trade in flour and grain. P. 300.

Eden Prairie, prā'ree, a post-township of Hennepin co., Minn., about 22 miles W.S.W. of St. Paul, is bounded on the S. by the Minnesota River. Pop. 769.

Eden's Ridge, a post-office of Sullivan co., Tenn.

Eden Station, a post-village of Delaware co., O., 5 miles by rail N.N.E. of Delaware, and 30 miles N.E. of Columbus. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of tile ditching machines. Pop. 150. The name of its post-office is Leonardsburg.

E'denton, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ky., 6 miles N.W. of Richmond. It has a church and a plough-factory.

Edenton, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., N.Y.

Edenton, a post-village, port of entry, and capital of Chowan co., N.C., is on an inlet or bay which opens into Albemarle Sound, about 130 miles E. by N. from Raleigh, and 4 miles from the mouth of Chowan River. It contains a court-house, an academy, 6 churches, and a newspaper office. Pop. 2205; of Edenton township, 4227.

Edenton, a post-hamlet of Clermont co., O., about 30 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches and a chair-factory. Pop. 250.

Eden Vale, a station in Santa Clara co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of San José.

Eden Valley, a post-village of Meeker co., Minn., 73 miles by rail W.N.W. of Minneapolis, and 13 miles N. of Litchfield. It has 4 churches. Pop. 327.

Eden Valley, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., 17 miles by rail S. of Buffalo. It has a brewery and a grist-mill.

Edenville, a post-hamlet and township of Midland co., Mich., on the Tittabawassee River, 20 miles N.W. of Midland City. Pop. 282.

Edenville, a post-hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., in Warwick township, 3½ miles S.E. of Pine Island Station, which is 12 miles S.W. of Goshen. It has a church.

Edenville, a hamlet of Eden township, Wyandot co., O., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 2 miles W. of Nevada. It has a stave-factory and saw-mill.

Eder, ā'dĕr, or **Edder**, ĕd'dĕr, a river of Germany, rises in Rhenish Prussia, 42 miles N.E. of Coblentz, and joins the Fulda 8 miles S. by W. of Cassel.

E'der, a town of India, 100 miles N.N.W. of Baroda.

Edern, ā'dârn', a town of France, in Finistère, 8 miles S.E. of Châteaulin. Pop. 1873.

Eder'nion, a beautiful valley of North Wales, co. of Merioneth, between Corwen and Bala.

Eden' (eedn) Falls, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Me., in Naples township, on Crooked River, 33 miles N.W. of Portland. It has manufactures of barrels, kegs, &c.

Edenkoben, ā'dĕn-kō'bĕn, a town of Bavaria, Palatinate, on the Queich, 6 miles N. of Landau. Pop. 1885.

Edessa. See Oorfa and Vodina.

Edesville, eedz'vĭl, a post-village of Kent co., Md., 6 miles S.W. of Fairlee.

Edeta, a supposed ancient name of Liria.

Edfoo, Edfou, or **Edfu**, ed'foo' (anc. *Apollinop'olis Mag'na*; Coptic, *Atbo*), a village of Egypt, on the W. bank of the Nile, 50 miles S.S.E. of Thebes, consisting of a cluster of mud huts, around some of the finest ruins in Egypt. Pop. from 1500 to 2000, Arabs and Copts. The remains of antiquity comprise a quay and 2 fine temples, both of which appear to have been constructed in the age of the Ptolemies.

Ed'gar, a county in the E. part of Illinois, bordering on Indiana, has an area of about 630 square miles. It is drained by small affluents of the Wabash River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and the soil is very fertile. The county has extensive prairies, and is liberally supplied with timber. Indian corn, wheat, hay, oats, pork, and butter are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Terre Haute & Peoria, and Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroads, both of which communicate with Paris, the capital. The Chicago & Ohio River, Indianapolis, Decatur & Western, and Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroads also traverse the county. Coal is found here. Pop. in 1870, 21,450; in 1880, 25,499; in 1890, 26,787.

Edgar, a post-village of Edgar co., Ill., 10 miles by rail N. of Paris. It has 2 churches.

Edgar, a post-village of Clay co., Neb., on the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, 66 miles E. of Kearney Junction, and 48 miles N.W. of Fairbury. It has 5 churches, 2 banks, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 1105.

Edgar, a hamlet of Obion co., Tenn., is near the Obion River, at McConnell Station on the railroad from Cairo, Ill., to New Orleans, 6 miles S.E. of Fulton, Ky. It has a steam saw-mill and a flouring-mill.

Edgar, or Rich'ardson's Corners, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 16 miles N.E. of Barrie. It has 2 saw-mills, a potash-factory, and 3 churches. Pop. 100.

Ed'gard', a post-village of St. John Baptist parish, La., 1 mile from St. John Station, and 35 miles W. by N. of New Orleans. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, an academy, and manufactures of sugar.

Ed'gar Springs, a post-office of Phelps co., Mo., 20 miles S.S.W. of Rolla.

Edgarton, a village of Kansas. See Edgerton.

Ed'gartown, a post-village and port of entry, capital of Dukes co., Mass., on the Atlantic Ocean, on the E. shore of Martha's Vineyard, and on the Martha's Vineyard Railroad, 5 miles S. by E. of Cottage City, and about 30 miles S.E. of New Bedford. It has an excellent and safe harbor, a court-house, 3 churches, a national bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. of the township, 1156.

Edgecomb, ĕj'kŏm, a post-township of Lincoln co., Me., about 2 miles S.E. of Wiscasset. It is bounded on the E. by Damariscotta River, and on the W. by an inlet of the sea. It has 2 churches and a high school. Pop. 749.

Edgecombe, ĕj'kŏm, a county in the N.E. central part of North Carolina, has an area of about 520 square miles. It is intersected by Tar River, and also drained by Fishing River. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests, in which the pine abounds. The soil is mostly sandy and fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Wilmington & Weldon, Norfolk & Carolina, and Albemarle & Raleigh Railroads. Capital, Tarborough. Pop. in 1870, 22,970; in 1880, 26,181; in 1890, 21,113.

Edgecombe, a post-village in Perth co., Ontario, 18 miles N.N.E. of Stratford. Pop. 100.

Edgecombville, ĕj'kŏm-vĭl, a hamlet of Tioga co., Pa., in Westfield township.

Edge Cove, the terminus of the Tuckerton Railroad, is in Little Egg Harbor township, Burlington co., N.J., 2 miles from Tuckerton, and 74 miles from Philadelphia. Here passengers for Beach Haven and Bond's take the steamer on Tuckerton Bay.

Edgecumbe (ĕj'kŭm) **Bay**, in Australia, is an inlet of the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 20° S.; lon. 147° 30' E.

Edgefield, ĕj'feeld, a county of South Carolina, bordering on Georgia, has an area of about 1352 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Saluda River, and on the S.W. by the Savannah River. The surface is diversified by hills of moderate height, and is partly covered with extensive forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Carolina, Cumberland Gap & Chicago and Richmond & Danville Railroads, the former communicating with Edgefield Court-House, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 42,486; in 1880, 45,844; in 1890, 49,259.

Edgefield, a post-hamlet and station of Fayette co., O.

Edgefield, formerly a city of Davidson co., Tenn., on the N. bank of the Cumberland River, but now part of the city of Nashville, known as East Nashville. It has a female seminary, 10 churches, manufactures of brooms, cedar-ware, furniture, pumps, &c.

Edgefield Court-House, a post-village, capital of Edgefield co., S.C., about 60 miles W.S.W. of Columbia, and 24 miles by rail N.N.W. of Aiken. It has 7 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of cotton seed oil and bricks. Pop. 1168.

Edgefield Junction, a post-village of Davidson co., Tenn., at the junction of two railroads, 10 miles N. of Nashville. It has 2 churches.

Edge'hill, a ridge in England, co. of Warwick, 7 miles N.W. of Banbury. Here was fought, in 1642, the first battle between Charles I. and the Parliamentary forces. At the foot of the hill is the Vale of Red Horse, so called from the colossal figure of a horse cut on the side of the hill.

Edgehill, in England, co. of Lancaster, a suburb of Liverpool. Here is the Liverpool Botanic Garden.

Edge Hill, a post-office of Reynolds co., Mo.

Edge Hill, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., 12 miles by rail N. of Philadelphia. It has a chapel, an iron-furnace, and a limestone-quarry.

Edgeley, ĕj'le, a post-village of La Moure co., N.D., 27 miles by rail N. by W. of Ellendale, and 21 miles by rail W. of La Moure. It has a church, a bank, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 200.

Edgemont, ĕj'mont, a post-township of Delaware co., Pa., about 15 miles W. of Philadelphia. It contains Howellville, with 2 cotton-factories. Pop. 567.

Edge Moor, a post-village of New Castle co, Del., on the Delaware River, near Edge Moor Station of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, 3 miles N.E. of Wilmington. It has rolling-mills and manufactures of iron bridges, roof-trusses, &c.

Edgemoor, ĕj'moor, a station in Cook co., Ill., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 21 miles S. of the terminal station in Chicago.

Edg'erton, a post-village of Johnson co., Kansas, 36 miles by rail S.W. of Kansas City, and about 12 miles S.W. of Olathe. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a flour-mill, an elevator, and manufactures of beehives. Pop. 321.

Edgerton, a post-village of Kent co., Mich., 17 miles by rail N.N.E. of Grand Rapids. It has a church and a grist-mill. Pop. about 200.

Edgerton, a post-village of Pipe Stone co., Minn., 14 miles by rail S.E. of Pipe Stone. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 178.

Edgerton, a post-hamlet of Platte co., Mo., 12 miles by rail W.S.W. of Plattsburg, and 12 miles N.N.E. of Platte City. It has 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 482.

Edgerton, a post-village of Williams co., O., on the St. Joseph River, 10 miles by rail W. by S. of Bryan, and 74 miles W. by S. of Toledo. It has 6 churches, graded schools, a newspaper office, a basket-factory, and woollen-mills. Pop. 967.

Edgerton, a post-village of Charles Mix co., S.D., 16 miles N. of Wheeler. It has a church, 2 banks, and a newspaper office. Pop. 100.

Edgerton, a post-village of Rock co., Wis., 25 miles by rail S.E. of Madison, and about 10 miles N. of Janesville. It has 6 churches, a bank, a graded school, a pottery, cigar-factories, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 1595.

Edg'ett's Landing, a post-village in Albert co., New Brunswick, on the Petitcodiac River, 24 miles from Salisbury. Pop. 250.

Edgewater, ĕj'wâ-tẽr, a post-village and summer resort of Bergen co., N.J., on the Hudson River, 8 miles above New York. It has a church and several fine villas.

Edgewater, a village in Burlington co., N.J., on the Delaware River, and on the Camden & Amboy Railroad, 2 miles S.W. of Burlington, and 1 mile N.W. of Beverly.

Edgewater, a village of Richmond co., N.Y., on Staten Island, and on New York Bay, at Vanderbilt Station on the Staten Island Railroad, in the townships of Middle-

town and Southfield. It has 9 churches, a savings-bank, an academy, an educational institute, and manufactures of candles, felt, beer, carriages, hats, machinery, paper, &c. It adjoins the village of Stapleton. Pop. in 1890, 14,265.

Edgewater, a borough of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Alleghany River and the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 11 miles N.E. of Pittsburg. Pop. 380.

Edgewater, a post-office of Grayson co., Va.

Edgewood, ĕj'wood, a post-village of De Kalb co., Ga., about 3 miles by rail E. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches, an academy, a cotton-seed-oil mill, and chemical works. Pop. about 500.

Edgewood, a post-village of Effingham co., Ill., at the junction of 2 railroads, 86 miles S.E. of Springfield, and 15 miles S.S.W. of Effingham. It has 3 churches and a barrel-factory. Pop. 255.

Edgewood, a post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, 99 miles by rail N.N.W. of Davenport. It has 2 churches, several saw-mills, brick- and tile-works, and manufactures of railroad-ties. Pop. 500.

Edgewood, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md., near Chesapeake Bay, 21 miles by rail E.N.E. of Baltimore. It has 2 vegetable-canneries.

Edgewood, a post-village of Gratiot co., Mich., 9 miles (direct) E. by N. of Ithaca. It has several lumber-, shingle-, and saw-mills.

Edgewood, a post-office of Robeson co., N.C.

Edgewood, or **Edgewood Park,** a borough of Alleghany co., Pa., 7 miles by rail E. of Pittsburg. It has a church, a public school, and manufactures of signals.

Edgewood, a post-office of Van Zandt co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 53 miles E. of Dallas.

Edgeworth, ĕj'worth, a station in Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston & Maine Railroad, 4 miles N. of Boston.

Edgeworth, a post-office of Sullivan co., Tenn., 13 miles W.S.W. of Bristol.

Edgeworthstown, ĕj'worths-tŏwn, or **Mos'trim,** a town of Ireland, co. and 6¾ miles by rail E.S.E. of Longford. Pop. 1136.

Edgington, ĕj'ing-tŏn, a post-village of Rock Island co., Ill., in Edgington township, 4 miles from the Mississippi River, and 15 miles S.W. of the city of Rock Island. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1106.

Edgington, a station in Brooke co., W. Va., on the Panhandle Railroad, 2 miles E. of Steubenville, O.

Edg'wood, a post-hamlet of Siskiyou co., Cal., about 70 miles N. of Shasta.

Edgwood, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., in Lower Makefield township, on a branch of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 27 miles N.E. of Philadelphia. Here is a Friends' Institute.

Edin, Delaware co., O. See EDEN.

Edina, a poetical name of EDINBURGH.

Edi'na, a post-village, capital of Knox co., Mo., is on the South Fabius River, and on the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad, 47 miles W.N.W. of Quincy, Ill., and about 38 miles N.N.E. of Macon City. It has a court-house, a Catholic academy, 5 churches, 3 banks, public schools, a broom-factory, a carriage-factory, a wagon-factory, a creamery, and 3 newspaper offices. Pop. 1456.

Edi'na, a post-village in Argenteuil co., Quebec, on the West River, 10 miles N.E. of Grenville. It has a church, 2 saw-mills, and a grist-mill.

Edinborough, ed'in-bŭr-rŭh, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., N.C., 2 miles E. of the Pedee or Yadkin River, and 13 miles N. of Lilesville Station. It has a church.

Edinborough, a post-borough of Erie co., Pa., at the outlet of Conneauttee Lake, 18 miles S. of Erie, and 17 miles N. of Meadville. It has a bank, 4 churches, and manufactures of lumber, pumps, sash, and blinds. Pop. in 1890, 1107. Here is the Northwestern State Normal School.

Ed'inburg, a post-village of Christian co., Ill., on the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 18 miles S.E. of Springfield. It has 2 churches and a bank.

Edinburg, a post-village of Johnson co., Ind., on the East Fork of White River, and on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, 31 miles S.S.E. of Indianapolis, and 10 miles N. of Columbus. It contains 5 churches, a high school, 2 banking-houses, a newspaper office, a foundry, machine-shops, a cheese-factory, and manufactures of flour, lumber, furniture, and starch. Pop. 2031.

Edinburg, a hamlet of Jones co., Iowa, about 25 miles S.W. of Dubuque.

Edinburg, a township of Penobscot co., Me., on the W. bank of the Penobscot, 50 miles N. of Bangor. Pop. 54.

Edinburg, a post-village of Leake co., Miss., on the Pearl River, about 60 miles N.E. of Jackson. It has 3 churches and an academy.

Edinburg, a post-village of Grundy co., Mo., 6 miles W. of Trenton, and about 26 miles N.N.W. of Chillicothe. It is the site of Grand River College, which was founded in 1858. It contains 2 churches.

Edinburg, a post-village of Mercer co., N.J., 8 miles E.N.E. of Trenton, and 2 miles from Windsor Station of the Camden & Amboy Railroad.

Edinburg, a post-hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., on the Sacondaga River, about 48 miles N.N.W. of Albany. It has 3 churches. Near here is a small village named Beecher's Hollow.

Edinburg, a post-village of Walsh co., N.D., 30 miles by rail S.E. of Langdon, and 22 miles (direct) W.N.W. of Grafton. It has a church.

Edinburg, a post-village of Portage co., O., about 20 miles E. of Akron, and 6 miles S.E. of Ravenna.

Edinburg, a post-village of Lawrence co., Pa., in Mahoning township, on the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburg Railroad, about 5 miles W. of New Castle, and 13 miles S.E. of Youngstown, O. It has 2 churches and a flouring-mill. Some petroleum is obtained here.

Edinburg, a village of Hidalgo co., Tex., on the Rio Grande, about 60 miles above Brownsville.

Edinburg, of Pennsylvania and Virginia. See EDENBURG.

Edinburgh, ĕd'in-bŭr-rŭh, **Edinburghshire,** ĕd'-in-bŭr-rŭh-shĭr, or **Mid-Lothian,** mid-lo'THE-ăn, a county situated in the eastern part of the lowlands of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Firth of Forth. Area, 367 square miles. The S.E. part of the county is intersected by the Moorfoot Hills, a branch of the Lammermoors, of Lower Silurian formation. From the S.W. the Pentland range runs towards the N.E., composed of porphyry, while the greenstone hills of Corstorphine extend from the Firth of Forth southward, and are continued by the elevations of the Castle Rock, Arthur's Seat, and Calton, in the vicinity of the capital. Carnethey, the most elevated of the Pentland range, is 1802 feet above the sea. From the S. the county gradually slopes towards the borders of the firth, and on the E. and W. extends into level and fertile plains. The principal rivers are the Water of Leith, the Esk, the Almond, and the Tyne. The greater part of the county belongs to the coal formation, and coal is extensively wrought. Sandstone abounds, and is extensively quarried at Craigleith, Granton, and Hailes. Limestone is found in many localities, especially at Gilmerton, Crichton, and Burdiehouse. Much oil shale and fire-clay are raised in the county. No metal is wrought except iron, which exists in the coal strata. The county is chiefly agricultural, and farming is conducted on the best modern principles. There are extensive paper-mills, tanneries, chandleries, carpet-, oil-, brick-, tile-, and powder-works, foundries, distilleries, breweries, and potteries. Numerous railways traverse the county. Capital, Edinburgh. It sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1891, 444,055.

Edinburgh, ĕd'in-bŭr-rŭh or ĕd'in-brŭh (L. *Edinburgum* or *Edi'na;* Celtic, *Dunedin;* Fr. *Edimbourg,* ā'dăN'-boor'; It. *Edinburgo,* ā'din-bor'go), the metropolis of Scotland, capital of the above county, about 1½ miles from the S. shore of the Firth of Forth, 42 miles E. by N. of Glasgow, and 393 miles N.W. of London. Lat. 55° 57′ 24″ N.; lon. 3° 11′ W. It is at the junction of numerous and important railways. The city stands on parallel ridges, of considerable elevation, lying E. and W., and is remarkable for the general excellence and elegance of its buildings. It is divided into an Old Town and a New Town. The former occupies the central and highest ridge; the loftiness of the houses here, rising in irregular masses, adds greatly to its picturesque appearance, but, like most old towns, it is exceedingly irregular in the arrangement of its streets. The New Town occupies a ridge of much broader crest and less abrupt ascent, to the N. of the Old Town. The houses here are built of white freestone, obtained from quarries in the vicinity, and are remarkably handsome. On the S. of the Old Town, and separated from it by a hollow, stands the remaining portion of the city. The principal street in the Old Town is that which occupies the crest of the ridge, bearing, at different points, the names of Canongate, Netherbow, High street, Lawn Market, and Castle Hill. It is upwards of a mile in length, rising gradually, with a regular and steep incline, from a small plain at the E. end of the town, on which stands the palace of Holyrood, and terminating in the huge rock on which the castle is built. The appearance of this street is rendered exceedingly imposing by the loftiness and antique aspect of the houses

with which it is lined, many of them ranging from five to seven stories in front and several more in the rear. Prince's street extends along the edge of the hollow which separates the New Town from the Old. Being built only on the N. side, a magnificent view of the Old Town, with its lordly castle towering high and darkly on its rocky ridge, and of the intervening valley, is obtained, rendering it one of the most delightful promenades of which any city can boast. At the E. extremity of this street is the Calton Hill, a rocky eminence, commanding a beautiful view of the Firth of Forth with its shipping and surrounding shores. On the S. side of the town are the Meadows, a large level park, surrounded with trees and walks for recreation; adjoining the Meadows are Bruntsfield Links, an extensive common, of uneven surface, much frequented by golf-players. From the higher parts of the Links, which overlook the village of Morningside, a view is obtained of the Pentland Hills and of the intervening valley. Beyond the E. extremity of the town a huge belt of precipitous rock, called Salisbury Crags, rises to the height of many hundred feet from the deep valley below. Immediately behind, a conical hill, with a narrow, rocky summit, called Arthur's Seat, towers above the crags, attaining an elevation of 796 feet. A broad pathway winds along the face of the crags, and a carriage-drive leads round the entire hill; many points from both afford prospects of unrivalled beauty. Many of the streets are traversed by tramways.

In the Old Town the most remarkable and, next to Holyrood, the most interesting public building is the castle, composed chiefly of a cluster of irregular buildings begirt with embrasured walls. The fortress contains accommodation for 2000 soldiers, an armory, and a huge piece of ancient ordnance called *Mons Meg*, built of malleable iron staves, and believed to have been forged at Mons A.D. 1486. In the castle are kept the ancient regalia or "honors" of Scotland.

Adjoining Holyrood Palace on the N. side are the ruins of the chapel belonging to the abbey of Holyrood, founded in 1128 by David I., the only portion of that establishment now remaining. A privilege of sanctuary for insolvent debtors is attached to this abbey, extending over Arthur's Seat, Salisbury Crags, and for a considerable distance east.

The cathedral of St. Giles, situate in High street, is a large ancient edifice in later Gothic style. It was in this church that the Solemn League and Covenant was subscribed in 1643. On a commanding situation at the top of High street stands Victoria or Assembly Hall, a magnificent structure in the decorated Gothic style. Adjoining St. Giles' church is an open area called Parliament Square, in the centre of which is an equestrian statue of Charles II., erected in 1685. At the S.W. corner of the square is the entrance to the Parliament House, the higher courts of law, and the Advocates' Library. The Parliament House, now known by the name of the Outer House, the place in which the Scottish parliament met before the Union, is a magnificent hall, 122 feet long by 49 feet broad, with a lofty open timber roof. Other buildings of note in the Old Town are the Tron church, founded in 1637; the county hall, containing the sheriff courts; the royal exchange, founded in 1753; the corn exchange, in the Grass Market; the Bank of Scotland; Dean Bridge, a noble structure thrown across a deep ravine, at the bottom of which flows the Water of Leith; Physicians' Hall, in Queen street, a handsome edifice; the Assembly-Rooms and Music Hall; the Edinburgh and Glasgow and the Commercial Banks, the Western Bank, the British Linen Company's Bank, the General Register-House of Scotland, the Theatre Royal, General Post-Office and Stamp-Office, and the jail and bridewell, a cluster of castellated buildings, surrounded by a high wall, on a rocky ledge of the Calton Hill. In 1817 the old jail, called the "Heart of Mid-Lothian," was taken down.

Churches, &c.—Besides St. Giles', the Tron, and Victoria Hall, already adverted to, Edinburgh possesses many fine churches and chapels, some of them of historic fame. The city is the seat of an Anglican bishop, and of a Roman Catholic prelate of archiepiscopal rank. The Anglican cathedral is a splendid structure. The number of public monuments and statues is very great. The University of Edinburgh takes a high rank among the educational institutions of Great Britain. The building of the university, situated on the N. side of the town, in Nicolson street, is a large quadrangular edifice, with a spacious court in the centre, founded in 1789, the university itself having been founded in 1582. In consequence of the development and growth of the university, additional accommodation was required, and new buildings for the departments of science and medicine have been constructed. There are 32 professors, in 4 faculties,—divinity, law, medicine, and the arts. The average annual number of students is about 1200. The library is a magnificent room, 198 feet in length by 50 in breadth and above 50 in height. It contains about 130,000 volumes. The museum comprises rich collections in the various departments of natural history. A little S. of the university is the Royal College of Surgeons, an elegant building of the Ionic order; it has a valuable museum. The New or Free Church College occupies an elegant structure, having professors in the theological, moral, and natural sciences; and attached to it are an excellent library and a museum. The United Presbyterians have a theological hall. In the New Town stands the Royal Institution's building, occupied by the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the Board of Trustees for encouraging trade and manufactures in Scotland, and the Royal Institution having for its object the promotion of the fine arts. The building is surmounted by a colossal statue of Queen Victoria, and is one of the finest structures in the metropolis. The Edinburgh High School, a splendid Doric edifice, 270 feet in length, is situated near the prison; and on Calton Hill stands the Royal Astronomical Observatory. The other more prominent educational institutions are the Edinburgh Academy, the Naval and Military Academy, and the Royal Scottish Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. There are also several public seminaries and a number of schools for the education of the poorer classes, industrial schools, heriot schools, seven in number, and the School of Arts, established in 1821, for the instruction of mechanics and tradesmen. Fettes College is a nobly endowed school for boys. The societies and institutions for the promotion of science and other branches of knowledge are exceedingly numerous. There are several normal and training schools, merchant-schools, and college-schools for boys and for girls. Adjoining the Parliament House, with which it has a communication, is the Advocates' Library, containing the largest and most valuable collection of books in Scotland, the printed works amounting to 300,000 volumes, with many valuable MSS. In an adjoining building is the Signet Library, belonging to the Writers to the Signet.

Few cities of equal extent are possessed of more numerous and more magnificent hospitals and charitable institutions. Many of the edifices built for these institutions are among the finest in the city, and resemble palaces rather than receptacles for the indigent. Among these may be mentioned the Infirmary, situated near the college: a surgical hospital, fever hospital, and lock hospital, occupying separate buildings, are connected with it. Heriot's Hospital, on the S. side of the city, is a fine old Elizabethan structure, designed by Inigo Jones, and one of his best works. The object of the institution is the maintenance and education of poor boys the sons of freemen of the town of Edinburgh; and the surplus funds are employed in establishing and maintaining free schools in various parts of the city. Another large and exceedingly elegant structure is Donaldson's Hospital. Of the numerous other hospitals and benevolent institutions, many of which have handsome and extensive buildings, the following may be specified: George Watson's Hospital, John Watson's Hospital, Gillespie's Hospital, and the Orphan Hospital. Besides these, there are the Lying-in Hospital, the Asylum for the Blind, the Deaf and Dumb Institution, the City Workhouse, the Canongate Charity Workhouse, and the West Kirk Poorhouse, at the W. end of the city; the House of Refuge, the House of Industry, and the Night Asylum for the Houseless. There are also many dispensaries, where medicine and medical attendance are gratuitously afforded to the poor.

Edinburgh is the seat of the supreme courts of Scotland. The principal of these is the court of session, which tries all questions affecting civil rights, and decides not only the law of the case, but also matters of equity.

The manufactures of Edinburgh are neither extensive nor important; ale-brewing, for which it has been famous for upwards of 200 years, is the principal. Shawl-making, coach-building, type-, brass-, and iron-founding, soap- and candle-making, are carried on to a considerable extent; and also the making of various kinds of machinery, generally of the smaller class. Glass-painting and glass-staining are prosecuted to some extent and with much success. Edinburgh is the head-quarters of the book-trade in Scotland, and as a literary mart it is the second town in the United Kingdom, being in this respect excelled only by London. Rubber goods, machinery, paper-hangings, leather, spirits, and glassware are the other chief industries.

The affairs of the city are conducted by a lord provost, magistrates, and council, elected by the citizens; the dean of guild, elected by the guildry; and the trades' convener

elected by the incorporated trades. The lord provost is sheriff and lord-lieutenant within the city and liberties.

The inhabitants of Edinburgh are, to a great extent, persons of independent property, annuitants, &c., and include a larger proportion of the more liberally educated classes than any other town in the United Kingdom. It has also become the central point of several important railways: the Edinburgh & Glasgow, North British, and Granton lines have their termini in the low ground between the Old and the New Town, W. of the North Bridge; the Caledonian has its terminus in the western and the Dalkeith Mineral Line in the eastern part of the city; and the Union Canal furnishes an additional means of transit for goods to the W. of Scotland. Leith and Granton are the ports of Edinburgh, and may almost be said to form suburbs of it.

Name and History.—The name Edinburgh is supposed to be derived from Edwin, King of Northumbria, a Saxon prince, who, in the seventh century, possessed the southern part of Scotland, and who is alleged to have built a stronghold on the site of the present castle. It was anciently written EDWINESBURG or EDWINESBURCH. The Gaelic name *Dun Edin*, or *Dunedin*, is merely a translation of the Saxon name; while its poetical name, *Edina*, was introduced by George Buchanan. Edinburgh first attained the dignity of a capital in the time of James V., the principal town of Scotland previous to that period having been Scone, where the Scottish kings were crowned. In 1513, Edinburgh was visited by the plague; and in 1532 the College of Justice was established. It was taken and burnt in 1554 by an English army under the Earl of Hertford, but soon recovered from the consequences of that disaster. On the 3d of December, 1557, the first Covenant was signed in the city; and during the remainder of the sixteenth century it was the scene of numerous interesting events, including many in the history of Queen Mary and in the earlier history of the Reformation, more especially in connection with John Knox, whose house (from a window of which he frequently preached) is still standing, near the top of the Canongate. On the 28th of February, 1638, the National Covenant was signed in the Greyfriars' Churchyard. After the overthrow of Charles I., the Scots having taken up arms in favor of his son, Cromwell invaded their country, and took Edinburgh Castle. It remained in the possession of the English till the Restoration. In 1745, the city was taken possession of by the rebels under Prince Charles Edward Stuart. Edinburgh returns two members to the House of Commons. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1841, 138,182; in 1851, 158,015; in 1861, 168,093; in 1871, 196,979; in 1881, 236,002; in 1891, 261,261.

Edinburghshire, a county of Scotland. See EDINBURGH.

Ed'ington, a parish of England, co. of Wilts, 3½ miles E.N.E. of Westbury. The bishops of Salisbury had formerly a palace here, which was destroyed in 1450 by the populace, who dragged the bishop from the altar and stoned him to death. Beatton Hill, in this parish, has a Danish encampment, which was taken by King Alfred. The figure of a white horse, cut on the side of the hill, is supposed to commemorate this victory.

Ed'ison, a post-village of Calhoun co., Ga., 12 miles W.N.W. of Morgan. It has 3 churches and a flour-mill.

Edison, a post-village of Skagit co., Washington, 11 miles (direct) N.N.W. of Mount Vernon. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. 400.

Ed'isto, a station in Orangeburg co., S.C., 5 miles W. of Branchville.

Edisto Island, a post-office of Berkeley co., S.C., is on Edisto Island, at the mouth of the Edisto River, and is bounded on the S.E. by the ocean. It contains 6 churches.

Edisto River, South Carolina, is formed by the North and South Edisto Rivers, which unite at Edisto, a station on the South Carolina Railroad. It runs southeastward and southward, intersects Colleton co., and enters the Atlantic by two channels called the North and South Edisto Inlets. The length of the main stream is estimated at 100 miles. Of its branches, the North Edisto forms the boundary between Aiken and Lexington cos., and intersects Orangeburg co. The South Branch drains part of Aiken co., runs nearly southeastward, and forms the N.E. boundary of Barnwell co. Each branch is nearly as long as the main river.

E'dith, a post-office of Shenandoah co., Va., 8 miles S. of Edenburg.

E'dithburg, a post-hamlet of Iron co., Mo., about 20 miles W. of Ironton. It has a church.

Edlipo, ĕd'le-po', a picturesque town of Syria, 32 miles S.W. of Aleppo. Pop. 2500.

Ed'meston, or **Ed'meston Centre,** a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., about 28 miles S. of Utica. It has 3 churches, a union school, and a newspaper office. Pop. 500.

Ed'miston, a post-hamlet of Rowan co., N.C., 20 miles S.W. of Salisbury. It has a church, a carriage-shop, &c.

Ed'mond, a post-village of Oklahoma co., Oklahoma, 16 miles by rail S. of Guthrie. It has 3 churches, a normal school, a bank, a flour-mill, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 294.

Ed'mond's, a post-village of Snohomish co., Washington, 18 miles N. of Seattle, and 15 miles S.W. of Snohomish. It has a church, a graded school and a newspaper office. Pop. 384.

Ed'mondson, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is intersected by Green River, and is also drained by Nolin Creek. The surface is partly undulating and partly hilly. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, pork, and tobacco are the staple products. That great natural curiosity, the Mammoth Cave, is situated in this county, the soil of which is based on cavernous limestone. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad passes through the S.E. part of the county. Capital, Brownsville. Pop. in 1870, 4459; in 1880, 7222; in 1890, 8005.

Edmondson, a post-office and station of Crittenden co., Ark., 17 miles W. by S. from Memphis.

Ed'monton, a village of England, co. of Middlesex, 8 miles by rail N. of London. It has a large ancient chapel and considerable trade in timber. Pop. of parish, 13,860.

Ed'monton, a post-village, capital of Metcalfe co., Ky., about 50 miles E. of Bowling Green. It has a church, a high school, and a steam grist-mill. Pop. about 146.

Ed'monton, a village of Alberta, Canada, 225 miles W. by N. of Battleford, and 40 miles S. of old Fort Edmonton. Its vicinity is rich in coal and minerals.

Ed'more, a post-village of Montcalm co., Mich., 64 miles by rail W. of Saginaw, and 8 miles N. by E. of Stanton. It has 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. about 1000.

Ed'munds, a county in the N. part of South Dakota. Area, 1155 square miles. It is intersected by two branches of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Capital, Ipswich. Pop. in 1890, 4399.

Edmundsbury. See BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

Edmund's Store, a post-office of Brunswick co., Va.

Ed'mundston, Little Falls, or **Madawas'ka,** a post-village in Victoria co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, 239 miles above St. John, and opposite Madawaska, Me. Pop. 400.

Ed'na, a township of Cass co., Iowa. Pop. 684.

Edna, a post-village of Labette co., Kansas, 16 miles W. of Chetopa. It has 3 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. 321.

Edna Mills, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Ind., 14 miles N.W. of Frankfort. It has a flour-mill, &c.

Ed'neyville, a post-township of Henderson co., N.C., about 95 miles W. of Charlotte. It has 6 churches. Here is beautiful scenery. Pop. 1880.

Edolo, ā'do-lo, a village of Italy, 44 miles N.E. of Bergamo, on the Oglio. Pop. 1716.

Edom, an ancient country of Asia. See IDUMÆA.

E'dom, a post-village of Van Zandt co., Tex., about 45 miles N. of Palestine. It has several churches and stores.

Ed'ron, a post-village of Williams co., O., 13 miles W.N.W. of Bryan. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, a woollen-mill, a handle-factory, &c. Pop. in 1890, 601.

Edray', a post-hamlet of Pocahontas co., W. Va., 50 miles N.W. of Millborough, Va. It has a tannery.

Edrei, a town of Palestine. See DRAA.

Edreneh, the Turkish name of ADRIANOPLE.

Edrenos, a town of Turkey in Asia. See ADRANOS.

Edrenos, a river of Asia. See RHYNDACUS.

Edrha, a town of Palestine. See DRAA.

Edrinus Lacus, the ancient name of IDRO LAKE.

Edrum, the ancient name of IDRO.

Ed'sallville, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., about 15 miles S. of Elmira, N.Y. It has a church.

Ed'son, a post-township of Chippewa co., Wis. It has dense forests of pine and other trees, and is drained by the Yellow River. The township has 2 churches. Pop. 617. Edson Post-Office is 20 miles E. of Chippewa Falls.

Edson Corners, a post-office of Missaukee co., Mich.

E'dur', a Rajpoot state of India, province of Gnzerat, tributary to the Guicowar. Edur is the capital of a district of the same name, in lat. 23° 50′ N., lon. 73° 3′ E. Pop. 10,000.

Edwardesabad, a town of India. See BUNNOO.

Ed'wards, a county in the S.E. part of Illinois, has an area of about 210 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by

Bon Pas Creek, which enters the Wabash River at the S.E. extremity of the county, and it is intersected by the Little Wabash River. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected by the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis and Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroads, the former passing through Albion, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 7565; in 1880, 8597; in 1890, 9444.

Edwards, a county in the S.W. central part of Kansas, has an area of about 612 square miles. It is intersected by the Arkansas River and by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. The surface is undulating and nearly destitute of timber. A fair quality of building-stone is found here. Capital, Kinsley. Pop. in 1880, 2409; in 1890, 3600.

Edwards, a county in the S.W. part of Texas, is drained by small affluents of the Colorado River and of the Rio Nueces. The surface is hilly or mountainous. Area, 2620 square miles. Capital, Leakey. Pop. in 1880, 266; in 1890, 1970.

Edwards, a post-village of Hinds co., Miss., 26 miles by rail W. of Jackson, 18 miles E. of Vicksburg, and 1 mile from Big Black River. It has 3 churches, a high school, and is in a great vegetable-growing district. Much cotton is shipped here. Pop. about 600.

Edwards, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Oswegatchie River, 22 miles S. of Canton. It has 2 churches and a sash-, door-, and blind-factory.

Edwards, a township of Wilkes co., N.C. Pop. 1556.

Edwards, a station on the Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad, 11 miles from Cincinnati, O.

Edwards, a post-office of Sheboygan co., Wis., about 12 miles N.N.W. of Sheboygan.

Ed'wardsburg, a post-village of Cass co., Mich., in Ontwa township, on the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, 14 miles N.E. of South Bend, Ind., and 9 or 10 miles E. of Niles. It has 3 churches, a plough-factory, a grain-elevator, and a newspaper office. Pop. 297.

Ed'wardsburg, or **Port Elgin** (also called **Point Cardinal**), a post-village in Grenville co., Ontario, on the Gallops Canal, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 8 miles N.E. of Prescott. It has a starch-factory, flour- and saw-mills, a box- and stave-factory, and several stores and hotels. Pop. 300. See also DORCHESTER STATION.

Edwards Cross Roads, a post-office of Alleghany co., N.C.

Ed'wards Ferry, a post-office of Montgomery co., Md., on the Potomac River.

Edwards Ferry, a station in Halifax co., N.C., on the Roanoke River, 6 miles N.E. of Scotland Neck by a short railroad.

Edwards' Mill, a post-hamlet of Beaufort co., N.C., 20 miles N.N.E. of New-Berne.

Ed'wardsport, a post-village of Knox co., Ind., on the West Fork of White River, and on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, 20 miles N.E. of Vincennes. It has 3 churches and a graded school.

Edwards River, Illinois, rises in Henry co., runs W. through Mercer co., and enters the Mississippi River 2 miles below New Boston. It is nearly 75 miles long.

Edwards' Station, a post-village of Peoria co., Ill., on the Galesburg & Peoria Railroad, 14 miles W.N.W. of Peoria. Coal is mined near this place.

Edwardstown, Quebec. See SAINT JEAN CHRYSOSTOME DE CHÂTEAUGUAY.

Ed'wardsville, a post-village, capital of Cleburne co., Ala., 15 miles by rail E. of Tallapoosa, Ga. It has 3 churches, a bank, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 446.

Edwardsville, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ga., 8 miles (direct) N. of Atlanta, and about 2 miles N. of Peachtree Railroad Station, on the Atlanta & Charlotte division of the Richmond & Danville Railroad.

Edwardsville, a station in Henry co., Ill., on Edwards River, and on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 4 miles N. of Alpha. Here is Opheim Post-Office.

Edwardsville, a post-village and railroad centre, capital of Madison co., Ill., on Cahokia Creek, 20 miles by rail N.E. of St. Louis, Mo. It has a court-house, 9 churches, a high school, 2 banks, 2 flour-mills, carriage- and plough-factories, a steam brick-yard, a machine-shop, manufactures of sanitary and plumbers' goods, and 3 newspaper offices. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1890, 3561.

Edwardsville, a post-village of Floyd co., Ind., in Georgetown township, 6 miles W. of New Albany. It has a church, and manufactures of ploughs, wagons, and spokes.

Edwardsville, a post-village of Wyandotte co., Kansas, on the N. bank of the Kansas River, and on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 13 miles W. of Kansas City. It has 2 churches, a steam flour-mill, and a lumber-mill.

Edwardsville, a post-hamlet of St. Lawrence co. N.Y., 5 miles S.E. of Morristown. It has a church, a hotel, and 2 stores.

Edwardsville, a post-hamlet of Surry co., N.C., 7 miles N.W. of Dobson. It has a store.

Edwardsville, Warren co., O. See MIDDLEBOROUGH.

Edwardsville Crossing, on the Wabash Railroad, is a station in Madison co., Ill., at the junction of the Edwardsville Railroad, near Edwardsville, and 19 miles N.E. of East St. Louis.

Edwardsville Junction, a station in Madison co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton and Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroads, 8 miles W. of Edwardsville.

Ed'win, a post-village of Stanton co., Kansas, 9 miles (direct) N. of Johnson, the capital of the county.

Edwin, a post-village of Hyde co., S.D., 12 miles (direct) N. by W. of Highmore.

Edwi'nn, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., O., about 4 miles S. by W. of Woodsfield.

Ee, Ê, or Ea, ê'â, a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 18 miles N.E. of Leeuwarden.

Ee-Chang, a town of China. See E-CHING.

Eechank, ee'chawk', Echack, or Ichak, ee'chăk', a town of Bengal, in Bahar, district and 7 miles N.E. of Hazarybaugh. Pop. 8999.

Eeckeren, ê'kęr-ęn, a town of Belgium, 4 miles by rail N. of Antwerp. Pop. 4200.

Eecloo, ê-klō', or Ecloo, ĕk-klō', a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, at a railway junction, 11 miles N.W. of Ghent. It has a town hall, an ancient convent, a prison, several churches, numerous schools, and manufactures of woollens, linens, starch, soap, tobacco, and chocolate, with breweries and salt-refineries. Pop. 10,400.

Eede, a village of the Netherlands. See EDE.

Eegholm (aig'holm), GREAT and LITTLE, 2 islands of Denmark, in the Great Belt, 2½ miles W. of Seeland.

Eejmut, eej'mŭt', a town of Sindo, near the Indus, 17 miles S.E. of Shikarpoor. Lat. 27° 55′ N.; lon. 69° E.

Eel, a township of Cass co., Ind. Pop. 100, exclusive of the city of Logansport.

Eel Brook, a post-village in Yarmouth co., Nova Scotia, 12 miles from Yarmouth. Pop. 150.

Eelchee, or Eelchi. See KUOTEN.

Eel Creek rises in Trinity co., Cal., and, running N.W., falls into the Pacific in about 40° 40′ N. lat.

Eelde, ail'dęh, a village of the Netherlands, province of Drenthe, 10 miles N. of Assen. Pop. 1597.

Eelee, a town of Asiatic Russia. See KOOLDJA.

Eelee, or Ili, ee'lee', a river of Asia, rising about lat. 42° N. and lon. 81° E., in the mountains of Thian-Shan, flows N.E., and then turns N.N.W., passing the town of Kooldja, and falling into Lake Balkash, on the frontier of Siberia, after a course of above 300 miles.

Eeleeyats, Iliyats, ee'lee-yâts', or **Eels**, eelz, a name applied to the wandering tribes of Persia, and also to those who are employed in the pearl-fishery. They disclaim connection with the old Persian stock, and preserve their peculiar habits and customs. Their communities usually consist of 20 or 30 families. The men have well-made, powerful frames, piercing black eyes, noses generally inclined to be aquiline, and overhanging thick moustachios, which, united with black, bushy beards, almost entirely conceal their dark brown skins. Their appearance is strongly characteristic of health, hardihood, and independence. The women, when young, are often handsome; their complexion is of a delicate nut-brown hue, eyes dark and expressive, nose well formed, the mouth small and adorned with beautiful teeth, and the expression of the countenance full of good humor. All these attractions, however, soon disappear as they advance in life.

Eel River, California, rises in Mendocino co., runs northwestward through Humboldt co., and enters the Pacific Ocean about 14 miles S.S.W. of Eureka.

Eel River, Indiana, rises in Allen co., intersects Whitley, Wabash, and Miami cos., and enters the Wabash River at Logansport. Its direction is W.S.W., and its length is about 100 miles. It affords extensive water-power.

Eel River, Indiana, drains parts of Hendricks and Putnam cos., intersects Clay co., and enters the West Fork of White River about 7 miles N. of Bloomfield, after a course of nearly 120 miles. Its general direction is nearly southward.

Eel River, a hamlet of Humboldt co., Cal., on Eel River, about 10 miles from its entrance into the Pacific Ocean. Pop. of Eel River township, 827.

Eel River, a post-township of Allen co., Ind. P. 1217.

Eel River, a township of Greene co., Ind., lying between the White and Eel Rivers. Pop. 501.

Eel River, a township of Hendricks co., Ind. Pop. 1676. It is drained by the head-streams of Eel River, and contains North Salem.

Eel River, a station on the Cincinnati & Terre Haute Railroad, 22 miles S.E. of Terre Haute, Ind.

Eel River, New Brunswick. See CANTERBURY.

Eel River, a post-settlement in Restigouche co., New Brunswick, on Eel River, 5 miles by rail from Dalhousie. Pop. 400.

Eel River, a post-village in Carleton co., New Brunswick, 19 miles by rail from Woodstock. Pop. 100.

Eels, a people of Persia. See EELEEYATS.

Eem, aim, a river of the Netherlands, originates in numerous streamlets which rise in Gelderland and unite near Amersfoort, whence the stream flows N.W. to its outlet in the Zuyder Zee. It is navigable to Amersfoort.

Eemnes, aim'nĕs, a village of the Netherlands, province of Utrecht, 8 miles N.N.W. of Amersfoort. Pop. 1291.

Eep, a town of the Netherlands. See EPE.

Eersel, air'sĕl, or **Eerzel,** air'zĕl, a village of the Netherlands, 8 miles S.W. of Eindhoven. Pop. 1026.

Ees'saughur', a town and strong fort of India, 100 miles W.S.W. of Gwalior.

Ees'sah Somau'lee, or **Isa Somali,** a powerful tribe in Eastern Africa, who inhabit the N.W. part of the Somaulee country on the Gulf of Aden. They lead a wandering life, roving from place to place, wherever they can find pasturage for their flocks and herds. Few of them wear any clothing except a leather apron. They are armed with spear, shield, bows, and poisoned arrows. They are held in great dread by their neighbors, who describe them as thieves and murderers. They are Mohammedans.

Efat, a province in the E. part of Shoa, Abyssinia.

Efate, e-fä'te, called also **Vate,** vä'te, or **Sandwich Island,** an island of the New Hebrides group. Lat. 18° 52' S.; lon. 168° 35' E. The principal port is Havannah harbor, a tortuous sheet of water, 7 miles long, and in most places too deep for anchorage, but good anchorage is obtained at the head of the bay in 15 or 16 fathoms of water. There are several traders' establishments.

Efbe, ĕf'bĕ', an island in the Malay Archipelago, near the S. coast of Mysol, lat. 2° 12' S., lon. 130° E., about 5 or 6 miles in length. Birds of paradise migrate hither during certain seasons, and are caught by the natives, who dry them in their feathers.

Efferding, ĕf'fer-ding', a town of Upper Austria, near the Danube, 13 miles W. of Lintz. Pop. 2216.

Ef'fingham, a village of England, co. of Surrey, 3½ miles S.W. of Leatherhead. It gives the title of earl to a branch of the Howard family.

Ef'fingham, a county in the E. part of Georgia, bordering on South Carolina, has an area of about 490 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Savannah River, and on the W. by the Ogeechee River. The surface is level and extensively covered with forests of pine and other trees; the soil is sandy and mostly poor. Indian corn, cotton, rice, and pork are the staple products. The western portion of this county is intersected by the Central Railroad of Georgia. Capital, Springfield. Pop. in 1870, 4214; in 1880, 5979; in 1890, 5599.

Effingham, a southeastern county of Illinois, has an area of about 490 square miles. It is intersected by the Little Wabash River. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and tracts of timber, which is here abundant; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Illinois Central Railroad, the Vandalia Railroad, the Wabash Railroad, and the Indiana & Illinois Southern Railroad, all of which communicate with Effingham, the capital. Coal is found here. Pop. in 1870, 15,563; in 1880, 18,920; in 1890, 19,358.

Effingham, a post-village and railroad terminus, capital of Effingham co., Ill., on the Chicago division of the Illinois Central Railroad, 199 miles S. by W. from Chicago, and 99 miles E.N.E. of St. Louis. It has 7 churches, a graded school, 2 banks, 2 carriage-shops, a furniture-factory, canning- and wood-packing works, a meat-block factory, a foundry, a machine-shop, 2 flour-mills, and railroad machine- and repair-shops. Pop. in 1870, 2383; in 1880, 3065; in 1890, 3260.

Effingham, a post-village of Atchison co., Kansas, 18 miles by rail W. of Atchison. It has 4 churches, a bank, a high school, and a newspaper office. Pop. 361.

Effingham, a post-township and hamlet of Carroll co., N.H., about 48 miles N.N.E. of Concord. It has 5 churches, and manufactures of carriages, lumber, &c. Pop. 904.

Effingham Falls, a post-village of Carroll co., N.H., on the Ossipee River, about 8 miles N. of Ossipee. It has a church, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a woollen-mill. Here is beautiful mountain-scenery.

Effingham Station, a post-village of Marion co., S.C., on Lynch's Creek, and on the Northeastern Railroad, 93 miles N. of Charleston. It has 2 churches and 2 turpentine-distilleries. Old Effingham, a hamlet, is in Darlington co., about 3 miles from Effingham Station.

Ef'fort, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa., 12 miles W. of Stroudsburg. It has 3 churches, a foundry, a tannery, and a spoke-factory. Pop. about 200.

Ef'ird's Mills, a post-office of Stanley co., N.C.

Ega, ā'gä, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 7 miles S.S.W. of Coimbra. Pop. 1980.

Ega, ā'gä, or **Teffé,** tef-fā', a town of Brazil, on the Teffé, near the Amazon, about 1150 miles from Pará. It has a large trade.

Egadi, a group of islands. See ÆGADES.

Egan, a township of Minnesota. See EAGAN.

E'gan, a post-village of Moody co., S.D., 5 miles by rail S.W. of Flandreau. It has 2 churches, a bank, a tow-mill, and a newspaper office. Pop. 399.

E'ganville, a post-village in Renfrew co., Ontario, on the Bonnechère River, 27 miles W. of Renfrew. It has several hotels, stores, and mills. Pop. 400.

Egara, the supposed ancient name of TARRASA.

Eg'ba, a small kingdom of West Africa, mostly on the left bank of the Ogun River, S. of Yarriba. Area, 3000 square miles. Estimated pop. 100,000. Chief town, Abbeokoota.

Egbell, ĕg'bĕll', a town of Hungary, co. and 53 miles N.W. of Neutra, on the Sirkovi, not far above its junction with the March. Pop. 2700.

Egea (or Ejea) de los Caballeros, ā-nā'ā dā loce ka-bāl-yā'roce, a town of Spain, 34 miles N.N.W. of Saragossa. Pop. 3504.

Egedesminde, ĕg'e-dęs-min'dęh, a district of North Greenland, comprising numerous islands. It was named from Hans Egede, who visited it as a missionary in 1741.

Egeln, ā'ghęln, a town of Prussian Saxony, 16 miles S.W. of Magdeburg, on the Bode. Pop. 4352.

Egelshofen, ā'ghęls-ho'fęn, or **Egolshofen,** ā'gols-ho'fęn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, 3 miles S. of Constance. Pop. 1500.

Egenburg, ā'ghęn-bŏŏrg', or **Eggenburg,** ĕg'ghęn-bŏŏrg', a town of Austria, at the W. foot of the Mannhartsberg, 38 miles by rail N.W. of Vienna. Pop. 1585.

Egenhausen, ā'ghęn-hŏw'zęn, a village of Würtemberg, 5 miles W. of Nagold. Pop. 1059.

Eger, ĕg'ęr or ā'ghęr, a river of Germany and Bohemia, rises near the Fichtelgebirge, and joins the Elbe 33 miles N.N.W. of Prague. Length, 125 miles.

Eger (Bohemian, *Cheb,* kĕb), a town of Bohemia, on the Eger, at a railway junction, 92 miles W. of Prague. It is built on a rock, and was formerly an important fortress. Eger has some handsome buildings, including the town hall and parish church, college, barracks, and numerous schools and hospitals. It has manufactures of chintz, cotton fabrics, woollens, hats, and shoes. Pop. 13,456.

Eger, a town of Hungary. See ERLAU.

Egerdir, ĕg'er-deer', a lake and town of Asia Minor, 15 miles N.E. of Isbarta. The lake, 27 miles in length from N. to S., and 10 miles in greatest breadth, is highly picturesque, and communicates at its N. end with Lake Hoiran. At its S. extremity is the town, in lat. 37° 52' N., lon. 31° 6' E., at the foot of a high cliff, and with a castle on a promontory in the lake. It has from 500 to 600 houses, all Turkish.

Egeri, ā'ghęr-ee, or **Aegeri,** a small lake of Switzerland, canton and 4 miles S.E. of Zug. Length, 3½ miles.

Egeröe, ĕg'er-ö'ęh, an island on the S.W. coast of Norway, 40 miles S.S.E. of Stavanger. Lat. 58° 26' N.; lon. 5° 50' E.

Egersund, ĕg'ęr-soond', a town of Norway, 38 miles S. of Stavanger, on a strait which separates it from the small island of Egeröe. Lat. 58° 26' 10" N.; lon. 5° 57' 8" E. It is the centre of an extensive herring-fishery. Pop. 2144.

Egerszeg, ā'ghĕr'sĕg', a village of Hungary, on the Zala, 70 miles S.S.W. of Raab. Pop. 4000.

Egg, an island of Scotland. See EIG.

Egg, ĕgg, a village of Switzerland, canton and 9 miles S.E. of Zurich. Pop. 2281.

Eg'ga, a town of Africa, in Gandó, on the S.W. bank of the Niger, 70 miles N.N.W. of its junction with the

Benuwe. Lat. 8° 42′ N.; lon. 6° 40′ E. It extends for more than 2 miles along the river. A large population also live here on board of canoes, and trade up and down the Niger. Pop. about 35,000.

Eggarah, West Africa. See ATTAH.

Egg Bend, a post-office of Avoyelles parish, La.

Egg'hornsville, a post-office of Culpeper co., Va.

Eg'gebee', a walled town of West Africa, in Zeg-Zeg, 80 miles S. by W. of Kano, lat. 10° 52′ N., lon. 9° 6′ E., situated in a beautiful plain. Pop. about 14,000.

Eggenberg, ĕg'ghĕn-bĕrg', **Eckenberg**, ĕk'kĕn-bĕrg', or **Eggenburg**, ĕg'ghĕn-bŏŏrg', a village of Austria, in Styria, 2 miles from Grütz. It has a castle, which contains a good collection of paintings.

Eggenburg, a town of Austria. See EGENBURG.

Eggenfelden, ĕg'ghĕn-fĕl'dĕn, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Rott, 34 miles W.S.W. of Passau. Pop. 1782.

Eggenstein, ĕg'ghĕn-stīne', a village of Baden, near Carlsruhe. Pop. 1577.

Eg'gertsville, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., 3 miles from Buffalo Plains Station. It has 2 churches.

Egg Har'bor, a township of Atlantic co., N.J. Pop. 3585. It is bounded S.E. by the ocean, and contains several villages and hamlets.

Egg Harbor, a post-hamlet of Door co., Wis., in Egg Harbor township, and on Green Bay, about 31 miles E.N.E. of Oconto. Pop. of the township, 454.

Egg Harbor City, a city of Atlantic co., N.J., on the Camden & Atlantic Railroad, and on the Philadelphia & Atlantic City Railroad, 41 miles S.E. of Camden, and 18 miles N.W. of Atlantic City. It is partly supported by manufactures of cigars, clothing, boots, shoes, &c., and is celebrated for its wines, of which there are extensive manufactures here. Four weekly newspapers (3 of which are German) are published here. It has 5 churches and a savings-bank. Pop. in 1880, 1232; in 1890, 1439.

Egg Island, Hebrides. See EIG.

Egg Island, New Jersey, in Delaware Bay, has a fixed light. Lat. 39° 10′ 24″ N.; lon. 75° 9′ W.

Egg Island, a low narrow island off the N. shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, below Point de Monts.

Eggleston, ĕg'g'lz-tŏn, a township of Muskegon co., Mich. Pop. 317. It contains Alma.

Eggleston, a post-office and station of Goodhue co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 13 miles N.W. of Red Wing, and near the Mississippi River. Here is an elevator for wheat.

Eggleston's Springs, a post-office of Giles co., Va., is at a summer resort called New River White Sulphur Springs, on New River, about 90 miles W. of Lynchburg. It is surrounded by fine mountain-scenery.

Eggmühl, the German for ECKMÜHL.

Eggolsheim, ĕg'gols-hīme', a town of Bavaria, 11 miles by rail S. of Bamberg. Pop. 1006.

Egg's Point, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Miss., on the Mississippi River.

Eg'ham, a village of England, co. of Surrey, 3 miles by rail E. of Windsor, on the Thames, opposite Staines. Adjoining it is the field of Runnymede, where King John held the conference which ended in the signing of Magna Charta, A.D. 1215. Pop. of parish, 5895.

Eg'holm, a small island of Denmark, in the Little Belt, 4 miles N.E. of Aerdo Island. Also a small island in the Lym-Fiord, Jutland.

Egidistadt, in Transylvania. See NAGY ENYED.

Egin, ĕg'cen', a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, 22 miles N.E. of Arabgheer.

Egina, an island and gulf of Greece. See ÆGINA.

Egisheim, à'ghis-hīme (Fr. *Eguisheim*, à'ghees'ĕm'), called also **Exheim** and **Exen**, a town of Alsace, 4 miles by rail S.W. of Colmar. Pop. 1765.

Egitto, the Italian name of EGYPT.

Eg'lantine, a post-hamlet of Van Buren co., Ark., 40 miles N.W. of Kensett Railroad Station. It has a church.

Eg'linton, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 4 miles N. of Toronto. It has several stores and hotels. Pop. 300.

Eglisau, à'gle-zŏw', a town of Switzerland, canton and 14 miles N. of Zurich, on the Rhine, near Baden. Pop. 1435.

Eg'lon, an ancient city of Palestine, 18 miles E.N.E. of Gaza. It is identified with the village of Ajlan.

Egmond-aan-Zee, ĕg'mont-ăn-zā, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, on the North Sea, 5 miles W. of Alkmaar. Pop. 1850.

Egmond-Binnen, ĕg'mont-bin'nĕn, a village near the foregoing. Pop. 1213.

Eg'mondville, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, 2 miles from Seaforth. It contains a foundry, woollen-factory, pottery, potash-factory, brewery, tannery, and flour- and saw-mills. Pop. 500.

Eg'mont, an active volcano of New Zealand, in the N. part of the island, 18 miles S. of New Plymouth, and rising about 8270 feet. Lat. 39° 15′ S.; lon. 174° 13′ E.

Eg'mont Bay, an inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the S.W. coast of Prince Edward Island. Lat. 46° 34′ N.; lon. 64° E.

Egmont Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago, in lat. 19° 24′ S., lon. 139° 15′ W.

Egmont Island, the largest of the Santa Cruz Archipelago or Queen Charlotte Islands, in the Pacific. Lat. 10° 53′ S.; lon. 165° 50′ E. Length, 20 miles; breadth, 10 miles. It is of coral, steep, well wooded, and fertile.

Egmont or Six Islands, in the Indian Ocean, Chagos Archipelago. The largest is in lat. 6° 40′ S., lon. 71° 26′ 30″ E. The group produces cocoanut oil.

Egmont Key, at the entrance to Tampa Bay, W. coast of Florida. On it is a light-house. Lat. 27° 36′ N.; lon. 82° 48′ W.

Egna, the Italian for NEUMARKT.

Egnach, ĕg'năĸ, a village of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, 2½ miles W. of Arbon. Pop. of parish, 2652.

Egoi Isles, Pacific Ocean. See CAROLINE ISLANDS.

Egolshofen, a Swiss village. See EGELSHOFEN.

Eg'remont, a town of England, co. of Cumberland, on the Ehen, 6 miles by rail S.E. of Whitehaven. It has ruins of a massive Norman castle. Pop. 2377.

Eg'remont, a township of Berkshire co., Mass., on the New York line. Pop. 890. See NORTH EGREMONT and SOUTH EGREMONT.

Egres, à'grĕsh', or **Egris**, à'grish', a village of Hungary, co. of Torontal, on the Maros, 15 miles from Komlos. Pop. 3042.

Egreville, à'gh'r-veel', a town of France, in Seine-et Marne, 17 miles S.S.E. of Fontainebleau. Pop. 1792.

Egripo or Egripos Island, Greece. See EUBŒA.

Egripo, or Egripos, a town of Greece. See CHALCIS.

Egris, a village of Hungary. See EGRES.

Egrisoo-Tagh, Turkey. See ARGENTANO.

Egt, a village of the Netherlands. See ECHT.

Eguilles, à'gheel', a town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 5 miles N.W. of Aix. Pop. 1587.

Eguisheim, a town of Alsace. See EGISHEIM.

Egyek, ăd'yĕk', a village of Hungary, on the Theiss, 15 miles N.W. of Nadudvar. Pop. 3381.

Egypt, e'jipt (Gr. Αἴγυπτος; L. *Ægyp'tus*; Hebrew, *Mizr* or *Mizraim*; Coptic, *Chum* or *Khem*; Fr. *Egypte*, à'zheept'; Ger. *Ægypten*, ā-ghip'tĕn; It. *Egitto*, ā-jit'to; Arab. *Miser*, misr, or *Muar*; Turk. *Kibt* or *Kecbt*), a country at the N.E. extremity of Africa, bounded N. by the Mediterranean, E. by the Red Sea, S. by Nubia, and W. by the Great Desert, but prior to 1884 exercising a more or less complete governmental authority over territories extending almost to the equator. Since the Soudanese rebellion, however, the latitude of Wady Halfa, 21° 40′, is recognized as the southern boundary. Politically, it is a nominal dependency of Turkey; but, though the Egyptian sovereign furnishes a contingent of troops to Turkey in times of war, and pays an annual tribute to the sultan, Egypt in all matters of internal government, as well as in international affairs, is independent of Turkey. Egypt Proper is a country remarkable alike for its physical peculiarities, its historical interest, and its wonderful monuments, the earliest records of civilization. It embraces properly the lowest and most northern division of the valley of the Nile, from the last cataracts, lat. 24° 3′ 45″ N., to the sea. The river extends in a general course N. by W. to lat. 31° 35′ N., where, in the neighborhood of Damietta, the principal branch falls into the Mediterranean Sea. The length of Egypt, measured on the meridian, is but 600 geographical miles; but along the winding valley of the river, which is truly the habitable country, it has an extent of about 800 miles. The average width of the valley of the Nile may be assumed to be 8 miles; the greatest width of the delta, from Alexandria on the W. to the ruins of Pelusium on the E., is about 160 miles. The whole area comprised in the valley and delta is 11,351 square miles. But, including the desert country on either side of the valley, the area of Egypt Proper is about 175,130 square miles. It is divided into 3 parts: Lower Egypt, Bahari, or the Delta, with 7 perfectures or provinces; Middle Egypt, with 2 provinces; and Upper or Southern Egypt, with 4 provinces.

Description.—The island of Philæ, near the S. extremity of Egypt, has been compared by Arab writers to an emerald set in gold; and this allusion to its luxuriant vegetation is equally applicable to the valley lower down. The

Nile, in Egypt, is everywhere an agreeable object; not so much owing to the majesty of the stream, or the variety of its scenery, as to the strong contrast between the freshness, verdure, and animation of the river's banks and the desolation which reigns beyond them. The scenery of the river is, in the S. part of Upper Egypt, wild and romantic; but as we descend it grows continually more tame and monotonous, till at length every picturesque feature is lost in the uniform level of the delta.

The valley of the Nile, throughout its whole extent, from Philæ to the vicinity of Cairo, is hemmed in on both sides by continuous chains of hills: those on the E. side approach more closely to the river, while the Libyan Hills on the W. rise with a gradual ascent, and sometimes recede to a distance of 10 or 15 miles. Towards the delta these chains of hills diverge, that on the E. side turning E. by Jebel-Mokattem, near Cairo, and sinking gradually, till it disappears in the Isthmus of Suez, while the Libyan chain skirts to the N.W. the plains of the Natron Lakes. The desert between the Nile and the Red Sea is intersected by several chains of mountains, which increase in elevation towards the E., so that the ridges nearest to the Red Sea attain a height exceeding perhaps 6000 feet. W. of the Nile, the Libyan chain separates the river from a wide valley, which is supposed not to be above the level of the sea. The openings or lateral valleys with which we are best acquainted are, on the E., the Valley of the Wanderings (of the children of Israel), leading from the neighborhood of Cairo to the head of the Gulf of Suez, and that through which passes the road from Kuft to Kosseir, on the Red Sea. In early ages, when Egypt's commerce by the Red Sea was far more important than at present, the roads from the Nile through the E. desert were numerous and frequented; and there still remains indubitable evidence, chiefly in the ruins of guard-houses and solidly-constructed wells, of the industry which once animated these inhospitable wastes. W. of the Nile, in lat. 29° 20′ N., a deep sinuosity in the Libyan chain of hills forms the fertile valley of Fayoom (in Coptic, *Phiom*, the "sea" or "lake"), in the N.W. and lowest part of which is the lake called Birket-el-Keroon. A celebrated chain of small oases stretches through the desert in a line generally parallel to the course of the Nile, and about 80 miles westward of that stream. These belong to Egypt.

The only river of Egypt is the Nile, which receives no accession from tributary streams (occasional torrents from extraordinary rains excepted) in the last 1500 miles of its course. It enters Egypt with a breadth of 3000 feet, and, though often contracted lower down to 2000 feet, its average width throughout may be taken at half a mile. Of the canals, one of the most remarkable is that commonly called the Bahr Yoosef, or Joseph's River or Canal, which, leaving the Nile at Deiroot (lat. 20° 15′ N.), runs along the foot of the Libyan Hills, which it enters at the opening of El-Lahoon, and, having watered the valley of Fayoom, it again issues from the Libyan chain and joins the Nile. The plain, often 10 or 12 miles wide, included between it and the Nile, forms, with Fayoom, the most fertile part of Egypt.

The canals of modern Egypt are a very remarkable feature, especially in the delta. They serve mainly for irrigation, but the largest of them are employed in navigation also. All are fed by the Nile, except the great SUEZ CANAL (which see), and even this is attended by a slender "sweet-water canal" from the Nile, the true life-giver of the whole country. The fertilizing effects of the Nile are still further extended by a costly system of engineering works, not yet complete.

The first place among the lakes of Egypt has been usually assigned to the Birket-el-Keroon, lying in the Fayoom, owing to the supposition that it was a remnant of the ancient Lake Mœris. The embankments enclosing the site of that lake (Mœris) were discovered in the E. part of the Fayoom by M. Linant, in 1842. About 50 miles N. of the Birket-el-Keroon, a low tract, extending S.E. and N.W., exhibits in the rainy season a chain of pools, known as the Natron Lakes; from which, in the dry season, the water evaporates, leaving the ground thickly encrusted with natron (sesquicarbonate of soda), better known in commerce under the name of *trona*. The fertile land of the delta is, for the most part, separated from the sea by a series of lakes, or rather vast lagoons, which are themselves fenced from the sea by very narrow strips of land.

The arable lands of Egypt are almost entirely alluvial, having been formed by the Nile, which year by year brings a fresh supply of fertilizing ooze, deposited on all the cultivable lands in the season of the overflow. Hence comes the very gradual but well-ascertained rise of the land above its old levels.

The prevailing rock in Lower Egypt is limestone. Farther up, sandstone abounds; and in the extreme S. granite and syenite prevail. Among the minerals are salt, natron, nitre, alabaster, emeralds, verd-antique, petroleum, &c.; but of these only the first three yield any revenue.

Climate.—The climate of Egypt is remarkable for its dryness and general uniformity. Peculiar circumstances, such as the vicinity of the sea, and the freshness of the N. wind, modify at the N. and S. extremities of the country, respectively, the cold of winter and the burning heat of summer. In the delta the mean temperature of winter is about 54° Fahr.; that of summer, 82°. At Asswan the thermometer often rises in the latter season to 96°. It is, however, characteristic of Egypt and the neighboring desert that a great fall of temperature, from 14° to 20°, takes place at night, owing, as it is usually explained, to the setting in of the N. wind at sunset, or rather perhaps attributable to the general dryness and perfect transparency of the atmosphere, which favor rapid evaporation and the radiation of heat. This nocturnal cooling sometimes, though very rarely, sinks just before sunrise to congelation; and ice has been found on the Nile even at Asswan (Syene). The hot S. wind, or Khamseen (that is, 50 days' wind), sets in at the vernal equinox, and lasts, as the name implies, nearly two months, the thermometer sometimes rising during its continuance to 100°; E. winds prevail after the autumnal equinox; during the remainder, or about eight months of the year, the wind blows from the N. and neighboring points. In the maritime parts of the delta, considerable falls of rain occur 25 or 30 times between October and March; only half of this quantity falls at Cairo, and above the 26th parallel rain is hardly known; hail is very rare, and still more so snow. The extensive planting of trees by the authorities is reported to have led to some increase of the rainfall. There seems to be good reason for supposing that the climate of Egypt is insalubrious. As to the plague, it is doubtful whether it be generated in Egypt; but its rapid diffusion, as well as the prevalence of elephantiasis and other endemic diseases, may be due to the habits and wretched condition of the people.

In Egypt the seasons are reduced to three, viz., the inundation, spring, and harvest, the distinction being immediately dependent on the Nile. At the beginning of June, the hot winds being over, and most of the crops cut, the country begins to resemble the adjacent desert, and the parched ground cracks and opens in all directions, when, in the third week of the month, the river is observed to rise. The increase of the water becomes in a short time regular, till it reaches its maximum, about the second week of September. As the canals become filled, the water is allowed to run over the fields and gardens, the low dams which protect them being successively trodden down. During this season Egypt resembles a great sea, in which the towns, villages, and groves of trees figure as so many islands. By the middle of November the river has returned to its old bed, and, as the waters retire, the fields emerge from the inundation, covered with mud; the seed is quickly sown; and in an incredibly short time the face of the country, lately so deformed, is clothed with the richest verdure. This spring-time lasts till the Khamseen, or hot winds, after which comes the harvest and occupies the period that intervenes till the return of the inundation. The Nile may rise at the present day 29 feet without occasioning any damage.

The wild plants of Egypt are generally dicotyledonous annuals, characterized by a hairy or thorny exterior, long roots, and leaves of pale-green color and dry texture. The most common wild shrub is the acacia seyal, which is almost leafless, and armed with long thorns. The palm-tree is rarely seen in a perfectly wild state; yet forests of the date-palm of great antiquity exist on the E. borders of the delta and on the site of Memphis. The doum-palm (*Hyphæne thebaica*), singular in its bifurcated forms, arrives at perfection in Upper Egypt, and yields a fruit of the size of an orange, but much less esteemed than the date. The sycamore is the largest and most umbrageous of Egyptian trees, often attaining a circumference of 25 or 30 feet, but with a moderate height; it bears a kind of fig on its trunk and larger branches. The oranges, figs, and tamarinds of Egypt are excellent; but the European fruits grown there are of inferior quality. The chief timber-trees are the acacia lebekh, the cypress, and the Aleppo pine. The sant or acacia nilotica, valuable for its hard wood and producing gum-arabic, increases in size as we ascend the Nile. The silk-mulberry, olive, poplar, and many other trees have been introduced, and thrive exceedingly.

Zoology.—The list of the wild animals of Egypt is not large. The gazelle, hyena, and jackal, habitual inhabitants of the desert, occasionally visit the valley of the

Nile; there the ichneumon or mangouste, which lives chiefly on eggs, and preys on those of the crocodile among others, is still numerous. The jerboa, a kangaroo-like rat, burrows in the sands, and frequents in great numbers the plains of Ghezeh, round the pyramids. The crocodile very rarely descends the Nile below Girgeh, and the hippopotamus has long since retired to Upper Nubia, and never visits the waters of Egypt, except when forcibly borne down by the flood. Wild swine are still numerous in the marshes and thickets bordering on the delta, but they are little molested by a Mohammedan population.

Agriculture is in general carried on by rude methods of extreme antiquity, but the khedive and other large cultivators employ all the modern appliances of husbandry. The principal crops are cotton, maize, durrah, beans, wheat, barley, rice, lentils, lupins, garden vegetables, clover, sugar-cane, flax, hemp, tobacco, sesame, opium, henna, indigo, safflower, roses (for oil), melons, oranges, bananas, and other fruits. Most of the domestic animals of Europe thrive here, and some, like the sheep, are exceedingly prolific. Poultry is extensively bred, the eggs being hatched in artificial ovens. Pigeons are kept in immense numbers, and their dung is perhaps the most important fertilizer used on the farms. Camels, buffaloes, donkeys, and mules are extensively raised. The native manufacturing industries of Egypt are chiefly the weaving of cotton, linen, and woollen fabrics, and the manufacture of leather, coarse pottery, common glass-ware, and household goods in considerable variety. But the government establishments and the estates of the khedive employ many workmen in good part of European birth, and turn out manufactured goods in great variety.

Commerce is facilitated by an extensive railway system, nearly all owned by the government. The Nile and the larger canals are navigated by steamers as well as by freight-boats. Egypt has a large trade with Eastern Soodan and other parts of the interior of Africa, and the slave-trade was carried on until virtually wiped out by English influence and effort. Cotton, sugar, pulse, wheat, ivory, gums, oil-seeds, and senna are exports. Petroleum, timber, iron, and coal are the principal imported staples. The trade with Mecca and Central Africa by caravan is extensive.

The government of Egypt is a hereditary monarchy, whose head, called the *khedive*, or king, is a descendant of the line of Turkish viceroys who (1806–66) long ruled the country in the name of the Sultan of Turkey. In 1866 the present title of khedive was conferred on the viceroy by the Porte, and in 1873 full rights of sovereignty were granted; but the khedive pays to Turkey an annual tribute of $3,700,000, besides furnishing a military contingent in time of war. The powers of the ruler are absolute, but the public administrative functions are regulated by a council of state. There is also an assembly of delegates, whose members are chosen by the communes, with an advisory voice in public affairs. The public debt is large, and so is the personal debt of the khedive, for the payment of interest on which some part of the income of the immense landed estates of the ruler is pledged. Many of the officials, civil and military, are of foreign birth, the English latterly predominating.

The African dependencies of Egypt compriso Nubia, the (Egyptian) Soodan (including Sennaar, part of Dongola, Kordofan, Darfoor, Fortit, &c.), and a region called "the Provinces of the Equator," held by military occupation, and extending up the White Nile nearly to the great equatorial lakes. A large part of the Soodan region is also a recent military conquest. Egypt also holds, by convention with the Porte and by actual occupation, the ports along the African coasts of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. Much of the Soodan and equatorial regions is but little known, and the natural resources of the country, however great, are mostly undeveloped.

The chief cities of Egypt Proper are Cairo, the capital, Alexandria, Rosetta, Damietta, Port Said, Suez, Tantah, Zagazig, Siout, and Damanhoor.

Egypt is much visited by travellers and tourists for the sake of the grand architectural remains of its remote past. The dryness and equability of the climate, and the wonderfully substantial and ponderous character of the ruins themselves, have alike tended to preserve them from destruction. Even Moslem superstition, which utterly destroyed nearly every Roman town in North Africa, had not the strength to do more than deface the pyramids and temples of Egypt. Among the more interesting remains are the Pyramids (especially those of Ghezeh), and the ruined temples of Thebes (Luxor, &c.), Philæ, Denderah, and Edfoo. Of even greater interest are the relics of the old Egyptian literature, recorded in hieroglyphics on walls and on papyrus rolls. The gradual translation of these records is unfolding, in a remarkable way, not merely the national annals, but also the story of the daily life, the religious belief, and the philosophic speculations of a wonderful people, one of the earliest to receive anything like a true civilization.

The population of Egypt is very largely Arabic and orthodox Mohammedan. The old Egyptian race is represented by the Copts, who are mostly monophysitic Christians, but a few are Romanists of the Oriental rite, and a very few are of the Greek faith (Coptic Melchites). The slave-trade has also brought many Nubians and negroes into the country, and they are very frequently emancipated and made full citizens. The recent forced development of European civilization has called in many foreigners,—French, Italian, Greek, Maltese, English, and German; but the climate is so fatal to children of European families that few natives of this stock are to be found. In 1882 the population was 6,806,381, of whom 90,886 were Europeans,—the territory included in this count being the Delta and the Nile valley to Wady Halfa, the Isthmus of Suez, El Arish, and the Red Sea coast from Suez to Kosseir. Mention should be made of the extensive school systems of Egypt, partly Moslem and Coptic, partly governmental or public, and partly sustained by Christian mission societies. These schools are of every grade, and are increasing in importance.

Modern History.—In A.D. 639 the Arabs effected the conquest of Egypt, which, under its Mohammedan rulers, soon became totally changed. In 1250 the government was seized by the Memlooks (slaves, chiefly from Caucasus, bred to military service), who had grown into power by the favor of Saladin. These were subdued by Selim, the Ottoman sultan, in 1517; but the descendants of the defeated chiefs kept the country in disorder for more than two centuries; and when, in the first half of the eighteenth century, the Ottoman empire was hard pressed by Russia and Austria, Egypt again fell under the turbulent sway of the Memlooks, who continued to retain the sovereign power during the French invasion in 1798; but on the expulsion of the French, Mohammed Alee Bey, commanding the Turkish forces, contrived to shorten the contest by murdering the Memlook leaders. As he consolidated his power in Egypt, the Porte commanded him to suppress the Wahabee (Wahábi), a fanatical sect in Arabia. He soon annexed to his dominions all the provinces of Arabia bordering on the Red Sea. His conquests extended to Sennaar and Kordofan. At length he broke openly with the Porte, and in the plains of Nizeeb (Nizíb), in Syria, in June, 1839, gained a decisive victory, the result of which was a treaty confirming to Mohammed Alee the viceroyalty of Egypt, as a fief of the Ottoman Empire, hereditary in his family. Subsequent events have been the establishment of virtual independence for Egypt, the conferring of the regal distinction upon its ruler, the construction of the Suez Canal, the wars of conquest in the Upper Nile Valley and the Soodan, followed in 1879 by the abdication of the Khedive Ismail, the Anglo-French control, 1879–83, the rebellion of Arabi Pasha, 1882, the English war, and the subsequent virtual management of the country by a British High Commissioner, the attempt to establish universal suffrage and constitutional legislation, 1884, and the successful rebellion of the Equatorial and Soudan provinces under the Mahdi.——Adj. and inhab. EGYPTIAN, e-jip'shan (Arab. Mus'REE).

Egypt, a small post-village of Effingham co., Ga., on the Central Georgia Railroad, 40 miles N.W. of Savannah.

Egypt, a post-hamlet of Natchitoches parish, La., 5 miles W. by N. of Natchitoches.

Egypt, a station in the town of Scituate, Plymouth co., Mass., on the South Shore Railroad, 2 miles N. of Scituate.

Egypt, a post-hamlet of Chickasaw co., Miss., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 76 miles S. of Corinth, and about 36 miles N.N.W. of Columbus. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a broom-factory. Pop. about 400.

Egypt, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., N.Y., about 14 miles S.E. of Rochester. It has about 20 houses.

Egypt, a township of Yancey co., N.C. Pop. 1032.

Egypt, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., 2 miles by rail W. of Coplay, and 1 mile from Whitehall Station. It has a church and manufactures of cement.

Egypt, a station on the railroad from Connellsville, Pa., to Cumberland, Md., 22 miles S.E. of Connellsville.

Egypt, a post-office of Lincoln co., Washington.

Egypt, a station on the International & Great Northern Railroad, 30 miles N. of Houston, Tex.

Egypt, a post-office of Wayne co., W. Va.

Egypt, York co., Ontario. See VACHELL.

Egypt Depot, a post-office and station of Chatham co., N.C., on the Western Railroad of North Carolina, and on Deep River, about 40 miles S.W. of Raleigh. Good triassic coal has been mined here.

Egypt Mills, a post-hamlet of Cape Girardeau co., Mo., 9 miles N. of Cape Girardeau. It has a church.

Egypt Mills, a post-office of Pike co., Pa.

Eharte, a railroad station in Ohio. See EHART.

Ehen, e'hęn, called also **Eken,** a river of England, co. of Cumberland, flows through the Ennerdale, past Egremont, and thence S. to the Irish Sea.

Ehingen, Å'ing-ęn (anc. *Dracuina?*), a town of Würtemberg, 15 miles by rail S.W. of Ulm. It has a Catholic gymnasium, a hospital, and 4 churches. Pop. 3743.

Ehnheim, Ån'hīme, or **Oberehnheim,** o'bęr-ån'-hīme (Fr. *Obernai,* o'bĕR'nà'), a town of Alsace, 14 miles by rail N. of Schlettstadt. Pop. 4554. Near it is the village of NIEDER- (nee'dęr) EHNHEIM (Fr. *Neidernai,* nà'dĕn'nà'). Pop. 1235.

Ehningen, Å'ning-ęn, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, 7 miles W. of Urach. Pop. 3395.

Ehningen, a village of Würtemberg, 4 miles S.W. of Böblingen. Pop. 1320.

Ehrang, Å'rång, a town of Prussia, Rhine province, 4 miles by rail N.E. of Treves, at the confluence of the Kyll with the Moselle. It is surrounded with walls, and has iron-works, trade in cattle, and an annual fair. Pop. 2101.

Ehrenberg, Å'ręn-bĕng', a town of Bohemia, 25 miles N.E. of Leitmeritz, and near Schluckenau. It consists of three parts (ALT, ålt, OBEN, o'bęr, and NEU, noi, EHRENBERG), and has cotton-mills. Pop. 5176.

Ehrenberg, Ā'ręn-bęrg, a post-village of Yuma co., Arizona, on the Colorado, 130 miles above Yuma. It has a large trade. Here is a Catholic chapel. Pop. about 300.

Ehrenbreitstein, Å-ręn-brīt'stīne, a town of Rhenish Prussia, immediately opposite Coblentz. It is situated at the foot of a rocky mountain, 468 feet in elevation, and thence called Ehrenbreitstein-im-Thale ("Ehrenbreitstein in the valley"); it commands extensive views of the Rhine. The fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, which covers the rock, was originally a Roman fortress. It was in vain besieged by the French in 1632 and in 1688. It was again besieged by General Marceau in 1796, and taken in 1799; it was demolished after the peace of Lunéville, but has been restored by the Prussian government since 1815, and is now a first-class fortress. Pop. of town, 4848.

Ehrenfeld, Å'ręn-fĕlt', a town of Prussia, forming a suburb of Cologne. Pop. 11,521.

Ehrenfriedersdorf, Å'ręn-free'dęrs-dorf', a town of Saxony, on the slope of the Sanberg, 1500 feet above the sea, 44 miles S.W. of Dresden. Pop. 3182.

Ehrenhausen, å'ręn-hŏw'zęn, a town of Austria, in Styria, 10 miles by rail N.N.W. of Marburg. Pop. 602.

Ehrensbruun, a town of Austria. See ERNSTBRUNN.

Ehrenstetten, Å'ręn-stĕt'tęn, a town of Baden, 8 miles S.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 1387.

Eibau, a town of Germany. See ALT-EIBAU.

Eibelstadt, I'bęl-stått', or **Eivelstadt,** I'vęl-stått', a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Main, 5 miles S.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 1228.

Eibenschitz, I'bęn-sheets', or **Eibenschütz,** I'bęn-shüts', a town of Moravia, on the Iglawa, 12 miles S.W. of Brünn. Pop. 3920.

Eibenstock, I'bęn-stock', a town of Saxony, 16 miles S.S.E. of Zwickau. It has manufactures of chemical products, muslin, and lace. There are tin-mines and stone-quarries in the vicinity. Pop. 6553.

Eibiswald, I'bis-wålt', a town of Austria, in Styria, 24 miles W.N.W. of Marburg. Pop. 1079.

Eibstadt, Ib'stått or ip'stått, Gross, grooe, and KLEIN, kline, two villages of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, near Königshofen-im-Grabfelde, on the Saale. Pop. of Gross Eibstadt, 546; of Klein Eibstadt, 505.

Eich, IK, a village of Hesse, in Rhein-Hessen, near the Rhine, 9 miles N. of Worms. Pop. 1676.

Eichenbühl, I'KęN-bül', a village of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, near Miltenberg. Pop. 1067.

Eicho, a town of Portugal. See EIXO.

Eichstädt, or **Aichstädt,** IK'stått, a town of Bavaria, 42 miles W.S.W. of Ratisbon, on the Altmühl. It has a ducal residence, a cathedral and several other churches, a Capuchin convent, bishop's palace, gymnasium, Latin and other schools, a public library, museums, and manufactures of earthenwares, hardwares, and woollen goods, with breweries and stone-quarries. Pop. 7136.

Eichstetten, IK'stĕt-tęn, a town of Baden, on the Dreisam, 8 miles N.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 2590.

Eichtersheim, IK'tęrs-hīme', a village of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, near Wiesloch. Pop. 833.

Eide, i'dę, a post-office of Winneshiek co., Iowa.

Eider, ī'dęr or id'ęr (L. *Eidera*), an important river of Germany, rises in Holstein, 8 miles S. of Kiel, and flows generally W. to the North Sea, past Rendsburg and Fredericksstadt, forming, with the canal of the same name which continues it, the limit between Sleswick and Holstein. Length, 90 miles, for 70 miles of which it is navigable. It opens a communication between the Baltic and the North Sea, and the tides are felt as far as Rendsburg.

Eiderstedt, ī'dęr-stĕtt', a peninsula of Prussia, on the W. coast of Sleswick, extending into the North Sea, on the N. side of the estuary of the Eider. It forms a circle in the province of Sleswick-Holstein. It is low, and is defended from the sea by dikes and lines of sand-dunes. Capital, Tönning. Pop. 17,470.

Eidsvold, īds'vold, or **Eidsvold-Bakken,** īds'vold-bâk'kęn, a town of Norway, 42 miles by rail N.N.E. of Christiania, on the Vormen-Elf. It has iron-ferges, and was the seat of the National Assembly of 1814. Pop. 233.

Eidsvold, īds'vold, a post-hamlet of Clark co., Wis., 32 miles N. by W. of Neillsville. It has a saw-mill.

Eierland, Netherlands. See EIJERLAND.

Eifel, ī'fęl, a range of schistose hills in Rhenish Prussia, connected W. with the East Ardennes, and trending E. by S. towards the Rhine, chiefly between the rivers Ahr and Nette. They are sometimes divided into Hohen-Eifel ("high Eifel"), Vorder Eifel ("hither Eifel"), and Schnee-Eifel ("snowy Eifel").

Eig, Eigg, eeg, or **Egg** (ĕgg) **Island,** one of the Hebrides of Scotland, co. of Inverness, 12 miles W. of Arisaig. Here are some remarkable basaltic cliffs. Pop. 232.

Eigeltingen, ī'ghęl-ting'ęn, a village of Baden, near Stockach. Pop. 1075.

Eiger, ī'ghęr, a mountain of Switzerland, Berneso Oberland, 2 miles N. of the Mönch. Elevation, 13,045 feet.

Eight Brothers, or Sowauba, so-waw'bå, a group of small islands on the N.E. coast of Abyssinia, at the mouth of the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb.

Eighteen Mile, a post-office of Pickens co., S.C.

Eight Mile, a post-office of Cass co., Mo.

Eight Mile Grove, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Neb., 10 miles S.W. of Plattsmouth. It has a church.

Eight Mile Si'ding, a station on the European & North American Railroad, 8 miles N. of Bangor, Me.

Eight Mile Turn'out, in Charleston co., S.C., is on the Northeastern Railroad, 8 miles N. of Charleston.

Eighty Eight, a post-hamlet of Barren co., Ky., 12 miles S.E. of Glasgow.

Eijerland, or Eierland, I'ęr-lånt' ("egg-land"), a former island of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, now forming the N. part (about two-fifths) of the island of Texel. It receives its name from the number of sea-fowls' eggs found upon it.

Eiken, ī'kęn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 10 miles N. of Aarau. Pop. 861.

Eilau, or **Eylau,** ī'lŏw (DEUTSCH, doitch), a town of West Prussia, at a railway junction, 35 miles S.E. of Marienburg. Pop. 3832.

Eilau, or **Eylau** (PREUSSISCH, proi'sish), a town of East Prussia, 22 miles by rail S.S.E. of Königsberg, noted for the French victory of 1807. Pop. 3738.

Eildon (eel'dọn) **Hills,** three conical peaks of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh. Tradition relates that these hills were originally one mountain, cloven into three parts by the power of the wizard Michael Scott.

Eilenburg, ī'lęn-bŏŏng', a town of Prussian Saxony, 15 miles by rail N.E. of Leipsic, on an island in the Mulde. It has varied manufactures. Pop. 10,312.

Eilendorf, ī'lęn-dorf', a village of Rhenish Prussia, 3 miles E. of Aix-la-Chapelle. It has a church, a copper-mill, and mines of calamine and lead. Pop. 2300.

Eilsen, Il'sęn, a village of Germany, in Schaumburg-Lippe, 2 miles E.S.E. of Bückeburg, on the Aue, near the Haarlberg Mountain. Pop. 209.

Eilythyas, the supposed ancient name of EL KAB.

Eimauk Country, Asia. See HUZAREH.

Eimbeck, Im'bĕk, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Ilm, 39 miles S.E. of Hanover. Pop. 6384.

Eimeo, ī'me-o, one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, N.W. of Tahiti. Lat. 17° 30' S.; lon. 150° 10' W. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 5 miles. It is the station of the missionaries in these islands, who have established here some cotton-, rope-, and other factories.

Eindhoven, Ind'ho'vęn, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, on the Dommel, at a railway junction,

19 miles S.E. of Bois-le-Duc. It has a Latin school, and manufactures of linens and woollens. Pop. 3181.

Einöd, i'nöt, a village of Austria, in Styria, 5½ miles N.W. of Judenburg, with mineral springs. Pop. 60. There are numerous villages in Germany called Einöd or Einöde.

Einsiedel, in'see'dęl, a village of Hungary, co. of Zips, on the Gölnitz, 114 miles N.E. of Pesth. Pop. 2450.

Einsiedeln, in'see'dęln, a town of Switzerland, canton and 9 miles E.N.E. of Schwitz, at the terminus of a railway. It comprises many inns and houses for the reception of pilgrims, and owes its origin to a famous Benedictine abbey, founded in the ninth century, which has spacious apartments, a hospital, a library with 40,000 volumes, a museum of paintings and Roman antiquities, and a marble chapel with an image of the Virgin, which, on the 14th of September annually, attracts on an average 150,000 pilgrims. Its rich treasury was despoiled by the French in 1798. The reformer Zwingli was curate of Einsiedeln. Pop. 7033.

Einsiedeln, in'see'dęln, a hamlet in Lawrence co., Tenn., 20 miles from Pulaski. It has a Catholic church and a convent, and is inhabited by Germans.

Einuru, i'noo-roo', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, in lat. 13° 5' N., lon. 75° 16' E., having a Brahmanical and numerous Jain temples.

Einville, ăxe'veel', a town of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 4½ miles N. of Lunéville. Pop. 1105.

Eisach, i'zăk, or **Eisak**, i'zăk, a river of Austria, in Tyrol, rises near Mount Brenner, and flows into the Adige.

Eisdale, an island of the Hebrides. See EASDALE.

Eisenach, i'zęn-ăk', a town of Germany, grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar, capital of the principality of Eisenach, on the Hörsel, at the foot of the Wartburg, and at a railway junction, 44 miles W. of Weimar. It is the principal town in the Thuringian Forest, and has many good public edifices, including a ducal residence, mint, town hall, prisons, hospitals, gymnasium, forest and various other schools, manufactures of cotton goods, soap, and white lead, dye-works, and tanneries. Near it is the castle of Wartburg, once the residence of the landgraves of Thuringia, and in which Luther passed ten months of durance, 1521–22, under the friendly arrest of the Elector of Saxony. P. (1885) 19,736.

Eisenach, a principality of Germany, forming part of the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, but detached from the rest. It is on the W. border of the Saxon district, and has Prussian Hesse on the W. Area, 285 square miles. Capital, Eisenach. Pop. 84,208.

Eisenberg, i'zęn-bĕrg', a town of Central Germany, in Saxe-Altenburg, 24 miles W.S.W. of Altenburg. It has a castle, with an observatory, and manufactures of woollen stuffs and porcelain. Pop. 5500.

Eisenburg, i'zęn-bŏŏrg', or **Vas-Varmegye**, vosh-var'mă'dyĕ', a county of Hungary, bounded W. by Styria, and N.W. by the Archduchy of Austria. Area, 1937 square miles. Pop. 331,602.

Eisenburg, i'zęn-bŏŏrg', or **Vasvar**, vŏsh'văr', a town of Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, near the Herpenyo, 27 miles S.E. of Güns. Pop. 1860.

Eisendorf, i'zęn-dorf', a village of Bohemia, 38 miles W. by S. of Pilsen, near Bavaria. Pop. 1391.

Eisenerz, i'zęn-ĕrts', or **Innerberg**, in'nęr-bĕrg', a town of Austria, in Styria, 25 miles by rail W.N.W. of Bruck, at the foot of the Erzberg or Iron Mountain. It contains a Gothic church of the thirteenth century, and is celebrated for its iron, which has been worked on the mountain for 1000 years. Pop. 1727.

Eisenstadt, i'zęn-stătt' (Hun. *Kis Martony*, kish măr'-tŏn'), a town of Hungary, 12 miles N.N.W. of Oedenburg, near the W. bank of Lake Neusiedl. Pop. 5179. It has a town house and a Franciscan convent, and contains the magnificent palace of Prince Esterhazy, with a chapel, theatre, and other splendid apartments. In the park is an extensive orangery, containing 400 orango-trees and 70,000 species of exotic plants. N. of the town are zoological gardens.

Eisfelt, ice'fĕlt, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, on the Werra, 23 miles by rail E.S.E. of Meiningen, in an extensive valley. It is divided by the river into the old and the new town. Pop. 3091.

Eisgrub, ice'grŏŏp, a town of Moravia, 29 miles S.S.E. of Brünn, on the Thaya. Pop. 2200.

Eisk, a town of Russia. See YEISK.

Eisleben, ice'lă-bęn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 25 miles by rail W. of Halle. It is divided into an old town enclosed by walls and ditches, and a new town, with suburbs, and has an old castle, a gymnasium, and the house in which Luther was born in 1483, now a charity school. The mining and smelting of silver and copper, and the manufacture of linens, tobacco, and chemicals, are carried on. Pop. 14,379.

Eislingen, or **Gross Eislingen**, groce ice'ling-ęn, a village of Würtemberg, 2 miles E. of Göppingen, on the Fils. Pop. 1077.

Eisnern, or **Aisnern**, ice'nęrn, a village of Austria, in Carniola, 24 miles W.N.W. of Laybach. Pop. 1360.

Eiterfeld, i'tęr-fĕlt', a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 7 miles S.E. of Hersfeld. Pop. 565.

Eitzen, it'zęn, a post-hamlet of Houston co., Minn., in Winnebago township, 10 miles W.N.W. of New Albin, Iowa.

Eivelstadt, a town of Bavaria. See EIBELSTADT.

Eixo or Eicho, ă'e-sho or ă'sho, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 27 miles S.S.W. of Lamego. Pop. 1663.

Ejanna, the supposed ancient name of YENNE.

Ejen de los Caballeros. See EGEA DE LOS CABALLEROS.

Ejutla, ă-hoot'lă, a town of Mexico, state and about 50 miles S. of Oajaca.

Ekaterinburg, Russia. See YEKATERINBOORG.

Ekaterinodar, Russia. See YEKATERINODAR.

Ekaterinograd, Russia. See YEKATERINOGRAD.

Ekaterinoslav, or **Ekaterinoslaw.** See YEKATERINOSLAV.

Eken, a river of England. See EHEN.

Ekenäs, or **Ekenes**, ĕk'ęh-năce', written also **Eknäs**, a seaport of Finland, province of Nyland, on the N. side of the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, 25 miles by rail N.W. of Hang-o-Udde. Pop. 1552.

Ekerö, ĕk'ęr-ö'ęh, one of the Aland Islands, in the Gulf of Bothnia, W. of Aland. Length, 12 miles.

Ekhe, ĕk'ęh, or **Iga**, ig'ă, a river of Mongolia, issues from the S. end of Lake Koossnigool, in about lat. 50° 28' N., lon. 100° E., from which it flows S.E., and joins the Selenga at lat. 18° 30' N., lon. 104° E. Length, 170 miles.

Ek-Hissar, a town of Asia Minor. See AK-HISSAR.

Ekhmim, or **Ekhmym**, Egypt. See AKHMYM.

Ekim Khan, ĕk'eem' kăn, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 140 miles E. of Seevas, near the junction of the Kamak or Ana with the Euphrates. Pop. from 1000 to 1500.

E'kin, a post-hamlet of Tipton co., Ind., in Jefferson township, about 8 miles S.W. of Tipton. It has several churches near it.

Eknäs, or **Ekneäs.** See EKENÄS.

E'konk, a post-hamlet of Windham co., Conn., is on a high hill, 5 miles S. of Oneco Station, and about 15 miles N.E. of Norwich. It has a church.

Ek'ron, an ancient town of Palestine, identified with the village of Akree, 23 miles W.N.W. of Jerusalem.

Eksjö, ĕk'shö, or **Ekesjöe**, ĕk'e-shö'ęh, a town of Sweden, on a plain, 160 miles S.W. of Stockholm. P. 1969.

Ela, e'lą, a township of Lake co., Ill. Pop. 1277. It contains the hamlet of Lake Zurich.

El-Aar-Edh, a mountain-range of Arabia. See AARED.

El Ansy, a river of Syria. See ORONTES.

El-Abiad, a river of Africa. See BAHR-EL-ABIAD.

Elagui, a river of Siberia. See YELAGOOI.

El-Ahmar, a city of Egypt. See AHMAR.

El-Ahsa, a country of Asia. See LAHSA.

E'lam, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., Pa., 1 mile S. of Brandywine Summit, which is 27 miles by rail S.W. of Philadelphia. It has a chapel and a hotel.

E'lamsville, a post-hamlet of Patrick co., Va., 41 miles S. of Christiansburg. It has a church and 2 tanneries.

Elana, a town of Arabia. See AKABAH.

E'land, or **E'land Junc'tion**, a post-village of Shawano co., Wis., 20 miles by rail S. of Antigo. Pop. 200.

El-Arnish, ĕl-ă'rish', or **Al-Arnisch**, ăl-ă'rish' ("the garden of pleasure"), improperly **Larache** and **Carache**, a fortified seaport town of Morocco, on a declivity near the mouth of a river flowing into the Atlantic, 45 miles S.S.W. of Tangier. Lat. 35° 13' N.; lon. 6° 9' W. Pop. 4000, of whom 1300 are Jews. It has a castle, a handsome mosque, a large market-place, and a dock-yard. The port receives only small vessels, and trades in grain, pulse, cork, and wool.

El-Arawan, a town of Africa. See ARAWAN.

El-Arcesh, or **El-Arish**, ĕl-ă-reesh', a village of Egypt, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Wady-el-Arcesh, or "River of Egypt," near the boundary of Egypt and Palestine. It occupies the site of the ancient *Rhinocolura*. Pop. 2284.

El-Aroont, or **El-Aghount.** See LAGHOUAT.

El-Arouch, ĕl-ă'roosh', a village of Algeria, 20 miles by rail S. of Philippeville. Pop. 2127.

El-Asla, a village of Algeria. See ASLA.

Elatea, a mountain of Greece. See CITHÆRON.

El-Atef, ĕl-ă'tĕf', or **El-Ateuf**, ĕl-ă'tuf', a town of Algeria, in the Sahara, lat. 32° 28' N., lon. 2° 18' E. P. 2500.

Elau, a town of Bohemia. See EULE.
Elaver, the ancient name of ALLIER.
El-Azireeh, a village of Palestine. See BETHANY.
El-Azrek, a river of Africa. See BAHR-EL-AZREK.
Elba, ĕl'bȧ (Fr. *Elbe*, ĕlb; anc. *Il'va* and *Æthal'lia*), an island of Italy, in Tuscany, in the Mediterranean, between Corsica and the coast of Italy, from which it is separated by the channel of Piombino. It is of a triangular form, and is deeply indented by 7 gulfs, which form several good ports, the best of which is that of Porto Ferrajo, the capital. Length, 17¼ miles. The island is mountainous, the climate is temperate and healthy, and excellent wine and fruit are produced. Iron abounds in many parts of the island. By the treaty of Paris, in 1814, the island was erected into a sovereignty for Napoleon, and it was his residence from May 3, 1814, to February 26, 1815. Pop. 21,756.——Adj. and inhab. EL'BAN.

El'ba, a post-village, capital of Coffee co., Ala., on Pea River, 30 miles S. of Troy, and about 75 miles S. by E. of Montgomery. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and an academy. Pop. 285.

Elba, a post-village of Cassia co., Idaho, 10 miles S. of Albion. It has a church. Pop. 200.

Elba, a post-hamlet of Gallatin co., Ill., about 15 miles N.W. of Shawneetown. It has a church and a flouring-mill.

Elba, a post-hamlet of Lapeer co., Mich., in Elba township, and on the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, 7 miles W. of Lapeer, and 13 miles E. of Flint. It has a church, a lumber-mill, and 20 houses. Pop. of the township, 1089.

Elba, a post-village of Winona co., Minn., in Elba township, and on the Minneiska River, about 22 miles W. of Winona. It has a church, a tannery, and a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 645.

Elba, a post-village of Howard co., Neb., 13 miles by rail N. by W. of St. Paul. It has 2 churches, a bank, an academy, and a creamery. Pop. 400.

Elba, formerly **Pine Hill**, a post-village of Genesee co., N.Y., 6 miles (direct) N. of Batavia, and 30 miles by rail W.S.W. of Rochester. It has 4 churches, a graded school, a steam flour-mill, and manufactures of staves, heading, harness, &c. Pop. 428.

Elba, a post-hamlet of Washington co., O., on the Cleveland & Marietta Railroad, 22 miles N. of Marietta. It has a church. Coal, building-stone, and petroleum oil are found in the vicinity in large quantities. Pop. about 150.

Elba, a post-village of Fayette co., Tenn., 5 miles N.E. of Collierville. It has 2 churches and a plough-factory.

Elba, or **Franklin Junction**, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Va., 10 miles by rail N. of Chatham. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 250.

Elba, a post-village in Cardwell co., Ontario, 10 miles N. of Orangeville. Pop. 100.

Elba Centre, a post-office of Knox co., Ill.

El Bacharieh, ĕl bȧ-kȧ-ree'yĕh (anc. *Oa'sis Trinyth'cos*), an oasis belonging to Egypt, in the Libyan Desert. Lat. 28° N. It contains many antiquities, including some flowing artesian wells, and is a fruitful basin, with high rocky walls.

El Bahari, a region of Egypt. See BAHARI.

El Balad, ĕl bȧ-lȧd', an ancient city of Arabia, of which the ruins only now remain, on the S.E. coast. Lat. 17° 1′ N.; lon. 54° 12′ 30″ E. The ruins are spread over a space 2 miles long and 600 yards broad, and consist of extensive mounds of stone. It is not known when this city was built; but there is a tradition that it was founded about the middle of the twelfth century.

El-Ballah, a lake of Egypt. See BALLAH.

El-Bassan, ĕl-bȧs'sȧn', **Al-Bassan**, ȧl-bȧs'sȧn', or **Il-Bassan**, il-bȧs'sȧn', a town of European Turkey, in Albania, 64 miles S.E. of Scutari, on a tributary of the Scombi. Lat. 41° 11′ N.; lon. 19° 56′ E. Pop. 3000.

El'baville, a post-hamlet of Davie co., N.C., in the valley of the Yadkin River, 15 miles N.W. of Lexington. It has a church and a tobacco-factory.

Elbe, ĕlb (Ger. pron. ĕl'bĕh; anc. *Al'bis*; Bohemian, *Labe*, lȧ'bȧ; Dutch, *Elve*, ĕl'vĕh), an important river of Germany, rises in the Riesengebirge, Bohemia, from 30 springs, the southernmost of which, the Elbbrunnen, is situated at an elevation of 4500 feet above the sea. It flows generally N.W., and waters Bohemia, Saxony, and Prussia, separates Hanover and Mecklenburg, and forms part of the S. boundary of Holstein. It enters the German Ocean near the port of Cuxhaven. Length, in a direct line, 395 miles; including windings, 550 miles. Its chief affluents are the Havel, Moldau, Eger, and Saale. It is navigable from the confluence of the Moldau, but its navigation is impeded by the lowness of its bed, the greater part of which is only from 150 to 300 feet above the level of the sea. It is 14 miles wide at its mouth, and ships drawing 14 feet of water can ascend it at all times to Hamburg, but its estuary is encumbered by sand-banks. It is connected by canals with the Oder and the Trave; and light steam-packets ascend it as far as Melnik in Bohemia.

Elbe, an island. See ELBA.

El'bee, a post-office of Burleson co., Tex.

Elberfeld, ĕl'bĕr-fĕld' (Dutch, *Elbervelde*, ĕl'bĕr-fĕl'dĕh), a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Wipper, 16 miles by rail E. of Dusseldorf. This is one of the richest and most important manufacturing towns of Germany. It is long, straggling, and irregularly built; but in the newer parts of the town are several good streets, well paved, and lighted with gas. It is the seat of a gymnasium, with a library and museum, a school of manufactures, and burgher schools and technical schools. It has dyeing-establishments, bleaching-grounds, cotton-spinning-factories, and other industrial works of great extent. It is famed for the dyeing of Turkey-red. Elberfeld is adjacent to the city of Barmen. (See BARMEN.) It has extensive exchange transactions, a Rhenish West-Indian trading company, and a mining company. It is the seat of important religious and philanthropic associations, and has large charitable institutions. Pop. in 1875, 80,599; in 1890, 125,899.

El'berfeld, a post-village of Warrick co., Ind., 14 miles by rail N.N.E. of Evansville. It has 2 churches. Coal is found here. Pop. about 150.

El'beron, a post-village of Tama co., Iowa 16 miles by rail E. of Tama. It has a church, a bank, a cheese-factory, and a sorghum-factory. Pop. about 200.

El'bert, a county in the E. part of Colorado, borders on Kansas. It is drained by Big Sandy, Bijou, and Kiowa Creeks. The surface is an elevated, arid plain, nearly destitute of trees. Cattle are the chief source of revenue. It is intersected by two railroads. Area, 1880 square miles. Capital, Kiowa. Pop. in 1880, 1708; in 1890, 1856.

Elbert, a county in the N.E. part of Georgia, bordering on South Carolina. Area, 406 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Savannah River, and on the S. and S.W. by the Broad River. The surface is hilly and extensively covered with forests; the soil is moderately fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. This county is intersected by two lines of railroad. Capital, Elberton. Pop. in 1870, 9249; in 1880, 12,957; in 1890, 15,376.

Elbert, a post-village, capital of Elbert co., Col., 52 miles by rail S.S.E. of Denver. It has a church, a graded school, and a newspaper office. Pop. 200.

El'berton, a post-village, capital of Elbert co., Ga., 34 miles by rail E. by N. of Athens. It has a court-house, 3 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 2 schools.

Elbe-Teinitz, ĕl'bĕh-tī'nits, a railway-town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, 19 miles W. of Chrudim. Pop. 2580.

Elbeuf, or **Elbœuf**, ĕl'bœf' (L. *Elbo'vium* or *Ellebo'vium*), a town of France, Seine-Inférieure, 13 miles S.S.W. of Rouen, at a railway junction. It is beautifully situated in a picturesque valley, on the left bank of the Seine. Its newer streets are wide and handsome, some of them opening into a spacious area, bordered with chestnut trees, called the Champ de Foire; and it has eight artesian wells, with six well-supplied public fountains, and is lighted with gas. It has a town house, a public library, a hospital, and a museum. Elbeuf is chiefly noted for its spinneries, numerous factories, and dye-works, and for the manufacture and finish of woollen cloths,—being the third town in France for this species of manufacture. The lighter woollens, such as zephyrs, habit-cloths, checkered stuffs, fine colored flannel fabrics, and billiard-table covers, are made to a great extent, employing about two-thirds of the inhabitants. Elbeuf is also an entrepôt for the better cloths of Louviers and Sedan, and for wool. Soap, chemical stuffs, oil, and machinery for the woollen manufactures are likewise made. It has also some trade in grain and timber, and traffic by steamer. Elbeuf is an old town, and, as early as the sixteenth century, had 80 cloth-manufactories; but its importance as a great exporting cloth mart dates from about A.D. 1720. Pop. in 1881, 22,883, exclusive of large suburbs.

Elbing, ĕl'bing (Polish, *Elbiag*, ĕl'byôNg; L. *Elbin'ga*), a fortified seaport of West Prussia, 34 miles by rail E.S.E. of Dantzic, on the Elbing, 5 miles from its mouth in the Frische-Haff. It consists of an old town, a new town, and suburbs, and was until lately enclosed by walls, of which small portions remain. The principal edifices are the churches, a synagogue, a gymnasium, with a public library, and numerous schools and charitable establishments, including a house of industry in which 400 children are educated. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, refined sugar, vitriol, pearl-

ash, tobacco, sail-cloth, oil, starch, soap, and chicory. Its trade is extensive. Pop. in 1885, 38,286.

Elbingerode, ĕl'bing-ghĕ-ro'dĕh, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, in the Harz, 20 miles E. of Clausthal. Pop. 2955, employed in mining, iron-forging, and brewing.

El'binsville, a post-office of Bedford co., Pa.

Elbœuf, a town of France. See ELBEUF.

Elbogen, or **Ellbogen**, ĕl-bo'ghĕn, or **Elnbogen**, ĕln-bo'ghĕn ("elbow"), a town of Bohemia, 74 miles by rail W. by N. of Prague. It is situated on a steep, rocky promontory, round which the Eger, here crossed by a chain bridge, makes an elbow-like bend, to which the town owes its name. It is fortified. Pop. 3257.

El-Bostan, ĕl-bos'tăn' (*i.e.*, "the garden;" anc. *Comana?*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic and 40 miles N.W. of Marash, on the Syhoon (Sarus), and on the N. side of Mount Taurus. Pop. from 8000 to 9000. It has several mosques, with a considerable trade in wheat, and is said to have about 40 dependent villages.

El-Bother, ĕl-bo't'hĕr, a low sandy island in the Red Sea, on the Arabian coast, lat. 15° 25′ N., lon. 41° 30′ E., 3 miles N.W. of Kamaran Island.

Elbovium, a Latin name of ELBEUF.

El'bow, a post-village of Warren co., N.Y., 2 miles N. of Horricon. It has 2 churches.

Elbow Lake, Minnesota, the source of the Red River of the North, is in the N. part of Becker co. It is nearly 9 miles long, and is 1680 feet above the level of the sea.

Elbow Lake, a post-village, capital of Grant co., Minn., 160 miles by rail N.W. of Minneapolis. It has a church, 2 banks, a graded school, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 267.

El'bridge, a village of Edgar co., Ill., 9 miles S.E. of Paris, and about 10 miles W. by N. from Terre Haute.

Elbridge, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., on the Skaneateles Outlet, 12 miles W. of Syracuse. It contains 3 churches, a flouring-mill, 3 chair-factories, a paper-mill, and the Munro Collegiate Institute, which is liberally endowed. Pop. 693.

Elbrooz, **Elbrouz**, or **Elbruz**, ĕl'brooz', written also **Elburz** or **Elburj**, a range of mountains in Central Asia, occupying a middle position between the Anti-Taurus and the Kuenlun, and forming the connecting range by which those two systems are united. The Elbrooz pursue a course nearly E. and W., skirting the S. shores of the Caspian, and stretching E. to the highlands of Moorghaub, in Afghanistan. This mountain-tract, irregular in shape and spreading out in some parts to a breadth of fully 200 miles, is divided longitudinally into ridges, separating valleys which communicate with one another by passes or defiles and form an extensive aggregate of districts, many of which are well inhabited and cultivated.

Elbrooz, or **Elbruz**, the highest mountain of the Caucasus and of Europe, stands on the northern slope of the principal range, and is 18,526 feet high. It is visible for more than 200 miles, and at its base is a glacier whence flows the river Kooban.

Elburg, ĕl'bürg, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Zuyder Zee, 33 miles N. by W. of Arnhem. Lat. 52° 26′ 56″ N.; lon. 5° 50′ E. Pop. 2467.

El'burn, an incorporated post-village of Kane co., Ill., 9 miles by rail W. of Geneva. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, flour-mills, and tile-works. Pop. 550.

El Cajon, ĕl kă-hōn', a post-village of San Diego co., Cal., in a beautiful valley of the same name, 15 miles N.E. of San Diego. It has a church, a newspaper office, and public schools. The fruit-growing valley of El Cajon, some 50,000 acres in extent, is, on account of its mild climate, a great resort for invalids.

El Carpio, ĕl kar'pe-o, a town of Spain, 22 miles W.N.W. of Toledo, near the Tagus. Pop. 2588.

Elcebus, or **Elcebum**. See SCHLETTSTADT.

Elche, ĕl'chă (anc. *Il'ici* or *Il'lice*), a town of Spain, 13 miles S.W. of Alicante. It is enclosed by walls, and has wholly an Oriental appearance, being built in the Moorish style and surrounded on all sides by extensive plantations of date-palms, which furnish its principal article of export, shipped from Alicante as "Barbary dates." The chief edifices are a fine old castle of the Duke of Arcos, a church with a majestic dome, convents, and schools. A handsome bridge crosses a ravine which intersects the town. It has many Roman inscriptions, and an ancient palace and fortalice, called Calaforra. Pop. 18,734.

Elche de la Sierra, ĕl'chă dă lă se-ĕr'nă, a town of Spain, 65 miles S.S.W. of Albacete, on the Segura.

Elchingen, or **Ober Elchingen**, ō'bĕr ĕl'king-ĕn, a village of Bavaria, on the Danube, 8 miles N.E. of Ulm.

El Ciego, ĕl the-ă'go, a town of Spain, 9 miles W.N.W. of Logroño, on the Ebro. Pop. 1390.

El'co, a post-village of Alexander co., Ill., 28 miles by rail N. of Cairo. It has 2 churches, a free school, and manufactures of box-material. Pop. 250.

Elda, ĕl'dă (anc. *Adal'lum*), a town of Spain, 26 miles N.W. of Alicante, on the Elda. Pop. 3874. It has manufactures of paper, soap, lace, leather, and brandy.

Eldagsen, ĕl'dăg-sĕn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 15 miles S.S.W. of Hanover. Pop. 2344.

El-Dakhel, ĕl dă'kĕl, or **Wah-el-Dakhleh**, wă ĕl dăk'lĕh, an oasis of Egypt, near lat. 25° 30′ N., lon. 29° E., 50 miles W. of the oasis of El Khargeh. Length, from E. to W., 28 miles; breadth, 15 miles. Estimated pop. between 6000 and 7000. The soil is very fertile, yielding large quantities of dates, olives, and other fruits. It contains the small towns of El Kasr and Kalamoon, numerous villages, and the remains of many ancient towns, with a remarkable temple.

El Da'ra, a post-village of Pike co., Ill., in Derry township, about 32 miles S.E. of Quincy. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a plough-factory. Pop. about 300.

Elde, ĕl'dĕh, a river of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, which, rising in Lake Müritz, forms several lakes, flows W. by S., receives the waters of Lake Schwerin, and joins the Elbe at Dömitz, 62 miles S.E. of Hamburg. Length, 94 miles.

Eldena, ĕl'dĕh-nă, a village of Prussia, in Pomerania, 5 miles E. of Greifswald, has a royal school of agriculture.

Elde'nn, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 6 miles S.S.E. of Dixon. It has a church.

El Derayeh, a town of Arabia. See DERAYEH.

El'der Creek, a post-office of Tehama co., Cal.

El'dersburg, a post-village of Carroll co., Md., about 20 miles N.W. of Baltimore. It has 3 churches.

El'derslie, or **El'lerslie**, a village of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 2 miles N.E. of Paisley. This is the ancient patrimony and supposed birthplace of Wallace, in whose family it remained until the last century. Pop. 1144.

El'der's Ridge, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa., in Young township, 7 miles N. of Saltsburg. It has an academy and a church. Coal is found here.

El'dersville, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., in Jefferson township, 33 miles W. by S. of Pittsburg, and 1½ miles S. of Hamlin Railroad Station. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a coal-mine. Pop. about 230.

El'derton, a post-borough of Armstrong co., Pa., 12 miles W.N.W. of Indiana, and about 40 miles E.N.E. of Pittsburg. It has an academy, 4 churches, 2 grist-mills, and a tannery. Pop. 243.

El'derville, a post-village of Hancock co., Ill., in Wythe township, about 30 miles N. by E. of Quincy. It has a church.

El Djur, a town of Arabia. See DJAR.

El'don, a post-village of Wapello co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, 12 miles by rail S.E. of Ottumwa. It has 5 churches and 2 newspaper offices. Coal is mined near here. Pop. 1725.

Eldon, a post-village of Miller co., Mo., 10 miles by rail N. of Bagnell, and 9 miles (direct) N.W. of Tuscumbia. It has 4 churches and an academy.

Eldon, Prince Edward Island. See BELFAST.

Eldo'ra, a post-village, capital of Hardin co., Iowa, is on the Iowa River, and on the Central Iowa Railroad, 27 miles N. by W. from Marshalltown, and about 65 miles N.N.E. of Des Moines. It has 9 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 2 banks, the state reform school, and a court-house. Pop. in 1890, 1577.

Eldorn, a township of Surry co., N.C. Pop. 1102.

El Dorado, ĕl do-ră'do, a name given by the Spaniards to a part of South America, now called Guiana. It signifies "the golden" country.

El Dorado, ĕl do-rab'do, a county of California, bordering on Nevada, has an area of about 1800 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and N.W. by the Middle Fork of American River, and is drained by the South Fork of the same, and by the Cosumne River. The beautiful Lake Tahoe touches the N.E. part of this county, which also has a remarkable alabaster cave. The surface is partly mountainous, and is extensively covered with forests, in which the pine and oak abound. The great Sierra Nevada extends through the eastern part of the county, in which much lumber has been procured. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Granite, slate, limestone, fine marble, and quartz are abundant here. Gold and wine are the chief articles of export. The Placerville division of the Southern Pacific Railroad system traverses the southwestern portion of this county for a distance of 29 miles, terminating at Placer-

ville, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1880, 20,562; in 1870, 10,309; in 1880, 10,683; in 1890, 9232.

El Dorado, a post-village, capital of Union co., Ark., about 30 miles S.S.E. of Camden. It has a court-house, 5 churches, 6 dry-goods stores, and a newspaper office.

El Dorado, a post-village of El Dorado co., Cal., about 40 miles E.N.E. of Sacramento. It has several churches. Gold is found here.

El Dorado, ĕl do-rah'do or ĕl do-rā'do, a township of McDonough co., Ill. Pop. 883.

El Dorado, a post-village and railroad centre of Saline co., Ill., 8 miles by rail N.E. of Harrisburg, and 31 miles by rail S.E. of Benton. It has 3 churches, a bank, a graded school, a newspaper office, a saw-mill, a creamery, a flour-mill, and a wheel-stock company. Pop. about 1100.

El Dorado, a township of Benton co., Iowa. Pop. 925.

El Dorado, a post-village of Fayette co., Iowa, in Dover township, on the Turkey River, 7 miles N. of West Union. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

El Dorado, a post-village, capital of Butler co., Kansas, on Walnut River, and on the Florence, El Dorado & Walnut Valley Railroad, 30 miles S. of Florence, and 32 miles E.N.E. of Wichita. It has 7 churches, a high school, 3 banks, a roller-mill, a creamery, and railroad repair-shops. One daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1880, 1411; in 1890, 3339.

El Dorado, or **MacAf'ee,** a village of Mercer co., Ky., 6 miles N. of Harrodsburg. It has the McAfee Institute, a church, and a wagon-shop. Here is McAfee Post-Office.

El Dorado, a village of Clarke co., Mo. See LUNAY.

El Dorado, a post-office of Clay co., Neb.

El Dorado, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.C., 7 miles (direct) N.W. of Troy. It has 4 churches, and manufactures of furniture, leather, harness, &c. Gold and other valuable metals are found here. Pop. 250.

El Dorado, a post-village of Preble co., O., 29 miles by rail W.N.W. of Dayton. It has 3 churches, 2 saw-mills, a flour-mill, and a planing-mill. Pop. 365.

El Dorado, a post-village of Blair co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad (Hollidaysburg Branch), 3 miles S. of Altoona. It has manufactories of axes and guns.

El Dorado, a post-office of Salt Lake co., Utah.

El Dorado, a post-township of Fond du Lac co., Wis., on the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad, about 6 miles N.W. of Fond du Lac. It contains a hamlet called El Dorado Mills, and a station named El Dorado, which is 9 miles W. of Fond du Lac. Pop. of the township, 1458.

El Dorado, a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, 32 miles N. of Belleville. Gold is found here. Pop. 100.

El Dorado, a mining-town of Bogong co., Victoria, Australia, 12 miles W. by N. of Beechworth. Pop. 1562.

El Dorado Canyon, a post-office of Lincoln co., Nev.

El Dorado Landing, a shipping-point of Union co., Ark., on the Ouachita River, 75 miles E.S.E. of Hope Station. It has several stores.

El Dorado Springs, a post-village of Cedar co., Mo., 10 miles (direct) N. by W. of Stockton. It has 6 churches, 2 banks, a graded school, 2 newspaper offices, and a mill. Pop. 1543.

Eldo'ra Junction, a post-village of Hardin co., Iowa, 37 miles by rail N.W. of Toledo, and 6 miles by rail S. by E. of Eldora.

El'dred, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., in Highland township, 5 miles N. of Shohola Station, which is on the Erie Railroad.

Eldred, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. 1581.

Eldred, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 656. It contains Warrensville.

Eldred, a post-borough of McKean co., Pa., at the junction of three railroads, 19 miles by rail E. of Bradford, and 10 miles (direct) N. by E. of Smethport. It has 3 churches, a bank, a high school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of leather, lumber, paint, lubricating and illuminating oils, and dynamite. Pop. 1050.

Eldred, a township of Monroe co., Pa. Pop. 907.

Eldred, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 1147. It contains Heifenstein.

Eldred, a township of Warren co., Pa. Pop. 1720. It contains Grand Valley.

Eldred, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Pa., 16 miles N.E. of Honesdale. It has a church, an academy, and a saw-mill.

El'dredsville, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Pa., 14 miles (direct) N.W. of Laporte. It has 2 saw-mills and manufactures of lumber.

Eldridge, ĕl'drĭj, a post-office of Walker co., Ala., 53 miles N. of Tuscaloosa.

Eldridge, a post-village of Scott co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, at the junction of the Muquoketa Branch, 11 miles N. of Davenport. It has a church, an elevator, several general stores, and some workshops of the railroad. Pop. about 200.

Eldridge, a post-borough of Laclede co., Mo., 11 miles (direct) N. by W. of Lebanon. It has 3 churches, a public school, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 300.

Eldridge's Mill, a post-office of Buckingham co., Va.

Ele, a city of Asia. See KOOLDJA.

Elebovium, an ancient name of ELBEUF.

Elechee, or **Iltsi,** Toorkistan. See KHOTEN.

Electoral Hesse, Germany. See HESSE-CASSEL.

Elec'tric Peak, Wyoming, is a peak of the Rocky Mountains, in lat. 44° 58′ N. It rises 10,992 feet above sea-level, the summit having the appearance of an immense pile of broken-up volcanic rock.

Elegia, the ancient name of ILIJAH.

Elek, ā'lĕk', a village of Hungary, co. of Arad, 15 miles N.W. of Simand. Pop. 4583.

Elemer, ā'lā'mair', a village of Hungary, co. of Torontal, 9 miles N.W. of Nagy-Becskerek. Pop. 4300.

Elena, the supposed ancient name of LENS.

El'enor, a post-office of Clermont co., O.

El'ephan'ta, a small island of India, in the harbor of Bombay, 7 miles S.W. of the city. It is 6 miles in circumference, and has some remarkable cave-temples, one of which is 130 feet long and 123 feet broad, rests on 26 pillars, and contains many mythological figures.

El'ephant Bay, of Southwestern Africa, Benguela, is an inlet of the Atlantic, in lat. 13° 14′ S., lon. 12° 33′ E. It has excellent anchorage, but no fresh water.

Elephantiné, ĕl-ę-făn'tee'nā (Arab. *Jezeeret-el-Shaf,* jĕ-zee'rĕt-ĕl-shăf, "islet of flowers"), an island of Upper Egypt, in the Nile, opposite Asswan. It is highly fertile, and is covered with gardens, dwellings, and mills, interspersed among canals and ruins. It has quarries of syenite.

El'ephant Island, Senegambia, is in the Gambia River, 100 miles from its mouth. It is very populous.

Elephant's River. See OLIFANT'S RIVER.

El'eroy', a post-village of Stephenson co., Ill., in Erin township, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 8 miles W.N.W. of Freeport. It has a church.

Elesd, ā'lĕshd', or **Elles,** ĕl'lĕsh', a town of Hungary, co. of Bihar, on the Körös, 50 miles S.E. of Debreczin. It has a trade in salt. Pop. 850.

Eletz, a city of Russia. See YELETS.

Eleusis, e-lu'sis, an ancient city of Greece, the remains of which exist near Lepsina, a small village in Attica, on the Bay of Lepsina (Gulf of Ægina), 12 miles N.W. of Athens. The plain around is strewed with ruins, and the ancient causeway hence to Athens forms the modern road.

Eleu'thera Island, one of the Bahama Islands, 50 miles N.E. of New Providence, and separated from Abaco by the Providence Channel. Length, 80 miles; breadth, 10 miles. It produces many pine-apples. Pop. 5209.

Eleutheropo'lis, or **Betogab'ra,** an ancient city of Palestine, identified with Beit-Jibreen (Jibrin), a village 28 miles E.N.E. of Gaza, with extensive ruins, comprising a large Roman fortress and massive vaults. Near it are remarkable artificial caverns.

Eleva'tion, a post-township of Johnston co., N.C., 26 miles S. by E. of Raleigh. Pop. 1459.

Elev'en Mile, a post-office of Potter co., Pa., 11 miles S.S.W. of Wellsville, N.Y.

Eleven Points River rises in the S. part of Missouri, runs eastward and southward through Oregon co., and passes into Randolph co., Ark. It finally flows nearly southward, and enters Spring River about 1 mile from its mouth.

El Farafreh, ĕl fă-rā'frĕh, a small oasis in the Libyan Desert, 80 miles S.W. of El Dakhel. It produces fine olives.

El Fasher, ĕl făsh'ęr, a town of Africa, capital of Darfoor, about 225 miles W. of El Obeid.

Elfdal, ĕlf'dāl', **Elfdalen,** ĕlf'dā'lęn, or **Elfvedal,** ĕlf'vę-dāl', a village of Sweden, 72 miles N.W. of Falun. Pop. 4047.

Elfeld, ĕl'fĕlt, or **Eltville,** ĕlt'vĭll, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Rhine, 5 miles by rail S.W. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 2883.

El Frat, the Turkish name of the EUPHRATES.

Elfri'da, a post-village in Wentworth co., Ontario, 4 miles S.S.W. of Stony Creek. Pop. 150.

Elfsborg, ĕlfs'bong, or **Wenersborg,** vā'nęrs-bong', a læn or county of Southwestern Sweden, bounded E. by Lake Wener. Area, 4948 square miles. Capital, Wenersborg. Pop. in 1876, 288,963.

El Fuerte, a town of Chili. See CALBUCO.

Elfvedal, a village of Sweden. See ELFDAL.

El'gar, an island of the Orkney group, in Scotland, S. of Shapinshay.

Elgg, ĕlk, a town of Switzerland, canton and 18 miles by rail N.E. of Zurich. Pop. 7248.

El Ghezeh, or **El Ghizeh**. See GHEEZEH.

El Ghor, a valley of Arabia. See ARABAH.

Elgin, ĕl'ghin, a burgh of Scotland, capital of the co. of Moray or Elgin, on the Lossie, at a railway junction, 118 miles N. of Edinburgh, and 5 miles S.W. of Lossiemouth, its seaport. The town is situated in a valley, and extends about a mile along the right bank of the Lossie, with the village of Bishop Mill on the left. It contains an English chapel, a Free church and several other churches, a literary and scientific institution with museum, a court-house and prison, Gray's Hospital or Infirmary (to which are attached a lunatic asylum and an orphan institution), assembly-rooms, and a public fountain. There are also an excellent academy, trades schools and infant schools, some ancient almshouses and other charities for the poor. The ruins of the cathedral are by far the most extensive of any ancient Scottish remains. The cathedral, founded in 1224, was burned in 1390 by the Wolf of Badenoch, and afterwards rebuilt. It is in the form of a cross, 289 feet in length and 120 feet in breadth; height of the two western towers, between which is the grand entrance, 83 feet. The chapter-house is entire, and highly ornamented. Several of the old mansions still remain, and there are remains of a monastery of Grey Friars, and a conical eminence called Lady Hill, the ruins of an ancient castle of the Earls of Moray. Pop. 6241.

El'gin (Scotch pron. ĕl'ghin), a post-village of Jackson co., Ark., on Big Black River, about 22 miles E. of Batesville.

Elgin, ĕl'jin, a city of Kane co., Ill., on Fox River, at the junction of two railroads, 36 miles W.N.W. of Chicago. It contains 15 churches, 3 national banks, 1 other bank, an academy, a high school, public schools, and a manufactory of watches (the Elgin National Watch Company), which employs 3200 hands and produces watches valued at about $4,000,000 annually. It has also manufactures of carriages, shoes, watch-cases, condensed milk, and other articles. Elgin has an extensive trade in butter and cheese, its sales in these articles amounting to about $2,500,000 a year. Nine newspapers are published here. The river is here spanned by several bridges, and affords extensive water-power. Pop. in 1880, 8787; in 1890, 17,823.

Elgin, a post-village of Fayette co., Iowa, on the Turkey River, and on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 10 miles E. of West Union, and about 66 miles W.N.W. of Dubuque. It has 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a fruit-canning factory, a creamery, and a brewery. Pop. 369.

Elgin, a post-village in Sedan township, Chautauqua co., Kansas, on Big Caney Creek, 12 miles S.S.W. of Sedan.

Elgin, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., Mich., on the Bass River, 18 miles E.S.E. of Grand Haven.

Elgin, a post-hamlet of Wabasha co., Minn., on the Minneiska River, 11 miles N.W. of Eyota, and 13 miles E.N.E. of Rochester. It has a graded school.

Elgin, a post-village of Antelope co., Neb., 10 miles by rail S.W. of Oakdale, and 12 miles (direct) S. by W. of Neligh. It has 2 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, a cheese-factory, and a canning-factory. Pop. 500.

Elgin, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., N.Y.

Elgin, a post-village of Union co., Oregon, 21 miles by rail N.N.E. of La Grande. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a newspaper office. Pop. 227.

Elgin, a post-borough of Erie co., Pa., 22 miles by rail S.E. of Erie. It has 2 churches, a cup-valve factory, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. 169.

Elgin, a post-village of Bastrop co., Tex., 27 miles by rail E. of Austin. It has 4 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, an academy, and a brick-manufactory.

Elgin, ĕl'ghin, a county in the W. part of Ontario, on the N. shore of Lake Erie. Area, 725 square miles. Otter Creek traverses the E. part, and the Thames forms a part of the boundary. Capital, St. Thomas West. Pop. 33,666.

Elgin, a village of Quebec. See KELSO.

Elgin Corners, a post-village in Albert co., New Brunswick, 12 miles from Petitcodiac. Pop. 250.

El'ginfield, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 10 miles N. of London. Pop. 100.

Elginshire, a county of Scotland. See MORAY.

Elgiobar, ĕl-ue-o-bar', a town of Spain, in Guipuzcoa, 10 miles W.S.W. of St. Sebastian. Pop. 1128.

El-Golea, ĕl go-lā'ā, a town of Algeria, in the Sahara. Lat. 30° 35' N.; lon. 3° 10' E. It is a very important caravan-station. Pop. 650.

Elgorab, ĕl-go-rāb', a small island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Arabia, in lat. 16° 8' N.

El Gran Chaco, ĕl grän chä'ko, a wide region of South America, in the centre of the continent, in the territories of Bolivia and the Argentine Republic, between lat. 18° and 28° S. and lon. 58° and 63° W., bounded E. by the river Paraguay, and traversed by its tributaries the Pilcomayo, Bermejo, &c. Surface generally level, the N. part covered with grass, the S. portion an arid and desert plain; the portions near the rivers Paraná and Paraguay are well wooded, containing many very valuable forest trees, and are inhabited by roving Indians, including the Guaranés, Tobayás, and Payaguáses.

El-Guecer, a town of Africa. See TEMACIN.

Elgueta, ĕl-gā'tā, a town of Spain, in Guipuzcoa, 30 miles S.W. of St. Sebastian. Pop. 853.

El'ham, a town of England, in Kent, 6½ miles N.N.W. of Folkestone. Pop. of parish, 1258.

El Hammah de Cabes, ĕl hăm'mā dā kā'bĕs (anc. *Aquæ Tacapitanæ*), a town of Africa, in Tunis, 18 miles W. of Cabes, and famous for baths, whence its name.

El Hayz, ĕl hăz or ĕl hīz, a small oasis of the Libyan Desert, in lat. 28° 8' N., lon. 28° 53' E.

El Hejaz or **Hedjaz**, ĕl hĕj-ăz', also written **Hedsjaz** ("the land of pilgrimage"), a region of Arabia, extending along the Red Sea, by some considered identical with Arabia Petræa. It is almost everywhere a sandy, stony, or otherwise unproductive country, but comprises the sacred cities of Mecca and Medina, with the seaports of Jiddah and Yembo. It now forms part of the Turkish dominions.

El Hel'ieh, a village of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, opposite Esneh.

Elhenitz, ĕl'hā-nits, or **Lhenicse**, lā-nit'sā, a town of Bohemia, 23 miles S. of Pisek. Pop. 1310.

El'hi, a post-office of Pierce co., Washington, on the Puyallup River, 14 miles S.E. of Tacoma.

El Hofhoof, in Arabia. See HOFHOOF.

El'inngoo'dy, a village of India, presidency of Madras, 25 miles N.W. of Ramnad.

Elias, Mount St. See MOUNT ST. ELIAS.

Eli'da, a post-village of Winnebago co., Ill., in Winnebago township, about 10 miles S.W. of Rockford. It has 2 churches. Pop. 468.

Elida, a post-village of Allen co., O., in German township, on an affluent of the Auglaize River, and on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 6 miles N.W. of Lima, and 53 miles E.S.E. of Fort Wayne. It has 3 churches and a grist-mill. Pop. 533.

Elie, or **Ely**, ee'lee, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Bay of Elie, in the Firth of Forth, 2½ miles S.S.E. of Colinsburgh. Pop. 626.

Eliendorf, a town of Transylvania. See ILLYEFALVA.

E'limsport, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., about 10 miles S. of Williamsport. It has 2 churches, a tannery, a lumber-mill, &c.

E'limville, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, 22 miles W.N.W. of St. Marys. Pop. 100.

Eliocroca, a supposed ancient name of LORCA.

E'lis, an eparchy of Greece, anciently a kingdom, but now a part of the nome of Achaia and Elis, in the N.W. part of the Morea. The chief town is Pyrgo. Pop. 51,066.

Elis, the name of a small river in the district of Elis, an affluent of the Iliaco Peneus.

Elis, an ancient name of PALÆOPOLIS.

Elisabetgrad, a town of Russia. See YELISABETGRAD.

Elisabethstadt, Transylvania. See ERESFALVA.

Elisana, the supposed ancient name of LUCENA.

Elisavetgrad, a town of Russia. See YELISAVETGRAD.

Elisavetpol, Russia. See YELISAVETPOL.

El'ivon, a post-hamlet of McPherson co., Kansas, 14 miles N. of Newton.

Eli'za, a post-township of Mercer co., Ill., about 8 miles S. of Muscatine, Iowa, is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River. Pop. 767.

Eliz'abeth, a post-hamlet of Coffee co., Ala., 2½ miles from the Conecuh River, and 18 miles S.S.W. of Troy. It has 2 churches.

Elizabeth, an incorporated post-village of Elbert co., Col., 40 miles by rail S. by E. of Denver. It has several church organizations, a newspaper office, a graded school, a manufactory of gold-saving machines, &c. Pop. 400.

Elizabeth, a post-village of Jo Daviess co., Ill., on Apple River, 14 or 15 miles S.E. of Galena, and 29 miles by rail E.S.E. of Dubuque. It has 3 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, a flour-mill, and a woollen-mill. Pop. 495.

Elizabeth, a post-village of Harrison co., Ind., 15 miles S.S.W. of New Albany, and 3 miles W. of the Ohio River. It has 3 churches and a stave-factory. Pop. 267.

Elizabeth, a station of Marshall co., Kansas, on the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, 84 miles W. of Atchison.

Elizabeth, a post-village of Otter Tail co., Minn., 8 miles by rail N. by W. of Fergus Falls. It has a mill and an elevator.

Elizabeth, a city and the capital of Union co., N.J., 2 miles W. of Newark Bay, 5 miles S.S.W. of Newark, and 14 miles W.S.W. of the city of New York. It is connected with these and other cities by the Central Railroad of New Jersey and two of its branches which terminate here, and by the New York division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It has wide straight streets, which cross one another at right angles and are lighted with gas. It contains a court-house, a city hall, 31 churches, an opera-house, 2 national banks, 2 state banks, 2 high schools, a savings-bank, an orphan asylum, and printing-offices which issue 3 daily, 1 semi-weekly, and 2 weekly newspapers. Among its churches are 3 or 4 Baptist, 5 Catholic, 1 Congregational, 4 Episcopal, 1 German Lutheran, 5 Methodist, 1 Moravian, and 7 Presbyterian. Several of the churches are large and elegant buildings. Elizabeth has also 4 academies and institutes, a business college, 2 public halls, and 5 masonic lodges. Many persons whose business is in New York reside in this city. Here is a large manufactory of the Singer sewing-machines, which employs about 4000 workmen. The city has also 2 or 3 manufactories of oil-cloth, 2 potteries, and other manufactories, among the products of which are hats, saws, mill-machinery, stoves, harness, hardware, cordage, edge-tools, and combs. Elizabeth is divided into 12 wards, and was formerly the capital of the state. That part of the city which is popularly called Elizabethport is on Staten Island Sound, 2 miles S.E. of the centre of Elizabeth, 7 miles S. of Newark, and 12 miles S.W. of New York. It is on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, at the junction of the Long Branch division. Its prosperity is derived chiefly from manufactures and commerce. It contains 5 or more churches, several iron-foundries, &c., and is a leading place in the shipment of anthracite coal. It is accessible for boats at high water with a draught of 22 feet at least. Pop. of Elizabeth in 1860, 11,567; in 1870, 20,832; in 1880, 28,229; in 1890, 37,764.

Elizabeth, North Carolina. See ELIZABETH CITY.

Elizabeth, a township of Lawrence co., O., traversed by the Iron Railroad. It contains mines of coal and iron, and several iron-manufacturing villages. Pop. 3360.

Elizabeth, a township of Miami co., O. Pop. 1173.

Elizabeth, a village of Morgan co., O., in Centre township, about 21 miles N.W. of Marietta. Petroleum is found near this place. Pop. of the township, 1105.

Elizabeth, a post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa., adjacent to Elizabeth township, on the E. bank of the Monongahela River, 21 miles by rail (25 by water) S. of Pittsburg. It contains 8 churches, a newspaper office, 2 planing-mills, 3 saw-mills, a vault- and safe-factory, and several boat-yards. Steamboats ascend the river to this place. Coal is mined here extensively. Pop. in 1890, 1804.

Elizabeth, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. 5149.

Elizabeth, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. 1012.

Elizabeth, a post-village of Hand co., S.D., about 13 miles (direct) N.W. of Miller.

Elizabeth, a post-village of Denton co., Tex., 20 miles N. of Fort Worth. It has a church.

Elizabeth, the capital of Wirt co., W. Va., is on the Little Kanawha River, about 20 miles S. of Parkersburg. It has 3 churches, a high school, 2 newspaper offices, 4 saw-mills, and a grist-mill. Steamboats ply between this place and Parkersburg. Pop. 715.

Elizabeth City, a small county in the S.E. part of Virginia, is situated at the mouth of James River. Area, 50 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Chesapeake Bay, on the S. by Hampton Roads, and on the N. by Back River. Indian corn and wheat are the staple products of the soil. Fortress Monroe stands on the coast of this county. The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad intersects the county. Capital, Hampton. Pop. in 1870, 8303; in 1880, 10,689; in 1890, 16,168.

Elizabeth City, a post-village, capital of Pasquotank co., N.C., is on the right or S.W. bank of the Pasquotank River, 40 miles S. of Norfolk, Va., with which it is connected by railroad and by steamboats running through the Dismal Swamp Canal. It has 2 banks, 7 churches, an academy, 3 newspaper offices, 2 hotels, 4 lumber-mills, a coach-factory, 2 brick-yards, a ship-yard, and 10 oyster-canning factories. A spring and fall term of the Federal Court is held here. Pop. in 1880, 2315; in 1890, 3251.

Elizabeth Furnace, a station in Blair co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Altoona.

Elizabeth Furnace. See FERROL.

Elizabeth Island, or Henderson's Island, in the Pacific, lat. 24° 21′ S., lon. 128° 18′ W., is of a peculiar coral formation. It is 5 miles in length.

Elizabeth Island, an island in the Strait of Magellan. Lat. of the N.E. point, 52° 50′ S., lon. 90° 30′ W.

Elizabeth Island, one of the Admiralty Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 2° 55′ S.; lon. 146° 49′ E.

Elizabeth Island, one of the Marshall Islands, in the Pacific. Lat. 6° N.; lon. 169° 36′ E.

Elizabeth Island, one of the Society group. Lat. of the E. point, 15° 58′ S.; lon. 145° 48′ W.

Elizabeth Islands, off the coast of Massachusetts, are situated between Buzzard's Bay and Vineyard Sound. They are very small, are 16 in number, and only 2 or 3 of them are inhabited. They constitute the township of Gosnold, in Dukes co.

Elizabeth Lake, a post-hamlet of Los Angeles co., Cal., 30 miles from Newhall.

Elizabethpol, a town of Russia. See YELISAVETPOL.

Elizabethport, Cape Colony. See PORT ELIZABETH.

Elizabethport, New Jersey. See ELIZABETH.

Elizabeth River, a stream or navigable inlet of Virginia, emptying into Hampton Roads. The towns of Norfolk and Portsmouth are on its banks.

Elizabethton, a post-village, capital of Carter co., Tenn., 10 miles by rail E. of Johnson City. It has 5 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, an academy, and woollen-mills. Pop. in 1890, 734.

Elizabethtown, a post-village, capital of Hardin co., Ill., on the Ohio River, about 44 miles above Paducah, and 125 miles S.E. of Belleville. It has a newspaper office, 2 churches, 2 flouring-mills, and 10 dry-goods stores. Pop. in 1890, 652.

Elizabethtown, a post-village of Bartholomew co., Ind., 13 miles by rail N. by E. of Seymour. It has 3 churches, a bank, a high school, a drain-tile factory, a broom-factory, &c. Pop. 430.

Elizabethtown, a hamlet of Anderson co., Kansas, about 60 miles S. of Lawrence.

Elizabethtown, a post-village, capital of Hardin co., Ky., is on the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad, 42 miles S. of Louisville, and 72 miles E.N.E. of Bowling Green. It is connected with Paducah by the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad. It contains a fine court-house, 2 banks, 8 churches, an academy, and a flour-mill. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. in 1890, 2260.

Elizabethtown, a post-hamlet of Otter Tail co., Minn., in Elizabeth township, 25 miles E.N.E. of Breckenridge. It has 2 churches and a flouring-mill.

Elizabethtown, a hamlet of Monroe co., Mo., 6 miles S. of Monroe City. It has a church and 2 stores.

Elizabethtown, a post-village of Colfax co., New Mexico, about 70 miles S.W. of El Moro, Col. It has a church, a saw-mill, and general stores and business houses. Gold is found here. Pop. about 100.

Elizabethtown, a post-village and summer resort, capital of Essex co., N.Y., is on the Boquet River, in Elizabethtown township, about 36 miles S. by W. from Plattsburg, and 9 miles W. of Lake Champlain. It is surrounded by grand mountain-scenery, and is about 10 miles N.E. of Dix's Peak, one of the Adirondacks. It has a free school and academy, 5 churches, a newspaper office, 3 large hotels, and 1 or 2 lumber-mills. Pop. in 1890, 573.

Elizabethtown, a post-village, capital of Bladen co., N.C., in a township of the same name, on the right or W. bank of the Cape Fear River, about 42 miles N.W. of Wilmington. It has 3 churches. Pop. about 400.

Elizabethtown, a hamlet of Guernsey co., O., about 48 miles N. of Marietta. Pop. 44.

Elizabethtown, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., O., on the Miami River and Whitewater Canal, and on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 19½ miles W. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches.

Elizabethtown, a village of Licking co., O. See PERRYTON.

Elizabethtown, a post-borough of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 18 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg, and 18 miles W.N.W. of Lancaster. It contains 7 churches, 2 banks, a public school, and manufactures of agricultural machinery, fifth-wheels, steel axles, furniture, &c. Pop. in 1880, 980; in 1890, 1218.

Elizabethtown, West Virginia. See MOUNDSVILLE.

Eliz'abethville, a post-office of Pendleton co., Ky.

Elizabethville, a post-hamlet of Dauphin co., Pa., in Washington township, on the Summit Branch Railroad, about 24 miles N. of Harrisburg. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Elizabethville, a post-village in Durham co., Ontario, 15 miles N.W. of Port Hope. It contains a saw-mill and 2 cheese-factories. Pop. 150.

Elizavetopol, or **Elizavetpol**. See YELISAVETPOL.

Eli'zaville, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Ind., in Clinton township, about 30 miles N.N.W. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches.

Elizaville, a post-village of Fleming co., Ky., on the Maysville & Lexington Railroad, 18 miles S. by W. from Maysville. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, several stores, and 2 wagon-shops. Pop. 180.

Elizaville, or Union Corners, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y., on Janson's Creek, about 16 miles S. of Hudson. It has a church.

El'izay', a township of Macon co., N.C. Pop. 525.

Elizondo, ā-le-thon'do, a town of Spain, in Navarro, 20 miles N. of Pamplona. Pop. 1100.

Eljas, ĕl'nās, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 58 miles N.N.W. of Caceres, near the borders of Leon. Pop. 1580.

El-Jemm, or Eldjem, ĕl-jĕm' (anc. *Tys'drus*), a village of Barbary, 105 miles S.S.E. of Tunis, with remains of a noble amphitheatre, inferior in size only to those of Rome and Verona.

Elk, a county in the S.E. part of Kansas, has an area of 650 square miles. It is traversed by Elk River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, a large proportion of it being prairie. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and grass are the staple products. Blue and white limestone are found here, especially near Howard, the capital of the county. Sandstone, marble, and coal are also met with. It is traversed by divisions of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé system, and by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad. Pop. in 1875, 6215; in 1878, 8218; in 1880, 10,623; in 1890, 12,216.

Elk, a county in the N.W. central part of Pennsylvania. Area, 760 square miles. It is drained by the Clarion River and by Bennett's Branch of the Sinnemahoning Creek. The surface is diversified with high hills or mountains (one of which is called Elk Mountain), and is mostly covered with extensive forests of pine, oak, chestnut, and other trees. The soil produces oats, hay, potatoes, &c. Beds of bituminous coal have been opened in this county. Lumber is the chief article of export. Elk co. is traversed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad, and other railroads. Capital, Ridgway. Pop. in 1870, 8488; in 1880, 12,800; in 1890, 22,230.

Elk, a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal., 23 miles (direct) W. of Ukiah. It has a church, and manufactures of ties, tan-bark, &c. Pop. in 1890, 216.

Elk, a post-village of Chase co., Kansas, 14 miles W. by N. of Collinwood Falls.

Elk, a township of Cloud co., Kansas. Pop. 1833.

Elk, a station in Jackson co., Kansas, on the Kansas Central Railroad, 5 miles E. of Holton.

Elk, a post-borough of Genesee co., Mich., 15 miles (direct) N.W. of Flint. It has a church.

Elk, a township of Nobles co., Minn. Pop. 189.

Elk, a township of McDonald co., Mo. Pop. 941.

Elk, a township of Stoddard co., Mo. Pop. 621.

Elk, a township of Wilkes co., N.C. Pop. 675.

Elk, a post-township of Noble co., O., about 20 miles N. by E. of Marietta. It has 6 churches. Pop. 1655.

Elk, a township of Vinton co., O. Pop. 2063. It contains McArthur, the county seat.

Elk, a township of Chester co., Pa., on the Maryland line. Pop. 839. It contains Hickory Hill and Lewisville.

Elk, a township of Clarion co., Pa., contains Shippensville, Elk City, &c., and affords petroleum. Pop. 1055.

Elk, a township of Tioga co., Pa. Pop. 172. It is a vast forest of hemlock.

Elk, a township of Warren co., Pa., on the New York line. Pop. 469.

El Kab, ĕl kāb (anc. *Eilythyas?*), a town of Egypt, on the E. bank of the Nile, 40 miles S.S.E. of Thebes.

El Kader, ĕl kah'dĕr, an incorporated post-village and railroad terminus, capital of Clayton co., Iowa, in Boardman township, on the Turkey River, about 50 miles W.N.W. of Dubuque, and 22 miles E. of Fayette. It has a court-house, a graded school, 2 churches, a national bank, and manufactures of flour and butter. Three weekly newspapers (one German) are published here. Pop. 745.

El Kads, the Arabic name of JERUSALEM.

El Kahireh, a city of Egypt. See CAIRO.

El Kasimeeyeh, a river of Palestine. See LITANY.

El Kasr, or El Kasar, ĕl kās'r (*i.e.*, "the castle"), a large village of Egypt, capital of the oasis El-Dakhel. Lat. 25° 41' N.; lon. 29° E. It is the residence of a sheikh, is surrounded by palm and acacia plantations, and has sulphur springs and remains of an Egyptian temple.

El Katif, El Katyf, or El Katiff, ĕl kā-teef', a fortified town of Arabia, on the Persian Gulf. Lat. 26° 25' N.; lon. 50° E. It has a trade in pearls from the adjacent fishery.

Elk Cit'y, a post-village of Idaho co., Idaho, 25 miles (direct) S.E. of Mt. Idaho.

Elk City, an incorporated post-village of Montgomery co., Kansas, on Elk River, about 12 miles by rail W.N.W. of Independence. It has 5 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and a graded school. Pop. in 1890, 796.

Elk City, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa., in Elk township, on the Emlenton & Shippenville Railroad, 2 miles from Edenburg, and 13 miles N.W. of Clarion. It has 2 churches and several oil-wells.

Elk City, a post-hamlet of Barbour co., W. Va., about 18 miles S.E. of Clarksburg.

Elk Creek, of Washington co., Ind., flows into the Muscatatuck River.

Elk Creek, Oregon, runs westward in Douglas co., and enters the Umpqua River about 40 miles from its mouth.

Elk Creek, Tennessee, runs southwestward in Shelby co., and enters Wolf River about 2 miles N. of Memphis.

Elk Creek, a post-village and trading-post of Colusa co., Cal., about 41 miles (direct) N.W. of Colusa. It has a church.

Elk Creek, a station on the Colorado Central Railroad, 9 miles W. of Golden, Col.

Elk Creek, a township of Jasper co., Iowa. Pop. 1127.

Elk Creek, a post-village of Spencer co., Ky., 12 miles S. of Shelbyville. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Elk Creek, a post-hamlet of Texas co., Mo., 9 miles (direct) S. of Houston.

Elk Creek, a post-village of Johnson co., Neb., on Nemaha River, 6 miles by rail S.S.E. of Tecumseh. It has 2 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. 216.

Elk Creek, a post-hamlet of Otsego co., N.Y., 3 miles N. by E. of Schenevus Railroad Station. It has a church.

Elk Creek, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., N.C., 6 miles N.W. of Sparta.

Elk Creek, a township of Watauga co., N.C. Pop. 424.

Elk Creek, a post-hamlet of Erie co., Pa., in Elk Creek township, 2 miles from Albion, and about 22 miles S.S.W. of Erie. It has a church. Pop. of township, 1325.

Elk Creek, a post-village of Grayson co., Va., about 24 miles S. of Wytheville. It contains an academy.

Elk Creek, a post-hamlet of Trempealeau co., Wis., on Elk Creek, about 44 miles N. of La Crosse.

Elk Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Watauga co., N.C., 8 miles (direct) N.E. of Boone. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Elk Dale, a post-hamlet of Atchison co., Mo., on or near Tarkio River, 7 miles N.E. of Craig. It has a church.

Elk'dale, a post-hamlet of Susquehanna co., Pa., 2½ miles from Union Dale Station. It has a church.

Elk Falls, a post-village of Elk co., Kansas, on Elk River, surrounded with fertile prairies, about 32 miles by rail W.N.W. of Independence, and 8 miles (direct) S. by E. of Howard. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a common school. Pop. in 1890, 350.

Elk Fork, a post-office of Morgan co., Ky., 12 miles (direct) E. by N. of West Liberty.

Elk Gar'den, a post-hamlet of Russell co., Va., 18 miles N.W. of Saltville.

Elk Garden, a post-village of Mineral co., W. Va., about 5 miles by rail N.E. of Harrison, which is 25 miles by rail S.W. of Keyser. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. in 1890, 723.

Elk Grove, a post-village of Sacramento co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 15 miles S. of Sacramento. It has 2 churches, a high school, and manufactures of wine and raisins.

Elk Grove, a township of Cook co., Ill., 9 miles N.W. of Chicago. Pop. 1120.

Elk Grove, a post-hamlet of Caldwell co., Mo., 14 miles from Breckenridge. It has a church.

Elk Grove, a post-village of Lafayette co., Wis., in Elk Grove township, about 20 miles N.E. of Dubuque, Iowa. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 933.

El Khaleel, a town of Palestine. See HEBRON.

El Khargeh, ĕl kar'gheh, or **The Great Oasis**, a fruitful valley in the Libyan Desert, the southernmost and

largest of the Egyptian oases, 110 miles S.W. of Akhmym. Its length is variously estimated at from 80 to 200 miles, and its maximum breadth is 10 miles. It is fenced by a steep wall of limestone, and is populous, but unhealthy. It has a town of the same name, and abounds in ancient ruins.

Elk'hart, a county in the N. part of Indiana, bordering on Michigan, has an area of about 470 square miles. It is intersected by the St. Joseph's River, and is also drained by the Elkhart River, which enters the former stream in the N.W. part of the county. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple and oak abound. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, oats, pork, and butter are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Goshen. Pop. in 1870, 26,026; in 1880, 33,454; in 1890, 39,201.

Elkhart, or Elkhart City, a post-village of Logan co., Ill., in Elkhart township, and on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 17 miles N.N.E. of Springfield, and 11 miles S.S.W. of Lincoln. It has 3 churches, a bank, a churn-manufactory, and public schools. Pop. in 1890, 414.

Elkhart, a city of Elkhart co., Ind., is on the St. Joseph River, at the mouth of the Elkhart River, 11 miles by rail N.W. of Goshen, 15 miles by rail E. of South Bend, and 101 miles E.S.E. of Chicago. It is a large manufacturing centre, and contains 11 churches, 3 national banks, graded schools, a high school, 3 paper-mills, 2 tissue-paper mills, a band-instrument factory, 3 buggy-factories, 2 starch-mills, iron-works, railroad machine-shops, and 2 daily and 3 weekly newspaper offices. It is lighted by gas and electricity, has 2 fine parks, and an abundant water-supply. Pop. in 1880, 6953; in 1890, 11,360.

Elkhart, a township of Elkhart co., Ind. Pop., exclusive of the city of Goshen, 1933.

Elkhart, a township of Noble co., Ind. Pop. 1531.

Elkhart, a post-hamlet in Elkhart township, Polk co., Iowa, 15 miles N. of Des Moines. It has a church.

Elkhart, a post-village of Anderson co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern Railroad, 13 miles S.S.W. of Palestine. It has 2 churches.

Elkhart, a post-village of Sheboygan co., Wis., 7 miles by rail N. of Plymouth, and 16 miles (direct) W.N.W. of Sheboygan. It has a church.

Elkhart City, a village of Illinois. See ELKHART.

Elkhart River, Indiana, rises in Noble co., runs northwestward, and enters the St. Joseph River (of Lake Michigan) at Elkhart. It is about 90 miles long, and affords abundant water-power.

Elk Head, a post-hamlet of Christian co., Mo., 15 miles (direct) E. by S. of Ozark. It has manufactures of hardware.

Elk Head, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Oregon, 27 miles (direct) N. by E. of Roseburg, and 7 miles E. of Yoncalla.

Elk Head River rises in Sweetwater co., Wyoming, runs southward into Colorado, and enters the Yampah or Bear River.

Elk Hill, a post-village of Goochland co., Va., 17 miles by rail W. of Maiden's Adventure, which is about 1 mile S. of Goochland Court-House.

Elkhorn, a township of San Joaquin co., Cal. P. 1428.

Elkhorn, a township of Brown co., Ill. Pop. 1150.

Elkhorn, or **Elk'ton**, a post-village of Washington co., Ill., about 28 miles S.E. of Belleville. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a flouring-mill. Pop. 160. The name of its post-office is Elkhorn.

Elk Horn, a post-office of Shelby co., Iowa.

Elkhorn, a township of Webster co., Iowa. Pop. 441.

Elkhorn, a township of Lincoln co., Kansas. Pop. 439. It contains Rocky Hill.

Elk Horn, a post-hamlet of Taylor co., Ky., 18 miles S. of Lebanon. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Elkhorn, a hamlet of Ray co., Mo., 4 miles S.W. of Swanwick Station. It has a church and a wagon-shop.

Elkhorn, a township of Warren co., Mo. Pop. 2479.

Elkhorn, a post-office of Jefferson co., Montana.

Elkhorn, a post-village of Douglas co., Neb., on the Elkhorn River, and on the Union Pacific Railroad, 29 miles W. of Omaha. It has 2 churches, a bank, a public school, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 325.

Elkhorn, a post-office of Onondago co., N.Y.

Elkhorn, a post-village of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, and on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad, 26 miles S. of Pittsburg. It has a church, a coal-mine, and a paper-mill. Pop. about 250.

Elkhorn, a post-hamlet of McDowell co., W. Va., 8 miles by rail N.W. of Mill Creek Junction, and 27 miles (direct) E.N.E. of Perryville.

Elkhorn, a post-village and railroad terminus, capital of Walworth co., Wis., 41 miles by rail W. by S. from Racine, and 28 miles by rail E.N.E. of Beloit. It contains 7 churches, a national bank, a handsome union school-house, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of flour, bricks and tiles, wind-mills, tanks, tread-powers, wood-sawing machines, butter, cheese, cigars, and cheese-boxes. Pop. in 1880, 1122; in 1890, 1447.

Elkhorn Creek, Kentucky, rises by two branches in Fayette co., runs northwestward, drains parts of Scott and Woodford cos., and enters the Kentucky River about 10 miles N. of Frankfort. The branches unite in Franklin co.

Elkhorn Grove, a post-village of Carroll co., Ill., in a township of the same name, 10 miles W. of Polo, and about 16 miles N.W. of Dixon. It has a church, 2 flour-mills, and about 20 houses. Pop. of the township, 662.

Elkhorn Grove, Ogle co., Ill. See EAGLE POINT.

Elkhorn River, Nebraska, rises in the N. part of the state, and drains parts of Elkhorn and Antelope cos. It runs eastward through Madison and Stanton cos., and southeastward through the cos. of Cuming and Dodge. Finally it flows southward through Douglas co., and enters the Platte River about 7 miles N.N.E. of Ashland. It traverses fertile prairies. Its length is about 200 miles.

El'kin, a post-village of Surry co., N.C., on the Yadkin River, 38 miles N. of Statesville. It has 3 churches, a cotton-factory, woollen-, grist-, and flour-mills, manufactures of lumber, and a newspaper office. Pop. 288.

El'kins, a post-office of Colfax co., New Mexico.

Elkins, a post-village of Randolph co., W. Va., 11 miles by rail S. by W. of Montrose, and 10 miles (direct) N. by E. of Beverly. It has 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, 2 planing-mills, &c. Pop. in 1890, 737.

El'kinsville, a post-hamlet of Brown co., Ind., 22 miles W.S.W. of Columbus. It has several mills or factories.

Elkirch. See ILLKIRCH-GRAFENSTADEN.

Elk Lake, a post-office of Grant co., Minn.

Elk Lake, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa. It has a steam saw-mill, a grist-mill, a cider-mill, &c.

Elk'land, a township of Tuscola co., Mich., about 40 miles E. of Bay City. Pop. 1869.

Elkland, a post-office of Webster co., Mo.

Elkland, a township of Sullivan co., Pa. Pop. 1058.

Elkland, a post-borough of Tioga co., Pa., on the Cowanesque Creek, 14 miles by rail S. by W. of Addison, and 12 miles by rail W. of Lawrenceville. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a creamery, and manufactures of furniture, carriages, and toys. Pop. 1006.

Elk Lick, Somerset co., Pa. See SALISBURY.

Elk Lick Springs, a post-office and summer resort of Pike co., Mo., in Spencer township, 6 miles S.W. of Frankford Railroad Station. Here are medicinal springs.

Elk Mills, a post-hamlet of McDonald co., Mo., on the Elk River, 16 miles S. of Seneca Railroad Station.

Elk Mills, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., 6 miles S.E. of Oxford.

Elk Mills, a post-office of Carter co., Tenn.

Elk'mont, a post-village of Limestone co., Ala., on the Nashville & Decatur Railroad, 9 miles N. of Athens. It has a church, a high school, a brick-kiln, &c.

Elk'mont Springs, a post-office of Giles co., Tenn.

Elk Mound, a post-township of Dunn co., Wis., is intersected by the West Wisconsin Railroad. Pop. 492. Elk Mound Station is 11 miles W.N.W. of Eau Claire.

Elk Mountain, Pennsylvania, is in the S.E. part of Susquehanna co. It is about 2000 feet high.

Elk Mountain, or Big Horn, a high peak of the Medicine Bow Range, is in the S. part of Wyoming, about 15 miles S. of Percy Railroad Station, near lat. 41° 36′ N., lon. 106° 30′ W. It is a prominent landmark.

Elk Mountain, a post-office of Carbon co., Wyoming, on the Medicine Bow River, 12 miles from Carbon Station.

Elk Mountains, Colorado, a range or group a few miles W. of the Saguache Range. Castle Peak, which is the highest of the Elk Mountains, has an altitude of 14,115 feet above the sea-level. Among the other peaks are Capitol Mountain, Italian Peak, Maroon Mountain, Snow Mass Mountain, and Sopris Peak. Granite forms the central and highest parts of these mountains. Silurian and carboniferous rocks occur on their sides. This is a grand illustration of an eruptive range, and presents admirable scenery. "The gorges or cañons cut by Castle and Maroon Creeks," says Hayden, "are probably without a parallel for ruggedness, depth, and picturesque beauty in any portion of the West."

Elk Neck, a post-hamlet of Cecil co., Md., on or near Elk River, 6 miles S. of North East Station. It has a church.

El'ko, the northeasternmost county of Nevada. It is drained by the Humboldt River and its North and South Forks. The surface is partly mountainous. A range called the East Humboldt Mountains extends nearly through the middle of the county. The soil of the valley of the Humboldt produces barley, potatoes, and grass, but is not extensively cultivated. This county contains large arid plains in which water and timber are scarce, but Franklin Lake, Ruby Lake, and Goshute Lake water a portion of its southern boundary. Area, 17,652 square miles. It is intersected by the Central Pacific Railroad. Capital, Elko. Pop. in 1870, 3447; in 1880, 5716; in 1890, 4794.

Elko, a post-village, capital of Elko co., Nev., on the Humboldt River, and on the Central Pacific Railroad, 603 miles E.N.E. of San Francisco, 313 miles by rail E.N.E. of Reno, and about 108 miles (direct) N. by W. of Hamilton. It is one of the most important railroad stations in Nevada, and has an extensive trade with the mining districts. It contains a court-house, 2 churches, a bank, 3 hotels, a public school, and a hospital. One daily and 2 weekly newspapers are published here. White sulphur mineral springs are about a mile distant. Pop. in 1890, 660.

Elko, a post-hamlet and station of Barnwell co., S.C., in Williston township, on the South Carolina Railroad, 6 miles W. by N. of Blackville. It has a church.

El Kom, a locality of Egypt. See AHMAR.

El-Kos, ĕl-kos' (a "bow," so named from its windings), a river of Morocco, province of Fez, enters the Atlantic at El-Araish.

El-Kosh, ĕl-kosh', a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Koordistan, at the foot of the Soto Mountains, 30 miles N. of Mosul. Pop. about 3000. It is resorted to by many Jewish pilgrims.

Elk Park, a post-village of Mitchell co., N.C., 2 miles by rail W. of Cranberry, and 11 miles (direct) N. by E. of Bakersville. It has 2 churches and manufactures of sash and blinds. Pop. in 1890, 312.

Elk Point, a post-village, capital of Union co., S.D., 41 miles by rail E.S.E. of Yankton, and 21 miles N.W. of Sioux City. It is near the Missouri River, and in a rich farming country. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. about 1000.

Elk'port, a post-village in Clayton co., Iowa, between the Elk and Volga Rivers, about 42 miles by rail N.W. of Dubuque. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and flour- and saw-mills. Pop. about 800.

Elk Prairie, prā'ree, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ill.

Elk Prairie, a post-hamlet of Phelps co., Mo., 8 miles S.E. of Rolla. It has a church.

Elk Rap'ids, a post-town, capital of Antrim co., Mich., is on the E. shore of Grand Traverse Bay, at the mouth of the Elk River, 16 or 18 miles N.E. of Traverse City. It has 6 churches, an iron-furnace, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, and a large lumber-mill. Pop. in 1890, 1486.

Elk Ridge, a post-village of Howard co., Md., on the Patapsco River, and on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Baltimore. It has about 6 general stores, 4 churches, a flour-mill, and a blast-furnace. Pop. in 1890, 702.

Elk River, Kansas, rises in Elk co., runs southeastward, and enters the Verdigris River in Montgomery co., about 3 miles above Independence.

Elk River, Maryland, rises in Chester co., Pa., and runs southward to Elkton, in Maryland. It flows thence southwestward, and enters Chesapeake Bay in Cecil co. The lower part of it is navigable.

Elk River, Minnesota, drains part of Benton co., runs southeastward through Sherburne co., and enters the Mississippi River at the village of Elk River.

Elk (or Cowskin) River drains part of McDonald co., Mo., from which it runs westward into the Indian Territory, thence northwestward, and enters the Neosho River. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Elk River, an affluent of the Tennessee, drains parts of Coffee and Franklin cos., Tenn., and runs westward through Lincoln and southwestward through Giles co. It next intersects Limestone co., Ala., and enters the Tennessee near the upper end of the Muscle Shoals. Length, about 150 miles.

Elk River, West Virginia, drains part of Webster co., and runs westward through Braxton co. It subsequently runs southwestward, and enters the Kanawha River at Charleston. Its length is estimated at 180 miles. It traverses a hilly country, in which bituminous coal abounds.

Elk River, a village in Elk River township, Clinton co., Iowa, about 10 miles N. of the city of Clinton. It has a church and a flour-mill. The township is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi, contains Elk River Junction, Almont Station, and Teed's Grove, and has a pop. of 1271.

Elk River, an incorporated post-village, capital of Sherburne co., Minn., on the left or N. bank of the Mississippi River, at the mouth of the Elk River, 39 miles by rail N.W. of St. Paul. It has 4 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, a bank, a wagon-factory, several mills for lumber and flour, and 2 furniture-factories. Pop. in 1880, 635; in 1890, 679.

Elk River Junction, a hamlet in Clinton co., Iowa, at the crossing of two railroads, 7 miles N. of Lyons.

Elk Run, a post-office of Tioga co., Pa.

Elk Run, a post-office of Fauquier co., Va.

Elk Shoals, a post-hamlet of Alexander co., N.C., 8 miles (direct) S.E. of Taylorsville. It has a church and an academy.

Elkton, Washington co., Ill. See ELKHORN.

Elk'ton, a post-village, capital of Todd co., Ky., on Elk Creek, 12 miles by rail N. of Guthrie, and about 20 miles (direct) E.S.E. of Hopkinsville. It has 7 churches, 2 banks, public schools, a newspaper office, an academy, a steam mill, and manufactures of tobacco. Pop. 1153.

Elkton, a post-village, capital of Cecil co., Md., is on the Elk River, at the head of navigation, and on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, 52 miles E.N.E. of Baltimore, and 18 miles W.S.W. of Wilmington. It has 7 churches, an academy, public schools, 2 banks, paper-mills, fertilizer-works, and an iron-foundry. Four newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1800, 2318.

Elkton, a post-hamlet of Hickory co., Mo., about 50 miles N. of Springfield.

Elkton, a station in Bladen co., N.C., on the Carolina Central Railroad, 42 miles W. by N. from Wilmington.

Elkton, a post-village of Columbiana co., O., on the Little Beaver River, 4 miles E. of New Lisbon. It has 2 churches.

Elkton, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Oregon, on the Umpqua River, about 36 miles N.N.W. of Roseburg. It has 3 church organizations, a saw-mill, and a grist-mill.

Elkton, a post-village of Brookings co., S.D., 17 miles by rail E. by S. of Brookings, and 66 miles by rail S.E. of Watertown. It has 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. in 1890, 331.

Elkton, a post-village of Giles co., Tenn., on the Elk River, about 75 miles S. of Nashville. It has 3 churches and a seminary. Pop. in 1890, 165.

Elkton, a post-village of Rockingham co., Va., 24 miles by rail S. by W. of Luray, and 12 miles (direct) E. by S. of Harrisonburg. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, and manufactures of engines, cutlery, wagons, &c.

El Kuelt, a town of Arabia. See GRANE.

Elk Valley, a post-office of Dakota co., Neb.

Elk'view, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., 47 miles by rail W.S.W. of Philadelphia.

Elk'ville, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ill., 7 miles by rail S. of Duquoin. It has a saw-mill and a flour-mill.

Elkville, a post-office of Wilkes co., N.C.

Ella, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., W. Va., 25 miles S. of Wheeling, and 5 miles from the Ohio River.

Ella, a post-hamlet of Pepin co., Wis., on the Chippewa River, 12 miles from its mouth, and about 13 miles N. of Wabasha, Minn. It has a church.

El'land, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Calder, 4 miles by rail S.E. of Halifax. It has manufactures of woollens. Pop. 6432.

El'laville, a post-village of Madison co., Fla., on the Suwanee River, and on the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad, 70 miles E. of Tallahassee. It has an academy, a large saw-mill, a carriage-factory, and a planing-mill. Pop. about 700.

Ellaville, a post-village, capital of Schley co., Ga., 15 miles by rail N. by W. of Americus, and 49 miles by rail E.S.E. of Columbus. It has 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a court-house, &c. Pop. about 600.

Ellbogen, a town of Bohemia. See ELBOGEN.

Ellé, ĕl'lā', a river of France, enters the Atlantic 30 miles S.W. of Quimper, after a S. course of 38 miles.

Ellejay, a post-village of Georgia. See ELLIJAY.

El'lejoy, a post-village of Blount co., Tenn., 18 miles E.S.E. of Knoxville. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, &c.

Ellenborough, ol'len-bŭr-rŭh, a post-office of Rutherford co., N.C.

Ellenborough, a post-village of Ritchie co., W. Va., on the North Fork of Hughes River, 37 miles by rail E. of Parkersburg. It has 2 churches and a roller flour-mill.

Ellenborough, a post-village in Ellenborough town-

ship, Grant co., Wis., on the Platte River, 6 miles (direct) S.E. of Lancaster. It has 2 churches, a bank, an academy, and manufactures of lumber and flour. Pop. 300.

El'lenburg, a post-village in Ellenburg township, Clinton co., N.Y., 2½ miles from the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad, and 28 miles E. of Malone. It has 3 churches, a lumber-mill, &c. The township contains another village, named Ellenburg Depot, and a pop. of 3186.

Ellenburg Centre, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., N.Y., about 24 miles N.W. of Plattsburg. It has a church and a lumber mill.

Ellenburg Depot, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., in Ellenburg township, on the railroad between Malone and Rouse's Point, 28 miles E. of Malone. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a lumber-mill.

El'lendale, a post-village of Sussex co., Del., 80 miles S. of Wilmington, and 7 miles by rail S. of Milford. It has a church, a public school, a peach-basket factory, and a steam lumber-mill.

Ellendale, a post-village, capital of Dickey co., N.D., 27 miles by rail S. by E. of Edgeley, and 49 miles by rail W. of Rutland. It has 5 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, &c. Pop. 761.

Ellendale, a post-office of Smyth co., Va.

Ellendale Forge, a hamlet of Dauphin co., Pa., about 14 miles by rail N. by E. of Harrisburg.

El'lendor, a hamlet of Union co., N.J., 17 miles W.S.W. of Newark.

El'lengow'an, a village of Baltimore co., Md., 14 miles N. of Baltimore. Pop. 640.

El'lengow'an, a post-village in Bruce co., Ontario, 10 miles N. of Walkerton. Pop. 100.

Elleno'ra, a post-hamlet of Gentry co., Mo., 6 miles N. of Albany. It has a church.

Ellensburg, a post-village, capital of Kittitass co., Washington, 37 miles by rail N. of North Yakima, and 272 miles by rail S.E. of Seattle. It has 7 churches, 2 banks, 3 newspaper offices, public schools, 6 flour-mills, and railroad repair- and machine-shops. Pop. about 4000.

El'lenton, a post-village of Manatee co., Fla., about 5 miles (direct) N. by E. of Braidentown.

Ellenton, a post-village of Aiken co., S.C., 22 miles by rail S.E. of Augusta, Ga., and 19 miles (direct) S. of Aiken. It has 3 churches, a steam saw-mill, and grist-mills.

El'lenville, a post-village in Wawarsing township, Ulster co., N.Y., on Sandburg Creek, on the Delaware & Hudson Canal, and on the Ellenville Branch of the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, 28 miles S.W. of Kingston, and about 80 miles N.N.W. of New York. It has 6 churches, 2 national banks, graded schools, 2 newspaper offices, a tannery, a foundry, and manufactures of glass bottles, cutlery, soap, and sash and blinds. Pop. about 3500.

El'lerbe Springs, a post-office and summer resort of Richmond co., N.C., 12 miles from Rockingham.

Ellershausen, el'lẽrz-hŏw-zẽn, or **El'lershouse**, a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, 36 miles by rail N. of Halifax. It has a furniture-factory. Pop. 300.

Ellerslie, a village of Scotland. See ELDERSLIE.

Ellerslie, el'lẽrz-le, a post-village of Harris co., Ga., 5 miles E. of Cataula Railroad Station. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Ellerslie, a post-village of Alleghany co., Md., is in a valley between Wills Mountain and Savage Mountain, at Ellerslie Station on the Pittsburg division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and at State Line Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad (Bedford division), 5 miles N. of Cumberland. It has a church and a manufactory of fire-bricks.

Ellerslie, a station in Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Rhinebeck & Connecticut Railroad, 12 miles E. of Kingston.

Ellerslie, el'lẽrz-le, a post-village in Prince co., Prince Edward Island, 4½ miles from Alberton. It has saw-, carding-, and shingle-mills, and ship-yards. Pop. 150.

El'lerton, a post-office of Frederick co., Md.

El'lery, or **El'lery Centre**, a post-village in Ellery township, Chautauqua co., N.Y., about 11 miles N.W. of Jamestown. It has 2 churches. Pop. of township, 1717.

Elles, a town of Hungary. See ELESD.

El'lesmere, a town of England and Wales, cos. of Flint and Salop, 16 miles N.N.W. of Shrewsbury. It has a branch bank and a large trade in malt. Pop. 2013.

Ellesmere Land, the S. portion of Grinnell Land.

El'lettsville, or **El'littsville**, a post-village in Richland township, Monroe co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Bloomington. It has 4 churches, a seminary, 2 flour-mills, a lumber-mill, a woollen-mill, and 2 mills for sawing stone. Here are quarries of stone, large quantities of which are exported.

Ellezelles, ĕl'lzĕl', a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, 16 miles N.E. of Tournay. Pop. 5527.

El'lice Islands, a group of islets on a coral reef, surrounding a lagoon in the Pacific, discovered in 1819. Lat. S° 30′ S.; lon. 179° 13′ E. Pop. 250.

El'lichpoor', a city of India, capital of a district of its own name, 98 miles W. of Nagpoor. It is the largest town in Berar, but has little commerce. Pop. 27,782.

Ellichpoor, a district in the N. part of Eastern Berar, British India. Area, 2772 square miles. Lat. 20° 51′–21° 46′ N., lon. 76° 40′–78° 30′ E. Capital, Ellichpoor. Pop 344,358.

El'licott, a township of Chautauqua co., N.Y., is at the S.E. extremity of Chautauqua Lake. It contains the village of Falconer. Pop. 1746.

Ellicott, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., in East Hamburg township, 14 miles S.E. of Buffalo. It has a church.

El'licott City, the capital of Howard co., Md., is picturesquely situated on the right or W. bank of the Patapsco River, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 12 miles W.S.W. of Baltimore. It has 6 churches, Rock Hill College (Catholic), a cotton-mill, a large flour-mill, a machine-shop, a paper-mill, a bank, a barrel-factory, and 3 weekly newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 1488.

El'licottville, a post-village in Ellicottville township, Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on Great Valley Creek, and on the Rochester & State Line Railroad, about 44 miles S. by E. of Buffalo, and 10 miles N. of Great Valley Station. It has a bank, 5 churches, a flour-mill, a steam saw-mill, a union school, and a newspaper office. P. 852; of township, 1931.

El'lijay, a small river of Gilmer co., Ga., flows into the Coosawattee at the village of Ellijay.

Ellijay, a post-village, capital of Gilmer co., Ga., on the Coosawattee River, 67 miles by rail N. of Atlanta. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, lumber-mills, stone-quarries, &c. Pop. 437.

El'linger, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Tex., 12 miles by rail E.S.E. of La Grange. It has 2 churches.

El'lington, a post-village of Tolland co., Conn., in Ellington township, about 16 miles N.E. of Hartford. It has a church. The township contains a manufacturing village named Windermere, on the Rockville Branch of the Connecticut Central Railroad. Pop. of the township, 1452.

Ellington, a township of Adams co., Ill. It contains a part of Quincy. Pop., exclusive of that city, 2298.

Ellington, a post-office of Hancock co., Iowa, on Lime Creek, in Ellington township, about 20 miles W. by N. of Mason City. Pop. of the township, 505.

Ellington, a township of Palo Alto co., Iowa. P. 170.

Ellington, a post-office of Tuscola co., Mich., in Ellington township, on Cass River, about 40 miles E. by N. of East Saginaw. Pop. of the township, 465.

Ellington, a post-township of Dodge co., Minn., about 18 miles S.E. of Faribault. Pop. 436.

Ellington, a post-village in Ellington township, Chautauqua co., N.Y., 12 miles N.E. of Jamestown, and 3 miles S.W. of Clear Creek Station. It has an academy, 4 churches, a bank, &c. Pop. about 500.

Ellington, a township of Outagamie co., Wis. Pop. 1210. It contains Stephensville.

El'lingwood's Corner, a post-hamlet of Waldo co., Me., 4 miles N.W. of Winterport. It has 2 churches.

El'linwood, a post-village of Barton co., Kansas, in Lakin township, on the Arkansas River, 10 miles by rail E. of Great Bend. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, a flour-mill, a public school, &c. Pop. 684.

El'liot, a hamlet of York co., Me., in Elliot township, on the Piscataqua River, about 5 miles N. of Portsmouth. The township is intersected by the Portsmouth, Saco & Portland Railroad. It produces hay, potatoes, and apples, and has some manufactures of bricks. Pop. 1463.

Ellio'ta, a post-village in Canton township, Fillmore co., Minn., about 42 miles S.S.W. of Winona. It has 2 churches, 4 stores, and a windmill.

El'liott, a small county in the N.E. part of Kentucky, is partly drained by forks of Little Sandy River. The surface is hilly, and mostly covered with forests. Indian corn, pork, and butter are the staple products. Area, 270 square miles. Capital, Sandy Hook. Coal is found here. Pop. in 1870, 4433; in 1880, 6567; in 1890, 9214.

Elliott, a post-village of San Joaquin co., Cal., 34 miles S. by E. of Sacramento. It has 2 churches and a store. Pop. of township, 1765.

Elliott, a post-village of Ford co., Ill., in Dix township, 10 miles by rail W. of Paxton, and 40 miles by rail E. of Bloomington. It has a church, a bank, a graded school, and cheese- and butter-factories. Pop. 300

Elliott, a post-village of Montgomery co., Iowa, 11 miles (direct) N. of Red Oak.

Elliott, a post-hamlet of Grenada co., Miss., on the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad, 8 miles S. of Grenada. It has 2 stores and 6 residences.

Elliott Bay, Washington. See SEATTLE.

El'liott's, a station in Windham co., Conn., on the New York & New England Railroad, 15 miles N.E. of Willimantic.

Elliott's, a post-office of Matagorda co., Tex.

El'liottsburg, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Pa., 25 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg. Near it are several churches.

El'liott's Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., O., about 32 miles S. of Zanesville. It has a church.

Elliott's Knob, a mountain of Augusta co., Va., about 20 miles W. of Staunton, has an altitude of 4448 feet.

Elliott's Mill, a post-hamlet of Panola co., Miss., about 22 miles S.W. of Oxford. It has a grist-mill and a lumber-mill.

El'liottstown, a post-hamlet of Effingham co., Ill., about 30 miles E. of Vandalia. It has 2 churches.

El'liottsville, a hamlet of Shelby co., Ala., 2 miles from Siluria Station. It has a church and a store.

Elliottsville, a plantation in Piscataquis co., Me., 12 miles S.E. of Moosehead Lake. Pop. 42.

Elliottsville, a village of Jefferson co., O., in Knox township, on the Ohio River, opposite New Cumberland, W. Va., and on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 10 miles N. of Steubenville. It has terra-cotta-works, and a manufactory of fire-bricks and sewer-pipes. Here is Calumet Post-Office. Pop. about 150.

Elliottville, a post-office of Rowan co., Ky.

El'lis, a county in the W. central part of Kansas, has an area of 625 square miles, being a square each side of which measures 30 miles. It is intersected by the Smoky Hill Fork of Kansas River, by Big Creek, and by Saline River, the last of which flows through the N. part of the county. The surface is nearly level, and about 99 per cent. of it is prairie; the soil is fertile. Magnesian limestone and clay of a superior quality for bricks are found here. It is traversed by the Union Pacific Railroad. Capital, Hays City. Pop. in 1870, 1336; in 1880, 6179; in 1890, 7942.

Ellis, a county in the N.E. central part of Texas, has an area of about 950 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Trinity River, and is also drained by Chambers Creek. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of ash, oak, elm, pecan, and other hard timber; the soil is fertile. Cotton, cattle, hides, Indian corn, and wool are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Houston & Texas Central Railroad and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. Capital, Waxahachie. Pop. in 1870, 7514; in 1880, 21,294; in 1890, 31,774.

Ellis, a post-village of San Joaquin co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 22 miles S.S.W. of Stockton.

Ellis, a post-office of Hardin co., Iowa. Ellis township is drained by the South Fork of Iowa River. Pop. 680.

Ellis, a post-village of Ellis co., Kansas, on Big Creek, 18 miles by rail E.S.E. of Wa Keeney and 14 miles by rail W.N.W. of Hays City. It has 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a graded school, and some machine-shops of the railroad. Pop. in 1890, 1107.

Ellis, a post-office and station in Norfolk co., Mass., 13 miles by rail S.W. of Boston.

Ellis, a post-office of Vernon co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 6 miles W. of Nevada.

Ellis, a post-office and station in Muskingum co., O., on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, 8 miles N. of Zanesville.

Ellis, a post-office of Portage co., Wis., about 7 miles N.E. of Stevens Point.

El'lisburg, a post-hamlet of Camden co., N.J., in Delaware township, 2 miles N.E. of Haddonfield.

Ellisburg, a post-village in Ellisburg township, Jefferson co., N.Y., on South Sandy Creek, about 22 miles S.S.W. of Watertown, and 4 miles from Lake Ontario. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of furniture and farming-implements. Pop. 336. Ellisburg township is bounded on the W. by Lake Ontario, and contains other villages, named Belleville, Mannsville, and Pierrepont Manor. Pop. of the township, 4145.

Ellisburg, a post-hamlet of Potter co., Pa., in Genesee township, 15 miles S. by E. of Wellsville, N.Y. It has a church and saw-mills.

El'lisdale, a post-hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., 3 miles W. of Davis Station. It has a church.

Ellis Grove, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ill., 10 miles N.N.W. of Chester.

Ellis Island, of New York, is situated in New York Harbor, about a mile S.W. of the city.

El'lislie Landing, Issaquena co., Miss., is a shipping-point on the Mississippi River, 75 miles above Vicksburg. It has 2 stores and a church.

Ellis Mill, a station in Owen co., Ind., on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, 3 miles S.W. of Gosport.

Ellis Mound, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ill.

El'lison, a post-village of Warren co., Ill., in Ellison township, 7 miles from Kirkwood, and about 25 miles S.W. of Galesburg. It has a church and manufactures of brooms and ploughs. Pop. of the township, 1258.

Ellison, a hamlet in Elizabeth township, Lawrence co., O., on a branch of the Iron Railroad, 11 miles N. of Ironton. It has a furnace and mines of coal and iron.

Ellison Bay, a post-office of Door co., Wis., on a bay of the same name, on the E. shore of Green Bay.

El'liston, a post-village of Grant co., Ky., on the Louisville & Cincinnati Railroad, 35 miles S.S.W. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches. Large quantities of produce are shipped here.

Elliston, a post-village of Ottawa co., O., is at or near Graytown Station on the Lake Shore Railroad, 18 miles E.S.E. of Toledo. It has 3 or 4 stores. Pop. about 300.

Elliston, a station on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Hamilton, O.

El'listown, a post-village of Union co., Miss., about 40 miles S.E. of Holly Springs. It has 2 churches.

Ellis Village, New York. See ELLISBURG.

El'lisville, a post-village of Fulton co., Ill., on Spoon River, in a small township of its own name, about 24 miles S. of Galesburg. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a carriage-shop. Pop. of the township, 657.

Ellisville, a small post-village, capital of Jones co., Miss., on Tallahala Creek, about 80 miles S.E. of Jackson. It has a church.

Ellisville, a post-village in Meramec township, St. Louis co., Mo., 3 miles from Clinton. It has several churches.

Ellisville, a post-office of Louisa co., Va.

Ellisville, a post-office of Kewaunee co., Wis.

El Litany, a river of Syria. See LITANY.

Ellittsville, Indiana. See ELLETTSVILLE.

Ellora, a town of India. See ELORA.

Ellore, ĕl'lōr', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, Godavery district, 38 miles N. of Masulipatam. Pop. 25,487.

Ellrich, or **Elrich**, ĕll'rĭk, a town of Prussian Saxony, 7 miles by rail N.W. of Nordhausen. Pop. 2688.

Ell'rods, a station on the Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad, 18 miles S.S.E. of Pittsburg, Pa.

Ellsworth, elz'worth, a county in the central part of Kansas, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by the Smoky Hill River, which divides it into nearly equal parts. The surface is slightly undulating; the soil is fertile. Nearly 99 per cent. of it is prairie. Indian corn, wheat, and grass are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Union Pacific Railroad and three other railroad systems. Capital, Ellsworth. Pop. in 1870, 1185; in 1880, 8494; in 1890, 9272.

Ellsworth, a post-hamlet of Logan co., Ark., about 54 miles E. of Fort Smith.

Ellsworth, a post-village in Sharon township, Litchfield co., Conn., 45 miles W. of Hartford. It has 2 churches.

Ellsworth, a post-village of McLean co., Ill., 16 miles by rail E. of Bloomington. It has 2 churches, a bank, public schools, and tile-works. Pop. 250.

Ellsworth, a station on the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad and the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Terre Haute, Ind.

Ellsworth, a post-village of Hamilton co., Iowa, 63 miles by rail W.N.W. of Toledo, and 17 miles (direct) S.S.E. of Webster City. It has 2 churches, a bank, a graded school, a creamery, &c. Pop. 300.

Ellsworth, a post-village, capital of Ellsworth co., Kansas, is on the Smoky Hill River, 37 miles by rail W. by S. of Salina, and 31 miles by rail N. of Lyons. It has, 7 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, a high school, a graded school, 2 flour-mills, a tile-, brick-, and pottery-manufactory, &c. Pop. 1620.

Ellsworth, a city, port of entry, and the capital of Hancock co., Me., is in Ellsworth township, and on the navigable Union River, a few miles from the ocean, and about 28 miles S.E. of Bangor. It contains a court-house, a custom-house, a savings-bank, a public library, 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and numerous saw-mills. Several bridges cross the river here. The prosperity of this place is mainly derived from the lumber-business, navigation,

and ship-building. It is surrounded by attractive scenery. Pop. in 1890, 4804.

Ellsworth, a township of Lake co., Mich., about 10 miles N. of Chase. Pop. 1949.

Ellsworth, an incorporated post-village of Nobles co., Minn., 20 miles by rail W. by S. of Worthington. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 258.

Ellsworth, a hamlet of Texas co., Mo., about 36 miles S.S.W. of Rolla.

Ellsworth, a mining-camp of Nye co., Nevada, about 120 miles E. by S. of Carson City. Here are mines of silver and galena.

Ellsworth, a township of Grafton co., N.H., 58 miles N.N.W. of Concord. It has a church. Pop. 150.

Ellsworth, New York. See HANNAWAY FALLS.

Ellsworth, a post-village in Mahoning co., O., 13 miles by rail N.E. of Alliance, and about 14 miles (direct) W.S.W. of Youngstown. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of window-blinds. Pop. about 200.

Ellsworth, a post-village of Clark co., S.D., 16 miles (direct) S. by W. of Clark.

Ellsworth, a post-hamlet of Blount co., Tenn., 8 miles (direct) S. of Maryville.

Ellsworth, a post-village, capital of Pierce co., Wis., in Ellsworth township, 14 miles N. of Red Wing, Minn., and 15 miles by rail S.E. of Hudson. It has a church, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, a high school, a foundry, a saw-mill, and manufactures of baskets, wooden-ware, and cigars. Pop. in 1890, 670.

Ellsworth Falls, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., on the E. bank of Union River, 2 miles N. of Ellsworth. It has a church and manufactures of lumber and staves.

Ellsworth Station, a post-office, Mahoning co., O.

Ellwangen, ĕl'wäng-ĕn, a town of Würtemberg, on the Jaxt, 45 miles by rail E.N.E. of Stuttgart. It has a castle, gymnasium, hospital, bleach-works, and tanneries. Pop. 4155.

Ell'wood, a post-office and station of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Schuylkill & Susquehanna Branch of the Reading Railroad, 5 miles W. of Pine Grove Junction.

Elm, ĕlm, a parish and village of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles S.S.E. of Glarus. Pop. 907. Its sulphur springs were formerly celebrated.

Elm, a township of Wayne co., Ill., is drained by Elm Creek. Pop. 968.

Elm, a township of Allen co., Kansas. Pop. 304. Post-office, Jonestown.

Elm, a post-office of Wayne co., Mich., at Elmwood, a hamlet on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, 16 miles W. of Detroit. Here is a cheese-factory.

Elm, Montgomery co., Pa. See GENERAL WAYNE.

El'ma, an incorporated post-village of Howard co., Iowa, 14 miles by rail N. by W. of New Hampton. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, &c. P. about 1000.

Elma, a post-village in Elma township, Erie co., N.Y., on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, 13 miles S.E. of Buffalo. It has several churches. The township has 10 churches, and manufactures of chairs, lumber, vinegar, and flour. Pop. of village, 165; of township, 2163.

Elma, a post-village of Chehalis co., Washington, about 11 miles by rail E. of Montesano. It has 5 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a graded school, saw-mills, &c. Pop. in 1890, 345.

Elma Centre, a post-office of Erie co., N.Y.

El Mansoora, a town of Egypt. See MANSOORAH.

El Mansorin, ĕl măn-so're-ä, a small maritime town of Morocco, province of Fez, 4 miles N.E. of Fidallah.

El Masarah, ĕl mä'sä-rä, a village of Egypt, 10 miles S. of Cairo, opposite the site of ancient Memphis, with ancient quarries, to which a railway has been constructed.

El Masr, a city of Egypt. See CAIRO.

El'may, a post-office of Grant co., Ind.

Elm Creek, Illinois, runs southeastward, and enters the Little Wabash River in Wayne co., about 9 miles E. of Fairfield. It is nearly 40 miles long.

Elm Creek, Minnesota, rises in Jackson co., runs eastward through Martin co., and enters the Blue Earth River at or near Winnebago.

Elm Creek, Texas, drains parts of Dawson and Mavericek cos., runs S.E., and enters Nueces River in Dimmit co.

Elm Creek, Ellsworth co., Kansas. See ALUM CREEK.

Elm Creek, a post-township of Marshall co., Kansas, 7 miles N. by E. of Blue Rapids. It has a church. Pop. 256.

Elm Creek, a township of Morris co., Kansas. P. 523.

Elm Creek, a township of Republic co., Kansas. P. 410.

Elm Creek, a township of Saline co., Kansas. Pop. 497. It contains New Cambria.

Elm Creek, a post-village of Buffalo co., Neb., 15 miles by rail W. by N. of Kearney. It has 2 churches, 2 banks, graded schools, and a newspaper office. Pop. 357.

Elm Creek, or **Troy**, a hamlet of Bell co., Tex., 25 miles S.W. of Waco. It has a church and a store. Here is Troy Post-Office.

Elm'dale, a post-village of Chase co., Kansas, 7 miles by rail W. of Strong City, and about 9 miles by rail W. by N. of Cottonwood Falls. It has 2 churches and a bank. Pop. about 200.

Elm Dale, a post-hamlet of Morrison co., Minn., in Two Rivers township, 8 miles W. of Bellevue Station. It has 1 or 2 churches.

Elm'dale, a hamlet of Scituate township, Providence co., R.I. Pop. 41.

El Mebarrez (or **Mubarrez**), ĕl mĕb-ar'rĕz, a town of Arabia, province and 33 miles S. of Lahsa. Pop. 10,000.

El Mejdel, the Arabic for MAGDALA.

Elmekheir, a town of Africa. See BERBER.

El'mer, a post-village of Sanilac co., Mich., 5 miles W. of Sanilac Centre. It has a church and a cheese-factory. Pop. about 100.

Elmer, formerly **Pitts'town**, a post-village of Salem co., N.J., in Pittsgrove township, on the West Jersey Railroad, 26 miles S. of Camden, and 17 miles E. of Salem. It has 2 churches, a public school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of glass, shoes, and spindles. Pop. about 1000.

El Mesheriff, a town of Africa. See BERBER.

El Metemneh, ĕl mĕ-tĕm'nĕh, a town of Nubia, on the Nile, nearly opposite Shendy.

El Mezareeb, mĕz-ä-reeb' (or **Mzarib**), a town of Syria, in the Haooran, 25 miles S.E. of Safed.

Elm Flat, a hamlet of Daviess co., Mo., in Benton township, 3 miles S. of Pattonsburg.

Elm'ford, a post-office of Wayne co., W. Va.

Elm Grove, a post-office of Adams co., Ill.

Elm Grove, a township of Tazewell co., Ill., traversed by the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad (Leslie Station). Pop. 1072.

Elm Grove, a township of Louisa co., Iowa. Pop. 694.

Elm Grove, a township of Labette co., Kansas. P. 584.

Elm Grove, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Mass., in Colerain township, 8 miles N. of Shelburne Falls.

Elm Grove, a post-office of Holt co., Mo., is at FORBES.

Elm Grove, a post-office of Chatham co., N.C.

Elm Grove, a post-office of Pike co., O.

Elm Grove, a post-village of Ohio co., W. Va., 5 miles by rail E. by S. of Wheeling. It has 3 churches, 2 flour-mills, and a coal-mine. Pop. in 1890, 594.

Elm Grove, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wis., 9 miles by rail W. of Milwaukee. It has 2 churches and a Catholic orphanage.

Elm Hall, a post-village of Gratiot co., Mich., in Sumner township, 1½ miles from Riverdale Railroad Station, and about 45 miles N.N.W. of Lansing. It has 2 churches, and lumber- and grist-mills on Pine River.

Elm'hurst, formerly **Cottage Hill**, a post-village of Du Page co., Ill., 15 miles by rail W. of Chicago. It has 4 churches, manufactures of bricks and tiles, a public school, and a Lutheran college or seminary. Pop. 1050.

Elmhurst, a post-borough of Lackawanna co., Pa., 6 miles by rail S.E. of Scranton. It has 3 churches, a tannery, and a box-factory. Pop. about 1000.

Elmhurst, a fine southern suburb of Providence, R.I., overlooking Narragansett Bay. Here is a house of Ladies of the Sacred Heart, also a Catholic seminary.

Elmhurst, a post-village of Langlade co., Wis., 5 miles by rail S. of Antigo. It has a church, a stave-factory, &c.

El Milh, ĕl mil or ĕl meel (anc. *Malatha?* Scriptures, *Moladah*), a village of Palestine, 18 miles S. of Hebron.

Elmina, ĕl-mee'nä, or **St. George del Mina** (dĕl mee'nä), a fortified town of the Gold Coast, British West Africa. Lat. 5° 4′ 45″ N.; lon. 1° 20′ 30″ W. The town is irregular, ill built, and dirty. It stands between the sea and an inlet called Baya, across which lies the pleasant suburb of Garden Town. Pop. 18,000.

El'mington, a post-hamlet of Nelson co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 27 miles S.W. of Charlottesville. It has a church.

Elmi'ra, a post-village of Solano co., Cal., on the California Pacific Railroad, 29 miles S.W. of Sacramento. It has 2 churches.

Elmira, a post-village of Stark co., Ill., in Elmira township, 7 miles N.N.E. of Toulon. The township has 5 churches and a pop. of 1103.

Elmira, a post-office of Mitchell co., Kansas.

Elmira, a post-hamlet on or near the line between An-

trim and Otsego cos., Mich., and on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 24 miles S. of Petoskey.

Elmira, a township of Olmsted co., Minn. Pop. 1008.

Elmira, a city and the capital of Chemung co., N.Y., and the largest town on the Erie Railroad between Paterson and Buffalo, is situated on both sides of the Chemung River, in a wide and fertile valley, at the mouth of Newtown Creek. By railroad it is 274 miles W.N.W. of New York, 149 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo, 46 miles S.S.W. of Ithaca, and 78 miles N. by E. of Williamsport. It is on the Erie Railroad where it crosses the Northern Central Railroad, and is a terminus of the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad. It contains a court-house, 26 churches, a high school, the Elmira Free Academy, 4 banks (2 of which are national), a State Reformatory, a Catholic academy, and the Elmira Female College, which has an endowment of $100,000 and a library of 3000 volumes. Three daily and 5 weekly newspapers are published here. Elmira has extensive manufactures of railroad-iron, iron castings, railroad-cars, farming-implements, iron bridges, boilers and engines, ploughs, woollen goods, boots and shoes, carriages, edge-tools, flour, &c. Here are several machine-shops and tanneries, a manufactory of steam fire-engines, and large workshops of the Erie Railroad and Northern Central Railroad. The town is supplied with water which is stored in a large reservoir and distributed in pipes. Elmira was incorporated in 1865, and is divided into 7 wards. Pop. in 1880, 20,541; in 1890, 30,893.

Elmira, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., O., 8 miles (direct) W. by N. of Wauseon. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Elmi'ra, or West Wool'wich, a post-village in Waterloo co., Ontario, 12 miles N. of Berlin. It contains an iron-foundry and a newspaper office. Pop. 800.

Elm Lake, a station of Wood co., Wis., on the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad, 9 miles W. of Grand Rapids.

Elm Mott, a post-office of McLennan co., Tex.

El'mo, a post-village of Nodaway co., Mo., 19 miles by rail N.W. of Maryville. It has 2 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. 400.

Elmo, a post-village of Grant co., Wis., in Smelser township, on the Galena & Southern Wisconsin Railroad.

Elmo, a post-village of Kaufman co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 38 miles E. of Dallas. It has a church, a high school, and a flouring-mill.

El Monte, ĕl mon'tā, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 13 miles E. of Los Angeles. It has 2 churches and an academy. The name of its station is Monte. Pop. of El Monte township, 1254.

El Mookheiref, a town of Africa. See Beaneh.

El'more, a county in the E. central part of Alabama, has an area of about 652 square miles. It is bounded on the E. and S. by the Tallapoosa River, and is intersected by the Coosa River. These streams unite on the southern border of the county and form the Alabama River. The surface is hilly or undulating, and mostly covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, a branch of which extends to Wetumpka, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 14,477; in 1880, 17,502; in 1890, 21,732.

Elmore, a post-hamlet of Elmore co., Ala., on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 11 miles N. of Montgomery. Here are large forests of yellow pine and several saw-mills.

Elmore, a post-village of Peoria co., Ill., in Millbrook township, on Spoon River, about 28 miles N.W. of Peoria. It has 2 churches.

Elmore, a township of Daviess co., Ind., is bounded N.W. by White River. Pop. 1968.

Elmore, a post-village of Faribault co., Minn., 57 miles by rail S. of Mankato. It has 3 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, a public school, a creamery, a flour-mill, and general stores. Pop. 488.

Elmore, a post-village of Ottawa co., O., on the Portage River, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 17 miles S.E. of Toledo, and 13 miles N.W. of Fremont. It has several churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a flour-mill, a planing-mill, and 2 wagon-shops. Pop. 1131.

Elmore, a post-village in Elmore township, Lamoille co., Vt., 22 miles N. of Montpelier, and 3 miles from Wolcott. It has a church and 2 lumber-mills. Pop. of township, 637.

Elmore, a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wis.

Elmore's Corners, a hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., in Esopus township, 2½ miles from Hyde Park.

El Mo'ro, a post-village of Las Animas co., Col., on the Purgatory River, 5 miles below Trinidad, and 206 miles S. of Denver. It is the terminus of the Trinidad Branch of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. It has several forwarding-houses, 3 churches, public schools, and manufactures of coke. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1890, 355.

El Mosul, a town of Turkey. See Mosul.

El'mot, a post-hamlet and landing of Mississippi co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, 6 miles from Osceola. It has several general stores.

Elm Point, a hamlet of Bond co., Ill., about 22 mi. W. of Vandalia. It has a flour-mill and 14 dwellings.

Elm Prairie, a township of St. Croix co., Wis. P. 844.

Elms'dale, a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, near the confluence of Nine Mile River with the Shubenacadie, 30 miles by rail N. of Halifax. Pop. 200.

Elmshorn, ĕlms'hōrn, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, at a railway junction, 10 miles E.S.E. of Glückstadt. It has an active trade and varied manufactures. Pop. 4831.

Elm Springs, a post-village of Washington co., Ark., 65 miles S. by W. of Pierce City, Mo. It has a church.

Elmstein, ĕlm'stīne, or **Appenthal**, ăp'pen-tăl, a village of Germany, Bavaria, 8 miles W. of Neustadt. P. 1940.

Elm Store, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ark., on Eleven Point River, 35 miles N.W. of O'Kean Station. It has a church.

Elms'ville, or Saint Paul's, a post-village in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, on the East Branch of East River, 20 miles S.E. of New Glasgow. Pop. 120.

Elm Tree, a post-office of Weakley co., Tenn.

El Mubarrez, a town of Arabia. See El Mebarrez.

Elmunchilly, ĕl'mŭn-chil'lee, a village of India, in Madras, 31 miles S.W. of Vizagapatam.

Elm'vale, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 20 miles N.N.W. of Barrie. Pop. 150.

Elm'ville, a post-office of Franklin co., Ky.

Elmville, a village of Cranston township, Providence co., R.I., ½ mile from Auburn Junction. It has dye-works. Pop. 150.

Elm'wood, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Ark., 75 miles N.N.E. of Clarksville.

Elmwood, a post-hamlet of Hartford co., Conn., in West Hartford township, on the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad, and on the railroad between Hartford and New Haven, 4 miles S.W. of the former. It has a chapel and a manufactory of flower-pots and drain-tiles.

Elmwood, a post-village of Peoria co., Ill., in Elmwood township, on the Galesburg & Peoria Branch, where it crosses the Buda & Rushville Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 163 miles S.W. of Chicago, and 27 miles W.N.W. of Peoria. It has 2 banks, 5 churches, a newspaper office, a union school, a canning-factory, a creamery, a cigar-factory, and manufactures of bricks, flour, and paper. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1890, 1548.

Elmwood, a post-office of Wayne co., Ky., 11 miles N.W. of Monticello.

Elmwood, a station in Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York & New England Railroad, 13 miles S.W. of Boston.

Elmwood, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., in East Bridgewater township, 1 mile from the Old Colony Railroad, and 26 miles S. by E. of Boston. It has a church and 2 manufactories of shoes.

Elmwood, a township of Leelanaw co., Mich. P. 734.

Elmwood, a post-hamlet of Tuscola co., Mich., on Cass River, 9 miles N.E. of Caro.

Elmwood, Wayne co., Mich. See Elm.

Elmwood, a post-hamlet of Saline co., Mo., in Elmwood township, 12 miles S. of Waverly, and 9 miles N. of Brownsville. It has a church. Pop. of township, 2450.

Elmwood, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Neb., on Weeping Water Creek, about 27 miles E. by N. of Lincoln.

Elmwood, a post-office of Franklin co., O., on the Columbus & Toledo Railroad, 9 miles N. of Columbus.

Elmwood, a post-office of Edgefield co., S.C., 8 miles N. of Edgefield Court-House.

Elmwood Place, a post-village of Hamilton co., O., 8 miles by rail N. of Cincinnati. It has 5 churches, a public school, a carriage-factory, and a wire-fence factory.

Elnbogen, a town of Bohemia. See Elbogen.

Elne, ĕln (anc. *Illiberis*; afterwards *Helena*), a town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Tech, 8 miles S.S.E. of Perpignan. Pop. 2463. Illiberis was the place where Hannibal first encamped after passing the Pyrenees: having been rebuilt by Constantine, it received the name of his mother Helena.

E'lo, a post-office of Winnebago co., Wis.

El Obeid, a town of Kordofan, Africa. See Obeid.

Elo'bey, a group of islets on the coast of Africa, N. of the mouth of the Gaboon. They are claimed by Spain; but the native chiefs have acknowledged French sovereignty.

E'lon, a post-office of Ashley co., Ark.
Elon, a post-office of Allamakee co., Iowa.
Elon, a post-office of Amherst co., Va.
El Oos, or **Eluse**, ĕl-oos', an island and town in the Euphrates, in Asiatic Turkey, 8 miles N.N.W. of Hit, with 500 houses and some mosques.
Elora, Ellora, ĕl-lo'rȧ, or **Elourou**, ĕl-oo'roo, a village of India, in lat. 20° 5' N., lon. 75° 15' E., about 1 mile E. of which are some remarkable cave-temples excavated in the hill.
Elor'a, a post-office of Butler co., Pa.
Elora, a post-office and station of Lincoln co., Tenn., on the Winchester & Alabama Railroad.
Elo'ra, a village in Wellington co., Ontario, at the confluence of the Grand and Irvine Rivers, 14 miles by rail N.W. of Guelph. It has a branch bank, several churches and hotels, grist- and planing-mills, distilleries, a brewery, an extensive foundry, a brick-field, woollen-, chair-, sash-, door-, and barrel-factories, and a large trade in cattle, grain, &c. Two weekly newspapers are published here. P. 1498.
Elorn, a river of France. See LANDERNEAU.
Elorrio, ȧ-lor'ne-o, a town of Spain, 18 miles S.E. of Bilbao. Pop. 1215.
El-Ouad, ĕl-oo'ȧd', or **El-Oued**, ĕl-oo'ĕd', a village of the Algerian Sahara, in a district called Ouad (Wady) Souf, 119 miles S. by E. of Biskara. Pop. 7700.
Elourou, a town of India. See ELORA.
El Paso, ĕl pȧ'so, a scattered village of the Canaries, in the island of Palma. Pop. 2934.
El Paso, ĕl pah'so, a county in the E. central part of Colorado, has an area of about 2660 square miles. It is drained by several small affluents of the Arkansas River, one of which is called *Fontaine qui bouille* (Fountain Creek). The surface is diversified by grand mountain-scenery, the most prominent object in which is Pike's Peak. The soil of the valleys and plains is fertile, and produces wheat, barley, and good pasture. Gold has been found in this county; also coal or lignite. It is intersected by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad and four other railroads, all centring at Colorado Springs, the capital. Manitou, a summer resort, which attracts many visitors, is in this county. Pop. in 1870, 987; in 1880, 7949; in 1890, 21,239.
El Paso, a large county forming the W. extremity of Texas, is bounded on the S.W. by the Rio Grande, which separates it from Mexico. Area, 9750 square miles. The surface is partly mountainous; the soil is uncultivated. Cretaceous rocks underlie part of the county, which also contains granite. The county is intersected by the Southern Pacific Railroad. Capital, El Paso. Pop. in 1870, 3671; in 1880, 3845; in 1890, 15,678.
El Paso, a post-hamlet of White co., Ark., about 32 miles N. by E. of Little Rock. It has 2 churches.
El Paso, a post-village of El Paso co., Col., on Fountain Creek, and on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, about 25 miles N. of Pueblo.
El Paso, a city of Woodford co., Ill., in El Paso township, on the Illinois Central Railroad, where it crosses the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 18 miles N. of Bloomington, and 33 miles E. of Peoria. It has a bank, 9 churches, several grain-elevators, and manufactures of farming-implements, carriages, &c. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. in 1890, 1353; of the township, exclusive of the city, 705.
El Paso, a village of Sedgwick co., Kansas, on the Arkansas River, 13 miles below Wichita. Pop. about 100.
El Paso, a post-office of Brunswick co., N.C.
El Paso, a city, capital of El Paso co., Tex., is on the Rio Grande, 196 miles by rail N.W. of Marfa. It has 7 churches, 4 banks, 5 newspaper offices, and public schools. Pop. in 1890, 10,338.
El Paso, a post-village of Pierce co., Wis., in El Paso township, on Rush River, 10 miles E.N.E. of Ellsworth, and 25 miles E. of Prescott. It has a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and a church. Pop. about 150; of the township, 535.
El Paso del Norte, ĕl pȧ'so dĕl nor'tȧ, better known as **El Paso**, a settlement, or more properly a line of settlements, embracing a population of about 5000, situated in a rich but narrow valley which extends 9 or 10 miles along the right bank of the Rio Grande, in the Mexican state of Chihuahua, 350 miles S. by W. of Santa Fé. The grape is extensively cultivated in this locality, and considerable quantities of a weak but well-flavored wine and brandy (known to traders as Pass wine and Pass brandy) are made. The houses are built of adobes, or sun-dried bricks, and are chiefly of one story, with earthen floors. Though supplied with abundance, the inhabitants are deficient in the commonest appliances of civilized life: glazed windows, chairs, tables, knives and forks, and other conveniences are unknown even to the rich. Few of the people are pure white, being nearly all more or less tinged with Indian blood. That portion of the settlement at the northern part of the valley, where the *plaza*, the parish church, and the dwellings of the principal inhabitants are located, may be considered as the town of El Paso. It is in lat. 31° 42' N., lon. 106° 40' W., 1420 miles above the mouth of the Rio Grande, following the course of the stream. El Paso is the chief thoroughfare between New Mexico and Chihuahua and the other Mexican states farther S., the Rio Grande being fordable near the town a great portion of the year. The name, signifying "the passage," is supposed to be derived from the passage of the river through a gorge or gap in the mountain, just above the town.
El Pedernoso, ĕl pȧ-pĕn-no'so, a town of Spain, province and 51 miles S.S.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 1487.
El Peñon, ĕl pĕn-yōn', a fortified height, 8½ miles from the city of Mexico, commanding the entrance from the E.
El Perello, a town of Spain. See LLENS.
Elphin, el'fin', a town and former Anglican bishop's see of Ireland, co. of Roscommon, 17½ miles W.N.W. of Longford. Its cathedral is a small, plain church, with an ancient tower; the episcopal palace and deanery are substantial structures. The Catholic bishop's see of Elphin still subsists, but its cathedral is at Sligo. Pop. 1051.
El'pis, a hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., in Vienna township, 4 miles from Camden. It has a saw-mill.
El Prat de Llobregat, ĕl prȧt dȧ lo-brȧ-gȧt', a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province and 4 miles S.W. of Barcelona, near the Llobregat. Pop. 1895.
El Pueblo, ĕl pwĕb'lo, a post-hamlet of San Miguel co., New Mexico, about 150 miles from El Moro, Col. It has a church.
El Rass, a town of Nedjed, in the Wahabee kingdom, Arabia, 225 miles E.N.E. of Medina. Pop. 18,000.
El Re'no, a post-village, capital of Canadian co., Oklahoma, 10 miles by rail N. of Union City, and 38 miles (direct) S.W. of Guthrie. It has 7 churches, 3 banks, flour-mills, and manufactures of harness, carriages, &c. One daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 285.
Elrich, a town of Germany. See ELLRICH.
El Rito, ĕl ree'to, a post-village of Rio Arriba co., New Mexico, 115 miles S.S.W. of Fort Garland, Col. It has a church.
El'rod, a post-village of Ripley co., Ind., 6 miles S.W. of Milan. It has a church.
El Rosario, ĕl ro-sȧ're-o, a town of Mexico, state of Cinaloa, 55 miles E.N.E. of Mazatlan, important as a depot for the trade between Mazatlan and the interior.
El'roy', a post-village of Juneau co., Wis., 74 miles by rail N.W. of Madison, and 34 miles S.E. of Sparta. It has 6 churches, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, 2 newspaper offices, 3 cheese-factories, &c. Pop. 1413.
El Rubio, ĕl roo'be-o, or **Puebla del Rubio**, pwĕb'lȧ dĕl roo'be-o, a village in Spain, in Andalusia, province of and about 55 miles from Seville. Pop. 1463.
Elsa, ĕl'sȧ, a river of Tuscany, joins the Arno 3½ miles W. of Empoli, after a N. W. course of 30 miles.
El'sah, a post-village of Jersey co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, 4 miles by rail E. of Grafton. It has 2 churches, and flour-, grist-, and saw-mills. Pop. 271.
Elsass, a country of Germany. See ALSACE.
Els'berry, a post-village of Lincoln co., Mo., 59 miles by rail N.N.W. of St. Louis, and 16 miles (direct) N.E. of Troy. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, a district school, and manufactures of lumber. Pop. 390.
Els'don, a town of England, co. of Northumberland, 16 miles W.N.W. of Morpeth. Pop. 1432.
El Seewah (or **Siwah**), ĕl see'wȧ', an oasis in the Libyan Desert. Capital, Seewah-el-Kebeer, 310 miles W.S.W. of Cairo, built of rock salt. Lat. 29° N.; lon. 26° E. It has several salt lakes. Near by is the village of Agharmy or Gharmy, with ruins of the temple of Jupiter Ammon.
Elsene, the Flemish name of IXELLES.
Elsfleth, ĕls'flȧt, a town of Oldenburg, on the Weser, at the influx of the Hunte, 18 miles N.W. of Bremen. Pop. 2299, employed in ship-building.
El Sham, the Arabic for SYRIA and DAMASCUS.
El'sie, a post-village of Clinton co., Mich., 17 miles by rail N.W. of Corunna. It has 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a cheese-factory, &c. Pop. 396.
Elsinore, ĕl'sin-ōr', or **Elsineur**, ĕl'sin-ūr' (Dan. *Helsingör* hĕl'sing-gö'ĕr), a town of Denmark, island of Seeland, at the narrowest part of the Sound, here only 2½ miles broad, 24 miles N. by E. of Copenhagen, to which a

railway extends. Lat. 56° 2′ 12″ N.; lon. 12° 37′ 30″ E. It has 2 churches, a classical school, and a custom-house. Its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in commerce and seafaring, and considerable traffic is carried on with Helsingborg on the coast of Sweden. Elsinore is defended by the castle of Kronborg, which stands on a projecting spit of land and commands the Sound. It is a Gothic-Byzantine edifice, built in 1574–84. On it is a fixed light, 113 feet high. In the vicinity of Kronborg is the royal country palace of Marienlyst. Elsinore is the assumed scene of Shakspeare's tragedy of Hamlet, and is the point where for many years the Sound dues were collected. Pop. 8891.

Elsinore, ĕl'sĭ-nōr', a post-village of San Diego co., Cal., about 30 miles by rail S. of San Bernardino. It has 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and manufactures of terra-cotta and sewer-pipe. Pop. 500.

Elsinore, a post-village of Sevier co., Utah, 8 miles (direct) S. of Richfield. It has 2 churches.

El'son Island, in the Pacific, is one of the Gambier Islands.

Elson's Bay, an inlet of the Arctic Ocean, in Alaska, immediately E. of Point Barrow. Lat. 71° N.; lon. 156° W.

Elster, ĕl'stẹr, or **White Elster** (Ger. *Weiss Elster,* wīce ĕl'stẹr), a river of Germany, rises near Asch, in Voigtland, flows N., and joins the Saale 3 miles S. of Halle (Prussia). Length, 110 miles. Chief affluent, the Pleisse.

Elster, or **Black Elster** (Ger. *Schwartz Elster,* shw̆ants ĕl'stẹr), a river of Germany, rises 2 miles S. of Elster (Saxony), flows N.W., and joins the Elbe 8 miles E. of Wittemberg (Prussia). Length, 105 miles. Chief affluent, the Röder, on the left.

Elster, a village of Saxony, on the Little Elster, with mineral springs. Pop. 1248.

Elsterberg, ĕl'stẹr-bĕrg', a town of Saxony, 6 miles by rail S.S.W. of Greitz, on the White Elster. Pop. 3465, employed in woollen- and cotton-weaving.

Elsterwerda, ĕl'stẹr-w̆ĕr'dȧ, a town of Prussian Saxony, 66 miles E.N.E. of Merseburg, on the Black Elster. Pop. 1739.

Els'ton, a hamlet of Tippecanoe co., Ind., about 2 miles S. of La Fayette.

Elston, a post-village of Cole co., Mo., 10 miles by rail W. of Jefferson City. It has a church and a wagon-shop. Coal and lead are found here.

El'stow, a parish of England, co. and 2 miles S. of Bedford. John Bunyan, author of "The Pilgrim's Progress," was born here in 1628. Pop. 605.

Elstra, ĕls'trȧ, a town of Saxony, on the Black Elster, 21 miles N.E. of Dresden. Pop. 1278.

El'stun, a station in Clermont co., O., on the Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad, 8 miles W. of Batavia.

Elten, ĕl'tẹn, a village of Prussia, on the Dutch frontier, at a railway junction, 6 miles N. of Cleves. Pop. 1935.

Eltericin, ĕl'tẹr-līne', a mining town of Saxony, 19 miles S.E. of Zwickau. Pop. 2253.

Elt'ham, a town of England, co. of Kent, 7 miles by rail E.S.E. of London. It was a residence of the Plantagenet and Tudor monarchs. The palace and parks were destroyed during the Commonwealth. Pop. of parish, 4559.

El Tiemblo, ĕl te-ĕm'blo, a town of Spain, province of Avila, on the Alberche River. Pop. 1373.

Elt'ingville, a station in Richmond co., N.Y., on the Staten Island Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Edgewater.

Eltmann, ĕlt'mȧn, a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 35 miles E.N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 1504.

Elton, ĕl'tọn' (*i.e.,* "golden lake"), a salt lake of Russia, 70 miles E. of the Volga, government and 160 miles S.S.E. of Saratov. Area, 130 square miles. It receives several rivers. Upwards of 100,000 tons of salt are obtained annually from its waters.

El'ton, a post-hamlet of Geneva co., Ala., 16 miles (direct) N.W. of Geneva.

Elton, a post-borough of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., 4 miles by rail N.E. of Machias. It has 2 churches, a district school, a cheese-factory, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 100.

Elton, a post-hamlet of Langlade co., Wis., 12 miles E. by N. of Antigo, the capital of the county.

Eltsch, a town of Hungary. See Jolsva.

Eltville, a town of Western Germany. See Elfeld.

El Tyh, Desert of. See Sinai.

El Tyh, Wady, Egypt. See Wady el Tyh.

Eltz, ĕlts, a river of Germany, in Baden, joins the Rhine 20 miles S. of Strasburg, after a tortuous course of 33 miles past Waldkirch and Kenzingen.

Elusa, the ancient name of Eauze.

Eluse, a town of Turkey. See El Oos.

Elva, ĕl'vȧ (L. *Hel'va*), a village of Italy, province and 18 miles W.N.W. of Coni. Pop. 1048.

El'va, a post-office of Tuscola co., Mich.

Elvan (ĕl'wạn) **Water,** a small affluent of the Clyde, Scotland, co. of Lanark, noted for its former gold-washings.

Elvas, ĕl'vȧs (Sp. *Helves,* ĕl'vĕs, or *Yelves,* yĕl'vĕs), a frontier city of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 12 miles W. of Badajos, on the Guadiana. It stands on a hill, on which are the fortresses of Santa Lucia and Lippe. Its streets are lined with venerable Moorish buildings. Chief edifices, the cathedral, several churches and convents, the arsenal, barracks, a theatre, college, seminary, public hospital, prison, and a remarkable tower. A Moorish aqueduct supplies the city with water. It has manufactures of arms and jewelry, and is a bishop's see. Pop. 9637.

El'vaston, a post-village of Hancock co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad and the Keokuk Branch of the Wabash Railroad, 9 miles E. of Keokuk, and 6 miles W. of Carthage. It has 3 churches.

Elve, a river of Germany. See Elbe.

Elven, ĕl'vŏn', a town of France, in Morbihan, 10 miles N.E. of Vannes. Pop. 756; of commune, 3397.

El'vers, a post-office of Dane co., Wis.

Elvi'ra, a post-township of Johnson co., Ill., 10 miles N.W. of Vienna. Pop. 1268.

Elvira, a post-village of Clinton co., Iowa, in Centre township, about 30 miles N.N.E. of Davenport. It has 2 churches.

El Viso, ĕl veo'so, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 40 miles N. of Cordova. Pop. 3166.

El'well, a post-village of Gratiot co., Mich., 5 miles by rail W. by N. of Alma, and 44 miles by rail W. of Saginaw. It has a church. Pop. 150.

Elwell, a post-office of Bradford co., Pa.

Elwin, a post-village of Macon co., Ill., 6 miles by rail S. of Decatur. It has 2 churches, &c. Pop. about 100.

El'wood, a post-village of Will co., Ill., 45 miles by rail S.W. of Chicago, and 8 miles S. by W. of Joliet. It has 2 churches, a high school, and several factories.

Elwood, formerly **Quincy,** a post-village of Madison co., Ind., on Duck Creek, 14 miles by rail N.N.W. of Anderson. It has 8 churches, 3 banks, graded schools, plate-glass works, lamp-chimney works, 3 brick-yards, 2 planing-mills, and 1 daily and 2 weekly newspapers. Pop. 2284.

Elwood, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Iowa, 48 miles by rail E. of Marion. It has 2 churches. Pop. 100.

Elwood, a post-village of Doniphan co., Kansas, 12 miles by rail E. of Troy. It has a church.

Elwood, a post-village of Gosper co., Neb., 28 miles by rail N.W. of Holdrege, and 9 miles (direct) N. of Homerville. It has 2 churches, 2 banks, a graded school, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 373.

Elwood, a post-village of Atlantic co., N.J., 36 miles by rail S.E. of Camden. It has 3 churches, a manufactory of shoes, and a paper-mill.

Elwood, a post-hamlet of Suffolk co., N.Y., in Huntington township, 2½ miles from Centreport Railroad Station, and about 40 miles E.N.E. of Brooklyn. It has a church.

Elwood, Schuylkill co., Pa. See Ellwood.

Elwood, a post-office of Fannin co., Tex.

El'wy, a river of North Wales, co. of Denbigh, falls into the Clwyd at St. Asaph.

Elwy, a river of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, joins the Severn at Penarth.

Elxas, a town of Spain. See Elias.

E'ly, a city and episcopal see of England, in the Isle of Ely, co. of Cambridge, on the Ouse, 16 miles N.N.E. of Cambridge, at a railway junction, 72 miles N.E. of London. The houses are mostly ancient. The cathedral exhibits a singular yet imposing combination of the Saxon, Norman, and Gothic styles. It is 535 feet in length by 190 feet in the transept, and has an elegant octagonal central tower and many interesting monuments. It has been lately renovated at great cost. Trinity church, founded in 1321, is a beautiful structure. The bishop's palace is neatly built. Here are also a grammar-school, founded by Henry VIII., an endowed charity school, several oil-mills, and manufactures of earthenware and tobacco-pipes. Ely is governed by a custos-rotulorum. Its bishopric was founded in 1107. The Abbey of Ely, on which the bishopric was founded, was established by Saint Etheldreda, daughter of a Saxon king, A.D. 673. It was destroyed by the Danes about the year 870. The city and island owe their name to the number of eels which abound here. Pop. 8017. See Isle of Ely.

Ely, a beautiful demesne of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Fermanagh, comprising several wooded islets about the head of Lower Lough Erne, 4 miles N. of Enniskillen.

Ely, a hamlet of Indiana. See ELY.

E'ly, a post-hamlet of Linn co., Iowa, in Putnam township, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 9 miles S. of Cedar Rapids. It has 2 churches.

Ely, a township of Marquette co., Mich. Pop. 4670.

Ely, Marion co., Mo. See ELY STATION.

Ely, a post-village of Orange co., Vt., in Vershire township, about 28 miles S.S.E. of Montpelier. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and several furnaces for smelting copper, which is mined here. The annual product of this mine is about 2,000,000 pounds of metal. Ely Station is on the Passumpsic Railroad, 18 miles N. of White River Junction.

Elyria, e-lir'e-ą, a beautiful village, the capital of Lorain co., O., is finely situated at the confluence of the East and West Branches of Black River, 7 miles S. of Lake Erie, 25 miles W.S.W. of Cleveland, and 8 miles N.N.E. of Oberlin. It is on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, at the junction of the Sandusky and Norwalk divisions, where it crosses the Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley Railroad. It contains 7 churches, a national bank, a savings-and deposit-bank, and printing-offices which issue 3 or 4 weekly newspapers. Here are manufactures of grindstones, &c. The river falls about 40 feet at this place. Pop. in 1890, 5611; of Elyria township, 6419.

Ely's, o'liz, a station in Sonoma co., Cal., on the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad, 11 miles N.N.W. of Donahue.

E'lysburg, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., in Shamokin township, about 8 miles S.E. of Danville. It has a tannery, a foundry, and 3 or 4 general stores.

Elysian, e-lizh'yąn, a post-village of Le Sueur co., Minn., on a small lake, 21 miles by rail E. by N. of Mankato. It has 3 churches, 2 hotels, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 348; of the township, 1004.

Elysian Fields, a post-village of Harrison co., Tex., about 16 miles S.E. of Marshall. It has 3 churches.

E'ly Station, a post-office and station of Marion co., Mo., on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, 23 miles W. of Hannibal. It has 3 churches.

Elysville, a village of Maryland. See ALBERTON.

E'lyton, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, near the South & North Alabama Railroad, about 3 miles S.W. of Birmingham, and 100 miles N. by W. of Montgomery. It has 2 churches and a high school. Pop. about 600.

Elz, a river of Germany. See ELTZ.

Elza, ĕl'zȧ, a river of Italy, in Tuscany, joins the Arno near Empoli, after a N.W. course of 35 miles.

Elze, ĕlt'sęh, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 9 miles W.S.W. of Hildesheim, near the Saale. Pop. 2660.

Emadoo, ȧ-mȧ-doo', a town of Africa, kingdom of Yarriba, 18 miles N. of Jenne. Lat. 7° 10' N.; lon. 3° 10' E.

Emanuel, a county in the E. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 1028 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Ogeechee River, and on the S.W. by the Great Ohoopee River. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with pine forests. The soil is sandy and not very fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. The Millen & Southern Railroad traverses the county. Capital, Swainsborough. Pop. in 1870, 6134; in 1880, 9759; in 1890, 14,703.

Em'aus, or **Em'maus**, a post-borough of Lehigh co., Pa., on the East Pennsylvania and Perkiomen Railroads, 6 miles S.S.W. of Allentown. It has 4 churches, 3 public halls, 2 hotels, an iron-furnace, and 3 cigar-factories. Pop. 883. EMAUS JUNCTION, on the above roads, is 1½ miles N. of Emaus Station, and is on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, on which road it is called East Penn Junction.

Emaus, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Va., 10 miles S.W. of Liberty. It has a church and 2 stores.

Emba, ĕm'bȧ, **Jem**, or **Djem**, jĕm, a river of Asia, in the Russian government of Ooralsk and the Kirgheez Territory, enters the Gulf of Emba at the N.E. extremity of the Caspian Sea. Length, about 250 miles.

Embach, ĕm'bȧk (Gross, grōce, and KLEIN, kline, *i.e.*, "Great" and "Little"), a river of Russia, in Livonia, first called Klein Embach, enters the S. extremity of Lake Virtzerv, issues from the N. extremity of the same lake, takes the name of Gross Embach, flows E. past Dorpat, and enters the S.W. extremity of Lake Peipus. Total length, 40 miles.

Embar'ras, a township of Edgar co., Ill. Pop. 1280. It contains Isabel.

Embarras, a post-village of Waupaca co., Wis., on the Embarras River, in Matteson township, 22 miles N. of New London. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, 2 stores, and a wagon-shop.

Embarras River, Illinois, rises in Champaign or Douglas co., and runs southward through the cos. of Coles and Cumberland to Newton in Jasper co. Below this point it flows southeastward, intersects Lawrence co., and enters the Wabash River about 7 miles below Vincennes. It is nearly 150 miles long.

Embarras River, Wisconsin, rises by several branches, which unite in Shawano co. It runs southeastward and southward, intersects the cos. of Waupaca and Outagamie, and enters the Wolf River at New London. It is about 100 miles long.

Embden, a town of Prussia. See EMDEN.

Emb'den, a post-township of Somerset co., Me., about 45 miles N. of Augusta, is bounded on the E. by the Kennebec River. Pop. 803.

Embden Centre, a post-office of Somerset co., Me.

Em'bey, a post-office of Grundy co., Mo.

Embomma, ĕm-bom'mȧ, called also **Boma**, bō'mȧ, a town of Africa, in Angoy, on the right bank of the Congo River, 60 miles from its mouth. It has several European trading-factories.

Embotetiu, a river of Brazil. See MONDEGO.

Em'breeville, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., on the Wilmington & Reading Railroad, 25 miles N.W. of Wilmington, Del. It has 2 churches.

Em'bro, or **Palm'erston Depot**, a village in Oxford co., Ontario, on the Thames, 6 miles N.W. of Beachville, and 98 miles S.W. of Toronto. It contains several stores, two grist-mills, a saw-mill, a flax-mill, a woollen-factory, a cheese-factory, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 484.

Embrun, ĕm'brŭn (Fr. pron. ŏN'brŭN'; anc. *Ebrodu'unm*), a town of France, in Hautes-Alpes, on the Durance, 19 miles E. of Gap. It has a cathedral, with a lofty tower. Under the Romans Embrun was a military post, and its archbishop's see, suppressed at the revolution, is said to have dated from the time of Constantine. Pop. 3287.

Em'brun, a post-village in Russell co., Ontario, on the river Castor, 25 miles E.S.E. of Ottawa. Pop. 100.

Embudo, ĕm-boo'do, a post-village of Rio Arriba co., New Mexico, 19 miles by rail S. of Espanola, and 50 miles N. of Santa Fé. It has 2 churches.

Emden, or **Embden**, ĕm'dĕn, a fortified seaport town of Prussia, province of Hanover, in East Friesland, near the Dollart, 14 miles S.W. of Aurich. The town is intersected by canals connected with the harbor, and is a railway terminus. Principal edifices, the council- and custom-houses, barracks, exchange, gymnasium, and school of navigation. The port is shallow, but the roadstead is deep enough for vessels of any size. Emden has ship-building docks, an arsenal, museums of art and natural history, and manufactures of linen fabrics and yarn, hosiery, hats, soap, starch, tobacco, and sail-cloth, with breweries, distilleries, and tanneries. It exports corn, butter, cheese, spirits, tallow, honey, wax, wool, and hides, and imports timber from the Baltic, hemp, and potash. Pop. 12,866.

Em'den, a post-hamlet of Logan co., Ill., 12 miles by rail N.N.W. of Lincoln.

Em'eline, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Iowa, 7 miles N.E. of Baldwin Railroad Station.

Emera'do, a post-village of Grand Forks co., N.D., 16 miles by rail W. of Grand Forks. It has 2 churches, a bank, &c. Pop. 200.

Emerald, Illinois. See ALTON JUNCTION.

Em'erald, a post-hamlet of Anderson co., Kansas, about 44 miles S. by W. of Lawrence. It has a church.

Emerald, a post-township of Faribault co., Minn., about 40 miles S. of Mankato. It is drained by the Blue Earth River. It has 2 churches. Pop. 825.

Emerald, a post-office of Adams co., O., 16 miles S. of Hillsborough.

Emerald, a township of Paulding co., O. Pop. 717. Emerald Station is on the Wabash Railroad, 61 miles W.S.W. of Toledo. Post-office name, Emmett.

Emerald, a post-township of St. Croix co., Wis., about 22 miles N.E. of Hudson. It has a church and a lumber-mill. Pop. 303.

Emerald, a post-village in Lennox co., Ontario, 2½ miles S. of Bath, and 18 miles S.W. of Kingston. Pop. 100.

Emerald Grove, a post-village of Rock co., Wis., in Bradford township, 8 miles E. by S. of Janesville. It has 3 churches, a union school, and a carriage-shop.

Emerald Hill, a town adjacent to Melbourne, Australia, which is 1½ miles N. It has factories, mills, and ship-yards. Pop. 17,101. See MELBOURNE.

Emerald Island, of the Red Sea. See MAKOWAN.

Em'erick, a post-office of Madison co., Neb.

Em'erickville, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Pa., about 40 miles E.S.E. of Oil City. It has a church.

Emerina, ĕm'ẹh-ree'nȧ, or **Imerina**, a district of the Island of Madagascar, and formerly an independent state.

Emerita Augusta, the ancient name of Merida.

Em'erson, an incorporated post-village of Bartow co., Ga., 43 miles by rail N.W. of Atlanta, and 5 miles by rail S.E. of Cartersville. It has 2 churches, iron-works, and a newspaper office. Pop. 781.

Emerson, a post-village of Mills co., Iowa, 21 miles by rail E. of Glenwood. It has 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 404.

Emerson, a post-village of Marion co., Mo., 20 miles W. by S. of Quincy, Ill., and about 24 miles N.W. of Hannibal. It has a church and a plough-factory.

Emerson, a post-village of Dixon co., Neb., about 33 miles by rail S. of Ponca, and 21 miles by rail S.W. of Dakota City. It has 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 400.

Emerson, or Sutton Junction, a post-village in Brome co., Quebec, 64 miles S.E. of Montreal.

Em'ert's Cove, a post-office of Sevier co., Tenn.

Em'ery, a village of Monroe co., Wis., 24 miles S.E. of Black River Falls. It has a lumber-mill.

Emery Creek, Tennessee, rises in the Cumberland Mountain, runs southward and southeastward through Morgan co., and enters the Clinch River in Roane co., 4 or 5 miles above Kingston.

Emery's Mills, a post-hamlet of York co., Me., in Shapleigh township, 3 miles N.W. of Springvale. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Emesa, a town of Syria. See Homs.

Em'et, a post-village of Chippewa co., Wis., in Big Bend township, on the Chippewa River, 35 miles N. of Chippewa Falls. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Emfras, ĕm'frȧs', a considerable town of Abyssinia, on a hill. Lat. 12° 12' 33" N.; lon. 37° 38' 30" E.

Em'ig, a station in York co., Pa., on the York & Columbia Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 8 miles E. by N. of York. It ships much iron ore.

Em'igrant Gap, a post-village of Placer co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 83 miles N.E. of Sacramento. It has a district school and 3 lumber-mills.

Emigrant Peak, Montana, a volcanic and conical mountain in Gallatin co., E. of Yellowstone River. "Emigrant Peak," says Hayden, "the base of which is cut by the Yellowstone River, is 10,629 feet above tide-water."

Em'igsville, a post-village of York co., Pa., about 5 miles by rail N. of York. It has a church, a cigar-factory, and a wagon-factory. Pop. about 300.

Emilia, ȧ-meel'ee-ȧ (anc. *Æmil'ia*), an old division of Italy, restored in 1859 as one of the *compartimenti* of the kingdom. Area, 7926 square miles. It extends nearly across the peninsula, having Lombardy on the N., the Adriatic on the N.E., Tuscany on the S., and Piedmont and Liguria on the W. It comprises the provinces of Parma, Piacenza, Modena, Reggio nell' Emilia, Bologna, Ferrara, Forli, and Ravenna. Pop. 2,113,823.

Emilie, em'ẹ-le, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., in Bristol township, 2½ miles from Cold Spring, and 22 miles N.E. of Philadelphia. It has a church.

Em'inence, a township of Logan co., Ill., traversed by the Illinois Midland Railroad. Pop. 1362.

Eminence, a post-village of Morgan co., Ind., in Adams township, about 33 miles W.S.W. of Indianapolis. It has 3 churches, a carriage-shop, &c. Pop. 400.

Eminence, a township of Woodson co., Kansas. P. 347.

Eminence, a post-village of Henry co., Ky., on the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, 40 miles E.N.E. of Louisville, and 25 miles W.N.W. of Frankfort. It contains 4 churches, a bank, a town hall, a seminary, a newspaper office, and Eminence College; also 2 hotels, a carriage-factory, and a steam flouring-mill. Pop. 2000.

Eminence, a post-village, capital of Shannon co., Mo., on the Current River, about 124 miles S.S.W. of St. Louis. It has a church, a newspaper office, a lumber-mill, and a manufactory of farming-implements.

Eminence, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., in Jefferson township, 50 miles W.S.W. of Albany. It contains 2 churches, 2 stores, and a manufactory of carriages.

Em'ison, a post-office of Knox co., Ind., on the Evansville & Crawfordsville Railroad, 10 miles N. of Vincennes. It has a saw-mill and general stores.

Em'lenton, a post-borough of Venango co., Pa., on the Allegheny River, 35 miles by rail S.S.E. of Franklin, and 15 miles (direct) S. of Oil City. It has 5 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, public schools, woollen-mills, an oil-refinery, engine-works, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. in 1880, 1140; in 1890, 1126.

Em'ley, a hamlet of Osborne co., Kansas, 35 miles N. of Russell. It has 2 churches.

Em'ly, a town of Ireland, co. and 8 miles W.S.W. of Tipperary. Pop. 331. It has ruins of a cathedral.

Em'ma, a post-office of White co., Ill., on the Little Wabash River, at Concord.

Emma, a township of Harvey co., Kansas. Pop. 354.

Em'maton, a post-hamlet and steamboat-landing of Sacramento co., Cal., on the Sacramento River, about 30 miles W.N.W. of Stockton.

Emmaus, an ancient name of Amoas.

Emmaus, a borough of Pennsylvania. See Emaus.

Em'manville, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Pa., 33 miles W. of Chambersburg. It has a church and a tannery.

Emmen, Gross, groce ĕm'mẹn, a river of Switzerland, canton of Bern, rises in the Bernese Oberland, flows N., and joins the Aar 1½ miles N.E. of Soleure, after a course of 45 miles. Its valley, "the Emmenthal," is one of the finest in Switzerland.

Emmen, Klein, klīne ĕm'mẹn, a river of Switzerland, canton of Lucerne, rises near the source of the above river, and, after a N.E. course of 30 miles, joins the Reuss 1½ miles N.W. of Lucerne.

Emmen, ĕm'mẹn, a town of the Netherlands, in Drenthe, 30 miles S.S.E. of Groningen. Pop. 580.

Emmendingen, ĕm'mẹn-ding'ẹn, a town of Baden, on the Eltz, and on a railway, 9 miles N.N.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 3487. It has manufactures of paper and cotton.

Emmerich, ĕm'mẹh-rik', or **Emrich**, ĕm'rik, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 49 miles N.N.W. of Dusseldorf, on a railway, and on the right bank of the Rhine. It has a custom-house, and manufactures of woollen stuffs, leather, hats, hosiery, and soap. Pop. 8107.

Em'merton, a post-hamlet of Richmond co., Va., 5 miles S.E. of Warsaw. It has 2 churches.

Emmetsburg. See Emmettsburg.

Em'mett, a northern county of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota. Area, 408 square miles. It is intersected by the Des Moines River, and contains several small lakes. The surface is undulating; the soil is fertile. A large portion of it is prairie. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, and oats are the staple products. The county is traversed by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad and another railroad. Capital, Estherville. Pop. in 1870, 1392; in 1880, 1550; in 1890, 4274.

Emmett, a northern county of Michigan, adjacent to the Strait of Mackinaw. Area, 438 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Michigan, and its outline is indented by Little Traverse Bay. The surface is partly covered with forests of sugar-maple, &c.; the soil produces oats, potatoes, grass, &c. It is intersected from N. to S. by the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad. Capital, Harbor Springs. Pop. in 1870, 1211; in 1880, 6639; in 1890, 8756.

Emmett, a post-village of Nevada co., Ark., on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, 41 miles N.E. of Texarkana. It has 3 churches.

Emmett, a post-office of San Benito co., Cal.

Emmett, a post-village of Ada co., Idaho, 27 miles by rail N.N.W. of Boisé City. It has 3 churches, a sash- and door-factory, and a saw-mill. Pop. 125.

Emmett, a post-hamlet of Emmett co., Iowa, on the West Fork of the Des Moines River, 6 or 7 miles N. of Estherville.

Emmett, township, Pottawatomie co., Kan. Pop. 344.

Emmett, a township of Calhoun co., Mich. Pop. 911.

Emmett, or Emmet, a post-village of St Clair co., Mich., in Emmett township, 18 miles by rail W. of Port Huron. It has a church, a grist-mill, and manufactures of bricks, wagons, and cigars. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1251.

Emmett, a post-hamlet of Paulding co., O., on the Wabash Railroad, at Emerald Station, 11 miles W.S.W. of Defiance.

Emmett, a post-hamlet of Union co., S.D., 20 miles (direct) N. by W. of Elk Point.

Emmett, a township of Dodge co., Wis. Pop. 1243, exclusive of that portion of the city of Watertown which lies within the township.

Em'mettsburg, a city, capital of Palo Alto co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, 24 miles by rail E. of Spencer, and 22 miles by rail S. by E. of Estherville. It has 5 churches, 3 banks, 2 newspaper offices, a high school, St. Mary's Academy, a packing-factory, manufactures of bricks, mineral waters, wagons, carriages, and agricultural implements. Pop. in 1880, 879; in 1890, 1584.

Emmettsburg, Maryland. See Emmitsburg.

Emmettsburg, a hamlet of Deer Lodge co., Montana.

Em'mettsville, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ind., in Greene township. It has a church. Pop. 67.

Em'mettville, a post-office of Ada co., Idaho.

Emmiganoor, ĕm'me-gā-noor', a town of India, district of Bellary. Pop. 7326.

Em'mitsburg, or **Emmettsburg**, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., is about 50 miles W.N.W. of Baltimore, and 10 miles S.S.W. of Gettysburg, Pa. It contains 5 churches, Mount St. Mary's College (Catholic), a large seminary conducted by the sisters of charity, and 2 superior hotels. It has also manufactures of furniture and machinery. Pop. in 1880, 847; in 1890, 844.

Em'mons, a township of Davidson co., N.C. P. 1293.

Em'monsburg, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., N.Y., 14 miles N.E. of Little Falls. It has a tannery.

Em'morton, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md., about 25 miles N.E. of Baltimore.

Em'ory, a post-village, capital of Rains co., Tex., 23 miles by rail N.W. of Mineola. It has 2 churches, an academy, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 353.

Emory, a post-village of Washington co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 10 miles E.N.E. of Abingdon. It has a money-order post-office, and is the seat of Emory and Henry College (Methodist Episcopal), which was founded in 1838 and has a library of 13,580 volumes.

Emory College, Georgia. See Oxford.

Emory Grove, Baltimore co., Md. See Glen Morris.

Emoy, or **Emouy**, a town of China. See Amoy.

Emperor William's Land, a tract of Greenland, on the E. coast, including Cape Bismarck, the extreme N. point (lat. 76° 40′ N.; lon. 17° 10′ W.) reached in this direction.

Em'peyville, a hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., 5 miles N.E. of Camden. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a church.

Empfingen, ĕmp'fing'ĕn, a village of Prussia, in Hohenzollern, near Haigerloch. Pop. 1495.

Em'pire, a post-village of Clear Creek co., Col., is on the Rocky Mountains, about 50 miles W. of Denver, and 3 miles N. of Georgetown. It has a hotel and smelting-works. Gold and silver are found here.

Empire, a post-office of Dodge co., Ga.

Empire, a post-township of McLean co., Ill. Pop. 2325. It contains Le Roy and Empire Station.

Empire, a hamlet of Whiteside co., Ill., in Hopkins township, 1 mile from Galt Railroad Station. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a woollen-mill.

Empire, a post-hamlet of Wright co., Iowa, 10 miles N. of Blairsburg Railroad Station. It has a cheese-factory.

Empire, a township of Ellsworth co., Kansas. Pop. 901. Post-offices, Bradley Springs, Summit Springs, Alum Creek, and Fort Harker.

Empire, a post-office of Plaquemines parish, La.

Empire, a post-village of Leelanaw co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, in Empire township, 20 miles W. by N. of Traverse City. It has a church, an academy, and saw-mills. Here are forests of pine, sugar-maple, beech, &c. Pop. of the township, 596.

Empire, Minnesota. See Empire City.

Empire, a post-village of Jefferson co., O., 11 miles by rail N. of Steubenville. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of bricks and sewer-pipes. Pop. 441.

Empire, a post-office of Wayne co., W.Va.

Empire, a township of Fond du Lac co., Wis.

Empire City, a post-town of Cherokee co., Kansas, is situated on a hill 6 miles W. of Joplin, Mo. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and mines of lead and zinc. Pop. in 1890, 923.

Empire City, a post-village of Dakota co., Minn., in Empire township, on the Hastings & Dakota Railroad, at Auburn Station, 12 miles S.W. of Hastings. Pop. of the township, 482.

Empire City, a post-village of Ormsby co., Nev., on the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Carson City. It has a church. Pop. 327.

Empire City, a post-village, capital of Coos co., Oregon, is on Coos Bay, about 130 miles S.S.W. of Salem. It has a church, a town school, and a saw-mill. Coal or lignite is found near this place. Pop. in 1890, 352.

Empire Iron-Works, a hamlet of Trigg co., Ky., on the Cumberland River, 10 miles S. by E. of Eddyville. Here are 2 blast-furnaces for pig-iron, and a rolling-mill which manufactures boiler-plate of superior quality.

Empire Mines, a station in Garrett co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 3 miles W. of Piedmont, and 14 miles E. of Altamont.

Empire Prairie, prā'ree, a post-hamlet of Andrew co., Mo., 10 miles E.N.E. of Rosendale Railroad Station. It has 2 churches.

Empire Ranch, a village of Yuba co., Cal., on the Yuba River, 16 miles N. of Wheatland Railroad Station. It has 2 churches. Gold-mining is the principal occupation of the inhabitants. Pop. about 600.

Empire Road, Maine. See East Poland.

Empoli, ĕm'po-lee (anc. *Em'pulum?*), a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 20 miles by rail W. of Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 5949. It has manufactures of straw hats.

Empo'ria, a city and the capital of Lyon co., Kansas, in Emporia township, on the S. bank of the Neosho River, 1 or 2 miles N. of the Cottonwood River, 61 miles by rail S.S.W. of Topeka, 61 miles S.E. of Junction City, and 28 miles W.N.W. of Burlington. It contains a court-house, several churches, 4 banks, a large state normal school, 2 colleges, graded schools, a conservatory of music, a canning-factory, a carriage- and wagon-factory, a soap-factory, &c. Daily and weekly newspapers are published here. It also has a furniture-factory and a creamery. Emporia is surrounded by fertile and undulating prairies. Pop. of the township, in 1890, 2374; of the city, 7551.

Emporia, a post-borough, capital of Greensville co., Va., 18 miles (direct) E.S.E. of Lawrence, and 21 miles S.W. of Sussex Court-House. It has 5 churches, a bank, a graded school, a planing-mill, a veneering-factory, and a newspaper office. Pop. 595.

Emporiæ, the ancient name of Ampurias.

Emporion, ĕm-po're-on, a town on the island of Santorini, in the Grecian Archipelago.

Emporium, the ancient name of Mazzara.

Empo'rium, a post-borough, capital of Cameron co., Pa., on Sinnemahoning or Driftwood Creek, 25 miles by rail S. of Port Allegany, and 73 miles N.W. of Lock Haven. It has 6 churches, a graded school, tanneries, saw-mills, and an extensive trade in lumber, which is procured in Cameron co. Two newspapers are published here. Pop. (1890) 2147.

Emrich, a town of Prussia. See Emmerich.

Ems, ĕms (anc. *Ami'sia*, or *Ami'sius*), a river of Northwestern Germany, rises in Westphalia, N. of Paderborn, flows through Hanover, and joins the North Sea by an estuary between the Netherlands and East Friesland, after a course of 160 miles. Near its mouth it expands into a basin called the Dollart. Its principal affluents are the Werse, Haase, and Leda, and near its banks are the towns of Lingen, Meppen, Aschendorf, and Emden.

Ems, ĕms, or **Bad-Ems**, bäd-ĕms, a town and watering-place of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Lahn, 5 miles by rail W. of Nassau. Pop. 5404. It is shut in by hills, and has a pleasant terrace along the Lahn, with fine scenery on the heights around it.

Emsdetten, ĕms'dĕt-tĕn, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 15 miles by rail N. of Münster. Pop. 1692.

Ems-Höhen, a town of Austria. See Hohen-Ems.

Emskirchen, ĕms'kĭĕRK-ĕn, a town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, on the Aurach, 14 miles by rail W.N.W. of Nuremberg. Pop. 858.

Ems'worth, a town of England, co. of Hants, on an arm of Chichester harbor, 8½ miles by rail E.N.E. of Portsmouth. Pop. 1324.

Ems'worth, a post-village of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Ohio River, and on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Pittsburg. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Emtzu, a river of Russia. See Yemtsa.

E'mu, a town of Australia, in New South Wales, co. of Cook, 35 miles W. by N. of Sydney. Pop. 600.

Emu Bay, of Tasmania, in Bass's Strait, between Blackman's Point and Round Hill Point. Lat. 41° 4′ S.; lon. 140° E.

Emuck'faw, a post-office of Tallapoosa co., Ala.

Em'yvale, a town of Ireland, co. and 5 miles N.N.E. of Monaghan. Pop. 424.

Enara, ä-nä'rä, or **Enare**, ä-nä'rä, a lake of Russian Lapland, lat. 69° N., lon. 28° E. Area, 685 square miles. It contains numerous islands, and communicates with the Arctic Ocean by the Patsjoki River. On its W. shore is the fishing village of Enara.

Enarea, ĕn-ä're-ä, a country of Africa, in Abyssinia, S.W. of Shoa, and between lat. 7° and 8° N. and lon. 36° and 37° E. Exports, coffee, slaves, and ivory. Principal town, Sakka.

Enchant'ed Prairie, prā'ree, a post-office of Coos co., Oregon, on the Coquille River.

Enchusa, Netherlands. See Enkhuysen.

Encinal, or **Ensinal**, en-se-näl', a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of about 1600 square miles. It is partly drained by the Rio Nueces, which touches the N.E. part of the county. The surface is uneven or nearly

level; the soil is uncultivated, but produces pasture for sheep. Two railroads traverse the county. Pop. in 1870, 427; in 1880, 1902; in 1890, 2744.

Encina-Sola, ên-thee'nâ-so-lâ, a town of Spain, 60 miles N.N.E. of Huelva. Pop. 3947.

Encinitas, en-sĭ-nē'tas, a post-village of San Diego co., Cal., about 20 miles by rail N. by W. of San Diego. It has a church, a public school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of windmills, tanks, &c. Pop. 370.

Encounter Bay, in South Australia, in lat. 35° 30′ S., lon. 130° E.

Encruzilhada, ên-kroo-zeel-yâ'dâ, a village and harbor of Brazil, state of Rio Grande do Sul, to the S. of the Jacuby, 50 miles W. of Rio Pardo. Pop. 2000.

Endava, ên-dâ'vâ, a river of the republic of Colombia, rises in lat. 5° 30′ N., lon. 69° 20′ W., and, after an E. course, joins the Orinoco near the influx of the Meta.

Ende, ên'dâ, a town on the S. coast of the island of Flores, in lat. 8° 52′ S. and lon. 121° 42′ E. It has a good harbor. The name Ende is also given to the whole island.

Endeavor (en-dĕv'ẹr) Strait, in North Australia, is between Cape York and Wolf Island, E. of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lat. 10° 45′ S., lon. 142° 10′ E.

Endenich, ên'dẹn-ĭk', a village of Prussia, in Cologne, 2 miles W. of Bonn, on the Kreuzberg. Pop. 984.

En'derbury Island, in the Pacific (lat. 3° 9′ S., lon. 171° 8′ W.), affords a good grade of phosphatic guano, and has potable water, but is without permanent inhabitants.

En'derby Island, one of the AUCKLAND ISLANDS.

En'derby Land, a large desolate island in the Antarctic Ocean, crossed by the South Polar Circle, lat. 67° 16′ S., lon. 49° 47′ E.

Enderi, a town of Russia. See ANDREEVA.

Endermo, ên'der'mo', a port of Japan, on the S. coast of the island of Yesso. Lat. 42° 20′ N., lon. 141° 5′ E.

En'ders, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., 5 miles E. of Halifax. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and a grist-mill.

Endian, a town of Persia. See HINDIAN.

En'dicott, a post-village of Jefferson co., Neb., 59 miles by rail W. of Pawnee City. It has 2 churches, and public schools. A fine fire-clay is found here. Pop. 256.

Endingen, ên'ding-ẹn, a town of Baden, 12 miles N.N.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 2679.

En'dor, a village of Palestine, 18 miles S.E. of Acre, on the western declivity of Mount Hermon.

En'dor, a post-office of Will co., Ill.

Endovichtcha, a town of Russia. See YENDOVICHTSKA.

Endred, ên'drĕd', or **Gross Andra**, grosse ân'drâ, a village of Hungary, 8 miles from Oedenburg. Pop. 860.

En'drick, a river of Scotland, rises in the county of Stirling, and flows through the picturesque valley of Innerdale into Loch Lomond.

En'dröd', a village of Hungary, co. of Bekes, on the Körös, 20 miles N.W. of Csaba. Pop. of commune, 8714.

En'ergy, a post-office of Howard co., Ind.

Energy, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Miss.

Energy, a post-office of Schuyler co., Mo.

En'field, a town of England, co. of Middlesex, at a railway junction, 10 miles N.E. of London. It has an ancient church, with several subordinate chapels, a free school founded in 1413, a royal manufactory of small-arms, and remains of an ancient royal palace. Pop. of parish, 16,054.

Enfield, a village of Ireland, co. of Meath, 24 miles by rail W.N.W. of Dublin.

En'field, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., about 16 miles N. of Hartford, near the east bank of the Connecticut River, here crossed by a bridge, and near the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, which passes through Enfield township. It has a high school and several churches. The township contains villages named Thompsonville and Hazardville, and has a community of Shakers. Pop. of the township, in 1890, 7199.

Enfield, a post-village of White co., Ill., in Enfield township, 20 miles by rail S. of Fairfield, 10 miles by rail W. of Carmi, and 33 miles by rail N. by W. of Shawneetown. It has 4 churches, a high school, saw-mills, a bank, and manufactures of lumber. Here is a large oil-works. Pop. in 1890, 870; of the township, 2108.

Enfield, a station in Clayton co., Iowa, on the Davenport & Northwestern Railroad, 18 miles S.E. of Fayette.

Enfield, a post-hamlet in Enfield township, Penobscot co., Me., on the European & North American Railroad, 35 miles N. of Bangor. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill. The township is bounded on the W. by the Penobscot River. Pop. 545.

Enfield, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., in Enfield township, on Swift River, and on the Springfield, Athol & Northeastern Railroad, 27 miles N.N.E. of Springfield. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of cassimere and flannel. Pop. of the township, 1065.

Enfield, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., on the Mascoma River, in Enfield township, and on the Northern Railroad, 59 miles N.W. of Concord. It has 3 churches, a tannery, and manufactures of flannel and hosiery. There are several beautiful lakes in the township, which also contains a community of Shakers and a village named Enfield Centre. Pop. of the township, 1439.

Enfield, a post-village of Halifax co., N.C., on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 143 miles N. of Wilmington, and 10 miles S. of Halifax. It has 4 churches, 2 seminaries, and several steam saw-mills. Pop. in 1890, 568.

Enfield, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., 7 miles by rail N. by W. of Providence. It has a church and a cotton-mill. Pop. 150.

Enfield, a post-village of King William co., Va., 12 miles (direct) N.W. of King William Court-House. It has lumber-mills and saw-mills.

Enfield Centre, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., on Mascoma Lake, about 50 miles N.W. of Concord. It has a church, a lumber-mill, and a woollen-factory.

Enfield Centre, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., 6 miles W. of Ithaca, and about 25 miles N.N.E. of Elmira. It has 2 churches and 2 or 3 stores.

Enfield Falls, a post-hamlet of Tompkins co., N.Y., 5 miles from Ithaca. It has a district school and a flour-mill. Here Ten-Mile Creek leaps a precipice 230 feet in height.

Engadine, or **Engadin**, ên-gâ-deen', an extensive valley of Switzerland, in the Grisons, between two principal chains of the Rhætian Alps, and consisting of the upper valley of the Inn. Length, 45 miles. Elevation, 5753 feet above the sea. Pop. 9756. It is subdivided into the Ober- and Unter-Engadin. The people mostly speak the Ladin, a dialect of the Romansch language.

Engano, ên-gâ'no (Sp. *Engaño*, ên-gân'yo), an island off the S.W. coast of Sumatra. Lat. 5° 21′ S.; lon. 102° 20′ E. It is about 30 miles in circuit.

Engano, an island off the N. coast of Papua. Lat. 2° 28′ S.; lon. 135° E. Length, 15 miles; breadth, 5 miles.

Engedi, ĕng'ghe-dĭ, or **Ain-Jidy**, ain-jid'ee, an ancient town of Palestine, on the W. margin of the Dead Sea, at a point nearly equidistant from both extremities of the lake. Lat. about 31° 30′ N.; lon. 25° 30′ E.

Engelberg, ĕng'ẹl-bĕrg', a village of Switzerland, in Unterwalden, 9 miles S.E. of Sarnen, 3284 feet in elevation, with a remarkable Benedictine convent. Pop. 1718.

En'gelhard, a post-office of Hyde co., N.C.

Engelhardszell, ĕng'ẹl-hânt'sĕl, a town of Austria, 28 miles N.W. of Wels. Pop. 910.

Engelholm, ĕng'ghẹl-holm', a seaport of Sweden, on the Rönne Ån, near its mouth in the Cattegat. Pop. 1739.

En'gelville, a hamlet of Schoharie co., N.Y., 4½ miles N.E. of Sharon Springs.

Engelsberg, ĕng'ẹls-bĕrg', a town of Austrian Silesia, 24 miles W.N.W. of Troppau. Pop. 2270.

Engelwood, or **Englewood**, eng'ghẹl-wood, a hamlet of Robertson co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad, 76 miles S.W. of Palestine. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a steam cotton-gin.

Engen, ĕng'ẹn, a town of Baden, on the Aach, 23 miles by rail N.W. of Constance. Pop. 1601.

Engenho-do-Matto, ên-zhĕn'yo-do-mât'to, a village of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, 140 miles N.W. of Rio Janeiro. It contains a parish church which stands 2416 feet above sea-level. Pop. 3000.

Enger, ĕng'ẹr, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 18 miles S.W. of Minden. In its church is a monument to the Saxon chieftain Wittekind. Pop. 1537.

Engers, ĕng'ẹrs, **Eunostein Engers**, oi'no-stīne' ĕng'ẹrs, or **Zoll Engers**, tsoll ĕng'ẹrs, a village of Prussia, 5 miles N.E. of Coblentz, on the Rhine. It has a castle, with a fine botanical garden and park. Pop. 1747.

Enghien, a village of France. See MONTMORENCY.

Enghien, ôn'ghe-ăn', a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, at a railway junction, 16 miles N.N.E. of Mons. It has a château, with a park and gardens, a gymnasium, and manufactures of linen and cotton fabrics. Pop. 3850.

Enghien-les-Bains, ôn'ghe-ăn'-lâ-băn', a town of France, Seine-et-Oise, 9 miles by rail N. of Paris. P. 1200.

Engia, a corrupt spelling of ÆGINA (which see).

En'gineer' Mountain, Colorado, is in lat. 37° 42′ N., lon. 107° 48′ 12″ W. It has an altitude of 12,971 feet above sea-level. It is mainly formed of volcanic rocks, including trachyte. Two of its sides are very steep.

England, ing'gland (L. *An'glia*; Fr. *Angleterre*, ôN'l'tair'; It. *Inghilterra*, in-ghil-tĕn'nâ; Sp. and Port. *Inglaterra*, ing-glâ-tĕn'nâ; Ger. *England*, ĕng'lânt; Dutch, *Engeland*, ĕng'ue-lânt'), the southern and larger section of the island of Great Britain, and the most important of the three kingdoms constituting the British empire, between lat. 49° 57′ 42″ and 55° 46′ N. and lon. 1° 40′ E. and 5° 42′ W. The northern boundary, between it and Scotland, is constituted by the Solway Firth and the river Sark on the west, then by a line to the point where the Liddell falls into the Esk, thence by the Liddell eastward and upwards till it is struck by the Cheviots, then by the watershed of that range till they sink into the valley of the Tweed, and finally by the Tweed till it falls into the sea. On all other sides England is washed by the sea. (See GREAT BRITAIN.) Its coast-line is irregular, being much indented by a continuous series of bays, estuaries, and headlands, so that although measured from headland to headland its coast-line is only 1200 miles, if the curves of its inner indentations are followed the measurement amounts to 2000 miles. Its general shape is that of a triangle, of which the base is the southern coast from Land's End to South Foreland, and the apex Berwick. Length, from Portland Bill to Berwick, 363 miles; greatest breadth, viz., from North Foreland to Land's End, 320 miles. Area, 50,879 square miles, or about five-ninths of the island of Great Britain. With the exception of Belgium, England and Wales constitute the most thickly peopled country in Europe, the average to a square mile being about 540. In 1801 the pop. of England was 9,156,171; in 1891, 27,482,104, giving an increase of more than 250 per cent. The following table exhibits the area in square miles, and the population, of each of the 40 counties of England in 1891, exclusive of army and navy:

Counties.	Area in sq. miles.	Pop. (1891).	County and chief towns.
Bedfordshire	461	160,729	Bedford.
Berkshire	703	238,446	Reading.
Buckinghamshire	650	185,190	Aylesbury.
Cambridgeshire	822	188,862	Cambridge.
Cheshire	1,107	730,052	Chester (Stockport).
Cornwall	1,359	322,589	Bodmin.
Cumberland	1,516	266,550	Carlisle.
Derbyshire	1,026	527,886	Derby.
Devonshire	2,586	631,767	Exeter.
Dorsetshire	980	194,487	Dorchester.
Durham	1,012	1,016,449	Durham.
Essex	1,649	785,399	Chelmsford.
Gloucestershire	1,258	599,974	Gloucester (Bristol).
Herefordshire	833	115,986	Hereford.
Hertfordshire	611	220,125	Hertford.
Huntingdonshire	359	57,772	Huntingdon.
Kent	1,570	1,142,281	Maidstone.
Lancashire	1,905	3,926,708	Lancaster (Manchester & Liverpool).
Leicestershire	803	373,603	Leicester.
Lincolnshire	2,776	472,778	Lincoln.
Middlesex	281	3,251,703	Brentford (London).
Monmouthshire	576	390,086	Monmouth.
Norfolk	2,118	252,260	Norwich.
Northamptonshire	985	456,474	Northampton.
Northumberland	2,016	302,184	Newcastle.
Nottinghamshire	822	506,006	Nottingham.
Oxfordshire	739	445,699	Oxford.
Rutlandshire	148	185,938	Oakham.
Shropshire (Salop)	1,314	20,659	Shrewsbury.
Somersetshire	1,036	236,324	Bath.
Southamptonshire (Hampshire or Hants).	1,613	484,326	Winchester (Portsmouth, Southampton)
Staffordshire	1,145	1,083,273	Stafford (Wolverhampton).
Suffolk	1,485	369,351	Ipswich.
Surrey	755	1,730,871	Guildford.
Sussex	1,466	550,442	Chichester (Brighton).
Warwickshire	881	805,070	Warwick (Birmingham).
Westmoreland	758	66,093	Appleby.
Wiltshire	1,352	264,069	Salisbury.
Worcestershire	738	413,755	Worcester.
Yorkshire	.....	.....	York.
East Riding	1,173	399,412	Beverly (Hull).
North Riding	2,128	368,237	Northallerton.
West Riding (including the city of York.	2,766	2,441,164	Leeds (Sheffield, Bradford).
Total	50,879	27,482,104	

For extent and population of Welsh counties, see WALES.

An account of the physical features, geology, manufactures and commerce, army and navy, and details affecting imperial interests, may be found under GREAT BRITAIN.

Agriculture.—Agriculture has attained high eminence in some districts of England, especially in the N. and E. counties; in many parts, particularly in the W., it is backward. Wheat is the principal crop, especially in the E. and S.E. counties; barley is raised chiefly in the central counties, and oats in the N., though cultivated more or less in all parts of the country. Peas, beans, potatoes, and turnips are the crops next in importance. Rye and buckwheat are not extensively cultivated; rape, flax, hemp, and mangel-wurzel only in certain parts. Hops are nearly confined to Kent, Herefordshire, and the vicinity of Farnham, in Surrey, the number of acres under this crop being about 66,000. Near the large towns the ground is commonly laid out in market-gardens, and in Bedfordshire an extensive district is appropriated to growing vegetables for the London market. In the S.W. counties large quantities of apples are grown, and Devon and Hereford are famous for cider. Perry is made chiefly in Worcestershire, and mead in many of the counties contiguous to Wales. The grape does not succeed so as to produce wine, beer and ale being the national beverages. The Durham or Short-horned, Devon, Hereford, Jersey, and Alderney are the most noted breeds of cattle. Butter is an important product in Essex, Cambridgeshire, and Dorset; cheese in Cheshire, Gloucester, Wilts, Somersetshire, &c. The total annual produce of wool in England has been estimated at 470,000 packs of 240 pounds each (upwards of 1,000,000 hundred-weight). Swine are very generally kept, and are numerous in the forest-lands of Hants, Berks, Gloucester, and Hereford, the number being nearly 2,000,000. Geese are raised largely, especially in the Lincoln fens, for the London market. Poultry is universal.

England is generally well wooded, and 62,620 acres of royal forest lands are enclosed for the growth of timber. The New Forest in Hampshire, the forests of Epping (Essex), Sherwood (Kent), and Dean (Gloucester), are among the largest; but the oak grows to the greatest perfection in the wealds of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent, many parts of which have remained wooded ever since the time of the Romans.

Religion and Education.—The established church of England is the Protestant Episcopal, but the most perfect toleration is granted to all creeds. The sovereign is the head of the church, having right to nominate to bishoprics and archbishoprics. The church is governed by 2 archbishops and 29 bishops, besides several suffragan and coadjutant bishops, and has 12,837 parishes or benefices, in each of which there is a church, presided over by a rector or vicar, who holds the living. Of clergymen of every degree connected with the established church the number is about 23,000. The Episcopal population of England and Wales is estimated at 13,500,000, leaving about 11,000,000 to other creeds. Among Protestant dissenters the most prominent bodies are the Methodists, Independents, and Baptists. The Methodists possess alone 9000 places of worship, the Independents 3500, and the Baptists 2000. The Roman Catholics are estimated at 2,000,000, with 1039 chapels and 1810 clergymen, presided over by 1 archbishop (Westminster) and 12 bishops. There are altogether 122 religious denominations, whose names have been given in to the registrar-general.

Episcopally, England and Wales are divided into 2 archbishoprics,—Canterbury and York. The Archbishop of Canterbury is primate and metropolitan of all England, and crowns the monarch, whether king or queen. The Archbishop of York is styled primate and metropolitan of England, and crowns the queen-consort. The income of the former is £15,000 (about $75,000) a year; of the latter, £10,000 (about $50,000). The doctrines of the church are embodied in the Thirty-Nine Articles, and, having been ratified by Parliament, cannot be changed without its consent. The average yearly income of its clergy is about £300 ($1500), livings varying from upwards of £2000 ($10,000) down to £50 ($250).

At the head of the educational system of England stand the ancient national universities of Oxford and Cambridge, two of the most celebrated institutions in the world. They are almost exclusively for the wealthier classes, and, till a recent period, only for members of the Church of England. Prominent among the institutions of learning are the Universities of Durham and London, and Kings College, London, all of which have the power of granting degrees. In addition there are throughout the country several collegiate institutions, with professional staffs of high eminence, as Owen's College, Manchester, University College, Aberystwith,

&c. Besides there are numerous theological colleges or seminaries, attached to most of which are professors in the faculties of arts and philosophy. The Church of England alone has 14 such seminaries. There are many colleges and institutions for imparting professional or technical training. At the head of these stands the South Kensington School and Museum for the promotion of science and art, which receives an annual grant from government amounting to about £300,000. Lectures on art, &c., are regularly delivered, and its museum is unrivalled as an adjunct to a technical school. It comprises (1) the Art Museum, (2) the India Museum, (3) various science collections, and extensive art and science libraries. The Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons (London) are world-renowned, as are also the School of Mines and the Royal Institution (London). The latter became famed under Young, Davy, and Faraday, maintaining its celebrity under Tyndall and Huxley. There are royal military academies at Woolwich and Sandhurst, a royal naval college at Greenwich, and an agricultural college at Cirencester.

At the head of secondary education stand the great public schools,—notably Eton, Harrow, Rugby, and Marlborough. These schools are richly endowed, and have long had a high repute for classical training. Their expense, however, debars all but the wealthy from them. For the middle classes there are numerous grammar-schools (mostly ancient and well endowed) and private seminaries.

England has not yet adopted a directly compulsory system of education, but the act of 1870 attempts to attain the same ends indirectly by enacting that no child shall be employed unless he has received education, that there shall be provided in every school district a sufficient amount of accommodation in public elementary schools for all the children resident in it, and that all children whose parents are unable to pay shall be taught free, the expenses to be provided from local rates. The school boards have the power of making parents give education to all children between 5 and 13. The present school system of England is one of considerable efficiency and of great promise, the schools being sustained partly by public and private grants and partly by local taxation.

Judicial System.—England has no legal code. The whole body of its laws may be divided into two classes,—those based on immemorial usage, and those springing from parliamentary enactment. Of these the former has taken far deeper root in the national life than the latter. The courts of law fall into two divisions,—those of common law and those of equity. In the latter courts no juries are employed; and though governed, like those of common law, by precedent, their modes of procedure are less technical and their forms of remedy simpler and more diverse. The courts of common law comprise the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer,—all for the trial of civil cases, it being left to suitors to select before which their suits shall come; also the Courts of Probate, Divorce, and Matrimonial Causes. The courts of equity comprise the Courts of the Lord Chancellor, the Lords Justices of Appeal and the three Vice-Chancellors, and the Courts of Appeal of the County Palatine of Lancashire. The effect of the legislation of 1874 and 1876 is that there is now one supreme court of judicature, consisting of two permanent divisions, called the High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal. The former takes jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, the three Common-Law Courts, the Courts of Admiralty, Probate, and Divorce, and the Courts of Pleas at Lancaster and Durham, as well as the courts created by Commission of Assize. The latter takes jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal in Chancery, the Court of the Exchequer, and the appellate jurisdiction in admiralty and heresy matters. The High Court of Appeal consists of the Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief-Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas, and the Lord Chief-Baron of the Exchequer as ex-officio members, with six Lords-Justices as ordinary members. By act of 1876, the House of Lords, as final court, sits for the three kingdoms for the hearing of appeals from the English Court of Appeal and the Scotch and Irish courts. The Lords of Appeal are the Lord Chancellor, the Lords in appeal in ordinary, and peers who have held high judicial office in Great Britain and Ireland. The criminal courts are: (1.) That of Justice of Peace, sitting singly or in petty sessions of two or more justices. In populous districts stipendiary magistrates are now substituted for these courts. (2.) The Justices sitting in Quarter Sessions to determine felonies and other offences. In boroughs this court is presided over by the recorder. (3.) More serious offences are reserved for the judges of the superior courts, sitting under a commission of oyer and terminer and jail delivery, and called Assize Courts. The Court of Queen's Bench, as representing the ancient *Aula Regis* (King's Council), combines the functions of a civil and criminal court, and has a general superintendence over all courts of criminal jurisdiction.

History.—The proper history of England begins in the fifth century, when the Britons called on certain Teutonic confederations dwelling on the North Sea and the Baltic, and known as Jutes, Saxons, and Angles, for aid in repelling the inroads of the Picts and Scots living north of Hadrian's wall. We learn little of the contest between these Teutons and the northern Kelts. We know only that after clearing the country of them they turned upon the Britons themselves, and driving them from the more fertile districts formed settlements therein. The Jutes occupied Kent and the Isle of Wight; the Saxons the remainder of the district lying south of the Thames and Essex; and the Angles the rest of the eastern and inland parts of the country as far north as the Firth of Forth. The ancient Britons were left only Wales, Cornwall, Cumberland, and the southwest of Scotland. Each of these Teutonic peoples consisted of many tribes, each under its own chief, who was in time of peace practically independent. Gradually these smaller tribes coalesced into seven or eight greater states or nations, to which the name of the Heptarchy has been given. Rivalries broke out among these nations, and intestine divisions raged till 827, when Egbert, King of Wessex, was declared overlord of all the country, which now received the name of Angelcyn, which may be rendered England. Previous to this, in the seventh century, all the land had become Christian, mainly through the labors of St. Augustine and of Irish and Scottish missionaries. The early part of the reign of the illustrious Alfred (871–901) was spent in continual and ultimately successful struggles against the heathen Danes, who had made settlements on the east coast and strove to extend their sway over Wessex. To Alfred is to be attributed the establishment of order on the basis of constitutional law. His virtues, his wisdom, his piety, his literary acquirements, and his glorious achievements have earned for him the title of "the Great." Under the reign of his grandson, Edred (946–55), the Danes were quelled, and Northumberland, as far north as the Forth, was incorporated with the rest of the country, so that now for the first time a kingdom of England was formed. But the Scandinavians did not remain long quiescent. In the reign of Æthelred the Unready, they renewed their piratical incursions, and ultimately Sweyn, King of Denmark (1014), came in person, compelled Æthelred to take refuge in Normandy, and ascended the empty throne, thus founding a Danish dynasty. Four Danish kings reigned in England,—Sweyn, Canute, Harold Harefoot, and Hardicanute. On the death of the last, who had rendered himself infamous, the English people returned to their native dynasty, and elected Edward the Confessor, son of the late Æthelred, as their king. Edward's death initiated one of the greatest events in English history. Two claimants to the throne appeared,—Harold, his brother-in-law, and William, Duke of Normandy, to whom the throne had been bequeathed by Edward. At the decisive battle of Hastings (1066), Harold was slain, and his army of Englishmen destroyed. William the Conqueror thereupon assumed the sovereignty. His court was filled with his Norman followers, among whom much of the land of England was distributed, while Norman-French became the language of the court, of law-proceedings, and of the schools. William retained his French possessions, and on this was based England's claim to French territory, the cause of long and bloody wars. The famed dynasty of the Plantagenets commenced after the death of Henry, the son of the Conqueror, in 1135, with the reign of Henry of Anjou, son of the late king's daughter by Geoffrey Plantagenet. His reign was mainly a long struggle against the growing power of the clergy, culminating in the murder of Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury. It is marked, too, by the conquest of the Irish pale in 1170. Richard the Lion-hearted, Henry's son, devoted himself almost wholly to foreign war in the Holy Land and France. He was slain at the siege of Chalus, 1199, and was succeeded, not by his son, but by his brother John, who murdered his nephew and usurped the crown. During John's reign, England lost nearly all her French dominions; but his very weakness became a boon to the country, for the nobles extorted from it at Runnymede (1215) the Magna Charta, which has been well styled the charter of English liberty. Edward I. signalized his reign by the conquest of Wales (1282), and he struggled strenuously and almost successfully to establish the suzerainty of England over Scotland. In 1305 he barbarously mur-

dered the Scottish patriot and leader, Wallace. At Bannockburn (1314), King Robert Bruce utterly routed the great army of Edward II., and established the independence of Scotland. The reign of Edward III. was characterized by determined efforts to conquer France, the throne of which he claimed in virtue of his mother. His campaigns were rendered illustrious by the victories won by his son, the Black Prince, at Crecy and Poictiers. Richard II., Edward's grandson, was driven from his throne by Henry Bolingbroke, Duke of Lancaster, who assumed the sovereignty under the title of Henry IV., and laid the foundation of the fierce struggles between the houses of York and Lancaster, known as the Wars of the Roses. In this reign the fires of persecution were lighted against the Lollards and Wickliffites. The victory of Agincourt distinguished the reign of Henry V. He was succeeded by his infant son, Henry VI. During his reign began the Wars of the Roses, which desolated England for 30 years (1455–85), sacrificing eighty princes of the blood-royal and the larger proportion of the old nobility. It was brought to a close by the victory gained over Richard III. at Bosworth (1485) by Henry, Duke of Richmond, who, in virtue of his wife, united the claims of both houses. He was the founder of the Tudor dynasty. The interest in the reign of Henry VIII. centres in the contest between the crown of England and the see of Rome, which, in the reign of Henry's successor, Edward VI., eventuated in the formal renunciation by England of the authority of Rome, and the adoption of the principles of the Reformation, as embodied in the Forty-Two Articles of 1548. In the reign of his sister Mary, commonly called "Bloody Mary," an attempt was made to undo the work of the Reformation. Parliament re-established the supremacy of the Pope, and the fires of persecution were lighted, Bishops Hooper, Latimer, Ridley, and Cranmer being among the sufferers. These horrors turned the minds of the people further from Rome, and the accession of the Protestant Elizabeth was hailed as a relief to the nation. Her reign was signalized by the defeat of the Spanish Armada (1588), but sullied by her cruelty to her unfortunate relative, Mary Queen of Scots. Elizabeth died in 1603. Under her successor, James VI. of Scotland and I. of Great Britain, the history of England passes into that of GREAT BRITAIN (which see).

England, ĭng'gland, a post-village of Lonoke co., Ark., 31 miles by rail N. of Pine Bluff. It has 4 churches.

Engle's (ĕng'gl'z) Mills, a post-hamlet of Garrett co., Md., about 30 miles W. of Cumberland. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Englewood, ĕng'ghęl-wood, a former post-village of Cook co., Ill., now incorporated with the city of Chicago, 7 miles S. of Chicago Post-Office, 2 or 3 miles from Lake Michigan, and on the Michigan Southern and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads where the latter crosses the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. Englewood has 4 churches, a high school, the Cook County Normal School, organized in 1867, a bank, and a public park.

Englewood, a post-village of Clark co., Kansas, 36 miles by rail S.W. of Ashland. It has a church, a public school, and a newspaper office. Pop. 200.

Englewood, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., 14 miles by rail N. of New York, and 1 mile W. of the Palisades of the Hudson. It has a classical institute and a newspaper office. Englewood township has 5 churches.

Englewood (ĕng'ghęl-wood) **For'est,** a wide moor in England, co. of Cumberland, near Carlisle.

English, ĭng'glish, a post-village of Crawford co., Ind., 40 miles by rail W. of New Albany. It has a church, a graded school, a shingle-factory, a stave-, saw-, and planing-mill, and a newspaper office. Pop. 423.

English, a township of Lucas co., Iowa, 6 miles N. of Chariton, the county seat. Pop. 740.

English, a post-office of Carroll co., Ky., is at Carrollton Station, 50 miles by rail N.E. of Louisville.

English, a post-hamlet of Menominee co., Mich., is at Kloman Station on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 39 miles N. of Menominee. Here are charcoal-works.

English Bazaar, a town of India. See ANGNAZARAD.

English Centre, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., in Pine township, on Little Pine Creek, about 21 miles N.W. of Williamsport. It has a church, an academy, a large tannery, and 2 lumber-mills.

English Channel (Fr. *La Manche,* lȧ mŏnsh, *i.e.,* "the sleeve," so named from its shape), that portion of the Atlantic which separates Great Britain from France, extending from Dover Strait to Land's End, Cornwall. Width at Dover, 20 miles; at Land's End, 102 miles; greatest width, 155 miles.

English Company's Islands, a group off the N. coast of Australia, 40 miles N.W. of Cape Arnhem. Lat. 12° 10′ S.; lon. 136° 35′ E.

English Cove, a bay on the S.W. coast of New Ireland, in the Pacific. Lat. 4° 54′ S.; lon. 152° 35′ E.

English Cove, a small fishing settlement on the north side of Conception Bay, Newfoundland, 3 miles from Brigus.

English Creek, Marion co., Iowa, runs N.E., and enters the Des Moines River about 10 miles E. of Knoxville.

English Creek, a post-hamlet of Atlantic co., N.J., 15 miles S.W. of Absecon. It has 2 churches.

English Har'bor, a post-town on the S. coast of Antigua, West Indies, 1 mile from Falmouth. Lat. 17° 3′ N.; lon. 61° 45′ W. The port is small, but deep enough for large ships. It has a fine dock-yard, but has greatly declined.

English Harbor, a fishing station on the French shore, Newfoundland, at the entrance of Canada Bay, 45 miles from La Scie. Pop. 68.

English Harbor, a fishing village on the north side of Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, 7 miles from Trinity. P. 350.

English Harbor, a small fishing settlement in the district of Bonavista, Newfoundland, on Green's Pond Island, 1 mile from Green's Pond. Pop. 78.

English Harbor, in Central America, Costa Rica, on the Pacific. Lat. 8° 50′ N.; lon. 83° 55′ W.

English Harbor East, a small fishing settlement on the north side of Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, 54 miles from Harbor Briton. Pop. 100.

English Harbor West, a post-town and port of entry in the district of Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, 4 miles from Belleoram. It is the seat of a large herring- and cod fishery. Pop. 210.

English Lake, Indiana, is an expansion of the Kankakee River, and is part of the boundary between La Porte and Starke cos. It is 12 miles long or more.

English Lake, a post-village of Starke co., Ind., on the Kankakee River, at the foot of English Lake, and on the Columbus & Chicago division of the Pittsburg, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 5 miles E. by S. of La Crosse.

English Mills, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pa.

English Prairie, prā'ree, a post-office of McHenry co., Ill., in Burton township, 6 miles E. of Richmond.

English Riv'er, an estuary in Delagoa Bay, Southeastern Africa, about lat. 25° 58′ 2″ S., lon. 32° 36′ 7″ E., which receives the Mattol, Dundas, and Temby Rivers.

English River, in Iowa, rises in the N. part of the state, and, flowing S.E., enters the Red Cedar in Black Hawk co.

English River, in Iowa, is formed by its North and South Forks, which rise in Poweshiek co. and unite at the N.E. corner of Keokuk co. It runs eastward through Washington co., and enters the Iowa River about 14 miles S. of Iowa City.

English River, a township of Keokuk co., Iowa. Pop. 1260. It contains South English.

English River, a township of Washington co., Iowa. Pop. 1431. It contains Richmond and Middleburg.

English River, Canada. See CHURCHILL RIVER.

Eng'lishtown, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., on the Freehold & Jamesburg Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Freehold. It has 2 churches and a shirt-factory.

English Town, or **St. Ann,** a seaport of Victoria co., Cape Breton Island, on St. Ann's Bay, 19 miles N.E. of Baddeck. Pop. 524.

English Turn, a post-village of Plaquemines parish, La., 17 miles by rail S. by E. of New Orleans.

Englishville, ĭng'glish-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Mich., in Alpine township, on the Grand Rapids, Newaygo & Lake Shore Railroad, 9 miles N.W. of Grand Rapids. It has a church and a steam grist-mill.

Engoor and **Engour,** Turkish names for ANCONA.

Engst'len Alp, a mountain of Switzerland, with fine scenery, 4 miles S. of Engelberg. Height, 6033 feet.

Engua-Guaçu (or **-Guazu**), ĕng'gwȧ-gwȧ-soo′, an island of Brazil, province and about 30 miles S.S.E. of São Paulo. It has been connected with the mainland by a road built upon piles. The town of Santos stands at its N. and that of São Vicente at its S.E. extremity.

Enguera, ĕn-gwȧ'rȧ, a town of Spain, 47 miles S.W. of Valencia. Pop. 5700.

Enikale, a town of Russia. See YENIKALE.

Enikale, Strait of. See YENIKALE, STRAIT OF.

Enisei, a river of Asia. See YENISEI.

Enkhuysen, Enkhuizen, ĕnk'hoi'sęn, or **Enchusa,** ĕn-kū'sȧ, a town of the Netherlands, in North Holland, on a peninsula in the Zuyder Zee, 28 miles N.N.E. of Amsterdam. It has a fine town hall, a large cannon-foundry, and trade in salt, fish, timber, and cattle. Pop. 5454

Enkirch, ĕn'keerk, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 4 miles S.W. of Zell, on the Moselle. Pop. 2043.

Enköping, Enköping, or **Enkiöping,** ĕn'chö'ping (almost ĕn'chüp'ling), a town of Sweden, about 50 miles by rail N.W. of Stockholm. Pop. 1694.

Enna, the ancient name of CASTROGIOVANNI.

En'nall's Springs, a post-office of Dorchester co., Md.

En-Nasirah, the Arabic name of NAZARETH.

Ennaska, an Aleutian island. See YOONASKA.

En'nel, or Bel'vedere', a lake of Ireland, co. of Westmeath, 2 miles S.S.W. of Mullingar. It is studded with wooded islets, and has several fine seats on its banks.

Ennenda, ĕn-nen'dà, a village of Switzerland, canton and 1 mile S.E. of Glarus, on the Linth. Pop. 2785.

En'nerdale-Water, a lake of England, co. of Cumberland, 7 miles N.E. of Egremont. It is formed by the river Ekon.

Ennezat, ĕnn'zà', a village of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 10 miles N.E. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1442.

En'nis, a town of Ireland, capital of the co. of Clare, on the Fergus, 20 miles by rail W.N.W. of Limerick. It has 4 bridges across the Fergus, a court-house, jail, infirmary, hospital, town hall, barracks, workhouse, linen-market, 3 banks, a parish and a large Roman Catholic church, a college, 2 convents, a lunatic asylum, and ruins of a fine abbey. Pop. 6503.

En'nis, a post-village of Ellis co., Tex., 34 miles by rail S. of Dallas. It has 4 newspaper offices, 7 churches, 2 banks, a flour-mill, a cotton-compress, a mattress-factory, lumber-mills, and railroad repair-shops. Pop. 2171.

En'niscor'thy, a town of Ireland, co. and 12 miles N.N.W. of Wexford, on a railway, and on the navigable river Slaney. It has a court-house, bridewell, convent, and a stately Anglo-Norman castle, still in good repair. Pop. 5594.

En'nisker'ry, a number of small islands off the W. coast of Ireland, co. of Clare: of these the most important is Mutton Island, about 1 mile from the shore, containing about 210 acres of land, and some curious caves.

Enniskerry, a village of Ireland, co. of Wicklow, 11 miles S.S.E. of Dublin.

En'niskil'len, a town of Ireland, capital of the co. of Fermanagh, mostly built on an island in the river connecting Upper and Lower Lough Erne, 87 miles by rail N.W. of Dublin. It is well built, and has a court-house and prison, a town hall, a richly endowed school, barracks, an infirmary, workhouse, linen-hall, branch banks, 2 weekly newspapers, and a manufactory of cutlery. The inhabitants supported the Protestant cause in 1689. Pop. 5836.

Enniskillen, Grey co., Ontario. See VARNEY.

En'niskil'len, or Charlesville, charlz'vil, a post-village in Durham co., Ontario, 8 miles N.W. of Bowmanville. It contains several stores and hotels. Pop. 250.

Enniskillen, a post-village in Queens co., New Brunswick, 34 miles by rail N.W. of St. John. It has a large lumber-trade. Pop. 150.

En'nismore', a post-village in Peterborough co., Ontario, 10 miles N.W. of Peterborough. It contains shingle- and stave-factories and a saw-mill. Pop. 190.

Ennis Store, a village of Oktibbeha co., Miss., 14 miles S.W. of Starkville. It has 2 churches and a steam-mill.

Ennistrahul, en'nis-trawl', a small island off the N. coast of Ireland, co. of Donegal, 7 miles E.N.E. of Malin Head. It has a light-house.

En'nisty'mon, a town of Ireland, co. of Clare, on a small river of the same name, near its mouth in Liscanor Bay, 14½ miles W.N.W. of Ennis. Pop. 1411.

En'nisville, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa., in Jackson township, on Standing Stone Creek, about 34 miles E.N.E. of Altoona. It has a church, a tannery, a flouring-mill, and a wagon-shop.

Ennisville, Ontario. See INNISVILLE.

Enno'ree, or **Eno'ree**, a small river of South Carolina, rises in Greenville co., runs southeastward, forms the boundary between Laurens co. on the right and Spartanburg and Union cos. on the left, and enters the Broad River in Newberry co. It is about 100 miles long.

Enns, or **Ens**, ĕns (anc. *An'isus* or *An'esus*), a river of Austria, rises 11 miles S. of Radstadt, flows E. through Styria, and then N., separating the provinces of Upper and Lower Austria, past Radstadt, Steyer, and Enns, and enters the Danube on the right, 11 miles S.S.E. of Lintz. Chief affluents, the Steyer and the Salza. Length, 112 miles.

Enns (anc. *Lauriacum?*), a town of Upper Austria, on the Enns, near its junction with the Danube, 10 miles by rail S.E. of Lintz. It has manufactures of iron and steel, and is enclosed with old walls. Pop. 2051.

E'no, a river of Orange co., N.C., runs eastward, and enters the Neuse River near the S.W. corner of Granville co. Hillsborough is on this river.

Enoch, ē'nŏk, a post-township of Noble co., O., about 20 miles N. of Marietta. Pop. 1302. Enoch Post-Office is 5 miles E. of Caldwell.

Enochsburg, ē'nŏks-burg, a post-office of Franklin co., Ind., about 18 miles W.S.W. of Brookville.

Enochville, ē'nŏk-vil, a post-village of Rowan co., N.C., 5 miles from China Grove Station. It has a church, a steam lumber-mill, and a high school.

Eno'la, a post-village of Faulkner co., Ark., 14 miles (direct) N.E. of Conway.

Enola, a post-village of Yazoo co., Miss., 10 miles W. by S. of Yazoo City.

E'non, a post-village of Bullock co., Ala., about 56 miles E.S.E. of Montgomery. It has 3 churches and 2 schools.

Enon, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Miss., on Leaf River, about 100 miles S.S.E. of Jackson. It has a church.

Enon, a post-village of Clark co., O., on Mad River, and on the Atlantic & Great Western and Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroads, 17 miles N.E. of Dayton. It has 2 churches and a paper-mill.

Enon, Pennsylvania. See ENON VALLEY.

Enon College, a post-office of Trousdale co., Tenn., 11 miles E.S.E. of Gallatin.

Enon Grove, a post-hamlet of Heard co., Ga., 7 miles N. of Franklin. In its vicinity are 2 churches.

Enontekeis, à-non'tà-kīs', a village of Russian Lapland, on the Tornea, 190 miles N.N.W. of Tornea. P. 860.

E'non Val'ley, a post-village of Lawrence co., Pa., 45 miles by rail N.W. of Pittsburg. It has an academy, 3 churches, and some repair-shops of the railroad. Here are coal-mines. Pop. about 500.

Enore, ĕn'ōr', a village of British India, presidency and 8 miles N. of Madras, on the bank of a salt lake.

Enoree, a river of South Carolina. See ENNOREE.

Eno'ree, a post-village of Spartanburg co., S.C., 26 miles by rail S. of Spartanburg. It has 3 churches, an academy, and manufactures of cotton goods.

Enos, à'nos (anc. *Æ'nos*), a seaport town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, 38 miles N.W. of Gallipoli, on the Ægean Sea, at the mouth of the Maritza in the Gulf of Enos. Pop. 7000. It is the seat of some trade; but its harbor is choked with sand and admits only small vessels. The Gulf of Enos, N. of the town, entered by a strait, is 14 miles in length by 5 miles in breadth.

E'nosburg, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., about 40 miles N.E. of Burlington. It has 2 churches. Butter is one of its staple products. Pop. of township, 2299.

Enosburg Falls, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., on the Missisquoi River, and on the Central Vermont Railroad, 18 miles E.N.E. of St. Albans. It has 4 churches, a flouring-mill, a carriage-factory, a woollen-mill, and manufactures of patent medicines. The river affords great water-power here. Pop. about 400.

Enotajensk, Russia. See YENOTAJENSK.

Ens, a river of Austria. See ENNS.

Enschede, ĕn-skā'dĕh, a town of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 5 miles by rail S.E. of Delden. Pop. 5072.

Enseli, a town of Persia. See ENZELLEE.

Ensenada, or Ensenada de Barragon, ĕn-sā-nā'dà dà ban-nā-gōn', a village of the Argentine Republic, 35 miles by rail S.E. of Buenos Ayres, on the estuary of the La Plata. Pop. 575. It is one of the points of discharge and lading for ships trading with Buenos Ayres.

En'sham, a village of England, co. of Oxford, 5 miles E.S.E. of Witney. It has a fine Gothic church, a very curious ancient cross, and remains of an abbey.

Ensinal, a county of Texas. See ENCINAL.

Ensisheim, en'sis-hīme', or **Ensheim**, ĕns'hīme, a town of Alsace, on the Ill, 15 miles S. of Colmar. It has manufactures of leather and straw hats. Pop. 2981.

Ensival, ĕn'se-vàl, a village of Belgium, in Liege, on the Vesdre, 7 miles by rail N. of Spa. Pop. 4045. It is a suburb of Verviers.

Ens'ley, a post-township of Newaygo co., Mich., about 25 miles N. of Grand Rapids. It has manufactures of lumber, and forests of oak and pine. Pop. 877.

En'terline, a post-hamlet of Dauphin co., Pa., 6 miles E. of Halifax. It has a church and a store.

En'terprise, a post-village of Coffee co., Ala., 15 miles (direct) S.E. of Elba. It has 2 general stores.

Enterprise, a post-hamlet of Sebastian co., Ark., 10 miles S. of Fort Smith.

Enterprise, a post-hamlet of Butte co., Cal., 13 miles (direct) N.E. of Oroville. It has several stores, &c.

Enterprise, a post-village, capital of Volusia co., Fla., on the St. John's River and Lake Monroe, 40 miles by rail N.W. of Titusville. It is a place of winter resort, and has several hotels, 4 churches, manufactures of lumber, orange- and vegetable-crates, and cigars, and a valuable sulphur spring. It is the head of regular steamboat navigation. Pop. about 500.

Enterprise, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, about 20 miles N. of Albany. It has a church.

Enterprise, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Ill., about 44 miles E. of Centralia. It has a church and a wagon-shop.

Enterprise, a post-village of Spencer co., Ind., in Luce township, on the Ohio, 25 miles above Evansville.

Enterprise, Switzerland co., Ind. See EAST ENTERPRISE.

Enterprise, a post-village of Dickinson co., Kansas, on the Kansas River, 6 miles by rail E. of Abilene. It has 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a public school, flour-mills, vinegar-works, brick-yards, machine-works, a creamery, and stone-quarries. Pop. 804.

Enterprise, a post-office of Catahoula parish, La.

Enterprise, a township, Jackson co., Minn. Pop. 328.

Enterprise, a post-hamlet of Winona co., Minn., about 15 miles W.S.W. of Winona.

Enterprise, a post-village, capital of Clarke co., Miss., on the Chickasawha River, and on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 15 miles S.S.W. of Meridian, and 120 miles from Mobile. It has separate schools for white and colored, 7 churches, a newspaper office, and manufactures of lumber, boots, and shoes. Pop. about 1200.

Enterprise, Clarke co., Mo. See UNION.

Enterprise, a post-hamlet of Hocking co., O., about 4 miles by rail W. by N. of Logan.

Enterprise, a hamlet of Preble co., O., about 20 miles W.S.W. of Dayton. It has a church and a steam saw-mill.

Enterprise, a post-village, capital of Wallowa co., Oregon, about 30 miles (direct) N.E. of Union. It has a bank, a newspaper office, a flour-mill, and a planing-mill.

Enterprise, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Pa., 4 or 5 miles E. of Titusville. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill, and has produced some petroleum.

Enterprise, a post-office and steamboat-landing of Berkeley co., S.C., on a navigable inlet, 25 miles S.W. of Charleston.

Enterprise, a post-office of Southampton co., Va.

Enterprise, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., W. Va., 20 miles by rail N. of Clarksburg. It has a church and several stores and business houses.

Enterprise, a post-village in Addington co., Ontario, on Jackson's Creek, 10 miles N.N.E. of Centreville. It contains a saw-mill, a cheese-factory, &c. Pop. 250.

Enterprise Junction, a station in Northumberland co., Pa., on the Mahanoy & Shamokin Branch of the Reading Railroad, 6 miles E. of Shamokin, at the junction of a railroad extending some 2 miles S.W. to the Enterprise coal-mines.

Entlebuch, ênt'l'a-bŏŏk', a village of Switzerland, canton of Lucerne, in a valley of the same name, on the Little Emmen, 12 miles S.W. of Lucerne. Pop. 2938.

Entrague, ôn^trâg', a village of Italy, province and 13 miles S.S.W. of Coni. Pop. 2505.

Entraigues, or **Entraygues**, ôn^trnig', a town of France, in Aveyron, 15 miles N.W. of Espalion, on the Lot. Pop. 2022. Entraigues is also the name of villages in the departments of Isère, Nièvre, and Vaucluse.

Entrecasteaux, ôn't'r'kâs'tō', a town of France, in Var, 12 miles N.E. of Brignolles. Pop. 1949.

Entre-Deux-Mers, ôn't'r-duh-main (anc. *Bimaris*), a vine-country of France, department of Gironde, between the Dordogne and the Garonne.

Entre-Douro-e-Minho, in Portugal. See MINHO.

Entre Rios, ên'trâ ree'oce (*i.e.*, "between the rivers"), a province of the Argentine Republic, between the rivers Uruguay and Paraná (whence its name), having E. the republic of Uruguay, on the W. the provinces of Santa Fé and Buenos Ayres, and on the N. the province of Corrientes. Estimated area, 45,000 square miles. Surface alternately swampy and in wide prairies, on which large herds of cattle and horses wander; its S. part is an alluvial plain, annually inundated. Climate equable and healthy; there is no frost. Cultivation is very limited. The principal products are hides, horns, tallow, and jerked beef. Capital, Bajada de Santa Fé. Pop. in 1887 (official estimate), 300,000.

Entrevaux, ôn't'r'vō', a village of France, Basses-Alpes, 17 miles N.E. of Castellanne. Pop. 1521.

Entrevelez, a town of Spain. See TREVELEZ.

Entringen, ên'tring-ẹn, a village of Würtemberg, in the Black Forest, 15 miles S.E. of Herrenberg. Pop. 1105.

Entry (en'tree) **Island, Kapito**, kâ'pee-to, or **Kapiti**, kâ'pee-tee, an island of New Zealand, in Cook Strait. Lat. 40° 50' S.; lon. 174° 45' E.

Entz, a river of Germany. See ENZ.

E'numclaw, a post-village of King co., Washington, about 35 miles by rail E. by S. of Tacoma, and about 56 miles S.E. of Seattle. It has a church organization and a newspaper office. It is in a fine lumber region. Hops are grown here. Pop. 500.

Envie, ôn^vee' (L. *In vibiis* or *Inviæ*), a village of Italy, province and 23 miles N.N.W. of Coni. Pop. 3227.

Enyeng, ên'yĕng', a village of Hungary, 10 miles from Veszprim. Pop. 2630.

Enz, or **Entz**, ênts, a river of Würtemberg and Baden, rises in the Black Forest, flows N.E. and E. past Pforzheim, and joins the Neckar at Besigheim.

Enzberg, ênts'bêRG, a village of Würtemberg, 6 miles W. of Vaihingen, near the Enz. Pop. 1204.

Enzellee, ên'zĕl'lee, **Enzilli**, ên'zil'lee, or **Enzeli**, ên'zĕl'ee, written also **Enzelle** and **Inzili**, a seaport town and a lake of Persia, province of Ghilan. The town is between the Caspian and the lake, 18 miles N.W. of Reshd. The lake, about 25 miles in length from E. to W., communicates with the Caspian immediately E. of Enzellee, of which it forms the port. It is frequented by small craft, larger vessels anchoring in the Caspian, opposite the town.

Enzersdorf, ênts'ẹrs-dorf', or **Stadtel** (or **Gross**) **Enzersdorf**, stât'tẹl ênts'ẹrs-dorf', a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 8 miles E. of Vienna. Pop. 1158.

Enzersdorf, a village in Lower Austria, on the Fischa River, about 4 miles from the town of Fischa. Pop. 1253.

Enzersdorf am Gebirge, ênts'ẹrs-dorf' âm gẹ-beer'-ghẹh, a village of Austria, about 5 miles S. of Vienna. The poet Werner was born here. Pop. 1086.

Enzilli, a town of Persia. See ENZELLEE.

Enzweihingen, ênts-vī'hing-ẹn, a village of Würtemberg, 2 miles S.E. of Vaihingen, on the Enz. P. 1615.

Eon, e-o'â, **Eoon**, e-oo'â, or **Mid'delburg**, one of the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 18° 19' S.; lon. 175° 37' W. Circuit, about 30 miles. Its surface is rocky and barren, and rises to 600 feet above the sea. It was discovered by Tasman in 1643.

Eo'lia, a post-office of Du Page co., Ill.

Eola, a post-village of Polk co., Oregon, on Willamette River, 4½ miles W. of Salem. It has a church, a wagon-shop, and 3 warehouses for grain.

Eolia, e-o'lo-a, a village of Tallahatchee co., Miss., 6 miles W. of Harrison Railroad Station. It has a church and a steam flour-mill. Pop. about 200.

Eörs-Tiszn, â'ŏrsh'-tee'sŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Heves, about 6 miles from Tisza-Füred. Pop. 1184.

Epacto, a town of Greece. See LEPANTO.

Épaignes, â-pâñ', a village of France, in Eure, 5½ miles S.S.W. of Pont-Audemer. Pop. 1729.

Epanomeria, â-pâ-no-mâ-ree'â, a town in the island of Santorini, Grecian Archipelago, situated on the face of the cliffs of the N.W. promontory of the island. The houses are ranged one over another from 15 to 20 deep, the whole surrounded by numerous windmills, perched on the very top of the cliff. Many of the dwellings are excavations in the rock; others are built above them, some with arched roofs, others flat, the lower tier full 400 feet above the waters of the gulf; the strata below are perpendicular, and of a bright red and black lava, with scoriæ. The town is approached by a zigzag road cut into the cliffs, and has a very striking appearance, the houses towering on high far above the mast-heads of the largest ships.

Epe, â'pẹh, or **Eep**, aip, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 26 miles N. of Arnhem. Pop., including adjoining hamlets, 7578.

Epéhy, â'pâ'ee', a village of France, in Somme, 12 miles N.E. of Péronne. Pop. 2030.

Epeiros, a country of Greece. See EPIRUS.

Eperies, â'pâ'ro-ĕsh', or **Heperjes**, hâ'pĕn'yĕsh' (L. *Epe'ries*), a town of Hungary, on the Tarcza, an affluent of the Theiss, 143 miles by rail N.E. of Pesth. It is one of the best-built towns of Upper Hungary, is surrounded by walls and gardens, has town halls, Catholic and Lutheran gymnasiums, an episcopal library, and manufactures of linens and woollens, earthenware, and beer. It is the see of a Catholic bishop of the Ruthenian rite. Near it are chalybeate springs and a salt-mine. Pop. 10,772.

Epernay, â'pĕn'nâ' (L. *A'quæ Peren'nes*), a town of France, Marne, near the left bank of the Marne, 21 miles by rail W.N.W. of Châlons-sur-Marne. It is an entrepôt

for Champagne wines, which are kept in vaults in the chalk rock on which the town is built. Epernay has a public library, and manufactures of leather, casks, &c. P. 15,414.

Épernon, ā'pĕr'nôn', a town of France, in Eure-et-Loir, 17 miles by rail N.E. of Chartres. Pop. 1993.

Epes (eps) Station, a post-village of Sumter co., Ala., on the Tombigbee River, and on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Livingston. Here is a railroad bridge across the river.

Epfig, ĕp'fĭg, a town of Alsace, 6½ miles N. of Schlettstadt. Pop. 2573.

Ephesus, ĕf'e-sŭs (Gr. Ἔφεσος), a famous city of Asia Minor, the ruins of which exist on the banks of the Cayster, near its mouth in the Gulf of Scala Nova, 35 miles by rail S.S.E. of Smyrna. Its remains comprise a magnificent theatre, a stadium 687 feet in length, ancient walls and towers of the Greek, Roman, and Byzantine periods, and remains of the famous temples of Diana. These remains, with many other objects of great historical value, were brought to light by excavations made by Mr. J. T. Wood, 1868–74. Ephesus was anciently the capital and one of the twelve cities of Ionia, and had one of the seven Christian churches founded by the apostles. Subsequently a Mohammedan city was erected out of the ruins of the former, but it has also fallen into utter decay. Only a few scattered villages now remain, the principal of which is Ayasoolook, and the sea has retired and left its ancient port a desolate marsh.

Ephraim, ē'frā-ĭm, or **Ephraim City**, a post-town of San Pete co., Utah, 6 miles by rail N. by E. of Manti. It is near a branch of the Sevier River, and near the W. base of the Wahsatch Range, and has 3 churches, academies, flour-, grist-, and planing-mills, and a newspaper office.

Ephraim, a post-hamlet of Door co., Wis., on Green Bay, about 38 miles N.E. of Oconto. It has 2 churches.

Eph'rata, a post-borough and summer resort of Lancaster co., Pa., 19 miles by rail S.W. of Reading. It has 4 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, public schools, and manufactures of shirts, cigars, water-wheels, and cigar-boxes. Pop. 4779. The monastery of the "Seventh-Day Baptists" is situated near the borough limits.

Ephra'tah, a post-village of Fulton co., N.Y., in Ephratah township, 8 miles N. of Fort Plain, and 12 miles W. of Fonda. It has 2 churches, a tannery, a woollen-mill, a saw-mill, a cheese-factory, a planing-mill, a mitten-factory, and a feed-mill. Pop. about 300.

Epidamnus, an ancient name of Dunazzo.

Epidaurus, ĕp'e-daw'rŭs, **Epidauro**, ĕp-e-dăv'ro, or **Pidavro**, pee'dăv-ro, a seaport village of Greece, in the Morea, nome and 23 miles E. of Argos, on the Gulf of Ægina. Here are interesting ruins of the ancient town. It was the place where the first Greek congress assembled in 1821. The remains of *Epidaurus Limera* exist in Laconia, on the Ægean, 3 miles N. of Monemvasia.

Epila, ā-pee'lā (anc. *Bygo'litis*), a town of Spain, 22 miles W. of Saragossa, on the Jalon. Pop. 3780.

Epinac, ā'pee'năk', a village of France, in Saône-et-Loire, at a railway junction, 11 miles E.N.E. of Autun. It has extensive coal- and iron-mines. Pop. 1070.

Épinal, ā'pee'năl', a town of France, capital of the department of Vosges, on both sides of the Moselle, and on the railway de l'Est, 190 miles E.S.E. of Paris. It is generally well built, and has a ruined castle, and several large and fine public edifices, including a prefecture, a theatre, a public library, and a museum of paintings and antiquities. It is the seat of manufactures of embroidery, lace, linen fabrics and thread, hosiery, earthenware, oil, paper, and chemical products. Pop. 13,827.

Épinay, ā'pee'nā', the name of several communes and villages of France, the principal being in the department of Seine, 9 miles by rail N. of Paris, and comprising many handsome country villas. Pop. 1290.

Épinay-sur-Orge, ā'pee'nā'-sür-orzh, a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 15 miles by rail S. of Paris.

Epiphania, the ancient name of Hamah.

Epirus, e-pī'rŭs (Gr. Ἤπειρος, "mainland"), a country of ancient Greece, corresponding to the S. portion of Albania, in which it is now included. The name was given to distinguish it from the islands off the W. coast.—— Inhab. Epi'not or Epi'rote.

Eporedia, the ancient name of Ivrea.

Ep'pard's Point, a township of Livingston co., Ill. Pop. 861. It contains Ocoya.

Eppendorf, ĕp'pen-dorf', a village in the territory and 3 miles N. of Hamburg, on the Alster. Pop. 1959.

Ep'person, a post-office of Colusa co., Cal.

Epperson, a station on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 5 miles S. of Bushnell, Ill.

Epperson Springs, a watering-place of Macon co., Tenn., 20 miles from Gallatin. It has a church, 5 or more mineral springs, a tannery, &c.

Ep'ping, a town of England, in Essex, 16 miles by rail N.N.E. of London, is pleasantly situated, and much visited in summer. The royal forest of Epping still boasts of beautiful woodland scenery. Area, 60,000 acres. The river Roding divides Epping Forest from the forest of Hainault on the S.E., but the latter has been disafforested. Pop. of parish, 2275.

Ep'ping, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., in Epping township, on the Lamprey River, and on two railroads, 23 miles by rail E. by N. of Manchester, and 18 miles by rail W. of Portsmouth. It has 4 churches, a savings-bank, an academy, and manufactures of bricks, shoes, &c. Pop. of the township, 1721.

Eppingen, ĕp'ping-ĕn, a town of Baden, on the Elsenz, 27 miles E.N.E. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 3274.

Epps, a township of Butler co., Mo. Pop. 263.

Eppstein, ĕpp'stīne, a village, with a mineral spring and a ruined castle, in Nassau, Prussia, 5 miles S.W. of Königstein. Pop. 684.

Ep'som (Anglo-Saxon, *Ebbsham*), a town of England, co. of Surrey, 14 miles S.W. of London, at a railway junction. It has a town hall and a national school. Epsom is famous for its medicinal spa, from which the sulphate of magnesia takes the name of Epsom salts, but chiefly for its races, which are, especially on the Derby day, more numerously attended than any other in the kingdom. Pop. of parish, 6276.

Ep'som, a post-village of Daviess co., Ind., 13 miles (direct) N. by E. of Washington. It has a hotel, a saw-mill, and several general stores and business houses.

Epsom, a post-hamlet of Merrimack co., N.H., in Epsom township, on the Suncook River, about 10 miles (direct) E. of Concord, and 14 miles by rail N. by E. of Hookett. It has a church, saw-mills, grist-mills, and manufactures of shoes and boxes. Pop. of the township, 815.

Epsom, a post-hamlet of Vance co., N.C., 7 miles (direct) S.E. of Henderson, the capital of the county.

Epte, ĕpt (L. *Ep'ta*), a river of France, rises in Seine-Inférieure, flows S. between the departments of Seine and Eure on its right and the departments of Oise and Seine et-Oise on its left, and joins the Seine above Vernon.

Eptingen, ĕp'ting-ĕn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Basel-Land, 15 miles S.E. of Basel, in a mountainous district, among precipices so steep that in winter the sun is visible only about mid-day. Pop. 774.

Ep'worth, a town of England, co. of Lincoln, 10 miles N. of Gainsborough. John Wesley was born here in 1703. Pop. of parish, 2295.

Ep'worth, an incorporated post-town of Dubuque co., Iowa, in Taylor township, on the Iowa division of the Illinois Central Railroad, 18 miles W. of Dubuque. It has 3 churches, a seminary, and a newspaper office.

Equa, the supposed ancient name of Vico Equense.

Equador, a republic of South America. See Ecuador.

Equal'ity, a post-village of Coosa co., Ala., about 12 miles (direct) S.E. of Rockford. It has 3 churches and a high school.

Equality, a post-village of Gallatin co., Ill., on Saline River, 12 miles by rail W.N.W. of Shawneetown. It has a church, coal-mines, and salt-works. Pop. 662.

Equality, a township of Miller co., Mo. Pop. 1427.

Equality, a post-village of Anderson co., S.C., 17 miles (direct) N. by E. of Anderson Court-House. It has a saw-mill and general stores.

Equateur, or **Equator**. See Ecuador.

Equator, Provinces of the. See Egypt.

E'quinox Mountain, in Bennington co., Vt., is about 2 miles W. of Manchester. It rises 3872 feet above the level of the sea, and is a beautiful summer resort. Visitors can ride in a carriage to its summit, where a summer-house has been built.

E'quinunk, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., on the Delaware River, about 22 miles N. of Honesdale. The trains of the Erie Railroad run along the opposite bank of the river. It has a church.

Eramo'sa, a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, 5 miles N. of Guelph. Pop. 100.

Erannobos, or **Eranobos**. See Soxe.

Eras'tus, a post-office of Banks co., Ga.

Era'tn, a post-office of Jones co., Miss.

E'rath', a county in the N. central part of Texas, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is drained by Bosque River, which rises in it, and by Paluxy Creek. The surface is partly hilly, and is diversified by fertile prairies and

forests. The soil is adapted to pasturage. Great numbers of cattle are reared here. The county is traversed by two lines of railroad. Capital, Stephensville. Pop. in 1870, 1801; in 1880, 11,796; in 1890, 21,594.

Erb, a station in Blair co., Pa., on the railroad from Altoona to Henrietta, 19 miles from Altoona.

Erba, ĕr'bȧ, a town of Italy, province and 7 miles E. by N. of Como, near the Lodi. Pop. 1724.

Erbach, ĕr'bȧĸ, a river of Rhenish Bavaria, which passes Deux-Ponts and joins the Blies.

Erbach, a town of Hesse, on the Mimling, 22 miles by rail S.E. of Darmstadt. Pop. 2657. It has a ducal residence, with interesting collections of armor and antiquities.

Erbach, a village of Prussia, beautifully situated on the Rhine, 7 miles by rail W. of Mentz. At a short distance is the old convent of Eberbach, founded by St. Bernard de Clairvaux in 1131, now used as a prison and a lunatic asylum. Pop. 1635.

Erbach, a village of Würtemberg, 6 miles by rail S.W. of Ulm, near the Danube, with a parish church and a fine old castle. Pop. 1187.

Erbendorf, ĕr'bĕn-dorf', a town of Bavaria, on the Fichtel Naab, 21 miles E.S.E. of Baireuth. Pop. 1433.

Erbesbudesheim, ĕr'bĕs-boo'dĕs-hīmo', a village of Hesse, in Rhein-Hessen, near Alzey. Pop. 815.

Erbil, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See ARBIL.

Ercé, ĕr'sȧ', a town of France, in Ariége, 12 miles S.E. of Saint-Girons. Pop. 960.

Ercé-en-Lamée, ĕr'sȧ'-ŏn-lȧ'mȧ', a village of France, Ille-et-Vilaine, 23 miles N.E. of Redon. Pop. 321.

Er'cildoun, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., 3 miles S. of Coatesville. It has a church, a boarding-school for young ladies, and 2 Friends' meetings.

Ercildoune, a parish of Scotland. See EARLSTON.

Ercolano, the Italian name of HERCULANEUM.

Ercsi, ĕr'chee', or **Ercseny,** ĕr'chĕñ', a village of Hungary, co. of Stuhlweissenburg, on the Danube, 9½ miles N. of Adony. Pop. 5540.

Erdély-Ország, the Hungarian for TRANSYLVANIA.

Erdeven, ĕrd'vĕn', a village of France, in Morbihan, 12 miles S.E. of Lorient. Pop. 291.

Erdewich, a town of Slavonia. See ERDÖVEGH.

Erding, ĕr'ding, a town of Upper Bavaria, 20 miles by rail N.E. of Munich. Pop. 2755.

Er'dington, a village of England, co. of Warwick, 4 miles by rail E. of Birmingham. It has an orphan-house and a college. Pop. 4483.

Erdjish, a Turkish name for ARGÆUS.

Erdöd, ĕr'död', a town of Hungary, 55 miles E.N.E. of Debreczin. It has glass-works. Pop. 2256.

Erdod, ĕr'dod', a village of Slavonia, co. of Verocz, 10 miles from Eszek. It has the ruins of a castle.

Erdohegy, ĕr'do'hĕdj', a village of Hungary, on the White Körös, 8 miles from Simand. Pop. 1770.

Erdövegh, ĕr'dö'vĕg', or **Erdewich,** ĕr'dĕh-ŧĭĸ', a town of Slavonia, 8 miles from Illok. Pop. 2885.

Erdre, ĕrd'r, a river of France, in Loire-Inférieure, flows S.W., to the Loire at Nantes. Length, 45 miles.

Erebus, Volcano of. See VICTORIA LAND.

Erech, ĕr'etch, or **Er'ich,** a town of India, in Bundelcund, on the Betwah, 40 miles N.E. of Jhansi. Lat. 25° 40' N.; lon. 79° 2' E.

Erec, or **Erih,** ĕr'ee', one of the Suakin Islands, in the Red Sea, lat. 18° 10' N., lon. 28° 20' E., 4½ miles long. On the E. part are the ruins of Ptolemais Theron.

Ereglee, Eregli, ĕr'ę-glee', or **Erekli,** ĕr'ę-klee', written also **Eregri** (anc. *Heracle'a* or *Heracle'ia*), a town of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 128 miles E.N.E. of Constantinople. Lat. 41° 15' 30" N.; lon. 31° 28' E. It has a good port and ship-building yards. It exports timber, silk, and wax, and imports colonial produce, tobacco, and iron. Pop. 2000. Here the 10,000 Greeks under Xenophon embarked on their return to Greece.

Ereglee, or **Eregli** (anc. *Archalla?* or *Archelais?*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, 80 miles E.S.E. of Konieh, with about 800 poor houses.

Ereglee, Eregli, or **Es'kee Ereglee** (anc. *Perin'thus* or *Heracle'a*), a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, on the Sea of Marmora, 53 miles W. of Constantinople.

Eregri, a town of Asia Minor. See EREGLEE.

Erembodegem, ĕr-ĕm-bō'dā-ghĕm, a village of Belgium, East Flanders, 24 miles by rail S.E. of Ghent. P. 3770.

Ere'tria (Gr. Ἐρέτρια), an ancient city of Greece, on the W. coast of Eubœa, now destroyed; but of New Eretria, some distance to the S.E., there are considerable ruins.

Erets, or **Eretz,** ā-rĕts', a fortified town of Russian Transcaucasia, near the Koor, 50 miles W.N.W. of Shamaka.

Erfurt, or **Erfurth,** ĕr'fo͝ort (L. *Erphor'dia* and *Erfur'tum*), a fortified town of Prussian Saxony, on the Gera, at a railway junction, 14 miles E. of Gotha. It is old and irregularly built. Principal edifices, a cathedral, with a famous bell weighing 275 cwt., numerous churches, an Ursuline convent and girls' school, and an orphan asylum, occupying the Augustine convent of which Luther was a member. The university founded here in 1392 was closed in 1816. Erfurt has a gymnasium, a normal school, an academy of sciences, scientific and literary associations, museums, a botanic garden, a public library, and extensive manufactures of shoes, woollen and cotton cloths, leather, vinegar, vermicelli, and pearl barley. Pop. (1890) 72,360.

Erfurt, a government of Prussia, province of Saxony, bounded N. by Hanover and Brunswick, N.E. and E. by Merseburg, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, and Saxe-Weimar, S. by Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Saxe-Meiningen, and W. by Hesse-Nassau. Area, 1303 square miles. Pop. in 1875, 385,499. It is very irregular and dislocated, consisting of a long narrow belt, and of 9 enclaves within other states. The surface is diversified. It is watered by numerous streams in the basin of the Elbe. The chief minerals are coal, iron, copper, silver, cobalt, lignite, limestone, and gypsum. In the plains, wheat, pulse, oil-seeds, hemp, flax, fruit, and dye-plants are grown.

Er'furt, a post-hamlet in Sullivan township, Jefferson co., Wis., on Bark River, about 38 miles W. of Milwaukee.

Ergasteria, or **Ergastiria,** ĕr-gās-tee're-ȧ, a town of Greece, on the S.E. coast of Attica, opposite the island of Macronisi, 7 miles by rail from the mines of Laurium, and 40 miles S.E. of Athens. The town dates from 1865, in which year a mining company settled here, having acquired the right of working the scoriæ of the silver- and lead-mines wrought at Laurium by the ancient Greeks. Attention is almost exclusively devoted to the refuse ore and scoriæ left from the old mines, which, on being again subjected to smelting, are found to yield 10 per cent. of argentiferous lead. Ergasteria has many furnaces, and a small but safe port. The refuse from the works is thrown into the sea in vast quantities, but advantage has been taken of the abundance of this material to construct a pier and a quay. Coal and coke are imported from England. P. 3000.

Ergenzingen, ĕr'ghĕnt-sing'ĕn, a village of Würtemberg, 6 miles W.N.W. of Rottenburg. Pop. 1323.

Ergree Kastree, a Turkish name of ARGYRO-CASTRO.

Er'hard's Grove, a township of Otter Tail co., Minn. Pop. 275.

Er'hart, a post-office of Medina co., O., on the Cleveland & Tuscarawas Valley Railroad, 24 miles S.S.E. of Elyria. Its station-name is Eharte.

Ericeira, ā-re-sā'e-rā, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, near the Atlantic, 22 miles N.W. of Lisbon. Pop. 2091, mostly fishers.

Erich, a town of India. See ERECH.

Er'icht, a river of Scotland, E. of the co. of Perth, flowing into the Isla. See LOCH ERICHT.

Ericson, or **Erickson,** ĕr'ik-sŏn, a post-township of Renville co., Minn., 24 miles S. of Willmar. Pop. 180.

E'rie, LAKE, one of the five great lakes drained by the St. Lawrence River, forms part of the boundary between the United States and Canada. It is the most shallow of these great depressions in the basin of the St. Lawrence, and is chiefly supplied with water which comes from Lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron through the Detroit River. These five great lakes constitute the largest collection of fresh water on the globe. Lake Erie washes the coasts of Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania, which it separates from the British province of Ontario. It is about 240 miles long, and has a mean breadth of 40 miles, the greatest breadth being about 58 miles. The greatest ascertained depth is said to be 270 feet, and the mean depth not more than 120 feet. The surface is elevated 565 feet above the level of the sea. It has an area of about 9000 square miles. "The basin of Lake Erie," says Professor Hall, "is in the bottom of a deep valley of erosion; and on its eastern and southeastern side, at the distance of 4 to 8 miles, an escarpment of the higher rocks rises to an elevation of from 500 to 800 feet above the level of the lake. The corniferous limestone forms the northern margin of this lake for many miles, and, dipping southward, probably forms its bed, as the small depth of the lake appears to indicate." The largest affluents of this lake, besides the Detroit River, are the Maumee, Sandusky, Raisin, and Cuyahoga Rivers. Its water is discharged through the Niagara River, which issues from the northeastern end of the lake. The principal towns and harbors on this very important channel of commerce are Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Erie, Sandusky, and Dunkirk. The Erie Canal

extends from Buffalo to Albany, and connects this lake with the Hudson River. The navigation is closed by ice for several months in winter. Violent storms prevail here in some seasons of the year, especially in November and December, often accompanied with disastrous shipwrecks.

Erie, a county in the west part of New York, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Tonawanda Creek, on the S. by Cattaraugus Creek, and on the W. by Lake Erie and Niagara River. It is also drained by Buffalo and Cayuga Creeks. The surface is partly undulating and partly level, and extensively covered with forests of ash, elm, beech, sugar-maple, oak, &c.; the soil is fertile and adapted to grain and pasturage. Oats, hay, wheat, Indian corn, butter, and potatoes are the staple products. This county has beds of good hydraulic limestone or cement, and quarries of corniferous limestone, a valuable material for building. It is intersected by 10 railroads, among which are the Grand Trunk, the Michigan Central, the New York, Chicago & St. Louis, the Western New York & Pennsylvania, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the New York Central & Hudson River, the Erie, and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. The Erie Canal terminates at Buffalo, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 178,699; in 1880, 219,884; in 1890, 322,981.

Erie, a county in the northern part of Ohio, has an area of about 260 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Erie, and is intersected by Huron and Vermilion Rivers. The surface is nearly level; the soil is very fertile. Among the forest trees are the chestnut and sugar-maple. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay are the staple products. This county has quarries of fine limestone suitable for building. It is intersected by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, all of which centre at Sandusky, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 28,188; in 1880, 32,640; in 1890, 35,462.

Erie, the most northwestern county of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 770 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by Lake Erie, and is drained by Conneaut and French Creeks. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with dense forests. A ridge of moderate height extends nearly parallel with the shore of Lake Erie. The soil is fertile, contains much clay, and is adapted to dairy-farming. Oats, Indian corn, butter, hay, wheat, lumber, and potatoes are the staple products. The rock which lies next to the surface is Devonian sandstone. Iron is also found here. This county is intersected by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and other railroads. Capital, Erie. Pop. in 1870, 65,973; in 1880, 74,688; in 1890, 80,074.

Erie, a post-office of San Benito co., Cal.

Erie, a post-village of Weld co., Col., 26 miles by rail N. by W. of Denver, and 12 miles E.N.E. of Boulder. It has 2 churches, public schools, a newspaper office, and general business stores and houses. Pop. in 1890, 662. Here are rich coal-mines, from which 500 tons of coal are shipped daily.

Erie, a post-village of Whiteside co., Ill., in Erie township, near Rock River, 28 miles by rail E.N.E. of Rock Island. It has 3 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, and a creamery. Pop. in 1890, 535.

Erie, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ind., 6 miles E. of Bedford. It has a church.

Erie, a township of Miami co., Ind., bounded S. by the Wabash, and traversed by the Wabash Railroad. Pop. 678.

Erie, a post-village, capital of Neosho co., Kansas, on the Neosho River, and in Erie township, 16 miles by rail N. of Parsons, and 40 miles S.W. of Fort Scott. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, a high school, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of furniture. Pop. 1176; of the township, 2296.

Erie, a post-village of Monroe co., Mich., in Erie township, 1½ miles W. of Vienna Station, 10 miles S. of Monroe, and about 44 miles S.S.W. of Detroit. It has 3 churches and a graded school. The township is bounded on the E. by Lake Erie. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1463.

Erie, a post-hamlet of McDonald co., Mo., in Erie township, about 34 miles S. of Carthage. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 615.

Erie, township, Ottawa co., O., on Lake Erie. Pop. 455.

Erie, a city and port of entry, the capital of Erie co., Pa., is on Lake Erie, 88 miles S.W. of Buffalo, 95 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland, 148 miles N. of Pittsburg, and 341 miles by railroad from Harrisburg. Lat. 42° 8′ N.; lon. 80° 5′ W. It has a safe, landlocked harbor, which is 4 miles long by 1 mile wide, and is protected by the island of Presque Isle, on which 2 light-houses have been erected. Large sums are annually appropriated by Congress for the improvement of the harbor. Erie is the N. terminus of the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad, and is connected with Buffalo, Cleveland, and Chicago by rail; it is also a terminus of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad. It is lighted by electricity, and natural gas is found in Erie and its suburbs. The water-works system of Erie is valued at $1,500,000. It contains a court-house, an opera-house, a custom-house, a city hall, 30 churches, a high school, an academy, a convent, a Catholic orphan-house and hospital, 4 national banks and 2 private banks, several oil-refineries, tanneries, piano-factories, planing-mills, steam flouring-mills, and breweries, and manufactures of numerous articles, including railroad-cars, engines and boilers, and all kinds of iron, steel, brass, and wood products. Four daily, 3 Sunday, and 8 weekly newspapers are published here. Large steamboats ply regularly between this place and other ports on the great lakes. The chief articles of export are coal, oil, iron, and manufactured products. The lake imports include flour, iron ore, lumber, &c. Erie is the see of a Catholic bishop. Pop. in 1860, 9419; in 1870, 19,646; in 1880, 27,737; in 1890, 40,634.

Erie, or **Blue Springs**, a post-village of Loudon co., Tenn., about 40 miles S.W. of Knoxville. It has 2 churches.

E'rieville, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., in Nelson township, on the West Shore & Buffalo Railroad, 29 miles S.E. of Syracuse. It has 2 churches, a steam saw-mill, 2 cheese-factories, and a reservoir for the Erie Canal. Pop. about 250.

Erigon, the ancient name of the VISTRITZ.

Erin, an island in the Red Sea. See EREB.

Erin, a village of Palestine. See JERICHO.

Erin, the ancient name of IRELAND.

E'rin, a post-office of Meriwether co., Ga., about 44 miles S. of Atlanta.

Erin, a township of Stephenson co., Ill. Pop. 877. It contains the village of Eleroy.

Erin, a township of Macomb co., Mich., on Lake St. Clair. Pop. 2443.

Erin, a township of Rice co., Minn. Pop. 564.

Erin, a hamlet of Calhoun co., Miss., about 44 miles W. of Aberdeen.

Erin, a post-hamlet of Chemung co., N.Y., in Erin township, on the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad, 13 miles N.E. of Elmira. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of cheese and lumber, and near it is a mineral spring of some repute. Pop. of the township, 1561.

Erin, a post-village, capital of Houston co., Tenn., is near the Cumberland River, 28 miles by rail W.S.W. of Clarksville. It has 6 churches, a bank, a college, a newspaper office, a wagon-factory, a stove-factory, &c. Pop. 798.

Erin, a station in Knox co., Tenn., on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Knoxville.

Erin, a post-village of St. Croix co., Wis., in Erin Prairie township, about 24 miles N.E. of Hudson. It has a church and several stores.

Erin, a township of Washington co., Wis. Pop. 1183. Post-office, Toland's Prairie.

Erin, a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, on a branch of the river Credit, 20 miles N.N.E. of Guelph. It contains a woollen-factory, saw-, grist-, and lath-mills, stave- and potash-factories, a tannery, lime- and freestone-quarries, and several stores and hotels. Pop. 600.

Erino-Kastro, ĕr'e-no-kăs'tro or ĕr-e-no'-kăs-tro (anc. *Thes'pia?*), a village of Greece, government and 10 miles W. of Thebes, on the slope of Mount Zagros (anc. *Hel'icon*).

Erin Prairie, township, St. Croix co., Wis. Pop. 1203.

Erin Shades, shādz, a post-office of Henrico co., Va.

Erin Springs, a post-hamlet of the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, 105 miles W. of Caddo. It has a church.

E'rinville, a post-village in Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, 18 miles from Guysborough. Pop. 100.

Erisay, ĕr'o-să', an islet of the Hebrides, between Harris and North Uist.

Eriskay, ĕr'is-kā', an islet of the Hebrides, immediately S. of South Uist, 2 miles in length from N. to S. It is the place where Prince Charles Edward Stuart first landed, in 1745.

Erivan, ĕr-e-vän' (Russ. pron. yĕr-yę-vän'; L. *Eriva'na*), a fortified town of Russia, capital of a government of its own name, on the Zenghi, an affluent of the Araxes, 115 miles S.S.W. of Tiflis. It is ill built, but has a large bazaar, several Armenian churches, an Armenian convent, a Greek church, mosques, and curious aqueducts. Near it is a citadel on a scarped rock, in which are the governor's residence,

a fine mosque, a cannon-foundry, and barracks. It has some manufactures of cotton stuffs, leather, and earthenware, is a station for caravans from Tiflis and Erzroom, and has considerable trade with Russia and Turkey. It was taken by the Russians in 1827. Pop. 15,040.

Erivan, a government of Russia, in Transcaucasia, formerly a part of Armenia, is bounded W. by Turkey and S. by Persia. Area, 10,670 square miles. Capital, Erivan. Pop. 547,693.

Erivati, the former name of the IRRAWADDY.

Erjish, a Turkish name for ARGÆUS.

Erkelenz, ĕr'kĕh-lĕnts', a town of Rhenish Prussia, 23 miles by rail N.N.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 4183, engaged in linen-weaving and lace-making.

Erkene, ĕr'kā'nā, a river of European Turkey, having its sources in the Little Balkan Mountains, near Viza, lat. 41° 30′ N., lon. 27° 40′ E. It flows first S.S.W. for about 18 or 20 miles, then turns W. by N. and falls into the Maritza at Jezar Erkene, lat. 41° 30′ N., lon. 26° 35′ E. Length, 60 miles.

Erkenek, ĕr'kā-nĕk', a village and pass in Mount Taurus, in Asiatic Turkey; the pass is 45 miles N.E. of Somcisat, on the Euphrates; elevation, 3828 feet.

Erlach, ĕr'lăk (Fr. *Cerlier*, sĕr'lo-ā'), a town of Switzerland, canton of Bern, on the Lake of Bienne, 24 miles W.N.W. of Bern. Pop. 685.

Erlangen, ĕr'lăng-ĕn, or **Erlang**, ĕr'lăng, a town of Bavaria, 11 miles by rail N. of Nuremberg. It is walled, and divided into an old and a new town, which latter is one of the best-built places in Germany. Here is the only Protestant university in Bavaria, founded in 1743. This institution has faculties of theology, medicine, and arts, museums of natural history, a library of 110,000 volumes, and a botanic garden. The town has manufactures of woollen goods, hosiery, hats, gloves, and leather, a plate-glass factory, breweries, and an active trade in cattle. Pop. in 1875, 13,597; in 1890, 17,565.

Erlau, ĕr'lŏw (Hun. *Eger*, ā'gair'), a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Heves, on the Erlau or Eger, 67 miles by rail N.E. of Pesth. It is entered by six gates, and has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, a diocesan lyceum with a library and observatory, a gymnasium, high schools, and various public institutions. It is the seat of a large trade in fine red wines raised in its vicinity, and has also manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics. Pop. (1890) 22,156.

Erlbach, ĕrl'băk, or **Markt-Erlbach**, markt-ĕrl'băk, a town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, 16 miles N.W. of Nuremberg. Pop. 1264.

Erlenbach, ĕr'lĕn-băk', a village of Switzerland, canton and 20 miles S.E. of Bern, on the Simmen River, at the foot of the Stockorn Mountain. Pop. 1440.

Ermatingen, ĕr'mā-ting'ĕn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, on the S. shore of the Untersee, 4 miles W. of Constance. Pop. 1732.

Ermeland, ĕr'mĕh-lănt' (L. *War'mia*; Fr. *Warmie*, văr'mee'), an old division of Poland, now comprised in the Prussian government of Königsberg. It is a Catholic diocese, with the bishop's see at Frauenburg.

Ermelo, ĕr'mĕh-lo', a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 4 miles S. of Harderwick. Pop. 1011.

Ermenonville, ĕr'mĕh-nôx'vēel', a village of France, in Oise, 7 miles S.E. of Senlis. Pop. 438.

Erment, a village of Upper Egypt. See ARMENT.

Ermineeych, or **Erminiyeh**. See ARMENIA.

Ermont, ĕr'môx', a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 9½ miles by rail N. of Paris. Pop. 647.

Ermsleben, ĕrms'lā-bĕn, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Selke, 6 miles by rail E. of Ballenstädt. Pop. 2965.

Erne, ĕrn, a river and two celebrated lakes of Ireland, in Ulster. The river issues from Lake Ganny, co. of Cavan, and, flowing N., merges into Upper and Lower Lough Erne, and thence flows into Donegal Bay. Near Ballysbannon it forms a fine cataract. The scenery on its banks and on its two lakes is magnificent. United length of the two lakes and their connecting river, about 60 miles. The lakes are studded with numerous islets.

Ernée, ĕr'nā', a town of France, in Mayenne, on an affluent of the Mayenne, 17 miles N.N.W. of Laval. It has a college and manufactures of needles. Pop. 3785.

Ernestown (ĕrnz'tŏwn) **Station**, a post-village in Lennox co., Ontario, 15 miles by rail W. of Kingston. It contains a woollen-factory. Pop. 150.

Ernsdorf, ĕrns'dorf, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, in the circle of Breslau and district of Reichenbach. Pop. 4878. It has cotton-mills.

Ernstbrunn, ĕrnst'brŏŏn, or **Ehrensbrunn**, ā'rĕns-brŏŏn', a town of Austria, in a beautiful valley, 12 miles N. of Korneuburg. About 2 miles N.W., on a height, stands the castle of Ernstbrunn. Pop. 841.

Ernsthal, ĕrns'tāl, a town of Saxony, 12 miles N.E. of Zwickau. Pop. 3887. It has manufactures of woollens.

Ernstville, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Md., on the Potomac River, the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, ½ mile from Cherry Run.

Erpel, ĕr'pĕl, a town of Prussia, 20 miles N.W. of Coblentz, on the Rhine. Pop. 993.

Erpfingen, ĕrp'fing-ĕn, a village of Würtemberg, 10 miles S. of Reutlingen. Pop. 803.

Erphordia, a Latin name of ERFURT.

Er-Ram, a village of Palestine. See RAMAH.

Er-Rasheed, the Arabic for ROSETTA, in Egypt.

Er'ris, a maritime district of Ireland, in the N.W. part of the co. of Mayo, with a singularly wild and desolate mountain-scenery. Pop. 17,953.

Er'rishead, a lofty promontory in the above district, forms the W. point of the Bay of Broadhaven.

Erroad, er'rōd', a town of India, in Madras, 55 miles N.E. of Coimbatoor. Lat. 11° 21′ N.; lon. 77° 45′ E.

Er'rol, a village of Scotland, co. of Perth, on the Tay, 10 miles W.S.W. of Dundee.

Er'rol, a post-township of Coos co., N.H., is bounded on the E. by Umbagog Lake, and drained by Androscoggin River. Pop. 178.

Er'rol, a post-village in Lambton co., Ontario, on Lake Huron, 12 miles E. of Point Edward. Pop. 100.

Er'romang'a, an island of the New Hebrides, where the missionary Williams was murdered. It is about as large as Tanna, but not so mountainous. The principal anchorage is Dillon's Bay. The number of inhabitants is supposed to be about 2000. See NEW HEBRIDES.

Erronan, ĕr'ro-nān', or **Footoona**, foo-too'nā, an island in the Pacific Ocean, in New Hebrides. Lat. 19° 31′ S.; lon. 170° 8′ E.

Erroob, in Australia. See DARNLEY ISLAND.

Erroor', a small maritime town of British India, 50 miles S.E. of Calicut.

Ersek-Ujvar, ĕr'shĕk'-oo'e-var', or **Nenhänsel**, noi'hoi'sĕl, a town of Hungary, 17 miles by rail S.E. of Sellye, on the Neutra. Pop. 9483. It has a Franciscan and a normal school.

Ers'kine, a station on the Evansville & Crawfordsville Railroad, 5 miles N. of Evansville, Ind.

Erskine, a post-village of Passaic co., N.J., in Pompton township, on Ringwood River, and on the Ringwood Branch of the New York & Greenwood Lake Railroad, 36 miles N.W. of Jersey City. It has a church, an academy, and a saw-mill. It is sometimes called Boardville. Pop. about 200.

Erstein, ĕr'stīne, a town of Alsace, on the Ill, 12 miles S.S.W. of Strasburg. It has manufactures of cotton goods, cordage, tobacco, tiles, and earthenware. Pop. 3662.

Ertingen, ĕr'ting-ĕn, a village of Würtemberg, 5 miles by rail S. of Riedlingen. Pop. 1931.

Ertvang-öe, ĕrt'vog-ö'ĕh, an island of Norway. Lat. 63° 13′ N.; lon. 8° 20′ E. Length and breadth, about 12 miles each.

Ertvelde, ĕrt'vĕl'dĕh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 9 miles by rail N. of Ghent. Pop. 3050.

Erusian, a river of Russia. See YEROSLAN.

Eruthra Thalassa, the Greek for the RED SEA.

Ervaz, ĕr-vâts', or **Ervazze**, ĕr-vât'sā, a village of Austria, in Dalmatia, 17 miles N.N.E. of Spalato, near the Cettina.

Er'vin, a post-village of Howard co., Ind., in Irvin township, about 20 miles S. of Logansport, and 10 miles W. of Kokomo. It has 2 churches. Pop. of township, 1316.

Er'ving, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., in Erving township, on Miller's River, 14 miles by rail E. of Greenfield. It has a church, and manufactures of chairs, sash, doors, pails, wooden boxes, piano-cases, and piano-legs. Pop. of the township, 972.

Ervy, ĕr'vee', a town of France, in Aube, 19 miles S.S.W. of Troyes. Pop. 1675.

Erwa, ĕr'wā', an island in the Red Sea, one of the Dhalak group. It is about 12 miles in circumference.

Er'wash, a river of England, co. of Nottingham, falls into the Trent 4 miles S.W. of Nottingham.

Er'win, a post-hamlet of Schuyler co., Ill., in Camden township, on La Moin River, about 42 miles E.N.E. of Quincy. It has 2 churches.

Erwin, a post-township of Steuben co., N.Y., about 3 miles W. of Corning, is drained by the Conhocton and Canisteo Rivers, which unite on its E. border, and is intersected by the Erie Railroad, on which are Erwin Post-Office

and Station, 6 miles W. of Corning. It has manufactures of bricks and lumber. Pop. 2024.

Erwin, a post-village of Kingsbury co., S.D., 40 miles by rail N. by W. of Madison. It has a church. Pop. 100.

Erwin, a post-village, capital of Unicoi co., Tenn., 16 miles by rail S. of Johnson City, and 15 miles (direct) E. of Greeneville. It has 5 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. about 300.

Erwin'na, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., on the Delaware River, about 20 miles below Easton.

Er'winsville, a post-office of Cleveland co., N.C., 12 miles S.W. of Shelby.

Erythræum Mare. See Red Sea.

Eryx, the ancient name of Lenici.

Erzberg, ĕrts'bĕrg ("ore mountain"), a celebrated mining district of Styria. The town of Eisenerz lies at the foot of the Erzberg Mountain; and here, for upwards of 1000 years, extensive iron-mines have been in operation. On the summit of the mountain an iron crucifix, 25 feet in elevation, was erected by the Archduke John in 1823. See Eisenerz.

Erzen, ĕr'zĕn (anc. *Arziane'rum Op'pidum?* or *Thos'pia?*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, 85 miles E. of Diarbekir, on the Erzen River, an affluent of the Tigris. Near it, on the E., is the small lake Thospitis.

Erzengan, ĕr'zen-gän', or **Erzingen**, ĕr'zin-ghĕn', a town of Asiatic Turkey, in a plain on the Euphrates, 75 miles W.S.W. of Erzroom. It is said to comprise 3000 houses.

Erzeroum, or **Erzerum**. See Erzroom.

Erz-Gebirge, ĕrts'gə-bēēn'ghęh ("ore mountains"), a mountain-chain of Germany, bounding Saxony on the E. and Bohemia on the N.W., and extending from the Fichtelberg N.E. to the Saxon Switzerland. Total length, about 120 miles; average breadth, 25 miles; average height, 2500 feet, but the Schwarzwald rises to 4500 feet. It is abrupt on its S.E. side, mostly of primary formation, and yields numerous metallic ores, whence its name.

Erzingen, a town of Turkey. See Erzengan.

Erzroom, Erzroum, Erzrum, Erzeroum, or **Erzerum**, ĕrz'room', written also **Arzroom**, ärz'room' (anc. *Arzen?*), the principal city of Armenia, in Asiatic Turkey, capital of a vilayet of the same name, on a large elevated plain on the Karâ-Soo, or W. branch of the Euphrates, 120 miles S.E. of Trebizond, and 155 miles W. of Mount Ararat. It is partly enclosed by a wall 30 feet high, and has an extensive citadel. The streets are narrow, filthy, and infested with dogs; the houses are mostly of mud, timber, or sun-dried bricks. The principal buildings are the Armenian and Greek churches and schools, about 40 mosques, a large custom-house, and numerous khans or caravansaries. It has a Catholic bishop of the Armenian rite. Erzroom has an extensive trade with all the adjacent countries, and is a chief halting-station for caravans going from Teheran to Mecca. The imports comprise shawls, silk, cotton, tobacco, rice, indigo, madder, and rhubarb from the E., and broadcloths, chintzes, shawls, and cutlery from the W. by way of the Black Sea. Its vicinity is extremely fertile; and near it many cattle, horses, mules, and sheep are reared, which, with furs, galls, &c., form the principal exports. Erzroom was founded about 415, near the site of the ancient *Arze*, under the name of *Theodosiopolis;* and it was the bulwark of Armenia under the Byzantines, as it still is under the Turks, its position rendering it an important military post. Erzroom is supposed to be a corruption of *Ardz-Room*, *i.e.*, "the land of Rome;" the Turks sometimes applying the name Room (or Rome) to any territory that was recognized as forming a part of the ancient Roman or Byzantine empire. Pop. estimated from 55,000 to 100,000.

Erzroom, or **Erzroum**, a vilayet of Armenia, one of the great subdivisions of Asiatic Turkey, mostly between lat. 39° and 41° N. and lon. 39° and 44° E., having N.W. the pashalic of Trebizond, S.W. and S. Karpoot, Diarbekir, and Van, and E. and N.E. Persia and the Russian district of Transcaucasia. It is a lofty table-land, elevation estimated at 6000 feet, and traversed from E. to W. by several mountain-chains, and contains the sources of the Euphrates, Araxes, Koor, and Choruk Rivers. The winter and spring climate is severe, but the summer heat is considerable. It has many extensive and fertile valleys, producing rye, barley, flax, and fine fruits, and rich pasturages, feeding numerous herds of cattle, &c. It is subdivided into the districts of Erzroom, Ipsera, Bayazeed, &c.; the principal towns are of the same names.

Esa, a river of Italy. See Lys.

Es'bon, a post-hamlet of Jewell co., Kansas, about 50 miles S. by W. of Edgar, Neb. It has a church, an academy, and lumber-mills. Pop. about 150.

Escalaplano, ĕs-kâ-lâ-plâ'no, or **Scalaplano**, skâ-lâ-plâ'no, a village on the island of Sardinia, 15 miles E. of Isili. Pop. 1422.

Escaldu, a Spanish name for the river Scheldt.

Escalona, ĕs-kâ-lo'nâ, a town of Spain, province and 28 miles N.W. of Toledo, on the Alberche. Pop. 979.

Escaloun, a town of Spain, province and 12 miles N. of Segovia. Pop. 904.

Escalonilla, ĕs-kâ-lo-neel'yâ, a village of Spain, in New Castile, 20 miles W.N.W. of Toledo. Pop. 2256.

Escambia, ĕs-kăm'be-ą, a county in the S. part of Alabama, has an area of about 972 square miles. It is intersected by the Conecuh and Escambia Rivers, the Cedar and other creeks. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests, in which the pine abounds; the soil is sandy and inferior. It produces a little cotton and Indian corn. This county is traversed by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, which passes through Brewton, the capital. Organized in 1868. Pop. in 1870, 4041; in 1880, 6719; in 1890, 8666.

Escambia, the most western county of Florida, has an area of about 680 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Escambia River, on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and on the W. by the Perdido River, which separates it from Baldwin co., Ala. The surface is nearly level; the soil is sandy and poor. Here are extensive forests of small pine trees. Sugar-cane, maize, and rice are the chief products of the soil. This county is intersected by the Louisville & Nashville and Pensacola & Perdido Railroads, both communicating with Pensacola, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 7817; in 1880, 12,156; in 1890, 20,188.

Escambia, a post-hamlet of Escambia co., Fla., 4 miles from Oakfield Station, which is 6 miles N. of Pensacola. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Escambia River rises in Monroe co., Ala., and runs southward through Escambia co. into Florida. It forms the eastern boundary of Escambia co. of Florida, and enters Pensacola Bay. It is navigable to the mouth of the Conecuh River. The latter is usually treated as an affluent of the Escambia, but it is longer than that river.

Escanaba, Escanawba, or **Esconawba**, ĕs'kâ-naw'bą, a city, capital of Delta co., Mich., is on the extreme N. of Green Bay, near the mouth of the Escanaba River, in a township of its own name, and on the Peninsular division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. By railroad it is 73 miles S.S.E. of Marquette, and 115 miles N.N.E. of the city of Green Bay. It has 7 churches, 2 banks, graded schools, 3 newspaper offices, several large saw-mills, 2 first-class hotels, and machine-shops of the railroad. Large quantities of iron ore and lumber are shipped here. Pop. in 1890, 6308; of the township, 724 additional. Here are 5 ore-docks, erected at a cost of $1,500,000.

Escanaba (or Escanawba) River, Michigan, rises in Marquette co., runs southeastward through Delta co., and enters the Little Bay de Noquet, which is a part of Lake Michigan. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Escataw'pa, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ala., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 50 miles N.N.W. of Mobile. It has a church, and manufactures of lumber, rosin, and turpentine.

Escataw'pa (or Escatap'pa) River rises in Washington co., Ala., runs nearly southward, and intersects Mobile co., from which it passes into the state of Mississippi. It enters the Pascagoula River 6 miles from its mouth.

Escatron, ĕs-kâ-trōn', a town of Spain, 42 miles S.E. of Saragossa, near the Ebro. Pop. 2696.

Escaudain, ĕs'kō'dăn', a village of France, in Nord, 8 miles S.W. of Valenciennes. Pop. 2377.

Escaut, a river of France and Belgium. See Scheldt.

Esch, ĕsh, a town of the grand duchy of Luxemburg, 10 miles by rail S.W. of Luxemburg. Pop. 3385.

Eschau, ĕsh'ŏw, a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Elsava, 30 miles W. of Würzburg. Pop. 932.

Eschelbach, ĕsh'ęl-bâĸ', a village of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, near Wiesloch. Pop. 1240.

Eschenau, ĕsh'ęn-ŏw', a village of Würtemberg, 6 miles E. of Weinsberg, with a church and a castle. P. 1008.

Eschenbach, ĕsh'ęn-bâĸ', a town of Bavaria, 27 miles S.E. of Baireuth. Pop. 1388.

Eschenbach, ĕsh'ęn-bâĸ', a village of Switzerland, canton and 6 miles N. of Lucerne. Pop. 1194.

Eschenz, ĕsh'ĕnts, a village of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, on the Rhine, 13 miles E.S.E. of Schaffhausen, consisting of Ober and Unter Eschenz. Pop. 1021.

Eschershausen, ĕsh'ęrs-hŏw'zęn, a village of Brunswick, on the Lenne. Pop. 1261, engaged in linen-weaving.

Eschmunein, a village of Egypt. See Oshmooneyn.

Eschol, Perry co., Pa. See Eshcol.

Escholzmatt, ĕsh'olts-mătt', a village of Switzerland, canton of Lucerne, 3000 feet above sea-level. Pop. 3074.

Eschreff, a town of Persia. See Asnurr.

Eschscholtz or Escholtz (ĕsh'olts) Bay, an inlet of Kotzebue Sound, in Behring Strait, Alaska, near the Arctic Circle. Lon. 161° 10′ W.

Eschwege, ĕsh'vā'gheh, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Werra, 26 miles by rail E.S.E. of Cassel. It has manufactures of woollens and linens. Pop. 7742.

Eschweiler, ĕsh'vī-lẹr, a town of Prussia, at a railway junction, 8 miles N.N.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is the seat of large and varied manufacturing and mining industries. Pop. 15,525.

Escocia and Escoces. See Scotland.

Escoheag, ĕs'ko-hĕg', a post-office of Kent co., R.I., about 17 miles (direct) W.S.W. of East Greenwich.

Escondido, ĕs-kon-dee'do (*i.e.*, "hidden" or "sheltered"), a harbor of Cuba, on its E. coast, 60 miles E. of Santiago.

Escondido, a harbor of Venezuela, state of Falcon, on the N. coast of the peninsula of Paraguana.

Escondido, a harbor of the republic of Colombia, on the E. side of the Bay of Panama, 140 miles S.E. of Panama.

Escondido, a harbor on the Gulf of California, in lat. 25° 65′ N., lon. 110° 45′ W., near Loreto.

Escondido, a harbor of Yucatan, at the N.E. extremity of Lake Terminos. Lat. 18° 50′ N.; lon. 91° 5′ W. It is the name of the channel from Lake Terminos into the Gulf of Mexico, and of the Bluefields River, in Nicaragua.

Escondido, a post-village of San Diego co., Cal., 63 miles by rail N. of San Diego. It has 6 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, and public schools. Pop. 541.

Escorial, a town of Spain. See Escurial.

Escoriaza, ĕs-ko-re-ā'thā, a town of Spain, 33 miles S.W. of St. Sebastian, with mineral springs. Pop. 740.

Es'cott, a post-village in Leeds co., Ontario, 5 miles S.W. of Mallorytown. Copper ore is found in the vicinity. It contains 2 saw-mills and 2 cheese-factories. Pop. 200.

Escudo, ĕs-koo'do, an island in the Caribbean Sea, 9 miles from the N. coast of the Isthmus of Panama. Lat. 9° 6′ 24″ N.; lon. 81° 34′ 30″ W.

Escudo de Veragua, ĕs-koo'do dā vā-rā'gwā, a river dividing Central from South America, flows into the Caribbean Sea.

Escuintla, ĕs-kwent'lā, a town of Central America, state and 35 miles S.W. of Guatemala. Pop. 2500.

Escula'pia, a post-hamlet and watering-place of Lewis co., Ky., 18 miles S.E. of Maysville. It is in a delightful valley and has sulphur springs.

Escurial, ĕs-koo-re-ăl', or **Escorial**, ĕs-ko-re-ăl', a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province and 32 miles S.E. of Caceres. Pop. 1837.

Escurial, Escorial, or Escorial de Abajo, ĕs-ko-re-ăl' dā ā-bā'ho, a town of Spain, province and 24 miles by rail N.W. of Madrid, on the S.E. slope of the Sierra Guadarrama. It is remarkable for the celebrated monastery and palace of the Escurial in its vicinity, built by Philip II., which contains a magnificent mausoleum for the members of the royal family, and an extensive collection of rare paintings, books, and MSS. It was set on fire by lightning and partially destroyed in 1872.

Esdaile, ĕz'dāl', a post-village of Pierce co., Wis., in Hartland township, on the Isabella River, 8 miles N.E. of Red Wing, Minn. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a manufactory of spokes and hubs.

Esdraelon, ĕs-drā-e'lon, **Esdrelon**, ĕs-dre'lon, or **Plain of Jezreel**, jez're-el (Turk. *Merj Iboo Ameer*), a famous plain of Palestine, S. of Acre, between Mounts Carmel on the W. and Hermon and Gilboa on the E. It is highly fertile, and is watered by the Kishon. It has been the scene of numerous combats, both in ancient and modern times.

Esens, ĕz'ĕnse or ā'zĕnss, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, near the North Sea, 26 miles N.E. of Emden. Pop. 2114.

Esgueira, ĕs-gā'e-rā, a village of Portugal, in Beira, 22 miles N.E. of Aveiro. It has a Benedictine convent.

Esh, a chapelry of England, co. and 4 miles W. of Durham. Pop. 2294. Here are coal-mines, and 1 mile E. is the great Roman Catholic College of Ushaw.

Esh'bach, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., 12 miles N. of Pottstown.

Esh'col, a post-village of Perry co., Pa., about 34 miles (direct) W.N.W. of Harrisburg. It has 2 churches, &c.

Esh'er, a village of England, co. of Surrey, 15 miles by rail S.W. of London. In this parish the royal palace of Claremont was built by the great Lord Clive, and purchased for the residence of Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold in 1816. It was the residence of Louis Philippe after his abdication in 1848. Esher Place is a splendid Gothic structure, once occupied by Cardinal Wolsey. Pop. of parish, 1460.

Eshmouneyn, a village of Egypt. See Oshmooneyn.

Esh'temo'a, an ancient town of Palestine, identified with the village of Semoon or Semua, 8 miles S. of Hebron.

Esiano, ā-se-ā'no, a village on the island of Sardinia, on the elevated plateau of Planargia. Pop. 1500.

Esiglie, a village of Italy. See Exilles.

Esino, ā-see'nā, a village of Italy, province of Brescia, 4 miles S. of Breno, on the Oglio. Pop. 1502.

Esino, ā-see'no, a river of Italy, in the Marches, rises on the N. slope of the Apennines, flows N.W., and enters the Adriatic 7 miles N.W. of Ancona. Length, 40 miles.

Esk, a river of England, co. of Cumberland, rises in Sea-Fell, and flows S.W. for 20 miles into the Irish Sea, near Ravenglass.

Esk, ĕsk, a beautiful lake of Ireland, in Ulster, co. and about 3 miles N.N.E. of Donegal. Area, 976 acres.

Esk, a mountain-range of Ireland, in Munster, between the cos. of Cork and Kerry.

Esk, a river of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, formed by the confluence of the Black and White Esk in Eskdalemuir, flows 24 miles into Solway Firth.

Esk, North, a river of Scotland, co. of Forfar, rises in the Grampians, and flows 32 miles into the German Ocean, 3 miles N. of Montrose.

Esk, North and South, two small but beautiful streams of Scotland, rise in the co. of Peebles, flow through Mid-Lothian, unite near Dalkeith, and proceed to the sea at Musselburgh. The North Branch flows past Roslin Castle and Hawthornden.

Esk, North and South, two rivers of Tasmania, district of Launceston, flow W., and join the Macquarie and Quamby to form the Tamar River. The town of Launceston is on the North Esk and that of Perth on the South Esk.

Esk, South, a river of Scotland, co. of Forfar, rises in the Grampians, in the N.W. part of the co., and flows E. 36 miles through Strathmore into Montrose Harbor. The towns of Brechin and Montrose are on its banks.

Eske, ĕsk, a river of England, co. of York, North Riding, flows E. into the North Sea at Whitby.

Eskee, or Eski, ĕs'kee (signifying "old"), a Turkish prefix of the names of numerous towns, &c.

Eskee Adalia, ĕs'kee ā-dā'lee'ā, the ruins of the ancient *Side*, in Asia Minor, on the Mediterranean, 35 miles N.W. of Alaya.

Eskee Andaval, ĕs'kee ăn-dā-vāl', a town of Turkey, 6 miles N.E. of Nigdeh, once famous for its breed of horses.

Eskee Baba, ĕs'kee bā'bā, a village of European Turkey, in Roumelia, 28 miles S.E. of Adrianople.

Eskee (or Eski) Djuma, ĕs'kee joo'mā, a town of Bulgaria, 18 miles W. of Shoomla.

Eskee (or Eski) Erekli. See Erekleh.

Eskee (or Eski) Hissar, ĕs'kee his-sar' (anc. *Laodice'a*), a ruined city of Asia Minor, 46 miles S.E. of Ala-Shehr (anc. *Philadelphia*). It has extensive remains of walls, 2 theatres, temples, &c.; but, having suffered greatly from earthquakes, its site is now wholly deserted.

Eskee (or Eski) Hissar (anc. *Stratonicæ'a*), a ruined city of Asia Minor, 55 miles S.E. of Ayasoolook (anc. *Eph'esus*). It has extensive remains, including a vast temple and a theatre.

Eskee Kroom, a town of Russia. See Star-Krum.

Eskee Sarn, ĕs'kee sā'rā, or **Eski Saghra**, ĕs'kee sā'grā, a town of Eastern Roumelia, on the S. slope of the Balkan Mountains, 50 miles N.E. of Philippopolis, and 90 miles W. of Boorghas. Pop. 20,000 (?). It is finely situated, and has manufactures of carpets and leather. Near it are hot mineral baths.

Eskee (or Eski) Shehr, ĕs'kee shĕhr (anc. *Dorylæ'um?*), a town of Asia Minor, 27 miles E.N.E. of Kutaieh.

Eskee Stamboul, or Eski Stamboul, ĕs'kee stăm-bool', is the ancient Alexandria Troas (which see).

Esker, a river of Bulgaria. See Isker.

Eski, a Turkish prefix. See Eskee.

Eskilstuna, ĕs-kil-stoo'nā, a town of Sweden, 57 miles W. of Stockholm, on the Iljelmar. It is the seat of iron-, steel-, and copper-works, and manufactures hardware, cutlery, needles, firearms, &c. Pop. 5201.

Eskilup, a town of Asia Minor. See Iskelib.

Eskimos. See Esquimaux.

Esk'ridge, a post-village of Wabaunsee co., Kansas, 15 miles by rail S.E. of Alma. It has 5 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 548.

Eskridge, a station of Montgomery co., Miss., 16 miles by rail S. of Grenada.

Esla, ĕs'lä, a river of Spain, rises in the N. part of Leon, S. of the mountains of Asturias, flows S.S.W., and joins the Douro about 15 miles below Zamora. Length, 152 miles.

Es'men, a township of Livingston co., Ill. Pop. 917.

Esmeralda, ĕs-mä-räl'dä, sometimes written **Esmeralda,** a river of South America, in Ecuador, rises near Quito, flows N.W., and enters the Pacific in lat. 0° 58′ N., lon. 79° 40′ W. Length, 110 miles. At its mouth is the town of Esmeraldas.

Esmeralda, a mission settlement of Venezuela, on the Orinoco, 16 miles E. of its bifurcation.

Esmeral'da, a large county in the W. part of Nevada, borders on California. It is partly traversed by Walker River, and contains Walker Lake, which has no outlet. The surface is partly mountainous and partly consists of arid plains, in which timber is scarce. The soil, which requires irrigation to render it fertile, produces some wheat and barley. The inhabitants are mostly employed in mining. This county has gold- and silver-mines, the annual product of which sometimes reaches nearly $500,000. It is intersected by the Carson & Colorado Railroad. Capital, Hawthorne. Area, 8540 square miles. Pop. in 1870, 1553; in 1880, 3220; in 1890, 2148.

Esmeraldas, ĕs-mä-räl'däs, a maritime town of Ecuador, capital of a department, 95 miles N.W. of Quito, at the mouth of the Esmeralda. Lat. 1° N.; lon. 79° 35′ W.

Esmeraldas, a maritime department of Ecuador, in the northwest. Area, 7439 square miles. Capital, Esmeraldas. Pop. 11,146.

Esmeralda, Serra, sĕr'nä ĕs-mä-räl'dä, a mountain-chain of Brazil, state of Minas-Geraes, between the Doce and Belmonte Rivers. Lat. 18° 30′ S. Length, from W. to E., about 170 miles.

Es'mok, a frontier garrisoned city of southwest China, province of Yun-Nan. It is traversed by merchants' caravans in the trade between China, Siam, and Burmah.

Es'mond, a post-village of Kingsbury co., S.D., 9 miles by rail S. by E. of Iroquois. It has 2 churches. Pop. 100.

Esneh, ĕs'nĕh, or **Esné,** ĕs'nä, written also **Isnè,** and **Esna** (Coptic, *'Sne;* anc. *Latop'olis*), a town of Upper Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, 25 miles S. of Thebes. Lat. 25° 19′ 39″ N.; lon. 32° 34′ 30″ E. It is the entrepôt for the Sennaar caravans, and has manufactures of cotton shawls and pottery, a cotton-spinning factory, a Coptic monastery, and a trade with Abyssinia and the Soodan; but it is chiefly remarkable for its ruins, especially for those of a vast ancient temple. Pop. 7000.

Esneh, a province of Egypt, including a part of Nubia. Capital, Esné. Pop. 251,742.

Eso, ā'so, an island of Dalmatia, 8 miles S.W. of Zara, in the Adriatic, between the islands of Isola Grossa and Ugliano. Length, 7 miles.

Es'ofe'a, a post-office of Vernon co., Wis.

E'som Hill, a post-village of Polk co., Ga., 10 miles W. of Cedar Town. It has 2 churches.

Eso'pus, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., in Esopus township, 1 or 2 miles W. of the Hudson River, 8 miles by rail S. by E. of Kingston, and 61 miles by rail S. of Albany. It has 2 churches, a public school, and manufactures of fruit-packages, blankets, yarns, and dynamite. Pop. about 200. The township is bounded on the N.W. by Rondout or Wallkill River. Pop. in 1890, 4659.

Eso'pus Creek, Ulster co., N.Y., runs first southeastward, then northeastward, and enters the Hudson River at Saugerties. It is nearly 65 miles long. Kingston is on this creek.

Esouan, a town of Egypt. See Asswan.

Espadacinta, ĕs-pä-dä-seen'tä, a fortified town of Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes, on the right bank of the Douro, 20 miles E. of Torre do Moncorvo.

Espagne, Espagnol. See Spain.

Espalion, ĕs'pä'le-ôn', a town of France, in Aveyron, on the Lot, 16 miles N.E. of Rodez. Pop. 2580.

España, Español. See Spain.

Española, the original Spanish name of Hayti.

Espardell, ĕs-par-dĕll', one of the Balearic Islands, in the Mediterranean, a little N. of Formentera, and between that island and Iviça. Lat. 38° 48′ N.; lon. 1° 25′ E.

Espar'nia, or **Shawnee'town,** a village of the Seminole Nation, Indian Territory, 90 miles from Eufaula Railroad Station. It has 3 stores, and a mission and manual labor school under the direction of Friends. Here is Shawneetown Post-Office.

Esparragosa de Lares, ĕs-par-nä-go'sä dä lä'rĕs, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 80 miles E. of Badajos. Pop. 2778.

Esparragnera, ĕs-par-nä-gä'rä, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 14 miles N.W. of Barcelona, on the Llobregat. Pop. 3087. It has numerous cloth-factories and paper-mills, and an annual fair.

Espartel, Cape, Morocco. See Cape Spartel.

Espejo, ĕs-pä'no, a town of Spain, 25 miles S.E. of Cordova, with the remains of a Moorish castle. Pop. 5120.

Espelette, ĕs'pĕh-lĕtt', a village of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 12 miles S. of Bayonne. Pop. 1541.

Espera, ĕs-pä'rä, a town of Spain, 34 miles N.E. of Cadiz, on the Guadalete. Pop. 1822. It has linen-weaving.

Es'perance, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., in Esperance township, on Schoharie Creek, 31 miles by rail W. of Albany. It has 3 churches, a paper-mill, a flour-mill, and manufactures of soda-water. Pop. 274; of the township, 1232.

Esperance, Quebec. See North Ham.

Esperance, Port, Tasmania. See Adamson's Harbor.

Esperan'za, a post-office of Pontotoc co., Miss.

Esperanza, ĕs-pä-rän'zä, a German town of the Argentine Republic, province and 25 miles N. of Santa Fé.

Esperaza, ĕs'pĕh-rä'zä', a town of France, in Aude, 8 miles S. of Limoux, on the Aude. Pop. 1662.

Espichel, Cape, Portugal. See Cape Espichel.

Espiel, ĕs-pe-ĕl', a town of Spain, 25 miles N.W. of Cordova, near the left bank of the Guadiato. Pop. 2056.

Espierre, ĕs'pe-nir', a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 8 miles S.S.E. of Courtrai.

Espinardo, ĕs-pe-nar'do, a town of Spain, province and 2 miles N.N.W. of Murcia.

Espinhaço, Serra do, sĕn'nä do ĕs-peen-yä'so, a mountain-chain of Brazil, state of Bahia, extends from near Bahia to the Uruguay. It is rich in diamond-mines.

Espinosa de los Monteros, ĕs-pe-no'sä dä loce mon-tä'roce, a town of Spain, 52 miles N. of Burgos.

Espirito Santo, ĕs-pir'e-to sän'to or ĕs-pee're-to sän'to, a maritime state of Brazil, between lat. 18° 30′ and 21° 20′ S., having N. the state of Bahia, and E. the Atlantic. Area, 17,312 square miles. Capital, Victoria. Pop. in 1888, 121,562. The principal rivers are the Doce, which bounds it on the N., and the Parahiba do Sul, on the S.

Espirito Santo, or **Villa Velha d'Espirito Santo,** veel'lä vĕl'yä dĕs-pee're-to sän'to, the former capital of the above, is situated on the S. shore of the Bay of Espirito Santo. Pop. 1000.

Espiritu Santo, ĕs-pir'e-too sän'to or ĕs-pee're-too sän'to, a village of Spain, in Badajos, 42 miles E. of Llerena.

Espiritu Santo, a town of Cuba, near the centre of the island, connected by railway to Remedios. Pop. 7000.

Espiritu Santo, the largest and westernmost of the New Hebrides Islands, in the Pacific. Lat. 15° S.; lon. 167° E. Length, 65 miles; breadth, 20 miles.

Espiritu Santo, an island in the Gulf of California, 30 miles N. of La Paz, is 13 miles long by 5 miles wide.

Espiritu Santo Bay, Florida. See Tampa Bay.

Espiritu Santo, Cape. See Cape Espiritu Santo.

Espita, ĕs-pee'tä, a town of Yucatan, 30 miles N. of Valladolid. Pop. 3000.

Espluga de Francolí, ĕs-ploo'gä dä frän-ko-lee', a town of Spain, 22 miles N.N.W. of Tarragona. Pop. 3471.

Esporlas, ĕs-por'läs, a town of Majorca, 8 miles N.W. by N. of Palma. Pop. 1614.

Esposenda, ĕs-po-sĕn'dä, a maritime town of Portugal, in Minho, at the mouth of the Cavado, 26 miles N. of Oporto. Pop. 1498.

Es'py, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa., in Scott township, on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, and on the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad, 2 miles E. of Bloomsburg. It has 3 churches, 2 planing-mills, and manufactures of sash, doors, boats, &c. Pop. 549.

Es'pyville, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., on the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad, 47 miles S.S.W. of Erie, and 20 miles W. by S. of Meadville. It has a church, a flour-mill, a lumber- and lath-mill, &c. Pop. about 150.

Esquehéries, ĕs'kā'ree', a town of France, in Aisne, 15 miles N.N.W. of Vervins. Pop. 2149.

Esquel-becq, ĕs'kĕl'bĕk', a village of France, in Nord, 12 miles by rail S. of Dunkerque. Pop. 1866.

Esquermes, ĕs'kainm', a village of France, department of Nord, a suburb of Lille. Pop. 3731.

Es'ques'ing, or **Stew'art Town,** a post-village in Halton co., Ontario, 1½ miles from Georgetown. It contains flouring-, saw- and shingle-mills. Pop. 250.

Esquibien, ĕs'kee'bee-ăng', a village of France, in Finistère, on the sea, 26 miles W. of Quimper. Pop. 2001.

Esquiera, ĕs-ke-ā'rā, a village of Portugal, province of Beira, 22 miles N.E. of Aveiro. Pop. 2900.

Esquimalt, ĕs'ke-mâlt, a seaport of British Columbia, on Vancouver Island, on the Strait of Juan de Fuca, 65 miles from its entrance, and 3 miles S.W. of Victoria. The harbor of Esquimalt is very extensive, capable of receiving vessels of the largest class, and destined apparently to be, in connection with the Canada Pacific Railway, the future entrepôt of a national commerce. Esquimalt is the station of her Majesty's ships on this portion of the Pacific coast. Here are a navy-yard, a hospital, and other necessary buildings for the requirements of the squadron.

Esquimaux, ĕs'ke-mō or ĕs'ke-mōz, sometimes written **Eskimos** ("eaters of raw flesh"), the present inhabitants of Arctic America and Greenland, consisting of three principal stocks,—the Kalalits, better known by the name of Greenlanders; the Esquimaux proper, on the N. and E. coast of Labrador; and the Western Esquimaux, found along Hudson's Bay, the W. side of Baffin's Bay, the polar shores of America as far as the mouths of the Coppermine and Mackenzie Rivers, and both on the American and Asiatic sides of Behring's Strait. This last locality gives them the remarkable peculiarity of being the only aboriginal race common to the Old and the New World. Their physical peculiarities are a stunted stature (seldom exceeding five feet in height), flattened nose, projecting cheek-bones, thick lips, eyes often oblique, and yellow and brownish skin. The dress of the men consists chiefly of a cloak of seal-skins, which reaches to the knees; and that of the women differs from it only in a few minute points. In summer they live in tents covered with the skins of reindeer and fallow-deer; in winter they may be said to burrow beneath the snow. Their chief dependence for food is on fishing, particularly on that of the seal. Their weapons are bows and arrows and spears or lances, generally pointed with stones or bones, but sometimes with copper. Their language consists of long compound words, and has regular though remarkable inflections: in grammatical structure, at least, it is American. In intellect they are by no means deficient, and the success of the Danish missionaries proves their capability of receiving Christianity, understanding its truths, and conforming to its precepts.

Esquimaux, ĕs'ke-mō, a group of islands on the E. coast of Labrador. Lat. 54° 35' N.; lon. 56° 21' W.

Esquimaux, an island and harbor in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the N. or Labrador coast, near the mouth of Esquimaux River, 30 miles W. of the Strait of Belle Isle.

Esquimaux Point, a post-village in Saguenay co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 163 miles from Gaspé Basin. Here are extensive fisheries. Pop. 862.

Esquimaux (or St. Paul) River, a large stream on the N. shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 30 miles W. of Blanc Sablon. Boats can ascend it for 5 miles. It is navigated by canoes for many miles inland, and abounds with salmon.

Esquina, ĕs'kee'nā, a town of the Argentine Republic, province of Corrientes, near the Paraná, 150 miles above Bajada de Santa Fé. Pop. 1794.

Esquipulas, ĕs-ke-poo'lâs, a town of Guatemala, 18 miles S. by E. of Chiquimula de la Sierra. Pop. 1800.

Esrom, ĕs'rom, a lake of Denmark, island of Seeland, 11 miles W. of Elsinore. Area, 8 square miles. Near its N. end is a small village of the same name.

Ess, ĕss, a cataract of Ireland, co. of Wicklow, 4¾ miles W. of Glendalough, formed by the Avonbeg River.

Essé, ĕs'sā', a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 16 miles S.W. of Vitré. Pop. 1490.

Esseck, or Essegg, a town of Austria. See Eszek.

Essen, ĕs'sĕn, a town of Prussia, in the Rhine province, at the junction of several railways, 19 miles N.N.E. of Dusseldorf. It has extensive manufactures of steel and iron goods, artillery, machinery, fire-arms, steam-engines, vitriol, leather, woollen and linen goods, and coal-mines. It has an old Capuchin convent and a gymnasium, and is the seat of a mining board and a municipal court of justice. Pop. 60,000, or, with close suburbs (1890), 78,723.

Essen, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 13 miles E.N.E. of Osnaburg. Pop. 860.

Essen, a village of Oldenburg, 31 miles S.S.W. of the town of Oldenburg. Pop. 564.

Es'sendon, a village of Bourke co., Victoria, Australia, on the Moonee Ponds, 5 miles N.N.W. of Melbourne. Pop., with Flemington, 2456.

Essequibo, ĕs-seh-kee'bo (more properly **Essequebo,** ĕs'sĕ-kā'bo), the principal river of British Guiana, in South America, enters the Atlantic in the N.W. part of that colony, by an estuary 20 miles in width, in lat. 7° N., lon. 58° 40' W., after a course of at least 450 miles. Affluents, the Rupununy, Massaroony, and Cuyuni. It abounds with islands, and in its estuary are three or four of considerable size. About 60 miles from its mouth are the Falls of Etabally.

Essequibo, the westernmost county of British Guiana, has a sea-front of 120 miles from the river Barima on the W. to Boerasirie Creek on the E. Pop. 35,122.

Es'sex, a county of England, having N. the counties of Cambridge and Suffolk, E. the North Sea, S. the Thames, and W. Middlesex and Herts. Area, 1649 square miles. The surface towards the Thames and the sea is flat, marshy, and much broken into peninsulas and islands; in the centre and N. it is beautifully diversified and richly wooded. Principal rivers, the Thames, Lea, Stour, Roding, Crouch, Colne, Chelmer, and Blackwater. The soil is mostly a fertile loam. The climate on the coast is damp, and produces agues; in other parts it is clear and healthy, less rain falling than perhaps in any other English county. The farming is ranked among the best in England. The quality of the Essex wheat is very superior. Besides the usual crops, tensels, saffron, caraway, and hops are largely grown. Great numbers of calves are fattened for the London market, and the butter is of fine quality. The stock of sheep is large. Chief towns, Chelmsford (the capital), Colchester, Maldon, and Harwich. Pop. 785,399. Essex was the name of a kingdom of the Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy, comprising the county of Essex and parts of the counties of Middlesex and Hertfordshire.

Es'sex, the northeasternmost county of Massachusetts, has an area of about 520 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the S.E. by Massachusetts Bay, and is intersected by the Merrimac and Ipswich Rivers. Its outline is indented by many bays and inlets, which afford good harbors. The surface is uneven, and in some parts is rugged and rocky. Among its forest trees are the ash, white oak, hickory, and elm. The soil produces hay, potatoes, Indian corn, &c. The prosperity of this county is derived chiefly from manufactures of boots and shoes, cotton goods, woollen goods, and various other articles, the value of boots and shoes produced per annum sometimes amounting to nearly $30,000,000, and of cotton goods to over $10,000,000. Several quarries of fine granite, or syenite, have been opened in this county. It contains the cities of Salem, Gloucester, Lawrence, Lynn, Haverhill, and Newburyport. Essex co. is traversed by the Boston & Maine Railroad, the Danvers & Newburyport Railroad, the Eastern Railroad, the Salem & Lowell Railroad, the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad, and other short lines. Capitals, Salem, Newburyport, and Lawrence. Pop. in 1870, 200,843; in 1875, 223,342; in 1880, 244,535; in 1890, 299,995.

Essex, a county in the N.E. part of New Jersey, has an area of about 127 square miles. It is bounded on the N., the E., and the W. by the Passaic River, which affords water-power, and on the S.E. by Newark Bay. The surface is partly level, and is diversified by two high ridges, called First and Second Mountains. The soil in some parts is fertile, and produces hay, Indian corn, &c. This county has important manufactures of hats and caps, trunks, jewelry, and other articles. It is intersected by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Erie, Lehigh Valley, and Pennsylvania Railroads, all of which communicate with Newark, the capital of the county. This is the most populous and wealthy county of the state. Pop. in 1870, 143,839; in 1880, 189,929; in 1890, 256,093.

Essex, a county in the N.E. part of New York, has an area of about 1667 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Champlain, and is drained by the Hudson River, which rises in this county, and by the Au Sable River. The surface is diversified with numerous lakes, extensive forests, and the grand mountain scenery of the Adirondacks. Near the middle of the county rises Mount Marcy, which is the highest mountain in the state. The soil is partly fertile. Oats, hay, butter, wool, and potatoes are the staple products. This county has abundance of granite, Trenton limestone, and magnetic iron ore, and extensive iron-works. It is intersected by the Delaware & Hudson Railroad. The Chateaugay Railroad crosses the extreme N.W. corner of the county. Capital, Elizabethtown. "Hypersthene," says Emmons, "is by far the most extensive and important rock in Essex co." Pop. in 1870, 29,042; in 1880, 34,515; in 1890, 33,052. This county contains about 100 lakes, mostly long and narrow. The names of the largest are Placid, Schroon, Paradox, and Sanford.

Essex, a county forming the N.E. extremity of Vermont, bordering on Canada, has an area of about 730 square miles.

It is bounded on the E. by the Connecticut River, and is drained by the Clyde, Moose, and Nulhegan Rivers. The surface is mountainous, and mostly covered with forests of sugar-maple and other trees. The soil is not very fertile. Lumber, hay, oats, butter, and potatoes are the staple products of the county. It is traversed by the Maine Central Railroad, which passes through Guildhall, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 6811; in 1880, 7931; in 1890, 9511.

Essex, a county in the E. part of Virginia, has an area of about 235 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Rappahannock River, which is here navigable. The surface is partly uneven, and more than one-third of it is covered with forests. The soil is sandy, and produces Indian corn, wheat, and grass. Capital, Tappahannock, situated on the left bank of the river. Pop. in 1870, 9927; in 1880, 11,032; in 1890, 10,047.

Essex, a county of Ontario, situated between Lakes St. Clair and Huron. Area, 235 square miles. It is traversed by the Great Western and Canada Southern Railways. Capital, Sandwich. Pop. 32,697.

Essex, a post-village of Essex township, Middlesex co., Conn., on the west bank of the Connecticut River, 7 miles from its mouth, 11 miles by rail S. by E. of Haddam, and 23 miles by rail S.E. of Middletown. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, an academy, a newspaper office, and manufactures of granite, witch-hazel, rope, machinery, piano ivory, and ivory goods. Pop. of the township, 2035.

Essex, a post-village of Kankakee co., Ill., 60 miles by rail S.W. of Chicago, and 17 miles (direct) W. by N. of Kankakee. It has 2 churches, a bank, an academy, a flour- and feed-mill, &c. Pop. 266.

Essex, a post-village of Page co., Iowa, in Pierce township, on the Nishnabatona River, and on the railroad between Red Oak and Nebraska City, 13 miles S. of Red Oak. It has a bank, general stores, and manufactures of wagons and lumber. Pop. in 1890, 564.

Essex, a post-village and township of Essex co., Mass., on the sea-coast, 28 miles N.N.E. of Boston, and at the terminus of a branch of the Eastern Railroad. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a shoe-factory, a saw-mill, and manufactures of fish-lines. The principal business of Essex is building vessels for the fisheries. Rufus Choate was born here in 1799. Pop. of the township, 1713.

Essex, a hamlet of Clinton co., Mich., in Essex township, 27 miles N.N.W. of Lansing. Pop. of township, 1511.

Essex, a post-village of Stoddard co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad (Cairo division), 30 miles E. of Poplar Bluff. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Essex, a station in Essex co., N.J., on the Paterson, Newark & New York Railroad, 3 miles N. of Newark.

Essex, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y., on Lake Champlain, in a township of its own name, 9 miles by rail N. of Westport, and 12 miles (direct) E. of Elizabethtown. It has 5 churches, a union school, and manufactures of horse-shoe-nails. Pop. about 800; of the township, 1437.

Essex, or Essex Centre, a post-village of Chittenden co., Vt., in Essex township, on the Burlington & Lamoille Railroad, 8 miles E. of Burlington. It has 4 churches and a classical institute. Pop. about 200. The name of its post-office is Essex. The township is bounded on the S. by the Winooski River, contains another village, named Essex Junction, and has manufactures of paper, cheese, lumber, flour, &c. Pop. of the township, 3659.

Essex Falls, a station in Essex co., Mass., on the Wenham & Essex Branch of the Eastern Railroad, ½ mile from the terminus at Essex.

Essex Junction, a post-village in Essex township, Chittenden co., Vt., on the Winooski River, and at the junction of two divisions of the Central Vermont Railroad, 8 miles by rail E. of Burlington. It has 3 churches, a savings-bank, a butter-tub-factory, a newspaper office, marble- and granite-works, cabinet-works, a creamery, a flour- and feed-mill, a paper-mill, and manufactures of bricks, lumber, &c. Pop. about 1000.

Es'sexville, a post-village of Bay co., Mich., in Hampton township, on the Saginaw River, at its mouth, 2 miles by street-railway from Bay City. It has 3 churches, 2 lumber-mills, and a manufactory of salt. Pop. 1545.

Es Sham, the Arabic for SYRIA.

Es'sington, Northern Australia. See PORT ESSINGTON.

Es Siout, a town of Upper Egypt. See SIOOT.

Essling, ĕs'ling, a village of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 7 miles E. of Vienna. Pop. 380. Between this village and Aspern was fought a sanguinary battle by the French and Austrians on the 21st and 22d of May, 1809. Both villages were at that time destroyed, but have since been rebuilt.

Esslingen, ĕs'ling-ĕn, a town of Würtemberg, on the Neckar, 7 miles by rail E.S.E. of Stuttgart. It is enclosed by walls and ill built; principal edifices, an old castle on a height, and a handsome town hall. It has a richly-endowed hospital, 2 fine old churches, a deaf-mute school, various seminaries, and manufactures of woollen and cotton cloths and yarn, lacquered tinwares, locomotives, wines, glue, and paper. Pop. in 1885, 20,864.

Essonne, ĕs'sonn', a river of France, departments of Loiret and Seine-et-Oise, rises 12 miles N.E. of Orleans, and, after a N. course of 45 miles, joins the Seine at Corbeil.

Essonnes, ĕs'sonn', a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, on the Essonnes, ½ mile S.W. of Corbeil. It has flour- and fulling-mills, manufactures of linen, &c. Pop. 3869.

Es Souan, a town of Upper Egypt. See ASSWAN.

Essoyes, ĕs'swâ', a town of France, in Aube, 10 miles S.E. of Bar-sur-Seine. Pop. 1693.

Estados Unidos, the Spanish for the UNITED STATES.

Estagel, ĕs'tà'zhĕl', a town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Agly, 13 miles W.N.W. of Perpignan. It was the birthplace of Arago. Pop. 2678.

Estaires, ĕs'tair', a town of France, in Nord, on the Lys, 13 miles W. of Lille. Pop. 3444.

Estambruges, Belgium. See STAMBRUGES.

Estampes, a town of France. See ETAMPES.

Estancia, ĕs-tăn'se-ă, a town of Brazil, 25 miles S.W. of Sergipe, on the Piauhy. Pop. 3000.

Estaples, a town of France. See ETAPLES.

Estarac, ĕs'tà'răk', an old subdivision of France, in Guienne, now included in the departments of Gers and Hautes-Pyrénées. Mirande was the capital.

Estarreja, ĕs-tar-nà'zhă, a town of Portugal, in Douro, on the Antuã, 23 miles from Oporto. Pop. 2629.

Estavayer, or Estavayé, ĕs'tà'và'yà' (Ger. *Staeffis*, stĕf'fis), a town of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles W.N.W. of Freyburg, on the E. shore of Lake Neufchâtel. P. 1438.

Este, ĕs'tĕh, a river of Prussia, in Hanover, joins the Elbe 7 miles W. of Altona, after a course of 26 miles.

Este, ĕs'tà (anc. *Ates'te*), a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 17 miles S.S.W. of Padua. It has manufactures of saltpetre, whetstones, silk, linens, and fine earthenware. It is picturesquely situated and well built; its houses are supported on arches, and it has a church and leaning tower in the Romanesque style. The Rocca, or castle, near the town, was a fine feudal fortress, the seat of the historic Este family. Pop. 10,600.

Estella, ĕs-tĕl'yă, (anc. *Al'ba I*), a town of Spain, 26 miles S.W. of Pamplona. It has an old castle, several churches and convents, a hospital, college, school of music, and manufactures of woollens. Pop. 5593.

Estella, Michigan. See SUMNER.

Es'telline, a post-village of Hamlin co., S.D., 12 miles by rail S. by E. of Castlewood. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a public school, and flour- and feed-mills. Pop. in 1890, 210.

Estell Springs, Tenn. See ESTILL SPRINGS.

Es'telville, a post-hamlet of Atlantic co., N.J., on Great Egg Harbor River, 5 miles S. of May's Landing. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Estepa, ĕs-tà'pă (anc. *Asta'pa*), a town of Spain, 54 miles E. by S. of Seville. It has manufactures of oil and cloth. Pop. 8133.

Estepona, ĕs-tà-po'nă, a town of Spain, 41 miles S.W. of Malaga, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 9316. Chief industries, fishing, linen-weaving, and manufactures of leather.

Esterhazy, ĕs'tĕr-hà'zee, or **Eszterhaz** (Hun. *Eszterhâz*, ĕs'tĕr'hâz'), a village of Lower Hungary, near the S.E. extremity of the Neusiedl Lake, 41 miles W.S.W. of Pressburg. Pop. 400. Here is a magnificent palace of Prince Esterhazy, surrounded by a noble park.

Es'tes Brook, a post-office of Mille Lacs co., Minn.

Es'tes Park, a post-office of Larimer co., Colorado, is at the N.E. base of Long's Peak, and 30 miles W. of Longmont. Here is a natural park.

Est'her, a village of Montgomery co., Ill., in East Fork township, 8 miles E. of Hillsborough. It has 2 churches.

Est'herville, an incorporated post-town, capital of Emmett co., Iowa, on the West Fork of the Des Moines River, 22 miles by rail N. by W. of Emmetsburg. It has 7 churches, 2 banks, 3 newspaper offices, a graded school, and flax-, tow-, and flour-mills. Pop. in 1890, 1475.

Esthonia, ĕs-tho'ne-ă, or **Revel**, rā'vĕl (Ger. *Esthland*, ĕst'lânt), a government of Russia, one of the Baltic provinces, between lat. 58° 15' and 59° 40' N. and lon. 22° 10' and 28° 5' E., having E. the government of St. Petersburg,

S. Livonia and Lake Peïpus, N. the Gulf of Finland, and W. the Baltic, in which it comprises the islands of Dagöe, Worms, &c. Area, 7187 square miles. Surface generally flat; shores rocky. Principal rivers, the Narova, Lokan, and Keyel, all flowing N. Climate humid; soil sandy or marshy, about two-thirds of it covered with pine forests, or unproductive. More corn is, however, raised than is required for home consumption; besides flax, hemp, hops, and tobacco. Many cattle are reared, and the fisheries are important. Except distilling, the manufactures are almost wholly domestic. The principal exports are corn, spirits, salt fish, and hides. Principal imports, herrings and salt. The inhabitants are mostly of Finnish race, and Protestants, speaking the Esthonian language; but the aristocracy are German in race and language. Principal towns, Revel, the capital, Hapsal, Weissenstein, and Wesenberg. Pop. 322,668, of whom 30,000 are Germans.

Es'till, a county in the E. central part of Kentucky, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is intersected by the Kentucky River. The surface is hilly and mostly covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, and pork are the staple products. Bituminous coal and iron ore are found in it. It is traversed by a branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Capital, Irvine. Pop. in 1870, 9193; in 1880, 9860; in 1890, 10,836.

Estill, a post-office of Washington co., Miss.

Estill, a post-office of Howard co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 5 miles N. of Boonville.

Estill's Fork, a port-village of Jackson co., Ala., 15 miles N. by W. of Scottsborough. It has a few stores, &c.

Es'till (or Es'tell) Springs, or Spring Hill, a post-village and watering-place of Franklin co., Tenn., on Elk River, and on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, 75 miles S.S.E. of Nashville. It has 2 churches, a high school, and a mineral spring.

Es'tillville, Scott co., Va. See GATE CITY.

Es'to, a post-hamlet of Russell co., Ky., 4 miles (direct) N. by W. of Jamestown.

Estocolmo, the Spanish for STOCKHOLM.

Estrella, ĕs-trĕl'yä, a river of Costa Rica, enters the Pacific, after a S.W. course of 50 miles.

Estrella, a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Antioquia, 5 miles S.W. of Medellin.

Estremadura, ĕs-trä-mä-doo'rä (Fr. *Estrémadure*, ĕs'trā'mā'dūr'), an old province, now a captain-generalcy, in the S.W. of Spain, bounded N. by Leon, E. by New and Old Castile, S. by Andalusia, and W. by Portugal. It is now comprised in the provinces of Badajos and Caceres. Area, 15,705 square miles. On the N. it is bounded by the Sierras de Grados, de Bejar, and de Gata; on the S. by the Sierra de Constantina, a continuation of the Sierra Morena; and in the centre it is divided by the Sierras de Guadalupe and San Benito into two regions, the N. watered by the Tagus, and the S. by the Guadiana. Soil very fertile, but almost wholly devoted to pasturage. Agriculture is greatly neglected; much less corn, wine, flax, hemp, &c., is raised than is required for home consumption; and chestnuts form a large portion of the food of the inhabitants. Millions of sheep are driven hither to feed every winter; and vast herds of hogs, goats, and cattle are reared. Lead-, copper-, silver-, and iron-mines exist, but they are nearly all neglected; and manufactures are insignificant.——Adj. and inhab. ESTREMENIAN, ĕs-tre-mee'ne-ăn. The Spanish ESTREMEÑOS, ĕs-trā-mān'yoce, is sometimes used by English writers to designate the inhabitants. Pop. 734,377.

Estremadura, ĕs-trä-mä-doo'rä, a province of Portugal, on the Atlantic Ocean. Capital, Lisbon. Area, 6872 square miles. The Tagus divides it into two nearly equal parts, the N. of which is more mountainous than the S., but also more fertile. It is frequently visited by earthquakes. Principal products, wine, fruits, oil, honey, cork, sumach, and salt. Nearly sufficient corn is raised for home consumption. Few mines are wrought; and manufactures are unimportant. The province is subdivided into the districts of Lisbon, Leiria, and Santarem, and besides the cities of those names it comprises Setubal, Torres-Vedras, Thomar, and Cintra. Pop. 853,876.

Estremera, ĕs-trä-mä'rä, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province and 32 miles E.S.E. of Madrid, near the Tagus. Pop. 1635.

Estremoz, ĕs-trä-mōze', sometimes written **Estremez**, a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 23 miles N.E. of Evora. It has a strong castle on an eminence, an arsenal and cavalry barracks, manufactures of earthenware, and a trade in hardwares. Near it are marble-quarries. Pop. 6646.

Estremoz, ĕs-trä-mōze', a town of Brazil, state of Rio Grande do Norte, on the Lake of Gunjiru, 16 miles N. of Natal, and 12 miles from the sea. Pop. about 1700.

Eswan, a town of Egypt. See ASSWAN.

Eszek, Esseck, ĕs'sĕk', or **Essegg**, ĕs'sĕg (Slavonic, *Oszik*, os'sĭk; anc. *Mur'sia*, or *Mur'sa*), one of the most strongly fortified towns of Austria-Hungary, the chief town of Slavonia, on the navigable river Drave, 13 miles from its confluence with the Danube, and on a railway. The modern fortress contains many massive buildings, including an arsenal and barracks, and is strengthened by additional works on the opposite bank of the Drave. Around it, beyond its glacis, are the upper, lower, and new towns, in which last most of the trade is conducted. Eszek has a town house, a gymnasium, a normal school, manufactures of silk, and fairs for corn, cattle, and hides. Pop. 17,247.

Eszterhaz, a village of Hungary. See ESTERHAZY.

Étables, ā'tăb'l', a town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, on the English Channel, 8 miles N.N.W. of Saint-Brieuc. Pop. of commune, 2961.

E'tah, a district of the Agra division, British India. Lat. 27° 20′ 30″–28° 1′ N.; lon. 78° 29′–79° 20′ E. It is an alluvial region. Cotton, grain, opium, and indigo are leading products. Area, 1512 square miles. Capital, Etah. Pop. 703,845.

Etah, written also **Ita**, and **Eytah**, ee'tä, a town of India, capital of the above district, in a low region subject to floods, 50 miles N.E. of Agra. Pop. 6507.

Étain, ā'tăn', a town of France, in Meuse, on the Orne, 12 miles E.N.E. of Verdun. Pop. 2815. It has a communal college and manufactures of cottons.

Etale, ā-tä'lẹh, a town of Belgium, in Luxembourg, 24 miles S.W. of Bastogne. Pop. 1600.

Étampes, ā'tŏnp', formerly **Estampes** (anc. *Stam'pæ?*), a town of France, Seine-et-Oise, 35 miles by rail S.S.W. of Paris. It has a Gothic church of the thirteenth century, the remains of a royal castle, numerous flour-mills, and manufactures of soap, hosiery, and linen thread. Pop. 7511.

Étang de Berre, ā'tŏn' dẹh bair, a vast lagoon of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, E. of the easternmost branch of the Rhone. It discharges itself into the sea by a passage called the Port-de-Bouc, and has extensive salt-works and eel-fisheries.

Étang de Thau, ā'tŏn' dẹh tō, a lagoon of France, in Hérault, separated from the Mediterranean by the narrow tongue of land on which is the town of Cette, and communicating N.E. with the similar lagoon of Maguelonne. Length, 13 miles; average breadth, 3 miles. It is traversed by the Canal du Midi, affords an abundance of fish, and is frequented by flocks of aquatic birds.

Étang de Valcares, ā'tŏn' dẹh văl'kar', a salt lagoon of South France, in the delta of the Rhone.

Étang du Nord, ā'tŏn' dü nor, a post-village in the western extremity of Grindstone Island, one of the Magdalen group, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 120 miles S.E. of Gaspé Basin. The inhabitants are of French descent.

Étaples, or Estaples, ā'tăp'l' (anc. *Stap'ulæ?*), a seaport town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, on the Canche, near its mouth, 15 miles by rail S. of Boulogne. It has breweries and distilleries, and a trade in salt. Pop. 2741.

États-Unis, the French for the UNITED STATES.

Etawah, ĕt'tä'wä, or Etaweh, ĕt'tä'wẹh, a district of India, division of Agra, in the Doab. Lat. 26° 21′–27° N.; lon. 78° 46′–79° 47′ E. Area, 1691 square miles. Principal towns, Minpooree and Etawah.

Etawah, a town of British India, capital of the above district, on the Jumna, 63 miles S.E. of Agra, with remains of former grandeur. Pop. 30,549.

Etchemin, ĕt'chẹ-min (Fr. pron. ĕtch'ẹh-măn'), or **Echemin**, a river of Quebec, flowing from a lake of the same name, lat. 46° 21′ N., lon. 70° 37′ W. It falls into the St. Lawrence between 3 and 4 miles above the city of Quebec. Entire length, about 50 miles.

Etchen-Chai, the Turkish name of XANTHUS.

Etch'ison, a post-office of Montgomery co., Md.

Etchmiadzin, a town of Armenia. See ECHMIEDZIN.

Eted, ā'tĕd', or **Etetn**, ā'tā'tĕth', a village of Transylvania, 25 miles E.S.E. of Maros-Vasarhely. Pop. 1470.

Eten, ā-tān', a town of Peru, department of Lambayoque, near the sea. Its port, an open roadstead, is the terminus of a railway to Lambayeque, 28 miles distant. It has an iron mole 2600 feet long, with steam cranes and launches for unlading ships; also machine-shops, foundries, and manufactories of hats and cigar-boxes. Pop. 3000.

Eth'an, a post-village of Davison co., S.D., 12 miles by rail S. of Mitchell. It has 2 churches, a cheese-factory, &c.

Eth'el, a post-office of Johnson co., Ga.

Ethel, a post-office of Orange co., Ind.

Ethiopia, e-the-o'pe-ą (L. *Æthio'pia*; Gr. Αἰθιοπία, *Aithiopia*), the name given by the ancient geographers to the countries S. of Egypt. It was often vaguely applied to the whole southern part of Africa from the Red Sea to the Atlantic, or, to speak more correctly, as far W. as the knowledge of the ancients extended. In its most exact political sense it seems to have denoted the kingdom of Meroë; but, with a wider application, it included also the kingdom of the Axomitæ, besides several other tribes,—the Troglodytes and the Ichthyophagi on the Red Sea, and the Blemmyes, Megabari, and Nubæ in the interior. The people of Ethiopia were of Semitic race, and spoke the Geez, a language allied to the Arabic. Their religion appears to have been similar to that of the Egyptians, though free from their grosser superstitions. Some traditions made Meroë the parent of Egyptian civilization, while others ascribed the civilization of Ethiopia to Egyptian colonization. So great was the power of the Ethiopians that more than once in its history Egypt was governed by Ethiopian kings, while the most powerful kings of Egypt do not seem at any time to have acquired a permanent hold upon Ethiopia. At present the name sometimes designates Abyssinia and its surroundings, and sometimes applies in a vague way to a much larger and indefinite region of Central Africa.——Adj. and inhab. ETHIOPIAN, e-the-o'pe-ąn.

Etive, a lake of Scotland. See LOCH ETIVE.

Etjou, ĕt-yoo', a town of Japan, on the island of Kioo-Sioo, 65 miles N.E. of Nagasaki.

Etko, ĕt'ko, or **At'koo**, called also **Boheyret At-koo**, a lagoon of Lower Egypt, 7 miles S.S.W. of Rosetta, 18 miles in length, and from 3 to 5 miles in breadth. It is separated from the Mediterranean by a narrow sand-bank, on which is the village of Etko, 14 miles E. of Aboukeer.

Et'lah, a post-office and station of Franklin co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 70 miles W. of St. Louis, and near the Missouri River.

Etna, ĕt'ną (L. *Æt'na*; Sicilian, *Mongibello*, mon-jeb̆el'lo; a corruption of the *Gibbel Uttamat*, or "mountain of fire," of the Saracens), a volcano in the N.E. of Sicily, near the coast, and within a short distance of Catania. The loftiest summit is in lat. 37° 43' 31" N., lon. 15° E., and is 10,874 feet above sea-level. The base covers an area of nearly 90 miles in circumference, and is almost encircled by the rivers Alcantara and Giaretta, the sea marking its limits on the E. The dimensions of the crater have been variously stated, the circumference from 2½ miles to 4 miles, and the depth from 600 to 800 feet; but the height of the cone, the diameter of the crater, and its depth, are liable to constant change. Although, when viewed from a distance, Etna presents a very symmetrical cone, it is found, on a nearer approach, to have an exceedingly diversified surface and to be studded on its flanks by numerous minor cones. When viewed from above, these present one of the most striking scenes imaginable, being arranged in beautiful picturesque groups and richly clothed with wood,—those in the higher parts with lofty pines, and those at lower elevations with chestnuts, oaks, beech, and holm. The great terminating cone, at the summit of which is the principal crater or opening, which is continually throwing out sulphurous vapors, rises from an irregular plain 9 miles in circumference and about 1100 feet below the culminating point. The interior of this crater is incrusted with sulphur and salts to the depth of about 100 yards. The bottom of the crater is level and tolerably hard, though, from being composed of loose cinders, the feet sink in in some places. About 80 eruptions of Etna are recorded in history; the more remarkable ones of later periods are those of 1792, 1811, 1819, 1832, 1843, 1865, and 1874. The eruption of 1792 continued for a whole year; the streams of lava which flowed from the mountain on that occasion were often 30 feet high while in their fluid state. In that of 1832, numerous fiery mouths opened in the sides of the mountain, from which, in the midst of violent explosions and tremendous discharges of ashes and cinders, issued a stream of lava 18 miles in length, 1 mile broad, and 30 feet high. In 1669 one of these burning streams of molten matter overtopped the ramparts of Catania, 60 feet in height, and fell in a fiery cascade into the city, a part of which it destroyed; and the solid lava may still be seen curling over the top of the rampart, like a cascade in the act of falling. At the foot of the crater of Mount Etna, 9652 feet above the sea, is a building, called the English House. This house is covered with snow till the middle of June, and fresh snow falls on it in August.——Adj. ETNEAN, ĕt-nee'ąn (L. ÆTNÆ'US).

Et'na, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ark., 8 miles S. of Ozark.

Etna, a post-office of Polk co., Ga.

Etna, a post-village of Coles co., Ill., on the Chicago division of the Illinois Central Railroad, 180 miles S. by W. of Chicago. It has 2 churches.

Etna, a township of Kosciusko co., Ind. Pop. 1007. It contains Etna Green.

Etna, a township of Whitley co., Ind. Pop. 420. It contains the village of Hecla.

Etna, a township of Hardin co., Iowa. Pop. 854, exclusive of Ackley and Abbott.

Etna, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Etna township, on the Maine Central Railroad, 18 miles W. of Bangor. It has a church. The township has manufactures of carriages and cheese. Pop. of the township, 844.

Etna, a post-hamlet of Fillmore co., Minn., about 32 miles S. of Rochester. It has a church.

Etna, a post-village of Scotland co., Mo., about 32 miles W. of Keokuk, Iowa. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a steam saw-mill.

Etna, a post-office of Bergen co., N.J.

Etna, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., in Dryden township, on Fall Creek, and on the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Ithaca. It has 2 churches, a union school, a foundry, a machine-shop, a planing-mill, and a furniture-factory. Pop. 230.

Etna, a post-village of Licking co., O., in Etna township, 2 miles from Pataskala Station, and 17 miles E. of Columbus. It has 2 churches, a carriage-shop, a broom-factory, &c. Pop. 258; of the township, 1224.

Etna, a post-borough in Shaler township, Alleghany co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, and on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 2 miles N. of Pittsburg, and 5 miles above Alleghany City. It has 4 churches, a public hall, 5 hotels, a large blast-furnace, a rolling-mill, and gas-pipe-works, in which natural gas is used as a fuel. Pop. in 1870, 1447; in 1880, 2334; in 1890, 3767.

Etna, a post-village of Clarke co., Washington, 22 miles (direct) N. by E. of Vancouver. It has a church, lumber-mills, &c. Pop. about 100.

Etna, a post-hamlet of Lafayette co., Wis., 13 miles (direct) S.W. of Darlington. It has a flour-mill. Lead is found here in magnesian limestone. Pop. 50.

Etna Centre, a post-office of Penobscot co., Me.

Etna Furnace, a station in Lawrence co., O., on a branch of the Iron Railroad, 10 miles by rail from Ironton.

Etna Green, a post-village of Kosciusko co., Ind., 50 miles by rail W.N.W. of Fort Wayne. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a cheese-factory. Pop. 411.

Etna Mills, a post-village of Siskiyou co., Cal., 23 miles (direct) S. by W. of Yreka. It has 2 churches, a cheese-factory, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 291.

Etna Mills, a post-office of King William co., Va.

Etna Station, in Lawrence co., O., is on the Iron Railroad, 9 miles N. of Ironton, and at the junction of the branch leading to Ellison.

Etoile, ā'twȧl', or **L'Étoile**, lā'twȧl', a town of France, in Drôme, 7 miles by rail S. of Valence. Pop. 946.

Etolia, a district of Greece. See ÆTOLIA.

Etolin Harbor, Alaska. See FORT WRANGELL.

E'ton, a town of England, co. of Bucks, on the right bank of the Thames, opposite Windsor, with which it is connected by a handsome bridge. The town is famous for its college, founded by King Henry VI. in 1446, and now a favorite seat of preliminary instruction for the sons of the nobility and gentry. Pop. 2806.

Etoni'ah, a post-office and settlement of Putnam co., Fla., 20 miles N.W. of Palatka. It has a church. Oranges, lemons, pine-apples, and bananas flourish here.

Et'owah (generally called hī'to-wą, and formerly written **Hightower**), a river of Georgia, rises in Lumpkin co., and runs southwestward through Dawson and Cherokee cos. It flows nearly northwestward through Bartow co., and unites with the Oostenaula River at Rome to form the Coosa. Its length is estimated at 150 miles. Gold is found near this river.

Etowah, a county in the N.E. part of Alabama, has an area of about 510 square miles. It is intersected by the Coosa River, and also drained by Wills and other creeks. The surface is diversified by hills, valleys, and extensive forests; the soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, cotton, wheat, and pork are the staple products. It is traversed by the Eastern Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, Louisville & Nashville, Tennessee & Coosa, and Chattanooga Southern Railroads, all of which communicate with Gadsden, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 10,109; in 1880, 15,398; in 1890, 21,926.

Etowah, a station in Bartow co., Ga., on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, 46 miles N.W. of Atlanta.

Étretat, ā'trẹh-tä', a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the English Channel, 16 miles N.N.E. of Havre. Pop. 1976.

Etruria, e-troo're-ȧ, in ancient times one of the most important countries of Italy, now forms the greater part of Tuscany and a portion of Umbria. The name was restored by Napoleon, who, in 1801, formed of the grand duchy of Tuscany the kingdom of Etruria, which was united to the French Empire in 1807. (See TUSCANY.)——Adj. and inhab. ETRU'RIAN and ETRUS'CAN.

Etru'ria, a hamlet of England, co. of Stafford, 1½ miles N.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyme. Here were the manufactures of Wedgwood, the great improver of English pottery.

Etsch, the German name of the river ADIGE.

Etsed, or **Ecsed,** ĕtch'ĕd', a village of Hungary, co. of Heves, about 5 miles from Gyöngyös. Pop. 1900.

Etsed, or **Ecsed,** a village of Hungary, 24 miles W.N.W. of Szathmar-Nemeth, on the Kraszna. Pop. 1300.

Etska, a village of Hungary. See ECSKA.

Et'ta, a post-village of Sierra co., Cal., 23 miles (direct) E.N.E. of Downieville. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a sash- and door-factory. Pop. 200.

Et'ta Jane, a post-hamlet of Union co., S.C., 14 miles S. of Gaffney's Station. It has a church and an academy.

Ettelbrück, ĕt'tẹl-brük', a village of Luxemburg, at a railway junction, 3 miles S.W. of Diekirch. Pop. 2879.

Etten, ĕt'tẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 6 miles by rail W.S.W. of Breda. Pop. 1100.

Ettenheim, ĕt'tẹn-hīme', a town of Baden, 18 miles by rail N. of Freiburg. Pop. 2799.

Et'ter, a post-hamlet of Dakota co., Minn., 8 miles by rail S.E. of Hastings. Pop. about 100.

Etter, a post-hamlet of Wythe co., Va., 8 miles (direct) S.W. of Wytheville.

Etters, York co., Pa. See GOLDSBOROUGH.

Ettisweil, ĕt'tis-wīl', a village of Switzerland, canton and 16 miles W.N.W. of Lucerne, on the Roth. Pop. 945.

Ettlingen, ĕtt'ling-ẹn, a town of Baden, 4½ miles by rail S. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 5288. It has gunpowder-, paper-, and cotton-mills.

Et'trick, a river of Scotland, joining the Tweed, after a course of 24 miles, 2 miles below Selkirk.

Ettrick, a mountainous parish of Scotland, near the head-waters of the Ettrick River, co. and 17 miles S.W. of Selkirk. Hogg, "the Ettrick Shepherd," was born and spent the greater part of his life in this parish.

Et'trick, a post-hamlet of Trempealeau co., Wis., on Beaver Creek, 12 miles S. of Blair Railroad Station, and about 25 miles N. of La Crosse. It has 3 churches, a creamery, a woollen-mill, and a flour-mill. Pop. 175.

Et'trick For'est, a pastoral tract of Scotland, watered by the Ettrick, originally a part of the Great Caledonian Forest, now almost coextensive with Selkirk co.

Et'trick-Pen, a mountain of Scotland, near the source of the Ettrick River. Height, 2200 feet.

Et'tricks, a post-village of Chesterfield co., Va., 14 miles S.E. of Chesterfield. It has 2 churches and a cotton-mill. Pop. in 1890, 991.

Ettyek, ĕtt'yĕk', a village of Hungary, co. of Stuhlweissenburg, 12 miles from Martonvasar. Pop. 2236.

Etymandrus, or **Etymander.** See HELMUND.

Eu, uh (L. *Auga* or *Augium*), a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the Bresle, near the English Channel, 3 miles by rail S.E. of Le Treport, and 17 miles N.N.E. of Dieppe. In its parish church, with a crypt, are many effigies of the Artois family, Counts of Eu. The Château d'Eu contains the finest collection of historical portraits in France, and is surrounded by a park and extensive gardens. The forest of Eu extends for a considerable distance to the E. and S. Pop. 4169.

Euba, oi'bȧ, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, near Thum. Pop. 1903.

Euba (yu'bȧ) **Mills,** a hamlet of Essex co., N.Y., 15 miles N.W. of Port Henry. It has a saw-mill, and 4 large kilns for charcoal.

Eubanks, yu'banks, a post-office of Columbia co., Ga.

Eubanks, a post-office and station of Adams co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad, 7 miles E. of Quincy.

Eubank's Mills, a post-office of Johnson co., Ark.

Eubœa, yu-bee'ạ, or **Neg'ropont** (Turkish, *Ey'ripo'* or *Ey'ripos'*; L. *Eubœ'a*; Fr. *Eubée,* uh'bā'; It. *Negroponte,* nā'gro-pon'tā; Gr. Εὐβοια), the largest island of the kingdom of Greece, of which it forms a nome, in the Ægean Sea, lying along the coast of Bœotia and Attica, between lat. 37° 56' and 39° 2' N. and lon. 22° 40' and 24° 40' E., separated from the mainland by the channel of Eubœa (see EURIPUS), crossed by a bridge at its narrowest point. Its length is 115 miles, and its greatest breadth 33 miles. The surface is mountainous, but very fertile. The highest mountains are Delphi, near the centre, on the northern coast, 6259 feet high, Kandili, 4337, and St. Elias, between 4000 and 5000 feet high. The principal products are corn, wine, cotton, wool, pitch, and turpentine. Many cattle, sheep, and goats are reared. The principal towns are Chalcis, capital of the northern division (Eubœa), and Karysto, the chief town of the southern division. Mineral products, lignite and chrome ores, black marble, magnesia, &c. Pop. of nome, which includes several smaller islands, 82,541.——Adj. and inhab. EUBŒAN, yu-bee'ạn.

Euchee, yu'chee, a post-hamlet of Meigs co., Tenn., 15 miles N.W. of Sweetwater. It has manufactures of iron and wool.

Euchee Anna, or **Uchee Anna,** yu'chee an'nạ, a post-village, capital of Walton co., Fla., about 115 miles W. of Tallahassee. It has a church, an academy, and a lumber-mill.

Euchee (or **Uchee**) **Creek,** Alabama, runs E. through Russell co., and enters the Chattahoochee.

Euclid, yū'klĭd, a post-village of Polk co., Minn., 14 miles by rail N. of Crookston. It has 2 churches, and public schools. Pop. 350.

Euclid, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., in Clay township, near the Oneida River, about 11 miles N.N.W. of Syracuse. It has 2 churches, a cigar-factory, a steam saw-mill, and a cheese-factory. Pop. 138.

Euclid, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., O., near Euclid Station, 10 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland, with which it is connected by a dummy railroad. It has 2 churches and a basket-factory. Pop. about 150.

Eucut'ta, a post-office of Wayne co., Miss.

Eudokcef (yu'do-keef') or **Fog'gy Islands,** Alaska, a group of small islands in the Pacific, off the S.E. coast of Alaska, a part of the group of Seven Islands.

Eudo'ra, a village of Chicot co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, 100 miles above Vicksburg. It has 2 churches.

Eudora, a post-hamlet of Jasper co., Ga., 14 miles S. of Covington.

Eudora, a post-village of Douglas co., Kansas, in Eudora township, on the S. bank of the Kansas River, at the mouth of the Wakarusa, 8 miles by rail E. of Lawrence. It has 6 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and a high school. Pop. in 1890, 618.

Eudora, a post-village of De Soto co., Miss., 9 miles W. of Hernando. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Eudora, a post-office of Nodaway co., Mo.

Euerdorf, oi'ẹr-dorf', a town of Bavaria, on the Saale, 29 miles N.N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 1087.

Eufaula, yu-faw'lạ, a city of Barbour co., Ala., on the W. bank of the Chattahoochee River, about 50 miles S. of Columbus, Ga., and 80 miles E.S.E. of Montgomery. Large steamboats can ascend the river to this point at all seasons. It is a terminus of the Montgomery & Eufaula Railroad, and of the Southwestern Georgia Railroad, which connects here with the Vicksburg & Brunswick Railroad. It has 7 churches, a public hall, a female college, 4 banking-houses, 3 hotels, and manufactures of carriages and furniture. A daily and 2 weekly newspapers are published here. About 30,000 bales of cotton are shipped here annually. Pop. in 1880, 3836; in 1890, 4394.

Eufaula, a post-village of the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, and a station on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 123 miles N. of Denison. It has 2 churches, 2 academies, and a newspaper office.

Eufemia, a town of Italy. See SANTA EUFEMIA.

Euganean (yu-gā'ne-ạn) **Hills,** a low range of Northern Italy, 9 miles S.W. of Padua, extending for about 10 miles from N.W. to S.E., and containing many fossil remains, and hot springs resorted to for bathing.

Eugene, yu-jeen', a post-village of Knox co., Ill., in Elba and Truro townships, about 30 miles W.N.W. of Peoria. It has a church and a bank.

Eugene, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ind., in Eugene township, on the Vermilion River, and on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, 18 miles S.E. of Danville, Ill., and 37 miles N. of Terre Haute. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a high school and a graded school, a bank, a saw-mill, and manufactures of tomb-stones, bricks, flour, and woollen goods. Pop. of the township, 3474.

Eugene, a post-village of Ringgold co., Iowa, 12 miles S. of Afton, and about 65 miles S.S.W. of Des Moines. It has a church.

Eugene, a post-village, capital of Lane co., Oregon, on the Willamette River, at the head of steamboat navigation, and on the Oregon & California Railroad, 124

miles S. of Portland, and 45 miles S. of Albany. It has a court-house, 12 churches, and manufactures of carriages, flour, furniture, lumber, and leather. It is the site of the new state university, and is partly surrounded by an amphitheatre of low mountains. Two newspapers are published here. Pop. about 4000.

Eugenia, yu-jee'ne-ą, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario, 5 miles N. of Flesherton, at the falls of Beaver River, which affords power utilized in a number of mills. P. 100.

Euharlee, or **Euharley**, yu-har'lee, a post-village of Bartow co., Ga., on the Etowah River, at the mouth of Euharlee Creek, 2 miles from the Cherokee Railroad, and about 45 miles N.W. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 300.

Euharlee Creek, of Georgia, rises in Polk co., runs northeastward, and enters the Etowah River in Bartow co.

Eu-Ho, a river in China. See Yu-Ho.

Eulæus, the ancient name of Karoon.

Eulalia, yu-lā'le-ą, a township of Potter co., Pa.

Eulau, oi'lŏw, a town of Bohemia, on a railway, 12 miles N. of Aussegg. Pop. 2566.

Eule, oi'lęh, or **Elau**, ā'lŏw, a town of Bohemia, 12 miles S. of Prague, once noted for its gold-mines. P. 1708.

Eulenberg, oi'lęn-bĕng, a town of Moravia, 18 miles N. of Olmutz. Pop. 320.

Eulia, yu'le-ą, a post-hamlet of Macon co., Tenn., 8 miles (direct) W.S.W. of La Fayette. It has 2 stores.

Eulogy, yū'lo-gę, a post-village of Bosque co., Tex., 20 miles (direct) N. of Meridian. It has 3 churches, an academy, and general stores and business houses. Pop. 100.

Eunich, a village of Turkey. See Unyeh.

Eunostein Engers, a town of Germany. See Engers.

Eupatoria, yu-pā-to're-ą, formerly **Koslow**, or **Koslov**, kos-lov', a town of Russia, on the western coast of the Crimea, 38 miles W.N.W. of Simferopol. It has a Tartar school, mosque, hospital, custom-house, a large harbor, and trade in salt, provisions, black lambs' fur, and hides. Pop. 8204, in part Karaite Jews.

Eupen, oi'pęn (Fr. *Néau*, nā'ō'), a town of Rhenish Prussia, 10 miles S.S.W. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Vesdre, and on a railway. It has important manufactories of woollens. Pop. 14,759.

Eupeptic (yu-pep'tik) Springs, a post-office and watering-place of Iredell co., N.C., 12 miles N. of Statesville.

Euphemia, yu-fee'mo-ą, a post-village of Preble co., O., on Twin Creek, in Harrison township, about 22 miles W.N.W. of Dayton. It has several churches and a high school. Pop. 107.

Euphrates, yu-frā'tēz (Turk. *El Frat*, ĕl frāt; also called by the natives *Moorad*), a river of Asiatic Turkey, celebrated for the great events that have occurred on its banks, and for the renowned cities whose walls it has laved, has its sources in two principal branches in about 40° N. lat. and between 41° 30′ and 42° 55′ E. lon. Moorad-Chai, its easternmost and largest branch, has its origin in the Anti-Taurus Mountains, near the meridian last named, while a smaller branch, Karâ-Soo, rises 70 or 80 miles farther W. in the same range, about 24 miles N.E. of Erzroom. These main confluents unite near Kebân-Maden (or Kebbân-Maden), in lat. about 38° 58′ N. and lon. 38° 30′ E., and from thence take the name of Euphrates. The general course of the two principal affluents before their union, as well as that of the main river, is S.W. to within about 80 miles of the Gulf of Iskanderoon. From this point the Euphrates flows a little E. of S. for 87 miles, or 65 miles in a direct line to Balis, in lat. 36° 1′ 21″ N. and lon. 38° 7′ 10″ E. Thence it takes a general southeastern course, which, with innumerable détours, it preserves till it discharges its waters into the Persian Gulf, after a course of more than 1780 miles from the head-waters of the Moorad-Chai. The latter river of itself has a course of 400 miles before its junction with the Karâ-Soo. For about 580 miles from their sources the Euphrates and its upward tributaries flow through a mountainous country. The Euphrates lower down offers a perpetual variety in its devious course, which is now through swelling hills, and now washing the base of some perpendicular cliff, crowned with its ruined castle or fortress. At 80 miles below Rakka precipices rise abruptly to a height of from 300 to 500 feet above the water's edge. At Hit, in lat. 33° 38′ N. and lon. 42° 52′ E., the country begins to be level, and both above and below this town ancient irrigating aqueducts of costly construction diverge from the main stream. The Euphrates is 120 yards in width a little below the junction of its two main branches; while its general breadth varies from 200 to 400 and even 600 yards, but narrows (owing to the numerous canals for irrigation) below Hillah to 160, 120, and even 60 yards in width. After receiving the Tigris, in about 31° N. lat. and 47° 20′ E. lon., the united rivers take the name of Shat-el-Arab, which expands to nearly half a mile in breadth, and for the last 40 miles to even a greater breadth. The general depth of the Upper Euphrates exceeds 8 feet, and between Khaboor and Bassorah, or Basrah, the depth varies from 8 to 21 feet, the shallows being in the lower parts of the river, in the marshes once forming the Chaldean Lake, where the Euphrates separates into two branches, from which smaller ones and numerous irrigating cuts diverge. Below Bassorah the depth increases to 30 feet, and in some instances to 40 feet or more. The current varies from 2 to 4 miles an hour at high water. At Hit the mean velocity is 4.46 feet per second, while that of the Danube at Pesth is but 2.33 feet. The Euphrates is navigable without serious interruption from Somesat to the sea, a distance of 1195 miles, and rafts are floated down even above the latter town. There are, however, some obstructions to navigation at low water, caused by ledges of rocks. Steamboat navigation is developed to some extent, but far less than on the Tigris.

It is remarkable that though this great river has its sources comparatively near the Caspian and Black Seas, and approaches to within less than 100 miles of the Mediterranean near its middle course, it should yet discharge itself into the Persian Gulf, the most remote of the four seas. The quantity of water discharged by the Shatt-el-Arab is computed at 236,907 cubic feet per second. The principal tributaries of the Euphrates descending, and in order below Kebân-Maden, are the Karâ-Soo, the Sajur, the Khaboor, the Tigris (almost equal in magnitude to the Euphrates, and much deeper), and the Karoon.

The flooding of the Euphrates is caused by the melting of the snow in the mountains along the upper part of its course. This takes place about the beginning of March, and increases gradually up to the end of May. The river continues high and very rapid for 30 or 40 days; but afterwards decreases daily until it reaches its lowest in September and October. The increment of land about the delta has been found to be a mile in 30 years,—double that of any other delta,—owing greatly to the nature of the soil over which the river and its associates flow, and to this detrital matter being deposited in so land-locked a body of water as the Persian Gulf, where, owing to the inset tide, the sediment is poured backward, not forward.

Eupora, yu-pō'rah, a post-village of Webster co., Miss., 37 miles by rail W. of West Point, and 5 miles (direct) S. of Walthall. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a normal school, and a tobacco-factory. Pop. 432.

Eurœa, the ancient name of Yanina.

Eure, ūr or un (anc. *Ebura?*), a river of France, rises in the department of Orne, flows N.E. through the departments of Eure-et-Loir and Eure, and joins the Seine on the left above Pont-de-l'Arche. Its chief affluent is the Iton, on the left. Its length is 112 miles, for 50 of which it is navigable.

Eure, a department in the N.W. of France, forms part of the old province of Normandy, situated on the estuary of the Seine, between lat. 48° 37′ and 49° 28′ N. Area, 2400 square miles. The climate is mild and humid; the surface is generally flat. The chief rivers are the Seine and its affluents the Eure, Rille, and Andelle, and the Iton, an affluent of the Eure. The minerals comprise iron, building-stones, and mill-stones. Wheat is raised for exportation; apples and pears are important crops; pasture is extensive, and forests cover one-fifth of the department. Excellent horses, cattle, and sheep are reared. The mining and manufacturing industry is very active. The manufactures include woollens, cotton, paper, glass, iron, copper, and zinc wares. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Les Andelys, Bernay, Evreux, Louviers, and Pont Audemer. Capital, Evreux. Pop. in 1891, 349,471.

Eure-et-Loir, un-ā-lwar, a department in the N.W. of France, forms part of the old provinces of Orléannais and Ile-de-France, and is situated between lat. 47° 57′ and 48° 55′ N. Area, about 2300 square miles. Its chief rivers are the Eure and Loir. There are many marshes in the W. The climate is mild and temperate; the soil is extremely fertile, and a great amount of cereal grain is raised. It is considered the granary of Paris. Here excellent cavalry-horses are reared, and numerous cattle, sheep, and poultry. The department is poor in minerals, but has several iron-works and manufactories of coarse cloths, cottons, and paper. It is divided into the arrondissements of Chartres, Châteaudun, Dreux, and Nogent-le-Rotrou. Capital, Chartres. Pop. in 1891, 284,683.

Eureka, yu-ree'ką, a county in the N. central part of

Nevada, is intersected by the Humboldt River. The surface is partly mountainous. The soil requires irrigation to render it fertile. Here are rich mines of silver and lead. The county is traversed by two railroads, the Central Pacific and the Eureka & Palisade. Capital, Eureka. Pop. in 1875, 5029; in 1880, 7086; in 1890, 3275.

Eureka, a station of De Kalb co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 35 miles S.S.W. of Chattanooga.

Eureka, a post-village of Talladega co., Ala., on the Choccolocco Creek, 10 miles N.N.W. of Talladega. It has 2 churches and manufactures of flour and lumber. The creek affords water-power.

Eureka, a post-hamlet of Cross co., Ark., 5 miles W. of Wittsburg.

Eureka, a city and the capital of Humboldt co., Cal., on Humboldt Bay, about 2 miles (direct) E. of the Pacific Ocean, and 7 miles N.E. of the entrance to the bay. It is about 215 miles (direct) N.W. of Sacramento. It has a bank, 5 churches, 12 graded schools, 2 seminaries, a convent, printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 4 weekly newspapers, a foundry, 4 tanneries, 6 large steam lumber-mills, machine- and boiler-works. Steamboats run regularly to San Francisco, 240 miles distant. Eureka has a mild and equable climate. It is surrounded by mountains and forests of redwood trees, which attain an enormous size. It has a safe harbor, which is separated from the ocean by a very narrow tongue of land, and has about 15 feet of water at low tide. Large quantities of redwood lumber are exported from this place. Pop. in 1890, 4858.

Eureka, a township of Nevada co., Cal. Pop. 1440. It contains Eureka South.

Eureka, a station in Bent co., Col., on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 6 miles E. of Kit Carson.

Eureka, a post-office of San Juan co., Col., 6 miles (direct) N. by E. of Silverton. Pop. about 100.

Eureka, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Fla., about 75 miles S. by W. of Jacksonville. It has a church and a steam cotton-gin.

Eureka, a post-village of Dooly co., Ga., 15 miles S.W. of Hawkinsville. It has 2 churches and a seminary.

Eureka, a post-village of Woodford co., Ill., at the junction of two railroads, 20 miles E. by N. from Peoria, and 136 miles S.W. of Chicago. It contains 2 banks, 3 churches, a high school, a creamery, a tile- and brick-factory, and 2 newspaper offices. It is the seat of Eureka College, which was founded in 1855, and is under the control of the Christians or Disciples of Christ. Pop. in 1890, 1481.

Eureka, a post-hamlet of Spencer co., Ind., 10 miles W. of Rockport, and 1 or 2 miles from the Ohio River. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a graded school. It is a fine wheat-, corn-, and tobacco-growing district.

Eureka, a township of Adair co., Iowa. Pop. 676.

Eureka, a post-village of Adams co., Iowa, in Washington township, 9 miles N. of Corning. It has coal-mines.

Eureka, a hamlet of Tama co., Iowa, in Richland township, 10 miles S. of Tama City. It has a church and 2 stores.

Eureka, a post-village, capital of Greenwood co., Kansas, on Fall River, 48 miles S. of Emporia, and about 32 miles E. of El Dorado. It has a court-house, 6 churches, 3 banks, 2 flouring-mills, and 3 weekly newspaper offices. Pop. in 1880, 1127; in 1890, 2259.

Eureka, a township of Saline co., Kansas. Pop. 974.

Eureka, a post-hamlet of Lyon co., Ky., 7 miles W. of Eddyville. It has general stores.

Eureka, a post-village of Clinton co., Mich., in Greenbush township, 9 miles N. of St. John. It has 3 churches, a flouring-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 250.

Eureka, a township of Montcalm co., Mich. Pop. 933. It contains Greenville.

Eureka, a township of Dakota co., Minn. Pop. 761. It contains Christiana.

Eureka, a hamlet of Lee co., Miss., about 10 miles S.E. of Tupelo. It has a church.

Eureka, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., on the Maramec River, 30 miles W.S.W. of St. Louis. It has 4 churches and a public school. Pop. 150.

Eureka, a post-office of Hayes co., Neb.

Eureka, a mining post-village, capital of Eureka co., Nevada, is about 85 miles E. of Austin, and 40 miles W.N.W. of Hamilton. It has a bank, 3 churches, a money-order post-office, and rich mines of silver and lead, and is one of the most important places in the state. A newspaper is published here. The Eureka & Palisade Railroad, 90 miles long, connects this point with Palisade Station on the Central Pacific Railroad. Pop. in 1890, 1609.

Eureka, a station on the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, 13 miles S. of Virginia City, Nev.

Eureka, a post-office of Sullivan co., N.Y.

Eureka, Gallia co., O. See CHAMBERSBURG.

Eureka, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., in Montgomery township, 3 miles from Chalfont Station, and about 22 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has a church, an academy, and a flour- and saw-mill.

Eureka, a post-village of McPherson co., S.D., 26 miles by rail N. of Roscoe. It has 2 banks and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 552.

Eureka, Texas. See EUREKA MILLS.

Eureka, a post-office of Navarro, Tex., 13 miles E. of Corsicana.

Eureka, a post-office and mining-camp of Juab co., Utah, 20 miles W. of Santaquin. It has mines of copper, gold, and silver, smelting-works, and quartz-mills.

Eureka, a post-village of Walla Walla co., Washington, 17 miles (direct) N. by W. of Walla Walla. It has general stores, &c.

Eureka, a post-village of Winnebago co., Wis., in Rushford township, on Fox River, about 16 miles W. of Oshkosh, and 10 miles N. of Ripon. It has a church, a graded school, and a flour-mill. Steamers ply from this place to Oshkosh. Pop. about 317.

Eureka Mills, a post-office and mining-camp of Plumas co., Cal., about 20 miles S.E. of Quincy. It has a church.

Eureka Mills, a hamlet of Elbert co., Ga., 7 miles E. of Elberton. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Eureka Mills, a post-office of Charlotte co., Va.

Eureka South (Graniteville Post-Office), a village and mining-camp of Nevada co., Cal., 26 miles N.E. of Nevada City. It has 2 churches, and mines of gold.

Eureka Springs, a thriving post-village and watering-place, capital of Carroll co., Ark., 13 miles by rail S.E. of Seligman, Mo. It has mineral-waters for which it is celebrated. Pop. in 1890, 3706.

Euripus, yu-rī'pŭs, or **Chan'nel of Talan'da**, a long strait dividing Eubœa from the mainland of Greece. It is 113 miles long, but at its narrowest point is only 200 feet wide and is crossed by a bridge. Its remarkable tidal currents have been noticed from early times.

Europa, yu-ro'pȧ, or Bassas (or Baxos, bȧ'shōs) da India, bȧs'sȧs dȧ cen'de-ȧ, an island in the Mozambique Channel, 3 or 4 miles in diameter. Lat. 22° 30′ S.; lon. 40° 24′ E.

Europe, yu'rŭp (Gr. Εὐρώπη, *Europe*; Fr. *L'Europe*, luh'rop'; L. *Euro'pa*), one of the principal divisions of the earth, forming the N.W. portion of the Old World. It is called a continent, but might perhaps be more justly entitled a great peninsula. It is the least of the principal divisions of the earth, Australia excepted, and yields to the others not only in general grandeur of scale, but also in the size of its rivers, variety of vegetation, and mineral treasures. Yet it is remarkable for its superiority in arms and industry, and as the quarter wherein civilization has attained its most perfect development.

Europe is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic, and on the N. by the Arctic Ocean or North Polar Sea. On the S. it is separated from Africa by the Mediterranean Sea, which is connected with the Sea of Marmora or Propontis by the strait called the Dardanelles or Hellespont; and the Sea of Marmora is joined on the E.N.E. to the Black Sea or Euxine by the strait known as the Bosporus. The Dardanelles and Bosporus, with the intervening sea, divide Europe from the adjacent shores of Asia Minor. N.E. of the Black Sea is its shallow continuation, the Sea of Azof (anc. *Pa'lus Mœo'tis*), which closes the series of inland waters encompassing the shores of Europe on the S. and S.E. From the Black Sea, the line which separates Europe from Asia, or, in general terms, the E. boundary of Europe, is somewhat arbitrary; but latterly geographers generally regard the watershed of the Caucasus as the dividing-line as far as the Caspian Sea, while northward from the Caspian the line follows the crest of the Ural Mountains to the Arctic Ocean.

The northernmost point of Europe, on the mainland, is Cape Nordkyn, in Lapland, lat. 71° 6′ N. North Cape, on the island of Magerŏe, lies about 4 miles farther N. The most southern points of the continent are Punta de Tarifa, lat. 36°, in the Strait of Gibraltar, and Cape Matapan, lat. 36° 17′, which terminates the Morea. The island of Crete reaches a little S. of 35°. On the W., Cape Finisterre (Spain) is in lon. 9° 27′ W., and Cape Roca (Portugal) in lon. 9° 28′ W.; while Yekaterinboorg, in the Uralian Mountains, lies in lon. 60° 36′ E. Thus Europe may be said to extend, in round numbers, through 35 degrees of latitude and

70 of longitude. From Cape Matapan to North Cape is a direct distance of 2400 miles; from Cape St. Vincent to Yekaterinboorg, N.E. by E., 3400 miles. The coast-regions of Europe are made up of the following parts, each in some measure naturally independent of the rest,—namely, the Scandinavian Peninsula, Jutland and the Danish Islands, the British Islands, the Iberian Peninsula, or Spain and Portugal, the peninsula of Italy, and that of Greece. Iceland also, though not physically connected with Europe, has been commonly reckoned as part of it, because it was known to Europeans and colonized by them long before the discovery of America, to which it more properly belongs. Owing to this incompactness of figure and separation into peninsulas, the area of the European continent, notwithstanding its considerable length and breadth, does not exceed 3,900,000 square miles. Towards the E. it becomes more compact, or, in other words, it loses in Russia its characteristic peninsular features, and takes a transitional form before it commingles with Asia. But W. of Cracow and the Russian territory there is hardly a spot in the European continent which is 300 miles distant from the sea. This broken coast-line has unquestionably been one of the prime causes of the commercial supremacy of Europe. The main body of land in Europe, viewed on the map, has nearly the form of a right-angled triangle.

The Atlantic Ocean takes different names in the various portions of it which wash the W. shores of Europe. Thus, between the N. coast of Spain and the W. coast of France lies the Bay of Biscay, a perpetually troubled sea. Farther N., between the coasts of France and those of the British Islands, St. George's Channel is still more noted for tempestuous weather. From this channel a branch running N., between Great Britain and Ireland is named the Irish Sea. Here, in lat. 52° 30′ N., on the E. coast of Ireland, the streams of opposite tides from N. to S. are so exactly counterbalanced that the sea remains always at its mean level; while in the British Channel, not far off, the tides often rise 24 feet, and at St. Malo, on the coast of Normandy, 40 or even 50 feet. The sea between Great Britain and the Low Countries is named the German Ocean or North Sea. From this a great gulf or inland sea branches off to the S., N., and E., taking successively the names of Skager Rack, Cattegat, and the Baltic Sea. In lat. 59° N., the Gulf of Finland branches off to the E. from the Baltic for a length of 250 miles. From the same latitude extends N. the Gulf of Bothnia, nearly 500 miles. There is no appreciable tide in the Baltic, and its waters are much less salt than those of the ocean. N.E. of the Gulf of Finland, a depressed tract of country, with numerous lakes, separates that gulf from the White Sea, which is a deep inlet of the Arctic Ocean, extending from N.E. to S.W. between the shores of Lapland, Finland, and Russia, nearly 400 miles. The Strait of Gibraltar, in one place only 19 miles wide, forms the communication between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, which latter has an extension from W. to E. of 2500 miles, with a general breadth of perhaps 500 miles; the distance from the African to the European continent in some places exceeds 1000 miles. Its chief gulfs are the Gulf of Venice or Adriatic Sea, between Italy and Illyria, above 500 miles in length, and the Archipelago, which lies between the Grecian Peninsula and Asia Minor. The Mediterranean, lying generally under a warm zone (lat. from 30° to 45° N.), and having only a narrow belt between it and the Great Desert of Africa, is much exhausted by evaporation, and a constant current sets into it from the Atlantic on the one side, as well as from the Black Sea on the other. Hence its waters rather exceed in saltness those of the ocean. Owing to the magnitude of the Mediterranean Sea, the phenomena of tides are perceptible at some places; but in the Black Sea there is no tide.

Between the Ural Mountains and the Carpathian stretches the great plain which (with its westward extension through Poland, North Germany, the Low Countries, and the N. of France) has been called by geographers Low Europe, including over three-fifths of the whole area. The remaining parts, after excluding many islands and peninsulas, constitute the plateau of High Europe, a region of elevated plains, with many mountain-lines of broken and varied direction, but mostly of no great height.

The mountains of Europe form several distinct groups or systems, of very different geological dates, and capable of being considered, as a whole, only from that point of view which discloses their combined influence on the climate, physical character, and capabilities of the continent around them. The Scandinavian Mountains, to which the great northern peninsula owes its form and in some respects its peculiar climate, extend through 13 degrees of latitude (58°–71°), or above 900 miles, from the Polar Sea to the S. point of Norway. They bear many names in succession: first, descending from the N., we have the Lapland Mountains; then, on the borders of Sweden, the Kiölen; then the Dovrefield; after which come the Sognafield and Hardangerfield. The highest summits of the chain are Skagtölstind, in Sognafield (lat. 61° 24′ N.), 8300 feet, and Sneehätten, in the Dovrefield (lat. 62° 20′ N.), 8115 feet. The highest part of the chain is from the middle, southwards. They nowhere form a narrow crest at their summits, but, on the contrary, expand into plains, fells, or fields (fjelds), often 30 or 40 miles wide. Towards the E. the mountain-mass declines gradually; while on the W. it falls abruptly to the sea, which forms numerous deep inlets, or fiords, along the coast of Norway. In the British Islands, also, the mountains rise chiefly on the W.; and, indeed, the older rocks in both cases seem to lie in parallel courses, as if they formed parts of one system. But the mountains of the British group are neither so simple and uniform in their geological characters, nor so elevated, as those of Norway. In Scandinavia there are no traces of volcanic rocks; but on the W. side of Scotland and the N. shores of Ireland basalts and trap rocks are widely spread.

The mountains of France occupy chiefly the S. and E. departments; the N. and W. portions of the country belong to the great plain of Northern Europe. The mountains of Auvergne extend about 80 miles from N. to S., separating the basins of the Loire and Garonne. They form a table-land 3500 feet high, from which again rise some conical peaks, the Pic de Sancy, or Mont d'Or, attaining the height of 6188 feet; Cantal, 6093 feet. E. and S. of this volcanic mass extend the Cévennes for about 180 miles, the N. portion running N. and S. with the Rhone, while the S. portion, bending to the S.W., approaches the Pyrenees, from which it is separated by the depression through which passes the Canal of Languedoc, uniting the Mediterranean with the Atlantic. The Cévennes form the demarcation of the waters flowing into these two seas. Their general elevation is about 3000 feet; but a few points rise 2000 feet higher. The Jura Mountains, extending about 200 miles N.E. and S.W., form a barrier between France and Switzerland. Their average height is 3700 feet; but the most elevated point, the Molesson, reaches 6588 feet. On the W. of the Rhine, between it and the Moselle, rise the Vosges, which form a chain 120 miles in length from N. to S., with a mean height not exceeding 2650 feet. The dome-like summits of this chain have received the name of Ballons; and the highest of them, the Ballon de Gebweiler, attains an elevation of 4690 feet.

On the S., France is divided from Spain by the Pyrenees, a narrow chain, 250 miles long, and hardly 50 miles in breadth, extending in an E.S.E. and W.N.W. direction, from the shores of the Mediterranean Sea to those of the ocean; though some consider the mountains of Asturias and Galicia, which stretch above 300 miles W., as a continuation of the Pyrenees. The central line or axis of this chain is composed of granite, overlaid with limestone. The highest point, La Maladetta, or Mont Maudit, called also Pic de Nethou, has an elevation of 11,168 feet. Several other points exceed 10,000 feet; and as the limits of perpetual congelation are found here at the heights of 8300 feet and 9100 feet, on the N. and S. faces of the mountain respectively, a large area in the Pyrenees is covered with perpetual snow. They are separated on the S. by the valley of the Ebro from the elevated plain of the Spanish Peninsula. This great plain, or table-land, the elevation of which varies from 2200 feet to 2800 feet, has a superficial extent of not less than 90,000 square miles. It descends gradually on the W. towards Portugal; but on the E., towards the provinces of Catalonia and Valencia, it presents an abrupt steep or line of cliffs. This table-land is bounded N. and S. by chains of mountains running E. and W., and between which again lie three other chains, inclining from N.E. to S.W. The first or northernmost of these reaches in its highest point an elevation of about 8500 feet. The second mountain-chain of the Iberian table-land is the Guadarrama, which separates the valleys of the Douro and the Tagus. Towards its W. extremity it is better known as the Serra da Estrella. The highest point of these mountains, which are visible from Madrid, is the Peñalara, 8200 feet high. Between the Tagus and the Guadiana comes the Sierra Guadalupe, the fourth chain; and between the valleys of the Guadiana and Guadalquivir the Sierra Morena, both lower than the preceding, the highest ridge of the former not exceeding 5100 feet; while the Cumbre de Araocna, the culminating point of the latter, rises 5380 feet above the sea. The fifth chain of mountains, that of Granada, called

also, in its highest part, the Sierra Nevada, which bounds the table-land on the S., rises in a few points higher even than the Pyrenees; and the Mulahacen attains an elevation of 11,658 feet. Between the Sierra Nevada and the sea on the S. extend the Alpujarras, rising to a height of 9000 feet.

The Alps, the highest mountains in Europe, except the Caucasus (which see), extend uninterruptedly from the mouth of the Rhone to the plains of Hungary, through 4 degrees of latitude (44°–48° N.) and about 12 degrees of longitude (5°–16° 30′ E.). On the S. they are bounded by the valley of the Po, on the W. by that of the Rhone, and on the N. by the valley of the Danube and some of the affluents of the Rhine; on the E. they meet the Illyrian chain. See Alps.

The Apennines may be conveniently, though, from the geological point of view, not perhaps correctly, considered as a branch of the Alps. After a winding course round the Gulf of Genoa, they turn to the S.E., and constitute the central ridge of the Italian Peninsula. This chain has a length of 600 miles, with a breadth varying from 20 miles to 60 miles. The highest point of the Apennines is the Monte Corno, in lat. 42° 27′ N., 9519 feet high. The loftiest ridges of the chain are on its E. side, towards the Adriatic Sea. The Euganean Hills, near Padua, the Albanian, near Rome, and Vesuvius, at Naples, are all of volcanic origin and quite distinct from the Apennines. To the latter, however, belong the mountain-groups which, often attaining the height of 6000 feet, form the island of Sicily; but here again the volcanic Etna, 10,874 feet high, may perhaps be regarded as a part of the Apennine system.

The Dinaric or Illyrian Alps branch off from the high Alps at the head of the Adriatic Sea, in a direction parallel to that of the Apennines. They rise nowhere higher than 6000 feet; but, overhanging the sea, and occasionally covered with fine forests, they have a grand appearance. After continuing in the same direction for about 200 miles, this chain approaches but does not join the Balkan (the *Hæ'mus* of the ancients), which extends to the Black Sea. As the Pyrenees and Alps cut off the two W. peninsulas, so the chains of the Illyrian Alps and the Balkan separate that of Greece from the rest of Europe. S. of these, and parallel to the Balkan, runs the Despoto Dagh (the *Rhod'ope* of the ancients), the E. portion of which attains the height of 8240 feet. Still farther S., Pindus strikes to the S.E., and forms the central ridge of the Grecian Peninsula; its highest point, Liakhura, exceeds 8000 feet, and Mount St. Elias (anc. *Taygetus*), in the Morea, rises 7829 feet.

North of the Alps, and extending E., in Germany, there rise several groups and chains of mountains which collectively separate the basin of the Danube on the N. from the basins of the rivers that flow into the North and Baltic Seas. At the sources of the Weser are the Harz, and S. of this group the Thüringerwald. Farther to the E. the Carpathian or Krapatski chain encloses the great plain of Hungary, attaining in several places an elevation of 8000 or 8500 feet. The Ural Mountains, which serve as a boundary between Europe and Asia, extend nearly in the meridian, or from N. to S., through 18° of latitude (49°–67° N.), but N. of 60° they are not habitable by civilized man. The highest known summit of the Ural—the Konjakofskoi-Kamen, in lat. 60°—reaches an absolute elevation of 5397 feet; but, generally speaking, the chain is low, and presents to the eye only a series of rounded hills.

The great plain of Northern Europe commences at the N. foot of the Pyrenees, comprehends Western France, Western and Northern Belgium, the Netherlands, and Denmark, thence all the N. provinces of Germany into Russia, where it expands, and terminates in the E. only at the Ural. A large portion of this plain, beginning at the Scheldt and extending through the N. provinces of Prussia, is a low sandy level, sometimes covered with heath and brushwood, sometimes resembling a sandy desert, not unfrequently below the level of the sea or rivers, and protected from inundation only by means of strong dikes. Nearly all European Russia is a plain, diversified only by moderate undulations; and that plain is in superficial extent equal to all the rest of Europe. Owing to its vast extent, it can attain a considerable elevation by an ascent quite imperceptible; and the ridge of Valdai, which separates the basins of the Volga and Dnieper, flowing into the Caspian and Black Seas, from that of the Dwina, which runs into the Baltic, has an absolute height of nearly 1200 feet. Besides this great plain or series of plains there are two others, the plain of Bohemia and the plain of Hungary; the latter with an area of 40,000 square miles, a great part of which is perfectly level.

It seems to be admitted on all hands that the first rank among European mountains with respect to age belongs to the Scandinavian range. It consists almost wholly of eozoic rocks, and on the flanks very old deposited strata (Cambrian, Silurian, Devonian) lie horizontal and undisturbed, their formation having taken place subsequent to the upheaval of the mountains. In the W. of England and on the W. side of the Ural analogous strata are found distorted or raised vertically, showing that the mountains on which they lean have risen since their deposition, but at the same time proving the antiquity of the framework of Northern Europe from its W. to its E. extremity. A great change in the physical aspect of Western Europe seems to have been produced by the raising of the Pyrenees, which chain, being comparatively recent, lifted with it recent strata, such as chalk and the earlier tertiary formations; and as the chalk, the formation of which was arrested by the convulsion which raised the Pyrenees, occupies but a small portion of Europe, it is supposed that the effects of that convulsion were very widely felt, and that in fact the emergence of a large proportion of the continent from the waters which covered it took place then. Another revolution was effected by the upheaval of the Western Alps; and another by that of the High Alps: so that these, the greatest mountains of Europe, are also unquestionably the youngest, with the exception of one inconsiderable chain in Greece, the upheaval of which may be assigned to a volcanic action still partially surviving. It is remarkable that the European land which first rose above the ocean is that which still continues most constantly to rise; for it is fully ascertained that the waters of the Baltic are retiring from the shores of Sweden. During the formation of the tertiary strata nearly three-fourths of Europe—most of Russia, the basin of the Danube, Northern Germany, the Netherlands, part of France, the E. shores of Sweden, of England, of Italy, &c.—were under water. It is near the contact of the older sedimentary rocks with those of eruptive or volcanic origin that the great metallic deposits are found. These lie chiefly in England, Sweden, the Ural, and in a line from the Harz through the Erz-Gebirge to the Carpathians.

The chains of mountains which divide the waters running into the Mediterranean from those flowing into the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, and the Baltic, form collectively a ridge extending W.S.W. and E.N.E., parallel to the High Alps; and the streams flowing from its N. side, or through the plain, all incline more or less to the W., and, owing to the breadth of the plain, which they traverse with a moderate fall, are all navigable to a considerable extent. The Ebro, at the S. foot of the Pyrenees, holds a course parallel to these mountains, but the other large rivers of the Spanish Peninsula run, like the mountain-chains which confine their basins, in a direction parallel to the High Alps. From these last-named mountains descend some of the largest of the European rivers,—the Danube, the Rhine, the Rhone, and the Po. The greatest of these, the Danube, has a length of 2000 miles, or about three-fourths of the length of the Nile. It is remarkable that the Volga, which among European rivers holds the first rank for length, having a course of nearly 1700 miles, derives but a small proportion of its waters from the heights of the Ural: its chief sources are little more than 1000 feet above the sea. This river drains an immense extent of country with so moderate a fall that its channel is always full. The lakes of Europe accompany the chief mountain-systems, and may be divided into two groups,—the Alpine and the Scandinavian. A chain of lakes extends along the N. side of the Alps through Switzerland and the Tyrol, and along the S. side through Lombardy and Styria. The Scandinavian lakes extend across Sweden from W. to E., beginning at the S. termination of the mountains; and on the E. side of the Baltic a number of lakes stretching in the same direction across Finland mark the continuation of the line of depression.

Climate.—Europe enjoys the great advantage of lying almost wholly within the temperate zone. A small portion of it only, comprising Lapland and the N. coast of Russia, extends beyond the Arctic circle. On the other hand, the most southern point of Europe does not reach within 12° of the tropic, or even attain a zone where snow is a rare phenomenon. Another remarkable advantage is the great extent of its maritime boundaries. The frequent mixture of sea and land tends to diffuse over the latter the equable temperature of the ocean. It is well known that W. coasts are in general more warm and humid than those that face the E. This difference of climate is easily explained by the difference between the ruling winds. The S.W. wind on the coast of Europe is in reality the equatorial current of the atmosphere, which, flowing at first due N. towards the pole, continually inclines more and more towards the E., because the velocity of the earth's movement of rotation is

greatest at the equator and diminishes towards the poles; and consequently that motion from W. to E., which is latent in the equatorial current at its first starting N., becomes apparent as the circles of latitude diminish, and the wind from the intertropical regions, describing a curve, reaches the European shores as a S.W. wind. This is the predominating wind of Western Europe. In Ireland the S.W. wind, warm and humid, prevails during nine months of the year; on the continent its duration, strength, and temperature decline uniformly towards the E. At St. Petersburg it is still the prevalent wind, but farther E. it gives way to the cold and dry N.E. wind. The heat and moisture of the equatorial zone are continually flowing into the atmosphere of Europe; but the effect of this is greatly heightened by an oceanic current, which, under the name of the Gulf Stream, runs at a little distance from the coasts of the United States, and, passing S. of Newfoundland, falls with a relatively high temperature chiefly on the shores of Ireland, Scotland, and Norway. The great projection of the continent W. of the Obi, and the position of Nova Zembla, stretching forward to lat. 77°, screen Europe effectually from the ice formed on the N. shores of Siberia. This ice when it breaks up drifts to Greenland, the E. coasts of which are never open, while the W. shores of Norway, in the same latitude, are never closed. Many circumstances, therefore, concur to favor Europe with a genial climate, in which the vicissitudes of season are felt without their rigor.

In Northern Europe especially the severity of winter is mitigated by the vicinity of the ocean. North Cape has a milder winter and Trondhjem a better climate altogether than Kazan, which is situated in a much lower latitude. It is also to be observed that if the same mean temperature be traced E., the difference of temperature of the seasons will be found constantly increasing, the summer growing hotter, the winter colder. Hence it is that some plants, the vine for instance, which suffer little from the cold of winter, but the successful cultivation of which depends chiefly on the summer heat, have a wider range towards the E., or, in other words, they flourish within limits which run to the N. of E. and thus make an angle with the line of constant mean temperature. The same advantages of mild and genial temperature which Western has over Eastern Europe, the continent collectively has over the rest of the earth. The diminution of mean temperature, as well as the intensity of the opposite seasons, increases as we go E. across the Old World. Peking, in lat. 40°, has as severe a winter as St. Petersburg.

As a large proportion of the rain which falls on Europe is borne to it by the S.W. wind, the quantity of rain diminishes towards the E., but not with regularity. The heaviest rains fall, as might be expected, round the Alps, particularly on their S. side, and at the W. side of the Scandinavian range. The peninsulas of Southern Europe—namely, Spain, Italy, and Greece—all feel the effects of their exposure to the heated S. winds which come to them from the great African Desert, and they have little rain in summer. The Pyrenees, the Cévennes, the Alps, and the Carpathians form a limit of climate between the dry region on the S., visited only by winter rains, and the humid region on which rain falls at all times of the year, but chiefly in summer.

The snow which covers the ground in Russia during five months, from October to April, amounts, when measured as rain, by inches, to only a very small quantity. The line of perpetual snow is found at North Cape at the height of 2300 feet above the sea; in Southern Norway, at the height of 5500 feet. In the Alps, the general height of this line may be taken at 9000 feet; but on the N. side and E. end of the chain it descends to 8500 feet, while on the S. face of Mount Rosa it rises to 10,000 feet. On the Pyrenees, the snow-line occurs, on the N. and S. sides respectively, at the heights of 8300 and 9100 feet. Thus it appears that the line of perpetual congelation falls lower on the Pyrenees than on the Alps, though the latter mountains lie 3° farther north than the former; but this is the inevitable consequence of the vicinity of the ocean, which diminishes the intensity of the summer heat.

Zoology.—The zoology of Europe offers little for remark. The reindeer and polar bear are peculiar to the N. In the forests of Poland and Lithuania the urus or bonasus, a species of wild ox, or bison, is occasionally met with. Bears and wolves still inhabit the forests and mountains, but, in general, cultivation and population have expelled wild animals. The domesticated animals are nearly the same throughout. The ass and mule lose their size and beauty N. of the Pyrenees and Alps. A few camels are bred in Italy, in which country also buffaloes are used for draught. The Mediterranean Sea has many species of fish, but no great fishery; the northern seas, on the other hand, are annually filled with countless shoals of a few species, chiefly the herring, mackerel, cod, and salmon.

Vegetation.—With respect to the vegetable kingdom, Europe may be conveniently divided into four zones. The first, or northernmost, is that of fir and birch. This may be subdivided into the zones of lichen, birch, and fir. The tundras, or mossy plains of Scandinavia, do not equal in extent those of Eastern Russia. The heights inaccessible to other vegetation, up to the borders of perpetual snow, are occupied by lichens, the most valuable of which are the reindeer moss and the Iceland moss. The birch reaches almost to North Cape; the fir ceases a degree farther S. The cultivation of grain extends farther in these rude latitudes than might be at first supposed. Barley ripens even under the 70th parallel; wheat ceases at 64° in Norway, 62° in Sweden. In the country of the Samoieds, in Eastern Russia, the limit of barley is at about 67°. Within this zone, agriculture has little importance, the inhabitants being chiefly occupied with the care of reindeer or cattle, and in fishing. The next zone, which may be called that of the oak and beech and of cereal produce, extends from the limit above mentioned to the 48th parallel. Next we find the zone of the chestnut and vine, occupying the space between the 48th parallel and the mountain-chains of Southern Europe. Here the oak still flourishes, but the pine species become rare. Rye, which characterizes the preceding zone, on the continent gives way to wheat, and, in the S., to maize also. The fourth zone, comprehending the southern peninsulas, is that of the olive and evergreen woods. The orange flourishes in the S. portion, and rice is cultivated in a few spots in Italy and Spain. The deciduous oak here gives place to the evergreen and cork oaks, with edible acorns. The lines which define the region favorable to the growth of each plant generally incline S. towards the E.; but it is otherwise with the vine, olive, and a few other plants within certain limits. The cultivation of the vine begins on the coast of France in lat. 48°, passes N. of Paris, in lat. 49°, and goes still farther N. in Germany, and is carried on with success on the Volga, in lat. 50°.

The following table exhibits the name, area, and population of each state in Europe, according to recent returns:

State.	Area in sq. miles.	Population.	Pop. per sq. mile.
Andorra	175	6,000	34
Austria-Hungary	240,942	41,345,118	171
Austria, area, 115,903; pop. 23,895,415			
Hungary, " 125,039; " 17,835,929			
Belgium	11,373	6,093,798	536
Bulgaria	37,320	3,154,375	85
Denmark	14,780	2,172,205	147
France	207,107	38,343,192	188
German Empire	208,656	49,416,476	237
[For divisions, see GERMANY.]			
Great Britain and dependencies	121,481	37,888,153	312
England, area, 50,823; pop. 27,482,104			
Wales, " 7,363; " 1,518,914			
Scotland, " 30,417; " 4,033,103			
Ireland, " 32,883; " 4,706,182			
Islands, " 295; " 147,870			
Greece	25,142	2,217,000	88
Italy	110,651	30,158,408	272
Monaco	8	13,304	1663
Montenegro	3,506	236,000	67
Netherlands	12,741	4,558,095	358
Portugal	34,470	4,306,554	125
Roumania	50,587	5,000,000	99
Russia (European)	2,095,500	95,870,800	45
San Marino	32	8,000	250
Servia	19,050	2,162,759	114
Spain	197,670	17,550,246	88
Sweden and Norway	295,474	6,783,851	23
Sweden, area, 170,979; pop. 4,784,675			
Norway, " 124,495; " 1,999,176			
Switzerland	15,976	2,917,754	183
Turkey (European)	61,200	4,780,000	78

Ethnography and Language.—Europe is occupied by many different races, either distinct or very remotely connected. Most of these nations belong linguistically, if not by pure descent, to the great Indo-European or Aryan stock, of which the principal European branches (as commonly recognized) are the Celtic, Teutonic, Slavic, and Greco-Latin; but in the N. and E. of Europe are numerous peoples who belong to the North Asiatic or Ugrian-Mongolian stem.

The Celts once possessed the W. of Europe, from the Alps to the British Islands. The only remnant of the Western Celtic language, at the present day, is the Gaelic, or Erse, spoken in some districts of Ireland, the Scotch Highlands, the Isle of Man, and the Hebrides. The Cymric Celts are represented by the Welsh and Bretons, who still use their

ancient speech. In Northeastern Spain and Southwestern France are found the Basques. Their language, the Euskara, has no discoverable affinity with any other; and the Basques are believed to be the only European race (except the Jews) who are neither of the Indo-European nor the Ugrian-Mongolian stock. Next to the Celtic comes the Teutonic race, to which belong the Germans, Scandinavians, Dutch, Frisians, Flemish, and English. To the E., in general, of the Teutonic race, though sometimes mixed with it, come the Slavic peoples, to whom belong the Poles, Bohemians, Servians, Croatians, Slovaks, Slaventzi, and Russians. The Wends, formerly a powerful nation on the S. shores of the Baltic, but now absorbed in the German name, were of this race. Among the Slavonians the great mass of the people were serfs, and subject to harsh treatment. Hence their national name (Slave), which means "free," has become, in West Europe and America, the designation of one deprived of liberty. Slavic literature (except the old church writings and the vast body of traditional and ballad literature) is of modern date. In the S. and S.E. of Europe are the descendants of the peoples who anciently spoke Greek and Latin, which latter absorbed the Etruscan and other languages of ancient Italy. Greek was the language not merely of the Grecian Peninsula, but of all the islands and Asiatic shores of the Ægean Sea; it was this language —rich, vigorous, and singularly perspicuous—that first gave expression to that pure taste and manly conception which now form the distinction of Europe. Modern Greek is spoken within a limited range, and differs from the ancient tongue, chiefly, in having lost many grammatical inflexions. The Roumanians and Macedo-Wallachians are allied, at least in language, to the Latin races, among whom are classed the Italians, Spaniards, Portuguese, and even the French. The Albanians, on the W. side of the Grecian Peninsula, are probably sprung from the Indo-European stem. The language of the gypsies has copious East-Indian elements. The Lettish tribes, now much reduced, are generally regarded as remotely allied to the Slavic races. The Finnish race includes the Finns proper, to whom are allied in language, if not in descent, the Lapps; also the Karelians, Samoieds, Esthonians, Bashkeers, and countless other tribes, mostly North-Asiatic. The Magyars and Szeklers employ a language clearly allied to the above and less clearly to the Turkish and the Tartar tongues of Southern Russia. The Semitic race is represented by the Jews, and through the Arabic conquest has left its impress in the Spanish Peninsula. The Maltese language is based upon a corrupt form of Arabic. The nationalities above enumerated, with others, are found in some countries very distinctly separated, as in Austro-Hungary. But in many portions of Europe the people are of mixed race. In parts of Germany the peasantry are Slavic in blood but German in language; and in large tracts of Russia the people are Finns Russianized in language and religion.

The literary cultivation of Europe, considered in the aggregate, and apart from the separate national literature of which it is composed, took its inceptive growth from ancient Greece. In poetry, history, and speculative philosophy the Greeks excelled in their time; but their original and peculiar merit was that of laying the foundations of exact science and rearing the enduring edifice of human knowledge. It was fortunate that Christianity, while spreading W., raised in general consideration the two languages which contained the seeds of civilization. When the Arabs, having overrun with great rapidity the N. of Africa and part of Spain, laid aside their arms and turned to cultivate the arts of peace, they created, in the latter country particularly, a literature which was remarkable for its extreme copiousness.

The history of modern Europe starts from Rome, as its literature from Greece. In the early years of the Christian era the Romans subdued all Western and Northern Europe, as far as the Baltic. The Roman power was favorable to civilization; it increased the measure of general liberty, promoted intercourse in various ways, especially by the construction of good roads on a great scale, and perfected the civil law. As the Roman Empire declined, the Germanic and Eastern hordes swept over Europe, and would apparently have overthrown civilization itself, but for the work of the Christian church, which gave to the barbaric races (who almost everywhere became Christianized) some measure of civilization and restraint. With these people rose into vogue the feudal system, which made the tenure of land depend on the condition of military service. But the feudal system, as a military organization, proved a failure; it created turbulent vassals, and not trained soldiers, and after experiencing, in the sixteenth century, the great superiority of the Ottoman troops in the field, European nations adopted the system of standing armies. This change, however, was unfavorable to liberty, to morals, and to public economy; and the gradual discovery of the immense power connected with a well-trained standing army prompted inordinate ambition. Hence the wars and revolutions of the last and present centuries. The extinction of ancient European dynasties, however, will hereafter be thought a matter of little importance, compared with the colonization which now proceeds from the western part of Europe over the whole earth, carrying with it cultivated languages, ripe literature, useful arts, enlightened sentiments, and Christian philanthropy.——Adj. and inhab. EUROPEAN, yu-ro-pee'ạn.

Euro'tas, now called **Vasilee-** (**Vasiliko-**, vå-sil'-e-ko, or **Basili-**, vå'se-lee) **Potamo**, vå'se-lee-pot-å-mo', a river of Greece, in the Morea, and the principal stream of ancient Laconia, falls into the Gulf of Kelokythin. Length, 60 miles.

Eurytania, yu-re-tå-nee'å or ẹv-re-tå-nee'å, a district or eparchy of Greece, nome of Ætolia and Acarnania (the name was anciently applied to the northernmost part of Ætolia). Its capital is Karpenisi. Pop. 33,018.

Euse, a town of France. See EAUZE.

Euskirchen, oïs'kĕĕRK'ẹn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 20 miles S.W. of Cologne. It has mines of iron, lead, and lignite, and woollen- and potash-factories. Pop. 5489.

Eustis, yūs'tis, a post-village of Lake co., Fla., 4 miles by rail N.E. of Tavares. It has 6 churches, a bank, a graded school, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 500.

Eustis, a post-township of Franklin co., Me., on Dead River, 45 miles N.W. of North Anson. It has a church, and lumber-mills. Pop. 321.

Eustis, a post-village of Frontier co., Neb., 39 miles by rail N.W. of Holdrege. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a newspaper office. Pop. 145.

Eutaw, yu'taw, a post-village, capital of Greene co., Ala., 35 miles by rail S.W. of Tuscaloosa. It contains a court-house, 6 churches, and a newspaper office. Pop. 1115.

Eutaw Indians. See UTAH INDIANS.

Eutaw Springs, a small affluent of the Santee River, in South Carolina. Near it, in Charleston co., 60 miles N.W. of Charleston, was fought a bloody battle in 1781.

Eutin, oi-teen', a town of Germany, in Oldenburg, capital of the principality of Lubeck, in a detached territory enclosed by Holstein, 18 miles N. of Lubeck. Pop. 3200. It has a ducal palace on an island in an adjacent lake.

Eutingeu, oi'ting-ẹn, a village of Baden, near Pforzheim, on the Enz. Pop. 1286.

Eutingen, a village of Würtemberg, in the Black Forest, 3 miles N.E. of Horb. Pop. 1082.

Euxine Sea. See BLACK SEA.

Euxinus Pontus, an ancient name of the BLACK SEA.

Evan'gelist Islands, or **Four Evan'gelists**, a group of rocky islets of South America, off the W. coast of Patagonia, lat. (southernmost) 52° 24′ S., lon. 75° 7′ W., consisting of four principal islets and some detached rocks and breakers. They form an excellent leading-mark for the W. entrance of the Strait of Magellan.

Ev'ans, a post-village, capital of Weld co., Colorado, on the South Fork of the Platte River, 48 miles by rail N.N.E. of Denver, and 4 miles S. of Greeley. It has a court-house, 2 churches, a graded school, a cheese-factory, a broom- and brush-factory, 2 lumber-yards, a flour-mill, and a newspaper office. Pop. 306.

Evans, a post-office and station in Evans township, Marshall co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 15 miles W. of Streator, and 14 miles E. of Lacon. The township contains the village of Wenona and a pop. of 1989.

Evans, a station in Eureka co., Nevada, on the Eureka & Palisade Railroad, 12 miles S. of Palisade.

Evans, or **Evans Centre**, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., in Evans township, and near the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 20 miles S.S.W. of Buffalo, and 1½ miles from Lake Erie. It has 2 churches, a tannery, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 150. Here is Evans Post-Office. The township contains larger villages, named Angola and North Evans, and has 8 churches, and manufactures of cheese, flour, &c. Pop. of the township, 2692.

Evans Bridge, a station on the branch railroad from Meadville, Pa., to Oil City, 14 miles S.E. of Meadville.

Ev'ansburg, a post-hamlet of Coshocton co., O., 1 mile from Oxford Railroad Station, and about 30 miles N.E. of Zanesville. It has a church.

Evansburg, a post-borough of Crawford co., Pa., on Conneaut Lake, 13 miles by rail W.S.W. of Meadville. It has 3 churches, a bank, an academy, a bolt-factory, 2 saw-mills, and flour-mills. Pop. 291.

Evansburg, a village of Montgomery co., Pa., in Lower Providence township, ¼ mile from Collegeville Railroad Station. It has 2 churches and a steam-tannery.

Evansburg Station, Crawford co., Pa., 14 miles by rail W. of Meadville. Here is Stony Point Post-Office.

Evans City, a post-borough of Butler co., Pa., 17 miles by rail S.W. of Butler. It has 7 churches, a bank, and a lumber-mill. Pop. 637.

Evans Land'ing, a post-office of Harrison co., Ind., on the Ohio River, 3 miles from West Point, Ky.

Evans' Mills, a station in Escambia co., Ala., on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 53 miles N.E. of Mobile.

Evans' Mills, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., on Pleasant Creek, 11 miles N.E. of Watertown. It has 5 churches, 2 cheese-factories, saw-mills, a graded school, &c. Pop. about 500.

Ev'ansport, a post-village of Defiance co., O., on Bean Creek, about 50 miles W.S.W. of Toledo, and 11 miles N. of Defiance. It has 3 churches and a union school. P. 101.

Ev'anston, a handsome post-village of Cook co., Ill., on Lake Michigan, 12 miles N. of Chicago. It is on the Milwaukee division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and contains 22 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 3 banks, a number of fine residences, the Garrett Biblical Institute, a free public library, and the Evanston College for Ladies, which was founded in 1871. It is also the seat of the Northwestern University (Methodist), which was founded in 1854. This institution has a library of 22,000 volumes. Evanston has electric lights, gas-works, and Holly water-works. Pop. about 5000.

Evanston, a post-village, capital of Uintah co., Wyoming, on Bear River, and on the Union Pacific Railroad, 76 miles E. of Ogden, and about 75 miles N.E. of Salt Lake City. Elevation, 6870 feet. It contains 5 churches, several hotels, a savings-bank, 2 other banks, several lumber-mills, and machine-shops of the railroad company. Two weekly newspapers are published here. About 6 miles from the town there is one of the largest coal-beds in the West, from 22 feet to 32 feet in thickness, from which nearly 400 tons of good coal are mined daily; and iron ore is found with or under the coal. Pop. in 1890, 1995.

Ev'ansville, a post-village of Washington co., Ark., about 33 miles N. of Fort Smith. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Evansville, a post-village of Randolph co., Ill., on the Kaskaskia River, 32 miles S. of Belleville. It has 2 churches, a flouring-mill, and a broom-factory. Pop. 250.

Evansville, a city and port of entry of Indiana, the capital of Vanderburg co., is situated on a high bank of the Ohio River, about 190 miles below Louisville, and 190 miles above Cairo. It is on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad (which here crosses the river by a ferry-boat), 162 miles E.S.E. of St. Louis, and is the south terminus of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, which connects here with the Lake Erie, Evansville & Southwestern Railroad, 109 miles S. of Terre Haute. The course of the river is here so remarkably sinuous that Evansville, though upon its bank, is near the centre of the county. The city contains about 50 churches, a city hall, 5 national banks, a savings-bank, a high school, a handsome court-house, an opera-house, a custom-house, 8 public halls, a United States marine hospital, and printing-offices which issue 6 daily and 5 weekly newspapers; 2 of the dailies are in the German language. Its prosperity is chiefly derived from trade, and extensive manufactures of furniture, engines and boilers, machinery, stoves and heaters, flour, leather, saddlery and harness, cotton goods, lumber, tobacco, farming-implements, &c., the aggregate value of which is about $5,000,000 per annum. Evansville has 12 flouring-mills, 6 breweries, 7 iron-foundries, 4 machine-shops, a rolling-mill, 2 woollen-mills, a large cotton-factory (400 hands), and several planing-mills and saw-mills. It is favorably situated for manufactures, being surrounded by extensive beds of coal, which is abundant and cheap. It is said to be the largest shipping-point for corn, wheat, and pork on the Ohio River between its mouth and Cincinnati. It is the centre of a great tobacco-producing section, and has a large trade in that staple. A new building has recently been erected here for the custom-house and post-office, which cost $250,000. Here is the Willard Library and Art Gallery, endowed with $500,000. Evansville is lighted with gas, and supplied with water by the Holly system. Pop. in 1860, 11,484; in 1870, 21,830; in 1880, 29,280; in 1890, 50,756.

Evansville, a post-village of Douglas co., Minn., 17 miles by rail W.N.W. of Alexandria. It has 2 churches, a bank, an academy, a newspaper office, elevators, and grain- and flour-mills. Pop. 452.

Evansville, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 8 miles E. of Moberly.

Evansville, a hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., 5 miles S. of Ellenville.

Evansville, a station in Berks co., Pa., on the Berks & Lehigh Railroad, 11 miles N. of Reading.

Evansville, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa., in Brier Creek township, 4 miles N. of Berwick. It has a church and a manufactory of threshing-machines.

Evansville, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., Vt., 4 miles E. of Barton Landing. It has a manufactory of whetstones and one of lumber.

Evansville, a post-village of Preston co., W. Va., 5 miles S. of Newburg Railroad Station, and about 70 miles S.E. of Wheeling. It has 2 churches.

Evansville, a post-village of Rock co., Wis., in Union township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad (Madison division), 22 miles S. by E. of Madison, and 17 miles N.W. of Janesville. It contains 4 churches, a high school, a seminary, a bank, 3 newspaper offices, a flour-mill, a machine-shop, a foundry, and manufactures of lumber, cigars, cheese, &c. Pop. 1523.

Evans' Wharf, a post-office of Accomack co., Va.

Ev'answood, a post-hamlet of Waupaca co., Wis., on a small lake, which is an expansion of Wolf River, about 27 miles N.W. of Oshkosh.

Evanton, iv'an-ton, a village of Scotland, co. of Ross, 13 miles N.N.W. of Inverness. Pop. 526.

Ev'art, a post-village of Osceola co., Mich., on the Muskegon River, and on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 14 miles E. of Reed City, and 76 miles W.N.W. of East Saginaw. It has a newspaper office, 2 banks, 2 foundries, a machine-shop, 2 lumber-tool-factories, 4 churches, about 15 saw-mills, a carriage-factory, and a flour-mill. It is mainly supported by the lumber and farming interests. Pop. in 1890, 1269.

Evaux, ā'vō', a town of France, in Creuse, 21 miles N.E. of Aubusson. Pop. 1499.

Eveland (eev'land) **Grove**, a post-hamlet of Mahaska co., Iowa, 10 miles W.S.W. of Oskaloosa. It has a church.

Ev'eline, a post-township of Charlevoix co., Mich., on an arm of Lake Michigan. Pop. 312.

Ev'elyn, a post-office of Glynn co., Ga.

Eve Mills, a post-office of Loudon co., Tenn.

Ev'endale, a post-office and station of Hamilton co., O., in Sycamore township.

Evendale, a post-hamlet of Juniata co., Pa., about 24 miles S.W. of Sunbury.

Eve'ning Shade, a post-village, capital of Sharp co., Ark., near Strawberry Creek, about 22 miles N. of Batesville. It has a college, 4 churches, a newspaper office, 2 flour-mills, a woollen-factory, a saw-mill, a tannery, &c.

Ev'enly, a river of England, rising in the N. part of the co. of Oxford, and flowing S.E. past Blandford and Blenheim into the Isis 4 miles W.N.W. of Oxford.

Evenopolis, the supposed ancient name of LESNEVEN.

Ev'ensville, a post-hamlet of Rhea co., Tenn., on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, 40 miles N. of Chattanooga.

Everbecq, ā'ver-bĕk', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 22 miles N.E. of Tournai. It has extensive salt-refineries and linen-manufactures. Pop. 3680.

Ev'erest, a post-village of Brown co., Kan., 19 miles by rail S. by E. of Hiawatha. It has 2 churches, a bank, a graded school, and a newspaper office. Pop. 478.

Everest, Mount. See MOUNT EVEREST.

Ev'eret's, or **Everett**, a post-hamlet of Nansemond co., Va., on the Eastern Branch of the Nansemond River, 10 miles N. of Suffolk. It has a lumber-mill.

Ev'erett, a station in Crawford co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, 36 miles S.W. of Macon.

Everett, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., 3 miles by rail N. of Boston. It has 8 churches, public schools, a young ladies' seminary, a furniture-factory, a pottery, a fire-proof-roofing factory, a sand-box and car-brake factory, a baby-carriage-factory, iron-works, chemical-works, a knitting-factory, a varnish-factory, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1870, 2220; in 1880, 4159; in 1890, 11,068.

Everett, a township of Newaygo co., Mich. Pop. 466. It contains Alleyton.

Everett, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Mo., in Everett township, about 42 miles S. by E. of Kansas City. Pop. of the township, 905, chiefly employed in stock-raising.

Everett, a post-office of Dodge co., Neb., is at Centreville, on Maple Creek, 50 miles W.N.W. of Omaha. Here are fair-grounds of the Dodge County Agricultural Society.

Everett, a station in Lucas co., O., on the Wabash Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Toledo.

Everett, formerly **Bloody Run**, a post-borough of Bedford co., Pa., on the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, and on the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad, 9 miles E. of Bedford. It has a bank, 5 churches, a newspaper office, a foundry, a steam flouring-mill, 2 large steam tanneries, a glass-factory, a blast-furnace, and 3 planing-mills. Pop. in 1880, 1247; in 1890, 1679.

Everett, a station on the Brazos division of the International & Great Northern Railroad, 49 miles N.E. of Austin, Tex.

Everett's Springs, a post-office of Floyd co., Ga.

Everett's Station, a post-village of Crawford co., Ga., 7 miles by rail W. of Fort Valley. It has 2 churches.

Ev'erettsville, a hamlet of Wayne co., N.C., 6 miles by rail S. of Goldsborough.

Everghem, à'vęr-ghĕm', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 4 miles N. of Ghent. Pop. 6447.

Ev'erglades, Florida, a large shallow lake or marshy region in the S. part of the peninsula, in the counties of Dade and Monroe. The depth of the water varies from 1 to 6 feet. It encloses thousands of little islands, covered with dense thickets of palmettos, cypress, oaks, vines, and shrubs. Alligators, bears, and pumas are found here.

Ev'ergreen, a post-village and health and winter resort, capital of Conecuh co., Ala., 81 miles by rail S.S.W. of Montgomery. It has 7 churches, separate schools for white and colored, 3 newspaper offices, and lumber-factories. Pop. in 1890, 1783. Here is a mineral spring.

Evergreen, a post-village of Santa Clara co., Cal., 7 miles S.E. of San José. It has a church and a wagon-factory.

Evergreen, a post-village of Jefferson co., Col., 10 miles (direct) S. by W. of Golden. It has a church.

Evergreen, a post-office of Irwin co., Ga.

Evergreen, a post-office of Tama co., Iowa.

Evergreen, a post-village of Avoyelles parish, La., 16 miles S. of Marksville. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 350.

Evergreen, a township of Montcalm co., Mich. Pop. 816. It contains a part of Stanton, the county seat.

Evergreen, a township of Sanilac co., Mich. Pop. 98.

Evergreen, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., is connected with Alleghany City (4 miles distant) by the Lawrenceville & Evergreen Railroad, which extends to Bennett Station.

Evergreen, a post-office of Bradford co., Pa.

Evergreen, a post-hamlet of Appomattox co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 5 miles E. of Appomattox. It has a church.

Evergreen Mills, a post-hamlet of Loudoun co., Va., 6 miles S.E. of Leesburg. It has a flour-mill.

Evergreen Park, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, about 9 miles S. of Chicago, is the residence of many business men who have offices in Chicago. It has a public hall, a fine public school-house, and a park.

Ev'crittstown, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., 13 miles S.E. of Easton, Pa. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Ev'erson, a post-office and station of Fayette co., Pa., about 25 miles by rail N.E. of Uniontown.

Ev'ersonville, a post-hamlet of Linn co., Mo., 10 miles from Wheeling Station.

Ev'erton, a post-village of Fayette co., Ind., about 25 miles S.S.W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches. Pop. 149.

Everton, a post-village of Dade co., Mo., 37 miles by rail E. of Lamar, and 9 miles (direct) S.E. of Greenfield. It has 2 churches, a bank, a public school, and manufactures of flour and lime. Pop. 740.

Everton, a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, on a branch of the Grand River, 10 miles N.E. of Guelph. It contains flour- and saw-mills, a tannery, a potash-factory, a stave-factory, &c. Pop. 250.

Eves, eevz, a station on the Rome Railroad, 12 miles E. of Rome, Ga., and 8 miles W. of Kingston.

Evesborough, eevz'bur-ruh, a hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., 3½ miles S.S.E. of Moorestown. It has a chapel. Pop. about 80.

Evesham, eevz'ăm or eevz'hăm, a town of England, co. of Worcester, in the beautiful vale of the same name, and on the navigable Avon, at an important railway junction, 15 miles S.E. of Worcester. It has some remains (including the stately tower) of its celebrated abbey, founded in 709, 2 branch banks, manufactories of stockings, and a large market. In 1265 the Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward I., here totally defeated the barons under Simon de Montfort. Pop. 4888.

Evesham, eevz'hăm, a township of Burlington co., N.J. Pop. 3351. It contains Marlton and Crowfoot.

Evian, à've-ôn' (anc. *Aquiannum?*), a village of France, in Haute-Savoie, on the Lake of Geneva, 26 miles N.E. of Geneva. Pop. 2450. Near it are chalybeate baths.

Ev'ington, a post-office and station of Campbell co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 17 miles S. of Lynchburg. It has 2 stores and a steam saw-mill.

Ev'it's Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Bedford co., runs southward into Maryland, and enters the Potomac River 3 or 4 miles below Cumberland.

Ev'it's Moun'tain, a ridge extending across the Maryland line N.N.E. through Bedford co., Pa., to the Raystown Branch of the Juniata.

Evoli, a town of Italy. See Eboli.

Evo'nia, or **Evo'nia**, a village of Middlesex co., N.J., in Piscataway township, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 13 miles W.S.W. of Elizabeth.

Evora, ĕv'o-rà (anc. *Eb'ora* and *Liberal'itas Ju'lia*), a city of Portugal, capital of Alemtejo, on a height, 85 miles by rail E.S.E. of Lisbon. It is enclosed by ramparts, and has two ruined forts, a rich Gothic cathedral, several convents and hospitals, a house of charity, barracks, diocesan school, and a museum. An aqueduct, still in use, and the remains of a temple of Diana, are attributed to the Roman general Sertorius. It has manufactures of hardware and leather. Evora is an archbishop's see. Pop. 11,078.

Evora-Monte, ĕv'o-rà-mon'tà, a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, beautifully situated on a hill, 15 miles N.N.E. of Evora. It is surrounded by walls and defended by a castle. Pop. 1181.

Evran, ĕv'rôn', a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, on the Rance, 6 miles S.S.E. of Dinan. Pop. 371.

Evre, aiv'r, a river of France, department of Cher, joins the Cher near Vierzon. Length, 41 miles.

Évreux, ĕv'ruh' (anc. *Mediola'num*, afterwards *Eburovi'ces* and *Ebroicæ*), a city of France, capital of the department of Eure, on the Iton, at a railway junction, 67 miles W.N.W. of Paris. It is well built, and has many antique houses, a fine cathedral, the church of St. Taurin, a clock-tower built in 1417, a town hall, an episcopal palace, a theatre, a botanic garden, and manufactures of tools, paper, flour, woollen and cotton fabrics, and leather. In its environs is the fine château of Navarre. Pop. 11,453.

Évron, ĕv'rôn', a town of France, in Mayenne, 17 miles E.N.E. of Laval. Pop. 3433; of commune, 4724.

Évry, ĕv'ree', a station on the Paris & Corbeil Railway, 13 miles S. of Paris. Pop. 996.

Evst, a river of Russia. See Yevst.

Ew'ald, a post-office of Faribault co., Minn.

Ewanowitz, à-wà-no'wits, or **Eywanowitz**, ī-wà-no'wits, a town of Moravia, 24 miles E.N.E. of Brünn, on the Hanna. Pop. 2200.

Ew'an's Mills, a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J., in Harrison township, 3 miles N.W. of Union Station. It has a church, a bank, an academy, and a basket-factory.

Ew'ansville, a station in Burlington co., N.J., on the Camden & Amboy Railroad, at the junction of the Vincentown Branch, 22 miles E. of Camden.

Ew'art, a post-hamlet of Poweshiek co., Iowa, on a branch of the Central Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Grinnell.

Ew'artsville, post-office, Whitman co., Washington.

Ew'ell, a town of England, co. of Surrey, at a railway junction, 1½ miles N.N.E. of Epsom. Pop. of parish, 2535.

Ew'ell's, a station in Williamson co., Tenn., 34 miles S.S.W. of Nashville, on the Nashville & Decatur Railroad.

Ewijk, a village of the Netherlands. See Ewyk.

Ew'ing, a post-village of Franklin co., Ill., on Big Muddy River, about 65 miles E.S.E. of Belleville. It has a college, a church, a newspaper office, and a flour-mill.

Ewing, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ind., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 1 mile from Brownstown.

Ewing, a post-village of Fleming co., Ky., on the Maysville & Lexington Railroad, 2 miles S. of Elizaville, and 20 miles S. of Maysville. There are several churches near it.

Ewing, a post-village of Holt co., Neb., 21 miles by rail S.E. of O'Neill. It has 3 churches, a bank, a high school, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 348.

Ewing, a post-hamlet of Hocking co., O., about 32 miles E.N.E. of Chillicothe. It has a church. Pop. 50.

Ewing, a station in York co., Pa., on the York Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 3 miles W.S.W. of Columbia.

Ew'ingford, a post-hamlet of Trimble co., Ky., about 34 miles N.E. of Louisville.

Ewing Harbor, Oregon. See Port Orford.

Ew'ing's, a station in Cole co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 5 miles E. of Jefferson City.

Ewing's Mills, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., Pa., 9 miles W. of Pittsburg. It has a flour-mill.

Ewing's Mills, a station in Washington co., Pa., on the Chartiers Railroad, 5 miles N.N.E. of Washington.

Ewing's Neck, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J., in Maurice River township, about 2 miles from Delaware Bay, and 15 miles S.S.E. of Millville. It has a church. Oysters abound here.

Ewing's Store, a post-office of Bedford co., Va.

Ew'ington, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Ind., in Clay township, about 48 miles S.E. of Indianapolis.

Ewington, a township of Jackson co., Minn. Pop. 89.

Ewington, a post-village of Gallia co., O., in Huntington township, on the Raccoon River, 18 miles N.W. of Gallipolis. It has an academy and 3 churches. Pop. 191.

Ew'ingville, a post-village of Mercer co., N.J., in Ewing township, on the Delaware & Bound Brook Railroad, 4 miles N. of Trenton. It has a church.

Ewyk, or **Ewijk,** ā'*ik, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 6 miles W. of Nymwegen. Pop. 2008.

Exnerde, ĕx-an'dĕh, a commune of Belgium, in East Flanders, 8 miles N.W. of Termonde. It has linen-manufactories, breweries, and corn-mills. Pop. 4680.

Excel'lo, a post-office of Macon co., Mo., 7 miles by rail S. of Macon City. Coal is shipped here.

Excello, a post-office at Amanda village, Butler co., O. See AMANDA.

Excelsior, a post-office of Mitchell co., Kansas.

Excelsior, ex-cĕl'sĭ-ŏr, a post-village and summer resort of Hennepin co., Minn., on the S. shore of Minnetonka Lake, 31 miles by rail W. by S. of St. Paul. It has 5 churches, a bank, an academy, 2 newspaper offices, a lumber-factory, and a broom-factory. Pop. 619.

Excelsior, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Mo., 15 miles S. of Tipton. It has a steam mill and a lead-mine.

Excelsior, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., in Coal township, on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad (Mahanoy & Shamokin line), 4 miles E. of Shamokin. It has a church and a coal-mine.

Excelsior, a post-village of Richland co., Wis., in Richwood township, about 52 miles S.S.E. of La Crosse. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a lumber-mill.

Excelsior Mills, a hamlet of Jo Daviess co., Ill., 6 miles N. of Galena. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a smelting-furnace for lead.

Excelsior Springs, a post-village and summer resort of Clay co., Mo., 33 miles by rail E.N.E. of Kansas City. It has 5 churches, public schools, 2 banks, bottling-works, mineral-wells, 2 newspaper offices, &c. Pop. 2034.

Exchange, a post-office of Montour co., Pa.

Exchangeville, Pennsylvania. See SHEAKLEYVILLE.

Excidenil, ĕx'see'dul', or **Exidcuil,** a town of France, in Dordogne, 20 miles N.E. of Périgueux, on the Loué. It has two antique towers and ruins of a monastery. P. 1950.

Exe, ĕx (anc. *Isaca*), a river of England, rises in Exmoor, co. of Somerset, and flows S. into the English Channel at Exmouth. Its chief affluents are the Yeo and Clist. Bampton, Tiverton, and Exeter are on its banks.

Exe, a parish of England. See BEAULIEU.

Exea de los Caballeros. See EGEA DE LOS CABALLEROS.

Exen, a town of Alsace. See EGISHEIM.

Ex'eter (L. *Is'ca, Exonia, Uxela?*) a city of England, co. of Devon, on the left bank of the Exe, 10 miles N.W. of its outlet in the English Channel, 159 miles W.S.W. of London, at a railway junction, lat. 50° 44' N., lon. 3° 33' W., pleasantly situated on the summit and slopes of an acclivity rising from the river. Two principal streets cross each other at right angles, from which a number of smaller streets, extremely narrow, diverge. It is well paved and lighted, amply supplied with water, and remarkably clean. The chief object of interest in the city is the cathedral, a noble edifice, of high antiquity. It is cruciform, 408 feet in length, its W. front being richly decorated, presenting one of the most beautiful façades in Europe. The other architectural antiquities are the remains of the castle of Rougemont, on a high eminence N. of the city, St. John's Hospital, now a free grammar-school, the chapels of St. Wynard and St. Anne, and the chapel of the Lepers' Hospital. The modern edifices worthy of notice are the theatre, assembly- or ball-room, bridewell, museum, theological college, bishop's palace, jail, sessions-house, barracks, guild hall, baths, and the markets. Exeter has many fine churches and chapels, numerous asylums, hospitals, and other charities, and some important schools. The city has manufactures of paper, beer, gloves, lace, castings, &c., and, by means of a ship-canal to Topsham and an artificial basin, it has considerable trade by sea.

Exeter is a place of remote antiquity, having been a British settlement long prior to the invasion of the Romans, by whom it was called *Isca Dumnoniorum.* A number of coins, small bronze statues, some tessellated pavements, and other Roman antiquities have been found in the immediate vicinity of the city. In the reign of Alfred it was called *Exan-cestre* (the Castle of the Exe), of which the present name is a corruption. It was at one time the capital of Wessex. The number of its religious establishments was so great that the Saxons called it Monkstown. Exeter forms a county of itself. Pop. 37,580.——Inhab. Ex'ox.

Ex'eter, a parish in the town of Lebanon, New London co., Conn., 4 miles from Turnersville Station. It has a church.

Exeter, a post-village of Scott co., Ill., 8 miles N.N.W. of Winchester, and about 16 miles W. of Jacksonville. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of agricultural implements. Coal is found here. Pop. about 500.

Exeter, a post-office of Clay co., Kansas, in Exeter township, about 25 miles N.W. of Junction City.

Exeter, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., about 24 miles N.W. of Bangor. It contains a high school. Exeter township has 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 939.

Exeter, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Mich., on the Canada Southern Railroad, 35 miles S.W. of Detroit.

Exeter, a post-village of Barry co., Mo., 19 miles by rail S. of Monett. It has church organizations, an academy, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 244.

Exeter, a post-village of Fillmore co., Neb., 47 miles by rail W.S.W. of Lincoln. It has 5 churches, 2 banks, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 754.

Exeter, a post-village, semi-capital of Rockingham co., N.H., in Exeter township, on the Exeter River, and on the Boston & Maine Railroad, 51 miles N. by E. of Boston, and 17 miles S.S.W. of Dover. It contains a court-house, 8 churches, a national bank, 2 savings-banks, Phillips Academy, which is richly endowed, the Robinson Female Seminary, a pottery, 2 machine-shops, a cotton-mill, 2 newspaper offices, several manufactories of carriages and boots and shoes, &c. Pop. of the township, 4284.

Exeter, or **Exeter Centre,** a post-hamlet of Otsego co., N.Y., in Exeter township, about 24 miles S.S.E. of Utica. It has a church. The township contains a village named Schuyler Lake, and has a pop. of 1245.

Exeter, a township of Berks co., Pa., 5 miles S.E. of Reading, bounded on the S.W. by the Schuylkill River. It has 2 forges for bar iron, 3 hat-factories, a woollen-mill, and a bloomery. Pop. 2239. See EXETER STATION.

Exeter, a post-township of Luzerne co., Pa., about 10 miles W. of Scranton, is bounded on the E. by the Susquehanna River. It contains a hamlet named Exeter. P. 742.

Exeter, a township in Wyoming co., Pa., bounded E. by the Susquehanna River, and contiguous to Exeter in Luzerne co. Pop. 211.

Exeter, a post-township of Washington co., R.I., about 22 miles S.S.W. of Providence. It has 3 churches, grist-, saw-, and shingle-mills, and manufactures of hay-racks and lumber, &c. It is traversed by the Stonington & Providence Railroad. Pop. 964.

Exeter, a township of Green co., Wis. Pop. 883. It contains Dayton.

Ex'eter, or **Fran'cistown,** a thriving post-village in Huron co., Ontario, on the river Aux Sable, 22 miles S. of Clinton. It has a woollen-factory, a cheese-factory, a melodeon-factory, several mills, and a large trade in grain, flour, &c. Pop. 1000.

Exeter Mills, a post-hamlet in Exeter township, Penobscot co., Me., 10 miles E.N.E. of Corinna Station. It has a lumber-mill and a flour-mill.

Ex'eter (or **Squam'scot**) **River,** a small stream of Rockingham co., N.H., runs eastward, and falls into the Piscataqua River about 10 miles W. of Portsmouth.

Exeter Station, a post-office of Berks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Reading.

Exheim, a town of Alsace. See EGISHEIM.

Exideuil, a town of France. See EXCIDEUIL.

Exilles, ĕx'eel', or **Esiglie,** ā-seel'yā, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 37 miles W. of Turin, on the Dora Ripaira. Pop. 1944.

Exin, ĕx'een' (Pol. *Ksynia,* ksin'yā), a town of Prussia, province of Posen, 24 miles W.S.W. of Bromberg, with a famous convent. Pop. 2587.

Exi'ra, a post-village, capital of Audubon co., Iowa, on the East Nishnabotona River, 9 miles by rail S. of Audubon. It has graded public schools, 4 churches, a bank, a creamery, a syrup-refinery, manufactures of windmill regulators, and a newspaper office. Pop. 575.

Ex'line, a post-village at Caldwell Station, Appanoose

co., Iowa, in Caldwell township, on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, 8 miles S. of Centreville. It has 1 or 2 churches and a coal-mine.

Ex'moor, a district of England, in the W. of the co. of Somerset and N.E. of Devon. Area, 19,270 acres. It consists of ranges of hills from 1100 feet to 1600 feet in elevation, formerly forest, but now mostly heath or marsh. The river Exe rises here. It gives name to breeds of sheep and ponies.

Ex'mouth, a town of England, co. of Devon, on the Exe, at its mouth in the English Channel, 9 miles by rail S.S.E. of Exeter. It has a ball-room, baths, and libraries, the extreme beauty of its surrounding scenery, with the mildness of the climate, rendering it a very favorite resort. It has good docks for commerce. Pop. 5614.

Exmouth Gulf, on the W. coast of Australia, lat. 22° S., formed by a peninsula about 80 miles long and terminating with the Northwest Cape. It is 30 miles in width at the entrance, and about 65 miles in length.

Exonia, an ancient name of EXETER.

Exper'iment Mills, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa., about 2 miles from the Delaware Water Gap. It has 2 churches, paper-mills, and 2 flour-mills. Water Gap Sanitarium is situated in this vicinity.

Exploits Burnt Island, a large fishing town of Newfoundland, on an island, 12 miles from the mouth of Exploits River, and 14 miles S.W. of Twillingate. Pop. 530.

Exploits River, one of the most important rivers of Newfoundland, flows into Exploits Bay on the N.E. coast, and is navigable for steamers a distance of 12 miles, and thence for boats to within 50 miles of Burgeo, on the S.W. coast. Total length, about 150 miles, draining an area of about 3000 square miles.

Explo'ring Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, a group of the Friendly Islands. Lat. 17° 10′ S.; lon. 178° 38′ W. They are well situated for the resort of vessels; anchorage safe and easily reached. Fruit and vegetables are abundant.

Express' Ranch, a post-office of Baker co., Oregon.

Ex'ton, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., on the Chester Valley Railroad, 27 miles W. of Philadelphia.

Ex'tonville, a hamlet of Mercer co., N.J., in Hamilton township, 5 miles from Yardville Station.

Exuma, ĕx-oo'mȧ, GREAT and LITTLE (called also Yuma), two of the Bahama Islands; the larger in lat. 23° 30′ N., lon. 75° 50′ W., 30 miles in length by 3 miles in breadth, and having one of the best harbors in these islands. Total pop. 2289.

Eyafialla-Yokul, ī'ȧ-fo-ȧl'lȧ-yo'kŏdl, a volcano of Iceland, 15 miles S.E. of Mount Hecla.

Eyalet Turkish term meaning *province.* See TURKEY.

Eyam, ee'ăm or ī'ăm, a village of England, co. of Derby, in a romantic dell, 4½ miles E.N.E. of Tideswell.

Eybar, ā-e-nar', a town of Spain, in Guipuzcoa, 23 miles W.S.W. of St. Sebastian. It has manufactures of arms. Pop. 2388.

Eye, ī, a town of England, co. of Suffolk, 20 miles N. of Ipswich. The town mostly consists of cottages; it has a fine Gothic church, a grammar-school, a guild hall, jail, house of industry, almshouse, and a branch bank. P. 2396.

Eye, ī, an island in the Malay Archipelago, the outermost island at the N. entrance of Gilolo Passage. Lat. 0° 23′ N.; lon. 129° 53′ E. It is small, and covered with trees.

Eye, or **Eyeo,** a town of Africa. See KATUNGA.

Eyemouth, ī'mŭth, a town of Scotland, co. of Berwick, on the Eye, a small stream which rises in the Lammermoor range and here enters the North Sea, 8 miles N.N.W. of Berwick. It exports grain, and has a fishery. Here is a fine bay, with an excellent harbor. Pop. 2324.

Eyers (i'ẹrs) Grove, a post-office of Columbia co., Pa.

Eyguières, ā'ghe-nār' (anc. *Aquaria?*), a town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 22 miles E. of Arles. It has manufactures of woollens and silk twist. Pop. 2875.

Eylau (DEUTSCH and PREUSSISCH). See EILAU.

Eymoutiers, ā'moo'te-nār', a town of France, in Haute-Vienne, 23 miles E.S.E. of Limoges. Pop. 2065.

Eyne, ī'nẹh, a commune of Belgium, in East Flanders, 12 miles S.S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 2300.

Eyo'ta, a post-village of Olmsted co., Minn., in Eyota township, and on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, 37 miles W. of Winona, and 13 miles E.S.E. of Rochester. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a money-order post-office, and a wagon-shop. Pop. 377; of township, 610.

Eypel, a river of Hungary. See IPOLY.

Eyragues, ā'rāg', a village of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 25 miles N.N.E. of Arles. Pop. 1891.

Eyrecourt, air'kōrt, or **Air'court,** a town of Ireland, co. of Galway, 5 miles N.W. of Banagher. Pop. 747.

Eyre (air) **Lake,** a large lake of South Australia, lat. 27° 50′ to 29° 20′ S. Area, 4000 square miles.

Eysden, īs'dẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 6 miles S. of Maestricht. Pop. 560.

Eyster, īss'tẹr, a station in York co., Pa., on the Hanover & York Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of York.

Eytah, a town of India. See ETAH.

Ezcaray, ĕth-kā-rī' or ĕs-kā-rī', a town of Spain, province and 31 miles W.S.W. of Logroño. Pop. 2958.

Eze, aiz (Ital. *Isa,* ee'sȧ, or *Exa,* aid'zȧ; Lat. *Isia*), a village of France, in Alpes-Maritimes, 6 miles E.N.E. of Nice, on a high peak overlooking the sea. Pop. 565.

E'zel, a post-village of Morgan co., Ky., about 70 miles E. of Lexington. It has 3 churches.

F.

Faaberg, fo'bĕrg, a village of Norway, 85 miles N. of Christiania, on the Lougen.

Faaborg, fo'borg, a town of Denmark, in the island of Funen, on its S. coast, 15 miles W. of Svendborg. It has an export trade in corn. Pop. 3440.

Fab'ncher, a post-office of St. Landry parish, La.

Fabara, fȧ-bȧ'rȧ, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 68 miles S.E. of Saragossa, on the Matoranna. Pop. 1997.

Fabbriano, fȧb-bre-ȧ'no, a city of Italy, province and 45 miles by rail S.W. of Ancona. It has a cathedral, and manufactures of paper and parchment, and is a bishop's see. Pop. 7612.

Fabbrica, fȧb'bre-kȧ, a town of Italy, province of Rome, 11 miles E.S.E. of Viterbo. Pop. 2264.

Fa'ber's Mills, a hamlet in Nelson co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 39 miles N.N.E. of Lynchburg. It has a church, a flouring-mill, and a saw-mill.

Fabianhazn, fȧ'be'ăn'hȧ'zŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Szathmar, on the Szamos. Pop. 1100.

Fabius, fab'ē-ŭs or fȧ'be-ŭs, a river of Missouri, is formed by three branches, called the North, Middle, and South Fabius. The main river, which is about 1 mile long, enters the Mississippi in Marion co., about 5 miles below Quincy, Ill. The North Fabius rises in Iowa, and runs southeastward through Scotland and Lewis cos. of Missouri. The South Fabius runs southeastward through Knox co., and unites with the North Fabius in Marion co., nearly 7 miles N.E. of Palmyra. The Middle Fabius rises in Schuyler co., runs S.E., and enters the North Fabius in Lewis co. The length of the North Fabius is estimated at 140 miles.

Fabius, a post-office of Jackson co., Ala., about 6 miles E. of Stevenson.

Fabius, a township of Davis co., Iowa, on the Missouri line. Pop. 1074. It contains Monterey.

Fabius, a township of St. Joseph co., Mich. P. 1035.

Fabius, a township of Knox co., Mo., Pop. 1104.

Fabius, a township of Marion co., Mo. Pop. 1908.

Fabius, a township of Schuyler co., Mo. Pop. 1474.

Fabius, or **Craw'ford Station,** a post-hamlet of Scotland co., Mo., on the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad, 5 miles W. of Memphis. It has 2 churches.

Fabius, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., in Fabius township, about 18 miles S.S.E. of Syracuse. It has 4 churches, a graded school, a machine-shop, &c. Pop. 378. Dairy-products are the chief exports of the township, which contains a village named Apulia, and a pop. of 1966.

Fabius, a post-office of Hardy co., W. Va.

Fabriano, a town of Italy. See Fabriano.

Fabricæ, the Latin name of Faverges.

Fabrique la Nueva, fȧ-bree'kȧ lȧ noo-ā'vȧ, a town of Spain, province of Malaga, near the Guadiaro. P. 2475.

Fabrizia, fȧ-brid'ze-ȧ, a town of Italy, in Catanzaro, 16 miles S.E. of Montelcone. It suffered greatly by the earthquakes of 1783. Pop. 5556.

Fabyan (fā'bę-ȧn) **House**, a post-hamlet of Coos co., N.H., 30 miles by rail N.W. of North Conway. It has a large hotel and 3 lumber-mills.

Face'ville, a post-village of Decatur co., Ga., 34 miles by rail S. of Bainbridge. It has 2 churches, an academy, a grist-mill, and a cotton-gin.

Faches, fȧsh, a village of France, in Nord, 4 miles from Lille. Pop. 2275.

Fachingen, fȧ'king-ęn, a village of Prussia, 9 miles E.N.E. of Nassau, on the Lahn, with celebrated springs.

Fack'ler, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ala., 11 miles by rail N. by E. of Scottsborough. It has a church.

Facone, fȧ-ko'nȧ, a lake of Japan, island of Hondo, 57 miles W.S.W. of Tokio, 9½ miles long, gives rise to a small river of the same name, which falls into the Gulf of Yeddo. The Japanese attach peculiar sanctity to this lake.

Fac'tory Creek, Columbia co., N.Y., is formed by the union of Claverack and Kinderhook Creeks. It enters the Hudson River 4 miles above the city of Hudson.

Factory Dale, a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the South River, 4 miles from Aylesford. It has 3 churches, a carding-mill, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, an agricultural implement factory, &c. Pop. 179.

Factory Island, one of the Isles de Los, off the W. coast of Africa, 75 miles N.W. of Sierra Leone. Lat. 9° 28′ N.; lon. 13° 44′ W.

Factory Mills, a post-hamlet of Louisa co., Va., 18 miles from Beaver Dam Depot.

Factory Point, a post-village in Manchester township, Bennington co., Vt., near the Battenkill River and the Harlem Extension Railroad, 1 mile N.E. of Manchester Station, and about 33 miles S. of Rutland. It has 2 churches and a tannery. The main business of the place is cutting marble, which is quarried here.

Factory Village, a post-office of Franklin co., Mass., on the Connecticut River, opposite Turner's Falls.

Factory Village, a hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., 1 mile from Ballston Spa. It has a paper-mill.

Fac'toryville, a post-village of St. Joseph co., Mich., about 21 miles by rail S. by W. of Battle Creek, and 14 miles (direct) N.E. of Centreville.

Factoryville, a hamlet of Cass co., Neb., on Weeping Water Creek, 36 miles S. of Omaha. It has a flour-mill.

Factoryville, a village of Essex co., N.Y., in Crown Point township, 2 miles W. of Crown Point Railroad Station. It has a machine-shop, a saw-mill, and manufactures of carriage-wheels, sash, and doors.

Factoryville, Tioga co., N.Y. See Waverly.

Factoryville, a post-borough of Wyoming co., Pa., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 15 miles N. of Scranton. It has an academy, 2 churches, and a stone-quarry. Pop. in 1890, 577.

Fadd, fŏdd, a village of Hungary, co. and about 2 miles from Tolna, on the Danube. Pop. 5050.

Fades (fȧdz) **Creek**, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., 15 miles (direct) W.N.W. of Wilkesbarre.

Fadette, fȧ-dĕt', a post-office of Geneva co., Ala.

Fadievskoi, fȧ-de-ĕv'skoi, an island of the Arctic Ocean, in Asiatic Russia, lat. 76° N.; lon. 141°–145° E., between the islands of Kotelnoi and New Siberia. Length, from S.E. to N.W., 100 miles; breadth, 35 miles.

Fag'leysville, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pa.

Fæglœe, or **Fäglöe**, fä'glö', one of the Aland Islands, in the Baltic, in the S. part of the group. Lat. 60° N.; lon. 20° 20′ E.

Fæmund, or **Fämund**, fä'moond', a lake of Norway, near the Swedish frontier, 85 miles S.E. of Trondhjem. Length, 37 miles; breadth, 5 miles.

Fængœe, or **Fängöe**, fĕng'gö', an island in the Baltic, off the E. coast of Sweden. Lat. 58° 19′ N.; lon. 16° 57′ E.

Faenza, fȧ-ĕn'zȧ (anc. *Favén'tia*), a city of Central Italy, province of Ravenna, 31 miles by rail S.W. of Ravenna, at the junction of the canal of Zanelli with the Lamone. Pop. 36,299. It is enclosed by walls and defended by a citadel. It has a cathedral, a fine marble fountain, schools of painting, a college, a hospital, and lunatic and orphan asylums. It has manufactures of a peculiar earthenware (called, from the name of the town, *faïence*), silk twist, and paper, and a brisk trade by the canal to the Po. It has several interesting art collections, and is a bishop's see.

Færder, or **Färder**, fȧn'dęr, a small island off the S. coast of Norway, with a light-house, in lat. 59° 3′ N., lon. 10° 37′ E.

Færö, an island of Denmark. See Färöe.

Fæsulæ, the ancient name of Fiesole.

Fafard, fȧ'fard', a post-village in Lotbinière co., Quebec, about 45 miles N.N.W. of Lotbinière. Pop. 100.

Fagagna, fȧ-gȧn'yȧ, a village of Italy, 8 miles W.N.W. of Udine. It has remains of an old castle, and several mills. Pop. 3957.

Fagale Ligurum. See Favale.

Fag'ert's, a township of Cabarrus co., N.C. Pop. 619.

Fagleysville, fag'liz-vil, a post-hamlet in New Hanover township, Montgomery co., Pa., 6 miles E.N.E. of Pottstown.

Fägloe, one of the Aland Islands. See Fæglœe.

Fagnano, fȧn-yȧ'no, or **Fagnano-Olona**, fȧn-yȧ'-no-o-lo'nȧ, a village of Italy, on the Olona, 19 miles N.W. of Milan. Pop. 3107.

Fagnano, a village of Italy, 13 miles S. of Verona, famous for a battle in 1799 between the French and the Austrians.

Fagnano, a village of Italy, province of Chieti, 14 miles S.E. of Aquila.

Fagnano, a village of Italy, province and 22 miles N.N.W. of Cosenza. Pop. 3940.

Fagnano, a village of Italy, province of Ravenna, 10 miles S.W. of Faenza.

Fagun'dus, a post-village in Deerfield township, Warren co., Pa., 12 miles E. of Titusville, and 5 miles S.W. of Tidioute. It has a church, 2 hotels, and several oil-wells. Pop. about 200.

Fagus Lecorum, the ancient name of Fovo.

Fahlccyan, or **Fahliyan**, fȧh'lee'yȧn', a town of Persia, province of Fars, 45 miles N. of Kazeroon, with from 60 to 70 houses, but formerly of more importance.

Fahlun, a town or province of Sweden. See Falun.

Fahrafeld, fā'rȧ-fĕlt', a village of Lower Austria, on the Triesting, 20 miles S.W. of Vienna. Pop. 700.

Faido, fī'do, a town of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, 22 miles W.N.W. of Bellinzona, on the Ticino. Pop. 601.

Fai-Fo, fī-fo, a town of Annam, in the province of Quang-Nan, on a river, near its mouth in the China Sea, 15 miles S. of Tooron. It has a large Booddhic temple, with 2 other Chinese temples. Pop. 15,000.

Faioom, or **Faioum**, Egypt. See Fayoom.

Fair'bank, a post-village of Buchanan co., Iowa, 7 miles by rail S.W. of Oelwein, and 13 miles (direct) N.N.W. of Independence. It has 5 churches, a bank, a graded school, a newspaper office, and a sash- and door-factory. Pop. 448.

Fair'banks, a post-village of Alachua co., Fla., on the Transit Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Gainesville. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a public hall.

Fairbanks, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Ind., about 18 miles S. by W. of Terre Haute. It has 2 churches.

Fairbanks, a post-office of Lexington co., S.C., 4 miles N. of Pine Ridge.

Fair Bluff, a post-hamlet of Columbus co., N.C., 64 miles W. of Wilmington. It has 2 churches, a cotton-gin, 2 turpentine-stills, and an academy. Pop. 243.

Fair'burn, a post-village, capital of Campbell co., Ga., 18 miles by rail S.S.W. of Atlanta. It has 5 churches, public schools, a newspaper office, steam-gins, flour-mills, &c. Pop. 695.

Fair'bury, a post-village in Livingston co., Ill., 59 miles by rail E. of Peoria, and 12 miles by rail S.E. of Pontiac. It has 9 churches, 3 banks, a high school, an academy, 2 newspaper offices, manufactures of soda-water, lumber, sorghum, cider, lath- and wire-fence, a foundry, and 2 coal-mines. Pop. 2324.

Fairbury, a post-village and railroad junction, capital of Jefferson co., Neb., 72 miles by rail S.S.W. of Lincoln, and 32 miles by rail W.S.W. of Beatrice. It has 5 churches, 4 banks, a high school, 3 newspaper offices, a foundry, and a flour-mill. Pop. 2630.

Fair'chance', a post-borough of Fayette co., Pa., 7 miles by rail S. of Uniontown. It has 2 churches, a furnace, and manufactures of bricks and coke. Pop. 1092.

Fair'child, a post-village of Eau Claire co., Wis., 31 miles by rail S.E. of Eau Claire. It has 3 churches, a high school, and manufactures of lumber. Pop. in 1890, 645.

Fair Dale, a post-hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., in Hannibal township, 2½ miles from Hannibal Station.

Fairdale, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., in Jessup township, 4 or 5 miles S.W. of Montrose. It has a church, 2 stores, &c.

Fair Deal'ing, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Ky., 7 miles E. of Benton.

Fair'fax, a county in the N.E. part of Virginia, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. and S.E. by the Potomac River, and on the S.W. by Bull Run and Occoquan River. The surface is hilly and extensively covered with forests; the soil is, or was once, moderately fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and hay are the staple products. This county is intersected by 3 railroads, namely, the Baltimore & Potomac, the Chesapeake & Ohio, and Richmond & Danville. Capital, Fairfax Court-House. Mount Vernon, once the residence of General Washington, is situated in the eastern portion of this county. Pop. in 1870, 12,952; in 1880, 16,025; in 1890, 16,655.

Fairfax, a station in Marin co., Cal., on the North Pacific Coast Railroad, 18 miles from San Francisco.

Fairfax, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ind., on Salt Creek, 12 miles S. of Bloomington. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Fairfax, a hamlet of Wayne co., Ind., in New Garden township. Pop. 21.

Fairfax, a post-village of Linn co., Iowa, on Prairie Creek, 8 miles by rail S.W. of Cedar Rapids. It has 3 churches and a high school. The corporate name of the village is Vanderbilt. Pop. about 400; of the township in 1890, 1110.

Fairfax, a post-village of Renville co., Minn., 20 miles by rail E. of Redwood Falls, and 15 miles (direct) E. by S. of Beaver Falls. It has 3 churches, 2 banks, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 351.

Fairfax, a post-village of Atchison co., Mo., 7 miles by rail N. by E. of Corning, and 8 miles (direct) S.E. of Rockport. It has 4 churches, a bank, an academy, and a brick- and tile-factory. Pop. 329.

Fairfax, a post-hamlet of Swain co., N.C., 30 miles S.E. of Maryville, Tenn.

Fairfax, a post-village of Highland co., O., about 40 miles S.W. of Chillicothe. It has a church. Pop. 84.

Fairfax, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., in Fairfax township, on the Lamoille River, about 11 miles (direct) S. by E. of St. Albans. It has a Baptist theological school, called the New Hampshire Institution, several churches, and manufactures of woollen goods, flour, lumber, &c. The township has 5 churches and a pop. of 1523.

Fairfax, Virginia. See CULPEPER.

Fairfax Court-House, a post-village, capital of Fairfax co., Va., 20 miles W. of Washington, D.C., and 3¼ miles N. of Fairfax Station. It has 5 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, and a carriage-shop. Pop. 350.

Fairfax Station, a post-hamlet of Fairfax co., Va., 18 miles by rail W. of Alexandria. It has 2 churches.

Fair'field, a town of England, co. of Derby, 2 miles N.E. of Buxton. Pop. 2103.

Fairfield, a hamlet of England, co. of Lancaster, 3½ miles by rail E.S.E. of Manchester.

Fair'field, the most southwestern county of Connecticut, bordering on New York, has an area of about 540 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. and E. by the Housatonic River, and on the S.E. by Long Island Sound, which affords great facilities for trade and navigation. The surface is partly hilly, and a large portion of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Hay, butter, Indian corn, potatoes, oats, and cattle are the staple products. This county has important manufactures of hats, caps, sewing-machines, woollen goods, &c. Granite underlies part of the soil. It is intersected by the Housatonic Railroad, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and the New York & New England Railroad. Capitals, Danbury and Bridgeport, both on the Housatonic Railroad. Pop. in 1870, 95,276; in 1880, 112,042; in 1890, 150,081.

Fairfield, a county in the S. central part of Ohio, has an area of about 474 square miles. It is drained by the Hocking River, which rises in it, and by Rush Creek. The surface of the southern part is hilly, and the other parts are undulating or nearly level; the soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, pork, and butter are the staple products. The rocks which lie next to the surface are limestone and freestone (or sandstone), a good material for building. It is traversed by the Ohio Canal, the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railroad, the Columbus, Shawnee & Hocking Valley Railroad, and the Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad. Capital, Lancaster. Pop. in 1870, 31,138; in 1880, 34,284; in 1890, 33,939.

Fairfield, a county in the N. central part of South Carolina, has an area of about 775 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Wateree River, and on the S.W. by Broad River. The surface is diversified with hills, valleys, and extensive forests of oak, hickory, &c. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Richmond & Danville Railroad, which passes through Winnsborough, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 19,888; in 1880, 27,765; in 1890, 28,599.

Fairfield, a post-hamlet of Covington co., Ala., 30 miles E.S.E. of Evergreen Station.

Fairfield, a village of Pickens co., Ala., on the Tombigbee River, 18 miles N. of Gainesville. It has 5 stores and a steam mill. Cotton is shipped here. Here is Stone Post-Office.

Fairfield, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ark., 6 miles by rail E. of Pine Bluff.

Fairfield, a post-village, capital of Solano co., Cal., 40 miles S.W. of Sacramento, and 50 miles by rail N.N.E. of Suisun Station. It has a church. Pop. 500.

Fairfield, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., in a township of the same name, on Long Island Sound, and on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 52 miles N.E. of New York, and 22 miles W.S.W. of New Haven. It has 3 churches and 2 hotels for summer boarders. The township is remarkable for beautiful scenery. It contains Greenfield Hill, Southport, and other villages. Fairfield is a port of entry. Pop. in 1870, 5645, after which date a part of the town was merged in the city of Bridgeport. Pop. in 1880, 3748; in 1890, 3868.

Fairfield, a township of Bureau co., Ill. Pop. 748.

Fairfield, a post-village, capital of Wayne co., Ill., on the Springfield Branch of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 129 miles S.S.E. of Springfield. It has 4 churches, a bank, a fine brick school-house, 2 flouring-mills, 2 planing-mills, a saw-mill, and a woollen-mill. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 1881.

Fairfield, a township of De Kalb co., Ind. Pop. 1361. It contains Fairfield Centre.

Fairfield, a post-village of Franklin co., Ind., on the East Fork of Whitewater River, about 25 miles S.S.W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches, graded schools, and manufactures of buggies and carriages. Pop. 300.

Fairfield (Oakford Post-Office), a village of Howard co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, 5 miles S. of Kokomo. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Fairfield, a township of Tippecanoe co., Ind. Pop. 17,766, inclusive of Linwood.

Fairfield, a township of Buena Vista co., Iowa. P. 602.

Fairfield, a township of Cedar co., Iowa. Pop. 614.

Fairfield, a township of Fayette co., Iowa. Pop. 1542. It contains Brush Creek and Taylorsville.

Fairfield, a township of Grundy co., Iowa. Pop. 836.

Fairfield, a township of Jackson co., Iowa, traversed by the Maquoketa River. Pop. 798.

Fairfield, a city, capital of Jefferson co., Iowa, is beautifully situated on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, where it crosses the Kansas City Line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 25 miles E. of Ottumwa, 50 miles W.N.W. of Burlington, and 28 miles S.S.W. of Washington. It contains a court-house, 10 churches, national, savings, and private banks, a public library, a high school, and Parsons College (Presbyterian), a commercial college, manufactures of wagons, furniture, drain-tile, and haying-tools, 2 flour-mills, a broom-factory, and canning-works. One daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 3391; of the township, 4303.

Fairfield, a post-office of Wabaunsee co., Kansas, 3 miles by rail N. of Alma.

Fairfield, a post-village of Nelson co., Ky., about 30 miles S.E. of Louisville. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a distillery. Pop. about 167.

Fairfield, a post-village of Somerset co., Me., in Fairfield township, on the W. bank of the Kennebec River, and on the Maine Central Railroad, 21 miles N.N.E. of Augusta. It has 5 churches, 2 banks, and manufactures of furniture, refrigerators, pulp, lumber, and wooden novelties, clothing, grist- and flour-mills, and a packing-factory. One weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. of the township in 1890, 3510.

Fairfield, a post-village of Hampden co., Mass., 14 miles by rail W. of Springfield. It has a church and manufactures of writing-paper. Pop. about 350.

Fairfield, a post-village of Lenawee co., Mich., 6 miles S. of Adrian. It has 3 churches, graded schools, saw- and flour-mills, and manufactures of barrels and barrel-hoops.

Fairfield, a township of Shiawassee co., Mich. P. 977.
Fairfield, a post-township of Swift co., Minn. P. 450.
Fairfield, a station on the Hastings & Dakota Railroad, 4 miles W. of Farmington, Minn.
Fairfield, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Mo., on the Pomme de Terre River, 1½ miles from its mouth, and about 42 miles S. of Sedalia. It has 2 grist-mills, a saw-mill, and 12 families.
Fairfield, a post-village of Clay co., Neb., 56 miles by rail W.N.W. of Fairbury, and 18 miles by rail S.E. of Hastings. It has 5 churches, 2 banks, a college, a syrup-factory, a cigar-factory, a butter-factory, manufactures of lumber, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 1600; of Fairfield township in 1890, 1903.
Fairfield, a township of Cumberland co., N.J., is bounded S.W. by Delaware Bay. Pop. 3011. It contains Fairton, Cedarville, &c.
Fairfield, a post-hamlet of Essex co., N.J., in Caldwell township, on the Passaic River, 2 miles S. of Mountain View Station, which is 6 miles W. of Paterson. It has a church.
Fairfield, a station on the Freehold & Jamesburg Railroad, 4 miles E. by S. of Freehold, N.J.
Fairfield, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., in Fairfield township, about 18 miles E. of Utica. It contains 3 churches, Fairfield Academy, and a cheese-factory. Pop. 281; of the township, 1573.
Fairfield, a post-hamlet in Fairfield township, Hyde co., N.C., on Mattamuskeet Lake, about 56 miles E.N.E. of Newbern. It has 2 churches and an academy. Pop. of the township, 1145.
Fairfield, a township of Butler co., O. Pop. 2431, exclusive of the city of Hamilton.
Fairfield, a township of Columbiana co., O., about 20 miles S. of Youngstown. Pop. 2652. It contains a village named Columbiana.
Fairfield, a post-village of Greene co., O., in Bath township, on Mad River, near the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 1½ miles from Osborn Station, and about 10 miles N.E. of Dayton. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, a high school, and a cigar-factory. Pop. 310.
Fairfield, a township of Highland co., O. Pop. 2565, including Centrefield, East Monroe, New Lexington, and Leesburg.
Fairfield, a township of Huron co., O. Pop. 1332. It contains the village of North Fairfield.
Fairfield, a township of Madison co., O. Pop. 1210. It contains the village of California or Big Plain.
Fairfield, a township of Tuscarawas co., O. It has beds of coal and of black-band iron ores. Pop. 781.
Fairfield, a township of Washington co., O. Pop. 824.
Fairfield, a post-village of Marion co., Oregon, on the Willamette River, 16 miles N. of Salem. Much wheat is here shipped by steamboat.
Fairfield, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., about 20 miles S.E. of Chambersburg, and 9 miles S.W. of Gettysburg. It has 4 churches and a graded school. Pop. 258.
Fairfield, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. 871. It is traversed by the railroad from Meadville to Franklin.
Fairfield, Huntingdon co., Pa. See COTTAGE.
Fairfield, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 479, exclusive of Montoursville. See FAIRFIELD CENTRE.
Fairfield, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. 1895. It includes Bolivar, West Fairfield, &c.
Fairfield, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Tenn., 4 miles N.E. of Wartrace Depot. It has a church and a flour-mill.
Fairfield, a post-village, capital of Freestone co., Tex., 60 miles (direct) E. of Waco, and 30 miles W. of Palestine. It has 3 churches, a high school, a court-house, a newspaper office, and manufactures of tinware and agricultural implements. Pop. 499.
Fairfield, a post-office of Utah co., Utah.
Fairfield, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., in Fairfield township, 1½ miles from Fairfield Station, and about 28 miles N.E. of Burlington. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of leather, carriages, lumber, &c. Pop. about 350.
Fairfield, a post-village of Rockbridge co., Va., about 28 miles S. by W. of Staunton. It has 2 churches.
Fairfield, a post-village of Spokane co., Washington, 34 miles by rail S. by E. of Spokane. It has a bank, a newspaper office, and public schools. Pop. 150.
Fairfield, a post-hamlet of Rock co., Wis., on Turtle Creek, about 13 miles E.S.E. of Janesville. It has a church.
Fairfield, a post-village in Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 57 miles E. of Charlottetown. Pop. 200.
Fairfield, or **Troy**, a post-village in Kent co., Ontario, 18 miles E. of Chatham. Pop. 150.

Fairfield Centre, a post-hamlet of De Kalb co., Ind., in Fairfield township, about 30 miles N. of Fort Wayne. It has a church and a flour-mill.
Fairfield Centre, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Me., 4 miles W. of Fairfield Station. It has a church and a carriage-shop.
Fairfield Centre, a post-hamlet of Lycoming co., Pa., 10 miles N.E. of Williamsport. It has 2 churches.
Fairfield East, a post-village in Leeds co., Ontario, 5½ miles by rail N. of Brockville. It has a saw-mill and 3 cheese-factories. Pop. 100.
Fair'ford, a town of England, on the Colne, at the foot of the Cotswold Hills, co. and 24 miles by rail S.E. of Gloucester. Pop. of parish, 1626.
Fair For'est, a post-village of Spartanburg co., S.C., 2 miles by rail W. of Spartanburg. It has a grist-mill.
Fair Gar'den, a post-hamlet of Sevier co., Tenn., 8 miles N. of Sevierville. It has 2 churches and an academy.
Fair Grange, a post-village of Coles co., Ill., 5 miles by rail N. of Charleston. It has 2 general stores.
Fair Ground, a post-office of Suffolk co., N.Y.
Fair Grounds, a station on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 2 miles from Hannibal, Mo.
Fair Grove, a township of Dickinson co., Iowa. P. 172.
Fair Grove, a post-village of Tuscola co., Mich., 9 miles by rail N.E. of Reese. It has 3 churches, a stave- and heading-factory, and a hoop-factory.
Fair Grove, a post-village of Greene co., Mo., about 15 miles N.N.E. of Springfield. It has a church, a flour-mill, and general stores. Pop. about 100.
Fair Grove, a post-office of Davidson co., N.C.
Fair Ha'ven, a post-village of New Haven co., Conn., on the W. side of the Quinepiac River, and on the Shore Line Railroad, 2 miles E. of the initial station in New Haven, of which city the village now forms the 11th and 12th wards. FAIR HAVEN EAST, on the E. side of the Quinepiac, and of New Haven harbor, forms the 14th and 15th wards of the city of New Haven. Pop. in 1890, 11,320.
Fair Haven, a post-township of Carroll co., Ill., 12 miles S. by E. of Mount Carroll. It has 4 churches. Pop. 1169.
Fairhaven, a post-office of Tama co., Iowa.
Fair Haven, a post-office and watering-place of Anne Arundel co., Md., on Chesapeake Bay, about 45 miles S. of Baltimore, and 18 miles S. of Annapolis. Here is a large hotel. Steamboats ply between this place and Baltimore.
Fairhaven, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., in Fairhaven township, on Buzzard's Bay, at the mouth of the Acushnet River, and on the Fairhaven Branch Railroad, which connects with the Old Colony Railroad, 1 mile E. of New Bedford, and about 54 miles S. of Boston. It contains 5 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, a library, a public school, a high school, a tack-factory, and the Boston & Fairhaven Iron-works. It is connected with New Bedford by a long bridge, and has a good harbor. Pop. of township, 2919.
Fair Haven, a township of Huron co., Mich. P. 769.
Fair Haven, or **Swan Creek**, a post-village in Ira township, St. Clair co., Mich., on Anchor Bay, in Lake St. Clair, 9 miles S.E. of New Haven. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a flour-mill, a stave-factory, and a brick-yard. Pop. about 500.
Fair Haven, a post-village of Stearns co., Minn., in Fair Haven township, near Clearwater Lake, and about 54 miles W.N.W. of Minneapolis. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a lumber-mill. Pop. of the township, 346.
Fair Haven, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., in Shrewsbury township, on the Navasink River, 2½ miles N.E. of Red Bank. It has a church, a carriage-factory, a large hotel, and several boarding-houses.
Fair Haven, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., in Sterling township, on Little Sodus Bay of Lake Ontario, 31 miles N. of Auburn, and about 12 miles S.W. of Oswego. It is the north terminus of the Southern Central Railroad, and has a harbor 2 miles long and 1 mile wide. It has a newspaper, 2 churches, and 2 lumber-mills. Large quantities of coal, brought from Pennsylvania, are shipped here on the lake. Pop. in 1890, 738.
Fairhaven, a hamlet of Orleans co., N.Y., in Gaines township, 2½ miles from Albion. It has a church.
Fair Haven, a post-hamlet of Moore co., N.C., on Deep River, 18 miles W.N.W. of Jonesborough Station. It has a flour-mill and a quarry of soapstone.
Fair Haven, a post-village of Preble co., O., on Four Mile Creek, about 22 miles N.W. of Hamilton. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of brooms and wagons.
Fairhaven, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., Pa., on

the Castle Shannon Railroad, 3 miles S. of Pittsburg. It has a flour-mill.

Fair Haven, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt., in Fair Haven township, on Castleton River, and on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, 16 miles W. of Rutland, and 9 miles E.N.E. of Whitehall. It contains 8 churches, 2 national banks, a graded school, many fine residences, a public park, and quarries and manufactories of good marble and slate. Pop. in 1890, 2791.

Fairhaven, a post-village of Whatcom co., Washington, 26 miles by rail N.N.W. of Sedro, and about 4 miles (direct) S. of Whatcom. It has 8 churches, 4 banks, 4 newspaper offices, lumber-, planing-, and saw-mills, a foundry, and machine-shops. Pop. 4076.

Fairha'ven, or **Deer Island,** a post-village in Charlotte co., New Brunswick, on an island in Passamaquoddy Bay, at the entrance of the Bay of Fundy, 9 miles S.E. of St. Andrews. Pop. of island, 1000.

Fairha'ven, a bay on the N.W. coast of Spitzbergen. Lat. 79° 50′ N.; lon. 10° 6′ E.

Fair Head, or **Benmore' Head,** a lofty promontory on the northern coast of Ireland, co. of Antrim, 5 miles E.N.E. of Ballycastle. It is an immense body of columnar greenstone, 530 feet in elevation.

Fair Hill, a post-hamlet of Cecil co., Md., about 20 miles W.S.W. of Wilmington, Del.

Fair'hope, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., 20 miles by rail N. of Cumberland, Md. It has a church, large lumber-mills, and manufactures of fire-bricks.

Fair Island, an island in Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland, 9 miles from Green's Pond. Pop. 212.

Fair Isle (Ile), Scotland, is 23 miles S.W. of Mainland, Shetland Islands. Length, 4 miles. Pop. 226.

Fair'land, a post-village of Shelby co., Ind., about 7 miles by rail N.W. of Shelbyville, and 20 miles S.E. of Indianapolis. It has 3 churches and a district school. Pop. 513.

Fairland, a post-office of Montgomery co., Md.

Fair'lee, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Md., on the Kent County Railroad, 6 miles W. of Chestertown. It has a church.

Fairlee, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Vt., in Fairlee township, on the Connecticut River, and on the Passumpsic Railroad, 22 miles N.N.E. of White River Junction. Pop. of the township, 416.

Fairlee Lake, Orange co., Vt., is about 2 miles W. of the Connecticut River, and nearly 3 miles long.

Fair'ley, a village of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on the coast, 3 miles S. of Largs. It has an old castle. Pop. 307.

Fair'mont, a post-village, capital of Martin co., Minn., 17 miles by rail W.S.W. of Winnebago City. It is situated in a fertile country diversified by prairies and beautiful small lakes. It has 6 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, flour-mills, a foundry and machine-shop, and a cigar-factory. Pop. in 1890, 1205.

Fairmont, a post-village in Washington township, Clarke co., Mo., about 30 miles W. by S. from Keokuk, Iowa, and 10 miles S. of Luray Railroad Station. It has a plough-factory. Pop. about 150.

Fairmont, a post-village of Fillmore co., Neb., on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 53 miles W.S.W. of Lincoln, and 28 miles E. of Harvard. It has a bank, 3 churches, and a weekly newspaper. Pop. in 1880, 600.

Fairmont, a hamlet of Warren co., N.J., 2 miles from Washington.

Fairmont, a post-village, capital of Marion co., W. Va., on the W. bank of the Monongahela River, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 302 miles W. of Baltimore, and 77 miles S.E. of Wheeling. A suspension bridge across the river connects Fairmont with Palatine. Fairmont contains a court-house, 6 churches, 2 banks, a state normal school, 2 newspaper offices, 2 glass-factories, and manufactures of flour, cigars, furniture, machinery, and coke. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1890, 1023.

Fair Mount, a post-village of Gordon co., Ga., about 56 miles N.N.W. of Atlanta. It has a church.

Fair'mount, a township of Pike co., Ill. Pop. 968.

Fairmount, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., in Vance township, 13 miles by rail W.S.W. of Danville. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a bank, a tile-factory, and a newspaper office. Pop. 649.

Fairmount, a post-village in Fairmount township, Grant co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad, 10 miles S. of Marion, and 56 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis. It has 3 churches, a high school, 2 flour-mills, a woollen-mill, a steam saw-mill, and a planing-mill. Pop. in 1890, 1462; of the township, 2839.

Fairmount, a post-office of Jasper co., Iowa, on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, 29 miles E. by S. of Des Moines.

Fairmount, a township of Butler co., Kansas. P. 261.

Fairmount, a post-village of Leavenworth co., Kansas, in Fairmount township, and on the Leavenworth Branch of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 10 miles S. of Leavenworth, and 24 miles N.N.E. of Lawrence. It has 3 churches and a graded school. Pop. of the township, 875.

Fairmount, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ky., about 20 miles S.E. of Louisville. It has 2 churches.

Fairmount, a village of Harford co., Md., 6 miles N.W. of Belair. It has a church and a woollen-factory. Here is High Point Post-Office.

Fairmount, a post-village of Somerset co., Md., 22 miles S.S.W. of Salisbury, and 2 miles from Chesapeake Bay. It contains the Fairmount Academy and 2 churches.

Fairmount, a station on the New Jersey & New York Railroad, 15 miles N. of Jersey City, N.J.

Fair Mount, a post-hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., in Tewksbury township, about 36 miles N. of Trenton. It has 2 churches, a public school, and general stores.

Fairmount, a village in the former town of West Farms, which in 1873 was annexed to the city of New York.

Fair Mount, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., on the New York Central Railroad, 5 miles W. of Syracuse.

Fairmount, a post-village of Richland co., N.D., 14 miles by rail E. of Hankinson, and 14 miles S. of Wahpeton. It has a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 91.

Fairmount, a village of Belmont co., O., in Goshen township, about 30 miles W. of Bellaire. Pop. 125.

Fairmount, or **Stock'yard,** a station in Hamilton co., O., 3 miles from Cincinnati.

Fairmount, a station in Clarion co., Pa., 2 miles E. of Bostonia Junction, and 22 miles E.N.E. of Red Bank Furnace. Much excellent coal is here mined and shipped, and there are beds of limestone and iron ore.

Fairmount, a hamlet in Little Britain township, Lancaster co., Pa., on the Peach Bottom Railroad, 12 or 15 miles N.W. of Oxford. It has a church.

Fairmount, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. 1031. It contains Fairmount Springs.

Fairmount, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Tenn., on Walden Ridge, 10 miles N. of Chattanooga. It has an academy and 2 or 3 churches.

Fairmount, a post-office of Sabine co., Tex.

Fairmount Springs, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pa.

Fair Oaks, a station on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 30 miles S.E. of San Francisco, and 22 miles N.W. of San José, Cal.

Fair Oaks, a post-hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, 4 miles N. of Middletown. It has a hotel. Milk is shipped here.

Fair Oaks, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Oregon, on the Calapooya River, 6 miles S.E. of Oakland Station. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Fair Oaks, a station in Henrico co., Va., on the Richmond, York River & Chesapeake Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Richmond. In the vicinity was fought a bloody battle on May 31, 1862.

Fair'plains', a township of Montcalm co., Mich. Pop. 929. It contains the hamlet of Fenwick.

Fair Play, a post-office or hamlet of El Dorado co., Cal., 28 miles E. of Latrobe.

Fair Play, a post-village, capital of Park co., Col., is in the W. part of the South Park, about 8 miles S. of Silverheel Mountain, and 80 miles S.W. of Denver. Altitude, 9764 feet. It has a bank, a newspaper office, 4 hotels, and 3 churches. Gold and silver are mined here. P. (1890) 301.

Fair Play, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Md., 2 miles from Brentheds'ville. It has a church. Pop. 100.

Fair Play, a post-village of Polk co., Mo., 49 miles by rail S. of Osceola, and 8 miles (direct) W. by N. of Bolivar. It has 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, an academy, and a handle-factory. Pop. about 700.

Fair Play, Jefferson co., O. See BLOOMFIELD STATION.

Fair Play, a post-village of Oconee co., S.C., 15 miles S. of Walhalla. It has a church and about 25 families.

Fair Play, a post-borough of Panola co., Tex., 27 miles S. by E. of Long View. It has 3 churches and a high school.

Fair Play, a post-village in Jamestown township, Grant co., Wis., 6 miles N.E. of Dunleith, Ill., and about 5 miles E. of Dubuque, Iowa. It has 2 churches.

Fair Point, a post-hamlet of Rice co., Kansas, in Union township, on the Little Arkansas River, about 14 miles N.E. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Fair Point, a small post-village of Goodhue co., Minn., about 22 miles E.S.E. of Faribault.

Fair Point, or Point Chautau'qua, a summer resort of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on Chautauqua Lake, 3 miles S.S.E. of Mayville, consists of several hundred summer cottages. The annual sessions of the National Sunday-School Assembly were first held here in 1875.

Fair'port, a post-village of Muscatine co., Iowa, in Sweetland township, on the Mississippi River, 8 miles above Muscatine. It has a steamboat-landing, and 5 potteries which manufacture stoneware. Pop. about 136.

Fairport, a post-office of De Kalb co., Mo.

Fairport, a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, 10 miles by rail S.E. of Rochester. It contains 5 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, a graded school, several machine-shops, and manufactures of saleratus, baking-powder, carriages, shoes, soap, evaporators, mineral-water, syrup, preserves, and fences. Pop. in 1880, 1920; in 1890, 2552.

Fairport, a village of Lake co., O., about 3 miles by rail N. of Painesville. It has a church, marine supplies, &c. Pop. in 1890, 1171.

Fair Port, a post-office of Northumberland co., Va.

Fair'ton, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J., in Fairfield township, on Cohansey Creek, and on the Bridgeton & Port Norris Railroad, 4 miles S. of Bridgeton. It has 2 churches and manufactures of glass.

Fair'view', a post-office of St. Clair co., Ala.

Fairview, a hamlet of Carroll co., Ark., about 48 miles E. by N. of Fayetteville. Near it are 3 churches. Here is Osage Post-Office.

Fairview, a post-hamlet of Dallas co., Ark., 17 miles E.S.E. of Arkadelphia. It has 2 churches.

Fair View, a hamlet of Volusia co., Fla., on the Hillsborough River, about 1 mile from the Atlantic Ocean.

Fair View, a post-office of Chattooga co., Ga., 5 miles W. of Summerville.

Fairview, a post-office and mining-camp of Owyhee co., Idaho, in the valley of Snake River, 203 miles N. of Winnemucca, Nevada. Here are mines of gold and silver.

Fairview, a post-village of Fulton co., Ill., in Fairview township, about 32 miles W.S.W. of Peoria. It has 2 churches, an academy, a flour-mill, a furniture-factory, a newspaper office, and 2 banks. Pop. 492.

Fairview, Richland co., Ill. See CALHOUN.

Fairview, a township of Fayette co., Ind. Pop. 601. It contains the village of Groves, sometimes called Fairview.

Fairview, a station in Marion co., Ind., on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, 4 miles W. of Indianapolis.

Fairview, a post-village in Greene township, Randolph co., Ind., on the Mississinewa River, about 14 miles N.E. of Muncie. Pop. 142.

Fairview, a township of Allamakee co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River. Pop. 492.

Fairview, a township of Jasper co., Iowa. Pop. 1689, exclusive of Monroe.

Fairview, a post-village of Jones co., Iowa, in Fairview township, 3 miles S.W. of Anamosa, and about 20 miles E.N.E. of Cedar Rapids. It has a church. Pop. 238; of the township, exclusive of Anamosa, 1173.

Fairview, a township of Monona co., Iowa, on the Missouri River. Pop. 404.

Fairview, a township of Shelby co., Iowa. Pop. 873.

Fairview, a hamlet of Warren co., Iowa, 10 miles S. of Indianola. It has 2 churches. Here is Sharon Post-Office.

Fairview, a post-village of Brown co., Kansas, 6 miles by rail S.E. of Sabetha, and 10 miles (direct) W. of Hiawatha. It has 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, lumber-mills, and general stores. Pop. 500.

Fairview, a township of Labette co., Kansas. P. 826.

Fairview, a township of Republic co., Kansas. P. 858.

Fairview, a township of Russell co., Kansas. P. 1563.

Fairview, a post-village of Todd co., Ky., about 7 miles N.W. of Elkton. It has 2 churches, a public school, a flour-mill, and a tobacco-factory. Pop. 183. Jefferson Davis was born here.

Fairview, a village of Lewis co., Ky., on the Ohio River. It has a church, a saw-mill (for stone), 2 stores, and a quarry of freestone.

Fairview, a post-office and steamboat-landing of Concordia parish, La., on the Mississippi River.

Fairview, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Md., about 10 miles W. of Hagerstown.

Fairview, a township of Lyon co., Minn. Pop. 175.

Fairview, a post-office of Union co., Miss.

Fairview, a township of Caldwell co., Mo. Pop. 910. It contains Proctorville.

Fairview, a township of Livingston co., Mo. P. 1066.

Fairview, a post-hamlet of Nodaway co., Mo., 14 miles S.W. of Maryville.

Fairview, a village of Central township, St. Louis co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 9 miles W. of St. Louis. It has a church.

Fairview, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., in Ridgefield township, on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, 8 miles N. of Jersey City. It has a church.

Fairview, a post-hamlet of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., about 42 miles S.S.E. of Buffalo. It has a church, a cheese-factory, and 7 houses.

Fairview, Long Island. See GENOLA.

Fairview, a post-village of Buncombe co., N.C., about 9 miles S.E. of Asheville. It has 2 churches, 2 flour-mills, 2 saw-mills, and a high school. Pop. of Fairview township, 779.

Fairview, a post-village of Guernsey co., O., in Oxford township, about 30 miles W. of Wheeling, W. Va., and 7 miles N.N.W. of Barnesville. It has 3 churches and a union school. Pop. 377.

Fairview, Harrison co., O. See JEWETT.

Fairview, Wayne co., O. See BURTON CITY.

Fairview, a post-hamlet of Coos co., Oregon, 50 miles W. of Roseburg. It has a lumber-mill. Coal is mined near it.

Fairview, a hamlet of Beaver co., Pa., in Ohio township, 10 miles W. of Beaver, and 1 mile from Ohioville Post-Office. It has 2 churches and 2 general stores. Pop. about 100. Excellent soft coal abounds here.

Fairview, a borough of Butler co., Pa., in Fairview township, 1¼ miles from Petrolia Railroad Station, and about 30 miles S. of Oil City. It has 4 churches, public graded schools, several oil-wells, and fountains of gas which is used for fuel and light. Here is Baldwin Post-Office. Pop. in 1890, 303; of the township, 1996.

Fairview, a hamlet of Cambria co., Pa., in Jackson township, 3 miles from Mineral Point Railroad Station. It has a church and a tannery.

Fairview (West Fairview Post-Office), a village of Cumberland co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, and on the Northern Central Railroad, 1 or 2 miles above Harrisburg. It has 3 churches, a nail-factory, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 1000.

Fairview, a post-borough of Erie co., Pa., in Fairview township, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad and the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Erie, and 2 miles from Lake Erie. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a planing-mill, and manufactures of carriages, sash, blinds, &c. Pop. 480; of the township, 1674.

Fairview, a station on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, in Luzerne co., Pa., 15 miles S. of Wilkesbarre. It is celebrated for its fine view of the Wyoming Valley. Here is Mountain Top Post-Office.

Fairview, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. 920. It contains Fredonia, and a hamlet called Fairview.

Fairview, a township of York co., Pa., on the Susquehanna. Pop. 1941. It contains New Market.

Fairview, a post-township of Greenville co., S.C., 19 miles S.S.E. of Greenville. It has 4 churches, 2 academies, and a cotton-factory. Pop. 1749.

Fairview, a post-office of Anderson co., Tenn.

Fair View, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Tex., 23 miles S.S.E. of San Antonio. It has 2 churches and a mill.

Fair View, a post-village of San Pete co., Utah, 28 miles by rail N. by E. of Manti. It has 3 churches, 2 academies, a flour-mill, saw-mills, &c. Pop. in 1890, 844.

Fairview, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Va., in the valley of the Clinch River, 49 miles W. of Bristol, Tenn.

Fairview, a post-village, capital of Hancock co., W. Va., about 38 miles N. of Wheeling, and 3 miles E. of Cumberland. It has 2 churches, a graded school, several stores, and general business houses. Pop. 226.

Fairview, a village of Marion co., W. Va., 6 miles from Farmington Station. It has 2 churches, manufactures of carpets and furniture, and 2 flour-mills.

Fairview, a hamlet of Taylor co., W. Va., 3 miles from Flemington. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Fairview, a village of Grant co., Wis., 3 miles S. of Cuba City, and about 11 miles S. of Platteville. It has a graded school and a smelting-furnace for lead.

Fairview Village, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., 4 miles N.N.W. of Norristown. It has 4 churches, a large creamery, a tannery, and other business houses.

Fair'ville, a post-hamlet of Saline co., Mo., 8 miles S. of Miami. It has a church and a high school. Pop. 100.

Fairville, a post-village in Arcadia township, Wayne

co., N.Y., 1 mile from the Sodus Point & Southern Railroad, 8 miles N. of Newark, and about 30 miles E. of Rochester. It has 2 churches. Pop. 154.

Fairville, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., 33 miles by rail W.S.W. of Philadelphia. Here is a boarding-house for summer boarders.

Fair'ville, a post-village in St. John co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, 3 miles by rail W. of St. John. It contains several churches, the provincial lunatic asylum, and a number of mills and factories. Pop. 1500.

Fair Water, a post-hamlet of Fond du Lac co., Wis., 5 miles by rail W. of Brandon, and about 24 miles W.S.W. of Fond du Lac. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a creamery.

Fairway Rock, one of the DIOMEDE ISLANDS.

Fair'weather, a mountain of Alaska, 35 miles N.E. of Cape Fairweather, is stated to have an elevation of 14,782 feet.

Fair Weath'er, a post-office of Adams co., Ill..

Fairweather's Island, at the entrance of Black Rock Harbor, Conn. On it is a light-house, lat. 41° 8′ 24″ N., lon. 73° 13′ 30″ W.

Faison, fa'sŏn, a post-hamlet of Duplin co., N.C., on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 21 miles S. of Goldsborough. It has a church and a high school.

Faisonia, fa-so'ne-ą, a post-office and shipping-point of Sunflower co., Miss., on the Sunflower River, about 180 miles N. of Vicksburg.

Faith, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ark., 10 miles S.W. of Pine Bluff. It has a church, an academy, and manufactures of lumber and railroad timber and brooms. Pop. 100.

Faizabad, India. See FYZABAD.

Faizapoor, a town of India. See FYZAPOOR.

Fajardo, or **Faxardo**, fȧ-har'dō, a town of Porto Rico, on the E. coast, 5 miles S. of the N.E. angle of that island. It has a fine harbor, telegraph lines to other West Indian ports and to the United States, a small theatre, and a church. Pop. 3500.

Fajemmia, fȧ-jĕm'me-ą, a fortified town of Senegambia, in Konkodoo, and the residence of its chief, 120 miles S.E. of Fatteconda. Lat. 12° 50′ N.; lon. 10° 35′ W.

Fa'kenham-Lanc'aster, a town of England, co. of Norfolk, on the Wensum, and on a railway, 24 miles N.W. of Norwich. It has a magnificent church. Pop. 1831.

Fak-Who-Mun, or **Fa-Kuo-Mun**, a town of Manchooria, province of Leao-Tong, near the palisade wall, and 60 miles N. of Mookden. Pop. 12,000.

Fal, fȧl, a river of England, co. of Cornwall, flows S.S.W. into the estuary which forms Falmouth Harbor.

Falaba, fȧ-lȧ'bȧ, a fortified town of Senegambia, capital of Soolimana, 215 miles N.E. of Sierra Leone. Pop. 6000 (?).

Falaise, fȧ'lȧz' (anc. *Fale'ria?*), a town of France, in Calvados, on an elevated but broken flat, bordering on a rocky precipice, or *falaise*, whence its name, 23 miles (35 by rail) S.S.E. of Caen. It consists of three distinct parts, —the town proper, almost completely surrounded by old walls; the suburbs of St. Laurent and Val d'Ante, extending into the narrow ravine below the precipice on which the town stands; and the suburb of Guibray, sometimes called the high town, and situated on a height about 1 mile E. The situation is very picturesque, but the streets are irregular, the houses generally indifferent, and the appearance of the town dull. The churches of St. Laurent, St. Gervais, and St. Guibray, the town house, general hospital, Hôtel-Dieu, and public library, are deserving of notice; but the great object of attraction is the castle and the birthplace of William the Conqueror. It occupies a commanding position on a promontory connected with the plateau on which the town is built on one side only, and isolated on the others by steep ravines, and before the invention of gunpowder was a place of great strength. It is now only a grand and picturesque ruin. A colossal bronze equestrian statue of the Conqueror, by Louis Rochet, stands here. Falaise is the seat of a court of first resort and commerce. Its trade consists of wool, horses, cattle, and the manufactures of the town, comprising cotton, hosiery, lace, cotton goods, leather, and paper. Pop. 8120.

Falalu, fȧ-lȧ-loo', one of the Caroline Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, N.W. of Hogolen.

Falces, fȧl'thĕs, a town of Spain, province and 29 miles S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 2745. It has mineral springs, and ruins of a Roman castle.

Falcet, a town of Spain. See FALSET.

Falciu, a town of Roumania. See FALTSI.

Falcon, fȧl-kōn', a state of Venezuela, bounded N. by the Caribbean Sea, and further enclosed by the states of Lara and Los Andes and by the republic of Colombia. Area, 36,212 square miles. Coal, petroleum, asphalt, jet, and lead ores exist here. Capital, Coro. Pop. 205,347.

Fal'con, a post-village of Nevada co., Ark., 20 miles S.E. of Hope, and about 40 miles E. of Texarkana. It has 2 churches.

Falcon, a post-village of El Paso co., Col., 19 miles by rail N.E. of Colorado Springs. It has a church, an academy, and a newspaper office. Pop. 168.

Falcon, a post-village of McNairy co., Tenn., 41 miles by rail S.S.E. of Jackson. It has a church.

Falconara, fȧl-ko-nȧ'rȧ, a town of Italy, province and 10 miles W. of Cosenza. Pop. 1724.

Fal'coner, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., in Ellicott township, on the Dunkirk, Alleghany Valley & Pittsburg Railroad, 3 miles N. of Jamestown, 32 miles S. by E. of Dunkirk, and half a mile from the crossing of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad. It has a church.

Falconera, or **Falkonera**, fȧl-ko-nȧ'rȧ, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago, 45 miles from the S.E. coast of the Morea, and 28 miles N.W. of Milo. Lat. 36° 50′ 40″ N.; lon. 23° 54′ E.

Falczy, a town of Roumania. See FALTSI.

Falemé, fȧ'lȧ'mȧ, **Falemeh**, fȧ'lȧ'mĕh, or **Ba** (bȧ) **Falemé**, a river of Senegambia, an affluent of the Senegal, which it joins 15 miles N.W. of Galam, in lat. 14° 40′ N., lon. 11° 48′ W., after a N. course of 200 miles.

Faleria, a supposed ancient name of FALAISE.

Falkenau, fȧl'kĕn-nŏw', a town of Bohemia, on a railway, 5 miles W.S.W. of Elbogen, on the Eger. Pop. 3329.

Falkenberg, fȧl'kĕn-bĕrg', a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, 14 miles S.W. of Oppeln. Pop. 1060.

Falkenberg, fȧl'kĕn-bĕrg', a seaport town of Sweden, Iæn and 20 miles N.W. of Halmstad, with a small harbor and an active salmon-fishery. Pop. 1245.

Falkenburg, fȧl'kĕn-bōōrg', a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 47 miles S. of Cöslin. Pop. 3003.

Falkenstein, fȧl'kĕn-stīn', a town of Saxony, at a railway junction, 11 miles E. of Plauen. Pop. 5052.

Falkingham, England. See FOLKINGHAM.

Falk'ington, a township of Sangamon co., Ill. P. 973.

Falkirk, fȧl-kirk' (commonly pronounced in Scotland faw-kirk'), a town of Scotland, co. of Stirling, on an eminence at the S.W. extremity of the fertile tract called the Carse of Falkirk, 24 miles by rail W.N.W. of Edinburgh. It has a town house, a parish church, numerous schools, a public library, several branch banks, a foundry, and some small manufactures. The Carron and other iron-works are near the town, which is famous for its three annual trysts, the largest cattle-fairs in Scotland. Falkirk unites with Linlithgow, Lanark, Hamilton, and Airdrie in sending one member to the House of Commons. Here was fought, A.D. 1298, a battle between the troops of Sir William Wallace and of Edward I., when the latter was victorious; also, in 1746, an engagement between the Highlanders, under Prince Charles Edward, and the English army. Pop., with suburbs, in 1881, 15,599; in 1891, 17,307.

Fal'kirk, a station on the Canandaigua, Batavia & Tonawanda Railroad, 15 miles W. of Batavia, N.Y.

Fal'kirk, or **Carlisle**, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, on Siddell's Creek, 4 miles S.E. of Ailsa Craig. It has good water-power, a saw- and grist-mill, and a cloth-factory. Pop. 200.

Falkjöping, a town of Sweden. See FALKÖPING.

Falkland, fawk'land, a town of Scotland, co. of Fife, at the foot of East Lomond Hill, 22 miles N.N.W. of Edinburgh. The only object of interest is the palace, a favorite hunting-seat of the Scottish monarchs. The chief part of the present edifice was built by James V., who died here. Pop. of borough, 1144; of the village, additional, 1283.

Falkland, fawk'land, a post-village of Pitt co., N.C., on the Tar River, about 65 miles E. of Raleigh. It has 2 churches.

Falkland, Nova Scotia. See FOSTER'S.

Falk'land Islands (Fr. *Malouines*, mȧ'loo-een'; Sp. *Malvinas*, mȧl-vee'nȧs), an island group in the South Atlantic Ocean, forming a crown colony of Great Britain, consisting altogether of some 200 islands, large and small, 250 miles N.E. of Terra del Fuego, between lat. 51° and 53° S. and lon. 57° and 62° W. Only two of these islands are of any considerable size; they are called, respectively, East and West Falkland, and are separated from each other by a sound (see FALKLAND SOUND) varying in breadth from 2½ to 18 miles. East Falkland is about 85 miles in length and about 53 miles in breadth; area, 2700 square miles. West Falkland is 80 miles long by about 40 broad; area, 2000 square miles. The other islands are mostly mere islets and

rocks. The whole group is indented in a remarkable manner by bays, harbors, and sounds; two of the latter, Choiseul and Grantham, penetrating so deeply into either side of East Falkland as nearly to divide it into two parts.

The general appearance of the islands is by no means attractive. Ridges of rocky hills, about 1000 feet in height, traverse extensive tracts of sombre moorland, unenlivened by a tree, and limited, seaward, by a low, rocky coast, on which the surf beats with violence. On the N. part of East Falkland the hills attain a considerable elevation, but the whole of the S. portion is low. Scarcely any view can be more dismal than that from the heights: moorland and black bog extend as far as the eye can discern, intersected by innumerable streams and pools. The soil is generally peat, although much of what seems to be a barren moor is solid sandy clay, covered by a thin layer of vegetable mould, on which grow shrubby bushes and a coarse grass, affording ample nourishment to cattle.

The climate is equable and remarkably healthful, there being no extremes of either heat or cold. The ordinary range of the thermometer is between 30° and 50° in winter, and from 40° to 65° in summer. Rain and high winds are frequent, but lightning and thunder are rare. A peculiar feature of the Falklands is the entire destitution of trees; but there is a great variety of sweet-scented flowers, which, in November and December, nearly cover the ground. The tussac grass is the most useful and singular plant in the flora of these islands. It covers all the small islands of the group like a forest of miniature palms, and thrives best on the shores exposed to the spray of the sea. So far as tried, the useful kinds of vegetables and green crops generally have thriven; but fruits and wheat do not ripen.

The rearing of cattle and sheep is the principal industry, and hides and wool are the staple exports. The very few animals landed originally by the Buenos Ayreans and others have gone on increasing rapidly in numbers. The wild horses of the islands, of which there are thousands, are highly thought of. Pigs and rabbits are plentiful. The numerous creeks abound with fish, which are caught in large quantities by the simplest means. Sea-elephants and seal frequent the shores, and whales resort to the surrounding waters, though now in diminished numbers. There are no reptiles of any kind in the Falkland Islands, and of the quadrupeds a peculiar species of fox is the only indigenous animal. The people are of British and Spanish-American descent, for these islands were uninhabited when discovered. The principal birds are geese, snipes, ducks, hawks, vultures, albatrosses, gulls, petrels, penguins, &c., and a very few land-birds.

The Falkland Islands were discovered by Davis on the 14th of August, 1592. In 1710 a French vessel from St. Malo touched at them, and named them Isles Malouines. Settlements were afterwards formed on them by the French, Spaniards, and English alternately, but the latter ultimately retained possession of them. The colony has a governor, bishop, and other officers, appointed by the crown. Capital, Stanley. Pop. in 1881, 1553; in 1891, 1789.

Falk'land Sound, a narrow strait separating East and West Falkland Islands from each other. It extends 45 miles in a N. and S. direction, varying in breadth from 2½ to 18 miles. The E. side of the sound is low, with gently undulating hills, seldom exceeding 150 feet in height. The W. side is high and bold, forming a singular ridge, varying from 300 to 500 feet in height.

Falkner, fawk'ner, a post-hamlet of Tippah co., Miss., on the railroad between Ripley and Middleton, Tenn. It has a church.

Falkner's Island. See FAULKNER'S ISLAND.

Falköping, or **Falkjöping,** fâl'chö'ping, a town of Sweden, læn of Skaraborg, at a railway junction, 38 miles S.W. of Mariestad, near which, in 1388, Albert, King of Sweden, was defeated by Margaret of Denmark. P. 2213.

Falk's (fawks) Store, a post-office of Ada co., Idaho.

Falkville, fawk'vil, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ala., on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 18 miles S. of Decatur. Pop. 100.

Fal'lassburg, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Mich., 4 miles N. of Lowell.

Fall Branch, a village of Washington co., Tenn., about 12 miles N.N.E. of Jonesborough. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Fall Brook, a post-village of San Diego co., Cal., 53 miles by rail N. by E. of San Diego. It has 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and a high school. Pop. 415.

Fall Brook, a post-borough of Tioga co., Pa., 8 miles by rail S.E. of Blossburg. It has 2 churches, coal- and iron-ore-mines. Pop. in 1890, 825.

Fall City, a post-office of King co., Washington.

Fall City, a post-hamlet of Dunn co., Wis., about 11 miles S.E. of Menomonee.

Fall Creek, Indiana, rises in Henry co., drains parts of Madison and Hamilton cos., runs southwestward, and enters the White River about 1 mile above Indianapolis. It is nearly 75 miles long, and affords motive-power for many mills.

Fall Creek, New York, rises in Cayuga co., runs southward into Tompkins co., and enters Cayuga Lake at Ithaca.

Fall Creek, a post-office of Adams co., Ill., in Fall Creek township, on the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, at the junction of the Hannibal Branch, 12 miles S. of Quincy. Pop. of the township, 990.

Fall Creek, a township of Hamilton co., Ind. P. 1530.

Fall Creek, a township of Henry co., Ind. Pop. 2905. It contains Middletown, Mechanicsburg, and Honey Creek.

Fall Creek, a township of Madison co., Ind. Pop. 2483. It includes Huntsville and Pendleton.

Fall Creek, a post-office of Chatham co., N.C.

Fall Creek, a township of Yadkin co., N.C. Pop. 1192.

Fall Creek, a locality in Bradford co., Pa., 3 miles N.E. of Barclay. It is the terminus of a branch railroad connecting with the Pennsylvania & New York Railroad. Here are very productive mines of semi-bituminous coal.

Fall Creek, a post-village of Bedford co., Tenn., 6 miles (direct) N. by W. of Shelbyville. It has a grist-mill.

Fall Creek, a post-village of Eau Claire co., Wis., in Lincoln township, 2 miles from the Eau Claire River, and 12 miles by rail E. of Eau Claire. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and manufactures of wagons and sleighs. Pop. about 400.

Fall Creek Depot, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 7 miles N. of Danville.

Fall'en Timber, a post-office of Randolph co., Ind.

Fallersleben, fâl'lers-lā'bĕn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 25 miles by rail E. of Hanover. Pop. 1557.

Fall'ing Creek, a post-village of Lenoir co., N.C., on the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, 20 miles E.S.E. of Goldsborough. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a flour-mill.

Falling River, Virginia, runs southward through Campbell co., and enters the Staunton River.

Falling Spring, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Pa., 10 miles W. of Duncannon. It has a church.

Falling Spring, a post-office of Greenbrier co., W. Va.

Falling Springs, a post-office of Douglas co., Mo.

Falling Water, a post-office or hamlet of Hamilton co., Tenn., 10 miles from Chattanooga.

Falling Water Creek, Tennessee, intersects White co., runs westward, and enters Caney Fork in De Kalb co.

Falling Waters, a post-hamlet of Berkeley co., W. Va., on the Potomac River, and on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, near the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 9 miles from Martinsburg, and about 90 miles W. by N. of Baltimore. It has a flouring-mill.

Fall Leaf, a post-hamlet of Leavenworth, Kansas, on the N. bank of the Kansas River, and on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 7 miles E. of Lawrence.

Fal'lowfield, a township of Washington co., Pa., on the Monongahela River. It contains much coal.

Fall River, Iowa, rises near the E. border of Delaware co., and, flowing southeastward, enters the Maquoketa River in Jackson co.

Fall River, Kansas, drains a large part of Greenwood co., runs southeastward through Wilson co., and enters the Verdigris River in Montgomery co. Length, about 100 miles.

Fall River rises in the National Park of the Yellowstone, runs nearly southwestward into Idaho, and enters Henry's Fork of the Snake River. It forms a number of cataracts, one of which is called the Great Falls.

Fall River, a township of La Salle co., Ill., on the Illinois River. Pop. 523.

Fall River, a post-village of Greenwood co., Kansas, 12 miles by rail E. of Severy, and 27 miles by rail S.E. of Eureka. It has 3 churches, a bank, a graded school, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 900.

Fall River, a city and port of entry of Bristol co., Mass., is pleasantly situated on the E. bank of Taunton River, at its mouth, and on Mount Hope Bay, which is the northeastern part of Narragansett Bay. By railroad it is 49 miles S. of Boston, 19 miles N.N.E. of Newport, and 18 miles S.E. of Providence, R.I. It is connected with these cities by the Old Colony Railroad and the Providence, Warren & Fall River Railroad, and with New Bedford (13 miles distant) by the Fall River & New Bedford Railroad. It is

well built, having many buildings constructed of fine granite quarried in the vicinity. It contains 35 churches, 7 national banks, 4 savings-banks, a public library of 36,000 volumes, a high school, a convent, a handsome granite city hall, and a custom-house. Three daily and 7 weekly newspapers are published here. Large steam-packets ply daily between Fall River and New York. Its prosperity is mainly derived from manufactures of cotton, nails, machinery, and other products; it being specially noted for its cotton-factories, of which there are 65 mills, with 2,128,228 spindles. In 1890 the incorporated capital of the 40 companies owning these mills was $20,643,000. The city has abundant hydraulic power furnished by the outlet of Watuppa Pond, which descends about 130 feet in the course of half a mile. The capital invested here in manufactures is nearly $40,000,000. The harbor of Fall River is safe, capacious, and deep enough to admit vessels of the largest class. The city is supplied with good water brought from Watuppa Pond. Incorporated as a city in 1854. Pop. in 1870, 26,766; in 1880, 48,961; in 1890, 74,398.

Fall River, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Tenn., 14 miles N.W. of Pulaski. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Fall River, a post-village of Columbia co., Wis., on the Crawfish River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 24 miles E.S.E. of Portage. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory. Pop. 259.

Fall River Mills, a post-village of Shasta co., Cal., 69 miles N.E. of Redding. It has a brewery, a saw-mill, and a flour-mill.

Falls, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of about 670 square miles. It is intersected by the Brazos River, and also drained by Brushy and other creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly, and extensively covered with forests of ash, cedar, hickory, oak, mezquite, &c. The soil is very fertile. Cotton, cattle, and Indian corn are the staple products. It is intersected by the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, and the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway, the former passing through Marlin, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 9851; in 1880, 16,240; in 1890, 20,706.

Falls, a township of Cerro Gordo co., Iowa. Pop. 833. It contains Plymouth and Rock Falls.

Falls, a township of Chase co., Kansas. Pop. 501, exclusive of Cottonwood Falls.

Falls, a township of Sumner co., Kansas. Pop. 579.

Falls, a township of Hocking co., O. Pop. 3760, including that of Logan, the county seat.

Falls, a township of Muskingum co., O. Pop. 3361. It includes West Zanesville.

Falls, a township of Bucks co., Pa., on the Delaware River. Pop. 2298, including Fallsington and Tullytown, but excluding the borough of Morrisville.

Falls, a post-village in Falls township, Wyoming co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, and on the Pennsylvania & New York Railroad, 21 miles N. of Wilkesbarre. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a manufactory of powder-kegs. Pop. of the township, 1096.

Falls Branch, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Tenn., 15 miles N.W. of Jonesborough. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 50.

Falls'burg, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Neversink River, 15 miles by rail N.W. of Summitville, and about 5 miles (direct) N. by E. of Monticello. It has a church, a tannery, a flour-mill, and a carriage-shop.

Fallsburg, a post-hamlet of Licking co., O., in Fallsburg township, about 15 miles N.E. of Newark. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 871.

Falls Church, a post-village of Fairfax co., Va., on the Washington & Ohio Railroad, 11 miles W. of Washington, D.C. It contains 11 churches, a broom-factory, the Forbes Institute, and the Jefferson Institute. It is one of the most thriving towns in Virginia. Pop. 792.

Falls City, a post-village, capital of Richardson co., Neb., near the Big Nemaha River, 92 miles by rail S.E. of Lincoln, and 55 miles N.N.W. of Atchison, Kansas. It contains a court-house, several hotels, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, 7 churches, a high school, 2 flour-mills, an iron-foundry, a creamery, and a canning-factory. It is lighted by electricity. Pop. in 1890, 2102.

Falls City, a post-village of Polk co., Oregon, about 6 miles (direct) S.W. of Dallas. It has 2 churches, public schools, a foundry, and manufactures of lumber. Pop. 300.

Falls City, a village of Fayette co., Pa., on the Youghiogheny River, 74 miles by rail S.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches, a tannery, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 300. The station is Ohio Pyle; and here is a cataract called Ohio Pyle Falls.

Falls Creek, a station on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, Low Grade division, 22 miles E. of Brookville, Pa.

Fall'sington, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., in Falls township, 24 miles N.E. of Philadelphia, and 2 miles from Penn Valley Railroad Station. It has 3 churches and a public library. Pop. 211.

Falls Mill, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., 5 miles S.E. of Callicoon Depot. It has manufactures of lumber and turned wood-work.

Falls Mill, a post-office of Lincoln co., W. Va.

Falls Mills, a post-hamlet of Tazewell co., Va., 40 miles S.W. of Hinton, W. Va. It has a church.

Falls of Rough, a post-hamlet of Grayson co., Ky., at the falls of Rough Creek, 12 miles N. of Caneyville Station. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Falls of Schuylkill, a post-village of Philadelphia co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River, and on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad,—both the main line (West Falls Station) and the Norristown Branch (Falls Station),—5 miles from the initial station in Philadelphia. Steamboats ascend the river to this place in summer. It has 7 churches, important cotton- and woollen-manufactures, chemical works, boiler-works, 2 breweries, and a carpet-factory.

Falls Run City, a post-hamlet of Luzerne co., Pa., in Black Creek township, on the Danville, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre Branch Railroad, 26 miles E. of Danville. Here is a cascade 300 feet high. The name of the railroad station is Rock Glen.

Falls'ton, a post-village of Harford co., Md., 23 miles by rail N.E. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches, the Oakland Seminary, a harness-factory, a creamery, &c.

Fallston, a post-borough of Beaver co., Pa., on the right or W. bank of the Beaver River, 3 miles by rail N. of Beaver. It has a church, common schools, water-power, several mills for flour and lumber, a foundry, several machine-shops, a planing-mill, a brush-factory, and manufactures of nails, wire, rivets, and kegs. A bridge crosses the river here and connects Fallston with New Brighton. Pop. in 1890, 541.

Falls'town, a township of Iredell co., N.C. Pop. 879.

Falls Village, a post-village in Canaan township, Litchfield co., Conn., on the E. bank of the Housatonic River, and on the Housatonic Railroad, 67 miles N. of Bridgeport, and 43 miles S. of Pittsfield. It has 3 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, and iron-works.

Falmouth, fâl'müth, a town of England, co. of Cornwall, on a branch of the estuary of the Fal, 14 miles N.N.E. of Lizard Point, and 10 miles by rail S. of Truro. Lat. 50° 8′ 8″ N.; lon. 5° 2′ 7″ W. The town consists mostly of a long line of streets extending along the W. side of the harbor, with elegant villas ranged on the eminence behind. It is generally well built, and has a town hall, jail, market-house, custom-house, large warehouses, 3 banks, public rooms, library, baths, a polytechnic institution, a hospital for disabled seamen, and numerous schools. The harbor is formed by the estuary of the Fal, and is about 5 miles in length and 1 mile in breadth. The entrance is defended by Pendennis and St. Mawe's Castle, both built in the reign of Henry VIII., and the former containing large barracks, magazines, &c. Its position, at the entrance of the English Channel, rendered Falmouth, for many years, a principal station for the foreign mail service, and it is still a great resort for shipping. The foreign and coasting trade is considerable. Chief imports, rum, sugar, gold, and silver, from the West Indies and South America, wines, spirits, fruits, timber, tallow, hemp, and provisions. Chief exports, tin, copper, pilchards, and fuel. Pop. 5294.

Fal'mouth, a town of Antigua, West Indies, on the S. coast of Antigua, 1 mile from English Harbor. Its port is deep and spacious, but the town has declined and is now very small.

Falmouth, a port of entry of Jamaica, on the N. coast, lat. 18° 30′ N., lon. 77° 40′ W., is the second port in the island in commercial importance. Principal exports, sugar and rum, with some pimento and ginger. It has 4 churches, a bank, 2 newspapers, and water-works. Pop. 3000.

Fal'mouth, a post-hamlet of Jasper co., Ill., in Wade township, on the Grayville & Mattoon Railroad, at Hunt's Station, 5 miles S. of Newton.

Falmouth, a post-office of Rush co., Ind., 10 miles by rail S.W. of Cambridge City. It has a church and a graded school. Pop. about 200.

Falmouth, a post-village, capital of Pendleton co., Ky., is on the Licking River, at the mouth of its South Fork, and on the Kentucky Central Railroad, 40 miles S.S.E. of Cincinnati, and 60 miles N. by E. of Lexington. It contains a court-house, 2 banks, 8 churches, 4 newspaper offices,

a woollen-mill, planing- and saw-mills, a graded school, and an academy. Pop. in 1890, 1146.

Falmouth, a post-village and summer resort in Cumberland co., Me., is on Casco Bay, and on the Grand Trunk Railroad, 5 miles N. of Portland. It has 4 churches, district schools, a wheel-factory, and manufactures of bricks. Falmouth township is intersected by the Maine Central Railroad, on which is Falmouth Station (at West Falmouth), 7 miles from Portland. Pop. of the township, 1580.

Falmouth, a post-township of Barnstable co., Mass., is bounded on the S. by Vineyard Sound, and on the W. by Buzzard's Bay. It contains villages named Falmouth, East Falmouth, North Falmouth, West Falmouth, and Wood's Holl, and a summer resort called Falmouth Heights. It has 9 churches. The village of Falmouth is on a branch of the Old Colony Railroad, and on the sea-coast, about 22 miles E.S.E. of New Bedford. It has a national bank, a newspaper office, an academy, and several churches. Pop. in 1880, 512: in 1890, about 600; of the township in 1880, 2422; in 1890, 2567.

Falmouth, a post-hamlet of Missaukee co., Mich., 36 miles N.E. of Reed City. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill.

Falmouth, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., on the left bank of the Susquehanna, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad (Harrisburg to Columbia), 14 miles S.E. of Harrisburg. It has a church and a stone-quarry.

Falmouth, a post-village of Stafford co., Va., on the N. bank of the Rappahannock River, 1 mile (direct) N. of Fredericksburg. It has 2 churches, a corn-mill, and a public school. Pop. about 300.

Fal'mouth, a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, on the river Avon, 5 miles from Falmouth Windsor Bridge, and 7 miles N.E. of Windsor. It contains 6 saw-mills and 2 grist-mills. Pop. 200.

Falmouth Windsor Bridge, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Hants, on the Avon River, an arm of Minas Basin, opposite Newport, 2 miles by rail W. of Windsor, and 47 miles N.N.W. of Halifax. It is a place of some importance, in consequence of the coal, plaster, limestone, and other minerals found in the vicinity. Pop. 400.

False Bay, an inlet of the Atlantic, in Cape Colony, its W. side being formed by the Cape of Good Hope. Length and breadth, about 22 miles each. It is a station of the Cape naval squadron.

False Cape, Africa. See CAPE FALSE.

False Cape, a post-office of Humboldt co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean.

False Cape Bojador, Africa. See CAPE FALSE.

False Cape Horn. See CAPE HORN.

False Oby, an island in the Gulf of Siam. See OBY.

False Point, a port of India, on the Bay of Bengal, Cuttack district. Lat. 20° 20′ N.; lon. 86° 47′ E. It has the best harbor between Calcutta and Bombay,—safe, roomy, and accessible to all ships. It communicates by canals with the interior of Orissa. Previous to 1860 it was scarcely known; but since that time it has become the seat of a trade in rice and oil-seeds.

False Presque Isle, presk eel, a harbor in Presque Isle co., Mich., on Lake Huron.

Falset, or **Falcet**, fål-sĕt′, a town of Spain, province and 23 miles W.N.W. of Tarragona. It is surrounded by the ruins of its ancient Roman walls and castle. Pop. 3421.

Falster, fål′stẽr (anc. *Falstria?*), an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, separated from Seeland, Möen, and Laaland by narrow straits. Lat. about 54° 50′ N.; lon. 12° E. Length, 30 miles. The surface is flat and well watered; and the island is so fertile in fruit as to be termed the "orchard of Denmark." The principal town is Nykiöping. Pop. 27,753.

Falsterbo, fål′stẽr-boo′, a seaport of Sweden, near its S. extremity, on the Baltic, 16 miles S.S.W. of Malmö.

Falterona, Monte, mon′tā fål-tā-ro′nā, a peak of the Apennines, 25 miles E.N.E. of Florence. Height, 5557 feet.

Faltsi, fål′tsee, written also **Falczy**, **Falshi**, fål′shee, and **Falciu**, fål′shee-oo, a town of Roumania, on the Pruth, 70 miles S.S.E. of Yassy. Pop. 2450.

Falun, or **Fahlun**, fä′loon, a town of Sweden, capital of a län, on Lake Runn, 54 miles by rail W.S.W. of Gefle. It has a school of practical mining, museums, and manufactures of cotton yarn, &c. Here is the famous copper-mine of Falun, an immense abyss, 1200 feet across, and as many in depth. Silver and gold are also obtained here. Lat. 60° 35′ N.; lon. 15° 35′ E. Pop. 6741.

Falun, Fahlun, fä′loon, or **Kopparberg**, kop′par-bĕrg′, a maritime län of Sweden, mostly between lat. 59° 52′ and 62° 16′ N., bordering on Norway. Area, 11,421 square miles. Capital, Falun. Pop. in 1890, 197,452.

Fa'lun', a post-township of Saline co., Kansas, about 14 miles S.S.W. of Salina. It has a church and a broom-factory. Pop. 268.

Famagosta, fä-mä-gos′tä, or **Famagusta**, fä-mä-goos′tä, a seaport town of Cyprus, on its E. coast, in lat. 35° 7′ 40″ N., lon. 35° 59′ E., built on the ruins of the ancient *Arsin'oe*. Most of the inhabitants are Greeks. Under the Venetian rule it was one of the principal commercial cities of the Levant. Five miles N.E. is Old Famagosta (anc. *Sal'amis* and *Constan'tia*), a site covered with ruins.

Famars, fä′mar′ (anc. *Fu'num Mar'tis?*), a village of France, in Nord, 3 miles S. of Valenciennes. Pop. 850.

Famatina, fä-mä-tee′nä, an extensive valley in the Argentine Republic, province of La Rioja, 150 miles in length and 30 miles in breadth, bounded E. and W. by the mountain-ranges of Velasco and Famatina. It contains the town of Chilecito, numerous villages, and silver-mines.

Fame, a post-hamlet of Greenwood co., Kansas, about 38 miles W. of Humboldt.

Famenne, fä′mĕnn′ or fä-mĕn′nẽh, a small district of Belgium, in Luxembourg, named from its inhabitants, called by Cæsar *Pæmani* or *Phæmani*.

Famieh, fä′mee′ẽh, a town of Syria, on the Orontes, 32 miles N.W. of Hamah. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Apame'a*.

Fammamatz, fäm′mä-mäts′, a town of Japan, island of Hondo, near the coast, 50 miles S.S.E. of Okasaki.

Fämund, a lake of Norway. See FÆMUND.

Fanagoria, fä-nä-go′re-ä, a small Russian village and fortress, on the Strait of Yenikale, near Taman. Pop. 3500.

Fanano, fä-nä′no, a village of Northern Italy, 30 miles S.W. of Modena, near Monte Cimone. Pop. 4416.

Fanaye, fä-nī′ẽh or fä-nä′ẽh, a large village of Western Africa, near the Senegal, in lat. 16° 24′ N., lon. 15° 8′ W. Its people are industrious, and have a brisk trade in millet, fish, and matting. Its ruler is a maraboot of Foota.

Fan'cher's Mills, a post-hamlet of White co., Tenn., 28 miles from McMinnville.

Fancsika, fän′chee′kŏh′, or **Fancikova**, fän′chee-ko′vŏh′, a village of Hungary, co. of Ugocs, about 40 miles W.N.W. of Szigeth. Pop. 820.

Fan'cy Bluff, a post-hamlet of Glynn co., Ga., on a river or inlet of the sea, about 4 miles from Brunswick.

Fancy Creek, Kansas, rises in Clay co., and enters the Big Blue River in Riley co.

Fancy Creek, township, Sangamon co., Ill. P. 1195.

Fancy Creek, a post-office of Clay co., Kansas, on Fancy Creek.

Fancy Creek, a post-office of Richland co., Wis., 10 miles N. of Richland Centre.

Fancy Farm, a post-village of Graves co., Ky., 10 miles N.W. of Mayfield. It has a church and an academy.

Fancy Gap, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Va., about 10 miles S. of Hillsville. It has a seminary.

Fancy Grove, a post-office of Bedford co., Va.

Fancy Hill, a post-office of Montgomery co., Ark.

Fancy Hill, a post-hamlet of Rockbridge co., Va., about 33 miles N.W. of Lynchburg.

Fancy Prairie, prā′ree, post-office, Menard co., Ill.

Fan'don, a post-village of McDonough co., Ill., in Bethel and Chalmers townships, about 50 miles N.E. of Quincy. It has 3 churches.

Fane, a river of Ireland, falls into Dundalk Bay, after a S.E. course of about 20 miles.

Faneuil, fūn′ẽl, a station within the limits of Boston, Mass. (in the Brighton ward), on the Boston & Albany Railroad, 6 miles W. of the initial station in Boston.

Fang-Ki, fäng-ki, an island off the S. coast of China, province of Quang-Tong, in lat. 21° 18′ N., lon. 110° 35′ E.

Fängöe, an island in the Baltic. See FÆNGÖE.

Faniroo, or **Faniru**, fä′nee-roo′, a village of Africa, in Houssa, 64 miles N.W. of Kano.

Faniso, fä′nee′so, a village of Africa, in Houssa, close to Kano, enclosed by a wall.

Fanjeaux, fôn′zhō′ (anc. *Fa'num Jo'vis?*), a town of France, in Aude, on a mountain, 9 miles S.S.E. of Castelnaudary. Pop. 1094.

Fanjoy's, New Brunswick. See WATERBOROUGH.

Fan Light, a post-office of Wetzel co., W. Va.

Fan-Ling-Tao, fän-ling-tä′o, an island in the Sea of Japan, E. of Corea. Lat. 38° 48′ N.; lon. 128° 50′ E.

Fannan Isles, Scotland. See FLANNEN ISLES.

Fan'net, a township of Franklin co., Pa. Pop. 2146. It includes Doylesburg, Dry Run, Spring Run, &c.

Fan'net Point, a headland of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, with a light-house at the W. side of the entrance of Lough Swilly.

Fan'nettsburg, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., on the West Branch of Conococheague Creek, 18 miles N.W. of Chambersburg. It has 3 churches, a tannery, a collar-factory, a newspaper office, and free schools. Pop. 100.

Fan'nie, a post-office of Cloud co., Kansas.

Fan'nile, a hamlet of Coffee co., Ga., on the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, 85 miles W. of Brunswick.

Fan'nin, a county in the N. part of Georgia, bordering on Tennessee. Area, 409 square miles. It is drained by the Ocoee River. The surface is hilly or mountainous, and extensively covered with forests. Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staples. It is intersected by the Marietta & North Georgia Railroad. Capital, Morganton. Pop. in 1870, 5429; in 1880, 7245; in 1890, 8724.

Fannin, a county in the N.E. part of Texas, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Red River, and also drained by the Sulphur Fork of that river. The surface is undulating; the soil is very fertile. Here are large forests of the ash, hickory, osage-orange, oak, black walnut, &c. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected by the Texas & Pacific Railroad, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, and two other railroads. Capital, Bonham. Pop. in 1870, 13,207; in 1880, 25,501; in 1890, 38,709.

Fannin, a post-village of Rankin co., Miss., 10 miles N. of Brandon. It has 2 churches and a school.

Fan'ning, a post-hamlet of Doniphan co., Kansas, on the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, 23 miles N. of Atchison.

Fano, fä'no (anc. *Fa'num Fortu'næ*), a town of Italy, in the Marches, and in the province of Pesaro and Urbino, on the Adriatic, at the mouth of the Metauro, 7 miles by rail S.E. of Pesaro. Pop. 19,734. It is enclosed by old walls with a lofty bastioned front towards the sea, and has rich treasures of art. Fano has one of the finest modern theatres in Italy, a cathedral, remains of a triumphal arch erected to Augustus, and several other antiquities. Its harbor is now choked up; but it has still some trade, and manufactures of silk. It is a bishop's see and a watering-place.

Fano, fä'no, or **Fanno**, fän'no, one of the Ionian Islands, 14 miles N.W. of Corfu.

Fanöe, fä'nö'eh, an island of Denmark, off the W. coast of Jutland, 11 miles N.W. of Ribe, 8 miles long and 2 miles broad. Pop. 2800, mostly fishermen.

Fantee, or **Fanti**, fän'tee, a negro race of West Africa, the most populous of the tribes of the Gold Coast. They are now under British sway. They are allied in blood to the Ashantees, their hereditary enemies.

Fanum Audomari, the Latin name of SAINT-OMER.

Fanum Fortunæ, the ancient name of FANO.

Fanum Jovis, the ancient name of FANJEAUX.

Fanum Martis, the ancient name of CORSEUL.

Fanum Martis, the ancient name of FAMARS.

Fan'wood, a post-village and station of Union co., N.J., on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, in Westfield township, 2 miles N.E. of Plainfield, and 20 miles W.S.W. of Jersey City. It has 3 churches, a mill for paper-board, and a fur-manufactory. Pop. about 500.

Fara, fä'rä, a town of Italy, province and 7 miles S. of Chieti. Pop. 1795.

Fara, a town of Italy, province and 11 miles N.W. of Novara. Pop. 1899.

Far'abee's Station, a post-office of Washington co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 27 miles N.N.W. of New Albany.

Faradees, or **Faradis**, fä'rä'dees', written also **Farades**, a town of Africa, dominions and 38 miles S.E. of Tunis, supposed to be on the site of ancient *Aphrodisium*.

Fara di Gera d'Adda, fä'rä dee jä'rä däd'dä, a village of Italy, province of Bergamo, 3 miles W. of Treviglio, near the Adda. Pop. 1341.

Faradis, a town of North Africa. See FARADEES.

Farafreh, an oasis. See EL FARAFREH.

Farahabad, a town of Persia. See FERAHABAD.

Farajan, fä-rä-jän', or **Faraghan**, fä-rä-gän', a village of Kafiristan, on the S. slope of the Hindoo-Koosh, in lat. 35° 42′ N., lon. 70° 22′ E.

Farakhabad, India. See FURRUCKABAD.

Farallones de los Frayles, fä-räl-yo'nes dä loce frī'lös, a group of small islands on the coast of California, consisting of the North, Middle, and South Farallon (fä-räl-yōn'). The first-named is situated 32 miles due W. of the entrance to San Francisco Bay. These islands extend in a direction very nearly parallel with the coast, their extreme points being about 12 miles apart. They are frequented by multitudes of sea-fowl, which breed here, and supply great quantities of eggs for the market of San Francisco. The South Farallon has an important light-house.

Fara San Martino, fä'rä sän mar-tee'no, a town of Italy, in Chieti, 13 miles S.W. of Lanciano. Pop. 2400.

Faray, fä'rä, an islet of the Orkneys, separated by a narrow sound from Eday. SOUTH FARAY, one of this group, is near the island of Flota. Pop. 55.

Far'ber, a post-hamlet of Audrain co., Mo., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 18 miles E.N.E. of Mexico, and 108 miles N.W. of St. Louis.

Farchoute, a town of Upper Egypt. See FARSHCOT.

Färder, an island of Norway. See FÆRDER.

Farc'ham, a town of England, co. of Hants, at the N.W. extremity of Portsmouth Harbor, 4½ miles by rail N.N.W. of Gosport. It is resorted to for sea-bathing. It has a workhouse, manufactures of ropes and earthenware, and a trade in timber, coal, and corn. Pop. of parish, 7023.

Farescoor, Farescour, or **Fareskur**, fä'rès-koor', a town of Egypt, 8 miles S.W. of Damietta, on the Nile.

Farewell, Cape. See CAPE FAREWELL.

Far'go, a post-village and railroad centre, capital of Cass co., N.D., on the Red River, 46 miles by rail N. of Wahpeton. It has several churches, 3 newspaper offices, manufactures of ploughs, mowing- and reaping-machines, and other agricultural implements, brooms, &c. The State Agricultural College is situated here. Pop. in 1890, 5664.

Faribault, far'e-bō' a county in the S. part of Minnesota, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by the Blue Earth or Mankato River, and also drained by Maple River. The surface is nearly level or undulating, and diversified by several small lakes; the soil is very fertile. The staple products are wheat, oats, hay, Indian corn, and butter. The greater part of this county is prairie. It is traversed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroads. Capital, Blue Earth City. Pop. in 1870, 9940; in 1880, 13,016; in 1890, 16,718.

Faribault, a city, the capital of Rice co., Minn., on the Cannon River at the mouth of the Straight River, and at the crossing of two railroads, 53 miles S. of St. Paul, and 15 miles N. of Owatonna. It contains a fine court-house, 14 churches, a female seminary, a Catholic academy, the Shattuck School, a public library, 2 national banks, institutions for the deaf, dumb, and blind, founded by the state, the Seabury Divinity School, 5 flouring-mills, 3 newspaper offices, a rattan-works, and manufactures of woollens, carriages, furniture, &c. Pop. in 1890, 6520.

Faridabad, a town of India. See FUREEDABAD.

Faridkot, a state of India. See FURREEDKOTE.

Faridpur, a town of India. See FUREEDPOOR.

Farigliano, fä-reel-yä'no, a village of Italy, province of Coni, on the Tanaro. Pop. 2413.

Farilhão, fä-reel-yŏwn', a group of islets off the coast of Portugal, in Estremadura, 12 miles N.W. of Peniche.

Farim, fä-reen' or fä-reem', a town of Senegambia, Western Africa, on the Cacheo River, 50 miles N.W. of Jeba.

Fari'na, a post-village of Fayette co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 29 miles N.E. of Centralia. It has 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, public schools, a flouring-mill, and manufactures of fruit-boxes. Pop. 613.

Farindola, fä-rin'do-lä, a town of Italy, province and 22 miles S.S.E. of Teramo. Pop. 3366.

Faringdon, a town of England. See FARRINGDON.

Fa'risville, a post-office of Ellsworth co., Kansas.

Farkasd, far'koshd', a town of Hungary, co. and 19 miles S.S.W. of Neutra, on the Waag. Pop. 3300.

Far'ley, a post-village of Dubuque co., Iowa, in Dodge township, on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, at its junction with the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad, 23 miles W. of Dubuque. It has 4 churches, a bank, a graded school, a newspaper office, several creameries, stone-quarries, &c. Pop. in 1890, 582.

Farley, a post-village of Platte co., Mo., about 7 miles S.E. of Leavenworth, Kansas, and 1 mile E. of the Missouri River. It has 2 churches.

Far'lin, a post-village of Greene co., Iowa, 6 miles by rail N. by W. of Jefferson. It has manufactures of lumber and grain, and general stores.

Farlin, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., at the junction of two railroads, about 9 miles W. of Albany. It has 2 churches, a public school, a cider-mill, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 300.

Far'lington, a post-village of Crawford co., Kansas, 8 miles by rail N. of Girard. It has 3 churches, an academy, planing-mills, a grain-elevator, and manufactures of hay-presses. Coal and zinc ore are found in this vicinity. Pop. 300.

Far'linville, a post-hamlet of Linn co., Kansas, 7 miles N.W. of Mound City. It has flour- and lumber-mills.

Far'low, a post-village in East Nelson township, Moultrie co., Ill., on the Kaskaskia River, and on the Chicago & Illinois Southern Railroad, 10 miles N.W. of Mattoon.

Farm'dale, a post-hamlet of Tazewell co., Ill., on the Illinois Midland Railroad, at its junction with the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 6 miles E. of Peoria.

Farmdale, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ky., 6 miles S.W. of Frankfort. Here is the Kentucky Military Institute.

Farmdale, a post-village of Trumbull co., O., 12 miles by rail S. of Andover, and 17 miles (direct) N.E. of Warren. It has a common school, a saw-mill, a planing-mill, &c. Pop. 200.

Farm'er, a post-village of Seneca co., N.Y., 10 miles by rail S.E. of Ovid, and 21 miles (direct) S. of Waterloo. It has 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, 2 basket-factories, and a neck-yoke factory. Pop. 660.

Farmer, a post-hamlet of Defiance co., O., in Farmer township, about 35 miles N.E. of Fort Wayne, Ind. It has a church, a high school, a saw-mill, and manufactures of handles, cider, and lumber. Pop. 150.

Farmer, a post-hamlet of Young co., Tex.

Farmer City, a post-village of De Witt co., Ill., in Santa Anna township, at the crossing of two railroads, 62 miles E.N.E. of Springfield, and 25 miles S.E. of Bloomington. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, a public school, 3 newspaper offices, lumber- and planing-mills, a flour-mill, and manufactures of bricks and tiles. Pop. in 1890, 1367.

Farmer City, a post-village of Fremont co., Iowa, in Monroe township, 7 miles N. of Farragut Station. It has a church and 2 stores.

Farmers, or Lick'ing City, a post-village of Rowan co., Ky., on the Licking River, 22 miles E.N.E. of Mount Sterling. It has 2 churches, a masonic hall, and a saw-mill.

Farmer's, Sanilac co., Mich. See CARSONVILLE.

Farmer's, a station in Washtenaw co., Mich., on the Michigan Central Railroad, 4 miles N.W. of Ann Arbor.

Farmers, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., N.C., 20 miles S.S.E. of Thomasville. It has an academy and a church.

Farmer's, a station in Franklin co., Pa., on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 3 miles S. of Greencastle.

Farmers, a post-village of York co., Pa., 10 miles (direct) S.W. of York. It has flour- and saw-mills.

Farmers Branch, a post-village of Dallas co., Tex., 12 miles by rail N.W. of Dallas. It has a church, a cotton gin, a public school, and manufactures of lumber. Pop. about 150.

Farm'ersburg, a village of Sullivan co., Ind., 15 miles by rail S. of Terre Haute. It has 2 churches, a lumber-mill, and a coal-mine. Here is Ascension Post-Office.

Farmersburg, a post-village in Farmersburg township, Clayton co., Iowa, on the Eastern Iowa Railroad, 11 miles from El Kader, and about 50 miles N.W. of Dubuque. Pop. of the township, 977.

Farmersburg, a post-hamlet of Chautauqua co., Kansas, 25 miles W. of Independence.

Farm'ers' Creek, a township of Jackson co., Iowa. Pop. 1232. It includes Fulton.

Farmers' Creek, a post-hamlet of Lapeer co., Mich., 6 miles S. of Lapeer.

Farmers' Exchange, a post-hamlet of Hickman co., Tenn., 13 miles (direct) S.W. of Centreville.

Farmer's Fork, a post-hamlet of Richmond co., Va., 4 miles N. by W. of Warsaw.

Farmer's Grove, a post-office of Southampton co., Va.

Farmer's Grove, a post-village in York township, Green co., Wis., 15 miles N. of Monroe, and about 30 miles S.W. of Madison.

Farmers' Institute, a post-hamlet of Tippecanoe co., Ind., 8 or 9 miles S.W. of Lafayette. It has 2 churches and a school called Farmers' Institute.

Farmer's Mills, a post-village of Putnam co., N.Y., in Kent township, 8 miles W.S.W. of Patterson. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Farmer's Retreat, a post-hamlet of Dearborn co., Ind., 6 miles S.W. of Dillsborough. It has several churches.

Farmers' Station, a post-hamlet of Owen co., Ind., on White River, and on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, 52 miles N.E. of Vincennes. It has 2 stores and 15 houses.

Farmers' Station, a post-village of Clinton co., O., in Clark township, on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 53 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati. It has a church, a bank, a grist-mill, and several stores.

Farm'erstown, a post-hamlet of Holmes co., O., 13 miles E.S.E. of Millersburg. It has 2 churches.

Farmers' Turn'out, a hamlet of Columbus co., N.C., and a station on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 13 miles W. of Wilmington.

Farmers' Valley, a post-office of Hamilton co., Neb.

Farmers' Valley, a post-hamlet of McKean co., Pa., on the McKean & Buffalo Railroad, and on Potato Creek, 4 miles N. of Smethport. It has a church, a cheese-factory, and a saw-mill.

Farmers' Valley, a post-office of Perry co., Tenn.

Farm'ersville, a post-office of Lowndes co., Ala.

Farmersville, a post-village of Tulare co., Cal., 7 miles S.E. of Visalia. It has a public hall and a store.

Farmersville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ill., 26 miles by rail S. of Springfield, and 22 miles (direct) N.W. of Hillsborough. It has 2 churches and general stores and business houses. Pop. 225.

Farmersville, a post-hamlet of Posey co., Ind., 5 miles (direct) N. of Mount Vernon, and 18 miles W. of Evansville. It has 2 churches.

Farmersville, a hamlet of Mahaska co., Iowa, on the South Skunk River, about 10 miles N.N.W. of Oskaloosa.

Farmersville, a post-office of Osage co., Kansas.

Farmersville, a station in Shawnee co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 4 miles W. of Topeka.

Farmersville, a village of Caldwell co., Ky., 7 miles N. of Princeton. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of flannel, blankets, flour, and tobacco.

Farmersville, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Mo., 11 miles (direct) N. of Chillicothe. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a wagon-factory. Pop. 150.

Farmersville, a post-hamlet of Merrick co., Neb., 6 miles N.W. of Chapman Railroad Station.

Farmersville, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., about 23 miles (direct) N.E. of Little Valley, and 4 miles S. of Farmersville Station. It has a cheese-factory.

Farmersville, Seneca co., N.Y. See FARMER.

Farmersville, a post-village in Jackson township, Montgomery co., O., 16 miles S.W. of Dayton. It has 5 churches, carriage-shops, and cigar-factories. Pop. 472.

Farmersville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., in West Earl township, 3 miles from Akron Station. It has a church, a hotel, and a coach-factory.

Farmersville, a hamlet of Union co., Pa. See COWAN.

Farmersville, a post-village of Collin co., Tex., 38 miles by rail N.E. of Dallas, and 17 miles by rail E. of McKinney. It has 5 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, &c. Pop. 1093.

Farmersville, a post-village in Leeds co., Ontario, 14 miles W. of Brockville. It has several stores and hotels, grist-, saw-, and carding-mills, and 3 cheese-factories. P. 500.

Farmersville, Oxford co., Ontario. See CONNELLVILLE.

Farmersville Station, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., 76 miles by rail S.W. of Rochester, and 33 miles by rail N. by E. of Salamanca. It has a church, a saw-mill, and a cheese-box factory. Pop. 150.

Farmer Village, Seneca co., N.Y. See FARMER.

Farm'erville, a post-village, capital of Union parish, La., 1 mile N. of the navigable Bayou d'Arbonne, and 77 miles (direct) N.E. of Shreveport. It has 4 churches, a high school, and a newspaper office. Pop. 472.

Farm Hill, a hamlet of Olmsted co., Minn., 12 miles N. by E. of Rochester. It has 2 churches and 12 houses. Pop. 70.

Farm'ing, a township of Stearne co., Minn. Pop. 623.

Farm'ingdale, a post-office of Sangamon co., Ill., on the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 9 miles W.N.W. of Springfield.

Farmingdale, a township of Kennebec co., Me., on the W. bank of the Kennebec River, 5 miles below Augusta. Pop. 821.

Farmingdale, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., on the Freehold & Jamesburg Railroad and the New Jersey Southern Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Freehold, and 15 miles S.W. of Long Branch. It has 2 churches and an iron-foundry.

Farmingdale, a post-village of Queens co., N.Y., 20 miles by rail E. of Jamaica. It has 4 churches, a district school, and manufactures of picture-frames and pickles. Pop. about 900.

Farmingdale, a post-office of Bledsoe co., Tenn.

Farm'ington, a post-village of Washington co., Ark., 5 miles W. of Fayetteville. It has 2 churches, an academy, a distillery, and a grist-mill.

Farmington, a post-village of San Joaquin co., Cal., on the Stockton & Visalia Railroad, 18 miles E. of Stockton. It has 2 churches and a graded school. Pop. about 250.

Farmington, a beautiful post-village of Hartford co., Conn., on the Farmington River, and in a township of the same name, 9 or 10 miles W.S.W. of Hartford. It is 1 mile E. of the Farmington Station of the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, at the junction of the Collinsville Branch, 31 miles N. of New Haven. It has a savings-bank, several churches, and a money-order post-office. The township contains Unionville, and has a pop. (1890) of 3179.

Farmington, a post-village of Kent co., Del., on the Delaware Railroad, 68 miles S. of Wilmington. It has 2 churches, the Farmington Institute, and a lumber-mill.

Farmington, a post-village of Oconee co., Ga., 14 miles S. of Athens. It has 2 churches.

Farmington, a hamlet of Coles co., Ill., in Pleasant Grove township, 8 miles S. of Charleston. It has 2 churches and a drug-store. Here is Campbell Post-Office.

Farmington, a post-village of Fulton co., Ill., in Farmington township, at the junction of two railroads; 12 miles by rail N. of Canton, and 22 miles (direct) W. of Peoria. It contains 5 churches, a graded school, 2 flouring-mills, a foundry, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, coal-mines, and manufactures of bricks, tiles, cigars, &c. Pop. in 1890, 1375; of the township, 2654.

Farmington, a station in Rush co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 3 miles E. of Rushville.

Farmington, a township of Cedar co., Iowa. Pop. 1398, exclusive of Durant.

Farmington, a post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa, in Farmington township, on the Des Moines River, at the junction of two railroads, 40 miles by rail E. by S. of Bloomfield, and 20 miles by rail S.E. of Keosauqua. It has 7 churches, a bank, a high school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of woollen goods, cheese, butter, and lumber. Pop. in 1890, 1002.

Farmington, a post-hamlet of Atchison co., Kansas, on the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, 12 miles W.S.W. of Atchison.

Farmington, township, Republic co., Kan. Pop. 843.

Farmington, a post-village of Graves co., Ky., about 40 miles S. of Paducah. It has a store and a wagon-shop.

Farmington, a post-village, capital of Franklin co., Me., in Farmington township, on the Sandy River, 43 miles by rail N. of Lewiston, and 29 miles (direct) N.W. of Augusta. It is the northern terminus of the Androscoggin division of the Maine Central Railroad, 83 miles N. of Portland. It contains a court-house, 4 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, a trust company, the Western Maine Normal School, a newspaper office, the Abbott Family School, several wood-turning factories, and manufactures of carriages. Quarries of slate have been opened in this township. Pop. in 1890, 1243; of the township, 3207.

Farmington, a post-village of Cecil co., Md., about 45 miles N.E. of Baltimore. It has several churches near it.

Farmington, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., in Farmington township, about 14 miles S.S.W. of Pontiac, and 20 miles W.N.W. of Detroit. It has a town hall, a high school, 3 churches, 2 flour-mills, a foundry, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. in 1890, 320; of the township, 1639.

Farmington, a post-village of Dakota co., Minn., in Empire township, on the Vermilion River, at the crossing of two railroads, 18 miles by rail W.S.W. of Hastings, and 26 miles S. of St. Paul. It has 4 churches, a graded high school, a bank, a flour-mill, a feed-mill, a sled-factory, 3 hotels, a newspaper office, a carriage-factory, a foundry and machine-shop, a creamery, 2 grain-elevators, a hay-press, &c. A large quantity of wheat is shipped here. Pop. in 1890, 657.

Farmington, a township of Olmsted co., Minn.

Farmington, a post-village, capital of St. François co., Mo., 2½ miles N. by E. of De Lassus, and 85 miles S. of St. Louis. It has a court-house, 9 churches, a bank, 3 newspaper offices, the Carleton College, a seminary, a Baptist college, and manufactures of sash and doors, wagons, ploughs, soda-water, flour, &c. Pop. in 1890, 1394.

Farmington, a post-village of Strafford co., N.H., in Farmington township, on the Cocheco River, 18 miles by rail N.N.W. of Dover. It has a national bank, 2 churches, a savings-bank, a graded school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of boots and shoes, boxes, and lumber. Pop. of the township in 1890, 3064.

Farmington, or New Salem, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., in Farmington township, about 20 miles S.E. of Rochester. The township contains Farmington Station, on the New York Central Railroad, 6 miles N.W. of Canandaigua; also 3 Friends' meetings. Pop. of the township, 1703.

Farmington, a post-village and township of Davie co., N.C., about 28 miles N. of Salisbury. It has 2 churches, an academy, and manufactures of tobacco and wagons. Pop. of the township, 2546.

Farmington, a hamlet of Belmont co., O., in Colerain township, 5½ miles W.N.W. of Bridgeport. It has a church and 15 houses. Here is Copa Post-Office.

Farmington, a post-village of Trumbull co., O., in Farmington township, on Grand River, and on the Painesville & Youngstown Railroad, 28 miles N.W. of Youngstown, and about 44 miles E. by S. of Cleveland. It has several churches, and manufactures of cheese and lumber. Pop. of the township, 1056.

Farmington, a hamlet of Butler co., Pa., in Venango township, about 20 miles S. of Franklin. It has a church and a store. Here is Eau Claire Post-Office. Pop. 100.

Farmington, township, Clarion co., Pa. Pop. 1642.

Farmington, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., about 54 miles S.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches.

Farmington, a station in Lehigh co., Pa., on the Breinigsville Branch of the Catasauqua & Fogelsville Railroad, 2 miles W. of Breinigsville.

Farmington, a township of Tioga co., Pa. It contains Farmington Centre. Pop. 997.

Farmington, a township of Warren co., Pa., joins New York. P. 1101. It contains Lander and Farmington Centre.

Farmington, a post-village of Marshall co., Tenn., about 44 miles S. of Nashville. It has an academy and 2 churches.

Farmington, a post-hamlet of Grayson co., Tex., about 15 miles S. of Sherman.

Farmington, a post-village, capital of Davis co., Utah, on the Utah Central Railroad, 15 miles N. of Salt Lake City, and 3 or 4 miles E. of Great Salt Lake. It has a church, a bank, an academy, and grist-, saw-, and other mills. Pop. in 1890, 1036.

Farmington, a post-hamlet of Marion co., W. Va., 67 miles by rail S.S.E. of Wheeling. It has 3 churches, planing- and flour-mills, and a graded school.

Farmington, a post-township of Jefferson co., Wis. about 40 miles W. of Milwaukee. Pop. 2415. It contains a village named Johnson's Creek.

Farmington, a township of La Crosse co., Wis. Pop. 1862. It contains Burr Oak and Mindoro.

Farmington, a township of Polk co., Wis., on the river St. Croix. Pop. 777. It contains East and West Farmington, and Farmington Centre.

Farmington, a township of Washington co., Wis. Pop. 1717. It contains Boltonville and Fillmore.

Farmington, a township of Waupaca co., Wis. Pop. 774. It contains Sheridan.

Farmington, Nova Scotia. See WILMOT.

Farmington, a post-village in Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 14 miles from Georgetown. Pop. 200.

Farmington Centre, a post-hamlet in Farmington township, Tioga co., Pa., about 14 miles N. of Wellsborough.

Farmington Centre, a post-office of Polk co., Wis.

Farmington Falls, a post-village in Farmington township, Franklin co., Me., on the Sandy River, 5 miles S.E. of Farmington village, and about 30 miles N.W. of Augusta. It has a church, several lumber-mills, and about 60 dwellings. Pop. about 350.

Farmington Hill, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., Pa., 6 miles W. of Tioga. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill.

Farmington River rises in Berkshire co., Mass., and runs nearly southward into Litchfield co., Conn. It flows southeastward to Farmington, in Hartford co., and then abruptly changes its course towards the N. After a very tortuous course of about 100 miles, it enters the Connecticut River at Windsor, 7 miles above Hartford.

Farm Island, a small island in the river St. Clair, about 18 miles below Sarnia, Ontario.

Farmland, a post-village of Randolph co., Ind., in Monroe township, near White River, 8 miles by rail W. of Winchester, and 14 miles by rail E. of Muncie. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, a bank, 2 saw-mills, a handle-factory, a tile-factory, and a roller-mill. Pop. in 1890, 770.

Farm Ridge, a post-hamlet of La Salle co., Ill., 9 or 10 miles S.S.W. of Ottawa.

Farms, a post-hamlet of McPherson co., Kansas, 18 miles N. of Halstead Railroad Station.

Farmsum, farm'sŭm, a village of the Netherlands, in Groningen, 3 miles E. of Appingedam.

Farm's Village, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., in Simsbury township, about 14 miles N.W. of Hartford. It has 2 churches and a graded school.

Farm'ville, a post-village of Pitt co., N.C., 22 miles E.S.E. of Wilson. It has a church and a high school.

Farmville, a post-village, capital of Prince Edward co., Va., on the Appomattox River, 26 miles by rail N.W. of Nottoway Court-House, and 18 miles by rail S. by W. of Cumberland Court-House. It has 7 churches, 2 banks, a female state normal school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of plough-handles and tobacco. Pop. 2404.

Farm'well, a post-hamlet of Loudoun co., Va., 7 miles by rail S.E. of Leesburg. It has a church, a saw-mill, a flour-mill, and general stores.

Far'nam's Peak, Colorado, a mountain in the South Park, lat. 39° 10′ N., lon. 105° 33′ 15″ W. Its altitude is 11,400 feet above the sea-level.

Farn'don, a post-village in Missisquoi co., Quebec, 5 miles by rail S.E. of West Farnham. Pop. 100.

Farne (farn) or **Fern Islands**, a group of 17 islets and rocks off the E. coast of England, co. of Durham, lying between 2 and 5 miles from the mainland, opposite Bamborough. Innumerable sea-birds build on these islands, on which there are light-houses. On one of these islets, where St. Cuthbert died, are a square tower, a ruined church, and the stone coffin of the saint.

Farn'ham, a town of England, co. of Surrey, on a railway, 10 miles W.S.W. of Guildford. The town has an ancient church, an endowed grammar-school, and a castle, the palace of the Bishop of Winchester, with a valuable library and collection of paintings. Two miles S. are the ruins of Waverley Abbey. Pop. 4461.

Farn'ham, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 26 miles S.S.W. of Buffalo, and about 1 mile from Lake Erie. It has a church, and a factory for canned goods. Pop. about 200.

Farnham, a post-office of Wood co., O., on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, 33 miles S.S.W. of Toledo.

Farnham, a post-village of Richmond co., Va., about 60 miles E.N.E. of Richmond. It has several churches and a flour-mill.

Farnham, Quebec. See East and West Farnham.

Farn'ham Centre, a post-village in Brome co., Quebec, 2 miles S. of Brigham. Pop. 300.

Far'numsville, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Grafton, on the Providence & Worcester Railroad, 11¼ miles S.E. of Worcester. It has a church and 2 cotton-mills.

Faro, fä'ro, a seaport of Portugal, in Algarve, on the Valfermosa, near the S. coast, 20 miles S.W. of Tavira. Pop. 8097. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral, several convents and charitable establishments, a military hospital, custom-house, arsenal, and superior schools. The exports are fruits, wine, cork, sumach, baskets, and anchovies.

Faro, a village of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 12 miles W.N.W. of Beja. Pop. 325.

Faro, fä'ro, two villages of Sicily, near Cape Faro.

Farö, an island of Sweden. See Fanœ.

Faro, fä'ro, a village of Brazil, state of Pará, on a considerable lake, 40 miles W. of Obidos.

Faro (fä'ro) **Chan'nel**, a name sometimes given to the Strait of Messina; and the two great divisions of the Neapolitan dominions were accordingly called the *Dominij-al-di-là* and *al-di-quà di Faro* ("dominions on this side" and those "beyond the Faro").

Färöe, fä'ro or fä'rö, or **Faerö**, fä'rö (Dan. *Färöerne*, fä'rö'ĕr-nĕh; Ger. *Färöer*, fä'rö-ĕr; Fr. *Fære*, fä'rä'; Sp. *Ferro*, fĕr'ro), a group of islands in the North Atlantic, belonging to Denmark, about 170 miles N.W. of the Shetland Isles, between lat. 61° 20′ and 62° 20′ N., and intersected centrally by lon. 7° W. They are 22 in number, but of these 17 only are inhabited. The whole group stretches about 65 miles from N. to S. and 44 miles from E. to W. The largest isle is Strömöe; the other larger ones are Osteröe, Suderöe, Sandöe, Vaagöe, and Bordöe; aggregate area, 514 square miles. The islands generally present steep and lofty precipices to the sea, the surface rising towards the interior and terminating in peaks. The culminating point, Slattaretind, in the island of Osteröe, has a height of 2800 feet. The soil for the most part is thin. Barley is the only cereal that comes to maturity. Turnips and potatoes thrive well. There is no wood, but the want of it is compensated by abundance of excellent turf and by good lignite. The minerals include fine opal. The feathers of wild fowl form an important article of trade; but the wealth of the inhabitants is derived chiefly from fishing and the rearing of sheep. The islands were originally peopled by Norwegians. In the legislature of Denmark they are represented by a deputy, named by the king. They have also a legislature, or *lagthing*, of their own. Their chief magistrates are an amtman, who is also commandant, and a landvogt, who is also head of police. The capital is Thorshavn, in Strömöe. Pop. (1890) 12,954.

Farœ, fä'rö, or **Farö**, fä'rö, an island in the Baltic, belonging to Sweden, off the N. extremity of Gothland, of which it is a dependency, and separated from it by Farœ Sound, 2 miles across. Lat. 58° N.; lon. 19° 16′ E. Length, from N. to S., 10 miles; breadth, 6 miles. On its E. side is a village of the same name.

Farquhar, far'kar, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, 10 miles S.W. of Mitchell. Pop. 150.

Far'ragut, a post-village of Fremont co., Iowa, in Fisher township, near the East Nishnabotna River, 30 miles by rail E. by N. of Nebraska City. It has 2 churches, a high school, a newspaper office, a bank, and manufactures of lumber. Pop. in 1890, 406.

Farrakabad, India. See Furruckabad.

Far'rall, a post-office of Platte co., Neb.

Far'randsville, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, and on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, 5 miles above Lock Haven. It has a manufactory of fire-bricks, a lumber-mill, and a church. Iron and semi-bituminous coal were formerly mined here. Pop. about 300.

Far'ran's Point, a post-village in Stormont co., Ontario, on the river St. Lawrence, 81 miles by rail W. of Montreal. It contains several stores, hotels, and mills. Here is a canal around Farran's Point Rapids. Pop. 300.

Farrar, far'rar', several islands in the Red Sea, near the coast of Arabia. Lat. 19° 17′ N.; lon. 40° 40′ E.

Far'rel, a post-office of Albany co., Wyoming.

Far'ribaville, a post-office of Sevier co., Ark.

Farrierville, far'ro-ĕr-vil, a village of Bullock co., Ala., 5 miles from Linwood Station. It has 2 churches.

Far'ringdon, Far'ingdon, or Great Far'ingdon, a town of England, co. of Berks, at the foot of Faringdon Hill, in the Vale of the White Horse, 32 miles by rail W.N.W. of Reading. It is an ancient and very neat town, with an interesting old church, a town hall, a large national school, a branch bank, and an extensive trade in corn and bacon. Pop. of parish, 3525.

Far'rington, a station on the Illinois Midland Railroad, at its junction with the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 8 miles N.W. of Terre Haute, Ind.

Far Rock'away, a post-village and bathing-place in Queens co., N.Y., 12 miles by rail S. of Jamaica, and about 20 miles S.E. of Brooklyn. It has 3 churches, a bank, a high school, an academy, a newspaper office, and manufactures of ice and furniture. Pop. in 1890, 2288.

Farr's (farz) **Corners**, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Wis., 6 miles W. of Lodi Station. It has a cheese-factory.

Farrsville, farz'vil, a post-hamlet of Newton co., Tex., 60 miles N. of Orange. It has a grist-mill and a store.

Fars, or **Farsistan**, far'sis-tän' (anc. *Per'sis*), a province of Persia, mostly between lat. 28° and 32° N. and lon. 50° and 55° E., having S.W. the Persian Gulf, and on other sides enclosed by the provinces of Khoozistan, Irak-Ajemee, Yezd, Kerman, and Laristan. The surface is very various; on the coast it is level, and the climate hot; in the interior are mountain-ranges rising to 2500 or 3000 feet in height and interspersed with many long and narrow fertile plains. The principal rivers are the Bundemeer, Tab, and Nabon. Salt lakes are numerous. The products comprise corn, rice, dates, raisins, and other fruits, fine tobacco, opium, saffron, hemp, cotton, attar of roses, silk, and wine. Many cattle and sheep are reared; and the horses, camels, and asses are of superior breeds. The principal minerals are lead, iron, marble, borax, naphtha, and salt. The inhabitants are among the most civilized and industrious in the kingdom, and manufacture fine woollen, silk, and cotton stuffs. Capital, Sheeraz. Pop. 1,700,000. Fars contains the ruins of Persepolis, Pasargadæ, and Shapoor. It was the patrimony of Cyrus, and, with the substitute of *P* for its initial letter, it gave name, in European languages, to the whole empire of his successors. See Persia.

Farsan (far'sän') **Islands**, in the Red Sea, E. side, about lat. 16° 30′ N., lon. 42° 45′ E. They are two in number, and are the largest of all along this coast, but may be considered as forming one island only, being connected by a sandy spit of shoal water, across which camels frequently pass. The westernmost, Farsan Kebeer, is 31 miles long, and the other, Farsan Seggeer, about 18 miles.

Farshoot, or Farchoute, far'shoot', written also **Farshiout**, a town of Upper Egypt, near the W. bank of the Nile, 20 miles E.S.E. of Girgeh. It has a Coptic church, a government school, and a cotton-yarn factory.

Farsistan, a province of Persia. See Fars.

Farsund, far'soond, a village of Norway, stift of Chris-

tiania, 50 miles W. of Christiansand, on the North Sea. The chief exports are dried fish. Pop. 1230.

Fartash, far'tâsh', or **Fartak,** far'tâk', called also **Sneef (Saif),** sâ'eef', or **Kersah,** kêr'sâ, a seaport of Arabia, on its W. side.

Fartash, or Fartak, Cape. See CAPE FARTASH.

Farther India. See INDIA and INDO-CHINA.

Farther Point, Quebec. See FATHER POINT.

Far'well, a post-village of Clare co., Mich., in Surrey township, on the Tobacco River, and on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 55 miles by rail W.N.W. of Saginaw. It has 2 churches, a union school, a newspaper office, a foundry, a flouring-mill, several saw-mills and shingle-mills, and manufactures of pail-, tub-, and peavy-handles. Pop. in 1890, 584.

Fas, a city of Morocco. See FEZ.

Fasa, a town of Persia. See FESA.

Fasana, fâ-sâ'nâ, a seaport of Austria-Hungary, in Istria, 52 miles S. of Trieste, opposite the Brioni Islands.

Fasano, fâ-sâ'no, a city of Italy, province of Bari, 8 miles S.E. of Monopoli. Pop. 14,809. It contains several churches and a convent.

Fasher, a town of Africa. See EL FASHER.

Fashoda, Fasehoda, or **Fachoda,** fâ-sho'dâ, a densely-peopled and very fertile district of Africa, on the White Nile, in the Shillook country. Capital, Fashoda. Pop. about 300,000.

Fashoda, a town, capital of the above, on the W. bank of the White Nile, about lat. 10° N. Pop. 2000.

Fasogl, a town of Africa. See FAZOGL.

Fas'sett, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., on the Northern Central Railroad, 9 miles S. of Elmira, N.Y.

Fast'net, a rocky islet, 4 miles S.W. of Cape Clear, Ireland. It has a light-house.

Fataghar, a town of India. See FUTTEHGHUR.

Fatahganj, a town of India. See FUTTEHGUNGE.

Fatu'ma, a post-hamlet of Wilcox co., Ala., 14 miles W. of Pine Apple Railroad Station. It has 2 churches.

Fatarella, fâ-tâ-rêl'yâ, or **Fatorrella,** fâ-tor-rêl'-yâ, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 37 miles W.N.W. of Tarragona. Pop. 2002.

Fatatenda, fâ-tâ-tên'dâ, a town of West Africa, on the Gambia. Lat. 13° 22′ N.; lon. 14° 10′ W.

Fatchio, fâtch'e-o', an island of the Japanese dominions, in the Strait of Corea. Lat. 34° 20′ N.; lon. 129° 30′ E. It is a place of banishment for state criminals.

Fateereh, fâ-tee'reh, a village and ruined town in the Eastern desert of Upper Egypt, 55 miles N.E. of Keneh, with Roman antiquities and granito-quarries.

Fatehpur, a town of India. See FUTTEHPOOR.

Fatezh, Fatesch, or **Fatej,** fâ'tâzh', a town of Russia, government and 33 miles N.W. of Koorsk, near the right bank of the Oosoja. Pop. 5528.

Fath'er Point, or **Far'ther Point,** a post-village in Rimouski co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, near the mouth of the Rimouski River, 196 miles below Quebec by land, 132 by water. Here are a light-house and a telegraph station. Outward-bound vessels leave their pilots at this place. Pop. 100.

Fathipur, India. See FUTTYPOOR and FUTTEHPOOR.

Fatorrella, a town of Spain. See FATARELLA.

Fatsa, or Fatsah, fât'sâ (anc. *Phadisana*), a town of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 60 miles E.S.E. of Samsoon. Two miles E. are the ruins of *Polemonium*.

Fat-Shan, or Fuh-Shan, a city of China, in Quang-Tong, 6 miles S.W. of Canton. It has large iron-works, and has been called "the Birmingham of China."

Fatsizio, Fatzizio, fât-see'ze-o', or **Fatziziou,** fât-zee'ze-oo', called also **Hachijo,** hâ-chee'jo', an island of Japan. Lat. 33° 6′ N.; lon. 140° E. It is 21 miles long by 7½ miles broad, and contains a town of the same name. State criminals are banished to this island.

Fatteconda, or Faticonda, fât'te-kon'dâ, a town of Senegambia, in Bondoo, on the Falemé River, lat. 14° 25′ N., lon. 11° 30′ W., 50 miles S. by E. of Bakel.

Fatwa, a town of India. See FUTWA.

Fau'cetts, township, Alamance co., N.C. Pop. 1327.

Faucigny, fô'seen'yee', a village of France, in Haute-Savoie, 3 miles N.N.W. of Bonneville.

Faucilles, fô'seel', a mountain-range of France, departments of Marne and Vosges, connected E. with the Vosges Mountains, and S.W. separating the basins of the Meuse and Moselle from that of the Saône. Les Fourches, the summit, is 1611 feet in elevation.

Faucoguey, fô'kon'yâ', a village of France, in Haute-Saône, at the foot of the Vosges Mountains, 11 miles N.N.E. of Lure. Pop. 1140.

Fauglia, fôwl'yâ, a village of Italy, in Tuscany, 11 miles E. of Leghorn. Pop. of commune, 6938.

Faulhorn, fôwl'horn, a mountain of the Alps, Switzerland, canton and 32 miles S.E. of Bern, between Grindelwald Valley and the Brienzer-See. Elevation, 8802 feet.

Faulk, fawk, a county in the central part of South Dakota. It has an area of 1010 square miles. Capital, Faulkton. Pop. in 1880, 4; in 1890, 4062.

Faulkland, fawk'land, a post-village of New Castle co., Del., on the Wilmington & Western Railroad, 7 miles from Wilmington. Here is Brandywine mineral spring.

Faulkner, fawk'ner, a county in the N. central part of Arkansas. Area, 623 square miles. It is partly bounded on the W. by the Arkansas River, and is intersected by the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad. The surface is undulating; the soil is fertile. Capital, Conway. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are its staples. Pop. in 1890, 18,342.

Faulkner, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Iowa, on the Central Railroad of Iowa, 21 miles N. of Eldora.

Faulkner's Island, a small islet in Long Island Sound, off the entrance to the harbor of Guilford, Conn. It is quite elevated, and has a flashing light with a fog-bell. Lat. 41° 12′ 41″ N.; lon. 72° 38′ 54″ W.

Faulk'ton, a post-village, capital of Faulk co., S.D., 58 miles by rail S. by E. of Eureka, and about 41 miles by rail E. of Gettysburg. It has 3 churches, a bank, 2 academies, and 3 newspaper offices. Pop. 462.

Faunsdale, fawnz'dâl, a post-village of Marengo co., Ala., 35 miles by rail W. by N. of Selma, and 17 miles (direct) N.N.E of Linden. It has 3 churches, a bank, 2 grist-mills, and cotton-gins. Pop. 211.

Fauquemont, the French name of VALKENBURG.

Fauquier, faw'keer, a northern county of Virginia, has an area of about 680 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Rappahannock River, and on the N.W. by the Blue Ridge. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Gold is said to be found here. This county is intersected by the Virginia Midland & Great Southern Railroad and by the Manassas Branch of that railroad. Capital, Warrenton. Pop. in 1870, 19,690; in 1880, 22,993; in 1890, 22,590.

Fauquier Springs, a post-office of Fauquier co., Va., 6 miles S.E. of Warrenton. Here are mineral springs.

Faux, an island of the East Indies. See FOW.

Favaios, fâ-vî'oce (anc. *Flavias?*), a town of Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes, 61 miles E. by S. of Braga. Pop. 2006.

Favale, fâ-vâ'lâ (anc. *Faga'le Lig'urum?*), a village of Italy, province of Genoa, in the valley of Fontanabuona, almost surrounded by lofty precipices. Pop. 1762.

Favara, fâ-vâ'râ, a town of Sicily, 5 miles S.E. of Girgenti. Pop. 15,233. It has rich mines of sulphur.

Faventia, the ancient name of FAENZA.

Faverges, fâ'vainzh' (L. *Fabricæ?*), a village of France, in Savoy, near the Lake of Annecy, 23 miles N.E. of Chambéry. Pop. 1372. It has manufactures of paper and cotton.

Faverney, fâ'vêr'nâ', a town of France, in Haute-Saône, 10 miles N. of Vesoul, on the Lauterne. Pop. 1303.

Faversham, fav'ersh-am, a town of England, co. of Kent, at a railway junction, 45 miles E.S.E. of London, on a navigable branch of the Swale. It consists principally of four streets, spacious, well paved, and well lighted. In the centre are the town hall and market-place. Faversham has a handsome church, chapels, a free grammar-school, a national and 3 other schools. Vessels of 150 tons come up the Swale to the town at common tides, and it is the seat of a considerable foreign and coasting trade, and of a sea-fishery. The principal exports are corn, hops, fruit, wool, and other produce; imports, timber, iron, coal, tar, &c. Faversham has long been celebrated for the manufacture of gunpowder and Roman cement; but the oyster-fishery has become the principal trade. King Stephen was buried in the abbey which he founded here in 1147. The town gives the title of baron to the Duncombes. Pop. 10,478.

Favignana, fâ-veen-yâ'nâ (anc. *Ægu'sa* or *Æthu'sa*), an island of the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Sicily, 11 miles S.W. of Trapani. Length, 6 miles. In the centre, on its highest point, is St. Catharine's Castle. On its E. side is its principal town, San Leonardo, and on its N. coast a good harbor, defended by Fort San Giacomo. Pop. 5418.

Fa'vor, a post-office of Cherokee co., Kansas.

Favorita, fâ-vo-ree'tâ, a village and beautiful country-seat of Italy, in the vicinity of Mantua, memorable as the scene of several severe contests between the French and the Austrians, in which the former were victorious.

Favria, fâv're-â, a town of Italy, province of Turin. Pop. 2651.

Faw'cett's Gap, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Va., 8 miles (direct) W.S.W. of Winchester, the capital of the county, and 6 miles (direct) W. of Kernstown Station.

Fawey, a river of England. See FOWEY.

Fawn, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. 618. Fawn Post-Office is at Millerstown.

Fawn, a township of York co., Pa., joins Maryland. Pop. 1647. It contains Fawn Grove and Gatchellville.

Fawn Creek, a post-township of Montgomery co., Kansas, about 10 miles S. of Independence. Pop. 1422.

Fawn Grove, a post-village of York co., Pa., in Fawn township, about 22 miles S.E. of York. It has 2 churches, an academy, a public school, and general stores and business houses. Pop. 199.

Fawn River rises in the N.E. part of Indiana, runs nearly westward, crosses three times the N. boundary of the state, and enters the St. Joseph River at Constantine, in Michigan.

Fawn River, a post-township of St. Joseph co., Mich., about 75 miles S.S.W. of Lansing. Pop. 602. It contains Fawn River Station, which is on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. Here are 2 stores and a grist-mill.

Fawnsdale, Marengo co., Ala. See FAUNSDALE.

Faxardo, a town of Porto Rico. See FAJARDO.

Faxöe, fax'ö'eh, a village of Denmark, island of Seeland, 33 miles S.W. of Copenhagen, about 2 miles from the sea. It has noted quarries of building-limestone of a pale-yellow color and composed mainly of petrifactions of marine animals.

Fax'on, a post-village of Sibley co., Minn., in Faxon township, on the Minnesota River, and on the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, 52 miles W.S.W. of St. Paul. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 498.

Fay, fâ, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 8 miles N.E. of Savenay. Pop. 1852.

Fayal, fī-âl', one of the Azores, in the Atlantic Ocean; lat. (W. point) 38° 35' 36" N., lon. 28° 50' 30" W. In its centre is a mountain rising about 3000 feet. The soil is remarkably fertile. The island produces Indian corn, wheat, potatoes, onions, wine, and oranges. The principal exports are oranges and wine. The imports are manufactures, cotton twist, and flax, colonial produce, tea, tobacco, and soap. Fayal has, besides, a considerable transit trade. American whalers touch at the island and land the oil of such fish as they have caught on their outward voyage. Fayal has a good bay opposite to Pico. Opposite the town of Horta, in the bay of that name, is the best anchorage in the Azores. The chief town is Horta, on the S.E. side of the island, itself sometimes incorrectly called Fayall. Pop. 26,264.

Fay-aux-Loges, fâ-ō-lozh, a village of France, in Loiret, 10 miles E.N.E. of Orleans. Pop. 1758.

Fayence, fī'ôNss', a village of France, in Var, 12 miles N.E. of Draguignan. It has manufactures of earthenware and glass. Pop. 1919.

Fayence, a French name of FAENZA.

Fayette, fâ-yĕt', a county in the N.W. part of Alabama, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is intersected by the Sipsey River, and partly drained by a small affluent of the Black Warrior River. The surface is uneven or hilly, and mostly covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected by the Georgia Pacific Railroad, which passes through Fayette Court-House, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 7136; in 1880, 10,135; in 1890, 12,823.

Fayette, a county in the W. part of Georgia, has an area of about 152 square miles. It is bounded on the E. and S.E. by the Flint River. The surface is level or undulating, and extensively covered with forests; the soil produces cotton and Indian corn. Granite is abundant in this county, which also has beds of iron ore. It is intersected by the Atlanta & Florida Railroad and the Central of Georgia Railroad. Capital, Fayetteville. Pop. in 1870, 8221; in 1880, 8605; in 1890, 8728.

Fayette, a county in the S. central part of Illinois, has an area of about 720 square miles. It is intersected by the Kaskaskia River, which runs in a S.W. direction. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of good timber. It has also extensive prairies. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, pork, and hay are the staple products. Among its minerals are coal and limestone. It is intersected by the Toledo St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad, the Vandalia Line of Railroad, and the Illinois Central Railroad, the latter two running through Vandalia, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 19,638; in 1880, 23,241; in 1890, 23,367.

Fayette, a county in the E.S.E. part of Indiana, has an area of about 210 square miles. It is intersected by the West Branch of the Whitewater River. The surface is partly level and partly undulating; the soil is very fertile. Nearly one-third of it is covered with dense forests, in which the ash, beech, oak, and sugar-maple are found. Indian corn, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county has abundance of limestone. It is traversed by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, and Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroads, all communicating with Connersville the capital. Pop. in 1870, 10,476; in 1880, 11,394; in 1890, 12,630.

Fayette, a county in the N.E. part of Iowa, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by the Turkey River, and also drained by the Volga River, which rises in it, and by Buffalo Creek. The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railroad traverse the county. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and forests; the soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay are the staple products. Good Silurian limestone underlies part of this county. Capital, West Union. Pop. in 1870, 16,973; in 1880, 22,258; in 1890, 23,141.

Fayette, a county in the N. central part of Kentucky, has an area of 252 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Kentucky River, and is also drained by the North and South Branches of Elkhorn Creek, which rise within its limits. The surface is undulating and diversified with beautiful scenery; the soil is very fertile. Indian corn, hemp (in large quantities), wheat, oats, cattle, and pork are the principal staple products. The rock which underlies the soil is good Lower Silurian limestone, often called blue or Trenton limestone. Lead is found here. This county is intersected by the Kentucky Central Railroad, the Kentucky Union Railroad, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, the Louisville Southern Railroad, the Queen & Crescent Route Railroad, and the Newport News & Mississippi Valley Railroad, all communicating with Lexington, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 26,656; in 1880, 29,023; in 1890, 35,698.

Fayette, a southwestern county of Ohio, has an area of 398 square miles. It is drained by Paint Creek and the North Fork of that creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil is deep and very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, cattle, and pork are the staple products of the county. It is intersected by the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley, Columbus & Cincinnati Midland, Dayton, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and Ohio Southern Railroads. Capital, Washington. Pop. in 1870, 17,170; in 1880, 20,364; in 1890, 22,309.

Fayette, a county in the S.W. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on West Virginia, has an area of 830 square miles. It is intersected by the Youghiogheny River, and bounded on the W. by the Monongahela River, and is also drained by Redstone Creek. The surface is finely diversified with valleys, hills, and two long ridges, called Chestnut Ridge and Laurel Hill. A large part of the county is covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple is found. The soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, hay, pork, wool, and butter are the staple products. This county has valuable beds of bituminous coal. It is intersected by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad, the first two communicating with Uniontown, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 43,284; in 1880, 58,842; in 1890, 80,006.

Fayette, a county of West Tennessee, bordering on the state of Mississippi, has an area of 630 square miles. It is drained by the Loosahatchie and Wolf Rivers. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests, in which several species of oak are found. The soil is very fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Sandstone underlies part of the county. It is intersected by the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, the Tennessee Midland Railroad, and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, the first two communicating with Somerville, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 26,145; in 1880, 31,871; in 1890, 28,878.

Fayette, a county in the S.E. central part of Texas, has an area of 960 square miles. It is intersected by the Colorado River, which is navigable and divides it into two nearly equal parts. The surface is undulating and diversified by prairies and groves; the soil is a fertile sandy loam. Cotton, Indian corn, ribbon-cane, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county is copiously supplied with good timber. It is intersected by the San Antonio & Aransas Pass, Southern Pacific, and Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroads. Capital, La Grange. Pop. in 1870, 16,863; in 1880, 27,996; in 1890, 31,481.

Fayette, a county in the S. part of West Virginia, has an area of 750 square miles. It is intersected by the Kanawha or New River, is bounded on the N. by Gauley River, and on the N.E. by Meadow River. The surface is diversified with picturesque mountain-scenery, and is extensively covered with forests. On the bank of New River is a remarkable cliff, called Marshall's Pillar, which is about 1000 feet high. The soil is mostly fertile and adapted to pasturage. Indian corn, oats, grass, pork, and tobacco are the staple products. This county has beds of coal and iron ore. It is intersected by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, which, in this county, runs along the banks of the Kanawha River. Capital, Fayetteville. Pop. in 1870, 6647; in 1880, 11,560; in 1890, 20,542.

Fayette, a post-village of Greene co., Ill., about 32 miles N. of Alton, and 4 miles S.E. of Greenfield Railroad Station. It has a drug-store, a flour-mill, and 2 churches.

Fayette, a township of Livingston co., Ill. Pop. 648. It contains Strawn.

Fayette, a township of Vigo co., Ind., having the Wabash River on the E. and the Illinois line on the W. Pop. 1792. It contains Libertyville.

Fayette, a township of Decatur co., Iowa. Pop. 1215.

Fayette, a post-village of Fayette co., Iowa, in Westfield township, on the Volga River, 125 miles N.N.W. of Davenport, and 10 miles S. of West Union. It has a bank, 2 churches, a newspaper office, a wagon- and carriage-factory, a planing-mill, and a creamery, and is the seat of the Upper Iowa University (Methodist Episcopal), founded in 1858. Pop. in 1890, 1062.

Fayette, a township of Linn co., Iowa, bounded E. by the Cedar River. Pop. 622.

Fayette, a hamlet of Sedgwick co., Kansas, about 20 miles W.N.W. of Wichita. It has a church.

Fayette, a post-town of Kennebec co., Me., 15 miles W.N.W. of Augusta. It has 2 churches, a creamery, saw- and lumber-mills, a corn-packing factory, &c. Pop. 649.

Fayette, a post-village of Delta co., Mich., on the E. shore of Big Bay de Noquet, 20 miles E. of Escanaba. It has 1 or 2 churches and an iron-furnace.

Fayette, a township of Hillsdale co., Mich. Pop. 1833. It includes Jonesville.

Fayette, a post-village, capital of Jefferson co., Miss., on the Natchez, Jackson & Columbus Railroad, 26 miles E.N.E. of Natchez. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, a female college, and a carriage-factory. Pop. about 700.

Fayette, a post-village, capital of Howard co., Mo., on Bonne Femme Creek, and on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 95 miles W.S.W. of Hannibal, and 13 miles N. of Boonville. It contains 6 churches, 2 banks, the Central College (Methodist), which was organized in 1871, a female college, and 3 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 2247.

Fayette, a post-village of Seneca co., N.Y., 7½ miles (direct) S. by W. of Waterloo. It has 3 churches, graded schools, and saw- and grist-mills. Pop. about 350; of Fayette township, 2912.

Fayette, a post-village of Fulton co., O., in Gorham township, on the Chicago & Canada Southern Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Morenci, Mich., and 45 miles W. of Toledo. It has 3 churches, a bank, a normal school, a public school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of type-writing-machines, tiles, shovels, ladders, staves, and grain- and hay-elevators. Pop. 890.

Fayette, a post-office of San Pete co., Utah.

Fayette, a post-hamlet of Lafayette co., Wis., about 42 miles S.W. of Madison.

Fayette, Walworth co., Wis. See FAYETTEVILLE.

Fayette City, a post-borough of Fayette co., Pa., about 45 miles by rail S. of Pittsburg, and about 32 miles by rail N.N.W. of Uniontown. It has 3 churches, a bank, public schools, grist- and saw-mills, glass-factories, &c. Here are large coal-mines. Pop. 931.

Fayette Corner, a post-hamlet of Kennebec co., Me., 3½ miles from East Livermore Station. It has 2 churches.

Fayette Corners, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Tenn., 13 miles N.E. of Somerville.

Fayette Court-House, a post-village, capital of Fayette co., Ala., 81 miles by rail W.N.W. of Birmingham. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office.

Fayette Springs, a post-office and summer resort of Fayette co., Pa., 8 miles S.E. of Uniontown. It has a church and several boarding-houses. Coal is found here.

Fayette Station, a post-office of Fayette co., W. Va., on New River, 2½ miles by rail from Fayetteville.

Fayetteville, fā-yĕt'vĭl, a post-village of Talladega co., Ala., 32 miles by rail S.W. of Talladega. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a lime-quarry. Pop. about 500.

Fayetteville, a post-town, capital of Washington co., Ark., is pleasantly situated on high ground, 20 miles by rail S. of Rogers, and 62 miles by rail N. by E. of Fort Smith. It has 8 churches, 2 banks, 5 newspaper offices, 2 steam flour-mills, an electric plant, and manufactures of wagons, ploughs, &c. The State Agricultural and Industrial University, organized under the National Educational Land Grant Act of 1862, is situated here. Pop. in 1890, 2942.

Fayetteville, a post-office of Lafayette co., Fla.

Fayetteville, a post-village, capital of Fayette co., Ga., about 26 miles S. of Atlanta. It has a court-house, 2 churches, 2 stores, and a seminary.

Fayetteville, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., on the Kaskaskia River, about 15 miles S.E. of Belleville. It has 2 churches, public schools, a distillery, a creamery, and a lumber-mill. Pop. in 1890, 312.

Fayetteville (Orange Post-Office), a village of Fayette co., Ind., in Orange township, 3 miles from Glenwood Station, which is 8 miles E. of Rushville. It has 2 churches and a carriage-shop.

Fayetteville, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ind., 6 miles W. of Bedford. It has 2 churches, a lumber-mill, &c.

Fayetteville, a post-village of Johnson co., Mo., about 50 miles E.S.E. of Kansas City. It has 2 churches, a high school, a wagon-shop, &c. Pop. 139.

Fayetteville, a post-village in Manlius township, Onondaga co., N.Y., on the Syracuse & Chenango Railroad, 1 mile S. of the Erie Canal, and 8 miles E.S.E. of Syracuse. It contains 5 churches, a national bank, a graded school, 2 flouring-mills, a paper-mill, several saw-mills, plaster-mills, and carriage-factories, 2 glove-factories, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 1410.

Fayetteville, a city and the capital of Cumberland co., N.C., is on the right or W. bank of the Cape Fear River, 82 miles by rail and about 53 miles direct S. of Raleigh. Steamboats can ascend the river to this town. It contains a court-house, 12 churches, a bank, several cotton-mills, a carriage-factory, 2 wooden-ware factories, 2 machine-shops, an edge-tool-factory, a plough-factory, 3 grist-mills, a turpentine-still factory, lumber-mills, 3 weekly newspaper offices, &c. Turpentine, tar, and lumber are exported from this place. Pop. in 1890, 4222.

Fayetteville, a post-village of Brown co., O., in Perry township, on the East Fork of the Little Miami River, about 35 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a carriage-factory. Pop. 397.

Fayetteville, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., 9 miles by rail S.E. of Chambersburg. It has 6 churches, a graded school, a saw- and planing-mill, a wood-work factory, 2 cigar-factories, and manufactures of sash, doors, and poultry-brooders. Pop. about 700. Iron ore is found here in large quantities.

Fayetteville (New Wilmington Post-Office), a village of Lawrence co., Pa., in Wilmington township, 8 miles N.N.E. of New Castle, and 1½ miles from Neshannock Falls. It has 1 or 2 churches and a carriage-factory. Pop. about 200.

Fayetteville, a post-village, capital of Lincoln co., Tenn., on the Elk River, and on the Winchester & Alabama Railroad, which connects at Decherd with the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, about 66 miles S. by E. of Nashville. It contains a court-house, 2 national banks, a state bank, 2 newspaper offices, 10 churches, 2 academies, 2 flouring-mills, and an ice-factory. Pop. in 1890, 2410.

Fayetteville, a post-village of Fayette co., Tex., 13 miles by rail E. of La Grange. It has a church, 2 public schools, a cigar-factory, an ice-house, several general stores, &c. Pop. in 1890, 269.

Fayetteville, a post-village, capital of Windham co., Vt., in Newfane township, about 12 miles N.W. of Brattleborough, and 50 miles S.S.E. of Rutland. It has a court-house, a church, a savings-bank, and 2 hotels.

Fayetteville, a post-village, capital of Fayette co., W. Va., about 36 miles E.S.E. of Charleston, 2¼ miles from Fayette Railroad Station, and 3 miles W. of the Great Kanawha River. It has a newspaper office, several churches, and a tobacco-factory. Near here is a natural curiosity called Marshall's Pillar, a cliff about 1000 feet high.

Fayetteville, a post-hamlet of Walworth co., Wis., is at Fayette Station on the Western Union Railroad, 6 miles N. by E. of Elkhorn.

Fayl-Billot, Le, France. See LE FAYL-BILLOT.

Fayöe, or Feiöe, fī'ö'ĕh, a small island of Denmark, immediately E. of Laaland. Pop. 1200.

Fayoom, Faioom, Fayoum, Fayum, or Faioum, fī-oom', a province of Middle Egypt, consisting of a fertile valley, 40 miles S.W. of Cairo, on the W. side of the Nile, and considerably depressed below its level. Length,

from E. to W., 38 miles; breadth, 31 miles. In its N. part is the lake called Birket-el-Karn. It is well irrigated both by nature and by art, and was anciently the garden of Egypt. Medinet-el-Fayoom is its capital, around which are numerous remains of antiquity. Pop. 228,700.

Fays'ton, a township of Washington co., Vt., 10 miles W.S.W. of Montpelier. P. 604. It contains North Fayston.

Fayville, fā'vĭl, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Southborough township, on the Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg Railroad, 28 miles W. by S. from Boston. It has a church, a brick-kiln, and a large manufactory of shoes. Pop. about 300.

Faz, a river of Asiatic Russia. See PHASIS.

Fazeley, faiz'lee, a township of England, co. of Stafford, 1¼ miles S. of Tamworth. Pop. 1603.

Fazilpoor, fā'zĭl-poor', a small and decayed town of India, in Bhawlpoor, with a fort on the Indus. Lat. 28° 30′ N.; lon. 69° 50′ E.

Fazogl, Fazokl, or **Fassokl**, fā-zo'k'l, written also **Fazoklé** and **Fazoli**, a country of Africa, lying on the Blue Nile, and having the parallels of 11° and 12° N. lat. for its approximate S. and N. limits. Its people are negroes, whose chief acknowledges the authority of Egypt. Pop. about 500,000. Capital, Adassé, a small place.

Fends (feedz) **and Good'man's Islands**, an irregular chain of low islands in the South Pacific Ocean, E. from New Ireland. Lat. 3° 27′ S.; lon. 154° 45′ E.

Feale, fail, a river of Ireland, in Munster, joins the Shannon 12 miles E.N.E. of Kerry Head, by a navigable and tidal estuary called the Cashen. Length, 30 miles.

Fear'ing, a township of Washington co., O. Pop. 1358. It contains Stanleyville.

Fear'isville, a post-office of Lewis co., Ky., 12 miles E. of Maysville.

Fearn's Springs, or **Win'stonville**, a post-hamlet of Winston co., Miss., 18 miles W. of Shuqualak. It has a church.

Feast'erville, a post-office of Lincoln parish, La.

Feasterville, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Newtown & New York Railroad, 18 miles N.E. of Philadelphia.

Feasterville, a post-office of Fairfield co., S.C.

Feath'er River, California, is formed by the North and Middle Forks, which rise in the Sierra Nevada in Plumas co., run southwestward, and unite in Butte co., about 7 miles N.E. of Oroville. The river, including the forks, is about 250 miles long. It runs nearly southward, forms the boundary between Sutter and Yuba cos., and enters the Sacramento River at Vernon, in Sutter co., about 20 miles above the city of Sacramento. Steamboats can ascend it to Marysville. Large quantities of gold have been found on the banks of this river. The Middle Fork runs in a tremendous cañon nearly 2000 feet deep.

Feath'erstone, a township of Goodhue co., Minn. Pop. 983.

Feb'ing, a post-hamlet of Nemaha co., Neb., on Muddy Creek, about 30 miles S. of Nebraska City. It has 2 churches.

Fécamp, fā'kŏn', a seaport town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the English Channel, at the mouth of the river Fécamp, and on a branch railway, 27 miles N.N.E. of Havre. Its port, though small, is one of the best on the channel, and has been much improved. It has many vessels employed in the cod-, herring-, and mackerel-fisheries. Fécamp has cotton-, oil-, and other mills, turned by water-power, steam saw-mills, ship-building docks, tanneries, sugar-refineries, manufactures of linens, hardware, soda, &c., and an active trade in Baltic and colonial produce, fish, salt, and brandy. It has a remarkable church, part of an ancient abbey, and is the seat of a chamber of commerce, a naval bureau, and a school of navigation. Pop. 12,074.

Fedala, fā-dā'lā, a seaport on the W. coast of Morocco, on a promontory, 40 miles S.S.W. of Salé.

Fed de los Vinos, Canary Islands. See ICOD.

Fed'eral, a post-office of Athens co., O.

Federal Creek, Ohio, drains the N.E. part of Athens co., and enters the Hocking River from the north.

Federal Hill, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md., about 28 miles N. by E. of Baltimore.

Federal Point, a post-village of Putnam co., Fla., on the St. John's River, 60 miles S. of Jacksonville. Pop. 150.

Federal Point, a township of New Hanover co., N.C. The cape of this name, at the entrance to Cape Fear River *via* New Inlet, has a light-house, lat. 33° 57′ 34″ N., lon. 77° 55′ 11″ W. Pop. of township, 410.

Fed'eralsburg, a post-village of Carolino co., Md., on a branch of the Nanticoke River, and on the Dorchester & Delaware Railroad, 23 miles E.N.E. of Cambridge. It has 2 churches, a graded public school, a creamery, a flour-mill, and manufactures of kindling-wood and building-materials. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. 700.

Fed'eralton, a hamlet of Athens co., O., in Canaan township, 3 miles N. of Guysville.

Feder-See, fā'dĕr-sā, a lake of Würtemberg, about 6 miles S.E. of Riedlingen, is drained by the Kanzach.

Fedt, fĕt, a village of Norway, 15 miles E. of Christiania, on the Glommen. Pop. of parish, 2470.

Feed'ing Hills, a post-village of Hampden co., Mass., in Agawam township, 6 or 7 miles W.S.W. of Springfield. It has 2 churches and a high school.

Feejee, Fidji, Fiji (fee'jee), or **Viti** (vee'tee) **Islands**, a group in the South Pacific Ocean, forming a British colony, E. of the New Hebrides, between lat. 15° 30′ and 19° 30′ S. and lon. 177° E. and 178° W. The entire group comprises altogether 225 reef-bound islands, islets, and rocks, 80 of which are inhabited. Land area, 8034 square miles. There are numerous spacious outlets, or passages to and from the central space enclosed by the group and known as the Coro Sea. Two of the islands only are of large size, namely, Viti Levu or Naviti Levu, the largest, and Vanua Levu, or Vuya. Among the others may be mentioned Kandaboo, Ovolau, Ambow or Bau, Matookoo, and Goro; some of the others, though smaller, are populous, each containing from 5000 to 13,000 inhabitants. Most of the remainder are mere islets. The Feejees are of volcanic origin, but no signs of volcanic heat have been met with, except at Savu-Savu, on the S. shore of the island of Vanua Levu. The peaks are usually basaltic cones or needles, some of which rise to the height of several thousand feet. A luxuriant foliage covers these islands to their summits, giving them a singularly pleasing and picturesque aspect. The soil consists of a deep yellowish loam, with a large portion of decayed vegetable matter, which, aided by a fine climate and abundance of water, is extremely productive. Fruits of various kinds abound, including the bread-fruit, of which there are nine different sorts, the banana, cocoa, shaddock, papaw-apple, Tahiti chestnut, and a number of other fruits peculiar to the islands. The chief food of the inhabitants is the yam, of which they have five or six varieties. Sugar-cane, cotton, turmeric, and tobacco are also cultivated. Sandalwood, for which these islands were formerly noted, has now wholly disappeared. Vegetation is exceedingly rapid. Bêche de mar, cotton, mother-of-pearl, and cocoanut oil are leading exports. The climate is agreeable and healthful. Prior to the introduction of Christianity, the inhabitants of these islands were a barbarous and savage race, remarkable for cruelty, deceit, and cowardice. They were also extremely covetous, and addicted to human sacrifices and cannibalism; but nearly all have been Christianized by the labors of Wesleyan missionaries. In 1874 the islands passed under the sway of Great Britain. Capital, Suva. Native pop. in 1881, 127,095; Europeans, 1569. Total in 1891, 121,180. ——Adj. and inhab. FEEJEE'AN.

Feelnhiyah, a town of Persia. See DOORAK.

Fees'burg, a post-village of Brown co., O., in Lewis township, 40 miles E.S.E. of Cincinnati. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 201.

Fegersheim, fā'gĕrs-hīme' (Fr. pron. fā'zhĕR'zĕm'), a town of Alsace, 7 miles by rail S. of Strasburg. P. 1875

Fegyvernek, fădj'vĕn'nĕk', a village of Hungary, co. of Szolnok. It is a famous tobacco-market. Pop. 3200.

Fehértemplom, the Hungarian for WEISSKIRCHEN.

Fehmarn, an island of Germany. See FEMERN.

Fehrbellin, fār'bĕl-leen', a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 33 miles N.N.W. of Potsdam. Pop. 2079.

Feia, fā-ee'ā, a large lake of Brazil, 130 miles N.E. of Rio Janeiro, near the Atlantic, with which it communicates by an artificial canal called *Furado*.

Feignies, fain'yee', a village of France, in Nord, 12 miles N. of Avesnes. Pop. 2405.

Fei-Hcoo, a province of Japan. See FICO.

Feili, fā'lee, a numerous tribe of Persia, living compact and united in one region, and not dispersed, like most of the others. The tribe occupies altogether about 100,000 houses on the W. side of the mountains of Laristan and in the territory of Shooster.

Feillens, fā'yŏns', a village of France, department of Ain, 15 miles W.N.W. of Bourg-en-Bresse. Pop. 2648.

Feiöe, an island of Denmark. See FAYÖE.

Feira, fā'e-rā (anc. *Langob'riga*), a town of Portugal, on the Atlantic, 14 miles S.S.E. of Oporto. Pop. 2098.

Feistritz, fī'strits, a river of Styria, joins the Raab below Fürstenfeld, after a S.E. course of about 50 miles.

Feistritz, a village of Styria, circle and 9 miles N.N.W. of Grätz, on the Mur. Pop. 833.

Feistritz, a village of Carniola, 1 mile from Neumarkt, with iron-works. Pop. 425.

Feitan, the Chinese name of FIDA.

Feiume Salso, a river of Sicily. See SALSO.

Feketehalon, a town of Transylvania. See ZEIDEN.

Felaniche, fä-lä-neech', written also **Felanitx** (anc. *Canatix ?*), a town of Spain, in Majorca, 28 miles E.S.E. of Palma, in a valley surrounded by mountains. It is well built, has wide streets, a parish church, chapel, town house, prison, two schools, a hospital, and, on the neighboring mountain, San Salvador of Felaniche, an ancient castle, with subterranean vaults, constructed by the Moors. The manufactures are linen and woollen fabrics, brandy, and ropes. The trade is in rice, coffee, sugar, wine, brandy, fruit, and cattle. The town is of great antiquity; and among the hills bard by are numerous Moorish remains. Pop. 5918.

Felbach, fĕl'bȧĸ, a village of Würtemberg, 6 miles by rail E.N.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 3181.

Felch'ville, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., in Reading township, about 25 miles E.S.E. of Rutland. It has a money-order post-office, a high school, and manufactures of chairs and bedsteads.

Felda, fĕl'dȧ, a village of Hesse, in Ober-Hessen. Pop. 1117.

Feldbach, fĕld'bȧĸ or fĕlt'bȧĸ, a town of Austria, 22 miles by rail E.S.E. of Grätz, on the Raab. Pop. 1162.

Feldberg, fĕlt'bĕrg, the culminating peak of the Black Forest Mountains, in Baden. Lat. 47° 53′ N.; lon. 7° 55′ E. Height, 4675 feet.

Feldberg, fĕld'bĕrg or fĕlt'bĕrg, a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on a peninsula formed by the Haussee, 15 miles E. of New Strelitz. Pop. 1175.

Feldkirch, fĕlt'kēēʀĸ, or **Campo di San Pietro**, kȧm'po dee sȧn pe-ȧ'tro, a town of the Tyrol, in Vorarlberg, at a railway junction, 20 miles S.S.W. of Bregenz, on the Ill. Pop. 2868.

Feldkirchen, fĕlt'kēēʀĸ'ĕn, a village of Baden, 10 miles W.S.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 291.

Feldsberg, fĕlts'bĕrg, **Feldsperg**, fĕlts'pĕrg, or **Veltspurg**, fĕlts'pōōrg, a town of Lower Austria, 40 miles N.N.E. of Vienna. Here is a magnificent palace of the Prince of Liechtenstein, and in the vicinity the best wine in the archduchy is produced. Pop. 2424.

Felectum, the Latin name of FELETTO.

Felegyhaza, fȧ'lĕdj'hȧ'zŏh', a town of Hungary, 66 miles by rail S.E. of Pesth. It has a Roman Catholic gymnasium, large cattle-markets, and an extensive trade in corn, wine, and fruit. Some Roman antiquities have been discovered here. Pop. 21,313.

Feletto, fȧ-lĕt'to (L. *Felec'tum*), a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 14 miles N.N.E. of Turin. Pop. 1696.

Fel-Gyogy, fȧl'dyodj', or **Felsö-Gyogy**, fĕl'shö'-dyodj, a village or series of villages of Transylvania, 8 miles from Tovis. It is inhabited by Wallachians. Pop. 1280.

Feliciana, Louisiana. See EAST FELICIANA and WEST FELICIANA.

Felic'ity, a post-village of Clermont co., O., in Franklin township, 3 or 4 miles N. of the Ohio River, and 35 miles S.E. of Cincinnati. It has 4 churches, a graded school, a bank, a flour-mill, a planing-mill, 2 carriage-shops, a newspaper office, and a town hall. Tobacco and pork are the chief articles of export. Pop. in 1890, 779.

Felicudi, fȧ-le-koo'dee (anc. *Phœnicu'sa*), one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean. Lat. 38° 43′ N.; lon. 14° 28′ E. Pop. 1800.

Felij, a village of Spain. See FELIX.

Felitto, fȧ-lit'to, a town of Italy, 20 miles S.S.E. of Campagna, on the Calore. Pop. 1896.

Fe'lix, a small island in the South Pacific. Lat. 26° 20′ S.; lon. 80° W.

Felix, or **Felij**, fȧ'leen, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 16 miles W.N.W. of Almeria. Pop. 2578.

Fe'lix, a township of Grundy co., Ill., borders on the Illinois and Kankakee Rivers. Pop. 616.

Felix, a township of Grundy co., Iowa. Pop. 652.

Felix, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Iowa, in Belmont township, 14 miles S.E. of Indianola. It has a Friends' meeting and a steam flour-mill.

Felix Harbor. See BOOTHIA FELIX.

Felizzano, fȧ-lit-sȧ'no, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, on the Tanaro, 9 miles W. of Alessandria. Pop. 2445.

Felka, fĕl'kŏh', or **Folk-Velka**, folk-vĕl'kŏh', a town of Hungary, co. of Zips, in a plain, on the Felkbach, 8 miles S.W. of Kesmark. Pop. 1260.

Fell, a township of Lackawanna co., Pa. Pop. 343. In this township the Pennsylvania anthracite coal reaches its most northern limit.

Fellatahs, a people of Africa. See FOOLANS.

Fellbach, fĕl'bȧĸ, a town of Würtemberg, 5 miles E.N.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2700.

Felletin, fĕl'tȧN', a town of France, in Creuse, on the Creuse, 5 miles S. of Aubusson. It has manufactures of carpets, velvet, and paper. Pop. 2913.

Fellin, fĕl-leen', a town of Russia, in Livonia, 110 miles N.N.E. of Riga. Pop. 2888. It is very ancient, and has the remains of an old castle.

Fellonica, fĕl-lon'e-kȧ, a village of Italy, province and 28 miles S.E. by E. of Mantua, on the Po.

Fel'lowship, a post-hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., in Mount Laurel township, 2 miles S. of Moorestown. It has a church. Pop. about 100.

Fel'lowsville, a post-hamlet of Preston co., W. Va., about 75 miles S.E. of Wheeling.

Feloojah, Felujah, fȧ-loo'jȧ, **Feluginh**, fȧ-loo'-je-ȧ, or **Anbar**, ȧn-bar', a castle of Asiatic Turkey, 35 miles W.S.W. of Bagdad, on the Euphrates.

Feloops, fĕh'loops', or **Felup**, fĕh'loop', an African people, inhabiting a maritime territory in Senegambia, between the Gambia and Casamanza, about 75 miles in length from W. to E., and 45 miles in breadth. They are supposed to number about 50,000.

Felsberg, fĕls'bĕrg, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Eder, 13 miles S.S.W. of Cassel. Pop. 1023.

Felsengebirge. See ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Felsina, the ancient name of BOLOGNA.

Felsö, fĕl'shö', a Hungarian word, signifying "upper," prefixed to the names of many towns in Hungary.

Felsö-Bánya, fĕl'shö' bȧn'yŏh', a town of Hungary, co. of Szathmar, 7 miles E. of Nagy-Bánya. It has rich mines, affording gold, silver, copper, and lead. Pop., with surroundings, 5440.

Felsö-Gyogy, Transylvania. See FEL-GYÖGY.

Fel'ton, a post-village of Santa Cruz co., Cal., 6½ miles by rail N. of Santa Cruz. It has 3 lumber-mills, 3 lime-kilns, and a manufactory of safety-fuses.

Felton, a post-village of Kent co., Del., on the Delaware Railroad, 58 miles S. of Wilmington, and 10 miles S. of Dover. It contains 3 churches, a public school, a canning-factory, and a manufactory of baskets. Pop. 403.

Felton, a post-village of Haralson co., Ga., 47 miles by rail N. of Buchanan. It has several churches, 2 banks, a cotton-gin, and saw- and lumber-mills. Pop. 314.

Felton, a station in Clay co., Minn., 13 miles by rail N. of Glyndon.

Felton, a post-village of York co., Pa., in Windsor township, on the Peach Bottom Railroad, 14 miles S.E. of York. It has a church and a manufactory of cigars.

Feltre, fĕl'trȧ (anc. *Fel'tria*), a town of Italy, province and 17 miles S.W. of Belluno, on a height, near the Piave. Pop. 12,435. It is partially fortified, and has a cathedral, a gymnasium, silk-twist and wax-bleaching factories, and a trade in corn, wine, and oil.

Felts, a post-office of Wilkes co., N.C.

Felt's Mills, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., on Black River, and on the Utica & Black River Railroad, 8 miles above Watertown. It has a church, a district school, some paper-mills, and a glove-factory. Pop. about 400.

Feltz, fĕlts, a village of the Netherlands, duchy and 12 miles N.N.E. of Luxemburg. Pop. 950.

Feludsh, fȧ-lūdsh', or **Pheleche**, fȧ'leetch, an island at the head of the Persian Gulf, on the entrance to Grane Harbor, in lat. 29° 27′ N., lon. 48° 16′ E. Length, 7½ miles. The chief town is situated on the N. side of the island.

Felujah, or Felugiah. See FELOOJAH.

Felup, Senegambia. See FELOOPS.

Femern, or **Fehmarn**, fȧ'mĕrn or fĕm'mĕrn, an island of Prussia, in Holstein, in the Baltic, separated from the mainland by Femersund, a channel 1 mile broad. Lat. of Burg, its capital, 26° 10′ N.; lon. 11° 12′ E. Area, 70 square miles. Corn and cattle are raised, but fishing and navigation are the principal occupations. Pop. 9000.

Femina, fĕm'e-nȧ, or **Femmine**, fĕm'me-nȧ, a rocky islet off the N. coast of Sicily, 10 miles N.W. of Palermo.

Femme Osage, fȧm ō-zȧzh' or fĕm o'sȧj, a post-hamlet of St. Charles co., Mo., in Femme Osage township, 8 miles N.E. of Washington Station. Pop. of township, 2383.

Femöe, fĕm'ö'eh, or **Fämöe**, fȧ'mö'eh, a small island of Denmark, N. of the island of Laaland. Pop. 400.

Fenain, feh'nȧN', a village of France, in Nord, 11 miles E. of Douai. Pop. 2456.

Fend'leys, a station in Chesterfield co., Va., on the Brighthope Railroad, 10 miles E. of Clover Hill.

Fen'elon Falls, a post-village in Victoria co., Ontario, on the river Fenelon, between Cameron and Sturgeon Lakes, 14 miles by rail, or 19 by steamboat, N. of Lindsay. It has several stores, saw-mills, and grist-mills, and a large lumber-trade. The mills are erected on Fenelon Falls, which are about 20 feet high and 300 feet wide. Pop. 750.

Fenerif, fĕn-ẹh-reef', or **Finerive**, fin'ẹh-reev', a town and bay on the N.E. coast of the island of Madagascar, in lat. 17° 28' S., lon. 49° 23' E.

Fenestrelle, fā-nĕs-trĕl'lā, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 50 miles W. of Turin, on the Clusone. Pop. 1614.

Fenétrange, the French name of FINSTINGEN.

Fenit, an island of Ireland. See FENNIT.

Fen'more', a station in York co., Pa., on the Peach Bottom Railroad, 17 miles S.E. of York.

Fen'ner, a post-township of Madison co., N.Y., about 20 miles E.S.E. of Syracuse. It has 4 churches. P. 1040.

Fenner Corners, a hamlet of Madison co., N.Y., in Fenner township, 2½ miles from Perryville. It has a church.

Fen'nimore, a post-village of Grant co., Wis., 29 miles by rail W. of Dodgeville, and 10 miles by rail N. by E. of Lancaster. It has 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a grist-mill, a bed-spring factory, and a grease-factory. Pop. 616.

Fen'nit, or **Fen'it**, an island of Ireland, co. of Kerry, in Tralee Bay, 8 miles W.N.W. of Tralee.

Fenn's, a post-office of Shelby co., Ind.

Fenn's Bridge, a hamlet of Jefferson co., Ga., on the Ogeechee River, 5 miles from Davisborough Station.

Fenn'ville, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich., 40 miles by rail S.W. of Grand Rapids. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, &c. Fruit-shipping is the chief industry. Pop. in 1890, 360.

Fen'ton, a town of England, co. of Stafford, 1 mile by rail E. of Stoke-upon-Trent. It manufactures fine pottery and earthenware, and has railway-shops, &c. Pop. 16,098.

Fenton, a post-hamlet of Whiteside co., Ill., in Fenton township, on the Mendota & Clinton Railroad, 14 miles S.E. of Clinton, Iowa, and about 22 miles W.S.W. of Sterling. It has a church, 2 creameries, and general business stores. Pop. about 100.

Fenton, a township of Whiteside co., Ill. Pop. 735.

Fenton, a post-township of Kossuth co., Iowa, 12 miles from Algona. Pop. 462.

Fenton, an incorporated post-village of Genesee co., Mich., on the Shiawassee River, and on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, 50 miles N.W. of Detroit, and about 18 miles S. of Flint. It contains 5 churches, 2 banks, a high school, a normal school, and manufactures of patent drill-presses and machinery, screen-doors, carriages, hydraulic pumps, spring-beds, potash, soap, furniture, and whip-sockets. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1890, 2182.

Fenton, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., in Bonnehomme township, on the Maramec River, about 16 miles S.W. of St. Louis. It has a church and a steam flour-mill.

Fenton, a township of Broome co., N.Y. Pop. 1280. It contains Port Crane.

Fenton, a post-hamlet of Wood co., O., in Webster township, 6 miles S.S.E. of Perrysburg. It has a church.

Fentonville, Michigan. See FENTON.

Fen'tonville, a post-hamlet of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Dunkirk, Alleghany Valley & Pittsburg Railroad, 42 miles S. by E. of Dunkirk. It has a church. Pop. 82.

Fen'tress, a county in the N. part of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky, has an area of about 510 square miles. It is drained by Obey's River and the Big South Fork of the Cumberland River. The surface is diversified with hills and high table-lands, and is extensively covered with forests of good timber. The soil produces fine pasture. Indian corn and pork are among the staple products. Bituminous coal is found here. Capital, Jamestown, which is about 16 miles W. of Robbins, on the Queen & Crescent Route. Pop. in 1870, 4717; in 1880, 5941; in 1890, 5226.

Fen'wick, a summer resort of Middlesex co., Conn., on Long Island Sound, at the mouth of the Connecticut River, and at the S. terminus of the Connecticut Valley Railroad, 31 miles E. of New Haven. Here is a fine hotel, called Fenwick Hall.

Fenwick, a post-office of Republic co., Kansas.

Fenwick, a post-hamlet of Montcalm co., Mich., in Fair Plain township, on the railroad between Ionia and Stanton, 10 miles S. of Stanton.

Fen'wick, a post-village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 6 miles from Amherst. Pop. 200.

Fenwick, a post-village in Monck co., Ontario, 8 miles W.N.W. of Welland. Pop. 100.

Fenwick's Island, off the E. coast of Maryland, Worcester co., 20 miles S. of Cape Henlopen, in lat. 38° 27' 1" N., lon. 75° 2' 59" W. It has a light-house.

Feny, fĕñ, or **Fény**, fēñ, a village of Hungary, co. of Torontal, 15 miles from Temesvar. Pop. 1690.

Feodosia, or **Theodosia**. See KAFFA.

Feoo- (or **Feou-**) **Leang**, fā-oo'-lā-ăng', or **Fow-Leang**, fŏw-le-ăng', a town of China, in Kiang-See, 45 miles N.E. of Yao-Choo.

Fernfra, an oasis of Egypt. See EL FARAFREH.

Ferahabad, fẹh-rā-bā-bād', or **Farahabad**, a maritime town of Persia, in Mazanderan, at the mouth of a river in the Caspian Sea, 15 miles N. of Sarce.

Ferai Kholm, fẹr-ī' kolm, an elevated district of Afghanistan, having E. and S.E. the river Helmund, and W and N.W. the Koh-i-Baba range. Lat. 34° 20' N.; lon. 67° 54' E. It is well cultivated, fertile, and populous.

Ferbane, fẹr-ban', a village of Ireland, in King's co., on the Brosna, 9 miles N.E. of Banagher.

Fer'dinand, a post-office of Rock Island co., Ill.

Ferdinand, a post-village in Ferdinand township, Dubois co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Rockport & Southwestern Railroad, 24 miles N. of Rockport, and about 40 miles E.N.E. of Evansville. It has a church, a Catholic academy, a large convent of Benedictine nuns, a manufactory of mineral paints and Tripoli powder, several general stores, and a brewery. Pop. about 700; of the township, 1732.

Ferdinand, a township of Essex co., Vt., on the Grand Trunk Railroad. Pop. 33. It contains Wenlock.

Ferdinandea, fĕn-do-nān-dā'ā, or **Gra'ham Island**, a remarkable volcanic island, which appeared in the Mediterranean on the 31st of July, 1831, in lat. 37° 8' 3" N., lon. 12° 42' 15" E., between Sicily and Pantollaria, and remained visible above the water for three months. It reappeared in 1864.

Fère, a town of France. See LA FÈRE.

Fère-Champenoise, fair-shŏn'pẹh-nwăz', a village of France, in Marne, 20 miles S.E. of Epernay. Pop. 1954. Here, on the 24th of March, 1814, the French were totally defeated by the allies.

Fered, fā'rĕd', **Feret**, **Feredjik**, fā-rĕd-jeek', or **Pherch**, fā'rẹh, a town of Turkey, in Roumelia, 44 miles N.W. of Gallipoli, near the Maritza. Pop. 3000.

Fère-en-Tardenois, fair-ŏn'-tar'dẹh-nwā', a town of France, in Aisne, on the Ourcq, 12 miles N.N.E. of Château-Thierry. Pop. 2068.

Ferengal, fā-rĕn-gāl', a lead-mine in Northern Afghanistan, 18 miles S.W. of Ghorbund, extensively wrought at a remote period, but long concealed, and re-discovered only a few years ago. Lat. 34° 55' N.; lon. 68° 33' E.

Ferentino, fā-rĕn-tee'no (anc. *Ferenti'num?*), a town of Italy, 6 miles N.W. of Frosinone. It is a bishop's see, and has numerous antiquities. Pop. 10,174.

Feret, a town of Turkey. See FERED.

Ferez, fā'rĕth or fā'rĕs, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 40 miles S. by W. of Albacete. Pop. 811.

Fer'geson's Mills, a post-office of Yell co., Ark.

Ferghana, fẽr-gā'nā, a government of Asiatic Russia, in Toorkistan. Area, 27,936 square miles. It consists of the former khannte of Khokan, a fertile region, bounded on the S.E. by the Pameer table-land, and is itself a plateau, traversed by the Jaxartes, and abounding in varied but nearly undeveloped mineral wealth. Cotton, silk, wool, cattle, and grain are produced. Capital, Khokan. Pop. 800,000. The present name of the government is an ancient one, restored after the Russian conquest of 1876.

Fer'gus, a village in Wellington co., Ontario, on the river Grand, and on the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway, 16 miles N. of Guelph. It contains flour- and planing-mills, distilleries, numerous manufactories, an iron-foundry, 2 branch banks, and a newspaper office. Pop. 1666.

Fer'gus Falls, a city, capital of Otter Tail co., Minn., on the Red River of the North, at the crossing of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba and Northern Pacific, Fergus & Black Hills Railroads, 215 miles W. by S. of Duluth. It has 4 churches, 3 banks, 3 newspaper offices, a high school, a college, a woollen-mill, a wagon-factory, a cigar-factory, and 4 flour-mills. Pop. in 1890, 3772.

Fer'guson, a post-village of Marshall co., Iowa, 9 miles by rail W. of Tama, and 7 miles (direct) S. of Marshalltown. It has several general stores and business houses.

Ferguson, a post-office of Logan co., Ky.

Ferguson, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 13 miles N.W. of St. Louis. It has a church and a wagon-factory. At Ferguson Junction, ¾ of a mile nearer St. Louis, the two initial branches of the railroad unite.

Ferguson, a township of Centre co., Pa. Pop. 2111. It contains Pine Grove Mills.

Ferguson, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. 585. It contains Marron and Ostend.

Ferguson, a post-office of Perry co., Pa., about 5 miles from Newport.

Ferguson, a station on the Tyler Tap Railroad, 21 miles N. of Tyler, Tex.

Ferguson's, a station in Ohio co., Ky., on the Louisville & Paducah Railroad, 93 miles S.W. of Louisville. Here is White Run Post-Office.

Ferguson's Corners, a post-hamlet of Yates co., N.Y., in Benton township, 3 miles from Hall's Station.

Ferguson's Cove, or **Ferguson's Cave**, a hamlet of Mendocino co., Cal., on the Pacific, about 4 miles S.E. of the town of Punta Arenas. Pop. 40.

Ferguson's Cove, a village in Halifax co., Nova Scotia, picturesquely situated on the N.W. arm of Halifax Harbor, 5 miles from Halifax. Pop. 200.

Ferguson's Falls, a post-village in Lanark co., Ontario, on the Mississippi River, 13 miles from Perth. Pop. 150.

Ferguson's Station, a post-hamlet of Allen co., Ind., on the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, 7 miles S. of Fort Wayne. It has a saw-mill.

Ferguson's Station, Ky. See WHIPPOORWILL.

Fer'gusonvale, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 9 miles from Barrie. Pop. 125.

Fer'gusonville, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., N.Y., on Charlotte River, about 56 miles W.S.W. of Albany. It has a church and an academy.

Fer'gusson's Wharf, a post-office of Isle of Wight co., Va., on Burwell's Bay, an expansion of the James River. Here are several stores and lumber-mills.

Feria, fâ're-â, a town of Spain, 29 miles S.E. of Badajos. It has manufactures of cloth. Pop. 2712.

Ferianch, fâ-re-â'nĕh (anc. *Tha'la?*), a town of Africa, in the Desert, 176 miles S.S.W. of Tunis.

Feringabad, fâ-rin-gâ-bâd', a village of Beloochistan, 6 miles N.E. of Moostung. Pop. about 800.

Ferla, fĕr'lâ, a town of Sicily, 18 miles W.N.W. of Syracuse. Pop. 4057.

Ferlach, fĕr'lâk, a village of Carinthia, 7 miles S. of Klagenfurth, on the Drave. Pop. 1141.

Ferlyug, a town of Hungary. See FURLOG.

Fermanagh, fẽr-man'â, an inland county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, enclosed by the cos. of Donegal, Tyrone, Monaghan, Cavan, and Leitrim. Area, 714 square miles. Mountain limestone is the prevalent rock, with old red sandstone and millstone grit. The soil is generally a rich loam. The surface varies from the richest vales to the wildest uplands. The lakes Upper and Lower Erne, with their connecting river, divide the county into two nearly equal portions. It sends three members to the House of Commons,—two for the county and one for Enniskillen, its chief town. Pop. in 1881, 84,879; in 1891, 74,037.

Fermanagh, fẽr-man'â, a township of Juniata co., Pa. Pop. 993, exclusive of the borough of Mifflin.

Fermanville, fĕr'mŏn'veel', a village of France, on the sea-coast, 14 miles E. by N. of Cherbourg. Pop. 1950.

Fermeuse, fĕr'muz', a large village and settlement of Newfoundland, on the sea-coast, 51 miles S. of St. John's, and 7 miles from Ferryland. It has a fine harbor, safe and commodious. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture and in the cod- and salmon-fishery. Pop. 578.

Fermo, fĕr'mo (anc. *Fir'mum*), a city of Central Italy, in the Marches, 4 miles from the Adriatic, and 34 miles S.E. of Ancona. Pop. 17,886. The city proper is enclosed by a wall, entered by 5 gates, and has a cathedral, a university founded in 1824, and fine collections of art. Its coast harbor, Porto di Fermo, is small, but exports corn, silk, and woollens. Fermo is an archbishop's see.

Fer'mont', or **Rad'nor For'ges**, a village in Champlain co., Quebec, 3 miles from Three Rivers. It contains a large foundry, where pig iron and railway-car-wheels are manufactured. The ore and charcoal are obtained in the neighborhood. Pop. 150.

Fermoselle, fĕr-mo-sĕl'lâ (anc. *Ocel'lum Du'rii?*), a town of Spain, 26 miles S.W. of Zamora, near the Douro. It has manufactures of cloths. Pop. 1065.

Fermoy', a town of Ireland, co. and 19 miles N.N.E. of Cork, on the right bank of the Blackwater. It is connected by rail with Mallow. The chief structures are a stone bridge of 13 arches, barracks, an elegant parish church, a court-house, a bridewell, a union workhouse, a hospital, a Catholic college, and a convent. It has extensive flour-mills, and a large trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 7388.

Fern, a station in Putnam co., Ind., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Greencastle.

Fernald's Station, New Hampshire. See WOLFBOROUGH CENTRE.

Fernan'dez de Ta'os, a post-village, capital of Taos co., New Mexico, about 66 miles N.N.E. of Santa Fé, and 10 miles E. of the Rio Grande. It has 4 churches and a bank. Here are hot springs, which are highly commended. Pop. about 1200.

Fernandina, fẽr-nân-dee'nâ, a port of entry, and capital of Nassau co., Fla., on Amelia Island (which is in the Atlantic Ocean), 30 miles N.N.E. of Jacksonville, and 36 miles S. of Brunswick, Ga. It has a good harbor, and is the N.E. terminus of the Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad. It contains a court-house, 2 newspaper offices, a Catholic academy, 5 white and 3 colored churches, an oyster-canning factory, a phosphate-elevator, a public library, separate public schools for white and colored, and manufactures of lumber, sash, blinds, &c. Here is a good beach for bathing and driving; and it is a popular place of resort in summer and winter. Lines of steamships connect it with New York and with Brunswick. Pop. in 1890, 2803.

Fernando de Noronha, fẽr-nân'do dâ no-rôn'yâ, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean, 125 miles from the E. extremity of Brazil, to which it belongs. Lat. of peak, 3° 50′ 10″ S.; lon. 32° 22′ 42″ W. Length, from N.E. to S.W., 8 miles. Surface mountainous and rugged, but fertile. It has several harbors defended by forts, and serves as a place of banishment from Brazil.

Fernan'do Po (Port. pron. fẽr-nân'do po: so called from the name of its discoverer), an island in the Bight of Biafra, in Western Africa, 20 miles from the mainland, between lat. 3° 12′ and 3° 47′ N. and lon. 8° 26′ and 8° 57′ E. It is of volcanic origin, 35 miles long and 22 miles broad. On it is a ridge of mountains terminating in a magnificent cone, 10,190 feet high, called Clarence Peak. The whole appearance of this beautiful island is picturesque in the extreme, being covered to its highest elevations, on the N. part, with dense forests and luxuriant vegetation, while on the S. some fine park scenery compensates a comparative deficiency of trees. The latter consist chiefly of palms and the magnificent bombax. The sugar-cane grows here wild in great profusion; yams likewise are grown in great quantities, and are esteemed the finest in Africa; they form the chief article of food of the inhabitants. India-rubber and palm oil are exported. There are several harbors in the island, the most spacious of which is Maidstone Bay, at the N.E. end, where is situated Clarence Town, originally an English settlement, established in 1827. The natives are a peculiar race, different in their physical characteristics and language from their neighbors on the continent. The island was discovered in 1471 by the Portuguese, who in 1778 ceded it to Spain. It is now a Spanish place of exile for political offenders. Pop. 2071.

Fernan Nuñez, fẽr-nân' noon'yĕth, a town of Spain, 11 miles S.S.E. of Cordova. It has manufactures of woollens and linens. Pop. 5961.

Fern'bank, a post-village of Lamar co., Ala.

Fern Creek, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ky.

Fern'dale, a post-village of Humboldt co., Cal., 5 miles from the Pacific Ocean, and 18 miles S.S.W. of Eureka. It has 4 churches and 2 newspaper offices. P. 703.

Ferndale, or **Full'erton**, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., on the Lehigh River, 2 miles by rail N. of Allentown. It has 2 churches, a rolling-mill, a car-factory, and manufactures of wheels and axles. Pop. 503.

Ferndale, a post-office of King co., Washington.

Ferney, or **Fernex**, fẽr'nâ', a village of France, in Ain, 8 miles S.E. of Gex, and 4 miles N.W. of Geneva, at the foot of the Jura Mountains. Here Voltaire fixed his residence, and in 1768 established a manufactory of watches, which occupied 800 hands. The house in which he lived for 20 years is visited by thousands of travellers. Pop. 907.

Fer'ney, a station in Clinton co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 10 miles N.W. of Lock Haven.

Fern Islands, England. See FARNE ISLANDS.

Fern'land, a station in Mobile co., Ala., on the New Orleans & Mobile Railroad, about 20 miles S.W. of Mobile. Here are several mills for pine lumber.

Fern Leaf, a post-office of Mason co., Ky.

Ferno, fĕr'no, a village of Italy, province and 23 miles N.W. of Milan. Pop. 1744.

Fern Prairie, a post-office of Clarke co., Washington.

Fern Ridge, a post-hamlet of St. Louis co., Mo., in Bonhomme township, 10 miles S. of Rosedale Station. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, &c. Here is Crève Cœur Lake.

Ferns, a town of Ireland, co. of Wexford, 10 miles by

rail N.N.E. of Enniscorthy. It has picturesque ruins of an abbey, and a cathedral; it was once a bishop's see, and still gives name to a Roman Catholic diocese. Pop. 568.

Fern'wood, a suburb of the city of Chicago, annexed to the city in November, 1890. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, and an academy. Pop. 818.

Fernwood, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., Pa., in Upper Darby township, on the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Philadelphia. It has a church, a cotton-mill, a woollen-mill, &c.

Ferozkabad, a district of India. See FUNNUCKABAD.

Feroe Islands, in the Atlantic. See FÄRÖE.

Fero'nia, a post-office of Coffee co., Ga.

Ferozabad, or **Firozabad**, fee-ro'zâ-bâd', a town of India, district and 24 miles by rail E. of Agra. It is ill built, but is surrounded by interesting ruins. Pop. 14,255.

Ferozabad, a town of British India, in Nizam's dominions, on the Beemah, 112 miles W.S.W. of Hyderabad.

Ferozabad, or **Firozabad**, fee-ro'zâ-bâd', a town of Persia, province of Fars, 63 miles S. of Sheeraz. It is enclosed with old walls, and has a royal palace, a large temple, and an old aqueduct, but is mostly in ruins.

Ferozepoor, **Firozpur**, or **Fyrozpur**, fee-rōz-poor', a district of the Punjab, India. Its centre is about lat. 31° N., lon. 75° E. Area, 2692 square miles. It is mostly a barren jungle, but might be irrigated and reclaimed. Capital, Ferozepoor. Pop. 549,253.

Ferozepoor, a town, capital of the above, near the Sutlej, 50 miles S. by E. of Lahore. Since the British occupation it has been changed from a wretched and filthy town to one of the finest and healthiest places in the East. Pop. 20,592.

Ferozepoor, a town of India, district of Goorgaon, 74 miles S. of Delhi. It is walled and fortified, and has the palace of a nabob. Pop. 7989.

Ferrall's Landing, Ontario. See BONNECHERE POINT.

Ferrandina, fĕr-rän-dee'nâ, a town of Italy, province and 36 miles E.S.E. of Potenza. Pop. 7086.

Ferrara, fĕr-rä'rä (anc. *Fo'rum Alie'ni ?*), a city of Italy, in Emilia, capital of the province of the same name, 26 miles by rail N.N.E. of Bologna, near the north branch of the Po. It is a large and well-built town, with spacious and regular streets, and is enclosed by a wall 7 miles in circuit, and defended on the W. side by a citadel regularly fortified. In the middle of the city is a castle, flanked with towers and surrounded by wet ditches, which was once the residence of the dukes. Ferrara has long been falling into decay; its pavements are overgrown with grass, and the staircases and balconies of many of its noble palaces are overrun with ivy, while others are without either doors or windows. It still contains a vast cathedral and numerous churches, most of which contain valuable paintings, together with some interesting specimens of sculpture. It has also a public gallery of paintings, called the Palazzo del Magistrato, containing many excellent works by the leading painters of the Ferrara school, a university, comprising a school of medicine and jurisprudence, and a public library, containing 100,000 volumes and 1100 MSS., the latter including some of those of Ariosto and Tasso. The house in which Ariosto was educated, and that in which he lived during his latter years, are shown. The latter is now national property, and is ranked among the national monuments. Another object of interest is the cell in the Hospital of St. Anna, in which Tasso was imprisoned. Ferrara is an archbishop's see. It carries on some trade in corn and other produce of the soil. There are manufactures of silk ribbons, wax candles, brazen utensils, and stoves, also tanneries and glass-works. Under the line of Este the city was the capital of a sovereign duchy, and possessed one of the most polished courts in Italy, and a population estimated at more than 100,000. In the fifteenth century it was famous for its school of painting, which ranked as one of the first in Italy; and in the sixteenth it was the asylum of Calvin, Marot, and other Reformers. Pop. in 1881, 28,814.——Adj. and inhab. FERRARESE, fĕr'rä-reez'.

Ferrara, a province in the N. of Italy, bounded N. by the Po and E. by the Adriatic. Area, 1010 square miles. It is almost entirely composed of a delta formed by branches of the Po and by the Panaro and Primaro, and includes within it the extensive lagoons of Comacchio. It comprises the greater part of what was formerly the duchy of Ferrara. Capital, Ferrara. Pop. 215,369.

Ferra'ra, a post-office of Perry co., O.

Ferraria Astensium. See FERRERE.

Ferratus Mons, the ancient name of JURJURA.

Ferrazzano, fĕr-rät-sä'no, a village of Italy, province and 1 mile S.S.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 3446.

Ferreira, fĕr-rä'e-rä (anc. *Rara'pia*), a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 16 miles W. of Beja. Pop. 3247.

Ferreira, a village of Portugal, in Estremadura, 6 miles E. of Thomar. Pop. 1887.

Ferreira, a village of Portugal, province of Beira, 40 miles E.N.E. of Aveiro.

Ferreira, fĕr-rä'e-rä, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 36 miles E. of Granada. Pop. 1416.

Ferreiros, fĕr-rä-ee'roce, a town of Portugal, in Douro, 12 miles E.N.E. of Aveira, near the Vouga. Pop. 1411.

Ferreiros de Tendaes, fĕr-rä-ee'roce dä tĕn-dä'ĕs, a town of Portugal, in Beira-Alta, 16 miles from Lamego. Pop. 1644.

Fer'rell, a post-office of Edgar co., Ill., on the Illinois Midland Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of Terre Haute, Ind.

Fer'rell's, a station in Wakulla co., Fla., on the St. Mark's Branch of the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad, 10 miles S. of Tallahassee.

Ferrere, fĕr-nä'rä (anc. *Ferraria Astensium ?*), a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 8 miles W. of Asti. Pop. 1830.

Ferrerias, fĕr-nä-ree'äs, a town on the island of Minorca, 19 miles N.W. of Port Mahon. Pop. 961.

Ferrière, fĕr'ne-air', a village of France, in Allier, 4 miles S.S.E. of La Palisse. Pop. 491.

Ferrières, fĕr'ne-air', a village of France, in Isère, 17 miles N.E. of Grenoble.

Ferrières, a village of France, in Loiret, 6 miles by rail N. of Montargis. It has marble-quarries. Pop. 1967.

Ferriñafe, fer'neen-yä'fä, a town of Peru, 10 miles by rail N. of Lambayeque. It has 4 steam rice-mills and a cotton-gin, and exports much rice. Pop. 8000.

Fer'rintosh, a village of Scotland, co. of Ross, 1½ miles S.E. of Dingwall.

Fer'ris, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Ill., at the crossing of two railroads, 4 miles N. of Carthage. It has a church and public schools. Pop. in 1890, 305.

Ferris, a post-office of Sedgwick co., Kansas.

Ferris, a post-township of Montcalm co., Mich., about 48 miles N. by W. of Lansing. Pop. 1314.

Ferris, a post-village of Ellis co., Tex., on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 19 miles S. of Dallas. It has 4 churches, a high school, and a cotton-gin.

Ferris, a post-office of Carbon co., Wyoming, about 40 miles N. of Rawlins.

Fer'risburg, a post-village of Addison co., Vt., in Ferrisburg township, and on the Central Vermont Railroad, 19 miles S. of Burlington, and 2 miles N. of Vergennes. It has 2 churches. The township is bounded on the W. by Lake Champlain, and intersected by Otter Creek. It contains the village of North Ferrisburg. Total pop. 1768.

Fer'ro (Sp. *Hierro*, yĕr'no; Fr. *Ile de Fer*, eel deh fair), the most S.W. of the Canary Islands. Lat. of N.W. point, 27° 45′ 8″ N.; lon. 18° 7′ 5″ W. of Greenwich. It is known chiefly as the place whence the longitude is reckoned by many geographers, since its meridian is the assumed line dividing the Eastern and Western hemispheres; but the conventional meridian of Ferro (17° 40′ W. of Greenwich) is not its true one. Area, 100 square miles. It produces good wine and fruits, archil, honey, small sheep, &c., which, with brandy, are exported. Chief town, Valverde.

Ferro Islands, Denmark. See FÄRÖE.

Ferro, Cape, Algeria. See CAPE FENNO.

Ferrol, fĕr-nōl', a seaport town and one of the principal naval arsenals of Spain, province and 12 miles N.E. of Corunna, on the N. arm of the Bay of Betanzos. Lat. of the mole, 43° 29′ 30″ N.; lon. 8° 13′ W. Pop. 21,120. Its harbor, one of the best in Europe, is entered by a narrow strait, and is defended by the castles of San Felipe and Palma. The town on its N. shore is strongly fortified on the land side. Its vast arsenal and dock-yard, founded by Charles III., covers nearly 24 acres, and comprises many magnificent docks and storehouses. It has a general and a military hospital, 3 large churches, an old Franciscan monastery, a tax-office, a prison for galley-slaves, the residence of the authorities, naval barracks, and schools of navigation and mathematics. The manufactures comprise hats, paper, leather, naval stores, and hardwares. Principal exports, corn, brandy, vinegar, and fish; imports, salted meat and manufactured products of Northern Europe.

Fer'rol, a post-village of Augusta co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 17 miles W.S.W. of Staunton. It has a church and an iron-furnace. The name of the station is Elizabeth Furnace.

Ferromonte, fĕr'ro-mont', a hamlet of Morris co., N.J., in Randolph township, on the Ferromonte Railroad, 2 or 3 miles S.W. of Dover. Here is an iron-mine about 800 feet deep.

Ferro'na, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., on the New York & Canada Railroad (Au Sable Branch), 17 miles S. by W. of Plattsburg. It is a shipping-point for iron ore, which is mined about 1 mile from Ferrona and is of superior quality. Pop. nearly 300.

Fer'ry, a post-office of Mahaska co., Iowa.

Ferry, a post-hamlet of Oceana co., Mich., in Ferry township, on the North Branch of White River, about 30 miles N. of Muskegon. It has a church, 1 or 2 flour-mills, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 498.

Fer'ry Bridge, or **Fry'stone Ferry,** a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Aire, 2 miles N.E. of Pontefract.

Fer'ryden, a village of Scotland, co. of Forfar, on the South Esk, opposite Montrose, and ¾ of a mile from the North Sea. Pop. 1395, mostly fishermen.

Fer'ryhill, a township of England, co. of Durham, at a railway junction, 6 miles S. of Durham. Pop. 2646.

Fer'ryland, a post-town and port of entry of Newfoundland, capital of the district of Ferryland, on the eastern coast of the peninsula of Avalon, 40 miles S. of St. John's. It is one of the oldest towns on the island, having been founded by Sir George Calvert, afterwards Lord Baltimore, in 1623. He resided here for some time, but left it on account of troubles with the French, and went to Maryland, where he founded the city of Baltimore. The town of Ferryland is very prettily situated, and has a fine and safe harbor and a large cod-fishery. Pop. 680.

Ferry Pass, a post-hamlet and ferry of Escambia co., Fla., on the Escambia River or Bay, 8 miles N. of Pensacola. It has 2 stores.

Ferry Point, a village in Hastings co., Ontario, on the Bay of Quinte, 1 mile from Belleville. Pop. 200.

Fer'ryport-on-Craig, a town of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the S. side of the estuary of the Tay, here crossed by a railway ferry, 11½ miles N.E. of Cupar-Fife. Pop. 2674.

Fer'rysburg, a post-village and summer resort of Ottawa co., Mich., on the N. bank of Grand River, opposite Grand Haven, and on the Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, at the W. terminus of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad, 29 miles W.N.W. of Grand Rapids, and about 2 miles from Lake Michigan. It has a graded school, 2 saw-mills, a machine-shop, and a boiler-factory. Here are large orchards of apples and other fruits, and near here is Spring Lake, 6 miles long. Pop. 1168.

Ferrytown of Cree. See CREETOWN.

Ferry Village, a village of Cumberland co., Me., in Cape Elizabeth township, on Casco Bay, 1 mile S.E. of Portland. A steam ferry-boat plies between Portland and this village. It has a ship-yard.

Fer'ryville, a village of St. Clair co., Ala., on the Coosa River, 13 miles N.W. of Talladega. It has 2 churches.

Ferryville, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Wis., on the Mississippi River, 8 miles from Lansing, Iowa.

Ferté, La, France. See LA FERTÉ.

Fer'tigs, a post-office of Venango co., Pa.

Fer'tile, a post-township and hamlet of Worth co., Iowa, about 15 miles N.W. of Mason City. Pop. 901.

Fertile, a post-village of Polk co., Minn., 22 miles by rail S.E. of Crookston. It has 3 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. 273.

Fertil'ity, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pa.

Fertit, or **Fertyt,** fêr'tit' or fêr'teet', called also **Dar Fertit,** a little-known country or district of Eastern Africa, S. of Darfoor and Kordofan, watered by the affluents of the Bahr-el-Abiad, with a town of the same name, in a hilly region, about lat. 9° 35′ N., lon. 26° 42′ 18″ E. Fertit is said to contain rich copper-mines. It is in part uninhabited, but negro tribes, called Golo and Krej, the last very degraded, inhabit parts of the land. Fertit is claimed by the Khedive of Egypt, whose authority is, however, hardly more than nominal.

Fertö Tava, Hungarian for the LAKE OF NEUSIEDL.

Ferwerd, fêr'wêrt, a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 11 miles N.E. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 1780.

Ferzah, fêr'zâ, a village of Afghanistan, 30 miles N.W. of Cabool.

Fesa, fês'â or fâ'sâ, a town of Persia, in Fars, 78 miles S.E. of Sheeraz. The town stands in a mountain-defile, and has manufactories of silken, woollen, and cotton fabrics, with a trade in tobacco. Pop. 18,000.

Fesole, a town of Italy. See FIESOLE.

Fessa and **Fezza,** the Latin names of FEZ.

Festenberg, fês'ten-bêng', or **Twardagora,** twar-dâ-go'râ, a town of Prussian Silesia, 26 miles N.E. of Breslau. Pop. 2153.

Festi'na, a post-village of Winneshiek co., Iowa, about 22 miles N. of Fayette. It has a church and general stores and business houses. Pop. about 200.

Fest'us, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mo., 5 miles by rail N. of Crystal City, and 8 miles E. of Hillsborough. It has several churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and manufactures of plate-glass. Pop. 1335.

Fêternes, fâ'têrn' (L. *Fister'na*), a village of France, in Haute-Savoie, near the Dranse, 24 miles N.E. of Geneva. Mines of lignite are worked, and there are some fine alabaster grottos in the vicinity. Pop. 1372.

Feth'ard, a town of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, 8 miles S.E. of Cashel. It was built in King John's reign, and has an ancient church, a friary chapel, and a barrack. P. 2106.

Fet-Islam, a town of Servia. See GLADOVA.

Fet'lar, one of the most northern of the Shetland Isles, near North Yell. Pop. 517.

Fetooka, or **Fetouga.** See HOOD'S ISLAND.

Fettan, fêt'tân, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 34 miles E.S.E. of Chur. Pop. 511.

Fetterman, Alleghany co., Pa. See WEST LIBERTY.

Fet'terman, a post-village of Taylor co., W. Va., 98 miles by rail S.S.E. of Wheeling. It has a church, a tannery, a tobacco-factory, and a lumber-mill.

Feuchtwang, foikt'wâng, or **Feuchtwangen,** foikt'wâng'en, a town of Bavaria, on the Sulz, 14 miles S.W. of Anspach. Pop. 2535.

Feuerbach, foi'er-bâk', a town of Würtemberg, 2½ miles by rail N.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 4246.

Feuerland, the German name of TERRA DEL FUEGO.

Feu'rabush, a station in Albany co., N.Y., on the railroad from Schenectady to Athens, 22 miles N. of Athens.

Feurs, fur (anc. *Fo'rum Segusiano'rum*), a town of France, in Loire, 14 miles N.E. of Montbrison, on a railway, and on the Loire. Pop. 2695.

Feve'da, an island of British Columbia, in the Gulf of Georgia, between Vancouver's Island and the mainland. Lat. 49° 41′ N.; lon. 124° W. Length, 32 miles.

Feversham, a town of England. See FAVERSHAM.

Fevre (fe'vęr) **River,** Illinois, a small stream which rises in Wisconsin and enters the Mississippi River, in Jo Daviess co., 6 miles below Galena. Steamboats ascend it to Galena.

Fews'ville, a post-village of Baraga co., Mich., on Keweenaw Bay, 5 miles N. of L'Anse. It has a church, a saw-mill, and a fish-packing depot.

Feye, fi'ęh, or **Feye-öe,** fi'ęh-ö'ęh, a small island off the western coast of Norway, 30 miles N.W. of Bergen. Lat. 60° 46′ N.; lon. 4° 44′ E. Length, 4 miles.

Fey'lers' Corners, a post-office of Lincoln co., Mo.

Fez, fêz (Arab. *Fas,* fâs; L. *Fes'sa,* or *Fez'za*), an important city of Morocco, in reality the principal city in the empire, and one of its capitals, lat. 34° 6′ 3″ N., lon. 5° 1′ 11″ W., 100 miles E. of the Atlantic, 85 miles S. of the Mediterranean, and 245 miles N.E. of the city of Morocco. It is finely situated on the slope of several hills, whose acclivities are covered with orange groves, orchards, and gardens. It is surrounded by walls, and is in two nearly distinct parts, Old Fez in the N. and New Fez in a valley to the S. The streets are narrow, dark, and extremely dirty. The houses are high, with flat roofs, on which the families spread carpets in summer to enjoy the cool breezes of the evening. There are, it is said, upwards of 200 mosques in the city, the principal of which is called El Carobeen, containing 300 pillars, a number of gates, and 2 handsome fountains in the court. Within this mosque is a covered place for women who may choose to participate in the public prayers, an indulgence not allowed in any other Mohammedan place of worship. The most frequented mosque is that of Sultan Muley Edris, the founder of Fez, who is venerated as a saint, and whose remains are deposited here. Its minaret is the finest and loftiest in Fez. This mosque is the most sacred sanctuary in all the country, affording safety and protection to the most atrocious criminals. The only other remarkable building to be seen at Fez is the Sultan's palace, situated on an elevation in the new city. It is an immense structure, composed of a great number of court-yards, some half finished, others going to decay. Its gates are always kept closed, no persons but those particularly privileged being admitted. There is another palace, between the old and the new town, and still a third, in the southern suburb. The city is well supplied with water from the river Fez. There are also a great number of public baths. Fez contains several hospitals, one of which is very richly endowed, used for the treatment of lunatics. There are nearly 200 caravansaries, or inns, in which the guest furnishes his own food and bedclothes. The manufactures consist of woollen cloaks, sashes, silk handkerchiefs, slippers,

red caps, extensively used throughout the north of Africa, and, from the place of manufacture, named fezes; coarse linen, fine carpets, common earthenware, saddlery, and copper utensils. Fez, founded in 793 by Muley Edris, was the capital of an independent state, and subsequently became so famous as a seat of Arabian learning that its schools of philosophy and physical science were resorted to from all the Mohammedan states of Africa and Spain. The remains of its institutions still attract round them a number of Mohammedan doctors, and the schools are frequented by a great many scholars; but the studies are confined to the Koran and its commentators, with a slight tincture of grammar and logic, metaphysics, alchemy, and astrology. Fez is considered a holy town by the Western Arabs, and resorted to by them as a place of pilgrimage. After its conquest, in 1548, by Morocco, it commenced to decline, but recovered for a time after the fall of the kingdom of Cordova and in consequence of the edicts of Philip II. against the Mohammedans. The population is estimated at 100,000, composed of Moors and Arabs, 65,000, Berbers, &c., 10,000, Jews, 10,000, negroes, 5000.

Fez, Kingdom of, once an independent state, now the most northern section of the empire of Morocco; bounded N. by the Mediterranean, E. by Algeria, S. by the river Omer-begh or Morbeya, which separates it from Morocco proper, and W. by the Atlantic. It was conquered and united to Morocco in 1548.

Fezarah, or **Fetzara**, fā-zä'rä, a lake of Algeria, 30 miles S.S.W. of Bona. It is about 30 miles long and 24 broad, very shallow, and somewhat salt, and abounds with flamingoes and other wild fowl, and its shores with snipe and wild boar.

Fezzan, fĕz'zăn' (anc. *Phazania* or *Phasania*), a kingdom of Northern Africa, usually considered as lying between lat. 24° and 31° N. and lon. 12° and 17° E., being about 460 miles in length and 300 miles in breadth. It is bounded by Tripoli on the N. (the Jebel-es-Soda dividing the two countries), and on all other sides by the Sahara, or Great Desert. In the northern part there are three ranges of mountains, perfectly barren, of irregular form, occasionally broken into detached masses, and sometimes rising into conical peaks from 1200 to 1500 feet in height. To the S. of these ranges the country consists of extensive sandy plains, destitute of vegetation, alternating with ridges of low hills, the valleys of which contain nearly all the cultivable soil in the territory. Dates are the principal produce, and form the chief food of the inhabitants; small quantities of maize and barley are also grown. Figs, pomegranates, lemons, and legumes are plentiful, as are also pot-herbs and garden-vegetables. There are no rivers or brooks, and few natural springs; but water is found in abundance at various depths from 10 to 20 feet. In summer the heat is extreme, but in winter the cold is pretty severe. Rain seldom falls; in some districts it does not rain for years together. The wild animals, which are abundant, are lions, panthers, hyenas, jackals, tiger-cats, gazelles, and foxes. A considerable trade is carried on by caravans with Timbuctoo and Bornoo; while Moorzook, the capital, is the rendezvous of caravans coming from Cairo, Bengazi, Tripoli, Ghadamis, Toonat, and Soodan. The natives of Fezzan are of a mixed race, between those of various African countries. The principal towns are Moorzook, towards the southern boundary, and Sockna, towards the northern, distant from each other about 230 miles. Fezzan is governed by a chief, who has the title and exercises the power of a sultan within his own territory, but is dependent on the Viceroy of Tripoli, to whom he pays tribute. In time of war, the sultan is said to be able to bring from 15,000 to 20,000 men into the field. Fezzan is often spoken of as an oasis, but it is really a desert enclosing many oases. The population has been variously estimated at from 75,000 to 150,000.——Inhab. Fez'aneer'.

Fiaccone, fe-äk-ko'nä (L. *Flaco*), a town of Italy, 7 miles S. of Novi. Pop. 985.

Fiambala, fee-äm-bä'lä, a town of the Argentine Republic, in Catamarca, 50 miles N.W. of Tucuman. P. 2523.

Fiandra, the Italian name of Flanders.

Fiano, fe-ä'no, a village of Italy, 14 miles N.W. of Turin. Pop. 796.

Fianona, fe-ä-no'nä, or **Flunona**, floo-no'nä, a village of Austria, on the Gulf of Quarnero, 19 miles S.W. of Fiume. Pop. 1256.

Fiatt', a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ill., in Joshua township, 4 miles N. of Cuba Station, and about 32 miles W.S.W. of Peoria. It has 2 churches.

Ficarazzi, fee-kä-rät'see, a maritime village of Sicily, 6 miles by rail S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 1523.

Ficcarolo, fik-kä-ro'lo, a village of Northern Italy, province and 10 miles W.S.W. of Rovigo, on the Po, here crossed by a flying bridge. Pop. 3471.

Fichtel-Berg, fik'tĕl-bĕrg', or **Fichtel-Gebirge**, fik'tĕl-gä-bĕr'gĕ, a mountain-range in Bavaria, forming a kind of central nucleus from which the principal ranges of Germany diverge. It commences near the town of Baireuth, and, stretching N.E. for about 30 miles, terminates on the Bohemian frontiers, where the Erz-Gebirge begins and continues the chain in the same direction. Its principal summits are the Ochsenkopf (ox'en-kopf', *i.e.*, "ox-head"), 3397 feet, and the Schnee-Berg (shnā'bĕrg, "snow-mountain"), 3450 feet high. No less than four important rivers here take their rise. Of these the Main or Mayn, which is the largest, flows W. towards the Rhine; the Naab, S. towards the Danube; and both the Eger and the Saale to the Elbe, though by different directions, the one E. and the other N. The Fichtel-Gebirge takes its name (*Fichte* or *Fichtel*, "pine") from the pine forests with which much of it is covered.

Fick'len, a station on the Washington Branch of the Georgia Railroad, 5 miles S. of Washington, Ga.

Ficulle, fe-kool'lä, a town of Italy, 9 miles N.N.W. of Orvieto. Pop. 2284.

Fida, fee'dä, or **Hida**, hee'dä (Chin. *Feitan?* fā-tän'), a province of Japan, in the central part of the island of Hondo, covered with well-wooded mountains. Pop. 98,378.

Fidalla, a town of Morocco. See Fidallan.

Fidalgo, fe-däl'go, a large harbor of Alaska, on its southern coast, N.E. of Prince William Sound, in lat. 60° 50' N., lon. 145° 45' W., and bearing the name of its Spanish discoverer in 1790.

Fidalgo City, a post-hamlet of Skagit co., Washington, is on Fidalgo Island, in the N. part of Puget Sound. The island is about 15 miles long. Its soil is fertile.

Fidallah, fe-däl'lä, or **Fidala**, fe-dä'lä, a walled seaport of Morocco, province of Fez, near the Atlantic, 40 miles S.W. of Rabatt.

Fiddich, fid'dik, a small river of Scotland, flowing through the beautiful vale of Glen-Fiddich into the Spey.

Fiddichow, fid'de-kov', a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, on the Oder, 21 miles S.W. of Stettin. Pop. 2813.

Fiddletown, Amador co., Cal. See Oleta.

Fiddri, a lake of Africa. See Fittré.

Fidel'ity, a post-hamlet of Jersey co., Ill., 3 miles from Medora Station, and about 18 miles N. of Alton. It has 2 churches.

Fidelity, a post-office of Brown co., Kansas.

Fidelity, a post-village of Jasper co., Mo., 7 miles (direct) S. of Carthage.

Fidelity, a post-office of Jackson co., N.C.

Fidelity, Miami co., O. See Fredericktown.

Fideris, fe-dā'ris, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 12 miles E.N.E. of Chur. Pop. 366.

Fidji Islands, Pacific Ocean. See Feejee Islands.

Fido Kastro, fee'do käs'tro, a ruined fort of Epirus on the northern shore of the gulf, at the mouth of the old river of Arta, and supposed to be the ancient *Am'bracus*.

Field, a Norwegian term. See Fjeld.

Field (feeld) Creek, a post-office of Llano co., Tex.

Fielden, feeld'en, a post-office of Elliott co., Ky.

Fielding, feeld'ing, a village of De Kalb co., Ill., in Franklin township, on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, 71 miles W. by N. of Chicago, and 8 miles E. of Davis Junction. It has a church. Pop. about 200.

Fieldon, feeld'on, a post-village of Jersey co., Ill., 10 miles W. of Jerseyville, and 25 miles N.W. of Alton. It has 2 churches, a common school, several stores, &c.

Fieldon, a township of Watonwan co., Minn. P. 278.

Fieldsborough, feeldz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-hamlet of New Castle co., Del., about 24 miles S.S.W. of Wilmington.

Fieldsborough, or **White Hill**, a borough of Burlington co., N.J., in Bordentown township, on the Delaware River, and on the Camden & Amboy Railroad, 2 or 3 miles S.W. of Bordentown. It has 2 churches, an iron-forge, and a machine-shop.

Field's Corner, a station on a branch of the Old Colony Railroad, 4 miles from the terminal station in Boston, Mass.

Field's Cross Roads, a post-office of Milton co., Ga.

Field's Dale, a hamlet of Lafayette co., Mo., 7 miles S. of Waverly. It has 1 or 2 churches.

Fields Mill, a post-office of Gordon co., Ga.

Field's Station, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pa., on the Northern Central Railroad, 18 miles N. of Williamsport.

Field's Store, a post-office of Waller co., Tex.

Fiery's, fī'ẹr-iz, a station in Washington co., Md., on the Hagerstown Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 3 miles S. of Hagerstown.

Fiesole, fe-ĕs'o-le or fyĕs'o-lā, or **Fesole,** fĕs'o-lā (anc. *Fæs'ulæ*), a town of Italy, 3 miles N.E. of Florence, on a hill commanding a magnificent view of the Arno valley. Pop. 13,180. It was anciently one of the twelve principal cities of Etruria, and has remains of cyclopean walls and of a Roman amphitheatre, with a cathedral of the eleventh century, adorned with excellent sculpture and paintings, a commercial hall, and many country-houses of the inhabitants of Florence. It is a bishop's see.

Fif, a town of Arabia. See HOFHOOF.

Fife, fif, or **Fifeshire,** fif'shir, a county of Scotland, forming a peninsula on its eastern coast, between the Firth of Tay on the N. and the Firth of Forth on the S., and having the North Sea on the E. Area, 513 square miles. The northern portion is formed of old red sandstone. From the Eden westward it consists of the coal formation, with limestone, coal, and ironstone. The whole county is intersected by trap rocks. The Ochills, the Lomonds, and Largo Law are the highest summits. The principal rivers are the Tay, Eden, Leven, and Forth. The "How of Fife," traversed by the Eden, is particularly productive. Fifeshire contains thirteen royal burghs, and an unusual number of thriving towns and villages, the chief of which are Cupar-Fife (the county town), Dunfermline, St. Andrews, Kirkcaldy, and Elie. Fife sends one member to the House of Commons, and its burghs join in sending three others. Pop. in 1881, 171,931; in 1891, 187,320.

Fife Lake, a post-village of Grand Traverse co., Mich., on a small lake, in Fife Lake township, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 4 miles N. of Walton, and 21 miles S.E. of Traverse City. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, and lumber- and furniture factories. Pop. in 1890, 394; of the township, 810.

Fife-Ness, fif-ness', a promontory of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the North Sea, in lat. 56° 17' N., lon. 2° 36' W. Beyond it is the dangerous ridge called Carr Rocks.

Fife's, a post-hamlet of Goochland co., Va., about 50 miles W.N.W. of Richmond. It has a church.

Fifeshire, a county of Scotland. See FIFE.

Fi'field, a post-village of Price co., Wis., 13 miles by rail N. of Phillips. It has 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a high school, and lumber-mills. Pop. in 1890, 646.

Fifteen Mile, a post-hamlet of Tama co., Iowa, about 20 miles N.E. of Marshalltown.

Fig, a post-office of Ashe co., N.C., 5 miles S.W. of Jefferson.

Fig'art, a post-office of Cambria co., Pa.

Figasi-Sima, fe-gä'see'-see'mä (Chinese, *Toong-Tao*, toong-tä'o), an island of Japan, Goto group, a little N.W. of Kiuo-Sioo, and belonging to the province of Fizen.

Figeac, fe-o'zhäk', a town of France, in Lot, on a railway, and on the Selle, 40 miles N.E. of Cahors. It is situated in a deep valley, surrounded by rocky vine-clad heights. It has remains of fortifications, numerous antique dwellings, and public edifices. Outside the town are two remarkable obelisks. Pop. 5660.

Fighig, Figig, or **Figuig,** fee'ghee-g', a town of North Africa, in Morocco, country of Segelmesa, S. of the Atlas, 165 miles E.S.E. of Fez. A considerable trade is done with Fez, Tafilet, and Tooat, and it is a rendezvous for the Mecca and Timbuctoo caravans. The people are warlike, and adepts in mining.

Fighine, a village of Tuscany. See FIGLINE.

Fight'ing Island, an island of Ontario, in the Detroit River, 3 miles below Sandwich.

Figline, fe-glee'nä, or **Fighine,** fe-ghee'nä, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 25 miles by rail S.E. of Florence, near the Arno. It has manufactures of silk. Pop. 9723.

Figuan, a town of France. See FIGUAN.

Figo, fee'go', or **Higo,** hee'go' (Chinese, *Fei-Heoo*, fā'-he-oo'), a province of Japan, island of Kiuo-Sioo, about 60 miles long. Chief town, Koomamotoo. Pop. 935,037.

Figueira, fe-gā'e-rā, a village and seaport of Portugal, in Algarve, 4 miles N.E. of Cape St. Vincent.

Figueira, also called **Figueira da Fos de Mondego,** fe-gā'o-rā dā fos dā mon-dā'go, a town of Portugal, in Beira, at the mouth of the Mondego, which forms its port, 24 miles S.W. of Coimbra. Pop. 4318. It has an active export trade in salt, oil, wine, and fruits, and is a favorite bathing-place.

Figueiro-dos-Vinhos, fe-gā'e-ro-dooe-veen'yooe, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 97 miles N.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 2410.

Figueras, fe-gā'räs, a frontier town of Spain, and one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, 21 miles by rail N.N.E. of Gerona, near the French frontier. Pop. 10,349. It is situated in a rich plain of olives and rice. Its principal edifices are a large citadel, built by Ferdinand VI., vast arsenals, magazines, and barracks. It was taken by the French in 1808, 1811, and 1823.

Figuig, a town and district of Morocco. See FIGHIG.

Figurina, fe-goo-ree'nä, an island in the Arctic Ocean, being the most N. in the New Siberian Archipelago. Lat. 76° 15' N.; lon. 140° 40' E.

Fiji, islands in the South Pacific Ocean. See FEEJEE.

Filadelfia, fe-lä-dĕl'fe-ä, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 13 miles S. of Nicastro. Pop. 6028.

Filadelfia, Pennsylvania. See PHILADELPHIA.

Filehne, fe-lā'nẹh (Polish, *Wulen*, woo'lẹn, or *Wielen*, wee'lẹn), a town of Prussia, on an island in the Netze, and on a railway, province and 45 miles N.W. of Posen. Pop. 4250. It has manufactures of cloth and lace.

Fi'ler City, a post-hamlet of Manistee co., Mich., at the mouth of the Manistee River, 25 miles N.N.E. of Ludington. It has steam lumber-mills and an elevator.

Fi'ley, a town and watering-place of England, co. of York, East Riding, on a tongue of land projecting into the North Sea, 8 miles by rail S.E. of Scarborough. Pop. 2481.

Filibi, a Turkish name for PHILIPPOPOLIS.

Filicariæ Rhedonum. See FOUGÈRES.

Filingia, the Latin name of FILLINGES.

Filipstad, a town of Sweden. See PHILIPSTAD.

Filiyas, fil-lee'yäs', a river of Asia, with a village of the same name at its mouth, falls into the Black Sea 20 miles S.S.W. of Amastra. Length, 75 miles.

Fil'kins, a hamlet of England, co. of Oxford, 5 miles S.S.W. of Burford. Pop. 629.

Fit'lan, a river of Scotland, co. of Perth, enters Loch Tay after an E. course of 10 miles.

Fille-Fjeld, fil'leh-fe-ĕld', a mountain-plateau of Norway, connected with the Segne-Fjeld on the N. and the Hardanger-Fjeld on the S. The summits vary in height from 4900 feet to 6300 feet. The central summit of Suletind, in which the Lerdal takes its rise, is 6043 feet high.

Fil'ley, a post-village of Gage co., Neb., 14 miles by rail E. of Beatrice. It has 3 churches, a bank, a high school, and a newspaper office. Pop. 301.

Fillinges, feel'länzh' (L. *Filin'gia*), a village of France, in Haute-Savoie, 12 miles E. of Geneva. P. 1931.

Fill'more, a county in the S.E. part of Minnesota, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 864 square miles. It is intersected by the Root or Hokah River, and is partly drained by the Upper Iowa River, which touches its southern border. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and forests of good timber, which is here abundant. The soil is calcareous and very fertile. Wheat, oats, Indian corn, hay, pork, and butter are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies part of this county, which is intersected by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, a branch of which terminates at Preston, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 24,887; in 1880, 28,162; in 1890, 25,966.

Fillmore, a county in the S.E. part of Nebraska. Area, 576 square miles. It is drained by the West Fork of the Big Blue River and by Turkey Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile, but is uncultivated. Timber is scarce in this county. Capital, Geneva. Pop. in 1870, 238; in 1880, 10,204; in 1890, 16,022.

Fillmore, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ill., 10 miles E. of Ramsey. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and manufactures of bricks. Pop. 650.

Fillmore, a post-village of Putnam co., Ind., in Marion township, on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, 32 miles W. by S. of Indianapolis. Pop. 217.

Fillmore, a post-hamlet of Dubuque co., Iowa, about 17 miles S.W. of Dubuque.

Fillmore, a township of Iowa co., Iowa. Pop. 1043.

Fillmore, a station in Ballard co., Ky., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, opposite Cairo, Ill.

Fillmore, a post-hamlet of Bossier parish, La., about 18 miles E. by N. of Shreveport. It has a church and an academy.

Fillmore, a township of Allegan co., Mich. Pop. 1719. It contains Fillmore Centre.

Fillmore, a post-hamlet of Barry co., Mich., in Irving township, 10 miles N. of Hastings. It has 2 saw-mills and a grist-mill.

Fillmore, a post-village of Fillmore co., Minn., in a township of the same name, on Root River, about 24 miles S.S.E. of Rochester, and 2½ miles N. of Wykoff Station of

the Southern Minnesota Railroad. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 1177.

Fillmore, a post-village of Andrew co., Mo., about 22 miles N. of St. Joseph. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a chair-factory, and a wagon-factory. Pop. 271.

Fillmore, a township of Bollinger co., Mo. Pop. 767.

Fillmore, a post-village of Alleghany co., N.Y., in Hume Township, on the Genesee Valley Canal, about 50 miles S.E. of Buffalo. It has a church, 2 mills, and a cheese-factory. Pop. 215.

Fillmore, a post-village of Washington co., O., 16 miles (direct) S.W. of Marietta. It has a general store.

Fillmore, a post-hamlet of Centre co., Pa., 6 miles S.W. of Bellefonte. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill.

Fillmore, a post-village of Sequatchie co., Tenn., 5 miles (direct) E. by N. of Dunlap, the capital of the county.

Fillmore, a post-village, capital of Millard co., Utah, about 120 miles (direct) S. by W. of Salt Lake City. It has a court-house, a church, a tannery, and 2 flouring-mills. Pop. about 1000.

Fillmore, a post-village of Washington co., Wis., in Farmington township, on the Milwaukee River, about 34 miles N.N.W. of Milwaukee. It has a church and manufactures of cigars and wagons.

Fillmore, a station in Sweetwater co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 36 miles W. of Fort Fred Steele. Elevation, 6885 feet.

Fillmore Centre, a post-hamlet of Allegan co., Mich., on the Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 17 miles N.N.W. of Allegan. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Fill'son, a station in Cass co., Ind., on the railroad from Logansport to Richmond, 12 miles S.E. of Logansport.

Fil'more, a post-village of Lane co., Kansas, 12 miles (direct) S. of Dighton.

Filor, fĭl'ôr', or **Falour**, fȧ'loor', a town of the Punjab, on the Sutlej, 78 miles S.E. of Amritsir.

Fils, fils, a river of Würtemberg, flows W., and joins the Neckar 6 miles E. of Esslingen. Length, 30 miles.

Finale, fe-nȧ'lȧ, a town of North Italy, 11 miles by rail N.N.E. of Albenga, on the Gulf of Genoa. It consists of three adjacent villages, Finale-Borgo or Finalborgo, Finale-Pia or Finalpia, and Finale-Marino or Finalmarina. It has a collegiate church, ruined forts, a small harbor, and some trade in fruits. Pop. 2251.

Finale, a town of North Italy, near the Po, 22 miles N.E. of Modena. Pop. 12,984. It has manufactures of silk and other fabrics, and an active general trade.

Fiñana, fcen-yȧ'nȧ, a town of Spain, 23 miles N.W. of Almeria, at the foot of Monte Almirez. Pop. 3440.

Fin'castle, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Ind., in Franklin township, about 12 miles N. of Greencastle. It has 2 churches.

Fincastle, a post-village of Brown co., O., about 46 miles E. of Cincinnati, and 2 miles from South Fincastle Railroad Station. It has 3 churches. Pop. 140.

Fincastle, a post-village of Campbell co., Tenn., about 36 miles N. of Knoxville. It has 3 churches, a high school, and 16 residences.

Fincastle, a post-hamlet of Henderson co., Tex., about 22 miles N. of Palestine. It has a church and a seminary.

Fincastle, a post-village, capital of Botetourt co., Va., is situated in a fertile valley, which is bounded on the S.E. by the Blue Ridge, about 48 miles W. by N. of Lynchburg. It contains a court-house, 4 churches, a newspaper office, a high school, a bank, a flour-mill, and a woollen-factory. Pop. about 800.

Finch, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Ark., 20 miles S.E. of De la Plaine Station. It has a church.

Finch'er, a post-office of Pike co., Ga.

Finch'ford, a post-village of Black Hawk co., Iowa, on the Shell Rock River, and on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 9 miles N.W. of Cedar Falls. It has 2 general stores and a grist-mill.

Finch'ville, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Ky., 6 miles S.W. of Shelbyville.

Fin'derne, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J., on the Raritan River, and on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 33 miles from New York City, and 2 miles E. of Somerville.

Findhorn, find-horn', a river of Scotland, after a N.E. course of 45 miles, enters Moray Firth.

Findhorn, a seaport of Scotland, co. of Moray, on the Findhorn, at its mouth, 4 miles by rail N. of Forres. Pop. 701. The site of the village has been changed on account of the encroachments of sand from the sea.

Find'lay, a city and railroad centre, capital of Hancock co., O., is on Blanchard's Fork of the Auglaize River, 45 miles by rail S. of Toledo, 37 miles by rail S.W. of Fremont, and 31 miles E.N.E. of Lima. Findlay contains 22 churches, graded schools, a college, 3 national banks, a private bank, 13 glass-factories with an output of $3,000,000 and employing over 2000 people, a seamless-tube-works, engine-works, wire-nail-works, table-works, 4 flour-mills, tile-works, 3 French-brick-works, a mask-factory, furniture-works, machine-shops, brass-works, steam-boiler-works, potteries, and 3 daily and 6 weekly newspaper offices. Pop. in 1880, 4633; in 1890, 13,553.

Find'ley, a township of Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 1711. It includes Clinton, and has a bed of good bituminous coal.

Findley, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. 1393, exclusive of the borough of Mercer.

Findley's Lake, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., about 20 miles W. of Jamestown. Here is a lake of the same name. It has 3 churches, a bank, an academy, a newspaper office, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 450.

Findöe, fin'dö'eh, an island off the S.W. coast of Norway, 15 miles N.E. of Stavanger, in the Bukke-Fiord. P. 1150.

Findon, a village of Scotland. See FINNAN.

Fine, a post-township and hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., about 28 miles S. of Canton. It has a tannery and lumber-mills. The township contains Andersonville and a pop. of 760.

Fine Creek Mills, a post-office of Powhatan co., Va.

Fine, Loch, a lake of Scotland. See LOCH FYNE.

Finerive, a town of Madagascar. See FENERIF.

Fine's Creek, a post-office of Haywood co., N.C. Pop. of Fine's Creek township, 1048.

Fines Remorum, the ancient name of FISMES.

Finestrat, fe-nȧs-trȧt', a town of Spain, 23 miles N.E. of Alicante, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 2531.

Finesville, fīnz'vĭl, a hamlet of Warren co., N.J., in Greenwich township, 1 mile from Riegelsville Station. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of moulding-knives, &c.

Fingal, fing'gawl', a district of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Dublin, N. of the Liffey. The inhabitants were originally Finnish or Norwegian settlers (whence the name), and they still retain a dialect and other marks of foreign origin. Fingal gives the title of earl to the Plunkett family.

Fingal, a post-village in Elgin co., Ontario, 7 miles S.W. of St. Thomas. It has saw-, grist-, and carding-mills, an iron-foundry, and several factories and stores. Pop. 500.

Fingerville, fing'gẽr-vĭl, a post-village of Spartanburg co., S.C., on the North Pacolet River, 14 miles N. of Spartanburg. It has a church, a high school, a cotton-mill, and a flouring-mill.

Fin'goland, a region in the N.E. part of Cape Colony, in the Trans-Key Territory, between the rivers Key and Bashee. Area, 1050 square miles. It is mainly inhabited by Fingoes, or Amafingu, a native people formerly the abject slaves of other Caffre tribes, but freed by the British troops. Pop. 43,971.

Finhan, fcen'ôn', or **Fignan**, fcen'yôn', a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 10 miles S.W. of Montauban. Pop. 1714.

Finistère, fin'is-tair', originally **Finisterre** (L. *Fi'nis Ter'ræ*, i.e., "land's end"), a department of France, forming its N.W. angle, and part of the old province of Bretagne, bounded N. by the English Channel, S. and W. by the Atlantic, in which it comprises numerous small islands. Area, 2690 square miles. Coasts steep, much indented on the W., presenting numerous promontories and excellent harbors. Surface little elevated; traversed by the low mountains of Arrée and Noires; highest point, 984 feet. It is formed by the basins of numerous rivers, the chief of which are the Landernean, Aulne, Odet, and Elle, all navigable near their mouths. Horses and cattle are extensively reared. The minerals comprise coal, lead, granite, and slate. The department is divided into the 5 arrondissements of Brest, Châteaulin, Landerneau, Quimper, and Quimperlé. Capital, Quimper. Pop. 681,564.

Finistère, Cape, France. See CAPE FINISTÈRE.

Finisterre, Cape, Spain. See CAPE FINISTERRE.

Finkenwärder, fink'ẽn-vȧr'dẽr, an island in the Elbe, belonging partly to Hamburg and partly to Prussia, in Hanover. It is protected by a surrounding wall 20 feet high. Pop. 2113.

Finks'burg, a post-village of Carroll co., Md., on the Western Maryland Railroad, 22 miles N.N.W. of Baltimore It has 2 churches.

Fink's Creek, a post-office of Lewis co., W. Va.

Finla'gan, a lake of Scotland, in the island of Islay, and with an island containing ruins of a castle of the Lord of the Isles.

Finland (Fr. *Finlande*, fĭn'lônd'; Finnish, *Suomena*, soo-o-mȧ'nȧ; L. *Fin'nia*, *Fino'nia*, *Finlan'dia*), a country

of Europe, forming a part of the empire of Russia, whose sovereign is Grand Duke of Finland. It is bounded N. by Norway, W. by Sweden and the Gulf of Bothnia, S. by the Gulf of Finland; length, from N. to S., 650 miles; breadth, near the centre, only 112 miles, but towards the S., where it is greatest, 370 miles; area, 144,222 square miles. It includes a large part of Russian Lapland. The coast generally presents a face of bold and precipitous granite cliffs, and is lined by numberless small islands and rocks, which make the navigation extremely dangerous. The interior is a vast table-land, with an average height of from 400 to 600 feet above the sea. It is not, however, by any means a monotonous flat. The surface is much broken by hills and valleys, and occasionally rises into mountains, of which a chain at Maanselko, nearly 4000 feet high, is continued S., though with several interruptions, and terminates in lofty cliffs in the Gulf of Bothnia. Many of the heights are bare, but the greater part of those of moderate elevation are covered with forests, chiefly of pine and fir, and, in combination with the vast number of lakes enclosed by their bases, often form very romantic scenery. These sheets of water, both by their number and individual extent, furnish one of the most characteristic features of the country. The most important are Lake Ladoga, the greater part of which belongs to the grand duchy, Saima, Piannjarvi (Piajanejarwi), all in the S., where the greater part of the surface is occupied by water; the Uleå, near the centre, and the Enara, in the extreme N. The lakes of Finland form the chief basins for receiving the far greater part of the streams. Their waters are afterwards discharged into the sea by rivers generally of no great length, but very wide and deep. The climate varies much, according to locality. In Lapland, in the N., it is polar, but somewhat modified. Farther S. the winter begins in the middle of October and continues to the middle of May; but even during the coldest season thaws of several days' duration are not unfrequent. Spring appears suddenly, and continues for about a month, leaving only about four months for summer and harvest. The summer months are hot and dry. The soil is very fertile; considerable quantities of barley and rye are exported, and Finland, when in possession of Sweden, was regarded as its most important granary. A great part of the land, owing to the nature of the surface and climate, however, is fit only for pasture. In the N., where vegetation is almost confined to the growth of moss and lichen, other domestic animals are superseded by the reindeer, of which great herds are kept. The forests are very extensive, and furnish one of the chief sources of public revenue. In addition to timber, chiefly fir, large quantities of potash, pitch, and resin are obtained from them, and form important articles of export. The minerals are chiefly confined to iron, lead, sulphur, nitre, slate, and granite; a great number of excellent quarries of granite have been opened, chiefly on the borders of the lakes or sea-coasts, and from them blocks of extraordinary magnitude and beauty are obtained. Several lines of railway are in operation. The inhabitants of the W. coast are of Swedish and those of the S.E. of Russian origin; but the far larger portion, amounting to nearly five-sixths of the whole, are Finns, with a slight mixture of Laplanders and Karelians. Up to the twelfth century the Finns lived under their own sovereigns, and were pagans. Their conversion to Christianity took place about the middle of that century, after their conquest by the Swedes. They are almost all Lutherans. In 1721 the part of Finland which forms the province of Wiborg was secured to Peter the Great by the treaty of Nystad. The remainder was conquered from the Swedes in 1809, and now forms a division of the Russian empire, but preserves its ancient constitution intact. The government is on the whole exceedingly liberal, the Russian authorities favoring the Finnish or popular party rather than the Swedish or aristocratic element. The Finns are of the Ugrian or Altai-Uralian stock. Their language and literature, as well as the Swedish, are taught in the public schools. A governor-general, representing the emperor, resides in Helsingfors, the capital. Administratively, Finland is subdivided into 8 læns or provinces. Pop. in 1883, 2,111,240.——Adj. **Finn'ish, Fin'landish, Finnic,** and **Fino'nian**; inhab. **Finn** or **Finlander.** The Gulf of Finland is one of the large arms of the Baltic Sea (which see).

Fin'ley, a post-hamlet of Chambers co., Ala., 12 miles direct N. by E. of Lafayette.

Finley, a township of Scott co., Ind. Pop. 1226.

Finley, a township of Christian co., Mo. Pop. 2670.

Finley, a township of Douglas co., Mo. Pop. 1278.

Finley, a township of McDowell co., N.C. Pop. 843.

Finley Creek, Missouri, rises in Webster co., runs southwestward through Christian co., and enters the James Fork of White River about 16 miles S.S.W. of Springfield.

Finley Station, a post-office of Cumberland co., N.J., on the West Jersey Railroad, 4 miles N. of Bridgeton.

Fin'leyville, a small post-village of Washington co., Pa., in Union township, on the Pittsburg & Castle Shannon Railroad, 17 miles S. of Pittsburg. Coal is mined here.

Fin'mark (Dan. and Sw. *Finmarken*, fin'mar'ken; Norw. *Finmarkens*, fin'mark'ens), an extensive province or amt of Norway, forming the northernmost portion of Continental Europe, situated between the Arctic Ocean and Russian Lapland, and bounded S.W. by the province of Nordland. Area, 18,306 square miles. It includes Norwegian Lapland, and comprises numerous islands, on the northernmost of which is North Cape. Important fisheries are established here, and give employment to the greater part of the population. Many reindeer are bred in Finmark. Chief town, Hammerfest. Pop. 24,071.

Finn, a lake and river of Ireland, co. of Donegal. The lake is 2 miles in length. The river proceeds from it, and, after an E. course of 24 miles, joins the Foyle near Lifford.

Fin'nan, a river of Scotland, flows through the valley of Glenfinnan into the E. extremity of Loch Shiel.

Fin'nan, or **Fin'don,** a village of Scotland, on the sea, co. and 6 miles by rail S. of Aberdeen. It is famous for its smoked haddocks.

Fin'neywood, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Va.

Finnia, Finonia, Finlaudia. See Finland.

Finn's Point, of Salem co., N.J., is on the Delaware River, 4 miles above the mouth of Salem Creek. Here is a United States fortification; also a cemetery where the bodies of Confederate prisoners from Fort Delaware were buried, 1861–65.

Fino, fee'no, or **Porto Fino,** por'to fee'no, a promontory and town of Italy, on the shore of the gulf and 17 miles S.E. of Genoa. Pop. 1182.

Fino, a village of Northern Italy, 6 miles S. of Como. Pop. 1747.

Finow, fee'nov, a village of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 31 miles N.E. of Berlin, on the Finow Canal, which connects the rivers Havel and Oder. Pop. 713.

Fins'bury, a borough of England, co. of Middlesex, comprising the N. part of the metropolis, between the borough of Marylebone on the W. and the Tower Hamlets on the E., and on the S. bordering on the city of London and liberty of Westminster. It comprises the parishes of Islington, Clerkenwell, St. Luke, &c., and derives its name from Finsbury Square. It contains St. Luke's Hospital, the Charter-House, Smithfield, St. Bartholomew's, and the Foundling Hospitals, Gray's Inn, the British Museum, Clerkenwell Sessions-House and Prison, &c. It sends two members to Parliament. The mayor of London is Lord of Finsbury. Pop. in 1881, 504,235; in 1891, 532,888.

Finster-Aarhorn, fin'ster-âr'horn, a mountain of Switzerland, 14,026 feet high, is the highest point of the Bernese Alps, between the cantons of Bern and Valais.

Finstermünz, fin'ster-münts', a narrow pass in the Tyrolese Alps, on the Inn, 18 miles N. of Glurns.

Finsterwalde, fin'ster-wâl'deh, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 40 miles N. of Dresden, and 5 miles by rail E. of Dobrilugk. Pop. 7371.

Finsterwolde, fin'ster-wol'deh, a village of the Netherlands, 23 miles E. by S. of Groningen. Pop. 2361.

Finstingen, fin'sting-en (Fr. *Fenétrange*, feh'nâ'trônzh'), a town of Lorraine, 8 miles N. of Saarburg.

Finto'na, a town of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, 6 miles by rail S. of Omagh. Pop. 1338.

Fin'try, a village of Scotland, co. and 15 miles S.W. of Stirling. Near here is the beautiful cascade called the "Loup of Fintry."

Fiogo, a town of Japan. See Hiogo.

Fionda, a village of Asia Minor. See Tekrova.

Fionic, or **Fionia.** See Funen.

Fiora, fe-o'rà, a river of Italy, rises near Mount Amiata, and enters the Mediterranean 20 miles N.W. of Civita Vecchia. Length, 40 miles.

Fiorano, fe-o-rà'no (L. *Floria'num*), a village of Italy, 2 miles W. of Ivrea, on the Dora Baltea. Pop. 1085

Fiord. See Fjord.

Fiorenza, a city of Italy. See Florence.

Fiorenzuola, fe'o-rên-zoo-o'là (anc. *Florentia*), a town of Northern Italy, province of Piacenza, on the Æmilian Way, 18 miles by rail W.N.W. of Parma. It has a collegiate church and many remains of antiquity. Cardinal Alberoni was born here in 1664. Eight miles S. are the ruins of the ancient *Veleia*, buried by a fall of sand in the fourth century, and rediscovered in 1761. Pop. 6730.

Fiorenzuola, a village of Central Italy, 5½ miles N.W. of Pesaro. Pop. 1426.

Firan, fee'rân', a small island in the Red Sea, about 18 miles from the coast of Arabia, lat. 17° 13' N., lon. 41° 30' E., celebrated for its pearl-fishery.

Firando, fe-rân'do, or **Firato**, fe-rä'to, called also **Hirado**, an island of Japan, off the N.W. coast of Kioo-Sioo, 55 miles N.N.W. of Nagasaki. Lat. 33° 30' N.; lon. 129° 30' E. On its E. side is the town of Firando.

Firao, fe-rä'o, a town of Japan, on the island of Hondo, province of Yamato, 45 miles S.S.E. of Kioto.

Firato, an island of Japan. See FIRANDO.

Fir Cap, a post-office and mining-camp of Sierra co., Cal., 9 miles N.W. of Downieville. It has a gold-mine and 2 saw-mills.

Fire'baugh, a post-office and shipping-point of Fresno co., Cal., on the San Joaquin River.

Fire Creek, a post-village of Fayette co., W. Va., on New River, and on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 60 miles S.E. of Charleston. It has a coal-mine and coke-works. Pop. about 200.

Fire Island, a post-office and watering-place of Suffolk co., N.Y., on a small island of the same name, in Great South Bay, about 5 miles S.E. of Bay Shore Railroad Station. It is a fashionable summer resort, and has several hotels, one of which, the Surf Hotel, can accommodate 450 guests. Near it, on Fire Island Beach, is a light-house, with a revolving light, raised 166 feet above the sea, lat. 40° 37' 54" N., lon. 73° 12' 48" W. Fire Island is reached by steam-ferry from Babylon.

Firenze, a city of Italy. See FLORENCE.

Fire Place, a former name of BROOKHAVEN, N.Y.

Fire Prairie, a post-office of Jackson co., Mo.

Fire'side, a post-hamlet of Seneca co., O., 14 miles (direct) E.N.E. of Tiffin.

Fire'steel, a township of Aurora co., S.D. Pop. 260.

Firestone, fīr'stōn, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Ala., 6 miles N. of Round Mountain.

Firminy, feen'mee'nee', a village of France, department of Loire, 6 miles S.W. of Saint-Étienne, and sharing with that town in manufactures of silks, glass, and hardwares, coal-mines, &c. Pop. 10,010.

Firmum, the ancient name of FERMO.

Firozabad, a town of India. See FEROZABAD.

Firozabad, a town of Persia. See FEROZABAD.

Firozgur, fee'roz-gŭr', a town of India, 102 miles S.W. of Hyderabad, on the Beemah.

Firozpur, a district of India. See FEROZEPOON.

First Broad, a post-office of Rutherford co., N.C.

First Fork, a post-office of Cameron co., Pa.

First Island, or **Murder Island**, a small island in the Mozambique Channel, on the S.W. coast of Madagascar, about 3 miles distant. Lat. 22° 5' S.; lon. 43° 7' E.

First Lake, Wis. See FOUR LAKES and KEGONSA LAKE.

First View, a station in Bent co., Col., on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 14 miles E. of Kit Carson.

Firth, a post-village of Lancaster co., Neb., on Great Nemaha River, 22 miles by rail S. of Lincoln. It has 4 churches, a bank, a graded school, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 259.

Firth of Forth, Scotland. After the river Forth is joined by the Devon on the N., it begins to widen, and gradually assumes the appearance of a bay. This bay, called the Firth of Forth, is about 50 miles long, and where widest is nearly 15 miles broad.

Fischa, fish'ä, a river of Lower Austria, in the Schneeberg, flows N.E., receiving the Piesting and the Riesenbach, and joins the Danube at Fischa, after a course of 55 miles.

Fischa, Fischamend, or **Fischament**, fish'ä-mĕnt', a town of Lower Austria, on the Fischa River, 12 miles E.S.E. of Vienna. Pop. 1401.

Fischbach, fish'bäK, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, 27 miles S.S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1430.

Fischenthal, fish'en-täl', a village of Switzerland, canton and 18 miles E.S.E. of Zurich. Pop. 2229.

Fisch'er's Store, a post-office of Comal co., Tex.

Fischhausen, fish'how'zen, a seaport town of Prussia, at the N. extremity of the Frische-Haff, 20 miles by rail W. of Königsberg. Pop. 2464.

Fisciano, fee-shä'no, a village of Italy, province and 7 miles N.N.E. of Salerno, with 2 parish churches and 2 convents. Pop. 8007.

Fisen, a province of Japan. See FIZEN.

Fish'back, a station in Schuylkill co., Pa., on the People's Railroad, between Mt. Carbon and Minersville.

Fish Creek drains part of Steuben co., Ind., runs S., and enters the St. Joseph River in Williams co., O.

Fish Creek, Michigan, rises in Montcalm co., runs eastward and southward, and enters Maple River on the boundary between Clinton and Ionia cos.

Fish Creek, New York, rises in Lewis co., runs southward and southwestward through Oneida co., and enters Oneida Lake about 14 miles W. of Rome.

Fish Creek, Saratoga co., N.Y., is the outlet of Saratoga Lake. It runs northeastward, and enters the Hudson River at Schuylerville.

Fish Creek, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Montana, 32 miles (direct) N. by W. of Virginia City.

Fish Creek, a post-hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., on Fish Creek, 50 miles by rail E.S.E. of Oswego.

Fish Creek, a post-hamlet of Door co., Wis., on Green Bay, 20 miles E. of Menominee, Mich. It has a lumber-mill, and exports lumber and wood.

Fish Dam, a post-office of Durham co., N.C.

Fish Dam, Union co., S.C. See CARLISLE.

Fish'er, a county in the N.W. of Texas, traversed by the Brazos River and Elm Creek and Sweetwater Creek, its confluents. Area, 900 square miles. The Texas & Pacific Railroad touches the county in the extreme S. Capital, Roby. Pop. in 1880, 136; in 1890, 2998.

Fisher, a post-village of Champaign co., Ill., 10 miles by rail W. of Rantoul. It has 3 churches, a bank, a high school, a newspaper office, and tile-works. Pop. 450.

Fisher, a post-village of Polk co., Minn. 11 miles by rail W. of Crookston. It has 10 churches, a bank, a high school, a flour-mill, and a newspaper office. Pop. 481.

Fisher, a post-office of Clarion co., Pa.

Fish'erman's Bay, a post-hamlet of Sonoma co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, about 30 miles W. of Cloverdale. It has a lumber-mill.

Fish'ermen's Rock, or **Pi'lot Island**, a small island at the entrance to the Red Sea, near Perim.

Fish'er's, a village in Wayne co., Mich., on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, 15 miles W. by N. of Detroit. It has a cheese-factory and a saw-mill. Here is Beech Post-Office. Pop. 200.

Fisher's, a post-hamlet of Ontario co., N.Y., in Victor township, on the Rochester & Auburn division of the New York Central Railroad, 15 miles S.E. of Rochester.

Fisher's, a station on the Germantown Railroad, 5 miles N. of the initial station in Philadelphia, Pa.

Fish'ersburg, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ind., 10 or 11 miles W.S.W. of Anderson. It has a church and a graded school. Pop. 96.

Fisher's Ferry, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., in Lower Augusta township, on the Susquehanna River, and on the Northern Central Railroad, 46 miles N. of Harrisburg.

Fisher's Grant, a village in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, on Pictou harbor, and on the Pictou Branch Railway, 2 miles S.E. of Pictou. A steam ferry plies between here and Pictou. Pop. 300.

Fisher's Hill, a post-village of Shenandoah co., Va., 8 miles by rail N.N.E. of Woodstock. It has 2 distilleries.

Fisher's Island, in Long Island Sound, is a part of the town of Southold, Suffolk co., N.Y. It is nearly 8 miles long, and averages 1 mile in breadth. Area, 4000 acres. It is uneven and hilly, has ledges of stone and beds of brick-clay, and is separated from the shore of Connecticut by a narrow strait called Fisher's Island Sound. The name of its post-office is Fisher's Island.

Fisher's Landing, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., N.Y., on the St. Lawrence River, opposite Thousand Island Park, and 5 miles N. of La Fargeville.

Fisher's Mills, a small village in Waterloo co., Ontario, 1 mile from Hespeler. It contains an iron-foundry and a grist-mill. Pop. 100.

Fisher Sound, a channel of British Columbia, separates Denny and King Islands, and forms the N. continuation of Fitzhugh Sound. Lat. 52° N.; lon. 130° W. It was discovered by Vancouver in 1793.

Fisher's Peak, in Las Animas co., Colorado, about 10 miles S. of Trinidad, is the highest summit of the Raton Mountains. It is formed of basaltic or volcanic rocks. Its altitude is computed to be 9400 feet.

Fisher's Point, a post-office of Jackson co., W. Va.

Fisher's River, of North Carolina, a small stream which flows through Surry co. into the Yadkin.

Fisher's Switch, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, 15 miles N. of Indianapolis.

Fisher Station, a post-office of Kent co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 7 miles S. of Grand Rapids.

Fish'ersville, a post-village of Merrimack co., N.H., partly in the city of Concord, and partly in Boscawen, is on the Contoocook River, at its entrance into the Merrimac, and on the Northern Railroad, 7 miles N. of the initial station at Concord. It contains an academy, 5 churches, a savings-bank, 2 cotton-mills, a woollen-mill, and a machine-shop, and has manufactures of cotton, furniture, sash, blinds, &c. Pop. about 3000. Post-office, Penacook.

Fishersville, a post-village of Augusta co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 7 miles E.S.E. of Staunton. It has a church and a manufactory of staves and heading.

Fish'ertown, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Pa., 4 miles from Cessna Railroad Station. It has 3 churches, 2 wagon-shops, and 20 dwellings.

Fish'erville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ky., 2 miles from Long Run Station, and 16 miles E.S.E. of Louisville. It has an academy, a church, and a flour-mill.

Fisherville, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., in Jackson township, 3½ miles from Halifax, and about 20 miles N. of Harrisburg. It has 2 churches, a coach-factory, a hotel, &c. Pop. 150.

Fish'guard, or Ab'ergwain', a seaport town of Wales, co. of Pembroke, 14 miles N. of Haverford-West. The town, on a cliff at the mouth of the Gwain, has very steep streets, irregularly built, a valuable fishery, and exports of oats, butter, and slates. The port, with a pier, a breakwater, an outer and inner basin, and a light-house, is one of the best harbors in St. George's Channel. Pop. 1581.

Fish-Haul, Virginia. See LESTER MANOR.

Fish Ha'ven, a post-hamlet of Bear Lake co., Idaho, on a lake, 70 miles N. of Evanston, Wyoming.

Fish Hook, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ill., about 32 miles E.S.E. of Quincy.

Fish House, a station on the Camden & Amboy Railroad, on the Delaware, 4 miles N.E. of Camden, N.J.

Fish-House, New York. See NORTHAMPTON.

Fish'ing Bay, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., Va., on an inlet of Chesapeake Bay. It has a manufactory of fish oil and a wharf for steamboats.

Fishing Creek, of Georgia, enters the Savannah in Lincoln co.

Fishing Creek, Indiana, flows into the East Fork of White River at Lawrenceport.

Fishing Creek, Pennsylvania, drains the north part of Columbia co., runs nearly southward, and enters the North Branch of the Susquehanna about 1 mile below Bloomsburg, which is on this creek.

Fishing Creek, South Carolina, rises in York co., and flows S.E. through Chester co. into the Catawba River.

Fishing Creek, West Virginia, runs N.W. through Wetzel co., and enters the Ohio River at New Martinsville.

Fishing Creek, a post-office of Dorchester co., Md.

Fishing Creek, a post-hamlet of Cape May co., N.J., on Delaware Bay, about 30 miles S. of Millville. It has a church and several cranberry-bogs.

Fishing Creek, township, Granville co., N.C. P. 2413.

Fishing Creek, township, Warren co., N.C. P. 1598.

Fishing Creek, township, Wilkes co., N.C. Pop. 542.

Fishing Creek, a post-township of Columbia co., Pa., about 20 miles N.E. of Danville, is drained by a creek of the same name. Pop. 1372. Fishing Creek Post-Office is at Jonestown, a hamlet, which has a grist-mill and 20 houses.

Fishing Creek, a station of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Columbia & Port Deposit Railroad, 23 miles S.E. of Columbia.

Fishing Point, a post-office of St. Mary's co., Md.

Fishing River, Missouri, drains parts of Clay co., runs S.E., and enters the Missouri River in Ray co.

Fishing River, North Carolina, rises in Warren co., forms the S. boundary of Halifax co., runs eastward and southward, and enters the Tar River in Edgecombe co. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Fishing River, a township of Clay co., Mo. Pop. 2798. It contains the village of Missouri City.

Fishing River, a township of Ray co., Mo. Pop. 1653. It contains Elkhorn.

Fish'kill, a post-hamlet of Labette co., Kansas, in Neosho township, on the Memphis, Kansas & Colorado Railroad.

Fishkill, a post-village in Fishkill township, Dutchess co., N.Y., on a creek of the same name, and on the Dutchess & Columbia Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Newburg, 5 miles E. of the Hudson River, and 62 miles N. of New York. It contains 4 churches, a national bank, an academy or union school, and a newspaper office. Pop. 745. The township contains larger villages, named Fishkill Landing and Matteawan. Total pop, 11,840.

Fishkill Creek, New York, runs southwestward in Dutchess co., and enters the Hudson River 1 or 2 miles below Newburg.

Fishkill Furnace, a hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., 2 miles from Clove Branch Junction. It has a grist-mill.

Fishkill Landing. See FISHKILL ON THE HUDSON.

Fishkill Mountains. This term is sometimes applied to the highlands of the Hudson.

Fishkill on the Hudson, or Fishkill Landing, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, opposite Newburg, about 1 mile W. of Matteawan, and 58 miles above New York, with which it is connected by the Hudson River Railroad. The name of its post-office is Fishkill on the Hudson. It contains 4 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, 2 machine-shops, a boiler-shop, a hat-factory, and a printing-office which issues a weekly newspaper. A steam ferry-boat plies between this place and Newburg. Pop. in 1890, 3617.

Fishkill Plains, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., in East Fishkill township, about 10 miles S.E. of Poughkeepsie.

Fish Lake, of New York, in the N. part of Fulton co., is 3 or 4 miles long, and from 1 to 1½ miles wide.

Fish Lake, a post-office of Elkhart co., Ind.

Fish Lake, La Porte co., Ind. See MILL CREEK.

Fish Lake, a village in Lapeer co., Mich., on a branch of the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Lapeer. Here are extensive lumber-mills. Post-office, Stephens.

Fish Lake, township, Chisago co., Minn. Pop. 707.

Fish Pond, a post-hamlet of Tallapoosa co., Ala., 2 miles from Alexander City. It has a church.

Fish Pond, township, Barnwell co., S.C. Pop. 1120.

Fish Pool, a village in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 3 miles from Hopewell. Pop. 130.

Fish River, Great. See GREAT FISH RIVER.

Fish Rocks, a shipping-port of Mendocino co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, 35 miles S.W. of Ukiah. Lumber is shipped here.

Fish's Ed'dy, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., N.Y., on the Delaware River, about 25 miles by rail S. by W. of Walton. It has a church, and manufactures of wood-alcohol, acetate of lime, charcoal, and lumber. Pop. 300.

Fish Trap, a post-office of Pike co., Ky.

Fish'ville, a station of the Keokuk & Des Moines division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, at Knoxville Junction.

Fisk, a post-hamlet of Adair co., Iowa, in Richland township, 4 miles S. of Fontanelle.

Fisk'burg, a post-hamlet of Kenton co., Ky., 25 miles S. of Covington. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 60.

Fisk'dale, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Sturbridge township, on the Quinebaug River, about 20 miles S.W. of Worcester. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of cotton, augurs, and bits.

Fiske, fisk, a village of Cambria co., Pa., on Clearfield Creek, in White township, about 20 miles N. by W. of Altoona. It has a church and a lumber-mill. Bituminous coal abounds here.

Fiskenaes, fees'kẹh-nâs, a settlement in the S. part of Greenland, on the coast, and the residence of an inspector.

Fiskeville, fisk'vĭl, a post-village in Cranston township, Providence co., R.I., on the Pawtuxet River, and on a branch of the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Providence. It has a cotton-factory. P. 244.

Fiskeville, a post-hamlet of Travis co., Tex., 6 miles N.E. of Austin. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a plough-factory.

Fisk's Corners, a post-village of Winnebago co., Wis., in Utica township, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Oshkosh. It has 2 churches.

Fisk's Mill, a post-hamlet of Sonoma co., Cal., near the Pacific Ocean, 45 miles N.W. of Santa Rosa.

Fismes, feom (anc. *Fi'nes Remo'rum?*), a town of Franco, in Marne, at the confluence of the Ardre and the Vesle, 17 miles W.N.W. of Reims. It has manufactures of coarse woollens. Pop. 2989.

Fissata, fis-sâ'tâ, a seaport of North Africa, dominions and 90 miles W.N.W. of Tripoli.

Fitats, feo'tâts', or Fitnki, fe-tâ'ke (Chinese, *Tchany-Loo*, chăng-loo), a town of Japan, island of Hondo, on a river, near the E. coast, 90 miles E.N.E. of Tokio.

Fitch Bay, a post-village in Stanstead co., Quebec, on a long arm or bay of Lake Memphremagog, 7 miles N.N.W. of Stanstead. Pop. 200.

Fitch'burg, a city and one of the capitals of Worcester co., Mass., on the Nashua River, 50 miles W.N.W. of Boston, and 26 miles N. of Worcester. It is at the junc-

tion of the Fitchburg and Old Colony Railroads. It contains 14 churches, a city hall, 14 paper-mills, a high school, 4 national banks, 2 savings banks, and a public library. It has also manufactures of saws, ginghams, worsteds, bicycles, revolvers, lumber, doors, sash and blinds, cotton and cotton warps, bricks and tiles, rubber stamps, batting and twine, steam-engines, pianos, and paper. About 2000 men are employed here in the manufacture of machinery. Two weekly and 2 daily newspapers are published here. Quarries of granite are extensively worked. Pop. in 1890, 22,037.

Fitchburg, a post-hamlet of Ingham co., Mich., in Bunker Hill township, about 17 miles N.E. of Jackson. It has a church and 2 saw-mills. Pop. about 125.

Fitchburg, a post-township of Dane co., Wis., about 5 miles S. of Madison, is intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Pop. 958.

Fitch'port, or Hick'man's Bridge, a hamlet of Garrard co., Ky., on the Kentucky River, at the mouth of Hickman Creek, 9 miles S. of Nicholasville. It has a distillery and a grist-mill. Near it is Camp Nelson Post-Office.

Fitch's Point, a hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., 3 miles from Salem.

Fitch's Store, a post-office of Caswell co., N.C.

Fitch'ville, a post-village of New London co., Conn., in Bozrah township, 2 miles W. of Yantic Station, which is 4 miles N.W. of Norwich. It has a church and a cotton-factory.

Fitchville, a post-village of Huron co., O., on the Vermilion River, about 25 miles N. of Mansfield. It has 3 churches, a union school, and a cheese-factory.

Fitero, fe-tā'ro, a town of Spain, 53 miles S.S.W. of Pamplona, on the Alhama. Pop. 2593.

Fites Eddy, a station on the Columbia & Port Deposit Railroad, 22 miles S.E. of Columbia, Pa.

Fit'ful Head, a headland on the S. coast of Shetland, W. of Quendal Bay. Elevation, 400 feet.

Fith'ian, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., in Oakwood township, on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 14 miles W. of Danville. It has a church and a high school. Pop. about 400.

Fittrè, fit'trà', or Fiddri, fid'dree', a lake of Africa, near lat. 14° N., lon. 20° E., 200 miles E. of Lake Chad.

Fitts Hill, a post-office of Franklin co., Ill.

Fitzabading, fits'à'bà'ding', a beautiful fertile district in the S.W. part of Abyssinia, province of Gojam.

Fitzal'on, a post-office of Sherman co., Neb.

Fitzger'ell, or Win'field, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ill., 12 miles E. of Tamaroa Station. It has a church and a flour-mill. Pop. about 100.

Fitz Henry, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Youghiogheny River, 36 miles S.S.E. of Pittsburg. It is at Port Royal Station on the Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad.

Fitzhugh (fits'hū) Mills, a post-office of Grant co., Ark., 10 miles E.S.E. of Malvern.

Fitzhugh (fits'hū) Sound, a strait of British Columbia, in lat. 51° 33′ N., lon. 128° 10′ W., between Calvert Island and the mainland, is 18 miles long and 3 miles broad.

Fitzpat'rick, a post-village of Bullock co., Ala., on the Montgomery & Eufaula Railroad, 28 miles E.S.E. of Montgomery. It has 2 churches, 2 steam mills, &c.

Fitzroy, fits'roy, an island near the N.E. coast of Australia, 5 miles N.E. of Cape Grafton. The N. peak is 550 feet high. Lat. 16° 55′ N.; lon. 146° E.

Fitzroy, a town of Victoria, Australia, a northeastern suburb of Melbourne, with active industries and fine public gardens. Pop. 15,547.

Fitz'roy Har'bor, a post-village in Carleton co., Ontario, on the river Ottawa, 12 miles E. of Arnprior. It contains several stores, hotels, and mills, and has daily communication with Ottawa by steamer. Pop. 300.

Fitz'wa'ter Town, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., 1 mile from Edge Hill Railroad Station.

Fitzwil'liam, a post-village of Cheshire co., N.H., about 44 miles S.W. of Concord, and 2 miles N.E. of the Cheshire Railroad. It has 4 churches, a savings-bank, and manufactures of wooden-ware and kindling-wood.

Fitzwilliam Depot, a post-village of Cheshire co., N.H., on the Cheshire Railroad, 15 miles S.S.E. of Keene. It has granite-quarries and manufactures of wooden-ware.

Fiulinas, fe-oo-lee'nàs, or **Florinas**, flo-ree'nàs, a village on the island of Sardinia, province and 9 miles S.S.E. of Sassari, near the Pianora. Pop. 1763.

Fiumara-di-Muro, fe-oo-mà'rà-dee-moo'ro, a village of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 7 miles N.N.E. of Reggio. Pop. 1400.

Fiume, fe-oo'mà or fyoo'mà (Ger. *Sanct Veit am Flaum*, sânkt vīte âm flōwm; Illyr. *Rika*, ree'kà), a seaport town of Austria-Hungary, a free city of the Hungarian kingdom, on the river Fiumara, where it falls into the Gulf of Quarnero, at the N.E. extremity of the Adriatic. Lat. of the clock tower, 45° 19′ 36″ N., lon. 14° 26′ 45″ E. It consists of the old town, built on a height, and composed of indifferent houses and gloomy, dirty, winding, and ill-paved streets; and of the new town, situated along the shore, and presenting a very marked contrast to the old town by the number of its handsome buildings and the spaciousness and regularity of its streets. The objects most deserving of notice are the old capitular church of Maria Himmelfahrt, with a fine front, the church of St. Veit, the governor's residence, barracks, town house, monasteries, &c. Fiume is the seat of a military governor, a mercantile and commercial court, custom-house, and bridewell, and possesses a gymnasium, a high school, a hospital, and a good collection of antique works of art. Its manufactures include linen, leather, woollens, refined sugar, refined wax, tobacco, and especially rosoglio. The harbor is indifferent, and admits only small vessels, but the roadstead has depth of water for vessels of any size, and is well sheltered. The principal exports are corn, tobacco, wood, fruit, and salted provisions; the principal imports are sugar, rice, spices, and salt. Fiume is the only important seaport for the outlet of the produce of Hungary. Its commercial importance was early perceived, and communication with the interior has been secured by railway. Pop. (1890) 29,001.

Fiume, fe-oo'mà, a village of Northern Italy, 26 miles W.S.W. of Udine. Pop. 3302.

Fiume di Nisi, fe-oo'mà dee nee'see, a seaport village of Sicily, on the Strait of Messina, at the mouth of the ancient *Chrysorhoas*, 17 miles S.S.W. of Messina. Pop. 2800. Near it are mines of alum, antimony, and copper.

Fiume-Freddo, fe-oo'mà-frĕd'do (*i.e.*, "cold stream"), a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, near the Mediterranean, 11 miles W.S.W. of Cosenza. Pop. 5445.

Fiume-Freddo, a village of Sicily, on a little river of the same name, which flows from Mount Etna, province of Catania, and enters the Mediterranean at Aci. Pop. 676.

Fiume Salso, Sicily. See SALSO.

Fiumicello, fe-oo-me-chĕl'lo, a village of Northern Italy, 1 mile W. of Brescia, with many country-houses of the inhabitants of that city. Pop. 3727.

Fiumicino, fe-oo-me-chee'no (anc. *Portus Augusti*), a seaport of Italy, 15 miles S.W. of Rome, at the N. mouth of the Tiber. It is a place of holiday resort for the Romans.

Five Corners, a post-hamlet of Cayuga co., N.Y., in Genoa township, 22 miles S. of Auburn. It has a church.

Five Corners, a post-hamlet of Outagamie co., Wis., 9 or 10 miles N. of Appleton. It has a church.

Five Creeks, a township of Clay co., Kansas. Post-offices, Tabor and Hebron. It is bounded E. by the Republican River. Pop. 1113.

Five Fingers Point, a headland of New Zealand, Middle Island, on its W. coast, in lat. 45° 33′ S., lon. 166° 18′ E. "THE FIVE FINGERS" is another point on the same coast, in lat. 42° 2′ S., lon. 171° 25′ E.

Five Forks, a post-hamlet of Stokes co., N.C., 15 miles N. of Winston. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Five Forks, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Pa., in Quincy township, 7¼ miles E.N.E. of Greencastle.

Five Forks, a locality in Dinwiddie co., Va., where, on April 1, 1865, an important battle was fought.

Five Hum'mocks Point, a headland of Lower California, on its W. coast. Lat. 30° 24′ N.; lon. 115° 40′ W.

Five Islands, a group of small islands in the China Sea, on the S. coast of China, province of Quang-Tong, in lat. 21° 40′ N., lon. 112° 38′ E.

Five Islands, a group in the Morgui Archipelago, 5 miles S.E. of Pine-tree Island. Lat. 10° 20′ N.; lon. 98° E.

Five Islands ("Cinque Islands"), in the Bay of Bengal, off the S.E. end of Rutland Island, one of the Andamans, in lat. 11° 22′ N., lon. 92° 45′ E.

Five Islands, of Japan. See GOTO ISLANDS.

Five Islands, a post-village in Colchester co., Nova Scotia, on Minas Basin, 18 miles E. of Parrsborough. Marble, iron, copper, and plumbago are found in productive quantities in the vicinity. A company is engaged in manufacturing white paint from barytes. Pop. 600. Off this place lies a group of islands of the same name.

Five Islands Har'bor, a bay on the W. coast of the island of Antigua, British West Indies.

Five Lakes, Lapeer co., Mich. See ASA.

Five Men's Sound, in Frobisher's Strait, British North America.

Five Mile, Clarke co., Ind. See CENENTVILLE.

Five Mile, a station in Marion co., Ind., on the railroad between Cambridge and Indianapolis (a division of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad), 5 miles from Indianapolis.

Five Mile, a post-hamlet of Brown co., O., in Green township, 5 miles N. of Mount Orab. It has 2 churches and a chair-factory.

Five Mile, a post-office of Mason co., W. Va.

Five Mile Creek, Steuben co., N.Y., enters the Conhocton River from the left.

Five Mile River, or **Rowayton**, ro'wa-tŏn, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., in Darien and Norwalk townships, on Long Island Sound, at the mouth of Five Mile River, and on the New York & New Haven Railroad, 40 miles from New York City. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of children's carriages. The most important business of this place is the culture and sale of oysters. Here is Rowayton Post-Office.

Five Mile River, a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, 9 miles S.E. of Maitland. Pop. 150.

Five-Mile-Town, or **Bles'singbourn**, a town of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, 6½ miles W. by S. of Clogher. P. 625.

Five Mile Turn'out, a station in Charleston co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Charleston.

Five Points, a post-hamlet of Gloucester co., N.J., in Harrison township, 2 miles from Pitman, which is 16 miles S. of Camden. It has a church and a broom-factory.

Five Points, a station in Brown co., O., on the Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad, 25 miles E. of Batavia.

Five Points, a post-hamlet of Pickaway co., O., in Monroe township, about 22 miles S. by W. of Columbus. It has a church.

Five Points, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Pa., 3 miles from West Middlesex. It has a church.

Fives, feev, a village of France, in Nord, now merged in Lille, of which it was a suburb. Pop. 5876.

Fivizzano, fe-vit-sä'no, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 34 miles N.W. of Lucca.

Fiza, fee'zŏh', or **Föred**, fö'rĕd', a town of Hungary, co. of Heves, on the Theiss, 27 miles S.E. of Erlau.

Fizen, Fisen, fee'zĕn', or **Hizen**, hee'zĕn', a province of Japan, in the W. part of the island of Kioo-Sioo. It includes many islands and islets, of which the Goto group and the island of Firando are the most important. Capital, Saga. Pop. 1,074,461.

Fjeld, or **Field**, fe-ĕld' or fyĕld, a Norwegian word, signifying a "mountain-range."

Fjord, or **Fiord**, fe-ord' or fyord, a Danish and Norwegian word, signifying "bay" or "estuary," forming a part of numerous names in the N. of Europe.

Fizesch, a village of Hungary. See FUZES.

Flaach, flȧk, a village of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles N.N.E. of Zurich, beautifully situated near the confluence of the Thur with the Rhine. Pop. 1053.

Flack'ville, a post-hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., about 9 miles E. of Ogdensburg. It has 2 churches.

Flaco, the Latin name of FLACOONE.

Fladda, an islet of the Hebrides. See FLODDA.

Fladstrand, Denmark. See FREDERIKSHAVN.

Flag'fork, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ky., 10 miles N.W. of Frankfort.

Flagg, a post-village of Ogle co., Ill., 21 miles by rail E. by N. of Dixon. It has a grain-elevator.

Flagg Centre, a station in Flagg township, Ogle co., Ill., on the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, at the junction of the Rockford Branch Railroad with the main line, 89 miles W. of Chicago. Post-office, Kyte River.

Flagg'on, a small bayou of Rapides parish, La., flows into Catahoula Lake.

Flagg's, a station on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 2½ miles S.E. of Martinsburg, W. Va.

Flagg Spring, a post-village of Campbell co., Ky., 8 miles S.E. of Alexandria. It has 2 churches, a seminary, and manufactures of lumber.

Flaggtown, New Jersey. See FRANKFORT.

Flag'ler, a post-village of Kit Carson co., Col., 33 miles by rail W. of Burlington. It has a church and a newspaper office. Pop. about 100.

Flag'ler's, a post-village of Marion co., Iowa, 5 miles by rail S.E. of Knoxville. Coal is mined here.

Flag Pond, a post-office of Unicoi co., Tenn.

Flag Pond, a hamlet of Bosque co., Tex., about 50 miles N.W. of Waco. It has 2 churches.

Flag Pond, a post-village of Scott co., Va., 20 miles (direct) W. of Estillville. It has a general store.

Flag Springs, a post-village of Empire township, Andrew co., Mo., 12 miles N.E. of Savannah. It has 2 churches, a woollen-mill, and a grist-mill.

Flagstad, flȧg'stȧd, or **Flagstad-öe**, flȧg'stȧd-ö'ĕh, an islet off the coast of Norway, 7 miles N.E. of Arendal.

Flagstad, one of the Loffoden Islands, Norway, S. of West Vaagen.

Flag'staff, a post-village, capital of Coconino co., Arizona, 84 miles by rail E. of Prescott Junction, and 158 miles by rail N.E. of Prescott. It has 3 churches, a bank, a public school, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 963.

Flagstaff, a post-office of Somerset co., Me.

Flag Stone, a post-village of Pike co., Pa., about 8 miles by rail E. by S. of Lackawaxen, and about 9 miles (direct) N. by W. of Milford. It has 2 general stores.

Flagtown, New Jersey. See FRANKFORT.

Flambeau, flam'bō, a post-office of Chippewa co., Wis., on the Flambeau River.

Flambeau River, Wisconsin, rises in Lincoln co., runs southwestward in Chippewa co., and enters the Chippewa River about 28 miles N. by E. from Chippewa Falls. This river, or the lower part of it, is sometimes called the Manodowish River. Its length is estimated at 150 miles.

Flambeau Station, a post-hamlet of Chippewa co., Wis., on Flambeau River, and on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 35 miles N. of Worcester.

Flam'borough, a village of England, co. of York, East Riding, on the North Sea, 4 miles E.N.E. of Bridlington. It occupies the centre of the promontory of Flamborough Head, which consists of a range of limestone rocks, elevation 450 feet, extending along the shore for several miles, with a light-house 214 feet above the North Sea, in lat. 54° 7' N., lon. 0° 5' E. The rock is perforated by caverns, which are the resort of numerous sea-fowl. Pop. of parish, 1374.

Flamborough West. See WEST FLAMBOROUGH.

Flan'agan's Mills, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Va., on Wills River, about 50 miles W. of Richmond. It has a flour-mill.

Flanders, flan'dĕrz (L. *Flan'dria*; Sp. *Flandes*, flȧn'dĕs; It. *Fiandra*, fe-ȧn'drȧ; Fr. *Flandre*, flŏxd'r; Ger. *Flandern*, flȧn'dĕrn; Dutch, *Vlaanderen*, vlȧn'dĕr-ĕn), a former country or district of Europe, now included in the Netherlands, Belgium, and France. It stretched from the Scheldt, below Fort Lillo, W. along the Hondor West Scheldt, and W.S.W. along the German Ocean, to the entrance of the Straits of Dover, near Gravelines. The name occurs for the first time in the seventh century. The erection of the territory into a county took place in the ninth century, and was made by Philip the Bold, King of France, in favor of his son-in-law, Baldwin of the Iron Arm. It afterwards passed to the united houses of Spain and Austria, and ultimately to the latter, but underwent considerable curtailment by the conquests of the French in the W., when part of it became French Flanders and is now included in the departments of Nord and Ardennes, and the conquests of the Dutch in the N., who succeeded in including the most northerly portion of it in the province of Zealand. The remainder still retains its ancient name, and forms the provinces of East and West Flanders, in Belgium.——Adj. FLEM'ISH; inhab. FLEM'ING. (The French of both is FLAMAND, flȧ'mŏx'.) See EAST FLANDERS and WEST FLANDERS.

Flanders, or French Flanders (Fr. *Flandre*, flŏxd'r), an old province of France, of which the capital was Lille. It is now in the departments of Nord and Ardennes.

Flan'ders, a post-village in Mount Olive township, Morris co., N.J., on the Central or High Bridge Railroad, in a beautiful valley, 17 miles N.E. of High Bridge, and about 12 miles W.N.W. of Morristown. It has 3 churches, an academy, a felt-factory, 3 flouring-mills, saw-mills, and a chalybeate spring. Pop. about 500.

Flanders, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., in Southampton township, on Peconic Bay, 3 miles S.E. of Riverhead. It has 2 churches. Pop. 160.

Flandreau, flan'drō, a post-village, capital of Moody co., S.D., on the Big Sioux River, 39 miles by rail N. of Sioux Falls. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, a high school, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 569.

Flandre Occidentale. See WEST FLANDERS.

Flandre Orientale. See EAST FLANDERS.

Flanigan's, Ontario. See MCGILLIVRAY.

Flan'nen or Flan'nan Isles (written also **Fannan**), or the "SEVEN HUNTERS," a group of islets of the Hebrides, Scotland, 20 miles W. of Lewis. They are not inhabited, but feed numerous sheep, and are a great resort of sea-fowl.

Flat, Pike co., O. See CALIFORNIA.

Flat Bay, a hamlet on the French shore, Newfoundland, at the head of St. George's Bay, 8 miles from Sandy Point. Pop. 150.

Flat Bow River. See KOOTENAY RIVER.

Flat Branch, a township of Shelby co., Ill. Pop. 989.

Flat Branch, a post-office of Forsyth co., N.C.

Flat Brook, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y., in Canaan township, on the Boston & Albany Railroad, about 14 miles S.W. of Pittsfield, Mass.

Flat'brookville, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., N.J., on the Delaware River, 13 miles above the Water Gap. It has a church. Pop. about 100.

Flat'bush, a post-village of Kings co., N.Y., in Flatbush township, 3 or 4 miles S.S.E. of Brooklyn. It contains 5 churches, the Erasmus Hall Academy, an almshouse, a lunatic asylum, and a newspaper office. The township contains also a village named Parkville. Prospect Park of Brooklyn is contiguous to Flatbush. Pop. of the township, in 1880, 7634; in 1890, 12,337.

Flat Creek, Monroe co., Ala., runs southwestward, and enters the Alabama River 4 miles above Claiborne.

Flat Creek, Twiggs co., Ga., flows into the Ocmulgee River.

Flat Creek, in the S.E. part of Virginia, flows through Amelia co. into the Appomattox River.

Flat Creek, a post-office of Winn parish, La.

Flat Creek, a post-office of Barry co., Mo., 16 miles E. of Cassville. Pop. of Flat Creek township, 1571.

Flat Creek, a township of Pettis co., Mo. Pop. 1651.

Flat Creek, a township of Stone co., Mo. Pop. 595.

Flat Creek, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., N.Y., 4 miles S. of Spraker's Station. It has a church, a cheese-factory, and a saw-mill.

Flat Creek, township, Buncombe co., N.C. P. 1168.

Flat Creek, township, Lancaster co., S.C. P. 2088.

Flat Creek, a post-village of Bedford co., Tenn., 7 miles S.E. of Shelbyville. It has 3 churches and an academy.

Flat Fork, a post-office of Roane co., W. Va.

Flat Gap, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Ky., 25 miles S. of Willard. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Flat Gap, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Tenn., 5 miles S.E. of New Market. It has 2 churches.

Flat'head, Sailish, or Selish (sā'lish) **In'dians**, a tribe dwelling in Idaho, in the vicinity of Clarke's River and the adjacent portion of the Columbia. Their name is derived from a custom, said to have been formerly prevalent among them, of flattening the heads of their children, when very young, by artificial means. This practice still obtains among several other tribes, to whom the name of Flatheads is not usually given. These tribes occupied the territory on both sides of the Columbia River for a considerable distance from its mouth. They are commonly of diminutive stature, and badly made, with wide mouths and thick lips, the nose thick, and the nostrils large. The flattening of the head is accomplished by subjecting the skull of the infant to constant and severe mechanical pressure during the first six or eight months of its life. It does not appear that this operation has any effect in diminishing the capacity of the cranium or the whole volume of brain.

Flat'head Lake, or Se'lish Lake, is in Missoula co., Montana. It is about 30 miles long and 12 or 14 miles wide. Gold is found in the vicinity of this lake. The outlet of it is Flathead River, which issues from the southern end, runs southwestward, and enters the Bitter Root or Clarke's River.

Flathead Pass, Montana, is a depression in the Gallatin Range of mountains, and is a great thoroughfare for the Flathead and Bannack Indians. The elevation of this pass above the level of the sea is 6769 feet. It is 15 miles from Union Pass.

Flathead River. See CLARKE'S RIVER.

Flat-Holmes, an islet of England, in the Bristol Channel, co. of Somerset, N. of Steep-Holmes, and 8 miles S.S.E. of Cardiff. It is about 1¼ miles in circumference, and has a light-house, in lat. 51° 22' 35'' N., lon. 3° 7' 3'' W.

Flat Island, a small island of the Mergui Archipelago, Bay of Bengal.

Flat Island, a small island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, off Point Peter, district of Gaspé.

Flat Islands, two islets off the W. coast of Sumatra, in lat. 2° 20' N., lon. 96° 3' E.

Flat Islands, a group of islands on the W. side of Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland, 7 miles from Barrow Harbor. Pop. 250.

Flat Islands, a group on the W. side of Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, 15 miles from Burin. Pop. 306.

Flat'kill Creek, in the N. part of New Jersey, rises in Sussex co., and enters the Delaware on the boundary between that county and Warren.

Flat'lands, a post-township of Kings co., N.Y., about 5 miles S.S.E. of Brooklyn. It is bounded on the E. by Jamaica Bay of the Atlantic Ocean. It has 4 churches, and contains Canarsie Village. Pop. 2654.

Flat Lick, a township of Johnson co., Ill. Pop. 1180.

Flat Lick, a post-village of Knox co., Ky., about 7 miles by rail E. by S. of Barboursville. It has a church, a free school, and manufactures of lumber.

Flat Mountain, Wyoming, is in the S. part of the National Park of the Yellowstone, about a mile S. of Yellowstone Lake. It has an altitude of 9704 feet above the sea-level, and is about 2300 feet higher than the lake. It is composed chiefly of trachyte, and is of volcanic origin.

Flato'nia, a post-village of Fayette co., Tex., 37 miles by rail W. of Columbus. It has 4 churches, 3 banks, a door- and cistern-factory, graded schools, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 1304.

Flatow, flä'tov (Pol. *Złotowo*, zlo-to'vo, or *Chłotowo*, chlo-to'vo), a town of Germany, in West Prussia, 25 miles by rail N.E. of Schneidemühl. Pop. 3317. It has manufactures of cloth and lace.

Flat Point is the S. extremity of the island of Sumatra, and a headland on the S. coast of Borneo.

Flat Ridge, a post-office of Guernsey co., O.

Flat Ridge, a post-office of Grayson co., Va.

Flat River, Michigan, drains part of Montcalm co., runs southwestward through Ionia co., and enters Grand River at Lowell, in Kent co.

Flat River, North Carolina, rises in Person co., runs in a S.S.E. direction, and enters the Neuse River on the N. border of Wake co.

Flat River, a post-hamlet of Orange co., N.C., about 30 miles N.W. of Raleigh. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of tobacco.

Flat River, a township of Person co., N.C. Pop. 953.

Flat River, or Gascoigne (gäs'koin') **Cove**, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 30 miles S.E. of Charlottetown. Pop. 250.

Flat Rock, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Ala., about 90 miles N.N.E. of Montgomery.

Flat Rock, a hamlet of De Kalb co., Ga., on South River, 7 miles S.W. of Lithonia Station, and 12 miles S.E. of Atlanta. It has a church and a cotton-factory.

Flat Rock, a post-office of Muscogee co., Ga., 10 miles by rail N.E. of Columbus.

Flat Rock, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ill., 22 miles by rail N.N.W. of Vincennes, Ind. It has 2 churches and a flour mill.

Flat Rock, a township of Bartholomew co., Ind., traversed by the railroad between Columbus and Shelbyville. Pop. 1507.

Flat Rock, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Ind., near Flat Rock Creek, 12 miles by rail S. of Shelbyville. It has 2 churches, a canning-factory, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. 300.

Flat Rock, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ky., about 23 miles by rail S. of Somerset. It has a coal-mine, a saw-mill, a stave-factory, and general stores.

Flat Rock, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., on the Huron River, and on the Chicago & Canada Southern Railroad, 24 miles S.S.W. of Detroit. It has 3 churches, a graded school, 2 flour-mills, a saw-mill, a bending-mill, a cheese-factory, and a creamery. Pop. in 1890, 377.

Flat Rock, a post-village of Henderson co., N.C., about 100 miles W. of Charlotte. It has a church.

Flat Rock, a township of Henry co., O., on the Maumee River. Pop. 1184.

Flat Rock, a post-village of Seneca co., O., in Thompson township, 3 miles S.W. of Bellevue, and about 20 miles E.N.E. of Tiffin. It has 2 churches and a union school.

Flat Rock, a post-township of Kershaw co., S.C., 18 miles N. of Camden. It has 3 churches. Pop. 3755.

Flat Rock, a post-office of Lewis co., Tenn.

Flat Rock, a post-office of Powhatan co., Va.

Flat Rock, a post-office of Mason co., W. Va.

Flat Rock, a hamlet of Newfoundland, on the north shore of Conception Bay, 2 miles from Carbonear. P. 120.

Flat Rock, a fishing hamlet of Newfoundland, on the sea-coast, 12 miles N. of St. John's. Pop. 300.

Flat Rock Creek, Indiana, rises in Henry co., runs southwestward through the cos. of Rush and Shelby, and enters the East Fork of White River at Columbus. It is nearly 100 miles long, and affords abundant water-power.

Flat Shoal, a post-office of Surry co., N.C.

Flat Shoals, a post-hamlet of Meriwether co., Ga., on

Flint River, 21 miles S.W. of Griffin. It has 2 churches, a woollen-factory, a flouring-mill, and a saw-mill. The river here affords abundant water-power.

Flattery, Cape. See CAPE FLATTERY.

Flat'tery Cape, a cape of Eastern Australia, in lat. 14° 52′ S., lon. 145° 2′ 21″ E.

Flat Top, a post-office of Mercer co., W. Va.

Flat'wood, a post-office of Phelps co., Mo.

Flatwoods, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Pa., about 10 miles E. of Brownsville. It has a church.

Flat Woods, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Tenn., on Buffalo River, 45 miles S.W. of Columbia. It has a church.

Flat Woods, a post-office of Scott co., Va.

Flat Woods, a post-hamlet of Braxton co., W. Va., 65 miles S. by W. of Clarksburg.

Flatwoods Academy, a post-office of Elbert co., Ga.

Flavacourt, flȧ'vȧ'koor', a town of France, in Oise, 3 miles N.W. of Chaumont. Pop. 904.

Flavia Cæsariensis, the ancient name of MERCIA.

Flavias, a supposed ancient name of FAYAIOS.

Flavigny, flȧ'veen'yee', a town of France, in Côte-d'Or, 27 miles N.W. of Dijon. Pop. 1136.

Flavionaria, the Latin name of AVILES.

Flavium Brigantinm, ancient name of BETANZOS.

Flavy-le-Martel, flȧ'vee'-leh-mar'tĕl', a village of France, Aisne, 9 miles S.S.W. of Saint-Quentin. P. 1542.

Flaw'renceville (Oak Grove Post-Office), a village of Prince George's co., Md., 1½ miles from Brick Church Station. It has 3 churches.

Flawyl, flȧ'ŧeel, a town of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles by rail W. of St. Gall. It has important manufactures of lace and muslin. Pop. 3105.

Flayosc, flī'osk', a village of France, in Var, 4 miles W. of Draguignan. Pop. 1953.

Flea Hill, township, Cumberland co., N.C. Pop. 1399.

Flèche, La, a town of France. See LA FLÈCHE.

Fleckeröe, flĕk'ẹr-ŏ'ẹh, an island off the S. coast of Norway, 3 miles S. of Christiansand, with a good harbor.

Fleet, a small river of Scotland, issuing from a lake of the same name, and flowing S.S.E. into Wigtown Bay. Fleet is also the name of a small river of England, an affluent of the Trent, co. of Notts; and of ancient *Fleta*, which bounded the Roman city of London on the W. and is now a covered sewer called Fleet-ditch.

Fleet'ville, a post-hamlet of Lackawanna co., Pa., in Benton township, about 15 miles N. of Scranton. It has 2 churches. Pop. 100.

Fleet'wood, a seaport and watering-place of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Wyre, at the entrance of Morecambe Bay, 18 miles N.W. of Preston by railway. The town has a church and a hotel, market-house, custom-house, light-house, and docks. Several steamers ply between it and Ireland and Scotland. Pop. 4428.

Fleet'wood, a post-borough of Berks co., Pa., 11 miles by rail N.E. of Reading. It has 3 churches, common schools, 1 or 2 foundries, a grist-mill, and manufactures of cigars and furniture. Pop. 878.

Flehingen, flȧ'hing-ẹn, a village of Baden, 5 miles from Bretten. Pop. 1082.

Flekkefiord, or **Flekkefjord,** flĕk'kẹh-fe-ord', a town of Norway, 55 miles W. of Christiansand, on an inlet of the North Sea. Pop. 880.

Flem'ing, a county in the N.E. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 340 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Licking River, and is drained by Fleming and Fox Creeks. The surface is partly undulating and partly hilly, and extensively covered with forests; the soil is calcareous and fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, pork, and tobacco are the staple products. Limestone underlies a part of this county, which has also a deposit of iron fulgurites. It is intersected by the Kentucky Central Railroad and the Covington, Flemingsburg & Ashland Railroad, the latter passing through Flemingsburg, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 13,398; in 1880, 15,221; in 1890, 16,078.

Fleming, a station in Tuscaloosa co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 12 miles E. of Tuscaloosa.

Fleming, a post-village of Liberty co., Ga., on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 24 miles S.W. of Savannah. It has a church.

Fleming, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Mich., on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, 57 miles W.N.W. of Detroit.

Fleming, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., in Fleming township, 5 miles S. of Auburn. It has 2 churches. The township is bounded on the E. by Owasco Lake, and intersected by the Southern Central Railroad. Pop. of the township, 1262.

Fleming, a post-office of Washington co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 11 miles W.S.W. of Marietta.

Fleming, Centre co., Pa. See UNIONVILLE.

Flem'ingsburg, a post-village, capital of Fleming co., Ky., is on the Covington, Flemingsburg & Ashland Railroad, 11 miles by rail N. of Hillsborough, 48 miles (direct) N.E. of Lexington, and 14 miles (direct) S. of Maysville. It has 7 churches, 3 banks, a flour-mill, a graded high school, 5 newspaper offices, and manufactures of plug tobacco. Pop. in 1880, 811; in 1890, 1172.

Flem'ingsville, a post-village of Tioga co., N.Y., in Owego township, on the Southern Central Railroad, 4 or 5 miles N. of Owego. It has a church. Pop. 91.

Flem'ington, a post-village of Marion co., Fla., about 16 miles S. of Gainesville.

Flemington, a post-village, capital of Hunterdon co., N.J., 20 miles direct (28 miles by railroad) N. by W. of Trenton. It is the N. terminus of a railroad which connects it with Lambertville, and the South Branch of the Central Railroad extends from this place 16 miles E.N.E. to Somerville. Flemington contains a court-house, 5 churches, 2 national banks, an iron-foundry, a sash- and blind-factory, a steam flour-mill, and 4 newspaper offices. P. about 2000.

Flemington, a post-village of Columbus co., N.C., on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 35 miles W. of Wilmington. It has 2 churches and a factory for cypress staves. Pop. about 250.

Flemington, a former post-village of Clinton co., Pa., on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, 2 miles W. of Lock Haven, is now the 5th ward of that city. It contains 2 large saw-mills, a flour-mill, a machine-shop, and a church. Flemington Post-Office and Station remain here.

Flemington, a post-village of Taylor co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Grafton. Here is the West Virginia College (Free-Will Baptist).

Flemington Junction, a station near Flemington, N.J., on the Lehigh Valley Railroad where it crosses the South Branch Railroad, 26 miles S.E. of Phillipsburg.

Flem'ingville, a post-hamlet of Linn co., Iowa, 8 miles E. of Centre Point.

Flem'mings, a post-hamlet of Catawba co., N.C., in Mountain Creek township, 12 miles S.W. of Statesville.

Flensburg, flĕns'bŏŏrg (Danish, *Flensborg*, flĕns'borg; L. *Flenop'olis*), a town of Prussia, in Sleswick, at the W. end of Flensburg-Fiord, an inlet about 20 miles long by from 2 to 10 miles broad, with from 5 to 12 fathoms of water, 20 miles by rail N.N.W. of Sleswick. Lat. 54° 46′ 54″ N.; lon. 9° 26′ 12″ E. It is well built, and has several handsome streets and squares, a high school, a hospital, a penitentiary, and several charitable institutions. The industry of the place comprises sugar-refining, tobacco-spinning, soap-making, iron-founding, brewing, distilling, &c.; and it has several ship-yards. Flensburg is an ancient town, and the most populous in Sleswick. As early as the twelfth century it was a wealthy place. P. (1885) 33,315.

Flers, flair, a town of France, in Orne, at a railway junction, 13 miles N.N.E. of Domfront. It has manufactures of linen and cotton goods. Pop. 8571.

Flesh'erton, or **Arteme'sia,** a post-village in Grey co., Ontario, on a branch of the Beaver River, and on the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, 86½ miles N.W. of Toronto. It has several stores, a carding-, a saw-, and a grist-mill. Pop. 350.

Flesselles, flĕs'sĕll', a village of France, in Somme, 7 miles N. of Amiens. Pop. 1661.

Flessingue, the French name of FLUSHING.

Fletch'all, a township of Worth co., Mo. Pop. 582.

Fletch'er, a post-village of Miami co., O., in Brown township, on the railroad between Piqua and Urbana, 7 miles E. of Piqua, and 10 miles S. of Sidney. It has 3 churches. Pop. 306.

Fletcher, a post-township of Franklin co., Vt., 22 miles N.E. of Burlington, is bounded on the S. by the Lamoille River. Pop. 865. Fletcher Station is on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 30 miles E. of Lake Champlain.

Fleurance, flur'rŏnss', a town of France, in Gers, 15 miles by rail N. of Auch. Pop. 3737.

Fleurbaix, flur'bȧ', a village of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 5 miles by rail S.W. of Armentières. Pop. 388.

Fleurier, flur're-ȧ', a village of Switzerland, canton and 18 miles S.W. of Neufchâtel. Pop. 3051.

Fleurs Castle, floorz kas'sel (rhyming with *moorz*), the seat of the Duke of Roxburgh, in Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, on the Tweed, 1 mile above Kelso. It is a superb mansion, built by Vanbrugh in 1718.

Fleurus, flur'rüce', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, in a wide plain, 7 miles by rail N.E. of Charleroi. Pop.

3000. Sanguinary battles took place in its vicinity in 1622, 1670, 1794, and 1815.

Fleury, fluh'ree', a village of France, in Aude, 7 miles N.E. of Narbonne. Pop. 1075.

Fleury, a village of France, in Yonne, 6½ miles N.W. of Auxerre. Pop. 1395.

Fleury-sur-Andelle, fluh'ree'-sür-ŏn'dĕll', a village of France, in Eure, 9 miles N.N.W. of Les Andelys.

Fleury-sur-Loire, fluh'ree'-sün-lwar, a village of France, on the Loire, 20 miles E.S.E. of Orleans. Pop. 461.

Flevus Lacus, the Latin name of ZUYDEN ZEE.

Flieden, flee'dĕn, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 9 miles S.W. of Fulda, on the Flieden. Pop. 1645.

Flij, a town of Spain. See FLIX.

Flims, flims, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 11 miles W. of Chur, 2700 feet above sea-level. P. 749.

Flin'ders, a group of four islands off the N.E. coast of Australia, near Cape Flinders, at the mouth of Bathurst Bay. Lat. 14° 11′ 5″ S.; lon. 144° 12′ 5″ E.

Flinders, a bay of Western Australia, co. of Sussex, between Cape Leeuwin and Cape Beaufort. Lat. 34° 20′ S.

Flinders, a river of Northern Australia, flowing into the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Flin'ders' Land is a name formerly given to the coast of Southern Australia, between lon. 127° and 140° E., discovered by Flinders in 1802.

Flinders' Range, in Southern Australia, is a mountain-system, extending, with its ramifications, N.N.E. from about lat. 32° S., lon. 138° E., through the peninsula surrounded by Lake Torrens. Mount Serle, its chief summit, is in lat. 30° 30′ S., lon. 138° 40′ E.

Flines-lès-Mortagne, fleen-lā-mon'tăñ', a village of France, on the Scheldt, 7 miles S.S.E. of Tournay. Pop. 1872.

Flines-lès-Raches, fleen-lā-rāsh, a village of France, in Nord, 3 miles N.E. of Douai. Pop. 4040.

Flings'ville, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Ky., 3 miles from Crittenden Station. It has a church.

Flinn, a township of Lawrence co., Ind. Pop. 967. It contains the village of Leesville.

Flinn's Mill, a post-office of Hale co., Ala.

Flinsberg, flins'bĕrg, a village of Prussian Silesia, 40 miles S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Queiss. Pop. 1760. It has mineral springs and baths.

Flint, or **Flint'shire**, a county of Wales, having N. the Irish Sea, E. the Dee, and S. and W. Denbighshire. Area, 264 square miles, it being the least of the Welsh counties. Surface level in the N.; elsewhere, finely diversified, and a mountain-range runs parallel with the Dee throughout the county. Chief rivers, the Dee and Clwyd. The soil is extremely fertile in the plains and vales. Principal agricultural products, wheat and cattle of a small but excellent breed, with cheese and butter. Its lead-mines are now the most extensive in the empire; those of copper are also valuable, and coal, near the Dee, is plentifully obtained for smelting-works and for export. Chief towns, Flint, Mold, St. Asaph, Holywell, Rhuddlan, and Hawarden. The county sends one member to the House of Commons and one is returned for its boroughs. Pop. (1891) 77,189.

Flint, a seaport of Wales, capital of the co. of Flint, on the estuary of the Dee, 12½ miles by rail N.W. of Chester. It is surrounded by ancient intrenchments, has the ruins of a castle of great strength, a county jail and guild hall, considerable exports of coal and lead from the large mines in the vicinity, and imports of timber, &c. Its wharves are approached by vessels of 300 tons. Pop. 5247.

Flint, a post-village of Morgan co., Ala., 6 miles by rail S. of Decatur. It has 4 churches, and an academy. Pop. about 300.

Flint, a township of Pike co., Ill., 24 miles W. of Jacksonville, is bounded E. by the Illinois River. Pop. 403.

Flint, a post-village of Steuben co., Ind., 8 miles W. of Angola, and about 44 miles N. of Fort Wayne. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Flint, a post-office of Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory.

Flint, a post-office or hamlet of Mahaska co., Iowa, about 11 miles N. by W. of Oskaloosa.

Flint, a flourishing city and the capital of Genesee co., Mich., is situated on the Flint River, and on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 34 miles S.S.E. of East Saginaw, 64 miles N.N.W. of Detroit, and 66 miles W. of Port Huron. The Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad connects this place with Port Huron. Flint contains a court-house, a city hall, 8 churches, 2 national banks, a high school, a savings-bank, 6 saw-mills, a paper-mill, 3 breweries, 4 flouring-mills, 3 brick-yards, 3 stave-factories, manufactures of machinery, sash, doors, blinds, furniture, carriages, &c., and the state institution for the deaf and dumb, which is a large and ornamental edifice. The high-school building cost $150,000. It also has a woollen-factory, a marble-factory, and an asylum for the insane. Five weekly, a tri-weekly, and 2 daily newspapers are published here. Large quantities of lumber are exported from Flint. Pop. in 1890, 9803.

Flint, Ontario co., New York. See FLINT CREEK.

Flint, a post-village of Franklin co., O., in Sharon township, on the railroad between Columbus and Galion (at Westerville Station), 11 miles N. of Columbus. It has 2 churches. Pop. in 1880, 1148.

Flint Creek, Indiana, a small stream flowing into the Wabash near the N. extremity of Fountain co.

Flint Creek, Iowa, runs S.E. through Des Moines co., and enters the Mississippi 1 mile above Burlington.

Flint Creek, New York, intersects Yates co., runs nearly northward in Ontario co., and enters the Canandaigua Outlet about 4 miles E. of Clifton Springs.

Flint Creek, a post-office of Harrison co., Miss.

Flint Creek, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., in Seneca township, on the Ontario Southern Railroad (at Flint Station), 3 miles N. of Stanley, and about 6 miles W. of Geneva. It has about 20 houses and a manufactory of heading and hubs.

Flint Hill, a post-office of Clay co., Ala., 18 miles S. of Oxford.

Flint Hill, a hamlet of St. Charles co., Mo., about 44 miles W.N.W. of St. Louis.

Flint Hill, a post-office of Medina co., Tex.

Flint Hill, a post-village of Rappahannock co., Va. 13 miles S.S.E. of Front Royal. It has 3 churches.

Flint Island, Meade co., Ky. See CONCORDIA.

Flint'on, a post-village in Addington co., Ontario, on the Scootamatta River, 42 miles N.N.E. from Belleville. Pop. 100.

Flint Ridge, a post-hamlet of Greenwood co., Kansas, 22 miles N.E. of El Dorado.

Flint Ridge, a post-office of Lancaster co., S.C.

Flint River, Alabama, runs southward through Madison co., and enters the Tennessee River about 15 miles S. of Huntsville. It is nearly 75 miles long.

Flint River, Georgia, rises about 10 miles S. of Atlanta, and runs nearly southward to Talbot co., and southeastward to Macon co., which it intersects. It flows southward to Albany, forming the eastern boundary of Sumter and Lee cos., and below Albany it pursues a southwestward course until it unites with the Chattahoochee River at the S.W. extremity of Georgia, to form the Appalachicola. The length of the Flint is estimated at 400 miles. Steamboats can ascend it to Albany, nearly 150 miles.

Flint River, Michigan, is formed by two branches, which rise in Lapeer co. and unite in the same. It runs southwestward to the city of Flint, below which it flows northwestward to the middle of Saginaw co. and unites with the Shiawassee to form the Saginaw River. Its length, including one branch, is about 140 miles.

Flint River Junction, a post-office of Genesee co., Mich.

Flintshire, a county of North Wales. See FLINT.

Flint's Mills, a post-office of Washington co., O.

Flint Stone, a post-hamlet and summer resort of Alleghany co., Md., 12 miles E.N.E. of Cumberland. It has 2 churches, public schools, a steam tannery, a canning-factory, and a basket-factory. Pop. about 500.

Flint'ville, a post-village of Lincoln co., Tenn., at Cunningham Station, 11 miles by rail S.E. of Fayetteville. It has 2 churches and a distillery.

Flintville, a post-hamlet of Brown co., Wis., on the Suamico River, 9 miles N.W. of Fort Howard. It has 2 stores. There are several lumber-mills in the vicinity.

Flint'y Branch, a post-office of Yancey co., N.C.

Flip'pin, a post-village of Monroe co., Ky., about 20 miles S. of Glasgow. It has 3 churches, a normal school, and a cabinet-factory. Pop. in 1890, 256.

Flip'po's, a post-office of Caroline co., Va.

Flisk, a small river of Ireland, which flows into the Lake of Killarney.

Flitsch, flitch, or **Pless**, plĕss, a market-town of the Tyrol, 50 miles by rail N.N.W. of Triest, on the Isonzo. Pop. 1463. Near it is the *Flitscher-Klause* (flitch'ĕr-klŏw'zĕh), a pass cut across the Julian Alps in 1809.

Flix, or **Flij**, fleex, a town of Spain, 40 miles W. of Tarragona, on a peninsula of the Ebro. Pop. 2435. It has manufactures of linens.

Flixecourt, fleex'koor', a village of France, in Somme, 15 miles N.W. of Amiens. Pop. 1803.

Flobecq, flo'bĕk', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 22

miles N.E. of Tournay. Pop. 5250. It has extensive manufactures of linens.

Flock'ton, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 7 miles E.S.E. of Huddersfield. Pop. 1116.

Flod'da, or **Flad'da**, an islet of the Hebrides, off the N.W. point of Rasay Island.

Flod'den, a hill of England, co. of Northumberland, 8 miles N.N.W. of Wooler. Around its base was fought, September 9, 1513, between the English and Scotch, the battle of Flodden Field, described in the last canto of Scott's "Marmion." A pillar has been erected on the spot to commemorate this action.

Flogny, flon'yee', a village of France, in Yonne, 18 miles N.W. of Auxerre. Pop. 404.

Floh, flō, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, about 25 miles E.N.E. of Fulda, on the Nesselwasser. Pop. 1001.

Flonheim, flon'hīme, a town of Germany, in Hesse, 17 miles by rail S.S.W. of Mentz. Pop. 1721.

Flood, a township of Darlington co., S.C. Pop. 862.

Flood'wood, a post-village of Athens co., O., on the Hocking Valley Railroad, 10 miles N.W. of Athens. Coal is mined here.

Flo'ra, a post-office of Bullock co., Ala.

Flora, a township of Boone co., Ill. Pop. 1273.

Flora, a post-village of Clay co., Ill., in Harter township, on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad where it crosses the Springfield division of that railroad, 95 miles E. of St. Louis, Mo., and 108 miles S.S.E. of Springfield. It has a national bank, a savings-bank, 6 churches, a newspaper office, 2 flouring-mills, 2 chair-factories, &c. P. (1880) 1494.

Flora, a post-village of Carroll co., Ind., 19 miles by rail (Vanderbilt Line) S.S.W. of Logansport. It has a church and a carriage-shop. Pop. 639.

Flora, a post-village of Madison co., Miss., 19 miles by rail N. by W. of Jackson. It has 2 churches. Pop. 200.

Flora, a post-village in Waterloo co., Ontario, 16 miles N. of Berlin. It has a grist- and saw-mill. Pop. 100.

Florac, flo'rȧk', a town of France, in Lozère, 24 miles S.E. of Mende, on the Tarnon. Pop. 1738.

Flora Dale, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Pa., in Menallen township, about 40 miles S.W. of Harrisburg. It has a Friends' meeting.

Flora Falls, in the township of Stony Point, Rockland co., N.Y., is a beautiful cascade on Flora Creek, which has worn a remarkable chasm in the sandstone at this place.

Flo'ral, a post-office or hamlet of Cowley co., Kansas, about 10 miles N.E. of Winfield.

Flo'raville, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Ill., 11 or 12 miles S.S.W. of Belleville. It has a church.

Flo'raville, a hamlet of Bergen co., N.J., near the Hudson River, and ½ mile E. of Walton Station of the Northern Railroad.

Floravis'ta, a post-office of Taos co., New Mexico.

Flor'ence (It. *Firenze*, fe-rĕn'zȧ, or *Fiorenza*, fe-o-rĕn'-zȧ; Fr. *Florence*, flo'rŏnss'; Ger. *Florenz*, flo-rĕnts'; anc. *Floren'tia Tusco'rum*), a celebrated city of Tuscany, and the former capital of Italy, at the terminus of railways connecting it with Prato and Pistoja, with Arezzo and Rome, and with Leghorn, Pisa, and Sienna, 143 miles N.W. of Rome, and 50 miles E.N.E. of Leghorn. Lat. (cathedral) 43° 46′ 30″ N.; lon. 11° 15′ 30″ E. It is intersected by the Arno, which divides it into two unequal parts (the larger being on the N. side of the river), and is crossed by bridges, one of which, the Ponte della Santa Trinità, is of marble, is remarkable for its lightness and elegance, and is adorned with statues. On either side of the Arno is a spacious quay, called the Lungo l'Arno, or Lung' Arno ("along the Arno"), a favorite lounge or promenade of the Florentines. The site of the old walls has been converted into spacious streets and promenades, and the town has pushed out far beyond its old limits, but the old town gates remain. The older streets are generally narrow, but are clean and well paved with flagstones. The private dwellings are mostly handsome, and the palaces, of which there are a great many, are noble and impressive structures. Many of these are magnificently fitted up, and contain extensive libraries and valuable collections of paintings, one of the choicest in Italy being in the Pitti Palace, formerly the residence of Luca Pitti, the formidable opponent of the Medici family. The city contains numerous piazzas or squares, the most important of which, and the centre of public life, is the Piazza della Signoria, adorned with a marble fountain and a bronze statue of Cosmo I., by John of Bologna. Several of the other squares are of considerable size.

The most remarkable building in Florence, and perhaps the most remarkable of the kind in Europe, is the Duomo, or cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore, situated in a spacious square, nearly in the centre of the city. It is a stupendous edifice, with a dome, the largest in the world, and said to have excited the admiration and emulation of Michael Angelo. Opposite the gates of the cathedral is the small octagonal church of St. John (San Giovanni), now used as a general baptistery for the city, and the three bronze gates of which are celebrated as the most beautiful castings extant. None of the other churches, the number of which is said to be 170, exhibit any remarkable architectural excellence, though in many instances their internal decorations are imposing. The two market-places, the Mercato Vecchio and the Mercato Nuovo, are deserving of notice: the gallery (loggia) of the latter was built by Cosmo I., from designs by Tasso. These markets are amply supplied with merchandise and provisions of all sorts, and with a profusion of the most gorgeous flowers. Immediately behind and extending S.W. from the Palazzo Pitti are the Boboli gardens, about 1¼ miles in circumference. Magnificent laurels, cypresses, yuccas, &c., form their chief natural attractions; their artificial ornaments consist of terraces, statues, and vases. The proudest boast of Florence, however, is its grand gallery. It occupies the upper story of a fine building, called the Uffizi, erected by command of Cosmo I., after a design by Vasari. In this gallery are contained specimens of painting and statuary by the greatest masters.

The Laurentian Library, a long and lofty gallery, with beautiful windows of stained glass, contains upwards of 130,000 volumes and 9000 ancient MSS., equalled in importance by no collection, except the Vatican. The Magliabecchian Library is the great repository of printed books. The library called the Biblioteca Marucelliana comprises a large and excellent collection. The Biblioteca Riccardiana is a fourth public library, founded in the end of the sixteenth century by Riccardo Romolo Riccardi, and has been purchased by the government. The private libraries are numerous and extensive. The national library has 280,000 volumes and 14,000 MSS. The charitable institutions of this superb city of palaces are many and important; some of them are of very ancient date; one, called the Buonuomini (good men) di San Martino, has been in existence for 400 years. It consists of a society of gentlemen, who collect and distribute alms among the poor who are ashamed to beg. Another, which has existed for 500 years, called the Misericordia, is diffused over Tuscany. Schools and other literary and educational establishments are also numerous.

The manufactures of Florence have greatly fallen off, but still silk-worms are reared to a considerable extent, and woollens, silk, straw hats, porcelain, mosaics, and pietra dura are manufactured, as also numerous objects in the fine arts; but the chief dependence of the city is on the visits and temporary residence of foreigners. The character of the climate, which is in general fine, though somewhat foggy in autumn, the cheapness and abundance of provisions, and the beauty of the city itself, as well as that of its delightful vicinity, studded with villas, country-houses, and gardens, render Florence one of the most desirable places of residence in Italy. It is an archbishop's see.

Florence holds a conspicuous place in the history of modern Italy. It owes its origin to a colony of Roman soldiers sent thither by Octavianus after the victory of Perugia, to whom he allotted part of the territory of the colony of Fiesole, established about 40 years before by Sylla. Christianity was established here in the third century, and early in the fourth a bishop of Florence attended a council at Rome. In the beginning of the twelfth century the city had risen into importance through the industry of its inhabitants, who had now commercial establishments in the Levant, France, and other parts of Europe, and had become money-changers, money-lenders, jewellers, and goldsmiths. Towards the end of the fourteenth century the wealthy family of the Albizzi became chief rulers in Florence. These again were overthrown in 1434 by Cosmo de' Medici, a popular citizen and princely merchant, who assumed the first place in the state. On the fall of the republic, in the sixteenth century, a member of a lateral branch of the Medici, the line of Cosmo having become extinct, was made Duke of Florence by Charles V. The Medici continued to rule till the year 1737, when, becoming extinct, they were succeeded by Francis of Lorraine, afterwards Emperor of Germany. Florence was the capital of Tuscany until 1859, and the capital of Italy from 1860 to 1871. Pop. in 1881, 134,992; in 1891, 191,453.——Adj. and inhab. **Florentine**, flor'ĕn-tīne.

Florence, a fertile and well-cultivated province of Italy, in Tuscany, traversed by the Appennines and the Arno. Area, 2263 square miles. Capital, Florence. Pop. 819,531.

Flor'ence, a post-village, capital of Lauderdale co., Ala., on the north bank of the Tennessee River (here crossed by a bridge), at the head of steamboat navigation, and at the lower end of the Muscle Shoals, about 70 miles W. of Huntsville. A branch railroad nearly 5 miles long connects Florence with Tuscumbia, a station on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. It has a normal college, 9 churches, 4 newspaper offices, a seminary for girls, called Florence Synodical College, a furnace, and 2 cotton-factories. Pop. in 1890, 6012.

Florence, a post-village, capital of Pinal co., Arizona, on the Gila River, 235 miles from its mouth, and 75 miles N.N.W. of Tucson. It has a United States land-office, a bank, a public school, 2 churches, a smelting-furnace for silver, and a newspaper office. Here is an ancient ruin called Casa Grande. Pop. in 1890, 1486.

Florence, a post-hamlet of Drew co., Ark., 13 miles (direct) N. by E. of Monticello. It has a church, an academy, 2 saw-mills, and a grist-mill.

Florence, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., 6 miles S. of the city of Los Angeles. It has a church.

Florence, a post-hamlet of Fremont co., Col., on Arkansas River, 8 miles by rail E. of Cañon City. It has 2 churches, a bank, high and district schools, 2 newspaper offices, and oil-works. Pop. about 700.

Florence, a post-village of Stewart co., Ga., on the Chattahoochee River, about 32 miles S. of Columbus. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 100.

Florence, a post-office and mining-camp of Idaho co., Idaho, is about 160 miles N. of Boise City, near the Salmon River Mountains, at an elevation of 11,100 feet. Gold is found here.

Florence, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ill., on the Illinois River, about 24 miles W.S.W. of Jacksonville.

Florence, a township of Stephenson co., Ill. Pop. 1185. It contains Florence Station.

Florence, a township of Will co., Ill. Pop. 875.

Florence, a post-village of Switzerland co., Ind., in York township, on the Ohio River, 60 miles below Cincinnati, and about 28 miles above Madison. It has a church, a flouring-mill, and a barrel-factory.

Florence, a post-village of Benton co., Iowa, in Florence township, near Prairie Creek, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 15 miles W.S.W. of Cedar Rapids. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a grist-mill. Large quantities of grain and stock are shipped here. The name of its station is Norway. Pop. 313; of the township, 1161.

Florence, a post-village of Marion co., Kansas, on Cottonwood Creek, and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 28 miles by rail N.E. of Newton, 45 miles by rail S. by W. of Emporia, and 10 miles S. of Marion. It has 5 churches, a bank, flour-mills, graded schools, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1880, 954; in 1890, 1229.

Florence, a post-village of Boone co., Ky., on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Cincinnati. It has 6 churches, a common school, and manufactures of carriages. Pop. about 300.

Florence, a post-office of Howard co., Md.

Florence, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., on Mill River, and on the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, within the limits of the city of Northampton, and about 20 miles N. by W. from Springfield. It has 3 churches, a savings-bank, and manufactures of sewing machines, sewing-silk, tacks, silk underwear, tooth-brushes, oil-stoves, guns, and other goods. Pop. about 2800.

Florence, a post-township of St. Joseph co., Mich., about 30 miles S. of Kalamazoo, is drained by the St. Joseph River. It has 2 churches. Pop. 915. Florence Station is on the Kalamazoo division of the Michigan Southern Railroad, 29 miles S. of Kalamazoo.

Florence, a township of Goodhue co., Minn., bounded N.E. by Lake Pepin. Pop. 951.

Florence, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Mo., about 15 miles S.E. of Sedalia. It has 2 churches and a pottery.

Florence, a post-village of Douglas co., Neb., on the Missouri River, and on the Omaha & Northwestern Railroad, 6 miles by rail N. of Omaha. It has a church.

Florence, a post-village in Florence township, Burlington co., N.J., on the Delaware River, and on the Camden & Amboy Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Bordentown, and 24 miles E.N.E. of Philadelphia. It has 4 churches, an iron-foundry, pipe-works, thread-works, and a brick-yard.

Florence, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., in Florence township, 8 miles N. of Camden, and about 36 miles N.N.E. of Syracuse. It contains 2 churches, a saw-mill, a flour-mill, a cheese-factory, and a tannery.

Florence, a post-village of Erie co., O., in Florence township, about 20 miles S.E. of Sandusky City, and 6 miles from Lake Erie. It has a high school, a cheese-factory, and several churches. The township contains a village named Birmingham, has 4 churches, and a pop. of 1341.

Florence, a station in Madison co., O., on the Little Miami Railroad, 10 miles W.S.W. of Columbus.

Florence, a post-village of Lane co., Oregon, at the mouth of the Siuslaw River, 51 miles (direct) W. by S. of Eugene. It has 2 churches, 3 salmon-canneries, 4 saw-mills, and a newspaper office. Pop. 444.

Florence, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., 24 miles W. by S. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches.

Florence, a post-village and railroad junction of Florence co., S.C., 39 miles by rail N.E. of Sumter Court-House, 21 miles by rail W. of Marion, and 10 miles by rail S. by E. of Darlington Court-House. It has 7 churches, 3 banks, a graded school, a cotton-oil mill, a sash- and blind-factory, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 3395.

Florence, a post-village of Williamson co., Tex., about 44 miles N. of Austin. It has 3 churches, an academy, and a flour-mill.

Florence, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., W. Va., 65 miles S. of Clarksburg.

Florence, a post-village, capital of Florence co., Wis., 25 miles by rail S.E. of Iron River, Mich., and 65 miles (direct) N.W. of Marinette. It has 6 churches, a bank, a high school, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 444.

Flor'ence, or **Victo'ria** (also called **Zone Mills**), a post-village in Lambton co., Ontario, on the East Branch of Sydenham River, 16 miles W. of Newbury. It has grist-, shingle-, and carding-mills, and potash- and soap-factories.

Florence Station, a post-hamlet of Stephenson co., Ill., in Florence township, on the Western Union Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Freeport.

Florence Station, a post-office of McCracken co., Ky., on the Paducah & Memphis Railroad, 9 miles S. of Paducah.

Florence Station, a post-hamlet of Rutherford co., Tenn., on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, 26 miles S.E. of Nashville. Cotton and grain are shipped here. The battle of Stone's River was fought nearly 2 miles from this station, December 31, 1862–January 2, 1863.

Flor'enceville, a post-office of Upson co., Ga.

Florenceville, a post-office of Howard co., Iowa.

Flor'enceville, a post-village in Carleton co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, 20 miles N. of Woodstock. Pop. 350.

Florenceville East, a post-village in Carleton co., New Brunswick, on the New Brunswick Railway, and on the river St. John, opposite Florenceville. Pop. 180.

Florensac, flo'rôn'sâk', a town of France, in Hérault, 26 miles S.W. of Montpellier. Pop. 3833.

Florentia, or **Florentia Tuscorum.** See FLORENCE.

Florentia, the ancient name of FIORENZUOLO.

Florenz, the German name of FLORENCE.

Flores, flo'rĕs, **Floris,** flo'ris, **Ende,** ĕn'dĕ, **Mandsirei,** mând-see'ri, or **Mangarai,** an island of the Malay Archipelago, and the largest of the chain that extends from Java to Timor, mostly between lat. 8° and 9° S. and lon. 120° and 123° E. Length, from W. to E., about 200 miles; average breadth, 35 miles. Surface hilly, and on its S side are several lofty volcanic peaks. Cotton of good staple is raised, but the chief exports are sandal-wood, bees-wax, horses, and dyewoods. The native inhabitants are a dark curly-haired race, who occupy all the islands hence E. to Timor Laut, in lon. 131° E.; on the coast are several colonies of Malays and Boogis, which latter possess the valuable port of Endé, on the S. coast. At its E. extremity is Larantuca, a Portuguese station. The Strait of Flores, on the E., separates this island from Solor and Adenara.

Flores, flo'rĕs, the most W. of the Azores. Lat. 39° 25′ N.; lon. 31° 12′ W. Surface mountainous, but fertile; shores steep. The products comprise wheat, rye, yams, fruits, cedar-wood, archil, and manufactured woollen stuffs. Principal towns, Santa Cruz and Lagens. Pop. 10,508.

Flores, Argentine Republic. See CARMEN DE LAS FLORES.

Flores, flo'rĕs, an island of the Plata estuary, 22 miles E. of Montevideo. Lat. 34° 50′ S.; lon. 55° 55′ W.

Flores, flo'rĕs, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, off the W. coast of Vancouver Island. Lat. 49° 20′ N.; lon. 126° 10′ W. It is 15 miles long.

Flores, flo'rĕs, a town of Brazil, province and 280 miles N.E. of Goyaz, near the Paraná. Pop. 2400.

Flores Head, or **Iron Cape,** the most N.E. point of Flores Island. Lat. 8° 1′ S.; lon. 122° 50′ E.

Flores Sea, that part of the South Pacific Ocean lying N. of the island of Flores, and S. of the island of Celebes, extending from N. to S. upwards of three degrees of latitude. It is interspersed with numerous islets and coral reefs.

Flo'resville, a post-village, capital of Wilson co., Tex., on the San Antonio River, 30 miles S.E. of San Antonio, and about 95 miles S. by W. of Austin. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, and a high school.

Flo'reyville, a post-hamlet of Rooks co., Kansas, 30 miles N. of Hays City. It has a church.

Floreyville, or **Rosedale**, a post-village, capital of Bolivar co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, 2 miles from Riverton Station. It has a printing-office and 2 churches. Rosedale is the post-office name.

Florian, flo're-ăn', or **Floriana**, flo-re-ä'nä, a suburb of La Valetta, in Malta. Here are the residences of many English families, with Protestant burial-grounds, barracks, a botanic garden, and a house of industry for female children.

Flor'id, a post-village of Putnam co., Ill., in Hennepin township, 7 miles S.E. of Bureau Junction. It has 2 churches and a nursery.

Florida, flor'e-dä (Sp. pron. flo-ree'thä), the southeasternmost state of the American Union, consisting mainly of a peninsula, which, with the opposite peninsula of Yucatan and the intervening W. portion of the island of Cuba, forms the eastern barrier of the Gulf of Mexico, converting that body of water into the Mediterranean of the New World. The state is bounded N. by Alabama and Georgia, E. by the Atlantic Ocean, S. by the Straits of Bimini and the Gulf of Mexico, and W. by the Gulf of Mexico and Alabama. Area, 58,680 square miles. Its extreme limits are in lat. 24° 30' and 31° N. and 79° 48' and 87° 38' W. (Greenwich). Its southern keys or islets are the southernmost points within the limits of the United States.

Face of the Country.—The whole peninsula (275 miles long and 90 miles in average breadth) is low, having few hills which attain the height of 200 feet above sea-level. The surface is considerably diversified by low elevations, and everywhere forest trees abound, except in portions of the Everglades and upon the sandy keys off the coast. There are innumerable lakes, of which the largest is the shallow Okeechobee in the S. Swamps and marshes are numerous. Of these we may notice the Everglades in the S., covering more than two million acres, the Kissimee and Cypress swamps, N. of Lake Okeechobee, and the Okefinokee swamp, which is mostly in the state of Georgia, but extends southward into this state for a considerable distance. Springs are abundant, and often discharge copious supplies of water, and in many cases the waters have saline and other mineral constituents which impart valuable sanative qualities. It is believed that the fables once current in Spanish and Indian legends regarding the Fountain of Youth had reference to some one or more of these medicinal springs. Methods for reclaiming the swamp-lands in the S., by affording an outlet for the waters of Lake Okeechobee, were discussed for many years, and, in January, 1881, the state made a contract with a syndicate of Philadelphia capitalists to put such a scheme into practical operation, the land thus reclaimed to be shared by both parties. After several years the work was successfully consummated. Water communication was established between Kissimmee City in the centre of the peninsula and the Gulf of Mexico, by way of Kissimmee River, Lake Okeechobee, several smaller lakes, and Caloosahatchee River. Millions of acres were reclaimed, and portions of the state before inaccessible were opened for development. At the same time a company was formed to establish an inland route of water communication from the mouth of the St. John's River to Biscayne Bay. This water highway, 270 miles in length, utilizes Pablo Creek, North, Matanzas, Halifax, and Indian Rivers. There are numerous rivers, several of which (the St. John's, the Ocklawaha, the Appalachicola, the St. Mary's, &c.) are navigated by steamers. The scenery on the St. John's is remarkably beautiful. The coast-line extends nearly 1200 miles. There are numerous bays, sounds, and lagoons, particularly along the Gulf coast; and they are generally shut in from the sea by keys and low spits composed of sand, broken coral, and shells. A few of the southern keys are covered with hard, rocky knolls. Many are grassy or clothed with a jungle of shrubs and trees which are West Indian rather than continental in character; and some of the keys have a good soil. The principal harbors and ports are Fernandina, Jacksonville on the St. John's, and St. Augustine, on the E. coast; Key West, in the S.; Charlotte Harbor, Tampa Bay, Cedar Keys, St. Mark's, Punta Rassa, Appalachicola, and Pensacola, on the Gulf side.

Geology and Minerals.—Except a long, narrow strip of the tertiary extending along the northern boundary, Florida is entirely of post-tertiary origin, and is mainly based upon coral-beds, which, according to Agassiz, have gradually extended southward, during a period of not less than 50,000 years, and have not yet finished their growth, the southern keys enclosing a shallow sound which seems destined to be changed to a marshy everglade and ultimately to become dry land. The principal mineral products of the state are shell and coral limestone; *coquina*, a useful shell-conglomerate employed as a building-material; clay suitable for making pottery and bricks; and a peaty material which is abundant in the swamps and low hammocks, but is not utilized for any industrial purpose. Bog-iron ore is reported to exist in the interior. The fossil remains of extinct animals found in various portions of the state have led to the belief that phosphate deposits existed. The actual discovery of valuable phosphate rocks was announced by the state geologist in 1887, and in 1889 companies were formed to mine what appears to be an almost inexhaustible supply of the richest fertilizer yet discovered. Deposits occur in Citrus, Marion, Wakulla, Jefferson, and other counties.

Animal Life.—Florida is a great resort for the hunter and fisherman. Among the game animals are deer, a small variety of the black bear, the raccoon, and the opossum. Alligators abound in lakes and streams, and a true crocodile is said to exist in the south. The manatee, or sea-cow, a large Sirenian, which formerly browsed in great numbers along the shores, is now not common. Wild turkeys are abundant, and waterfowl and other game birds are extremely plentiful in the more remote sections of the state. Many birds seldom seen elsewhere in the United States make this state their resort. Among the valuable food fishes are shad, black and other bass, sheepshead, mullet, grouper, &c. The green turtle is often taken among the keys. Sharks of large size haunt the shores. Rattlesnakes and other dangerous serpents are common, and in the marshy region the insect tribes are at certain seasons very annoying. In the southern sounds the taking of sponges is an important industry. Much of the wild land is well adapted to pasturage.

Soil, Vegetation, Agriculture.—All qualities of soil are found, from the pine barrens, which produce little besides lumber and forest products, to the fertile hammock lands, some of which are as productive as any soil in the world. When ditched and drained, the swamp lands are often very valuable. Next in value are the "low hammock" lands, which are highly prized and very prolific. The great "Gulf hammock" is a large tract in the W., especially adapted to the growth of sugar-cane. "High hammock" lands are less durable and require more fertilizing than the lower lands, but are perhaps better adapted to general culture, and are more healthful; and even the light sandy pine, hickory, and oak lands, properly treated with manures and judiciously managed, will in many parts of the state yield profitable crops. The natural vegetation of Florida is very rich, and the state is capable of affording abundant supplies of timber and forest products. The long-leaved pine, the excellent (evergreen) live-oak, juniper or red cedar, hickory, and other timbers are extensively sawn and exported. Among the rare trees is the Torreya, or stinking yew; and in the extreme S. grow the mahogany, the deadly manchineel, Jamaica kino, the cachibou gum-tree, the satin-wood, the lignum-vitæ, the Indian almond tree, the cocoanut, the canella, and other trees which are seen nowhere else in the United States. Several species of palmetto are found in Florida. The *Zamia integrifolia*, a curious cycad, grows in the S.E. abundantly, and from its root a starch called Florida arrowroot has been produced. Of cotton, both the long and the short staple kinds are grown. Sugar-cane is chiefly raised along the Gulf coast. Indian corn and rice are the principal cereals, and the latter grain is well adapted to the climate and soils of Florida. An important and lucrative industry of late is the cultivation of early garden vegetables for the Northern markets. The vine grows here to perfection, and some attention has been given to the manufacture of wine. A great deal of capital has been profitably invested in the planting of orange-groves. The orange grows wild here, and in the central and southern parts of the state there is no fear of killing frosts. The oranges of Florida are of excellent quality. Figs, limes, lemons, guavas, pomegranates, olives, and other subtropical fruits do finely in the larger portion of the state. In the S. are grown pineapples, bananas, &c. Tobacco is largely grown. The rearing of neat cattle is a very important occupation in the S. and W. The cattle are small, and are mostly shipped alive to Havana. The pasture-grasses are inexhaustibly abundant.

The climate is singularly equable; the state lies so far S. that it very rarely experiences severe cold, and its sum-

mer heat is tempered and qualified by the seas on either hand. Notwithstanding the copious rainfall, there are occasional severe droughts. Many thousands yearly make Florida a winter resort; and large numbers of consumptives and other invalids have found the climate of the dry pine regions very beneficial. Malarial and remittent fevers prevail in some sections; and yellow fever is an occasional visitant of the seaports.

Manufactures, &c.—The manufacture of pine lumber, spars, live-oak ship-timber, and naval stores (rosin, tar, oil of turpentine, &c.), the taking and preparation of sponges for market, and the cigar-manufacture (of which Key West is the seat), are all industries of importance. Pensacola is now the principal seat of the lumber-trade. Juniper (red cedar) window-sash is manufactured to some extent for the general market at several points. The fisheries employ some capital, chiefly in the south. Salt is made by solar evaporation, and cotton-seed oil and oil-cake are made and exported. Alligator skins are prepared for the manufacture of boots and shoes quite largely. Palmetto hats and braids are important articles of domestic manufacture.

Railroads.—The railroad facilities of Florida have increased in recent years to a remarkable degree. There were in 1891 2490 miles of railroad in the state.

Education.—The public school system is supported by a fund accruing from the sale of public school lands, and amounting in 1889 to $555,384.25, by state and county taxes, by the Peabody fund, and by other contributions. The public institutions for higher education are the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College at Lake City, two state seminaries,—one at Gainsville, the other at Tallahassee,—a state normal school for white teachers at De Funiak Springs, and another for colored teachers at Tallahassee. There are 137 private and denominational institutions of various grades, several of them for the higher education of negroes. Among the most important are Rollin's College at Winter Park (Congregational), the John Stetson University at De Land (Baptist), and two Methodist colleges,—one at Leesburg and the other at Orange.

Counties and Towns.—There are 45 counties, namely, Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Brevard, Calhoun, Citrus, Clay, Columbia, Dade, De Soto, Duval, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Hamilton, Hernando, Hillsborough, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lake, Lee, Leon, Levy, Liberty, Madison, Manatee, Marion, Monroe, Nassau, Orange, Osceola, Pasco, Polk, Putnam, Saint John's, Santa Rosa, Sumter, Suwanee, Taylor, Volusia, Wakulla, Walton, and Washington. Among the important towns are Tallahassee, the capital (pop. in 1890, 2933); Key West (18,080), Jacksonville (17,201), Pensacola, the seat of a United States navy-yard (11,750); St. Augustine, probably the oldest town in the United States; Fernandina, Palatka, Orlando, Lake City, Tampa, and Ocala.

Constitution, &c.—The first constitution of the state was adopted in 1845; another in 1865; that now in force, in 1868. It asserts in the strongest terms the principles which controlled the "reconstruction policy" of the United States government from 1865 to 1870, and in equally strong language repudiates the principles of the old state-rights party. The governor is chosen for a term of four years, as are the state senators, 24 in number; while the 53 members of the assembly (the lower house) are elected for two years. Voters must have resided in the state one year, and in the county six months. Judges are appointed for life by the governor, and are removable for misconduct. Florida sends two members to the United States house of representatives.

History.—Discovered in 1512 by Juan Ponce de Leon, it was named Florida either on account of the profusion of wild flowers he found upon its savannahs, or because he landed upon the *pascua florida*, or "flowery Easter," of that year. The name was by the Spanish writers of that day given to a great territory lying to the N. and W. also. Here Ponce made a tedious and bootless quest in search of the Fountain of Youth, which should renew his strength and beauty. Later expeditions were made by the same explorer in 1516, by Vasquez in 1520, by Verazzani in 1523, by De Garay in 1524, and by the unfortunate De Narvaez in 1528. Fernando de Soto marched, 1539–42, through Florida to the Mississippi, and there died.

In 1565, Menendez hanged, as heretics, the members of a French Huguenot colony planted in 1564 where St. Augustine stands; and in a short time a French officer avenged their murder by hanging their Spanish successors to the same trees. The permanent settlement (Spanish) of St. Augustine dates from 1565. In 1696 the French founded Pensacola. St. Augustine was often attacked and once (1586) captured by English forces. From 1763 to 1783, Great Britain possessed the country, when by treaty it passed again into Spanish occupation. In 1812 and 1818, Jackson occupied Pensacola; and in 1819 the United States acquired the whole region by treaty, including also the Spanish colony of West Florida, which extended from the river Perdido westward to the Mississippi,—the present state of Florida being the "East Florida" of the Spaniards. In 1822 the territorial government was organized. In 1835 began the terrible and costly war with the Seminole Indians, whose remnants in 1846 were for the most part induced to remove to the Indian Territory. The state was admitted to the Union in 1845, and passed an ordinance of secession in 1861. In 1864 the national troops were badly defeated at Olustee. In 1865 a new constitution was formed, but the state was not re-admitted to representation in Congress until 1868. Since 1865 there has been a large immigration from the North, and for more than half the year a great number of invalids and others make Florida their temporary abode, on account of its agreeable and healthful winter climate.

Population, in 1830, 34,730; in 1840, 54,477; in 1850, 87,445; in 1860, 140,424; in 1870, 188,248, including 91,689 colored people and 502 Indians. The latter live principally in the morasses of the far south. The population in 1880 was 269,493; in 1890, 391,422.

Florida, a post-office of La Plata co., Col.

Florida, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 4 miles N. of Anderson.

Florida, a township of Parke co., Ind., bounded W. by the river Wabash. Pop. 2110.

Florida, a post-township of Berkshire co., Mass., is bounded on the E. by the Deerfield River, and traversed by the Hoosac Tunnel. It contains a village named Hoosac Tunnel, on the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad, 7 miles E. of North Adams. It has a church. Pop. in 1890, 436.

Florida, a post-village of Monroe co., Mo., is at the confluence of the Middle and North Forks of Salt River, about 24 miles N. of Mexico. It has 2 churches, a bank, district schools, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 124.

Florida, a township of Montgomery co., N.Y., lying on the Erie Canal, S. of the Mohawk. It contains Fort Hunter, Minaville, Fort Jackson, and Scotch Bush. Pop. 2296.

Florida, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., on a branch of the Erie Railroad, 6 miles S.S.W. of Goshen, and about 60 miles N.W. of New York. It contains 3 churches, a butter- and cheese-factory, and the S. S. Seward Seminary. This was the native place of the statesman William H. Seward, whose father, Judge S. S. Seward, here founded a seminary and endowed it with $20,000. Pop. about 750.

Florida, a post-village of Henry co., O., in Flat Rock township, on the Maumee River, and on the Wabash & Erie Canal, 9 miles below Defiance, and 2½ miles from Okolona Station. It has 3 churches and a graded school.

Florida Bay, a body of water at the S. end of Florida, between Florida Reefs and the mainland.

Florida, Gulf of. See BAHAMA CHANNEL, and GULF STREAM.

Florida Reefs (or **Keys**), an almost continuous chain of small islands and sand-banks, reefs, or keys, extending from Cape Florida in a S.W. direction for a distance of 220 miles, the whole lying in a bow or curve. They are very numerous. Among the principal may be mentioned Key or Cayo Largo and Cayo Hueso (Bone Key, Thompson's Island, or Key West), on which the city of Key West is built.

Floridia, flo-ree'de-ä, a town of Sicily, province and 7 miles W. of Syracuse. Pop. 8492.

Floridsdorf, flo'rits-donf', called also **Florisdorf**, flo'ris-donf', a village of Lower Austria, 4 miles by rail N. of Vienna. Pop. 2873.

Flor'in, a post-hamlet of Sacramento co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 10 miles S. of Sacramento.

Florinas, a village of Sardinia. See FIULINAS.

Flo'ris, a post-village of Davis co., Iowa, in Lick Creek township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Eldon, and about 14 miles S. of Ottumwa. It has 3 churches, a flouring-mill, and a saw-mill. Coal is found here.

Flor'isant, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., near the Missouri River, 3 miles from Ferguson Railroad Station, and about 16 miles N.N.W. of St. Louis. It has a church and 2 or 3 schools; also an establishment of the Jesuits, and a community of nuns of Loreto.

Floris Island, Malay Archipelago. See FLORES.

Flor'issant, a post-office of El Paso co., Col., 36 miles by rail W. of Colorado Springs. It has a church, a news paper office, and a public school. Pop. 439.

Flörsheim, flörs'hīme, a village of Prussia, 35 miles S.E. of Nassau, on the Main. Pop. 2223.

Flörsheim, or Ober Flörsheim, o'bẹr flörs'hīme, a town of Hesse, 24 miles S.W. of Darmstadt. It is an ancient commandery of the Teutonic order. Pop. 1049.

Flo'ta, or Flo'tay, one of the Orkney Islands, adjacent to Faray, 3 miles in length.

Flours'ville, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Tenn., 8 miles from Jonesborough. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Flour'town, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., 10 miles by rail N. of Philadelphia. It has a church. Iron ore is mined here.

Flo'vil'la, a post-village of Butts co., Ga., 5 miles by rail S.E. of Jackson. It has 2 churches, a bank, a high school, &c. Pop. 422.

Flow'er Cove, a fishing hamlet of Newfoundland, on the S.W. coast, 40 miles from Cape Norman.

Flower Creek, a post-hamlet of Oceana co., Mich., 22 miles S.W. of Hart. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Flow'erfield, a post-village in Flowerfield township, St. Joseph co., Mich., is on Stony Creek, 1 mile from the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, and 17 miles S. by W. of Kalamazoo. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of flour, vinegar, &c. Pop. 210; of the township, 1419.

Flower Hill, a post-office of Randolph co., N.C.

Flower's Island is on the N. side of Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland, 9 miles from Green's Pond. Pop. 82.

Flowers Place, a post-office of Smith co., Miss.

Flow'erton, a station in Sussex co., Del., on the Dorchester & Delaware Railroad, 2 miles W. of Seaford.

Flow'erville, a post-office of White co., Ind.

Flow'ery Branch, a post-village of Hall co., Ga., 44 miles by rail N.E. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a high school, a furniture-factory, &c. P. 350.

Flow'ery Mound, a post-office of Concordia parish, La.

Flowing (flō'ing) Spring, a station in Blair co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad (Hollidaysburg & Williamsburg Branch), 9 miles E. of Hollidaysburg.

Floy, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ala.

Floyd, a northwestern county of Georgia, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 539 square miles. It is drained by the Coosa River and its branches, the Etowah and Oostenaula Rivers, which unite at Rome to form the Coosa. The surface is diversified by beautiful mountain-scenery, and mostly covered with forests. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staple products. Among the minerals of this county are iron, slate, and plumbago. It is intersected by the Rome Railroad, the Eastern Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, and the Central of Georgia Railroad, all of which communicate with Rome, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 17,230; in 1880, 24,418; in 1890, 28,391.

Floyd, a county in the S. part of Indiana, has an area of 140 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Ohio River, and is partly drained by Indian Creek. The surface is hilly. Among its prominent features are steep hills called the Knobs, which are about 500 feet high. The soil produces Indian corn, wheat, and oats. Limestone and slate are abundant in this county, which also has plenty of good timber. It is intersected by the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, Ohio & Mississippi, Pennsylvania, and other railroads. Capital, New Albany. Pop. in 1870, 23,300; in 1880, 24,590; in 1890, 29,458.

Floyd, a county in the N.N.E. part of Iowa, has an area of about 504 square miles. It is intersected by Cedar and Shell Rock Rivers, which run southeastward and are nearly parallel. The surface is diversified with prairies and tracts of timber; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and butter are the staple products. This county is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, and the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Branch of the Illinois Central, the first- and last-named roads communicating with Charles City, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 10,768; in 1880, 14,677; in 1890, 15,424.

Floyd, a county in the E. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 410 square miles. It is traversed by the West Fork of Big Sandy River, and also drained by Caney Creek. The surface is hilly, and mostly covered with forests; the soil is adapted to pasturage. Indian corn and pork are among the staple products. This county has valuable beds of coal. Capital, Prestonburg. Pop. in 1870, 7877; in 1880, 10,176; in 1890, 11,256.

Floyd, a county in the Panhandle of Texas, a part of the Staked Plain. It is intersected by the Catfish Creek. Area, 1100 square miles. Pop. in 1880, 3; in 1890, 529.

Floyd, a county in the S.W. part of Virginia, has an area of about 444 square miles. It is drained by a small affluent of New or Kanawha River, and is bounded on the E. and S.E. by the Blue Ridge, which divides it from Patrick and Franklin counties. The surface is partly mountainous, and mostly covered with forests; the soil is adapted to pasturage. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and butter are the staple products. Copper is said to be found here. Capital, Floyd Court-House. Pop. in 1870, 9824; in 1880, 13,255; in 1890, 14,405.

Floyd, a township of Warren co., Ill. Pop. 841.

Floyd, a post-village of Floyd co., Iowa, in a township of the same name, on the Red Cedar River, and on the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, 6 miles above Charles City. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a bank, a creamery, and a flouring-mill. The township has also a station (Floyd Crossing) on the Iowa & Dakota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 4 miles W. of Charles City. Pop. of the township, 979.

Floyd, a township of O'Brien co., Iowa. Pop. 399.

Floyd, a township of Sioux co., Iowa. Pop. 246.

Floyd, a township of Woodbury co., Iowa. Pop. 60.

Floyd, a post-village, capital of West Carroll parish, La., on the navigable Bayou Macon, 44 miles N.W. of Vicksburg, Miss. It has a church, a good court-house, a saw-mill, and a grist-mill. Pop. 157.

Floyd, or Floyd Corners, a post-hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., in Floyd township, about 10 miles N.W. of Utica. It has a church. Pop. 95. The township contains Camroden, and has 4 cheese-factories and a pop. of 1144.

Floyd Court-House, or Jack'sonville, the capital of Floyd co., Va., is about 82 miles W.S.W. of Lynchburg. It has 3 churches, an academy, a foundry, and a manufactory of spokes and handles. Pop. about 500. The name of its post-office is Floyd Court-House.

Floyd Hill, a station in Clear Creek co., Col., on the Colorado Central Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Black Hawk.

Floyd's, a township of Horry co., S.C. Pop. 630.

Floyd's, a township of Newberry co., S.C. Pop. 2133.

Floyds'burg, a hamlet of Oldham co., Ky., 7 miles S.W. of La Grange.

Floyd's Creek, or Floyd's Fork, Kentucky, rises in Shelby co., runs southward through Jefferson co., and enters the East Fork of Salt River at Shepherdsville.

Floyd's Creek, a post-office of Adair co., Mo.

Floyd's Fork, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ky., at Beckley Railroad Station. It has a church.

Floyd's Knobs, Floyd co., Ind. See MOORESVILLE.

Floyd Springs, a post-office of Floyd co., Ga.

Floyd's River rises in the N.W. part of Iowa, runs S.W. through Sioux and Plymouth cos., and enters the Missouri River at Sioux City. It is 100 miles long.

Floyds'ville, a post-office of Crockett co., Tenn.

Flüelen, flü'ẹ-lẹn, or Flühlen, flü'lẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton and on the Lake of Uri, 2 miles N. of Altorf. Here is a chapel erected to the memory of William Tell in 1388, and resorted to annually by a large concourse of persons in Ascension week. Pop. 799.

Flume, The, a place of summer resort in the Franconia Mountains, is in the town of Lincoln, Grafton co., N.H. A small stream here flows for 600 feet through a deep cañon between rocky walls some 65 feet high, and a huge boulder is suspended between the walls at a point where they are not more than 10 feet asunder. It is 16 miles from Littleton.

Flumendosa, floo-mẽn-dō'sȧ (anc. *Sæphus?*), a river of Sardinia, which, after a S. and E. course of 60 miles, enters the sea on the E. coast, 30 miles N.E. of Cagliari.

Flumini-Majori, floo'me-ne-mȧ-yo'reo, a village on the island of Sardinia, 10 miles N.W. of Iglesias. P. 2135.

Flums, flooms, a village of Switzerland, canton and 23 miles S. of St. Gall, on a railway, and on the Seez. P. 2783.

Flunona, a village of Austria. See FIANONA.

Flush'ing, a small seaport of England, co. of Cornwall, ½ of a mile N. of Falmouth.

Flush'ing (Dutch, *Vlissingen*, flis'sing-ẹn; Fr. *Flessingue*, flẽs'sănʷ'), a fortified seaport of the Netherlands, in Zealand, on the S. side of the island of Walcheren, at the mouth of the Western Scheldt. Lat. of the light-house, 51° 26′ 4″ N.; lon. 3° 34′ 7″ E. It is strongly defended, and has 2 harbors, with moles, dock-yards, wet-docks, and an observatory. It is a railway terminus and the seat of an admiralty board, and has an extensive trade, its port being one of the best in the country. Pop. 8929.

Flush'ing, a post-village of Genesee co., Mich., on the Flint River, in Flushing township, 26 miles by rail S. of Saginaw, and 9 miles N.W. of Flint. It has 2 grist-mills

2 saw-mills, a high school, 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a furniture-factory, a foundry, and a planing-mill. Pop. 965; of the township, 2444.

Flushing, a post-village in Flushing township, Queens co., N.Y., on Flushing Creek, an inlet of Flushing Bay (a part of Long Island Sound), on the North Shore Branch of the Long Island Railroad, about 9 miles E. of New York City. Steam ferry-boats ply regularly between College Point and 92d street, New York. It contains 2 banks, 8 churches, the Flushing Institute, St. Mary's Seminary, St. Joseph's Academy, a private asylum for the insane, a convent, and 1 daily and 2 weekly newspaper offices. Here are several large nurseries and gardens. Pop. in 1890, 8463. The township contains also College Point, Bay Side, Whitestone, and Little Neck, and has manufactures of silk, india-rubber, tin, &c. Pop. of township, 19,803.

Flushing, a post-village of Belmont co., O., 38 miles by rail S.S.W. of New Philadelphia, and about 20 miles W. of Wheeling, W. Va. It has 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and coal-mines. Pop. in 1890, 528.

Flusor, the ancient name of CHIENTI.

Fluteville, Conn. See HALLINGTON.

Fluvan'na, a county in the central part of Virginia, has an area of about 280 square miles. It is bounded on the S. and S.W. by the James River, and is intersected by the Rivanna River, the Hardware River, and Byrd Creek. The surface is partly hilly, and a large portion of it is covered with forests; the soil is moderately fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, wheat, and oats are the staple products. Gold has been found here. The James River Canal and the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway pass along the S. border of this county. Capital, Palmyra. Pop. in 1870, 9875; in 1880, 10,802; in 1890, 9508.

Fluvanna, a post-hamlet and summer resort of Chautauqua co., N.Y., at the S.E. end of Chautauqua Lake, 4 miles by rail N.W. of Jamestown. It has a church, a district school, a dry-plate factory, a stump-machine works, a grist-mill, and a cider-mill. Pop. about 100.

Fly Creek, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., 3 miles from Cooperstown, and about 65 miles W. of Albany. It has 3 churches, 2 machine-shops, a pail-factory, and 2 furnaces. It is in Otsego township.

Fly Mountain, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., in Kingston township, 2 miles from the Wallkill Valley Railroad, and about 90 miles N. of New York City. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of lime and cement.

Flynn, a township of Sanilac co., Mich. Pop. 155.

Flynn's Lick, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Tenn., 48 miles E. by S. of Gallatin. It has a church.

Fly Sum'mit, a post-hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., on the Greenwich & Johnsonville Railroad (at Summit Station), 26 miles N. of Troy. It has a church.

Foaty, fo'te, or **Fo'ta**, a small island of Ireland, in Cork Harbor, 6 miles N. of Queenstown, connected by bridges with the mainland and with Great Island.

Foca, fo'kȧ, a small island on the W. coast of Africa, at the mouth of the Calabar River. It contains a town of the same name, and furnishes wood, water, and provisions.

Fochabers, fok'a-berz, a town of Scotland, co. of Moray, on the Spey, 9 miles E. of Elgin. Pop. 1227. It is very neatly built. In the vicinity is the Duke of Richmond's magnificent Gordon Castle.

Focsani, a town of Roumania. See FOKTCHANY.

Fogaras, fo'gŏh'rŏsh', or **Fraget Schmarkt**, frȧ'-ghĕt shmarkt, a town of Transylvania, on the Aloota (Aluta), 55 miles E. of Hermannstadt. It is the see of a Catholic archbishop (Roumanian rite), and has a Protestant gymnasium and an old fortress. Pop. 4714.

Fogaras, a county of Transylvania, bounded S. by Roumania, from which it is divided by the so-called Transylvanian Alps, a part of the Carpathian range. Area, 720 square miles. Capital, Fogaras. Pop. 86,943.

Fogelsville, fo'gl'z-vil, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., near the Catasauqua & Fogelsville Railroad, 1½ miles from Chapman Station (Litzenberg), and about 8 miles W.S.W. of Allentown. It has 3 churches, flour- and feed-mills, steam saw-mills, a stone-quarry, beds of iron ore, and a foundry with a machine-shop.

Foggia, fod'jȧ, a city of Italy, capital of the province of Foggia, in the great plain of Apulia, at a railway junction, 80 miles E.N.E. of Naples. Pop. 38,138. It is well built, but unhealthy. The principal structures are the governor's residence, a Gothic cathedral, about 20 other churches, a theatre, the corn-magazines (*fosse*), extending under a large part of the city, and a public park and botanic garden. Foggia is a bishop's see, and the entrepôt of a large trade in corn, wŏol, cheese, cattle, wine, oil, and capers.

Foggia, formerly **Capitanata**, kȧ-pee-tȧ-nȧ'tȧ, a province of Italy, in Apulia, bounded N. and E. by the Adriatic. Though in great part mountainous, it is well watered and fertile. Area, 2055 square miles. Capital, Foggia. Pop. 322,758.

Foggy Islands, in the Pacific. See EUDOKERF.

Foglia, fŏl'yȧ, a river of Italy, rises on the E. slope of the Apennines, in Tuscany, 3 miles W. of Sestino, and falls into the Adriatic at Pesaro. Length, 40 miles.

Fogliara, a village of Asia Minor. See PHOCÆA.

Foglizzo, fol-yit'so, a village of Italy, 17 miles N.N.E. of Turin. Pop. 2876.

Föglö, fö'glö', an island of Russia, Aland group, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, lat. 60° N., lon. 20° 30' E.

Fo'go, or **Fuego**, foo-ȧ'go or fwȧ'go (*i.e.*, "fire," named from its volcano), one of the Cape Verd Islands, W. of Santiago, nearly circular, and 40 miles in circumference. It is formed almost entirely of the slopes of a volcanic mountain 9157 feet in elevation. The first eruption of this volcano on record occurred in 1680, and the last, which caused great destruction, on the 9th of April, 1847. Its inhabitants suffer severely from the want of water: during three years of drought (from 1730) two-thirds of the inhabitants perished from this cause. The climate is excessively dry, and the temperature elevated. It is extremely fertile, and produces the best grain and fruit in the archipelago. The chief port is Nossa Senhora da Luz (nos'sȧ sĕn-yo'rȧ dȧ loos). Lat. 14° 53' N.; lon. 24° 30' 5" W. Pop. 8400.

Fo'go, a small island off the E. coast of Africa, in Mozambique Channel.

Fo'go, an island N.E. of Newfoundland, in lat. 49° 40' N., lon. 54° W.

Fogo, a post-town and port of entry of Newfoundland, on the above island. It has communication by steamer with St. John's, distant 122 miles, and is a place of considerable trade and fishery. It has 2 churches. Pop. 740.

Föhr, fön, an island of Prussia, off the W. coast of Sleswick, in the North Sea, in lat. 54° 43' N., lon. 8° 30' E. Area, 25 square miles. Great numbers of oysters are exported hence, and numerous wild fowl are taken here in autumn. Pop. 4700.

Foix, fwȧ, a town of France, department of Ariége, 52 miles by rail S. of Toulouse, on the Ariége, at the foot of the Pyrenees. Pop. 5127. It has a communal college and a normal school, and is surmounted by a cavernous rock, on which are 3 Gothic towers, the remains of an old castle. It has iron-forges, and a trade in cattle, leather, wool, and iron and steel goods. This was the capital of the old comté of Foix, now forming the department of Ariége.

Fojano, or **Foiano**, fo-yȧ'no, a town of Italy, 23 miles S.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 1998.

Fojano, or **Foiano**, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, in the Chiana Valley, 15 miles S.S.W. of Arezzo. Pop. 7615.

Fokin, a village of Asia Minor. See PHOCÆA.

Fo-Kien, fo'ke-ĕn', a maritime province of China, mostly between lat. 24° and 28° N. and lon. 116° and 121° E., having S.E. the China Sea. Pop. 14,777,410. The surface is mountainous. The principal river is the Min, which enters the sea below Foo-Choo-Foo, the capital city. Though one of the smaller provinces, it is among the most wealthy in China, producing a good deal of the finest black tea consumed in the empire, with the best camphor, tobacco, sugar, iron, indigo, and alum. The town of Amoy and the island of Formosa are comprised in this province.

Foktchany, or **Fokchani**, fok-chȧ'nee, a town of Roumania, partly in Moldavia and partly in Wallachia, on the Milkov, 92 miles N.E. of Bucharest. Pop. 37,504.

Földvar, or **Duna Földvar**, doo'nŏh' föld'vȧr', a town of Hungary, co. of Tolna, on the right bank of the Danube, 17 miles E.N.E. of Simonsthurm, situated partly on the crest and partly on the side of a hill. It had once strong fortifications, of which some remains still exist. The town has a high school, barracks, a monastery, and an important sturgeon-fishery. Pop. 12,382.

Földvar, a town of Transylvania, 12 miles from Porumbak. Pop. 2000.

Földvar, or **Marienburg**, mȧ-ree'en-bŏŏng', a village of Transylvania, on the Aloota, 12 miles N. of Kronstadt. Pop. 700.

Földvar 'Tisza, föld'vȧr' tees'sŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Heves, on the Theiss, 8 miles from Szolnok. Pop. 4700.

Folembray, fo'lŏm'brȧ', a village of France, in Aisne, 15 miles W. of Laon. It has a glass-factory. Pop. 1280.

Fo'ley, or **Wil'liamson**, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, 6 miles N. of Oshawa. Pop. 150.

Fo'ley's, a flag-station in Salisbury, Litchfield co., Conn., on the Connecticut Western Railroad, 56 miles W. of Hartford.

Folgaria, fol-gâ're-â, or **Füllgreit**, füll'grīte, a village of Austria, in the Tyrol, near Roveredo. Pop. 1509.

Folgefonden-Fjeld, fol'ghĝh-fon'dĝn-fe-êld', an elevated plateau and mountain-range of Norway, stretching from N. to S., at no great distance from the W. coast. Its culminating point is 5790 feet in height; but its most remarkable feature is its glacier, which is about 5000 feet above the level of the sea, and 40 miles long by 20 broad, with an estimated depth of 600 feet. A stream issuing from its base forms a magnificent waterfall.

Foligno, fo-leen'yo (anc. *Fulgin'ia* or *Fulgin'ium*), a town of Central Italy, in Umbria, province and 20 miles S.E. of Perugia, in a beautiful vale winding among the Apennines and watered by the Clitumno. The only public buildings worthy of notice are the cathedral, dedicated to St. Feliciau, and the Palazzo Communale, a handsome edifice, in the Ionic style. Foligno has a high reputation for its woollens, parchment, wax candles, soap, and playing-cards; there are silk-mills and tanneries, and it has some trade in cattle. The town was nearly destroyed by the earthquakes of 1831 and 1832. It was anciently a place of some importance, being at the head of a confederacy of Umbrian cities. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 21,686.

Fol'ker, a township of Clarke co., Mo. Pop. 824. It contains Acasto.

Folke'stone (L. *Lapis populi?*), a town of England, in Kent, 5 miles by rail W.S.W. of Dover, of which cinque port it is a member. It lies in a hollow between two high cliffs, on the English Channel, opposite Boulogne. It has an ancient church, an endowed school and charities, a battery, a pier, a harbor admitting vessels of from 10 to 12 feet draught at high water, a market-house, excellent baths, and other accommodations for visitors, whom the fine sands and beautiful surrounding scenery attract hither. Folkestone has greatly suffered by the encroachments of the sea, but it has valuable fisheries and considerable traffic with Boulogne. Pop. in 1881, 18,816; in 1891, 23,700.

Fol'kingham, or **Fal'kingham**, a town of England, co. and 26 miles S.S.E. of Lincoln. P. of parish, 606.

Folk's Station, a post-office of Harrison co., O., on the Cadiz Branch of the Pittsburg & Columbus Railroad, 2 miles N. of Cadiz.

Folk's Store, a post-hamlet of Colleton co., S.C., 14 miles from Brunson Station. It has a church.

Folk-Velka, a town of Hungary. See FÉLKA.

Folk'ville, a hamlet of Morgan co., Ala., on the railroad between Birmingham and Decatur. It has a steam flour-mill.

Follo, fol'lo (L. *Fol'lum*), a village of Italy, province of Genoa, 7 miles N.E. of Levanto. Pop. 2338.

Follonica, fol-lon'e-kâ, a maritime village of Italy, province of Pisa, on the Mediterranean, opposite Elba, and 12 miles E. of Piombino, on a railway. Ore from Elba is brought hither to be smelted, and during eight months of the year much iron is produced from its furnaces; but in summer the fever which prevails throughout the Maremme drives all the people away.

Folly Island, one of the sea-islands of Charleston co., S.C., is bounded on the S.E. by the Atlantic, and on the landward side by Folly Island River (so called), and reaches from Light-house Inlet on the N.E. to Stone River on the S.W. A part of its surface is densely timbered.

Folly Lake, a post-village in Colchester co., Nova Scotia, 25 miles by rail N.W. of Truro. A large quantity of lumber is shipped from this station.

Folly Mills, a post-hamlet of Augusta co., Va., 4 or 5 miles S. of Staunton. It has a large flouring-mill.

Folly Village, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, in Colchester co., on Cobequid Bay, 4 miles W. of Debert. Shipbuilding is carried on here. Pop. 400.

Folsom, fül'sŏm, or **Folsom City**, a post-village of Sacramento co., Cal., on the American River, near the junction of its forks, 23 miles by rail E.N.E. of Sacramento. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, a lumber-mill, and extensive quarries of granite, which is exported to San Francisco. Gold is found near here. Fruit-growing is a leading industry.

Folsom, a post-village of Colfax co., New Mexico, 67 miles by rail N.W. of Texline. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and gold-, silver-, and copper-mines.

Fol'somdale, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co., N.Y., about 48 miles S.W. of Rochester. It has 1 or 2 churches.

Fol'somville, a post-village of Warwick co., Ind., 28 miles E.N.E. of Evansville. It has 2 churches.

Fombio, fom'bo-o, a village of Italy, province of Milan, 2 miles S.W. of Codogno. Pop. 2126.

Fom'nier Creek, of Arkansas, flows through Clark co. into Little Missouri River.

Fon'da, an incorporated post-town of Pocahontas co., Iowa, at the junction of two railroads, 48 miles by rail N.W. of Jefferson. It has 3 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. in 1890, 625.

Fonda, a post-village, capital of Montgomery co., N.Y., is on the N. bank of the Mohawk River, at the mouth of Cayadutta Creek, 43½ miles by rail W.N.W. of Albany, and 30 miles E. of Little Falls. It contains a court-house, 3 churches, a union free school, a national bank, 2 grist-mills, manufactures of knit goods, a flour-mill, a carriage-shop, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 1190.

Fon'da's Bush, or **Broadal'bin**, a post-village of Broadalbin township, Fulton co., N.Y., on Fonda's Creek, about 40 miles N.W. of Albany, and 10 miles N. of Amsterdam. It contains 3 churches, and several mills and manufactories of buckskin gloves and mittens. Pop. 987. The name of its post-office is Broadalbin.

Fond-des-Nègres, fôn-dâ-nâ'g'r, a town of Hayti, in its S.W. peninsula, 55 miles W.S.W. of Port au Prince.

Fond du Lac (*i.e.*, "end of the lake"), a name sometimes applied to the S. extremity of Lake Winnebago, Wisconsin.

Fond du Lac (Fr. pron. fôn dü lâk), a county in the E. part of Wisconsin, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is drained by Milwaukee and Rock Rivers, which rise in it. Its name, which in French signifies "end of the lake," refers to Lake Winnebago, the southern end of which lies in this county and affords facilities for steam navigation. The surface is diversified with prairies and forests of good timber, which is here abundant. The soil is calcareous and very fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, lumber, Indian corn, butter, and wool are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies part of this county, which is intersected by the Wisconsin Central Railroad, the Northern division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, the first two communicating with Fond du Lac, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 46,273; in 1880, 40,859; in 1890, 44,088.

Fond du Lac, a post-office of Tazewell co., Ill., on Lake Peoria, and near the Illinois River, 3 miles S.E. of Peoria. Pop. of Fond du Lac township, 889.

Fond du Lac, a post-hamlet of St. Louis co., Minn., on the St. Louis River, at the head of navigation from Lake Superior, and on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 15 miles S.W. of Duluth. The water-power is fine, and there is a mineral spring of local reputation. This is one of the oldest towns in Minnesota, and was once an important trading-post. Pop. of Fond du Lac township, in 1880, 800.

Fond du Lac, a city of Wisconsin, the capital of Fond du Lac co., is finely situated at the S. end of Winnebago Lake, at the mouth of the Fond du Lac River, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad where it crosses the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Wisconsin Central Railroads, 177 miles N. by W. of Chicago, 43 miles W. of Sheboygan, and 63 miles N.N.W. of Milwaukee, with which it is directly connected by railroad. Steamboats ascend from Green Bay to this place *via* Fox River and Lake Winnebago. It contains a court-house, 18 or 20 churches, an opera-house, several public halls, a high school, 2 national banks, 2 savings-banks, numerous saw-mills, and manufactories of carriages, sash, doors, and blinds, flour, machinery, cars, paper, engines, &c. Two daily and 4 weekly newspapers (2 of which latter are German) are published here. This city is supplied with good water by artesian wells and the Holly system of water-works. Among its churches are 2 Baptist, 4 Catholic, 1 Congregationalist, 2 Episcopal, 1 Evangelical, 4 Methodist, 2 Lutheran, and 1 Presbyterian. It has also a female institute, 2 convents, a public library, and many elegant residences. Pop. in 1860, 5450; in 1870, 12,764; in 1880, 13,094; in 1890, 12,024; of Fond du Lac township, exclusive of the city, 1126.

Fondettes, fôn'dĕt', a village of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 4 miles N.N.W. of Tours. Pop. 2251.

Fondi, fon'dee (anc. *Fun'di*), a town of Italy, province of Caserta, on the Appian Way, 14 miles N.W. of Gaeta. Pop. 6740. It is unhealthy from the proximity of a salt lagoon (anc. *Fundu'nus La'cus*); but it has a Gothic cathedral, and other public buildings, with remains of cyclopean walls. Its vicinity (the ancient *Cæcu'bus A'ger*) is extremely fertile, and was anciently famous for its wine.

Fondo, fon'do, a town of Austria, in Tyrol, 25 miles N. of Trent. Pop. 2020.

Fondon, fon-dōn', a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 28 miles N.W. of Almeria. Pop. 2014.

Foneswood, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Va.

Fong, fong, a prefix to the names of many cities of China. See also FUNG.

Fong-Tsiang, fong-tse-âng', a city of China, province of Shen-See, on an affluent of the Hoei-Ho, 90 miles W. of See-Ngan.

Fong-Yang, or **Fung-Yang**, fūng-yâng, a town of China, province of Ngan-Hoei, on a mountain near the Hoai-Ho, 495 miles S. by E. of Peking.

Fonni, fon'nee, a village of the island of Sardinia, 34 miles N.N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 2920.

Fonseca, fon-sā'kâ, a town of Spain, 12 miles S. of Toledo. It has dye-works, brandy-distilleries, and manufactures of cloth. Pop. 4162.

Fonseca Gulf. See GULF OF CONCHAGUA.

Fons Opertus, the Latin name of FONTCOUVERTE.

Fon'ta Flo'ra, a post-office of Burke co., N.C.

Fon'tain'bleau', a post-office of Andrew co., Mo.

Fontainebleau, fôn"-tĕn-blō', probably contracted from FONTAINE BELLE EAU, "fountain of beautiful water" (L. *Fons Bellaqueus*, *Fons Blealdi*), a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, in the midst of one of the finest forests in the republic, on the railway from Paris to Lyons, about 2 miles from the left bank of the Seine, and 37 miles S.S.E. of Paris. It is well built, partly of stone and partly of brick, with spacious and regular streets. It is the seat of a court of first resort and several public offices, and contains fine barracks, a communal college, school of design, public library, public baths, and several hospitals. The castle or palace of Fontainebleau, from which the town derives its chief importance, is one of the most magnificent in France, many of whose sovereigns have made it their favorite residence and vied with one another in lavishing upon it all the embellishments that art could furnish. The park, laid out like a vast garden, and adorned with statues, temples, fountains, lakes, and waterfalls, corresponds to the magnificence of the palace. The forest, which has an area of 84 English square miles, abounds with all kinds of game. Fontainebleau has manufactures of calico, porcelain, and stone-ware, also quarries of sandstone, extensively used in paving the streets of Paris, and a trade in wine, fruits, preserves, horses, and cattle. Pop. 11,545.

Fontaine Française, fôn"-tĕn' (or fôn"-tĕn') frôn"-sâz', a town of France, Côte-d'Or, 20 miles N.E. of Dijon. It has a fine château and a monument to Henry IV. of France. Pop. 1044.

Fontaine l'Evêque, fôn"-tĕn' lâ'vĕk', a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, 6 miles W. of Charleroi. Pop. 3300, employed in iron-forges, hardware-manufactures, &c.

Fontaine Notre-Dame, fôn"-tĕn' not'r-dâm', a village of France, 2 miles W. of Cambrai. Pop. 1915.

Fontaine qui Bouille, fôn"-tĕn' kee bool, or **Fountain Creek**, a creek of Colorado, rises near Pike's Peak. It runs southward in El Paso co., and enters the Arkansas River at Pueblo, after a course of about 90 miles. The name, which is French, signifies "Boiling Spring."

Fontana, fon-tâ'nâ, a village of Italy, province of Caserta, 8½ miles S.S.W. of Sora. Pop. 2920.

Fontan'a, a post-village of Miami co., Kansas, in Osage township, 11 miles by rail S. of Paola, and 44 miles N. of Fort Scott. It has 3 churches, a graded public school, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 250.

Fontana, a post-office of Butler co., O.

Fontana, a post-hamlet of Lebanon co., Pa., in South Annville township, 4 miles S. of Annville.

Fontana Fredda, fon-tâ'nâ frĕd'dâ, a village of Northern Italy, 32 miles W.S.W. of Udine. Pop. 3899.

Fontanarosa, fon-tâ"-nâ-ro'sâ, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 4½ miles W. of Frigento. Pop. 2827.

Fontanella, fon-tâ-nĕl'lâ, or **Fontanella del Piano**, fon-tâ-nĕl'lâ dĕl pe-â'no, a town of Northern Italy, 17 miles S.S.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 2946.

Fontanellato, fon-tâ-nĕl-lâ'to, or **Fontanallata**, fon-tâ-nâl-lâ'tâ, a village of Italy, 7 miles W.N.W. of Parma. Pop. of commune, 5821.

Fontanelle, fon-tą-nĕl', a post-village of Adair co., Iowa, in Summerset township, about 60 miles W.S.W. of Des Moines. It has 4 churches, a high school, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 930.

Fontanelle, Washington co., Neb. See FONTENELLE.

Fontane-More, fon-tâ'nâ-mo'râ (L. *Fonta'na Mau'ra*), a village of Italy, 36 miles E.S.E. of Aosta.

Fontaneto di Novara, fon-tâ-nâ'to dee no-vâ'râ, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 15 miles N.N.W. of Novara, near the Agogna. Pop. 2682.

Fontaneto di Vercelli, fon-tâ-nâ'to dee vĕr-chĕl'lee, a village of Italy, 15 miles S.W. of Vercelli, near the Po. Pop. 7555.

Fontarabia, fon"-tą-rā'be-ą (Sp. *Fuenterrabia*, fwĕn-tâ-rā-nee'â), a fortified town of Spain, in Biscay, situated at the mouth of the river Bidassoa, which forms a part of the boundary between France and Spain. It is chiefly interesting on account of its historical associations. The town itself has been frequently besieged, and its vicinity has been the scene of numerous military operations. Lat. 43° 22′ N.; lon. 1° 47′ W. Pop. 2035.

Fontcouverte, fôn"-koo'vaint' (L. *Fons Oper'tus*), a village of France, in Savoy, on the Arvan, 3 miles W.S.W. of Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne. Pop. 1353.

Fonte, fon'tâ, a village of Italy, 21 miles W.N.W. of Treviso. Pop. 1630.

Fontecchio, fon-tĕk'ke-o, a village of Italy, 15 miles S.E. of Aquila. Pop. 863.

Fontello, fon-tĕl'lo, a town of Portugal, in Beira, on the Douro, 4 miles E.N.E. of Lamego. Pop. 868.

Fontenay-le-Comte, fôn"-tęh-nâ'-lęh-kônt, a town of France, in Vendée, on the Vendée, where it becomes navigable, 35 miles S.E. of La Roche-sur-Yon. Pop. 7309. It is pleasantly situated, and has a communal college, barracks, hospitals, a church with a spire 311 feet in height, and a ruined castle. It has manufactures of coarse linen and woollen cloths; and it is an entrepôt for the Gironde and Charente wines. Fontenay is the name of numerous communes and villages of France, among which is FONTENAY-AUX-ROSES (fôn"-tęh-nâ'-ō-rōz), department of Seine, 6 miles S. of Paris, with a station on the railway to Sceaux, and a population of 2304.

Fontenay-sous-Bois, fôn"-tęh-nâ'-soo-bwâ, a town of France, in Seine, on a railway, 6 miles from Paris, and 1 mile E. of Vincennes. Pop. 4403.

Fontenelle, fon-tę-nĕl', a post-hamlet of Washington co., Neb., on the Elkhorn River, about 35 miles N.W. of Omaha. It has a church.

Fontenelle Creek, Wyoming, runs eastward, and enters Green River in Uintah co.

Fontenoy, fôn"-tęh-nwâ', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 5 miles S.E. of Tournay. Here, on the 30th of April, 1745, the forces under the Duke of Cumberland were defeated by the French under Marshal Saxe. P. 830.

Fon'tenoy', a post-office of Brown co., Wis., 16 miles S.E. of Green Bay.

Fontenoy-le-Château, fôn"-tęh-nwâ'-lęh-shâ'tō', a town of France, in Vosges, on the Coney, 20 miles S.S.W. of Epinal. Pop. 1564.

Fontes, fon'tĕs, a town of Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes, 15 miles W. of Villa Real. Pop. 1829.

Fontevivo, fon-tâ-vee'vo, a village of Italy, province of Parma, in a plain, 9 miles W.N.W. of Parma. It contains a mausoleum of Ferdinand, Duke of Bourbon, who died here in 1802. Pop. 2618.

Fontevrault, fôn"-tęh-vrō', a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 10 miles S.E. of Saumur. It owed its foundation to a famous abbey, destroyed during the first revolution, a part of which is now a prison. The other remaining portions are a church of the twelfth century, in which are the tombs of Henry II. and Richard I. of England, Eleanor of Guienne, and Isabelle, widow of King John. Pop. 2651.

Font Hill, a station on the Mont Alto Railroad, 7 miles from Chambersburg, Pa.

Fontiveros, fon-te-vâ'roce, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 25 miles N.N.W. of Avila. Pop. 807.

Fontvieille, fôn"-ve-âl' or fôn"-ve-â'yę, a village of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 5 miles N.E. of Arles. It has important stone-quarries and warm springs. Pop. 2237.

Föny, a village of Hungary. See FENY.

Fouz, fons or fonth, a town of Spain, 35 miles E.S.E. of Huesca. Pop. 2254.

Fonzaso, fon-zâ'so, a village of Northern Italy, 22 miles W.S.W. of Belluno. Pop. 4879.

Foo, Fou, or Fu, a Chinese word signifying a "city," or more properly a "city of the first class," joined to many Chinese names, as KAI-FONG-FOO, YUNNAN-FOO, these compounds being nearly equivalent to the "great city of Kai Fong," the "great city of Yunnan," &c. It may, however, be observed that there are several other Chinese words represented in English by *Foo* having altogether a different signification from the above.

Foo, or Fou, foo, a town of China, province of Shen-See, situated on the Lo-Ho, 45 miles S. of Yen-Ngan-Foo.

Foonh, Founh, or Foua, foo'â (anc. *Metelis*), a village of Lower Egypt, on the W. arm of the Nile, opposite Atfeh, 16 miles S.S.E. of Rosetta.

Foo'-Choo', **Foo-Choo-Foo**, foo'choo'foo', **Foo-Chow-Foo**, **Foo-Tchow-Foo**, foo'chŏw'foo', or **Fou-Tcheou-Fou**, foo'chē-oo'foo', a city of China, one of the treaty-ports, capital of the province of Fo-Kien, on the Min River, 25 miles from its mouth. Lat. 26° 12′ 24″ N.; lon. 119° 30′ E. Pop. estimated at 500,000. It is surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills, about 4 miles distant, and is enclosed by a castellated wall, 9 or 10 miles in circumference, outside of which are suburbs as extensive as the city itself. The whole is commanded by a fortified hill 500 feet above the plain, and inside of the walls is another height, crowned by a conspicuous watch-tower. A long bridge, erected on granite pillars, here crosses the river, and is partly covered with shops. Foo-Choo has a naval arsenal, ship-yards, and a school of navigation. The walled city has good shops and houses, and a main street, with residences for the public functionaries. Large quantities of cotton goods and well-dyed blue cloths are manufactured here, and 500 ovens for the production of porcelain are constantly employed in the city and its vicinity. Near it are also extensive lead-mines; and, the black-tea district being within 70 miles, tea is procured at Foo-Choo much cheaper than at Canton. A large commerce is carried on with the maritime provinces of China, both by land and by water, also with the Loo-Choo Islands and Japan. The principal exports are timber, tea, paper, bamboo, oranges and other fruits, spices, copper, and corn; the imports comprise salt, sugar, European manufactures, and a great variety of other goods. In 1870 the city suffered severely from a flood, a fire, and a typhoon which followed one another in quick succession.

Foo-Choo-Foo, or **Foo-Chow-Foo**, a city of China, province of Kiang-See, 240 miles N.W. of the foregoing city.

Foo-Ken, foo'ku' or foo'ke-oo', a town of China, province of Ho-Nan, on an affluent of the Hoai-Ho, 45 miles S. of Kai-Fong.

Foo'ladoo', a mountainous district of Western Africa, near the sources of the Senegal, between lon. 8° and 10° W., and intersected by the 13th parallel of N. lat. The scenery of this country is represented as singularly grand and sublime, with villages perched among precipices many hundred feet in perpendicular height.

Foolahs, **Foulahs**, or **Fulahs**, foo'lăz', by some writers called **Fellatahs**, fĕl-lä'tăz, a remarkable race, widely diffused through West Africa, particularly Senegambia. Their principal kingdoms are Foota-Toro, Bondoo, Fooladoo, Kaarta, Ludamar, and Kasson. Their original locality is unknown. Though allied to the negro family, they differ widely in their physical characteristics from that race, having neither their deep jet color, crisped hair, flat nose, nor thick lips. In person they are tall, well proportioned, and of erect and graceful figure. In speaking of the negro nations they always rank themselves with the white people. They are shrewd and intelligent, and are active traders; agriculture, however, is their chief and favorite employment. They have many large commercial towns, large tracts of highly-cultivated lands, and numerous schools. They are mostly Mohammedans, to which religion they became converts about 400 years ago.

Foo-Ming, foo'ming', a town of China, province and 18 miles N.W. of Yun-Nan, on an affluent of the Yang-tse-Kiang.

Foonai, or **Founai**, foo'nī', a considerable town of Japan, island of Kioo-Sioo, near its N. coast.

Foo-Ning, or **Fou-Ning**, foo'ning', a city of China, province of Fo-Kien, 70 miles N.E. of Foo-Choo-Foo.

Foo-Ning, or **Fou-Ning**, a city of China, province of Pe-Cheo-Lee, near the Yellow Sea, 165 miles E. of Peking.

Foo-Pim, or **Fou-Pim**, foo'pim', a town of China, province of Pe-Chee-Lee, 63 miles W. of Pao-Ting.

Foo-Pin, or **Fou-Pin**, foo'pin', a town of China, province of Quang-Tong.

Foor and **Foorian**, Africa. See Darfoor.

Fooricaria, foo-re-kā're-ā, a large town of Africa, Mandingo country, 75 miles N.N.E. of Sierra Leone.

Foosee, **Fousi**, or **Fusi**, foo'see', the loftiest mountain in the empire of Japan, commonly called by the Japanese **Foosoeyama**, also written **Fuji**, **Fuji-san**, and **Fuji-yama**. It is situated in lat. 35° 15′ N., lon. 138° 35′ E., in the province of Sooroога, island of Hondo. Its height, according to Siebold, is 12,440 feet; it stands in an isolated position in the centre of a boundless landscape of uncommon beauty. It is an ancient volcano, formerly the most active in all Japan; but a century and a half have elapsed since the last eruption, and its crater is now filled with water. It is regarded with a superstitious reverence; and, in the month of August, Booddhist devotees make pilgrimages to its summit, to offer prayers to the idols which have been placed in the ravines of the rock by their ancestors. According to Japanese historians, this mountain emerged from the bosom of the earth in the year 285 B.C., and a corresponding depression of the ground produced, in a single night, the great Lake Mitsoo, or Biwako. The last eruption occurred at the close of the year 1707.

Foo-Shan, or **Fou-Schan**, foo'shän', a large city of China, province of Quang-Tong, 21 miles E.N.E. of Canton, on the island of See-Kiang (Si-Kiang). A portion of its inhabitants live in boats. Pop. estimated at 200,000.

Foo-Shan, or **Fou-Chan**, foo'shän', a town of China, province of Kiang-Soo, on the Yang-tse-Kiang, below Nanking, at the base of a fortified height.

Foosiyama, or **Fousiyama**. See Foosee.

Foos'land, a post-hamlet of Champaign co., Ill., and a station on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, and on the Havana, Rantoul & Eastern Railroad, 133 miles S.S.W. of Chicago, and 8 miles S. of Gibson. It has a church.

Foo'ta, a territory of Western Africa, in Senegambia, S. of the Senegal, extending between lat. 15° and 16° 26′ N., lon. 12° 36′ and 16° 36′ W. It is divided into three parts, of which that on the W. is called Foota-Toro, that in the centre Foota (proper), and that on the E. Foota-Damga. The soil is fertile, well watered, and well cultivated; but the climate is extremely hot. The principal productions are rice and other cereals, cotton of excellent quality, and tobacco. The forests are extensive, and the district contains several iron-mines. The natives profess the Mohammedan religion. The government is theocratic and elective; but the *almamy*, or chief, must be chosen from certain privileged families by a council of five persons.

Foota-Bondoo, Senegambia. See Boxnoo.

Foota-Jallon, foo'tä-jăl'lon', a considerable district of Western Africa, in Senegambia, intersected by lat. 13° N. and lon. 13° W. It is extremely mountainous, and is remarkable for the romantic beauty of its scenery. The rivers Senegal, Gambia, and Grande have their source within this district. The capital, Teemboo, in lat. 10° 25′ N., lon. 10° 40′ W., contains a population of about 7000.

Foo-Tchow-Foo. See Foo-Choo.

Foot'dee, or **Futtic**, foot'tee, a fishing village of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, forming a suburb of New Aberdeen, adjacent to the entrance of the harbor.

Foote, fo͝ot, a post-hamlet of Iowa co., Iowa, on English River, about 22 miles S. by E. of Marengo, and about 7 miles (direct) E. of North English Railroad Station. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Foote, a post-village of Iron co., Mo., 22 miles (direct) W. by N. of Ironton. It has a saw-mill and a general store.

Foote, a post-office of Mineral co., W. Va.

Foote's, a station of the Red River division of the International & Great Northern Railroad. See Sabine Mills.

Foot of Grade, a station in Bedford co., Pa., on the Bedford & Bridgeport Railroad, 16 miles S.S.W. of Bedford.

Foot of Plane, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., on the Barclay Railroad, 2 miles E. of Barclay. It has a large saw-mill.

Footoona, an island in the Pacific. See Erronan.

Foots'cray, a borough of Bourke co., Victoria, on Salt-water River, 4 miles by rail S.W. of Melbourne. It has a dry-dock. Pop. 2473.

Foot's Creek, a post-office of Jackson co., Oregon.

Footsitz, or **Foutsitz**, foot'sits', a town of Japan, on the island of Hondo, 105 miles N.E. of Kioto.

Foot'ville, a post-office of Yadkin co., N.C.

Footville, a village of Ashtabula co., O., in Trumbull township, 6 miles W. of Rock Creek Station. It has a church, a graded school, a carriage-shop, a manufactory of cheese-boxes and lumber, and whetstone-quarries.

Footville, a post-village of Rock co., Wis., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 8 miles W. of Janesville. It has 4 churches, a graded school, a butter- and cheese-factory, and a carriage-factory.

Forbach, fon'băĸ, a village of Baden, on the Murg, here crossed by a suspension-bridge, 24 miles S.S.W. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1351.

Forbach, a town of Germany, in Lorraine, on the Nancy & Mannheim Railway, 38 miles E. of Metz. Pop. 6173. It has coal-mines, and manufactures woollen cloths, tobacco-pipes, glassware, pottery, &c.

Forbes, fon'bŏs, a town of Bohemia, 8 miles S.E. of Budweis. Pop. 750.

Forbes, fôrbz, a village of Holt co., Mo., on the Kansas

City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, 19 miles N.W. of St. Joseph. It has several churches and stores, and an active trade. Pop. about 200. Post-office, Elm Grove.

Forbes' (forbz) Islands, off the N.E. coast of Australia, in Temple Bay. Lat. 12° 30' S.; lon. 143° 20' E.

Forbestown, forbz'town, a small post-village of Butte co., Cal., about 80 miles N. by E. of Sacramento.

For'bush, a post-office of Yadkin co., N.C., in Fall Creek or Forbush township. Pop. of township, 1429.

Forcados River, Africa. See Rio dos Forcados.

Forcall, for-kâll', a town of Spain, 44 miles N. of Castellon de la Plana, on an affluent of the Ebro. It has a manufacture of sandal-cords. Pop. 1663.

Forcalquier, for'kâl'ke-â', a town of France, in Basses-Alpes, 24 miles S.W. of Digne. Pop. 1799.

Force's Corners, Brant co., Ontario. See Woodbury.

Forchheim, forK'hīme, a fortified town of Bavaria, on the Regnitz, 16 miles by rail S.S.E. of Bamberg. It has a church, a synagogue, and an arsenal. Pop. 8659.

Forchtenau, forK'tęk-nŏw' (Hun. *Frakno-Allya*, frâk'no'-ŏll'yŏh'), a town of Hungary, co. and 11 miles W. of Oedenburg. It has an elegant residence of the Esterhazy family. Pop. 830.

Forchtenberg, forK'tęn-bĕrg', a town of Würtemberg, 18 miles N.E. of Heilbronn. Pop. 1027.

Ford, a county in the E. part of Illinois, has an area of about 460 square miles. It is drained by the source of the Sangamon River and a small affluent of the Vermilion River. The surface is nearly level. The soil is fertile. A large part of it is prairie. Indian corn, oats, hay, and wheat are the staple products. It is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Illinois Central, the Lake Erie & Western, and the Wabash, the first two passing through Paxton, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 9103; in 1880, 15,099; in 1890, 17,035.

Ford, a county in the S.W. part of Kansas. Area, 1080 square miles. It is intersected by the Arkansas River and Crooked Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is adapted to pasturage. It is traversed by three lines of railroad. Capital, Dodge City. Pop. in 1870, 427; in 1880, 3122; in 1890, 5308.

Ford, an incorporated post-village of Ford co., Kansas, 17 miles by rail E.S.E. of Dodge City. It has 3 churches, flour-mills, &c. Pop. 148.

Ford, an incorporated post-village of Clark co., Ky., 9 miles by rail S. by W. of Winchester. It has 2 churches, and saw-, planing-, and lumber-mills. Pop. 381.

Ford City, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., 6 miles by rail S. of Kittanning. It has several churches, and plate-glass-works. Pop. 1255.

Forde, for'dĕh, a village of Norway, 76 miles N.N.E. of Bergen.

Ford'ham, a former post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., 9 miles by rail N. of New York City. It contains 4 churches, a Catholic academy for girls, an institution for female deaf-mutes, and St. John's College (Catholic). In 1873 it was annexed to New York City.

Fordham Landing, a station of New York City, on the E. bank of Harlem River, 1 mile W. of Fordham.

Ford'ingbridge, a town of England, co. of Hants, on the Avon, here crossed by a stone bridge, 15 miles by rail S. of Salisbury. Pop. of parish, 3053.

Fordoche, for'dōsh', a small bayou of Louisiana, flows through Pointe Coupée and Iberville parishes, and communicates with Atchafalaya Bayou.

For'don, a town of Prussian Poland, 7 miles E.N.E. of Bromberg, on the Vistula. Pop. 2045.

Ford River, Michigan, rises in Marquette co., in the Upper Peninsula, runs southeastward through Delta co., and enters Green Bay near its northern end. It is about 100 miles long.

Ford River, a post-hamlet of Delta co., Mich., in Ford River township, on a river of its own name, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Escanaba. It has 2 saw-mills, which manufacture about 18,000,000 feet of lumber in a year.

Fords'bush, a hamlet of Montgomery co., N.Y., in Minden township, 4 miles S. by W. of St. Johnsville. It has 2 churches. Here is Minden Post-Office.

Ford's Crossing, a post-office of Cass co., Ind.

Ford's Depot, a post-village of Dinwiddie co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 20 miles W. by S. of Petersburg. It has 3 churches.

Ford's Ferry, a post-hamlet of Crittenden co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 25 miles below Shawneetown.

Ford's Store, a post-office of Hart co., Ga.

Ford's Store, Queen Anne co., Md. See Winchester.

Fords'ville, a post-hamlet of Ohio co., Ky., 25 miles by rail S.W. of Hardinsburg. It has 2 churches.

Ford'town, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Tenn., 11 miles N. of Jonesborough. It has 2 churches.

Fordwich, Huron co., Ontario. See Lisadel.

Fordyce, for-dice', a village of Scotland, co. and 10 miles W. of Banff. Pop. 346.

For'dyce, an incorporated post-town of Dallas co., Ark., 29 miles by rail N.E. of Camden, and 18 miles (direct) S.E. of Princeton. It has 3 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, a canning-factory, a woollen-mill, &c. Pop. 980.

Fordyce, a post-office of Greene co., Pa.

Fŏred, a town of Hungary. See Fiza.

Fore'land (North and South), two celebrated headlands in England, co. of Kent. The first, forming the N.E. angle of the county and the most easterly land in England, consists of chalky cliffs nearly 200 feet in height, projecting into the North Sea, and has a light-house elevated 184 feet. The South Foreland is 16 miles S. of the former, and has two light-houses, with an elevation of 372 feet.

Forenza, fo-rĕn'zâ (anc. *Forentum?*), a city of Italy, in the Apennines, province and 15 miles N.E. of Potenza. Pop. 8085.

Forest, a village of Belgium. See Forêt.

For'est, a county in the N.W. part of Pennsylvania. Area, 410 square miles. It is intersected by the Alleghany River, is bounded on the S.E. by Clarion River, and also drained by Tionesta Creek. The surface is hilly, and mostly covered with forests of pine and other trees; part of the soil is too rocky and rugged for agriculture. Lumber is the chief article of export, and petroleum is found near Tionesta. It is traversed by the Western New York & Pennsylvania and Pittsburg & Western Railroads, the former passing through Tionesta, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 4010; in 1880, 4385; in 1890, 8482.

Forest, a post-office of New Castle co., Del., is at Blackbird Station, 17 miles N.N.W. of Dover.

Forest, Illinois. See Fournet.

Forest, a post-village of Clinton co., Ind., 11 miles by rail N.E. of Frankfort, and 14 miles S.W. of Kokomo. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a grain-elevator, and a stave-factory. Pop. about 400.

Forest, a township of Winnebago co., Iowa. Pop. 590 It includes Forest City, the county seat.

Forest, a township of Genesee co., Mich. Pop. 1365.

Forest, a township of Rice co., Minn. Pop. 717. It contains Millersburg and Lester.

Forest, a post-village, capital of Scott co., Miss., on the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad, 45 miles E. of Jackson. It has 3 churches and a newspaper office, and is surrounded by pine forests. Pop. about 600.

Forest, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., in Altona township, on the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad, 31 miles E. of Malone.

Forest, a post-village of Hardin co., O., in Jackson township, at the crossing of two railroads, 29 miles W. of Bucyrus, and 28 miles S.W. of Tiffin. It has 3 churches, a union school, a newspaper office, a bank, a handle-factory, 2 tile-factories, 2 brick-factories, a grist-mill, &c. Pop. in 1890, 1126.

Forest, a post-office of Clearfield co., Pa.

Forest, a township of Fond du Lac co., Wis. Pop. 1479.

Forest, a hamlet of Richland co., Wis., in Forest township, 44 miles S.E. of La Crosse. P. of township, 912.

Forest, a township of Vernon co., Wis. Pop. 812.

Forest, a post-village in Lambton co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 146 miles W. of Toronto. It has a good trade, and contains several stores, etc. Pop. 500.

For'estburg, a post-village of Sanborn co., S.D., 10 miles E. by S. of Woonsocket.

Forestburg, a post-township of Sullivan co., N.Y., is intersected by the Monticello & Port Jervis Railroad. Pop. 915. It contains Forestburg and Oakland Valley.

Forestburg, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., in Forestburg township, 14 miles N. by W. of Port Jervis. It has a store, a lumber-mill, and about 12 dwellings.

Forestburg, a post-office of Montague co., Tex.

Forest Can'tons, Switzerland, are the cantons of Lucerne, Schwytz, Uri, and Unterwalden, in the centre of which is the Lake of Lucerne, or Lake of the Four Cantons.

Forest City, a post-village, capital of St. Francis co., Ark., 45 miles by rail W. by S. of Memphis. It has 10 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and a canning-factory. Pop. in 1890, 1021.

Forest City, a post-village of Sierra co., Cal., 32 miles N.E. of Nevada City. It has a bank, 2 churches, and gold-mines. Here is a rich quartz lode. Pop. in 1890, 238.

Forest City, a post-village of Mason co., Ill., in Mason Plains township, on the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad, 27 miles S.S.W. of Peoria. It has a church and several stores.

Forest City, a township of Howard co., Iowa, on the Minnesota line. Pop. 941.

Forest City, a post-village, capital of Winnebago co., Iowa, on the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 34 miles S. by W. of Albert Lea, Minn., and about 28 miles W.N.W. of Mason City, Iowa. It has 6 churches, 3 banks, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 895.

Forest City, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Me., in Eaton township, on the narrows of Grand Lake or Chipitneticook, 9 miles from Forest Station. It has an academy, a tannery, and 24 dwellings. It is nearly adjacent to a post-village of the same name in York co., New Brunswick.

Forest City, a post-village of Meeker co., Minn., is in Forest City township, on Crow River (or its North Fork), 6 miles N.E. of Litchfield, and about 30 miles S.S.W. of St. Cloud. It has a money-order post-office, 2 churches, a woollen-mill, a grist- and saw-mill, hotel, and several stores and shops. Pop. 181; of the township, 451.

Forest City, a post-village of Holt co., Mo., on the east bank of the Missouri River, near the Tarkio River, 29 miles by rail N.W. of St. Joseph, and 3 miles W. of Oregon. It has a bank, 3 churches, a newspaper office, a public school, and a brick-factory. Pop. 428.

Forest City, a post-office and mining-camp of Missoula co., Montana, on the Bitter Root Mountains, about 70 miles W.N.W. of Missoula. Elevation, about 8000 feet.

Forest City, a post-village of Sarpy co., Neb., is 25 miles W.S.W. of Omaha. It has a church, a grist-mill, &c.

Forest City, a hamlet of Tompkins co., N.Y., about 4 miles N. of Ithaca. Here is Forest Home Post-Office.

Forest City, a post-village of Rutherford co., N.C., 4 miles by rail E. by S. of Rutherfordton. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, cotton-mills, &c. Pop. 419.

Forest City, a post-borough of Susquehanna co., Pa., 6 miles by rail N. of Carbondale. It has 6 churches, a newspaper office, coal-breakers, &c. Pop. 2319.

Forest City, a mining-camp of Utah co., Utah. It has mines of silver and lead.

Forest Cottage, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Ky., 40 miles S.W. of Somerset. It has a church.

Forest Creek, South Carolina, rises in Spartanburg co., runs nearly southeastward, and enters Tiger River in the south part of Union co.

Forest Dale, a post-office of Lawrence co., O.

For'estdale, a village of North Smithfield township, Providence co., R.I. Pop. 361.

Forest Dale, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt., 3 miles from Brandon, and 16 miles N. of Rutland. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of paint and wooden-ware.

Forest Depot, a post-office and station of Bedford co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 11 miles W. of Lynchburg. It has 1 or 2 general stores.

For'ester, or **For'rester**, a post-village of Sanilac co., Mich., on Lake Huron, in Forester township, 40 miles N. of Port Huron. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a shingle-mill. Pop. 233; of the township, 756.

For'est Glen, a station on the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 9 miles N.N.W. of Washington, D.C., and 7 miles S. from Rockville, Md.

Forest Glen, a station in Ulster co., N.Y., on the Wallkill Valley Railroad, 18 miles S.S.W. of Kingston.

Forest Green, a post-office of Chariton co., Mo., on the Keokuk & Kansas City Railroad, 6 miles from Glasgow.

Forest Grove, a post-office of Montgomery co., Kansas, 8 miles N. of Independence.

Forest Grove, a post-office of Ottawa co., Mich.

Forest Grove, a post-hamlet of Gloucester co., N.J., 2 miles from North Vineland Station, which is 31 miles S. of Camden. It has a church.

Forest Grove, a post-village of Washington co., Oregon, on the Oregon Central Railroad, 26 miles W. of Portland. Here is the Pacific University, which was organized in 1859 and has a library of 5000 volumes. The village has 3 churches. Pop. in 1890, 668.

Forest Grove, Bucks co., Pa. See FORESTVILLE.

Forest Hall, a post-office of Burke co., Ga.

Forest Hill, a post-village of Placer co., Cal., about 52 miles N.E. of Sacramento. Gold is found here. It has 2 churches and a bank. Pop. in 1890, 650.

Forest Hill, a station in Cook co., Ill., on the Columbus & Indiana Central Railroad, 12 miles S. of Chicago.

Forest Hill, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Ind., in Jackson township, about 50 miles S.E. of Indianapolis.

Forest Hill, a post-office of Russell co., Kansas.

Forest Hill, a post-village of Harford co., Md., 31 miles by rail N.N.E. of Baltimore. It has 4 churches, a graded school, and a carriage-factory. Pop. 300.

Forest Hill, a station on the Boston & Providence Railroad, near the Forest Hill Cemetery, 4½ miles S.W. of Boston, Mass., at the junction of a branch to Dedham.

Forest Hill, a post-hamlet of Gratiot co., Mich., on Pine River, 4 miles N. of Alma.

Forest Hill, a post-hamlet of Union co., Pa., in West Buffalo township, about 20 miles S. of Williamsport. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Forest Hill, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Tenn.

Forest Hill, a post-office of Bell co., Tex.

Forest Hill, a post-village of Brunswick co., Va., 18 miles W. of Jarrett's Station. It has several churches.

Forest Hill, a post-hamlet of Summers co., W. Va., 9 miles S.W. of Talcott Station. It has 2 churches.

Forest Home, an incorporated post-town of Butler co., Ala., 7 miles S. of Greenville. It has 2 churches.

Forest Home, a post-office of Amador co., Cal.

Forest Home, a post-village of Poweshiek co., Iowa, in Union township, about 18 miles N. of Oskaloosa. It has 2 churches, a bank, a high school, and a woollen-factory.

Forest Home, a post-office of Warren co., Miss.

Forest Home, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Mo., 9 miles E. of Sarcoxie Station.

Forest Home, Tompkins co., N.Y. See FOREST CITY.

Forest Home, a post-village of Cass co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 35 miles N. by E. of Jefferson. It has several stores and lumber-mills. Pop. 350.

Forest House, a post-hamlet of Potter co., Pa., at Keating Station on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, 14 miles N. of Emporium. It has a saw-mill.

Forest House, a station in Waukesha co., Wis., on the Prairie du Chien division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 17 miles W. of Milwaukee.

Forest Junction, a post-village of Calumet co., Wis., in Brillion township, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad where it crosses the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, 16 miles E. of Appleton, and 91 miles N. of Milwaukee. It has a hotel and a lumber-mill.

Forest Lake, a post-village and summer resort of Washington co., Minn., in Forest Lake township, on the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad, 25 miles N. of St. Paul. It has a church. Pop. of township, 89.

Forest Lake, a post-township of Susquehanna co., Pa., about 7 miles N.W. of Montrose. It has 3 churches. Its principal industry is the dairy business. Pop. 995.

Forest Mills, a post-office of Allamakee co., Iowa, 8 miles S. of Waukon. Here are a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Forest Mills, a post-village in Lennox co., Ontario, 10 miles N.W. of Napanee. It contains a woollen-factory and a store. Pop. 200.

Forest Mound, a hamlet of Wabasha co., Minn., about 14 miles N.E. of Rochester.

Foresto, fo-rĕs'to, a village of Northern Italy, province of Bergamo, 3 miles W. of Sarnico. Pop. 1120.

Forest of Argonne, France. See ARGONNE.

Forest of Bere, a tract of forest-land in England, co. of Hants, between Portsdown and the Southdown ranges.

Forest of Dean, England. See DEAN FOREST.

For'eston, or **For'reston**, a post-village of Ogle co., Ill., in Foreston township, and on the Illinois Central Railroad, at its junction with the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, 120 miles W. by N. of Chicago, and 12 miles S. of Freeport. It has a bank, 7 churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, and a carriage-factory. Pop. in 1890, 1118; of the township, 2217.

Foreston, a hamlet of Howard co., Iowa, on the Upper Iowa River, about 40 miles N.N.E. of Charles City.

Foreston, a post-hamlet of Clarendon co., S.C., on Pritchett's Railroad, 14 miles N.W. of Lane's Junction. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of pine lumber and naval stores.

Forest Park, a station in St. Louis co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 4 miles from St. Louis.

Forestport, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., in Forestport township, on Black River, 2 miles from Alder Creek Station, which is 28 miles N. of Utica. It has 4 churches, the Forestport Institute, a tannery, and a lumber-mill. Pop. about 800; of the township, 1284.

Forest Prairie, prā'ree, a township of Meeker co., Minn. Pop. 350.

Forest Ranch, a post-office of Butte co., Cal.

Forest River, a station in Essex co., Mass., on the

Salem & Marblehead Branch of the Eastern Railroad, 2 miles from Salem.

Forest Station, a post-office of Clayton co., Ga., on the Macon & Western Railroad, 10 or 11 miles S. of Atlanta.

Forest Station, a post-office of Washington co., Me., on the European & North American Railroad, 17 miles N.W. of Vanceborough.

Forest Station, a post-office of Shenandoah co., Va., on a branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 26 miles S.S.W. of Strasburg.

For'estville, a post-village of Sonoma co., Cal., on the Fulton & Guernoville Railroad, 69 miles by rail N. of San Francisco. It has a church, a chair-factory, and a saw-mill.

Forestville, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., on the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad, 16 miles W.S.W. of Hartford. It has 4 churches, several clock-factories, and manufactures of lamp-burners, brass-goods, clock-trimmings, and chronometers. Pop. about 2000.

Forestville, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., Iowa, on the Maquoketa River, about 50 miles W. by N. of Dubuque. It has a flouring-mill.

Forestville, a post-hamlet of Hart co., Ky., 6 miles W. of Munfordville, and 1½ miles N. of Green River. It has a tannery and a saw-mill.

Forestville, a post-village of Prince George's co., Md., 8 or 9 miles E.S.E. of Washington, D.C. It has 2 churches.

Forestville, a post-village of Sanilac co., Mich., in Delaware township, on Lake Huron, 28 miles N. of Lexington. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a shingle-mill. Pop. about 300.

Forestville, a post-village of Fillmore co., Minn., in Forestville township, on the South Branch of Root River, about 40 miles E. of Austin. It has great water-power, a flour-mill, and a bank. Pop. of the township, 755.

Forestville, an incorporated post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., in Hanover township, on the Erie Railroad, 8 miles E. of Dunkirk. It contains a bank, a free academy, 5 churches, a flouring-mill, a tannery, a canning-factory, a veneering-factory, and a step-ladder-factory. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. 788.

Forestville, a post-village of Wake co., N.C., on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, 16 miles N.N.E. of Raleigh. It has a church, an academy, and a plough-factory.

Forestville, a hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., in Buckingham township, 4½ miles S.E. of Doylestown. It has a church. Its post-office is Forest Grove.

Forestville, a mining post-village of Butler co., Pa., on the Shenango & Alleghany Railroad, ½ mile from Harrisville Station. Coal is mined here.

Forestville, Schuylkill co., Pa. See FORRESTVILLE.

Forestville, a post-office of Marion co., S.C.

Forestville, a post-hamlet of Shenandoah co., Va., 4 miles from Forest Station. It has 2 churches.

Forestville, a post-village of Door co., Wis., in Forestville township, about 25 miles S.E. of Oconto, and 20 miles N. of Kewaunee. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a lumber-mill. The township is about 1 mile W. of Lake Michigan. Pop. of the township, 802.

Forestville, a post-village in Norfolk co., Ontario, 14 miles S. of Simcoe. It contains a carding-mill, a saw-mill, and 2 stores. Pop. 100.

Forest Wharf, a shipping-point of St. Mary's co., Md., on the Patuxent River.

Forêt, or Forest, fo'rà' or fo'rèh' (Flemish, *Vorst*, vonst), a village of Belgium, province and 7 miles S.E. of Liege, on the Vesdre. Pop. 2680.

Forêt, a village of France. See LA FORÊT.

Forez, fo'rà', an old division of France, in the province of Lyonnais, the capital of which was Montbrison, now forming the greater part of the department of Loire.

For'far, Forfarshire, for'fär-shir, or **Angus,** ang'güs, a maritime county of Scotland, having E. the North Sea, and S. the Firth of Tay. Area, 890 square miles. The surface is naturally divided into four parallel belts, running from N.E. to S.W., viz., the Braes of Angus, a part of the Grampian range; the Vale of Strathmore; the Sidlaw Hills; the rich plain on the Firth of Tay and the sea. The principal rivers are the North and South Esks, and the Isla. Forfar is the chief seat of the linen-manufactures of Scotland. It has 5 royal burghs, viz., Dundee, Arbroath, Forfar, Montrose, and Brechin. It sends three members to the House of Commons, one being for the county. Pop. 277,788.

Forfar, a burgh of Scotland, capital of the county of Forfar, in the vale of Strathmore, at a railway junction, 14 miles N.N.E. of Dundee. It is well built, and has handsome county buildings, an excellent news-room and library, and numerous schools and places of worship, with manufactures of brogues and linens. Forfar unites with Montrose, Arbroath, Brechin, and Bervie, in sending one member to the House of Commons. Pop. (1891) 12,844.

For'far, a post-village in Leeds co., Ontario, 92 miles W. by N. of Brockville. Pop. 100.

Forg, forg, a town of Persia, province of Laristan, 175 miles S.E. of Sheeraz. It is enclosed by an earthen rampart, is well furnished with water, and has a fortified palace and about 200 houses.

Forgaria, fon-gà're-à, a village of Italy, near the Tagliamento, 16 miles N.W. of Udine. Pop. 2938.

Forge (förj) Bridge, a station in Somerset co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Connellsville & Washington Railroad, 2 miles W. of Casselman.

Forge Hollow, a hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., in Marshall township, 2½ miles from Deansville.

Forges-les-Eaux, fonzh-lâz-ō, a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 28 miles by rail N.E. of Rouen. It has mineral springs, and an establishment of baths, frequented from July to September. Pop. 1505.

Forge Village, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Westford township, on the Stony Brook Railroad, 10 miles W.S.W. of Lowell. It has a manufactory of horse-shoe nails and a large ice-house. Here is a pond from which ice is exported.

Foria, fo're-à, or **Forio,** fo're-o, a town of Italy, on the W. coast of the island of Ischia, 16 miles W.S.W. of Pozzuoli. Pop. 6704. It is beautifully situated, and has a good harbor. Near it are mineral baths.

For'istell', a post-village of St. Charles co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 48 miles W.N.W. of St. Louis. It has 2 churches, 3 stores, 2 wagon-shops, a creamery, and 2 tobacco-factories. Pop. about 300.

Fork, a post-township of Mecosta co., Mich., about 34 miles N. of Stanton. Pop. 153.

Fork, a township of Anderson co., S.C. Pop. 1562.

Fork Church, a post-hamlet of Davie co., N.C., 10 miles from Lexington. It has a church and Yadkin College (male).

Fork Creek, a post-office of Monroe co., Tenn.

Forked Deer River, West Tennessee, is formed by its North and South Forks, which unite in Dyer co., 2 or 3 miles S.W. of Dyersburg. It runs southwestward through Landerdale co., and enters the Mississippi River. The main stream is nearly 40 miles long. The South Fork, which is about 120 miles long, runs westward and northwestward and intersects the cos. of Madison and Haywood. The North Fork rises in Gibson co., and runs westward until it joins the South Fork. The latter is navigable for small boats.

Forked Head, a headland of Cape Breton Island, on the S.E. coast, between Fourchu and Portland Cove.

Forked River, a post-village in Lacey township, Ocean co., N.J., on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, Toms River Branch, 8 miles S. of Toms River, and 2 miles W. of Barnegat Bay. It has 2 churches and a hotel.

Fork'land, a post-village of Greene co., Ala., 2 miles from the Tombigbee River, and 11 miles from Demopolis. It has 2 churches and a seminary.

Forkland, a post-hamlet of Nottoway co., Va., 6 miles S.S.E. of Blacks and Whites Station. It has a church.

Fork Mountain, a post-office of Mitchell co., N.C.

Fork'ner's Hill, a post-hamlet of Webster co., Mo., about 11 miles (direct) N. of Marshfield, the capital of the county. It has a general store.

Fork River, a village of Wayne co., N.C., in Fork River township. Pop. 811; of the township, 1611.

Forks, a plantation in Somerset co., Me., near the "forks" of the Kennebec River. Pop. 159.

Forks, a station in Erie co., N.Y., on the main line of the New York Central Railroad, 7 miles E. of Buffalo.

Forks, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Pa., on Fishing Creek, 10 miles N.E. of Bloomsburg. It has 2 churches.

Forks, a township of Northampton co., Pa., on the Delaware River. Pop. 1450.

Forks, a township of Sullivan co., Pa. Pop. 854. It contains Forksville.

Forks'burg, a post-office of Marion co., W. Va.

Forks Creek, a post-office and station of Jefferson co., Col., in Clear Creek Cañon, on the Colorado Central Railroad, at the junction of the Georgetown Branch, 7 miles S.E. of Black Hawk. Gold is mined here.

Fork Shoals, a post-hamlet of Greenville co., S.C., 17 miles S. of Greenville. It has a church.

Forks Middle River, Nova Scotia. See GLENELG.

Forks of Buff'alo, a post-hamlet of Amherst co., Va., 41 miles N.W. of Amherst Depot. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Forks of Ca'pon, a post-office of Hampshire co., W.Va.

Forks of Elk'horn, a post-village of Franklin co., Ky., 5 miles by rail N.E. of Frankfort. It has general stores and business houses.

Forks of Little San'dy, a post-office of Kanawha co., W. Va., about 8 miles (direct) N.E. of Charleston.

Forks of Pigeon, pij'un, a post-office of Haywood co., N.C.

Forks of Salmon, sam'on, a post-office of Siskiyou co., Cal., 42 miles (direct) S.W. of Yreka, the capital of the county. It has a saw-mill and a general store.

Forks Sta'tion, a hamlet of Monroe co., Pa., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 84 miles S.E. of Scranton. It has a church. There are several summer boarding-houses near it.

Forks'ton, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa., in Forkston township, on Mehoopany Creek, about 34 miles N.W. of Scranton. It has 2 churches, a cider-mill, a saw- and planing-mill, a grist-mill, and a distillery. Pop. about 300.

Forks'ville, a post-hamlet of Ouachita parish, La., 12 miles W. by N. of Monroe. It has a church.

Forksville, a post-borough of Sullivan co., Pa., on Loyalsock Creek, about 28 miles N.E. of Williamsport. It has a church, a grist-mill, a furniture-factory and a graded school. Pop. in 1890, 191.

Forksville, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Va., about 17 miles (direct) E. by N. of Boydton.

Fork'town, a hamlet of Somerset co., Md., on the Eastern Shore Railroad, 4 miles S. by W. of Salisbury.

Fork Union, a post-hamlet of Fluvanna co., Va., 30 miles S. of Charlottesville. It has 2 churches and a tannery.

Fork'vale, a post-office of Campbell co., Tenn.

Forlerz, the Wendish name of Görlitz.

Forli, for-lee' (anc. *Fo'rum Liv'ii*), a walled city of Central Italy, capital of a province of its own name, 40 miles by rail S.E. of Bologna, at the foot of the Apennines, in a pleasant and fertile plain, watered by the Ronco and Montone. It is handsome and well built, with a spacious square, and contains many beautiful buildings, including several palaces, one of which, the Palazzo Guerini, is after the designs of Michael Angelo. It also has a cathedral and several other churches, most of which are adorned with fine paintings, by Cignani, Guido, and other masters. There are likewise convents in the town, and a famous citadel, now a prison. Forli is a bishop's see, and has a college, a public library, and some literary societies, manufactures of silk ribbons, silk twist, oil-cloth, woollen stuffs, wax, nitre, and refined sulphur, and a trade in corn, wines, oil, hemp, and anise-seed. Pop. 38,480.

Forli, a province of Central Italy, in Emilia, bounded on the E. by the Adriatic. Area, 716 square miles. Capital, Forli. Pop. in 1890, 267,545.

Forli, a village of Italy, province of Campobasso, 7½ miles N. of Isernia. Pop. 2200.

Forlimpopoli, for-lim-pop'o-le (anc. *Fo'rum Popil'ii*), a town of Italy, province and 5 miles by rail E.S.E. of Forli. It has an ancient castle, and some trade in wine, flax, and silk. Pop. 5110.

For'man, a post-village of Lake co., Mich., 15 miles by rail W. of Reed City, and 33 miles E. of Ludington. It has 3 large lumber-mills. Pop. about 200.

Forman, an incorporated post-village, capital of Sargent co., N.D., 36 miles by rail W. of Hankinson. It has a church, a bank, a common graded school and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 178.

Formentera, for-men-tā'rā (anc. *Pityu'sa*), one of the Balearic Islands, in the Mediterranean, 6 miles S. of Iviça, 13 miles in length. Pop. 1800.

Formerie, for'meh-ree', a town of France, in Oise, 21 miles N.N.W. of Beauvais. Pop. 1349.

Formiæ, the ancient name of Mola di Gaeta.

Formiche, for-mee'kā, two small islands in the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Sicily, 5 miles S.W. of Trapani, the E. and larger being covered with stone buildings and having a tolerable harbor.

Formiche, for-mee'kā, a group of islands in the Mediterranean, off the S.E. extremity of Elba.

Formiche di Grosseto, for-mee'kā dee gros-sā'to, a group of islands in the Mediterranean, including Monte Christo, Giannuti, Giglio, &c.

Formicola, for-mee'ko-lā, a village of Italy, province of Caserta, 7 miles N.E. of Capua. Pop. 2203.

Formiga, for-mee'gā, a town of Brazil, in Minas-Geraes, 140 miles E. of Villa Rica. Pop. 2000.

Formigara, for-me-gā'rā, a village of Northern Italy, in Cremona, 6 miles S.S.W. of Soresina. Pop. 1149.

Formigas, for-mee'gās, a town of Brazil, in Minas-Geraes, 100 miles W.N.W. of Minas-Novas. Pop. 1000.

Formigine, for-me-jee'nā, a town of North Italy, 6 miles S.S.W. of Modena. Pop. of commune, 6257.

Formigny, for'meen'yee', a town of France, in Calvados, 12 miles W.N.W. of Bayeux, famous for a battle between the French and English, in 1450, in which the latter were defeated. Pop. 617.

Formo'sa (Chinese, *Tai-Wan* or *Tai-Ouan*, tī-wän', Fr. *Formose*, for'moz'; Port. *Formoza*, for-mo'sā, *i.e.*, "beautiful"), an island of the China Sea, between lat. 22° and 25° 30' N. and lon. 120° 30' and 122° E. Length, from N. to S., 245 miles; breadth at the broadest part, which is at the centre, about 100 miles. Area, 14,082 square miles. The whole coast of the island facing the mainland, and for a considerable distance inland, belongs to China, and is included in the government of the province of Fo-Kien, from which it is distant about 90 miles. The remainder, or E. side of the island, is occupied by aborigines. Formosa is intersected throughout its whole length by ridges of mountains called *Muh Kan Shan*, some of whose summits are supposed to exceed the elevation of 12,000 feet, and are covered with snow during a part of the year. Their declivities are clothed with fine trees and pasture-grounds, giving the island a very attractive appearance from the sea, whence its Portuguese name. These mountains present many evidences of former volcanic action. Rivers are numerous on the W. side, but most of them are mere mountain-torrents. The soil of the lower tracts and the more gentle slopes of the mountains is extremely fertile and well cultivated, and the climate is salubrious. Hot springs are numerous, and sulphur and petroleum exist largely. Wheat, rice of superior quality, millet, maize, several kinds of vegetables, sugar-cane, oranges, guavas, pine-apples, cocoanuts, areca-nuts, peaches, apricots, figs, grapes, pomegranates, chestnuts, and melons are raised in large quantities. The commerce of Formosa is confined chiefly to Fo-Kien and to a few of the other eastern provinces of China, from which it imports raw silk, woollen and cotton stuffs, and other manufactures. The rice-trade, between the island and the mainland, employs many vessels. The exports are rice, camphor, salt, camphor-wood, bamboos, sugar, coal, sulphur, maize, fruits, timber, and tea. The domestic animals are cattle, buffaloes, horses, asses, goats, sheep, and hogs. The E. part of the island is said to be infested with tigers, leopards, and wolves, but none are met with in the cultivated districts on the W. side. Coal of fair quality, and extending over a large area, is wrought in the N. part of the island, in the vicinity of Kee-Lung. The aborigines are of a slender shape, olive complexion, wear long hair, and blacken their teeth. They are divided into numerous tribes, some of them with written languages, are honest and just in their dealings, but revengeful. The Chinese portion of the island is divided into four districts, the capital of which is Tai-Wan-Foo. The Chinese had no knowledge of Formosa till the year 1403, and their sway was not established over it till 1683. Since then it has greatly flourished through their industry, perseverance, and agricultural skill. An extensive emigration is still going on from the continent; and lands are taken up by capitalists who not only encourage the people to go over, but purchase large numbers of poor persons to occupy them. In 1632 the Dutch became masters of it, but they were expelled by the pirate Coxinga, whose successors ruled here till 1683. Latterly, the government has regarded Formosa as a kind of experimental colony, where innovations in administration are permitted which are not allowable on the mainland. Pop. estimated at 3,000,000.

Formosa, a town of Russia. See Kagool.

Formosa, for-mo'sā, the northernmost of the Bissagos Islands, off the W. coast of Africa. It is fertile and well wooded, but has no good water. This is a name also of the river of Benin, of bays on the Brazil and Zanguebar coasts, and of a village of Sicily, S.E. of Trapani.

Formosa, or Formoso. See Benin River.

Formosa (for-mo'sā), Mount and River, near the S.E. extremity of the Malay Peninsula, in Malacca Strait. The mount is in lat. 1° 49' N., lon. 102° 55' E., 40 miles E. of Malacca. The W. end forms the bluff point of land called Point Sizan, on the E. side of the entrance of Formosa River, which is of considerable length, and falls into the Strait of Malacca at lat. 2° N., lon. 102° 50' E.

Formosa, a town of Brazil. See Serenhem.

Formo'sa, a township of Halifax co., N.C. Pop. 2957.

Formo'sa, a post-village in Bruce co., Ontario, 8 miles S.W. of Walkerton. It contains a woollen-mill, a brewery saw- and grist-mill, 3 hotels, and 2 stores. Pop. 150.

Formosc, an island of China. See FORMOSA.

Fornas, for'nås', a village of Asia Minor, 7 miles S.E. of the ruins of *Xanthus*, and near those of *Patosa*.

Fornells, for'nål', or **Fornella**, for-nål'lå, a fortified fishing town of the island of Minorca, on its N. coast, 12 miles N.N.W. of Port Mahon, with an excellent harbor.

For'ney, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Ala., 7½ miles from Cave Spring. It has a church.

Forney, a post-village of Kaufman co., Tex., 20 miles by rail E. of Dallas. It has 5 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office. Bois-d'arc timber abounds here.

Forney's Creek, a post-office of Swain co., N.C.

Forno, for'no, several villages of Northern Italy, the principal being FORNO DI RIVARA, for'no dee re-vå'rå, in Piedmont, 31 miles N.W. of Turin. Pop. 2848.

Fornos d'Algodres, for'nooe dål-go'drès, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 16 miles S.E. of Viseu. Pop. 1351.

Fornovo, for-no'vo (anc. *Fo'rum No'vum*), a town of Northern Italy, 13 miles S.W. of Parma. Pop. 3273.

For'res, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Morny, 10 miles by rail W.S.W. of Elgin. It is neatly built, has a town house, an academy, a library, remains of a castle, a tower in honor of Nelson, and near it a remarkable ancient obelisk, called Sweno's Pillar. According to Shakspeare and the old chronicles, it was on a "blasted heath" near Forres that Macbeth first met the weird sisters. Findhorn, 4 miles to the N., is the seaport. Pop. 3959.

For'rest, or **For'est**, a post-village of Livingston co., Ill., in a township of the same name, and on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 75 miles E. of Peoria, and 16 miles S.E. of Pontiac. It has 2 churches and a graded school. Pop. estimated at 500; of the township, 1084.

Forrest, a station in Crawford co., Mich., on the Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central Railroad, 1 mile N. of Grayling, and 102 miles N. by W. of Bay City.

Forrest, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad (Downingtown & Waynesburg Branch), 14 miles N.W. of Downingtown.

Forrest City, a post-village, capital of St. Francis co., Ark., on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, 45 miles W.S.W. of Memphis, and 89 miles E. by N. of Little Rock. It has a money-order post-office, numerous stores, a newspaper office, 5 churches, a flour-mill, and a lumber-mill. Pop. in 1890, 1021.

Forrester, Michigan. See FORESTER.

For'rester's, a station in La Porte co., Ind., on the Michigan Southern Railroad, 5 miles W. of La Porte.

Forreston, a village of Illinois. See FORESTON.

For'restville, a mining-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., in Cass township, on a branch of the Mine Hill & Schuylkill Valley Railroad, 2 miles N.W. of Minersville. It has a church and 2 collieries.

For'ristall's, or Auld's Cove, a post-hamlet in Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on the Strait of Canso, opposite Port Hastings. Pop. 150.

Forro, for'no', written also **Forrou**, a town of Hungary, on the Hernad, 30 miles S. of Kaschau. Pop. 1400.

Forru, for-roo', a village on the island of Sardinia, 23 miles S.E. of Oristano. Pop. 894.

Forse, forss, a river of Scotland, co. of Caithness, falls into the Pentland Firth near a village of the same name.

Forst, foust, or **Forsta**, fors'tå, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 20 miles by rail E. of Cottbus, on an island in the Neisse. Pop. 14,131, employed in potteries and in weaving linens and woollens.

Forsyth, for'sith', a northern county of Georgia, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Chattahoochee River, and is partly drained by the Etowah River. The surface is hilly and extensively covered with forests. The soil produces some cotton, Indian corn, and wheat, and gold and copper are found in this county. Capital, Cumming. Pop. in 1870, 7983; in 1880, 10,559; in 1890, 11,155.

Forsyth, a county in the N.W. part of North Carolina, has an area about 372 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Yadkin River. The surface is hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, grass, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected by the Richmond & Danville and Roanoke & Southern Railroads. Capital, Winston. Pop. in 1870, 13,050; in 1880, 18,070; in 1890, 28,434.

Forsyth, a post-village, capital of Monroe co., Ga., 27 miles by rail N.W. of Macon, and 76 miles S.S.E. of Atlanta. It contains a court-house, 7 churches, 2 newspaper offices, the Monroe Female College, the Hilliard Institute (male), 2 banking-houses, a cotton-factory, a fertilizer-factory, and a carriage- and buggy-factory. Pop. in 1890, 920.

Forsyth, or **Forsythe**, a post-village of Macon co. Ill., 6 miles by rail N. of Decatur. It has a church.

Forsyth, a post-township of Marquette co., Mich. Pop. 270. It contains Little Lake Station.

Forsyth, a post-village, capital of Taney co., Mo., on the White River, about 40 miles S. by E. of Springfield. It has a church, a newspaper office, a bank, a district school, and manufactures of flour and lumber. Pop. 250.

Fort Ab'ercrombie, a post-village of Richland co., N.D., on the Red River, 24 miles by rail N. of Wahpeton. It has a church, a bank, a public school, and manufactures of bricks. Pop. about 175.

Fort Abraham Lincoln, a post-office and military post of Morton co., N.D., is on the W. bank of the Missouri River, and on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 5 or 6 miles below Bismarck. Six companies of cavalry and 3 of infantry are stationed here. This place is the great depot of supplies for posts on the Yellowstone River.

Fort Ad'ams, a post-village of Wilkinson co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, about 38 miles S. by W. of Natchez. It has 3 churches. Pop. about 150.

Fort Adams, a defensive work on Brenton's Point, at the entrance to the harbor of Newport, R.I. It was constructed 1824–38.

Fort Al'amo, of Bexar co., Tex., near San Antonio. Here, March 6, 1836, a small garrison of Texans bravely resisted a body of Mexicans ten times their number, and perished to a man; whence this spot has been called the Thermopylæ of Texas.

Fortaleza, for-tå-lå'zå, a city of Brazil, capital of the province of Ceará, on a bay in the Atlantic, at the mouth of the river Ceará. Lat. 3° 42′ S.; lon. 38° 30′ W. Pop. 20,000. It is a bishop's see, and has a palace of the governor, a Latin school, and a hospital. Previous to 1823 it was called CEARÁ, or VILLA DO FORTE.

Fortuna, for-tå'nå, the easternmost of the Bonin Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, near lat. 25° N., lon. 143° 30′ E.

Fort Ancient, ăn'shent, a post-hamlet of Warren co., O., on the Little Miami River, and on the Little Miami Railroad, 42 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It has a church. Pop. 43. Here is an ancient earthwork, on which large trees are growing.

Fort An'drew, a United States work on Gurnet Point, 9 miles N.E. of Plymouth, Mass.

Fortanete, for-tå-nå'tå, a town of Spain, 34 miles E.N.E. of Teruel. Pop. 1573. It has manufactures of linen.

Fort Ann, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., in Fort Ann township, on Wood Creek, the Champlain Canal, and the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, 10 miles S.S.W. of Whitehall, and 67 miles N. by E. of Albany. It contains a bank, 2 churches, and manufactures of woollen goods and pulp. The township is bounded on the N.W. by Lake George. Its surface is mountainous. Pop. 2696.

Fort At'kinson, a post-village of Winneshiek co., Iowa, on Turkey River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Calmar, and 41 miles E. of Charles City. It has 4 churches, manufactures of eggcases, and flour-mills. Pop. in 1890, 480.

Fort Atkinson, a post-village of Jefferson co., Wis., in Koshkonong township, on Rock River, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 20 miles N.N.E. of Janesville, and 19 miles S. by W. of Watertown. It contains 6 churches, 2 banks, a graded school, a flouring-mill, 2 foundries, and manufactures of wagons, carriages, sleighs, furniture, and dairy supplies. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1890, 2293.

Fort Augus'tus, a village and fort of Scotland, co. and 29 miles S.W. of Inverness, on the Caledonian Canal, at the S. extremity of Loch Ness.

Fort Augustus, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 16 miles from Charlottetown. It contains a carding-mill, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, 2 stores, and a shipyard. Pop. 150.

Fort Bar'ran'cas is on the N. side of Pensacola Bay, in Florida, designed for the defence of the United States navy-yard at Warrington.

Fort Bas'com, a post-office and military post of San Miguel co., New Mexico.

Fort Bayard, bi'ard, a post-office and military post of Grant co., New Mexico, 90 miles N.W. of Mesilla.

Fort Bend, a county in the S.E. part of Texas, has an area of about 860 square miles. It is intersected by the Brazos River, which is navigable by steamboats, and is bounded on the S.W. by the Bernard River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and forests in which the live-oak abounds. The soil is fertile, and produces pasture for many thousand cattle. The

other staple products are cotton and Indian corn. This county is traversed by the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad. Capital, Richmond. Pop. in 1870, 7114; in 1880, 9380; in 1890, 10,586.

Fort Ben'ton, a post-village, capital of Chotcau co., Montana, is on the Missouri River, at the head of steamboat navigation, about 40 miles below the Great Falls, and 2500 miles from the mouth of the river. It is nearly 125 miles N.N.E. of Helena, and is 2780 feet above the sea-level. The village has 2 banking-houses and a newspaper office. It is an important mart for the fur-trade in the United States, and a shipping-point for live stock and wool. Pop. in 1890, 624.

Fort Ber'thold, a post-village of Garfield co., N.D., on the Missouri River. Lat. 47° 3′ N., lon. 101° 48′ W.

Fort Bid'well, a post-village of Modoc co., Cal., is at the N. end of Surprise Valley, about 175 miles N.E. of Shasta. It has a money-order post-office. Near it are 3 alkaline lakes.

Fort Black'imore, a post-village of Scott co., Va., 40 miles W.N.W. of Bristol, Tenn. It has 2 churches, an academy, a machine-shop, &c.

Fort Bliss, a United States post, 3 miles N.E. of El Paso, Tex., on the Rio Grande.

Fort Block'house and Fort Monck'ton, two forts of England, co. of Hants, defending the entrance of Portsmouth harbor, on the W.

Fort Bluff, a post-office of Morgan co., Ala.

Fort Boisé, bwâ'zâ', a United States post, near Boisé City, Idaho.

Fort Boone, an old fort on the site of Booneville, Ky. It was erected by Colonel Boone in 1775.

Fort Bra'dy, a United States work at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., on the S. bank of St. Mary's River.

Fort Bragg, a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal., 2 miles N. of Noyo, and 120 miles by water N. of San Francisco. It has 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, manufactures of soda-water, lumber, &c. Pop. 945.

Fort Branch, a post-village of Gibson co., Ind., 20 miles N. of Evansville. It has a money-order post-office, 6 churches, and a graded school. Pop. in 1890, 748.

Fort Bridg'er, a post-office of Uintah co., Wyoming, on the Black Fork of Green River, 10 miles S.E. of Carter Station of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Fort Browder, Barbour co., Ala. See BATESVILLE.

Fort Brown, a government fort near Brownsville, Tex.

Fort Buf'fington, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Ga., 6 miles E. of Canton.

Fort Bu'ford, a post-office and military post of Buford co., N.D., near the mouth of the Yellowstone River, and on the Missouri River where it crosses the boundary between North Dakota and Montana.

Fort Calhoun, kal-hoon', a post-village of Washington co., Neb., 2 miles from the Missouri River, and on the Omaha & Northwestern Railroad, 20 miles N. by W. of Omaha. It has 4 churches, a bank, a public school, and a steam flour- and feed-mill. Its station name is Calhoun. Pop. about 400.

Fort Cam'eron, a United States military post, near Beaver, Beaver co., Utah.

Fort Cape Dis'appoint'ment, a United States post on Cape Disappointment, Washington.

Fort Car'roll, a fortification standing on Sollers Point Flats, in the Patapsco, 8 miles below Baltimore.

Fort Cas'well, a brick fortification on Oak Island, near the mouth of Cape Fear River, N.C., was occupied by the Confederates in 1861, and destroyed by them in 1865.

Fort Chartres, shar'trĭs, a steamboat-landing on the Mississippi River, in Randolph co., Ill., near the Prairie du Rocher, and 50 miles by water below St. Louis.

Fort Clark, a military post of Kinney co., Tex., is at or near Brackettville, about 48 miles N. of Eagle Pass, and 126 miles W. of San Antonio. Pop. in 1880, 1030.

Fort Clat'sop, a post-office of Clatsop co., Oregon.

Fort Clinch, designed for the defence of Fernandina, Fla., stands on the N. extremity of Amelia Island. It was occupied by Confederate troops in 1861, and retaken by United States forces in 1862.

Fort Col'lins, a post-village, capital of Larimer co., Col., on Cache la Poudre Creek, in a fertile valley, and on the Colorado Central Railroad, about 4 miles from the Rocky Mountains, and 82 miles by rail N. of Denver. It has 5 churches, a graded school, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, 4 hotels, and 2 flouring-mills. The Agricultural College of Colorado is located here. Pop. in 1890, 2011.

Fort Colum'bus, a United States fort on Governor's Island, New York Harbor.

Fort Col'ville, a post-village, capital of Stevens co., Wash., on the Columbia River, near lat. 48° 38′ N. It has a church. Here is a United States fort.

Fort Concho, kon'chō, a post-office and military post of Tom Green co., Tex., on the Concho River, 210 miles N.W. of Austin. Lat. 31° 31′ N.; lon. 100° 31′ W. Here are stone buildings for hospital, guard-house, magazine, stables, store-house, &c. Pop. in 1880, 716.

Fort Con'stitu'tion, a strong defensive work 3 miles E. of Portsmouth, N.H., on the peninsula which forms the easternmost point of the mainland of New Hampshire.

Fort Coulonge, koo'lônzh', a post-village in Pontiac co., Quebec, at the confluence of the river Coulonge with the Ottawa, 23 miles N. of Portage du Fort. It has a saw-mill, a store, 4 taverns, and a large lumber-trade. P. 100.

Fort Covington, kŭv'ing-tŏn, a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y., in Fort Covington township, on Salmon River, about 5 miles from its mouth, 1 mile from the Canadian frontier, and 16 miles N.W. of Malone. It contains 3 or 4 churches, 2 grist-mills, a saw-mill, a union free school, a newspaper office, a tannery, and a cheese-factory. Pop. 953; of the township, 2421.

Fort Craig, a post-office and military post of Socorro co., New Mexico, on the Rio Grande, 3 miles S. of San Marcial, about 125 miles below Albuquerque, and 175 miles S. of Santa Fé. The adjacent country is rich in minerals.

Fort Cum'berland, a fortress of England, co. of Hants, on Portsea Island, 4 miles E. of Portsmouth.

Fort Cum'mings, a post-office of Grant co., New Mexico, about 50 miles W.N.W. of Mesilla. Here is a ruined fort.

Fort Cus'ter, a post-village and military post of Custer co., Montana, on the Yellowstone River, at the mouth of the Big Horn. Pop. in 1880, 739.

Fort Dade, a post-office of Hernando co., Fla., on the Withlacoochee River, 170 miles S.E. of Tallahassee. Near this spot, in December, 1835, Major Dade, with his 112 companions, perished while heroically defending themselves against an overwhelming force of Indians. Only one of the number escaped.

Fort D. A. Rus'sell, a United States post, 3 miles N.W. of Cheyenne, Wyoming. Pop. in 1880, 508.

Fort Dau'phin, a ruined French fort and town on the S. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 25° 1′ S.; lon. 46° 40′ E.

Fort Da'vis, a post-village, capital of Jeff Davis co., Tex., 22 miles N. of Marfa, and 23 miles N.W. of Alpine. It has 3 churches, 2 academies, and several stores and general business houses. Pop. about 600.

Fort Defiance, a post-office of Augusta co., Va., and a station on the railroad from Staunton to Harrisonburg, 11 miles N.E. of Staunton.

Fort-de-France, fon-dĕh-fnôNss, or **Chasseloup-Laubat**, shass'loo'-lō'bâ', a town on the W. coast of Martinique, French West Indies, the capital of the colony. It has a fine harbor, strong fortifications, a college, a naval arsenal, a prison, and several hospitals, and its public buildings are good. Pop. 13,288.

Fort Del'aware, on Pea Patch Island, in Delaware Bay, near Delaware City, is a strong work, of which the construction was begun in 1814.

Fort Depos'it, a post-village of Lowndes co., Ala., on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 33 miles S.S.W. of Montgomery. It has 2 churches, an academy (male and female), and several stores. Pop. about 450.

Fort Dodge, a post-town, capital of Webster co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, at the junction of the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad with the Iowa division of the Illinois Central Railroad, 192 miles W. of Dubuque, 135 miles E. of Sioux City, and 85 miles N.N.W. of Des Moines. It contains a court-house, 11 churches, a high school, 3 national banks, 2 foundries, 3 newspaper offices, and manufactures of furniture, plaster, and stucco. Coal is mined near this place, which is also an important market for grain. Quarries of good building-stone and of gypsum have been opened here. Pop. in 1890, 4871.

Fort Dodge, a post-office and United States post in Ford co., Kansas, on the Arkansas River, 5 miles E.S.E. of Dodge City.

Fort Don'elson, Stewart co., Tenn., is on the left bank of the Cumberland River, about 1 mile below Dover. This place was the scene of an important victory gained by the Union forces under General Grant, February 16, 1862, when it was captured, with about 13,000 prisoners.

Fort Douglas, dŭg'lăss, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Ark., 25 miles N.E. of Clarksville. It has a church.

Fort Dunc'an, a United States post, near Eagle Pass, Maverick co., Tex., on the Rio Grande.

Fort Du Quesne, Pennsylvania. See PITTSBURG.

Forteau (for'tō') **Bay,** an inlet on the coast of Labrador, near the S.W. extremity of the Strait of Belle Isle. It receives a considerable river, and on its W. side is the prosperous fishing village of Forteau.

Fort Ed'ward, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., is in Fort Edward township, and is finely situated on the E. bank of the Hudson River, on the Champlain Canal, and on the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, at the junction of the Lake George Branch, 55 miles N. of Albany, and 22 miles S.S.W. of Whitehall. It contains 5 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, and the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, which is open to both sexes and occupies a brick building 300 feet long and 5 stories high. Fort Edward has 2 potteries, 2 paper-mills, a foundry and machine-shop, a shirt-factory, and a furniture-factory. Water-power is obtained for these mills by a dam across the Hudson. Pop. of the township in 1890, 4424.

Fortei, a village of Sardinia. See FURTEI.

Fort El'liott, a post-office and United States post of Texas.

Fort El'lis, a military post of Gallatin co., Montana, is at the south end of the fertile Gallatin valley, 3 miles S.E. of Bozeman. Lat. 45° 40' 40" N.; lon. 111° 0' 15" W.

Fort E'rie, a post-village of Welland co., Ontario, on Lake Erie, at its outlet into the Niagara River, and on the Grand Trunk, Great Western, and Canada Southern Railways, opposite Buffalo, N.Y. A railroad bridge connects Fort Erie with Buffalo. Fort Erie is a port of entry, has an American consulate, and contains several churches, a dozen stores, and 2 hotels. Pop. 835.

Fortescue (fōr'tĕsk'?) **Bay,** a beautiful bay of Tasmania, on the E. coast of Tasman's Peninsula.

Forteventura, island. See FUERTEVENTURA.

Fort Ewell, yu'ĕl, a post-village of La Salle co., Tex., on the Nueces River, about 120 miles S.S.W. of San Antonio. It has a church.

Fort Fair'field, a post-village in Fort Fairfield township, Aroostook co., Me., is on the Aroostook River, about 7 miles from its mouth, and about 50 miles N. of Houlton. It is the N. terminus of a branch of the New Brunswick Railroad. It has 2 churches, a high school, a carding-mill, 5 shingle-mills, 2 plaster-mills, 4 starch-mills, a flour-mill, and a newspaper office. Pop. of the township, 3526.

Fort Fet'terman, a post-office of Converse co., Wyoming, is on the North Platte River, about 110 miles N. by E. of Laramie City.

Fort Foote, a post-office of Prince George's co., Md., on the Potomac River, 6 miles below Washington. Here are barracks and a fort, one of the defences of Alexandria, Va., and of Washington, D.C.

Fort Fred Steele, a post-office and military post of Carbon co., Wyoming, on the North Platte River, and on the Union Pacific Railroad, 695 miles from Omaha. Elevation, 6840 feet.

Fort Gaines, gānz, on the E. extremity of Dauphin Island, Ala., is at the entrance of Mobile Bay, opposite Fort Morgan. Lat. 30° 13' N.; lon. 87° 59' W.

Fort Gaines, a post-village, the capital of Clay co., Ga., on the Chattahoochee River, and on a branch of the Southwestern Railroad, about 24 miles below Eufaula, and 24 miles S.W. of Cuthbert. Steamboats can ascend the river to this place, from which a large quantity of cotton is shipped. It has an academy and 5 churches. Pop. in 1890, 1097.

Fort Gar'land, a post-village of Costilla co., Col., is in the fertile San Luis Park, on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 108 miles by rail S.W. of Pueblo. Here is a military post. Elevation, 7996 feet.

Fort Garry, Manitoba. See WINNIPEG.

Fort Gates, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Fla., on the W. bank of the St. John's River, 140 miles from its mouth.

Fort Gay, post-office, Wayne co., W.Va., at CASSVILLE.

Fort George, a fort of Scotland, co. and 9 miles N.E. of Inverness, on the line of the Caledonian Canal, on a point of land jutting into Moray Firth. It covers 15 acres, has quarters for 3000 men, bomb-proof magazines, and is a fortification of great strength.

Fort George, a post-office and summer and winter resort of Duval co., Fla., is on an island at the mouth of St. John's River, 25 miles E. of Jacksonville.

Fort George, an old fort (now a picturesque ruin) at the S.E. end of Lake George, N.Y.

Fort Gib'son, a post-village and military post of the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, on the Neosho River, near its entrance into the Arkansas. It is 6 miles from Gibson Station, which is on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 103 miles S. of Parsons, Kansas. It has 2 churches.

Fort Gor'ges, Me., stands on Hog Island Ledge, in Portland harbor. Lat. 43° 39' N.; lon. 70° 20' W.

Fort Gra'ham, a post-hamlet of Hill co., Tex., 40 miles N.N.W. of Waco. It has 2 churches.

Fort Gratiot (grash'e-ot), a city of St. Clair co., Mich., on Lake Huron, and on the Grand Trunk Railroad, at the mouth of Black River, and at the point where the St. Clair River issues from the lake, about 1 mile N. of Port Huron. It has 4 churches, a graded school, a high school, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 2832. The military post which was within the limits of the city of Port Huron is now closed.

Fort Grif'fin, a post-office and military post of Shackelford co., Tex., 16 miles N. of Albany, and 160 miles W. of Fort Worth.

Fort Griswold, griz'wōld, a United States work in the town of Groton, New London co., Conn., opposite New London. A monument near by commemorates the massacre of Ledyard and his men by the British and tories in 1781.

Forth, fōrth, a river of Scotland, rises on the N.E. side of Ben Lomond, flows eastward, and expands into the arm of the sea called the Firth of Forth. Length estimated at 170 miles. Chief tributaries, the Teith, Allan, and Devon. The Forth has many good harbors, the principal of which is Leith. The river is navigable to Stirling for vessels of 100 tons, and to Alloa for vessels of 300 tons. It is connected with the Clyde by a canal 38 miles in length. See FIRTH OF FORTH.

Fort Hall, a military post of Oneida co., Idaho. Lat. 43° 8' 54" N.; lon. 112° 6' 30" W.

Fort Hal'leck, a post-office and military post of Carbon co., Wyoming, about 45 miles N.W. of Laramie City.

Fort Ham'ilton, a post-village of Kings co., N.Y., is at the W. end of Long Island, on the Narrows, about 6 miles S. of New York City. Here is a strong fort of the same name, erected for the defence of New York harbor. Many persons doing business in the metropolis have residences here.

Fort Har'ker, a post-hamlet and military post of Ellsworth co., Kansas, on the Smoky Hill River, and on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 80 miles W.S.W. of Junction City, and 5 miles E. of Ellsworth.

Fort Hays, a United States post, adjacent to Hays City, Kansas.

Fort Herkimer, New York. See HERKIMER.

Fort Hill, a post-office of Lake co., Ill., about 44 miles N.N.W. of Chicago.

Fort Hill, a station on the Pittsburg, Connellsville & Washington Railroad, 13 miles W. of Garrett, Pa.

Forth Moun'tains, a range of hills of Ireland, in Leinster, 4 miles W. of Wexford. The maritime barony of Forth forms a peninsula, studded with the ruins of Anglo-Saxon towers, built to protect the invaders from the Irish.

Fort How'ard, a post-town of Brown co., Wis., is on the left or N.W. bank of Fox River, about a mile from its mouth, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, opposite the city of Green Bay, 65 miles N.N.E. of Fond du Lac. A drawbridge crosses the river here. Fort Howard contains 8 or 9 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 3 foundries with machine-shops, several steam saw-mills, 2 boiler-factories, and a sash- and blind-factory. Pop. in 1890, 4754.

Fort Hunt'er, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y., on the Mohawk River, at the mouth of the Schoharie, 6 miles by rail E.S.E. of Fultonville. It has 3 churches, an academy, and a broom-factory. Pop. 200.

Fort Hunter, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., 5 miles by rail N. of Harrisburg (Rockville Station). It has 3 churches, and manufactures of pig-iron, &c. Pop. 600.

For'tified Island, or **Baswarage,** bas'wär-aj', in British India, presidency of Madras, is a small island opposite Onore, on the Malabar coast.

Fort In'dependence is on Castle Island, in Boston harbor, 3 miles below the city. It was called Castle William in and before the Revolution. The present name was given by the elder Adams while president.

Fort Isle aux Noix, eel ō nwâ, or **Fort Len'nox,** on an island in the river Richelieu, near the southern boundary of Quebec, was fortified by the French in 1759 and by Schuyler in 1775. It is a strong fortress, but unoccupied.

Fort Jack'son, a United States work on the Savannah River, 4 miles below Savannah, Ga.

Fort Jackson, an important fortification of brick, at Plaquemine Bend, on the Mississippi, 78 miles below New Orleans, La., and opposite Fort St. Philip.

Fort Jackson, a post-village in Hopkinton township, St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the St. Regis River, 44 miles E. of Ogdensburg. It has 2 churches and several mills.

Fort Jef'ferson, on Garden Key, one of the Dry Tortugas Islands, Florida. It has a light-house. Lat. 24° 37' 47" N.; lon. 82° 52' 53" W.

Fort Jefferson, a hamlet of Ballard co., Ky., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 7 miles S. of Cairo, Ill. It has a steam saw-mill. Here is Wickliffe Post-Office.

Fort Jen'nings, a post-village of Putnam co., O., in Jennings township, on the Toledo & Delphos Railroad, 5 miles N.N.E. of Delphos. It has 2 churches.

Fort Jes'sup, a post-hamlet of Sabine parish, La., 80 miles S. by E. of Shreveport. It has a church, an academy, and a bank.

Fort John'ston, North Carolina, a revolutionary fortress on the Cape Fear River, 4 miles from its mouth, on the site of the present town of Smithville. There is still a fortress here of the same name, forming one of the defences of Smithville.

Fort Jones, a post-village of Siskiyou co., Cal., on Scott's River, about 15 miles S.W. of Yreka. It has a church, a flour-mill, and 3 general stores.

Fort Kearney, kar'ne, a former military post of Kearney co., Neb., on the S. bank of the Platte River, and on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 127 miles W. of Lincoln. It was demolished in 1875.

Fort Kent, a post-township and village of Aroostook co., Me., is on the river St. John, which separates it from New Brunswick, Canada. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. 1034. The village is 42 miles N.W. of Caribou.

Fort Keogh, ke'ō̤h, a post-office and military post of Custer co., Montana, 1 mile from the Yellowstone River, and 6 miles from Miles City.

Fort Klam'ath, a military post of Lake co., Oregon, 180 miles E.S.E. of Roseburg. Here is a reservation for the Klamath, Modoc, and Snake Indians. Lat. 42° 41' 34" N.; lon. 121° 55' W.

Fort Knox, a United States work at the narrows of the Penobscot, opposite Bucksport, Me.

Fort La'fayette', a United States fortification of stone, on Hendrick's Reef, in the narrows at the entrance to New York harbor.

Fort Lamar', a post-office of Madison co., Ga.

Fort Land'ing, a post-office of Tyrrel co., N.C.

Fort Lapwai, lap'wī, a United States post of Nez Perces co., Idaho, 12 miles S.E. of Lewiston.

Fort Lar'amie, a post-office and military post of Laramie co., Wyoming, on the Laramie River, 1½ miles from its mouth, and 89 miles N.N.E. of Cheyenne. It is 4519 feet above the level of the sea. Here is a military reservation of 50 square miles.

Fort Lar'ned, a post-office and military post of Pawnee co., Kansas, is 7 miles W. of Larned Station of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad.

Fort Lawrence, Nova Scotia. See Amherst.

Fort Leavenworth, lev'en-worth, an important military post and a post-office of Leavenworth co., Kansas, on the W. bank of the Missouri River, and on the Leavenworth, Atchison & Northwestern Railroad, 2 miles N. of the city of Leavenworth. Here is a government reservation, comprising several square miles of land. This fort, which was established in 1827, is an important depot of supplies for the western posts, and is a general rendezvous of troops. Here are large and expensive buildings for barracks, a hospital, store-houses, stables, &c. This is the headquarters of the Department of Missouri.

Fort Lee, one of the defences of the harbor of Salem and Beverly, Mass., on Salem Neck. Lat. 42° 31' N.

Fort Lee, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., in Ridgefield township, on the Hudson River, at the lower end of the Palisades, 8 or 9 miles above New York. It has a house of the Capuchins, 2 churches, and manufactures of pianos and steam-engines. Pop. about 1200.

Fort Lem'hi, a post-office of Lemhi co., Idaho, on Salmon River, about 120 miles N.N.E. of Idaho City.

Fort Lennox, Quebec. See Foat Isle aux Noix.

Fort Liberté, lee'bĕr'tā', formerly called **Port Dauphin**, a seaport town of Hayti, on its N. coast. Lat. 19° 42' N.; lon. 71° 57' W. It has a good harbor.

Fort Lincoln, link'un, a post-hamlet of Bourbon co., Kansas, on Little Osage River, 14 miles N. of Fort Scott.

Fort Lit'tleton, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Pa., in Dublin township, about 20 miles W.N.W. of Chambersburg. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a foundry. Pop. 100.

Fort Liv'ingston, a brick structure on Grand Terre Island, La., at the entrance of Barataria Bay.

Fort Louis, foR loo'ee', a town of Alsace, near the Rhine, 21 miles N.N.E. of Strasburg, with the remains of a fort built by Vauban and destroyed in 1815. Pop. 235.

Fort Lup'ton, a post-village of Weld co., Col., 26 miles by rail S. of Greeley, the capital of the county, and 26 miles by rail N. of Denver. It has a church, a public school, a creamery, a newspaper office, lumber-mills, and general business houses and stores. Pop. in 1890, 119. The name of its station is Lupton.

Fort Lyon, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Mo., 8 miles S. of Windsor Station. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a wagon-shop.

Fort MacCla'ry, on Kittery Point, Me., one of the defences of Portsmouth, N.H., and of the Kittery Navy-Yard.

Fort MacCoy', a post-village of Marion co., Fla., 35 miles S.S.E. of Waldo Railroad Station. It has 2 churches.

Fort MacHen'ry, one of the defences of Baltimore, Md., on Whetstone Point, near the W. bank of the Patapsco. It was ineffectually bombarded by a British fleet in the war of 1812.

Fort Mac'Intosh, a United States post near the town of Laredo, Tex., on the Rio Grande.

Fort MacKav'ett, a post-village and United States post of Menard co., Tex., on San Saba River, 165 miles N.W. of San Antonio.

Fort Mack'inaw, on Mackinaw Island, Mich., commands the town of Mackinaw, at the entrance to Lake Michigan.

Fort Macomb, ma-kōm', a United States work near the Chef Menteur entrance to Lake Pontchartrain, La., 25 miles E.N.E. of New Orleans.

Fort Ma'con, at the entrance to the harbor of Beaufort, N.C., stands at the E. end of Bogue Island.

Fort MacPher'son, a United States post and reservation in Lincoln co., Neb., on the S. side of the Platte River, opposite McPherson Station. Here is a national cemetery.

Fort MacRae, mak-kree', a United States post and reservation in Socorro co., New Mexico, at Ojo del Muerto, near the Rio Grande. Lat. 33° 2' N.; lon. 107° 5' W.

Fort Mac'Ree', a United States fort on Foster's Bank, at the entrance to Pensacola Bay, opposite Fort Pickens.

Fort Mad'ison, a city, the capital of Lee co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, 19 miles by rail S.W. of Burlington, and 24 miles above Keokuk. It contains a court-house, a high school, a state prison, a public hall, several churches, a national bank, 2 savings-banks, 1 other bank, a foundry, 2 large lumber-mills, and manufactures of chairs, boots, shoes, tin and fruit-cans, iron fencing, and farming-implements. Three daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1890, 7901.

Fort Madison, an old defensive work on the left bank of the river Severn, near Annapolis, Md.

Fort Madison, a post-hamlet of Oconee co., S.C., in the valley of the Tugaloo River, and on the Atlanta & Charlotte Air-Line Railroad.

Fort Magin'nis, a post-office of Chotean co., Montana, about 100 miles N.W. of Fort Benton.

Fort Mar'ion, a fort built at St. Augustine, Fla., by the Spaniards (1520–1756), and called by them San Marco. It is constructed of coquina, a shell-conglomerate, and is preserved as an object of historic interest.

Fort Mas'sachu'setts, a United States work on Ship Island, Miss. Lat. 30° 20' N; lon. 89° 7' W.

Fort Meade, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Fla., 12 miles by rail S. of Bartow. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and an orange-box factory. Pop. 400.

Fort Mif'flin, a United States work on Mud Island, just below the mouth of the Schuylkill River, and near the League Island Navy-Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fort Mill, a post-village of York co., S.C., 17 miles by rail S. of Charlotte, N.C. It has 3 churches, an academy, a bank, a newspaper office, and manufactures of cotton goods. Pop. 400; of the township, 2473.

Fort Mil'ler, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., 47 miles N. of Albany. It has 2 churches, a paper-mill, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Fort Mitch'ell, a post-office and station of Russell co., Ala., 9 miles S.S.W. of Columbus, Ga.

Fort Mitchell, a post-office of Lunenburg co., Va., on the Roanoke Valley Railroad, 9 miles S. of Keysville.

Fort Moha've, a village of Mohave co., Arizona, 33 miles S.W. of Mineral Park. It has a church, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. 200.

Fort Montgomery, mont-gŭm'er-e, Clinton co., N.Y., is on the W. bank of Richelieu River, at the outlet of N. end of Lake Champlain, about 1 mile N. of Rouse's Point. It is a strong fort, erected for the defence of the frontier, on the boundary between the United States and Canada.

Fort Montgomery, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, about 14 miles below Newburg, and nearly opposite Highlands Station. It has a church.

Fort Mor'gan, an important United States fortification, on the site of the old Fort Bowyer, on Mobile Point, Ala., at the entrance to the bays of Mobile and Bon Secours, opposite Fort Gaines.

Fort Morgan, a post-village, capital of Morgan co., Col., 31 miles by rail W. by N. of Akron. It has 2 churches, a bank, a high school, 3 newspaper offices, and manufactures of butter and cheese. Pop. 488.

Fort Motte, mot, a post-hamlet of Orangeburg co., S.C., 30 miles by rail S.S.E. of Columbia. It has 3 churches.

Fort Moultrie, mōl'tree, on Sullivan's Island, S.C., at the entrance to Charleston harbor, opposite Cumming's Point, is on the site of the old Fort Moultrie, which was built of palmetto logs and in 1776 was unsuccessfully attacked by the fleet of Sir Peter Parker.

Fort Ning'ara, Niagara co., N.Y., is a fortification at the mouth of the Niagara River, 1 mile N. of Youngstown.

Fort Og'den, a post-hamlet of De Soto co., Fla., about 57 miles by rail S. of Bartow.

Fort Onta'rio, a United States work at the city of Oswego, N.Y.

Fort Os'age, a township of Jackson co., Mo. Pop. 2441. It contains Buckner and Lake City.

Fort Payne, pain, a post-village of De Kalb co., Ala., 92 miles by rail N.E. of Birmingham. It has 9 churches, 3 banks, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 2093.

Fort Pembina, pem'bee-na, a United States post on the Red River of the North, near Pembina, N.D.

Fort Pen'dleton, a post-office and summer resort of Garrett co., Md., on the North Branch of the Potomac, 12 miles S.E. of Oakland. Elevation, about 3000 feet.

Fort Pickens, Pensacola Bay. See PENSACOLA.

Fort Pierre, pe-air', a post-village, capital of Stanley co., S.D., on the W. bank of the Missouri River, about 2 miles S. by W. of Pierre. It has 2 churches, 2 banks, 3 newspaper offices, &c. Pop. 360.

Fort Pike, formerly a military post of Orleans parish, La., on the Rigolets Pass, 35 miles E.N.E. of New Orleans. Here is a brick fort, on Petites Coquilles Island.

Fort Pitt, a station in Allegheny co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 19 miles W.S.W. of Pittsburg.

Fort Plain, a post-village in Minden township, Montgomery co., N.Y., on the Mohawk River, and on the Erie Canal, 58 miles by rail W.N.W. of Albany, and 15 miles E.S.E. of Little Falls. It contains 5 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, a collegiate institute, a silk-mill, 2 flouring-mills, and manufactures of brooms, broom-machinery, axles, furniture, &c. Pop. in 1890, 2864.

Fort Popham, pop'am, a United States work on Hunnewell's Point, at the entrance to Kennebec River, Me.

Fort Por'ter, a United States work at Black Rock, within the limits of Buffalo, N.Y.

Fort Preble (prĕb'ĕl), one of the defences of Portland, Me., is on Preble Point, 1 mile from Portland.

Fort Pulas'ki, on Cockspur Island, Ga., is a brick structure designed for the defence of Savannah and of Tybee Roads. In 1861 it was occupied by the Confederates, and in 1862 it was bombarded and taken by the Union forces.

Fort Quit'man, a United States fort of El Paso co., Tex., on the Rio Grande, 80 miles below Franklin. Lat. 31° 10′ N.; lon. 105° 40′ W.

Fort Ran'dall, a post-village and military post, capital of Todd co., S.D., on the Missouri River, 75 miles by land above Yankton.

Fort Recov'ery, a post-village of Mercer co., O., about 35 miles N.W. of Piqua. It has 6 churches, a bank, 2 handle-factories, a lumber-mill, a fanning-factory, public schools, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 1186.

Fort Red, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Ind., in Jackson township, 6 miles from Ashby's Mills.

Fort Reed, a post-village and winter resort of Orange co., Fla., 2 miles from St. John's River, 1 mile from Lake Monroe, and about 70 miles S. of Palatka. It has 2 churches, 3 hotels, 4 stores, a newspaper office, 15 orange groves, a high school or seminary, and manufactures of canes, shell-work, wagons, &c.

Fort Re'no, a post-office of Indian Territory.

Fortress Monroe, mon-ro', at Old Point Comfort, Va., on Hampton Roads, encloses 80 acres of land, and has thus far cost the United States for construction some $3,000,000. Here are a United States school of artillery, an arsenal, &c. Pop. in 1880, 525.

Fort Rice, a post-office and United States post of Morton co., Dakota, on the Missouri River, 30 miles below Bismarck.

Fort Rich'ardson, a United States post adjacent to the town of Jacksborough, Tex.

Fort Ridgely, rij'le, a post-office of Nicollet co., Minn., on the Minnesota River, about 48 miles above Mankato.

Fort Ri'ley, a post-office and military post of Davis co., Kansas, on the Kansas River, at the mouth of the Republican River, and on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 3 miles N.N.E. of Junction City. Here is a church.

Fort Rip'ley, a post-village and military post of Minnesota, on the Mississippi River, and on the Western Railroad of Minnesota, 17 miles S.W. of Brainerd. The post-office is in Crow Wing co. and the fort is in Morrison co.

Fort Rit'ner, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ind., in Guthrie township, on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 79 miles E. of Vincennes, and ½ mile N. of White River. It has a church. The trains here pass through a tunnel 1786 feet long. Pop. about 300.

Fort'rose', a burgh of Scotland, co. of Ross, on Morny Firth, nearly opposite Fort George, to which there is a ferry, and 8 miles N.N.E. of Inverness. It has a good harbor, an academy, and remains of the ancient cathedral of the bishops of Ross. Pop. 1004.

Fort Ross, a post-hamlet and summer resort of Sonoma co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, 16 miles W.N.W. of Duncan's Mills. Lumber, grain, and dairy-products are shipped here. The Russians built a fort here about 1811.

Fort-Royal, West Indies. See FORT-DE-FRANCE.

Fort's, a station of Montgomery co., Tenn., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, near the Kentucky line, and 5 miles E. by S. of Guthrie, Ky.

Fort Saint Da'vid, a town of India, on the Coromandel coast, 12 miles S.S.W. of Pondicherry. It was once the head of the British settlements in this quarter, until it was taken by the French in 1758 and the fortifications demolished.

Fort Saint El'mo, the citadel of La Valetta, in Malta.

Fort Saint Joseph, a town of Africa. See GALAM.

Fort Saint Phil'ip, Louisiana, a United States work on the Mississippi, nearly opposite Fort Jackson.

Fort Saint Sebastian, sānt se,bast'yăn (Port. *São Sebastião*, sŏwⁿ sā-bās-te-ŏwⁿ'), the citadel of the Portuguese settlement of Mozambique, in East Africa.

Fort San'ders, a United States military post and reservation, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 3 miles S. of Laramie City, Wyoming. Elevation, 7163 feet.

Fort São Joachim, sŏwⁿ zho-ă-koenⁿ', a settlement of Brazilian Guiana, on the Branco, an affluent of the Amazon. Lat. 3° 1′ 46″ N.; lon. 60° 3′ W.

Fort Scam'mel, one of the defences of Portland, Me., stands on House Island, in Portland Harbor.

Fort Schuyler, ski'ler, New York, stands on Throg's Neck, and is one of the principal East River defences of New York City. It is 17 miles by water from New York.

Fort Scott, a city and railroad centre, the capital of Bourbon co., Kansas, is on the Marmiton River, about 99 miles by rail (88 miles direct) S. of Kansas City, 43 miles by rail N.E. of Parsons, and 130 miles by rail S.E. of Topeka. It is the most populous and important town in the southeastern part of the state, and is a great market for bituminous coal, the mining and shipping of which constitute the most extensive interest of the city. It contains a court-house, 12 churches, a high school, a normal school, 2 national and 3 state banks, 2 flouring-mills, and elevators, foundries and machine-works, cement- and flagstone-quarries, and 2 daily and 4 weekly newspaper offices. The machine-shops and head-quarters of two railroad divisions are situated here. Fort Scott is the seat of the United States circuit and district courts for the Southeastern District of Kansas. Pop. in 1890, 11,946.

Fort Sel'den, a post-office and military post of Donna Ana co., New Mexico, on the Rio Grande, 9 miles above Donna Ana, and 90 miles N. of the boundary of Texas.

Fort Sen'eca, a post-hamlet of Seneca co., O., on the Sandusky River, about 9 miles N. of Tiffin.

Fort Sev'ern, a fortification on the left side of the river Severn, near Annapolis, Md.

Fort Sew'all, a defensive work adjoining the town of Marblehead, Mass.

Fort Sey'bert, a post-office of Pendleton co., W. Va.

Fort Shaw, a post-office and military post of Lewis and Clarke co., Montana, on the Sun or Medicine River, 85 miles N. of Helena.

Fort Sill, a post-office and military post in the Kiowa Reserve, Indian Territory, 170 miles W. by N. of Caddo Railroad Station. Lat. 34° 40′ N.; lon. 98° 30′ W.

Fort Sim'coe, a post-office and Indian agency of Yakima co., Washington, 65 miles N. of the Dalles, Oregon. Here is a reservation on which about 3500 Indians live and cultivate the soil. There are 2 churches on this reservation.

Fort Sis'seton, a post-office of Marshall co., S.D.

Fort Smith, a post-village of Sebastian co., Ark., situated at the confluence of the Arkansas and Coteau Rivers, 165 miles by rail W.N.W. of Little Rock, and 5 miles S.W. of Van Buren. It has 5 banks, 10 churches, 5 newspaper offices, a cotton-compress, an oil-mill, 3 furniture-factories, 2 foundries, 3 planing-mills, a packing-house, a canning-factory, a harness-factory, 4 paving-brick plants, and mines of semi-anthracite coal. Two bridges cross the Arkansas River at this point. Here is held a United States District Court having criminal jurisdiction of the Indian Territory. Pop. in 1890, 11,311.

Fort Snel'ling, a post-hamlet and military post of Hennepin co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and on the right bank of the Mississippi River, just above the mouth of the Minnesota, 6 or 7 miles S.W. of St. Paul. A fort was established here in 1819.

Fort Spring Depot, a post-hamlet of Greenbrier co., W. Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 17 miles W. of White Sulphur Springs. It has a church and a lime-kiln.

Fort Stand'ish, a United States work on Saquish Head, at the entrance to the harbor of Plymouth, Mass.

Fort Stan'ton, a post-office and United States post of Lincoln co., New Mexico, 12 miles W. of Lincoln.

Fort Steele, Wyoming. See FORT FRED STEELE.

Fort Ste'phens, a post-office of Kemper co., Miss.

Fort Ste'vens, a United States work in Oregon, near the mouth of the Columbia, 9 miles W. of Astoria.

Fort Ste'venson, a post-office and military post of Stevens co., N.D., on the Missouri River, 71 miles above Bismarck.

Fort Stock'ton, a military post in Presidio co., Tex., on Comanche Creek, 74 miles N.E. of Fort Davis.

Fort Sul'livan, on Moore Island, Me., is one of the defences of EASTPORT (which see).

Fort Sul'ly, a post-village and military post of Sully co., S.D., on the Missouri River, about 250 miles N.W. of Yankton. It has a money-order post-office.

Fort Sum'ner, post-office, San Miguel co., New Mexico.

Fort Sum'ter, a brick fortification built upon an artificial island, 3 miles S.E. of Charleston, S.C., and 1 mile from Fort Moultrie. It was the scene of very important events during the war of 1861–65. The construction of this work was begun in 1829.

Forts'ville, a post-hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Moreau township, 14 miles N.E. of Saratoga Springs. It has a church, a grist-mill, and 2 stores.

Fort Tatas, Borneo. See BANJERMASSIN.

Fort Tay'lor, a brick structure on the S.W. shore of Key West Island, Fla.

Fort Ti'condero'ga, a station in Essex co., N.Y., on Lake Champlain, and on the New York & Canada Railroad, 22½ miles N. of Whitehall, at the junction of the branch to Ticonderoga and Baldwin. Here are the ruins of the historic fort Ticonderoga, which stands upon a peninsula in the lake. It is connected by steamer with the principal ports on the lake.

Fort Tomp'kins, on Staten Island, New York, is at the Narrows, opposite Fort Hamilton.

Fort Tot'ten, a post-office of Benson co., N.D., on Devils Lake, 82 miles N. of Jamestown.

Fort Trum'bull, a United States fortification designed for the defence of New London, Conn., on the Thames, 1 mile below New London.

Fortuna, for-too'nä, a town of Spain, 16 miles N.N.E. of Murcia. Pop. 4310.

Fortu'na, a post-village of Humboldt co., Cal., 12 miles (direct) S. of Eureka. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, saw- and shingle-mills, &c. Pop. about 700.

Fortunatæ Insulæ. See CANARIES.

For'tune, a fishing settlement on the French shore of Newfoundland, 113 miles from Tilt Cove.

Fortune Bay, a post-town and port of entry of Newfoundland, at the entrance to Fortune Bay, 57 miles W.S.W. of Burin. It has a considerable trade with the Miquelon Islands. Pop. 805.

For'tune Bay, an extensive inlet of the Atlantic, on the S. coast of Newfoundland, lat. 47° N., lon. 55° W., giving the name to a district on its N. side. It contains Brunê Island, and at its entrance are the French islands of Miquelon and St. Pierre.

Fortune Harbor, a fishing hamlet of Newfoundland, on Bay of Exploits, 28 miles from Twillingate. Pop. 230.

Fortune Island, in the Malay Archipelago, in the Moluoca Passage. Lat. 0° 55′ S.; lon. 124° 8′ E.

Fortune Island, in the Malay Archipelago, in the Banda Sea. Lat. 5° 3′ S.; lon. 132° 11′ E.

Fortune Island, in the Sooloo Sea. Lat. 14° 4′ N.; lon. 120° 32′ E.

Fortune Island, a small islet off the coast of Sumatra.

Fortune Key, one of the Bahama Islands.

Fort Union, yūn'yŭn, a former post on the Missouri River, at the mouth of the Yellowstone.

Fort Union, a post-office and military post of Mora co., New Mexico, about 65 miles N.E. of Santa Fé. "The valley in which Fort Union is located," says Prof. Hayden, "is a very beautiful one, and is plainly carved out of the cretaceous plateau." Here is a United States arsenal.

Fort Val'ley, a post-village of Houston co., Ga., 26 miles by rail S.W. of Macon, and 74 miles E. of Columbus. It is the largest village in the county, and is a peach-growing district and a shipping-point for cotton. It has 2 banks, a newspaper office, 3 churches, a male academy, a female seminary, the Georgia Agricultural Works, a cotton-gin, &c. Pop. in 1890, 1752.

Fort Vancouver, van-koo'ver, a United States post of Clarke co., Washington, 8 miles N. of Portland, Oregon, on the N. bank of the Columbia, near the town of Vancouver.

Fort Victoria, vik-to're-ä, in the Malay Archipelago, is the citadel of the capital town of Amboyna.

Fort Victoria, a town and fort of India. See BANCOOT.

Fort'ville, a post-village of Hancock co., Ind., in Vernon township, on the railroad which connects Indianapolis with Muncie, 21 miles E.N.E. of the former. It has 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a public school, 2 steam saw-mills, a grist-mill, &c. Pop. in 1890, 685.

Fort Wads'worth, a military post of Deuel co., S.D., on Kettle Lake. Lat. 45° 43′ 30″ N.; lon. 97° 30′ W.

Fort Wadsworth, on Staten Island, N.Y., is at the Narrows, the principal entrance to New York Harbor.

Fort Wal'lace, a post-office and military post of Wallace co., Kansas, near the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 353 miles W. of Topeka. The fort is built of stone and is occupied by a garrison.

Fort Wal'la Wal'la, a United States post near the town of Walla Walla, Washington.

Fort War'ren, one of the defences of Boston, Mass., is upon George's Island. It is a strong work, built of Quincy granite.

Fort Wash'ington, a post-office of Prince George's co., Md., on the Potomac River, 14 miles S. of Washington, D.C. Here is a fort or defensive work.

Fort Washington, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., 15 miles by rail N. of Philadelphia. It has 2 churches, a public school, and manufactures of augers.

Fort Washita, wash'e-taw', a post-office of the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory. Here are the ruins of an abandoned fort.

Fort Wayne, wāne, a city of Indiana, capital of Allen co., is on the Maumee River, at the confluence of its branches the St. Joseph and St. Mary's Rivers, and on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad where it crosses the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago and Wabash Railroads, 148 miles E.S.E. of Chicago, 142 miles S.S.E. of Grand Rapids, 92 miles N. of Richmond, and 94 miles W.S.W. of Toledo, O. It is the S. terminus of the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad, and the N. terminus of the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad. Its trade is also facilitated by the Wabash & Erie Canal. It contains a court-house, 27 churches, 2 or 3 national banks, a high school, the Concordia College (Lutheran), which was founded in 1850, and the Fort Wayne College (Methodist Episcopal), which was organized in 1846. It is the seat of a Catholic bishop, and has a Catholic hospital, a convent, and 2 academies. Four daily and 5 weekly newspapers are published here; 2 of the weekly papers are in German. This city has several iron-foundries and machine-shops, a rolling-mill, and manufactories of railroad-cars, organs, woollen goods, engines and boilers, &c. Large workshops of 3 railroads are located here. Pop. in 1870, 17,718; in 1880, 26,880; in 1890, 35,393.

Fort Wayne, a United States fort, near Detroit, Mich., on the Detroit River.

Fort Whip'ple, a United States military post, 2 miles N. of Prescott, Arizona.

Fort Whipple, a United States work of Alexandria co., Va., near Arlington.

Fort William, wil'yam, a village and fort of Scotland, co. of Inverness, on Loch Eil, near the foot of Ben Nevis, adjacent to the village of Maryburgh. Pop. of village, 1212.

Fort William, wil'yum, a post-village in Pontiac co., Quebec, on the river Ottawa, 20 miles above Renfrew, chiefly inhabited by Indians. It was formerly a fort of the Hudson's Bay Company. Pop. 125.

Fort William, a post-village of Ontario, 4 miles from Port Arthur, on the Kaministiquia River, near Thunder Bay (Lake Superior), 750 miles from Collingwood. The village contains 10 hotels, several churches, a music-hall, convent, grain-elevator (capacity, 1¼ million bushels), saw- and planing-mills, machine- and repair-shops of the Canada Pacific Railway, brass- and iron-foundry and machine-shop, &c. It is a landing of the Lake Superior steamers, and the Lake Superior terminus of the Canada Pacific Railway. Rich silver-mines are worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1500.

Fort Win'gate, a post-office and military post of Valencia co., New Mexico. Lat. 35° 20′ N.; lon. 108° 20′ W.

Fort Win'nebа'go, a township of Columbia co., Wis. Pop. 727.

Fort Win'throp, Massachusetts, a United States work on Governor's Island, in Boston harbor.

Fort Wolcott, wŏol'kŭt, a United States work on Goat Island, in the harbor of Newport, R.I.

Fort Wood, a fortification on Bedloe's Island, in the harbor of New York.

Fort Wool, on the "Rip Raps," in Hampton Roads, Va., was 1 mile S.E. of Fortress Monroe.

Fort Worth, a post-village, capital of Tarrant co., Tex., on the West Fork of the Trinity River, 32 miles by rail W. of Dallas. It has 19 churches, 7 banks, 9 newspaper offices, high and public schools, manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, a packing-house, and a brewery. Pop. in 1890, 23,076.

Fort Wrangell, rång'el, a post-village and military post of Alaska, in the Pacific Ocean, at Etolin Harbor, on Wrangell Island, about 145 miles E.S.E. of Sitka. Lat. 56° 31′ 30″ N.; lon. 132° 20′ W.

Forty-Eight, a post-office of Wayne co., Tenn.

Forty-One Mile Turn'out, a station in Colleton co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, 41 miles N.W. of Charleston.

Fort Yu'ma, a United States post in San Diego co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, and on the Colorado River, opposite Yuma, Arizona, 80 miles by water from the Gulf of California.

Forum Alieni, the ancient name of Ferrara.

Forum Claudii, supposed ancient name of Oriolo.

Forum Cornelii, the ancient name of Imola.

Forum Gallorum, ancient name of Castel-Franco.

Forum Jovis, supposed ancient name of Marazion.

Forum Julii, the ancient name of Friuli.

Forum Julii, or **Forum Julium.** See Fréjus.

Forum Julii, the ancient name of Cividale.

Forum Licinii, supposed ancient name of Lecco.

Forum Livii, the ancient name of Forlì.

Forum Neronis, the ancient name of Lodève.

Forum Novum, the ancient name of Fornovo.

Forum Popilii. See Forlimpopoli, and Polla.

Forum Segusianorum, the ancient name of Feurs.

Forum Sempronii. See Fossombrone.

Forum Vocontii, the ancient name of Vidaubан.

For'ward, a township of Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 1300.

Forward, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. 1025. It includes Prospect.

Forward, a post-office of Dane co., Wis.

Fos, fos, a hamlet of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 6 miles S. of Istres, at the head of the Gulf of Fos, at the mouth of the Canal of St. Louis, and near the outlet of the old canal (*fossa*) dug by Caius Marius. The ground is marshy. Here are salt-works. Pop. of commune, 1170.

Fos, a village of France, in Haute-Garonne, in the Pyrenees, 60 miles S.W. of Toulouse. Pop. 1551.

Fosenldo, fos-kål'do, a market-town of Italy, province and 16 miles N.W. of Cosenza. Pop. 2000.

Fosco'ro, a post-hamlet of Kewaunee co., Wis., in Ahnepee township, on Lake Michigan, 40 miles N.E. of the city of Green Bay. It has 1 or 2 lumber-mills.

Fosdinovo, fos-de-no'vo (L. *Fosdeno'vum*), a village of Italy, 7 miles N.W. of Carrara, 1814 feet above the sea. Pop. of commune, 5962.

Fosnæs, or **Fosnäs,** fos'nâce, a maritime village and parish of Norway, 90 miles N.N.E. of Trondhjem.

Fossaceca, fos'sâ-chà'kâ, a village of Italy, province and 9 miles N.W. of Campobasso. Pop. 2770.

Fossaceca, a village of Italy, province of Caserta, 12 miles N.W. of Piedimonte. Pop. 983.

Fossaceca, a village of Italy, province of Chieti, near the Adriatic, 4½ miles S.E. of San Vito. Pop. 3268.

Fossa Clodia, the ancient name of Chioggia.

Fossano, fos-sâ'no (anc. *Fossa'num*), a town of Italy in Piedmont, on the Sturn, 14 miles by rail N.E. of Coni. It is picturesquely situated on a hill, enclosed by old walls, and crowned by a fine castle. Internally it is antique and gloomy, the houses built over arcades, which form the footways. It is a bishop's see, and has a fine cathedral, containing a few good paintings, other churches and conventual buildings, several palaces, a theatre, hospital, *monte-piété*, orphan asylum, cemetery, a scientific academy, several educational establishments, and mineral baths. Its manufactures are silk, leather, iron, woollen goods, and paper. Pop. 16,544.

Fosse, or **Fosses,** foss, a village of Belgium, province and 8 miles S.W. of Namur. Pop. 3547.

Fos'sil, an incorporated post-village of Gilliam co., Oregon, 16 miles (direct) S. by W. of Condon. It has 3 churches, a graded public school, a newspaper office. P. 153.

Fos'silville, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa., 18 miles by rail N. of Cumberland, Md. It has a church.

Fossnæs, a village of Norway. See Fosnæs.

Fossombrone, fos-som-bro'nâ, a town of Italy, in the Marches, on the Metauro, 10 miles E.N.E. of Urbino. Pop. 9050. It sprang from the ruins of the ancient *Forum Sempronii*, 2 miles distant, is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral and flourishing manufactures.

Foss'ton, a post-village of Polk co., Minn., 45 miles by rail E.S.E. of Crookston. It has 3 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 207.

Fossum, fos'sŭm, a village of Norway, 62 miles S.W. of Christiana. It has a cobalt-mine and iron-works.

Fostat, fos'tăt', or **Old Cairo** (kī'ro), a town of Central Egypt, on the Nile, 3½ miles S.W. of Cairo, opposite Gheezeh. See Cairo.

Fos'ter, a county in the central part of North Dakota, has an area of about 648 square miles. It is intersected by the Pipestem River and the Northern Pacific Railroad. Capital, Carrington. Pop. in 1880, 37; in 1890, 1210.

Foster, a post-village of Bracken co., Ky., on the Ohio River, about 30 miles below Maysville. Pop. 191.

Foster, a post-village of Bates co., Mo., 13 miles by rail W.S.W. of Butler. It has a bank, a newspaper office, an academy, &c. Pop. 513.

Foster, Susquehanna co., Pa. See Hop Bottom.

Foster, Venango co., Pa. See Coal City.

Foster, a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wis., about 10 miles S.E. of Fond du Lac.

Fos'ter Brook, a post-village of McKean co., Pa., 2 miles by rail E. of Derrick City. It has a church.

Fos'terburg, a post-village of Madison co., Ill., 6 miles N.E. of Upper Alton. It has 3 churches.

Fosterburg, or **Foster's,** a hamlet of Marion co., Ill., 4 miles E. of Vernon Station, which is 11 miles S. of Vandalia. It has a church. Here is Lester Post-Office.

Foster Centre, a post-hamlet of Providence co., R.I., in Foster township, about 18 miles W. by S. of Providence. It has a church, a manufactory of shell jewelry, and a stone-quarry. Pop. 34.

Fos'terdale, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., 6 miles E. of Cochecton Railroad Station. It has a church.

Foster Pond, a post-office of Monroe co., Ill.

Fos'ters, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Ala.

Foster's, a hamlet of Illinois. See Fosterburg.

Foster's, a station in Washtenaw co., Mich., on the Michigan Central Railroad, 2 miles W. of Ann Arbor.

Foster's, a station in Adams co., Miss., on the Natchez, Jackson & Columbus Railroad, 5 miles E. of Natchez.

Foster's, a post-hamlet of Warren co., O., in Hamilton township, on the Little Miami Railroad, 27 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches, a distillery, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Foster's, or **Falkland,** a post-settlement in Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, 41 miles from Kentville. Pop. 100.

Foster's Meadow, a post-hamlet in Queens co., N.Y., on a branch of the Long Island Railroad, 2 miles N. of Valley Stream Junction. It has 2 churches. P. in 1880, 477.

Foster's Mills, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., in Sugar Creek township, 7 miles S.S.W. of East Brady.

Foster Springs, a post-hamlet of Lyon co., Kansas, 7½ miles N. of Americus.

Foster's Ridge, a post-office of Perry co., Ind.

Foster's Store, a post-hamlet of Chattooga co., Ga., 21 miles from Rome. It has a church and an academy.

Fos'tertown, a hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., at Brown's Station, 1 mile S. of Lumberton.

Fostertown, a hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., in Newburg township. It has a church.

Fos'terville, a post-hamlet of Cayuga co., N.Y., in Aurelius township, about 6 miles W.N.W. of Auburn. It has a church.

Fosterville, a village of Mahoning co., O., in Youngstown township, 2 miles from the Painesville & Youngstown Railroad. Block coal is largely mined here.

Fosterville, a post-village of Rutherford co., Tenn., on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, 46 miles S.S.E. of Nashville. It has a church.

Fosterville, a post-village of Anderson co., Tex., 13 miles N.W. of Nechesville Station. It has 2 churches.

Fosto'ria, a post-village of Seneca co., O., on the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad, and on the Chicago division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad where it crosses the Columbus & Toledo Railroad, 21 miles S.W. of Fremont, 16 miles N.E. of Findlay, and 13 miles W. by N. of Tiffin. It contains 12 churches, 3 banks, an academy, a normal school, manufactures of glass and glass novelties, and several flour-mills and saw-mills. Two daily and 4 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1890, 7070.

Fostoria, a post-hamlet of Blair co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Altoona. It has 2 stores.

Fota, a small island of Ireland. See FOATY.

Fotcha, Fotscha, or Fotsha, fŏt'shȧ, a town of Herzegovina, 30 miles E. of Mostar. Fine cutlery is here made. Pop. 8000.

Foth'eringay, a village of England, co. of Northampton, 27 miles N.E. of Northampton.

Fou, a town of China. See Foo.

Fou, a Chinese name for "city." See Foo.

Fouah and Foua, a village of Egypt. See FOOAH.

Fou-Chan, China. See FOO-SHAN.

Fou-Chou, a city of China. See FOO-CHOO-FOO.

Fouesnant, foo-ĕs'nôNG', a town of France, in Finistère, 8 miles S.E. of Quimper. Pop. 242.

Foug, foog (anc. *Fu'gus Leco'rum?*), a village of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 5 miles by rail W. of Toul. A hill in the vicinity is crowned by the remains of a palace which belonged to the early kings of France. Pop. 1484.

Fougeray, or Le Grand Fougeray, lẽh grôNG foo'zhẽh-rȧ', a town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 17 miles E.N.E. of Redon. Pop. 1083.

Fougères, foo'zhnir' (L. *Filicariæ Rhedonum*), a town of France, Ille-et-Vilaine, 27 miles N.E. of Rennes, near the Nançon. Pop. 10,396. It has a commercial college, mineral springs, manufactures of sail-cloth, hempen fabrics, flannel, glass, shoes, &c., and trade in corn, butter, and honey. It was formerly one of the strongest places in Brittany, and was often taken and retaken during the wars with the English. A battle took place here, November 15, 1793, between the Vendeans and the Republicans.

Fougerolles, foo'zhẽh-roll', a village of France, department and 19 miles N.W. of Mayenne. Pop. 817.

Fougerolles, a village of France, in Haute-Saône, 16 miles N.N.W. of Lure. Pop. 1282, or, with commune, 5459. It has a considerable manufacture of cherry brandy.

Fouges, foozh, a seaport town of Asia Minor. (See PHOCÆA.) The GULF OF FOUGES is an inlet of the Ægean Sea, immediately N. of the Gulf of Smyrna.

Fou-Hoa, a town of China. See OOCHEE.

Foul, or Foula, an island of Shetland. See FOWLA.

Foulahs, a race of West Africa. See FOOLAHS.

Foul Island, in the Bay of Bengal, off the W. coast of Burmah. Lat. 18° 4′ N.; lon. 93° 57′ E.

Foul'ness, an island of England, co. of Essex, on the North Sea, 9 miles E.N.E. of Rochford. It is the largest of a cluster of islands near the mouth of the river Crouch.

Foul'point, a village on the E. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 17° 40′ S.; lon. 49° 30′ E.

Foulta, a village of India. See FULTA.

Founai, a town of Japan. See FOONAI.

Foun'dry Village, in Colerain township, Franklin co., Mass., 2 miles S.W. of Colerain village. It has a church and some manufactures.

Foun'dryville, a hamlet in Foster township, Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 1 mile from Jeddo, and 67 miles W.N.W. of Easton. It has a foundry and machine-shop.

Foung-Yang, a city of China. See FUNG-YANG.

Foung-Yang-Houang-Tching, China. See FUNG-WHANG-CHING.

Fou-Ning, a city of China. See FOO-NING.

Foun'tain, a county in the W. part of Indiana, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Wabash River, and intersected by Coal Creek. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple abounds. The soil is a fertile loam. Wheat, Indian corn, pork, and hay are the staple products. This county has beds of bituminous coal. It is traversed by the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, and the Wabash Railroad, the two latter communicating with Covington, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 16,389; in 1880, 20,228; in 1890, 19,558.

Fountain, a post-village of El Paso co., Col., on Fountain Creek, and on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 12 miles S.S.E. of Colorado Springs. It has a church and general stores. Pop. about 100.

Fountain, a township of Monroe co., Ill. Pop. 2977. It contains Waterloo, the county seat.

Fountain, a post-village of Fountain co., Ind., on the Wabash River, about 7 miles below Attica. It has a church.

Fountain, a township of Ottawa co., Kansas. Pop. 786.

Fountain, a post-village in Fountain township, Fillmore co., Minn., on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, 61 miles W. of La Crosse, Wis., and about 30 miles S.S.E. of Rochester. It has a church, a drug-store, an elevator, &c. Pop. of the township, 999.

Fountain, a station in Centre co., Pa., on the Bellefonte & Snowshoe Railroad, 2 miles E. of Snowshoe.

Fountain, a post-office of Schuylkill co., Pa.

Fountain, a township of Juneau co., Wis. Pop. 740.

Foun'tain Bluff, a post-village of Jackson co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, 21 miles by rail W. of Carbondale. It has a church, and bluffs about 200 feet high.

Fountain City, a post-village of Wayne co., Ind., 9 miles by rail N. of Richmond. It has 4 churches.

Fountain City, a post-village of Buffalo co., Wis., on the Mississippi River, about 8 miles above Winona, Minn., and 36 miles N.W. of La Crosse. It contains 3 churches, several steam saw-mills and flouring-mills, and a manufactory of farming-implements. A weekly (German) newspaper is published here. Pop. 994.

Fountain Creek, Col. See FONTAINE QUI BOUILLE.

Fountain Creek, township, Iroquois co., Ill. P. 503.

Fountain Creek, a post-office of Stephenson co., Ill.

Fountain Creek, a post-hamlet of Maury co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad (at Campbell's Station), 13 miles S. of Columbia. It has a church.

Fountain Dale, a post-office of Ogle co., Ill.

Fountain Dale, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., 3 miles from Sabillasville, Md. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Fountain Green, a post-village of Hancock co., Ill., in Fountain Green township, 12 miles E.N.E. of Carthage, and about 45 miles N.N.E. of Quincy. It has 2 churches and a graded school. Pop. about 250; of the township, 1095.

Fountain Green, a post-village of Harford co., Md., about 28 miles N.E. of Baltimore.

Fountain Green, an incorporated post-village of San Pete co., Utah, about 20 miles by rail S. by E. of Nephi. It has a church, a brick-yard, and a pottery.

Fountain Grove, a post-hamlet of Linn co., Mo., 14 miles S.E. of Chillicothe. It has a church.

Fountain Head, a post-village of Sumner co., Tenn., 39 miles by rail N.N.E. of Nashville. It has 2 churches.

Fountain Hill, a post-office of Ashley co., Ark.

Fountain Hill, a post-office of Greene co., N.C.

Fountain Inn, a post-office of Greenville co., S.C.

Fountain Mills, a post-office of Frederick co., Md.

Fountain Mills, a station on the Mount Pleasant Branch Railroad, 6 miles S. of Mount Pleasant, Pa.

Fountain Prairie, prā'ree, a township of Columbia co., Wis. Pop. 1461. It includes Fall River.

Fountain Rock, a station on the Frederick & Pennsylvania Line Railroad, 4 miles from Frederick, Md.

Fountain Run, or Jim'town, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ky., 20 miles S. of Glasgow. It has a church.

Foun'tains Ab'bey, one of the finest monastic ruins in England, co. of York, West Riding, in the beautiful park of Studley-Royal, about 3 miles S.W. of Ripon.

Fountain Spring, a post-office of Wood co., W. Va.

Fountain Springs, a post-office of Tulare co., Cal.

Fountain Springs, a hamlet of Schuylkill co., Pa., 1 mile E. of Ashland. It has manufactures of carpets and cigars.

Fountain Station, a village of Vigo co., Ind., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 12 miles N.E. of Terre Haute. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Foun'taintown, a post-village of Shelby co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 20 miles E.S.E. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a pump-factory, and a tile-factory. Pop. in 1880, 245.

Fountainville, a post-office of Bucks co., Pa.

Fou-Pim, a town of China. See FOO-PIM.

Fou-Pin, a town of China. See Foo-Pin.

Four Brothers, Asia. See Quatre-Frères.

Four Cantons, Switzerland. See Forest Cantons.

Fourchambault, foor'shôN'bō', a village of France, in Nièvre, 5 miles by rail N.W. of Nevers, on the Loire, here crossed by a suspension-bridge. Here are iron-smelting furnaces and forges. Pop. 5835.

Fourche à Renault, foorsh á rẽn'ō', a post-office of Washington co., Mo.

Fourche à Thomas, foorsh á to'mà', a small stream which rises in the S. part of Missouri, and, flowing southward into Arkansas, enters Black River above Pocahontas.

Fourche Caddo. See Caddo Creek, Ark.

Fourche la Fave, foorsh là fàv, a river of Arkansas, rises in Scott co., runs eastward through Yell and Perry cos., and enters the Arkansas River about 12 miles E. of Perryville. It is nearly 150 miles long.

Fourchu, foor'shū', a seaport on the S.E. coast of Cape Breton Island, co. of Richmond, 40 miles E. by N. of St. Peters. Pop. 200.

Four Corners, a village of Los Angeles co., Cal., 6 miles from El Monte. It has 2 churches.

Four Corners, a post-office of Jefferson co., Iowa.

Four Corners, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Md., about 10 miles N. of Washington, D.C. It has a chair-factory.

Four Corners, a post-hamlet of Huron co., O., 3 miles from Monroeville, and about 100 miles N. by E. of Columbus. It has a church and manufactures of carriages, cultivators, and ploughs.

Four Evan'gelists, a group of four islets off the W. coast of Patagonia, at the entrance of the Strait of Magellan, lat. 52° 34' S., lon. 75° 5' W., and which, with eight others, about 15 miles W., compose a group called the "Twelve Apostles."

Four Lakes, Wisconsin, a chain of lakes in Dane co., called respectively Mendota, Menona, Waubesa, and Kegonsa, or Fourth, Third, Second, and First Lakes. They are connected by short outlets. Lake Mendota, which is the largest, is contiguous to the city of Madison. (See Mendota.) Menona is separated from the preceding by a narrow isthmus, on which Madison is built. The water of these lakes is deep and pure. See Madison, Menona, &c.

Four Locks, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Md., on the Potomac River and the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, 3 miles from North Mountain Station, W. Va.

Fourmies, foor'mee', a village of France, in Nord, 8 miles by rail S.S.E. of Avesnes. Pop. 8151.

Four Mile, a post-office of Nez Perces co., Idaho.

Four Mile, a township of Wayne co., Ill. Pop. 1817.

Four Mile, a township of Polk co., Iowa. Pop. 449.

Four Mile, a post-hamlet of Dunklin co., Mo., 24 miles from Dexter City. It has a church. Pop. of Four Mile township, 830.

Four Mile, a township of Barnwell co., S.C. P. 1935.

Four Mile Branch, a post-office of Monroe co., Tenn.

Four Mile Creek, Ohio, rises in Preble co., runs southward and southeastward, and enters the Great Miami River in Butler co., nearly 2 miles above Hamilton.

Fourneaux Islands, Australia. See Furneaux.

Fourni (foor'nee') **Islands** (anc. *Corsiæ*), a group of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Asiatic Turkey, and consisting of about 20 islets, 5 miles S.W. of Samos.

Four'teen', a post-office of Lincoln co., W. Va.

Fourteen Mile Creek, of Indiana, flows through Clarke co. into the Ohio, 14 miles above New Albany.

Fourteen Mile Creek, of Mississippi, flows through Hinds co. into Big Black River.

Fourth, a township of Richland co., S.C. Pop. 7687.

Fourth Creek, a post-office of Mitchell co., Kansas.

Fourth Cross'ing, a post-office of Calaveras co., Cal.

Fourth Lake, Wisconsin. See Four Lakes.

Four Towns, in Scotland. See Highland.

Four Towns, a post-hamlet of Oakland co., Mich., 7 miles W. of Pontiac. It has a church.

Fou-Schan, a town of China. See Foo-Shan.

Fousi, or Fousiyama, Japan. See Fooshe.

Fonst's Mills, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., N.C., 33 miles S.S.E. of Greensborough. It has a flour-mill, &c.

Fou-Tchou-Foo, China. See Foo-Choo-Foo.

Foutsitz, a town of Japan. See Footsitz.

Fouvent-le-Bas, foo'vôN'-lẽh-bà', a village of France, in Haute-Saône, 16 miles N.N.E. of Gray. In its vicinity are large grottos, in which have been discovered the fossil bones of a great number of quadrupeds. P. 336.

Foveaux (fō'vō') **Strait**, in New Zealand, separates New Munster from New Leinster. It contains many islets.

Fow, or **Faux**, fō, an island in the Malay Archipelago, Gilolo Passage, lat. 0° 6' S., lon. 129° 30' E., separated from the W. shore of Geby by a channel.

Fowey, foy, written also **Fawey**, a river of England, enters the English Channel near Fowey. Length, 30 miles.

Fowey, a town of England, co. of Cornwall, at the mouth of the above river. It is the terminus of a branch railway, and is 25 miles S.S.W. of Launceston. Its harbor admits the largest vessels, and is defended by forts. The principal exports are copper ore, pilchards, china clay, and stone. Fowey was a place of great importance in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Pop. of parish, 1391.

Fowey Rocks, a ledge in the Atlantic, off the S. extremity of Florida, with a light-house.

Fowla, or Foula, fōw'lā, written also **Foul**, one of the Shetland Islands, 18 miles W. of the others, in lat. 60° 8' N., lon. 2° 6' W. This islet is conjectured to have been the *Ultima Thule* of the ancients. Pop. 257.

Fow-Leang, a town of China. See Foo-Leang.

Fowl'er, a station in Fresno co., Cal., 9 miles by rail S.E. of Fresno City. It has 4 churches, a high school, and a raisin- and dry-fruit-packing establishment.

Fowler, a post-village of Adams co., Ill., in Gilmore township, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 11 miles E.N.E. of Quincy. It has several churches.

Fowler, a post-village, capital of Benton co., Ind., in Centre township, on the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Railroad, 28 miles N.W. of Lafayette. It has 2 newspaper offices, 2 banks, a money-order post-office, 5 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of farming-implements, tiles, and furniture. Pop. in 1890, 1285.

Fowler, a post-village of Clinton co., Mich., on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, 9½ miles W. of St. John, and 51 miles E. of Grand Rapids. It has 4 churches, a bank, a grist-mill, and a planing-mill. Pop. 346.

Fowler, a post-hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., about 25 miles (direct) S. by W. of Canton, and 7 miles (direct) E. of Caledonia Station. It has a church, a district school, and manufactures of wood-pulp. Pop. about 100; of Fowler township, 1592.

Fowler, a post-village in Fowler township, Trumbull co., O., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad (Youngstown Branch), 17 miles N. of Youngstown. This township has 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 871.

Fowler, a station in Wyandot co., O., on the Columbus & Toledo Railroad, 6 miles S. by E. of Upper Sandusky.

Fowler, a post-hamlet and station of Centre co., Pa., in Taylor township, on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad. It has a large lumber-mill.

Fowler's, a post-office of Brooke co., W. Va., at Fowlersville, a small hamlet 3 miles from La Grange Station, which is in Ohio. It has a church.

Fowler's Bay, South Australia, near the head of the great Australian bight, immediately W. of Point Fowler, in lat. 32° 3' S., lon. 132° 40' E.

Fowler's Knob, a post-office of Nicholas co., W. Va.

Fowler's Landing, a post-office of Humphreys co., Tenn., on Tennessee River, 12 miles above Johnsonville.

Fowler's Mills, a post-hamlet of Geauga co., O., 5 miles S.S.W. of Chardon. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Fowl'ersville, or **Fowl'erville**, a post-village in Handy township, Livingston co., Mich., on the Red Cedar River, and on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, 61 miles W.N.W. of Detroit, and 8 miles N.W. of Howell. It has 3 churches, a bank, 3 newspaper offices, a union school, a fine hotel, a flouring-mill, 2 planing-mills, and a barrel-factory. Pop. about 1100.

Fowlersville, Columbia co., Pa. See Whitmire.

Fowlersville, West Virginia. See Fowler's.

Fowlerville, Michigan. See Fowlersville.

Fowl'erville, a post-village of Livingston co., N.Y., in York township, near the Genesee River, about 22 miles S.S.W. of Rochester. It has 2 churches, and a machine-shop in which farm-implements and portable steamers are made. Pop. about 400.

Fowl'ing Creek, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Md., about 9 miles S. by W. of Denton. It has a church.

Fow'lis Wes'ter, a village of Scotland, co. and 12 miles W.S.W. of Perth. Pop. of parish, 1161.

Fowlstown, a post-village of Decatur co., Ga., 8 miles by rail S.W. of Bainbridge Junction. It has 3 churches, saw-mills, cigar-factories and manufactures of turpentine. Pop. 150.

Fox, a post-hamlet of Wells co., Ind., on the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, 20 miles S. of Fort Wayne.

Fox, a township of Black Hawk co., Iowa. Pop. 825.

Fox, a post-office of Ray co., Mo.

Fox, a township of Carroll co., O. Pop. 1119. It contains Mechanicstown.

Fox, a township of Elk co., Pa. Pop. 1188. It contains Earley, Centreville, &c.

Fox, a township of Sullivan co., Pa. Pop. 443.

Fox, a post-office of Grayson co., Va.

Fox'borough, a post-village in Foxborough township, Norfolk co., Mass., on the Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg Railroad, 14 miles N.N.W. of Taunton, and 22 miles S.S.W. of Boston. It has 5 churches, a high school, a savings-bank, a newspaper office, a public library, a granite-quarry, iron-works, and manufactures of straw goods, soap, hats, and shoes. Pop. of the township, 2933.

Fox'borough, a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, 7 miles N.N.W. of Belleville. It contains 2 stores, 2 hotels, a saw-mill, a grist-mill, and a cheese-factory. Pop. 150.

Fox'burg, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, at the mouth of the Clarion, and on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, at the terminus of the Foxburg, St. Petersburg & Clarion Railroad, 47 miles S. of Oil City. By rail it is 85 miles N.N.E. of Pittsburg. It has a church, a bank, and manufactures of tools for oil-wells. Petroleum is found here. Pop. about 750.

Fox Channel, the N. portion of Hudson's Bay.

Fox Chase, a post-office and station on the Philadelphia, Newtown & New York Railroad, 12 miles N. by E. of West Philadelphia. It has a church and manufactures of hoes and phosphate. The post-office is a branch of the Philadelphia Post-Office.

Fox Cove, a fishing hamlet of Newfoundland, on the W. side of Placentia Bay, 2 miles from Burin. Pop. 105.

Fox Cove, a fishing hamlet of Newfoundland, 44 miles from Burin. Pop. 40.

Fox Creek, a post-office of Randolph co., Ala.

Fox Creek, a post-hamlet of St. Louis co., Mo., 4 miles N. of Glenoce Station. It has a flour-mill and a store.

Fox Creek, a post-office of Lincoln co., Neb.

Fox'croft, a post-village of Piscataquis co., Me., in Foxcroft township, on the N. bank of the Piscataquis River, nearly opposite Dover, and on the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad, 53 miles N.W. of Bangor. It has 4 churches, an academy, a money-order post-office, 2 organ-factories, a flour-mill, a woollen-mill, a foundry, a sash- and blind-factory, &c. Pop. about 800; of township (1890), 1726.

Fox Har'bor, a post-village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, on Northumberland Strait, 10 miles N.E. of Wallace.

Fox Harbor, a small fishing settlement on the E. side of Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, 9 miles from Placentia.

Fox Hol'low, a station in Shandaken township, Ulster co., N.Y., on the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, 32 miles W.N.W. of Rondout.

Fox Island, a small island in Bay of Despair, Newfoundland, 17 miles from Harbor Briton.

Fox Island, a small island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the N.E. extremity of the Saguenay coast.

Fox Island, in Lake Michigan, belongs to the township of Chandler, Manitou co., Mich. Pop. 44.

Fox Island Harbor, a small fishing settlement in the district of Burgeo and La Poile, Newfoundland, 14 miles from Burgeo. Pop. 67.

Fox Islands, Pacific Ocean. See ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

Fox Lake, a post-office or hamlet of Lake co., Ill., about 48 miles N.N.W. of Chicago.

Fox Lake, a township of Martin co., Minn. Pop. 142.

Fox Lake, a post-village in Fox Lake township, Dodge co., Wis., on a lake of the same name, about 26 miles S.W. of Fond du Lac, and 10 miles N. by W. of Beaver Dam. It is 2 miles N. of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, with which it is connected by the Fox Lake Horse Railroad at Fox Lake Junction, which is 2 miles S. of the village and 69 miles N.W. of Milwaukee. It contains 6 churches, a national bank, the Wisconsin Female College, a newspaper office, a carriage-factory, and a flouring-mill. It was formerly called Waushara. Pop. 1012. The township contains another village, named Randolph, and a pop. of 853, exclusive of Fox Lake village.

Fox Land is a part of Baffin Land, extending E. into Fox Channel. Lat. 64° 45′ to 67° N.; lon. 74° to 78° W.

Fox Land'ing, a post-office of Warren co., Miss.

Fox River rises in Davis co., Iowa, runs southeastward through Clarke co., Mo., and enters the Mississippi River 2 miles below Alexandria. It is 100 miles long.

Fox (or **Pishtn'ka**) **River** rises in Waukesha co., Wis., runs southward through Racine and Kenosha cos., and passes into Illinois. It afterwards intersects McHenry and Kane cos., and runs southward to the city of Aurora, below which it flows southwestward until it enters the Illinois River at Ottawa. Its length is estimated at 220 miles. The chief towns on its banks are Aurora, Ottawa, and Elgin. It affords abundant water-power.

Fox River (called **Nee'unh** by the aborigines) rises in Wisconsin, near the S. boundary of Green Lake co., and flows westward to Portage City, which is on the Wisconsin River. At this place the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers are only 1¼ miles apart, and are connected by a canal. The Fox River runs thence northward into Marquette co., and expands into Lake Pacawa, from which it runs northeastward through Green Lake and Winnebago cos. After a very tortuous course it enters Lake Winnebago at Oshkosh, on the W. side of the lake. It issues from the northern end of the lake, runs northeastward through Brown co., and enters Green Bay at the city of Green Bay. Its length is estimated at 250 miles. It is an important channel of trade and navigation, and forms a part of the navigable waters by which steamboats can pass from the Mississippi River into Lake Michigan. The largest towns on this stream are Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, and Portage.

Fox River, GREAT and LITTLE, two rivers of Canada, within 2 miles of each other, and both falling into the Gulf of St. Lawrence between Griffith's Cove and Little Vallée.

Fox River, a township of White co., Ill. Pop. 1867.

Fox River, a township of Davis co., Iowa. Pop. 694.

Fox River, a post-office and station of Kenosha co., Wis., on Fox River, and on the Kenosha & Rockford Railroad, 20 miles W. of Kenosha.

Fox River, a post-village in Gaspé co., Quebec, on the shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, at the mouth of Great Fox River, 13 miles N. of Gaspé. It contains a court-house, a church, and several stores. Its inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries. Pop. 500.

Fox River, a small village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 3 miles from Port Greville, and 31 miles from Athol. Pop. 100.

Fox River Junction, Illinois. See MONTGOMERY.

Fox's Chan'nel, a strait of British North America, stretching N. from the N.W. extremity of Hudson's Strait, having W. Melville Peninsula and Southampton Islands, and E. an unexplored country.

Fox Spring, a post-office of Clay co., Tenn.

Fox Station, a post-office of Kendall co., Ill., on or near Fox River, and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 15 miles S.W. of Aurora.

Fox'ton, a town of New Zealand, in the S.W. part of the Northern Island, on the river Manawatu, 4 miles from the sea. Foxton is the terminus of a railway, and exports railway-ties, piles, and other timber. Vessels of 14 feet draught can cross the bar at high tide.

Fox'town, a hamlet in the township of East Haddam, Conn., 8 miles from Goodspeed's Landing. It has manufactures of cigars.

Fox Trap, a hamlet in Newfoundland, on the S. shore of Conception Bay, 16 miles from St. John's. Pop. 210.

Fox Valley, a post-hamlet of Linn co., Oregon, 20 miles S.E. of Turner Station. It has a church.

Fox'ville, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ill., 9 miles S.E. of Salem.

Foxville, a post-office of Frederick co., Md.

Foyers, pronounced and sometimes written **Fyers** (fī'ẽrz), a small river of Scotland, joins Loch Ness 8 miles N.E. of Fort Augustus. It is noted for its fine cascades.

Foyle, a river of Ireland, formed by the confluence of the Finn and Mourne at Lifford, flows N., and expands into Lough Foyle. See LOUGH FOYLE.

Foz, foth or fŏs, a town of Spain, 42 miles N.N.E. of Lugo, on a bay of the Atlantic. Pop. 1209.

Foz, a village of Portugal, in Alemtejo, on the Tagus, 27 miles N.E. of Lisbon. It has iron-works.

Frack'ville, a post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, 12 miles N. of Pottsville. It has 5 churches and 2 newspaper offices. Coal is extensively mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1890, 2520.

Frades, frā'dēs, a small island of Brazil, province of Bahia, in All Saints' Bay, 25 miles N.W. of Bahia.

Frades, frā'dēs, a village of Spain, 22 miles S. of Salamanca, with mineral springs. Pop. 696.

Fraga, frā'gā (anc. *Gallica Flavia?*), a town of Spain, 55 miles S.E. of Huesca, on the Cinca. Pop. 6695. Its environs are noted for excellent figs and pomegranates. It has Roman ruins.

Fraget Schmarkt, Transylvania. See FOGARAS.

Fragneto, frăn-yā'to (**Fragneto Monforte**, frăn-yā'-to mon-for'tā, and **Fragneto L'Abate**, frăn-yā'to lā-bā'tā), two contiguous villages of Italy, province of Avellino, and

respectively 17 and 18 miles W.N.W. of Ariano. Pop. of the former, 2014; of the latter, 1934.

Fragua, frä'gwä, a river of the republic of Colombia, rises on the S.E. slope of the Sierra de Pardaos, and, after a S.E. course of about 180 miles, joins the Japura in lat. 0° 50′ N., lon. 74° 10′ W.

Frailes, frī'lās, a town of Spain, province of Jaen, 5 miles E. of Alcalá-la-Real. Pop. 2345.

Frailey, frā'le, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 1322. It includes Donaldson.

Frain, or **Fryn**, frine (Moravian, *Wranow*, vrä'nov), a town of Moravia, 11 miles W.N.W. of Znaim, on the Thaya, with a manufactory of porcelain. Pop. 1130.

Fraipont, frä'pôn', a village of Belgium, province and 4 miles S.E. of Liege. Pop. 1200.

Fraisans, frä'zôn', a village of France, department of Jura, on the Doubs, 14 miles from Dôle. It has iron-mines and iron-works. Pop. 2909.

Fraize, frāz, a village of France, in Vosges, 32 miles E. of Epinal. Pop. 2525.

Frakno-Allya, a town of Hungary. See Forchtenau.

Frame's Mills, a post-office of Braxton co., W. Va.

Framingham, a post-town of Middlesex co., Mass., on the Sudbury River, and on the Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg Railroad, 24 miles W. by S. of Boston. Another railroad extends northward to Lowell. It has 12 churches, 3 banks, 4 newspaper offices, manufactures of rubber, straw goods, boots and shoes, woollen goods, bricks, mattresses, leather-goods, chairs, paper boxes, hubs and wheels, brass goods, harness, &c. Framingham also contains a state normal school, grist-mills, saw-mills, cider-mills, lumber-mills, &c. Total pop. in 1890, 9239.

Framlingham, a market-town of England, co. of Suffolk, 15 miles N.N.E. of Ipswich. It has a fine old church and the ruins of a magnificent castle. Pop. 2569.

Frammersbach, frām'mers-bāk', a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, 23 miles N.W. of Würzburg. P. 1930.

Framnas, a township of Stevens co., Minn. P. 260.

Frampton, a village in Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Thames, 1 mile from Dorchester Station. Pop. 100.

Frampton, or Saint Edouard, sānt ed'ward', a post-village in Dorchester co., Quebec, 38 miles S. of Quebec. It contains 6 stores, and grist-, saw-, and carding-mills. Pop. of parish, 1344.

Framura, frä-moo'rä, a village of Italy, 5 miles N.N.W. of Levanto. Pop. 1065.

Framwellgate, a northwestern suburb of the city of Durham, England, from which it is divided by the Wear; but it is a part of the city corporation. Pop. 4543.

Franca, frän'kä, or **Villa-Franca-do-Imperador**, veel'lä-frän'kä-do-eem-pā-rä-dōr', a town of Brazil, state and 270 miles N.N.E. of São Paulo, on the Mugi.

Français, Cape. See Cape Français.

Franc-Alleu, frônk-ä'luh', a district of France, in the ancient province of Auvergne. Its capital was Sormur.

Francastel, frôn'käs'tĕl', a village of France, in Oise, 25 miles from Clermont. Pop. 738.

Francavilla, frän-kä-vil'lä, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 20 miles E.N.E. of Taranto. Pop. 15,943. The chief edifices are a cathedral, a college, several hospitals, charitable institutions, and convents. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton stuffs, earthenware, and snuff. In 1734 it suffered greatly from an earthquake.

Francavilla, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 25 miles E. of Lagonegro. Pop. 2959.

Francavilla, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, on the Adriatic, 7 miles N.E. of Chieti. Pop. 4282.

Francavilla, a town of Sicily, 10 miles W.N.W. of Taormina. Pop. 3520.

Francavilla, a village of Italy, province of Cosenza, 4½ miles N.E. of Cassano. Pop. 1387.

Francavilla, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 13 miles S.S.W. of Nicastro. Pop. 2415.

France (L. *Gal'lia*, or *Fran'cia*; Fr. *La France*, là frônss; It. *Francia*, frän'chä; Sp. *Francia*, frän'the-ä; Port. *França*, frän'sä; Ger. *Frankreich*, frânk'rīk; Dutch, *Frankryk*, frânk'rik; Dan. *Frankrige*, frânk'ree'ghęh; Sw. *Frankrike*, frânk'ree'kä), a republic, one of the most populous and influential states in the world, constituting the most westerly portion of Central Europe, lying between lat. 42° 20′ and 51° 5′ N. and lon. 4° 50′ W. and 8° 25′ E.; bounded N. by the English Channel, the Straits of Dover, and Belgium; W. by the Atlantic Ocean; S. by Spain and the Mediterranean; E. by Italy, Switzerland, and the German Empire; and N.E. by German Lorraine, Luxemburg, and Belgium. The salient points on the map of France are the N., the W., the E., the S.W., and the S.E. extremities. By connecting these points by straight lines, a pentagon is formed including the whole of the French territory. The coast-line of France, without allowing for minor indentations, measures 1320 miles; the continental boundary-line, 962; the whole perimeter being thus 2282 miles. The total area of France is 207,107 square miles.

Physical Features.—The Alps on the E. and the Pyrenees on the S. connect France with the most magnificent mountain-systems of Europe. Since the acquisition of Savoy and Nice, the French portion of the Alps has a length of 280 miles, consisting of the Pennine, Graian, Cottian, and Maritime Alps, and comprising Mt. Blanc (15,810 feet), the most elevated peak in Western Europe, Mt. Olan (13,819), Dôme du Gouter (14,209), Aiguille du Géant (13,156), Mts. Thabor, Iseran, &c. The chain of the Pyrenees, separating France from Spain, culminates in Maladetta, which has its highest peak in Spain, but Nethou, adjoining it, having a height of 11,168 feet, is in France, and several other summits on the French side reach 10,000 feet. The range next in importance is the Cévennes. This mountain-system, whose length is 360 miles, stretches in a general northerly direction from Col de Nazouze on the Canal du Midi on the S. to the Canal du Centre near Châlons on the N., the culminating points being Mont d'Or (6188 feet) and Plomb de Cantal (6093 feet). The Cévennes range is continued northward, under the name of Côte-d'Or, to an elevated plateau called the Plateau de Langres. The range near the source of the Marne, composed of the Cévennes and the Côte-d'Or, forms the watershed between the Atlantic and Mediterranean slopes. The main chain of the Vosges runs also in a northern direction along the W. of the departments of Haute-Saône and Vosges into Germany. The length of the French portion of this line is about 95 miles, and the average height does not exceed 3000 feet. The Jura range, running in a northeasterly direction, separates part of France from Switzerland, but belongs rather to the latter country than to France. It touches France, however, for 162 miles. The mountains generally have a nucleus of granite, which forms the prevailing rock in the Alps, in the Pyrenees, the Cévennes, and the elevated plateau of Langres. In the Vosges the granite is replaced by porphyry; while in the Jura range limestone occurs in such enormous masses as to have given its name to a peculiar formation. The other crystalline rocks, consisting chiefly of trachytes and basalts, have received a magnificent development in Auvergne, where the effects of volcanic agency are still obvious. Mountain limestone occurs in the Pyrenees in a form worthy of its name. In Mont Perdu, in that range, it is found at the height of 10,230 feet. The secondary formation, commencing with this limestone and continuing in an ascending series up to the chalk, is largely developed in France, and furnishes a considerable number of coal and mineral fields. The tertiary formation occurs mainly in two great divisions, the more extensively developed division commencing at the base of the Pyrenees and occupying a large portion of the basins of the Garonne and Adour. The lesser takes the name of the Paris basin, and occupies a large extent round Paris, stretching S. into the valley of the Loire.

Climate.—Taken on the whole, the climate of France is one of the finest in Europe, though, from the extent of the country and the diversity of conditions in different localities, considerable variations occur. Thus, the climate of the northeast is continental, while that of the northwest is oceanic, resembling the climate of Britain. The Mediterranean districts, again, are affected by the burning winds of Africa, the mistral often proving very destructive to vegetation around the mouths of the Rhone and Var. S. of lat. 46° there are about 134 rainy days in the year; N. of this parallel, 120. At Toulon the mean annual temperature is 62° Fahr.; at Marseilles, 59.5°; at Bordeaux, 56°; at Nantes, 55.2°; at Paris, 51.2°; at Dunkirk, 50.5°.

A popular climatic division of France is into districts in accordance with the prevailing vegetable product of each. Thus, the districts bordering the Mediterranean have been called the olive-region. The second, whose northern limit is a line drawn in an E.N.E. direction from the department of Gironde to Lower Alsace, has maize as its characteristic product. The third reaches to a line drawn from the mouth of the Loire to the town of Mézières in Ardennes, and is the extreme northern limit of the profitable cultivation of the vine. All beyond this constitutes the fourth region, of which wheat may be regarded as the staple.

Natural and artificial forests cover one-seventh of France, the principal localities being the Ardennes, the Vosges, the Plateau de Langres, the Jura range, and the Cévennes. Along the Bay of Biscay a forest of sea-pine has been formed, 100 miles long by 7 broad. The oak, elm, and pine

are the prevailing natural trees. Another tree, perhaps of more importance than any other, on account of the great national industry with which it is associated, is the silk-mulberry. The olive is a southern product, as well as the orange, lemon, pistachio, and caper. The apple, pear, and plum are the leading fruit trees N. of the vine region. They flourish especially in Normandy. Another seventh of France is either absolutely waste or so rugged, moorish, sandy, or marshy as to be classed with waste lands. The remaining five-sevenths comprise the cultivated ground. Of this one-half is under the plough, one-eleventh in permanent meadow, and one-twenty-fifth in vineyard.

Owing to the excessive subdivision of the soil, in accordance with the French law of succession, which enacts that on the death of the father all the children shall inherit equally, French farms, according to Balbi, do not average more than five acres of arable land each. Although, in consequence of comparative want of capital, French modes of husbandry are antiquated as compared with those of England, Belgium, and America, yet the aggregate of the crops raised is immense, and sufficient on the average of years for the supply of her own people. The cereal crop is by far the most important. Potatoes are largely cultivated, as also beets for sugar. Hemp, rape, madder, saffron, hops, and tobacco are also among the products. But in the grape district the most important industry is the cultivation of the vine. In this department of husbandry France is unsurpassed, the various high-class wines she produces, under the names of Champagne, Burgundy, Bordeaux, &c., having the very highest repute. The northern part of France produces excellent cider and perry.

Considerable attention has been paid of late to improving the breed of horses, especially for military purposes, oxen being principally employed in agriculture. The breeds of oxen are generally inferior as compared with those of Britain. The rearing of sheep receives a good deal of attention, fully as much, however, for the sake of the fleece as of the mutton. The value of the annual production of eggs and poultry amounts to $20,000,000, and of this 28 per cent. is for export.

Mines.—There are coal-fields in 33 departments, but the proportion they bear to the whole surface of the country is not more than one-tenth of that borne by the coal-fields of Great Britain to the area of that country. The most important fields are those of Valenciennes, in the department of the Nord, and Saint-Etienne, in that of the Loire. To the latter, Lyons is indebted for much of its prosperity. The output is insufficient for home consumption, so that a large import takes place every year from England and Belgium. Iron is derived from most of the coal-fields, and from beds in the departments of Ardennes, Moselle, Haute-Marne, Haute-Saône, Nièvre, Cher, &c.; also from seams in the mountain-limestone of Jura, and from the crystalline rocks of the Alps, Pyrenees, and Vosges. The number of mines worked is about 2000, and the quantity of iron produced exceeds 1,000,000 tons. Few countries are so rich in lead as France. Manganese is mined at Romanèche, Saône-et-Loire, tin in the northwestern districts, and copper in the Alps and Corsica. Iron pyrites are largely worked for sulphuric acid in the eastern and southeastern departments. France abounds in marbles and sandstone fit for building-purposes, and numerous quarries are worked all over the country. A fine lithographic stone is found in the department of Gard. Excellent millstones are obtained in several localities, the best being from La-Ferté-sous-Jouarre. The best gypsum is from the vicinity of Paris, whence it is named "plaster of Paris;" the best cement from Vassy, Pouilly, Boulogne, Le Teil, Scilloy, and Grenoble; the finest potter's clay from Glen and Limoges; kaolin is found at Saint-Yrieix, and rock salt is found especially near Nancy, at Salins, and at Lons-le-Saulnier.

Manufactures.—Owing to the minute subdivision of the land, the agricultural population outnumbers the manufacturing in the proportion of 5 to 1, so that France cannot with propriety be called a manufacturing country. She stands unrivalled, however, for her silk-manufactures. The chief seat of this industry is Lyons, with the towns of the district around it, particularly Saint-Etienne. Fine silks are also manufactured at Tours and Paris. After silk follow cotton, manufactured at and near Rouen, Saint-Quentin, Troyes, Lille, &c.; woollens, including broadcloths, at Louviers, Elbeuf, Sedan, Carcassonne, Abbeville, &c.; light woollen stuffs, at Rheims, Amiens, and Beauvais; tapestry, at Paris and Beauvais; carpets, at Paris, Aubusson, &c.; linens, fine muslin, gauze, and lace, at Cambrai, Valenciennes, Saint-Quentin, Alençon, Caen, &c.; porcelain and glass, at Sèvres, Paris, Limoges, and Bayeux. Other manufactures are beet-root sugar, leather, paper, hats, hosiery, iron and steel, brass- and zinc-wares, plate- and flint-glass, &c. The French especially excel in the manufacture of articles calling for taste, ingenuity, and delicate manipulation. Many industries of this description have their chief seat in the capital. Among others may be noted Gobelins tapestry, costly shawls, articles of virtù, jewelry, clocks, watches, philosophical and surgical instruments, carriages, works in ivory, books, types, engravings, &c. Besides what is used for home consumption, France exports wine to the annual value of $46,000,000, and brandy, manufactured chiefly in the department of Charente, especially at Cognac, and at Nantes, to the value of $10,000,000.

The principal articles of import are metals (precious and common), cotton and woollen fabrics, raw silk and cotton, wool, flax, hemp, jute, hides, sugar, coffee, tobacco, cacao, rice, vanilla, indigo, timber, &c. Among her chief exports are wine, brandy, silk goods, watches, clocks, perfumery, madder, chemical products, cotton and woollen fabrics, toys, gloves, lace, artificial flowers, tools, paper, musical, surgical, and philosophical instruments, leather, fruit, agricultural products, as butter, eggs, and poultry, potatoes, cereals, &c. The foreign commerce of France is chiefly with Great Britain, Belgium, Germany, and Italy,—Great Britain ranking far above any other country, the exports to it being more than double in value of those to Belgium, the next export-market in order of importance. The great emporiums of trade are Paris, Lyons, Saint-Etienne, Rouen, Lille, Rheims, Nîmes, Toulouse, Marseilles, Saint-Quentin, Orleans, Avignon, Montpellier, Bordeaux, Havre, &c.

The merchant navy consisted in 1884 of 15,222 vessels, with a tonnage of 1,003,679. Of these 1450 vessels were engaged in foreign commerce, 9966 in coast-fishing, and 2236 in the coast trade.

The railway system of France dates from the year 1840. On the 1st of January, 1884, there were open 16,858 miles of railway. These railways are almost entirely in the hands of six great companies, viz., (1) the Paris, Lyons & Mediterranean; (2) the Paris-Orleans; (3) the Northern; (4) the Western; (5) the Southern; (6) the Eastern. On the 1st of January, 1883, there were 46,932 miles of lines of telegraphs, comprising 145,282 miles of wire.

The canals of France are numerous, the object being to connect all the great water-basins and thereby give a continuous water communication through the interior and from sea to sea. Thus, the Canal du Midi or Canal of Languedoc, starting from a point in the Garonne a little below Toulouse, runs E.S.E. into the Étang de Thau, completing a navigable communication between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. Three canals, viz., the Canal du Centre, or of Charolais, the Rhone and Rhine Canal, and the Canal of Burgundy, pierce the barriers which isolated the basins of the Rhone, Loire, Seine, and Rhine, and give navigable access from any one of these rivers to the other three. The Canal of Saint-Quentin, the longest in France, measuring 230 miles, unites Nantes and Brest. France possesses canals having an aggregate length of about 2300 miles. The rivers of France are navigable for the aggregate length of 5500 miles: thus, the Loire gives water communication through the centre of France to Roanne, 450 miles from its mouth; the Seine to Rouen for vessels of 300 tons, and for such as draw no more than 6 feet, to Paris, 110 miles inland; the Rhone for good-sized vessels to Lyons, 218 miles from Marseilles; and the Garonne to Toulouse, and for lighter vessels to Cazères, 260 miles from its embouchure.

Government.—Till 1789, France was a pure despotism. Since then it has changed its form of government more frequently than any other country in the world, having had during this period at least 15 different constitutions. The present constitution bears date February 25, 1875. It vests the legislature in an assembly of two houses,—the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate,—and the executive in a president. The Chamber of Deputies is elected by universal suffrage, every arrondissement sending one deputy, and, if its population is over 100,000, then an additional deputy for each 100,000 or portion thereof. There are in all 532 members. The Senate has 300 members, of whom 225 are elected by the departments of France and the colonies and 75 by the Senate. The senators for the departments are elected for nine years, retiring by thirds every three years, while those elected by the Senate sit for life. The Senate has conjointly with the Chamber of Deputies the right of initiating and framing laws, but financial measures must be first presented to and voted by the Chamber of Deputies. Both houses assemble yearly on the second Tuesday of January, and remain in session at least five months. The president of the republic has the power

of convoking extraordinary meetings of the chambers. Deputies are chosen for a term of four years.

The president of the republic is elected by a majority of votes by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united in National Assembly. He is nominated for seven years, has the initiative of legislation concurrently with the two chambers, promulgates laws enacted by them, has the right of pardon, disposes of the military force, appoints to all civil and military posts, including the heads of the ministerial departments, and may, with the assent of the Senate, dissolve the Chamber of Deputies before the legal expiry of its term. He is responsible only in case of high treason. His salary is 600,000 francs, or $120,000, a year, with an additional allowance of $60,000 for household expenses.

All religions are equal by law, but only the Roman Catholics, Protestants, and Jews (and in Algeria the Mohammedans) have state allowances. At the census of 1872 the returns gave 98.02 per cent. of the whole people as Roman Catholics, and 1.60 per cent. as Protestants. It is to be noted, however, that all who did not declare themselves members of another church were reckoned as Catholics. There are 86 prelates in the Catholic church, namely, 17 archbishops and 69 bishops. The Archbishop of Paris receives 50,000 francs a year, the other archbishops 20,000, and the bishops 15,000 francs. Five French prelates hold the rank of cardinals, to which they were nominated by the Pope. The Protestants are divided into two main branches, viz., the Protestants of the Augsburg Confession, or Lutherans, numbering 86,117, and Protestants of the Reformed Church, or Calvinists, numbering 467,531. The Lutherans are governed by a general consistory, the Calvinists by a council of administration, which meets at Paris. They have a faculty of theology at Montauban. The Jews have a central consistory at Paris, and synagogues at Paris and the other large cities.

Education.—As a rule, education is most advanced in the northeastern departments, and least in the southwestern. Since the institution of the republic, great attention has been given by both houses of the legislature to this subject. Instruction is presided over by a special ministry. Nearly half the expenses connected with it are defrayed by the state, and the remainder by the departments. Schools are divided into three classes,—primary, secondary, and colleges and universities devoted to the higher instruction. Primary education is administered by the commune, each commune of 500 souls being obliged to have one school for boys and one for girls. Above the primary schools come the secondary schools, in which classical or industrial education is given. These comprise 81 lyceums, maintained by the state, situated generally in the capitals of departments, 250 communal colleges, and a large number of private seminaries. The classical schools give diplomas as *bachelier-ès-lettres* and *bachelier-ès-sciences*. In order to educate professors, the state has established for the classical branch the high normal school, and for the industrial branch the special normal school of Cluny. The higher instruction is given by the *facultés*, of which there are 15 for literature and science, 10 for law, 7 for theology, and 3 for medicine. One of these *facultés* is established in each town where there is a court of justice, except Ajaccio. The *facultés* confer the degrees of *bachelier*, *licencié*, and *docteur*. The professors are paid partly by the state and partly by fees. The Collége de France and the Museum of Natural Science, both in Paris, represent the independent studies; the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers (for arts and trades), in Paris, is a sort of industrial university. Besides these may be mentioned, in Paris, the Polytechnic School for officers and state engineers, the Central School of Arts and Manufactures for civil engineers, the School of Fine Arts for painters, sculptors, and architects, the Conservatoire for musicians and actors, and the school for living Oriental languages. Outside of Paris there are three schools of the arts and trades, several schools of fine arts, 3 schools of agriculture, 1 of horticulture, 3 for veterinary surgeons, 1 at Saint-Etienne for miners, and 1 for mining engineers. There are Catholic universities at Paris, Angers, Lille, and Toulouse.

Communal and Departmental Administration.—The commune represents the elementary territorial unit. It comprises either a town or one or more villages, with the adjacent rural districts, and is governed by a maire, deputies, and municipal council. The maire is appointed by government, and is assisted by deputies similarly appointed. The council is elected by the inhabitants. Paris and Lyons have special municipal administrations.

The canton consists in most cases of ten communes. It is not so much an administrative as a judiciary division. Recruiting for the army takes place at the chief town of the canton. The arrondissement is usually composed of eight cantons. It is governed by a sub-prefect, appointed by the president of the republic. He is assisted by a council consisting of as many members as there are cantons in the arrondissement. The department comprises generally four arrondissements. It is governed by a prefect, who is appointed by the president on the nomination of the minister of the interior, and is assisted by a council composed of as many members as there are cantons.

Army and Navy.—The French army is now organized on the basis of a law for recruitment enacted by the National Assembly in 1872 and supplemented by laws passed in 1873–75. Personal military service is in virtue of these obligatory on every Frenchman, this liability continuing from his twentieth to his fortieth year. His terms of service are distributed as follows, viz., (1) five years in the active army; (2) four years in the reserve of the active army; (3) five years in the territorial army; (4) six years in the reserve of the territorial army. Besides for physical unfitness, partial or complete exemption is given for family and professional reasons: thus, the oldest of a family of orphans, the oldest son or grandson of a widow, teachers, artists who have gained the grand prize, and ecclesiastics are exempt. Young men engaged in studies or avocations which would suffer by interruption may be exempted partially or completely on the recommendation of their municipal council. Young men who can prove a certain amount of education by passing an examination are permitted to enlist as volunteers for one year only, provided they feed and clothe themselves at their own expense. All soldiers in the active army who have learned their duties, and who can read and write, may at the end of a year's service be sent off on furlough for an indefinite time.

The active army is thus composed of all the young men from twenty to twenty-nine who have not been exempted, the reserve of all the men from twenty-nine to forty. Neither the active army nor its reserve are in any way localized, but are drawn from and distributed over the whole of France. On the other hand, the territorial army and its reserve are spread over fixed districts determined from time to time by administrative enactment.

The total effective force of the active army in 1885 was 524,797 men and 130,797 horses, including the Gendarmerie and the Garde Républicaine, amounting to 26,805 men and 13,152 horses. For recruiting the army in 1884 it was estimated that 161,531 conscripts would be required. Of these 101,694 were to be assigned to the infantry, 17,303 to the cavalry, 28,558 to the artillery, 3091 to the engineers, 5586 to the military train, and 5299 to the administrative branches. All soldiers who have learned their duties, and who can read and write, may be given an indefinite furlough.

The whole of France is divided into eighteen military regions, each under a general of division and subdivided into districts corresponding to the departments, each under a general of brigade. The fortified places are specially administered by a *service des fortifications*, with *chefs-lieux* or headquarters at Arras, Bayonne, Besançon, Bourges, Brest, Cherbourg, Grenoble, Langres, Rochelle, Havre, Lille, Lyons, Marseilles, Montpellier, Nantes, Perpignan, Saint-Omer, Toulon, and Toulouse. To replace Metz and Strasburg, lost to Germany, a decree of government of 1872 created military establishments at Avignon, Perpignan, Quiberon, and Rouen.

The war navy of France consists of about 500 vessels, mostly steamers, with an aggregate of nearly 3000 guns; and of the ships over 50 are iron-clad.

The navy is manned partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment. The time of service is the same as in the army. By the law of 1872 it is enacted that a certain number of young men liable to service in the active army may select the navy instead.

Finance.—In 1875 the total public debt of France, consolidated and redeemable, amounted to $4,687,921,400, the interest or *rente* on which was $149,680,980. In the year 1889 this debt had been reduced to 21,251,000,000 francs (about $4,250,200,000).

Colonies and Dependencies.—The island of Corsica is treated as an integral part of France. Algeria is the most important colonial possession. Besides Algeria, she possesses in Africa Senegal, some small establishments near the Gold Coast, Gaboon, the island of Mayotte and its dependencies, Nossi Bé, Sainte-Marie-de-Madagascar, and Reunion; in Asia, the cities of Mahé, Carrical, Pondicherry, Yanaon, and Chandernagore in India, and, in Indo-China, French Cochin China or Basse Cochin-Chine; in Oceanica, New Caledonia, the Loyalty Isles, Clipperton Island, and

the Marquesas, besides the Society, Pearl, and Gambier Islands (under French protection); in South America, French Guiana; in the West Indies, Martinique, Guadeloupe, St. Bartholomew, and several minor islands; and in North America, the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, to the S. of Newfoundland. The kingdom of Cambodia is under French control, and the existence of a French protectorate over Annam has been announced. Exclusive of Algeria, Cambodia, and the protectorates, the colonies have a population of about 3,000,000.

Population.—According to the census of 1891, the population of France was 38,343,192, the number present at the enumeration being 38,095,156. In 1872 the population was 36,102,921, showing an increase between the years 1872 and 1891 of 2,240,271. Part of this increase is due to the immigration of persons from the portions of Alsace and Lorraine annexed by Germany. The natural rate of increase of the population in France is lower than that of any other nation in Western Europe. Of the whole population the rural portion constitutes about 70 per cent. and the urban 30 per cent. The population of the different departments was, in 1891, as follows:

Ain	356,907	Indre-et-Loire	337,298
Aisne	545,493	Isère	572,148
Allier	424,382	Jura	273,028
Alpes-Maritimes	258,571	Landes	297,842
Ardèche	371,269	Loir-et-Cher	280,358
Ardennes	324,923	Loire	616,227
Ariége	227,491	Loire-Inférieure	645,263
Aube	255,548	Loiret	377,718
Aude	317,372	Lot	253,885
Aveyron	400,467	Lot-et-Garonne	295,360
Basses-Alpes	124,285	Lozère	135,527
Basses-Pyrénées	425,027	Maine-et-Loire	518,589
Bouches-du-Rhône	630,622	Manche	513,815
Calvados	428,945	Marne	434,692
Cantal	239,601	Mayenne	332,387
Charente	360,259	Meurthe-et-Moselle	444,150
Charente-Inférieure	456,202	Meuse	292,253
Cher	359,278	Morbihan	544,470
Corrèze	328,119	Nièvre	343,581
Corsica	288,596	Nord	1,736,341
Côte-d'Or	376,866	Oise	401,835
Côtes du-Nord	618,652	Orne	344,387
Creuse	284,660	Pas-de-Calais	874,364
Deux-Sèvres	354,282	Puy-de-Dôme	564,266
Dordogne	478,471	Pyrénées-Orientales	210,125
Doubs	303,081	Rhône	806,737
Drôme	306,419	Saône-et-Loire	619,523
Eure	349,471	Sarthe	429,737
Eure-et-Loir	284,683	Savoy	263,297
Finistère	727,012	Seine	3,141,595
Gard	419,388	Seine-Inférieure	839,870
Gers	261,084	Seine-et-Marne	350,709
Gironde	793,528	Seine-et-Oise	628,590
Haute-Garonne	472,383	Somme	546,495
Haute-Loire	316,735	Tarn	346,739
Haute-Marne	243,533	Tarn-et-Garonne	206,596
Haute-Saône	280,856	Var	288,336
Haute-Savoie	268,267	Vaucluse	235,411
Haute-Vienne	372,878	Vendée	442,355
Hautes-Alpes	115,522	Vienne	344,356
Hautes-Pyrénées	225,861	Vosges	410,196
Haute-Rhin (Belfort)	79,758	Yonne	344,688
Hérault	461,651		
Ille-et-Vilaine	626,875	Total	38,343,192
Indre	292,868		

There were 27 towns with a communal population of more than 60,000:

Paris	2,447,957	Amiens	83,654
Lyons	416,029	Toulon	77,747
Marseilles	403,749	Brest	75,845
Bordeaux	252,415	Limoges	72,697
Lille	201,211	Angers	72,669
Toulouse	149,791	Nimes	71,623
St. Etienne	133,443	Montpellier	69,258
Nantes	122,760	Rennes	69,232
Havre	116,369	Tourcoing	65,477
Roubaix	114,917	Dijon	65,428
Rouen	112,352	Orleans	63,705
Reims	104,186	Grenoble	60,439
Nice	88,273	Tours	60,335
Nancy	87,110		

History.—The earliest account we have of France is that left us by Cæsar, who speaks of it under its Latinized name of Gallia. He found it inhabited by three races—the Aquitanians in the southwest, the Celts in the west and centre, and the Belgians in the north and northeast. There were, besides, some tribes of Germans, Ligurians, and Greeks. Cæsar reduced the greater part of the country under the sway of Rome, and it continued tributary till the Roman empire began to fall to pieces, when hordes from the north and east began to pour into it. In the fifth century it fell completely into the power of the Visigoths, Burgundians, and Franks,—the first occupying the south, the Burgundians the east, and the Franks the north. Clovis, the king or chief of the Franks, and grandson of Merovæus, defeated the Visigoths in 507, and took possession of their country as far south as the Pyrenees, founding the Merovingian dynasty. Persuaded by his wife, Clotilda, he embraced Christianity, and so reconciled the Gallo-Romanic element of the people to his rule. At his death, in accordance with the custom common to all Teutonic nations, his kingdom was divided among his sons. Civil strife soon broke out, and, his successors being too weak to rule with effect in troublous times, power passed from them into the hands of the mayors of their palace. Ultimately, Pepin le Bref, mayor to Childeric III., ascended the throne himself, and thus founded the Carlovingian dynasty. His son, the famous Charlemagne, extended the bounds of the empire until it included all of Italy, except the south, and the greater part of Germany. By him the feudal system was introduced, the Catholic religion firmly fixed, and civil order established. French civilization may be said to date from his reign. With him, however, the greatness of the Carlovingian dynasty passed away, and his vast dominions became a prey to discord. Intestine wars desolated the land, and foreign assailants threatened it on every side. Meanwhile, as the influence of the central authority grew less, that of the nobles became aggrandized, so that the power of some of the vassals surpassed that of the king. Finally, on the death of Louis V., in 987, the vassals, passing by the legal heir, chose Hugh Capet, Count of Paris and Duke of France, to be their king, and thus founded the long-continuing Capetian dynasty. The most distinguished name in the direct line of Capetian kings is that of St. Louis, whose reign of 44 years, from 1226 to 1270, is among the most illustrious in French annals. Charles IV. was succeeded, in 1328, by Philip VI., grandson of Philip the Bold, by his third son, Charles of Valois. He was thus out of the direct line of the Capetian kings, and hence the dynasty which he established is known as that of the collateral branch of Valois. It was continued directly till 1498, and then successively in the collateral branches Valois-Orléans, Valois-Angoulême, and Valois-Bourbon. The last commenced, in 1589, with Henry IV. During the three previous reigns, Protestantism had made wondorful progress in France, and bade fair for the ascendant, when two dreadful blows were struck at it,—the one by the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, and the other by the act of Henry himself, who rewarded the fidelity with which the Protestants had clung to him and fought his battles, by publicly abjuring their religion. To his honor, however, he not only refused to persecute it, but gave it complete toleration, by issuing the Edict of Nantes. He was succeeded, first, by his son, Louis XIII., and then by his grandson, Louis XIV., during whose reign many great literary names occur; but the monarch himself, when stripped of the trappings of royalty, which he knew well how to set off to the best advantage, stands forth in no honorable light. He recalled the Edict of Nantes, and, by the revocation, drove multitudes of his best subjects from their homes. In the person of Louis XVI. the crown passed into the hands of a sovereign who, though not distinguished for talents, was of unblemished morals; but the day of retribution had arrived, and all remedies were too late. The whole framework of society was broken up, and the most fearful atrocities were openly perpetrated, on a scale of magnitude to which the previous history of the world has no parallel. The reign of terror was followed by a military despotism, headed by Napoleon, whose wonderful talents raised France to the highest pinnacle of military fame. On his overthrow the Bourbons regained their throne, but soon showed that the lessons of adversity had been lost upon them. They were again expelled, in 1830, and Louis Philippe, the head of the house of Orléans, gained the crown. He abdicated in 1846, and a republic succeeded, which was brought to an end by its own president, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. December 2, 1851, supported by the army, he dissolved the House of Representatives, and imprisoned a large number of its members, many of whom he banished or expelled from France. He subjected the citizens of Paris to the fire of his troops, destroying not only those who attempted to resist his usurped authority, but also a number who were peaceably sitting in their own homes. It is due, however, to state that the government which Louis Napoleon established was administered with firmness and ability. In 1870 war broke out between France and Germany, in which the Germans were uninterruptedly successful. On the 1st of September, 1870, the emperor, with all his army, capitulated to the victors at Sedan. The war was continued after this disaster, and finally brought to a close by the exhaustion

of France, the closing act being the surrender of Paris, on the 28th of January, 1872. The provinces of Lorraine and Alsace were given back to Germany, besides which France agreed to pay an indemnity of five milliards of francs, which she did in a surprisingly short time. After the close of the war, France was constituted a republic, and M. Thiers chosen first president, August 31, 1871. On the 24th of May, 1873, he resigned, and Marshal McMahon was chosen to succeed him, his term of office being fixed at 7 years.——Adj. FRENCH (Fr. FRANÇAIS, frŏn'sâ', feminine FRANÇAISE, frŏn'sâz'; It. FRANCESCO, frân-chĕs'ko; Sp. FRANCES, frân-thĕs'; Ger. FRANZÖSISCH, frânt-sö'zish). Inhab. FRENCHMAN (Fr. FRANÇAIS; It. FRANCESE, frân-chĕ'sĕ; Sp. FRANCES; Ger. FRANZOSE, frânt-so'zĕh). GAL'LIC and GAUL are either poetical or else used in reference to ancient Gallia.

France, Isle of, Indian Ocean. See MAURITIUS.

France, Isle of, France. See ILE DE FRANCE.

Fran'ces, a bay in the island of Santiago, the principal of the Cape Verd Islands, about 3 or 4 miles W. of the S.E. point of the island. This bay has been frequently mistaken for Porto Praya, which is 4 or 5 miles further S.W.

Francescas, frŏn'sĕs'kâs', a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 6 miles S.E. of Nérac. Pop. 1112.

Francestown, Ontario. See HAY.

Fran'cestown, a post-village of Hillsborough co., N.H., in Francestown township, about 22 miles S.W. of Concord. It contains a national bank, a savings-bank, an academy, and a church. Pop. of the township, 932.

Fran'cesville, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 39 miles N. of Lafayette. It has 3 churches, the Salem Seminary, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. 403.

Franceza, frân-sâ'sâ, a small island of Brazil, state of Rio de Janeiro, a little S.W. of Cape Frio.

Francfort, a city of Germany. See FRANKFORT.

Franche-Comté, frŏnsh-kŏn'tâ', an old province in the E. of France (capital, Besançon), now divided into the departments of Doubs, Haute-Saône, and Jura.

Franchimont, frŏn'shee'mŏn', a hamlet of Belgium, 10 miles S.E. of Liege. The castle, now in ruins, and crowning a neighboring height, alluded to in Scott's poem of Marmion, was a noted stronghold as early as the twelfth century. Pop. 300.

Francis'co, a post-office of Jackson co., Ala.

Francisco, a post-village of Gibson co., Ind., about 30 miles N.N.E. of Evansville. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a graded school. Pop. about 150.

Francisco, or **Francis'coville,** a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Mich., on the Michigan Central Railroad, 14 miles E. of Jackson. It has 2 churches.

Francisco, a post-hamlet of Stokes co., N.C., 40 miles N. of Salem. It has a tobacco-factory or stemmery.

Francisco, a post-office of Medina co., Tex.

Francisco, a post-office of Craig co., Va.

Fran'cis Creek, a post-hamlet of Manitowoc co., Wis., in Kossuth township, on West Two River, 9 miles N. of Manitowoc. It has 1 or 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Francis' Mills, a hamlet of Ocean co., N.J., 8 miles from Hornerstown. It has a saw-mill.

Francistown, Ontario. See EXETER.

Fran'cisville, a hamlet of Crawford co., Ga., on Flint River, 6 miles N.E. of Reynolds Station.

Francisville, a hamlet of Boone co., Ky., 3 miles S.W. of Delhi Station, O. It has a church.

Francofonte, frân-ko-fon'tâ, a town of Sicily, 25 miles W.N.W. of Syracuse. Pop. 4933.

Francofurtum ad Mœnum. See FRANKFORT.

Francofurtum ad Oderam (or **Viadum**), an ancient name of FRANKFORT ON THE ODER.

Francoli, frân-ko-lee', a small river of Spain, in Catalonia, after a course of about 30 miles, falls into the Mediterranean about 1 mile S.W. of Tarragona.

Franconia, fran-ko'ne-ȧ (Ger. *Franken*, frânk'ĕn, or *Frankenland*, frânk'ĕn-lânt', *i.e.*, the "Land of the Franks"), an old duchy, afterwards a circle of the Germanic Empire, between Upper Saxony, the Upper and Lower Rhine, Swabia, Bavaria, and Bohemia. The chief cities are Nuremberg, Würzburg, and Anspach. Since 1806 it has been divided between the grand duchies of Baden and Hesse and the kingdoms of Saxony and Bavaria. It gives name to three circles of the kingdom of Bavaria.——Adj. and inhab. FRANCONIAN, fran-ko'ne-ȧn.

Franco'nia, a post-hamlet of Pickens co., Ala., 25 miles N. of Gainesville. It has a church.

Franconia, or **Fransonia,** a hamlet of Richland co., Ill., 5 miles S. of Noble Railroad Station. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Franconia, a post-hamlet of Chisago co., Minn., in Franconia township, and on the St. Croix River, about 36 miles N.N.E. of St. Paul. It has manufactures of lime, furniture, and wagons. Pop. of the township, 821.

Franconia, a post-township of Grafton co., N.H., about 30 miles N. of Plymouth. The surface is occupied by high mountains, among which is Mount Lafayette. It has several boarding-houses for summer boarders. P. 549.

Franconia, a township of Montgomery co., Pa. Pop. 1950. It contains Souderton.

Franconia, a station in Fairfax co., Va., on the Alexandria & Fredericksburg Railroad, 7 miles S. of Alexandria.

Franconia Mountains, in Grafton co., N.H., are the western group of the White Mountains. They are much visited by tourists, but are generally of heights somewhat inferior to the average found in the White Mountains proper.

Franconville, frŏn'kŏn'veel', a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 9½ miles by rail N. of Paris. Pop. 1207.

Francker, frân'ĕ-kĕr, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 10 miles by rail W. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 6247. It is well built, clean, intersected by canals, and has an athenæum, Latin schools, a library, and a botanic garden.

Frangy, frŏn'zhee', a village of France, in Haute Savoie, 31 miles N. of Chambéry. Pop. 1520.

Frangy, a village of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 8 miles N.N.E. of Louhans. Pop. 1697.

Frank, a post-office of Seneca co., O.

Franken, the German name of FRANCONIA.

Frankenau, frânk'ĕh-nŏw', or **Frankenheim,** frânk'ĕn-hīme', a village of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, 14 miles W. of Anspach.

Frankenau, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 30 miles S.W. of Cassel. Pop. 1042.

Frankenberg, frânk'ĕn-bĕrg', a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 32 miles S.W. of Cassel. Pop. 2537. It has manufactories of woollen cloth, tobacco, and paper.

Frankenberg, a town of Saxony, 7 miles by rail N.N.E. of Chemnitz, on the Zschopau, an affluent of the Mulde. It is one of the most important manufacturing towns in Saxony, and has extensive establishments for cotton- and linen-weaving, and mining, and for the manufacture of machinery, leather, beer, and a great variety of goods. Pop. 9710.

Frankenburg, frânk'ĕn-bŏŏrg', a town of Austria, 25 miles W.S.W. of Wels. Pop. 973.

Frankenhausen, frânk'ĕn-hŏw'zĕn, a town of Germany, in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Wipper, 27 miles N. of Erfurt. There is a salt spring in its vicinity.

Frankenland, the German name of FRANCONIA.

Frankenlust, frank'ĕn-lŏŏst, a post-hamlet of Saginaw co., Mich., in Kochville township, about 8 miles N. of Saginaw City. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Frankenmarkt, frânk'ĕn-mankt', a town of Austria, 31 miles W.S.W. of Wels. Pop. 1082.

Frankenmuth, frank'ĕn-mŏŏth, a post-village of Saginaw co., Mich., on Cass River, in Frankenmuth township, about 14 miles S.E. of Saginaw. It has a brewery, 2 churches, and manufactures of flour, lumber, cheese, and butter. Pop. of the township, 1815.

Frankenstein, frânk'ĕn-stīne', a town of Prussian Silesia, 45 miles by rail S. of Breslau. Pop. 7330. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, and manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics.

Frankenthal, frânk'ĕn-tâl', a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 20 miles by rail N. by W. of Speyer, and connected with the Rhine by a canal 6 miles in length. Pop. 7021. It is regularly built, and the inhabitants are industrious.

Frankentrost, Michigan. See TROSTVILLE.

Frankenwald, frânk'ĕn-wâlt', a small chain of mountains in the N.E. of Bavaria, between the Main and the Saale, uniting in the Fichtelberg with the Thüringerwald.

Frank'ford, a town of Ireland, King's co., 8 miles N.E. of Birr. Pop. 664.

Frank'ford, a post-village of Sussex co., Del., 60 miles by rail S. of Dover, on the Breakwater & Frankford Railroad. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of wooden butter-dishes and berry- and peach-baskets, and ships much corn and timber. Pop. in 1890, 519.

Frankford, a post-hamlet of Mower co., Minn., in Frankford township, on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, about 26 miles E. of Austin. Pop. of the township, 539.

Frankford, a post-village and station of Pike co., Mo., in Peno township, on the St. Louis, Hannibal, & Keokuk Railroad, 18 miles S. of Hannibal. It has 5 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 662.

Frankford, a township of Sussex co., N.J. Pop. 1776.

Frankford, Lucas co., O. See JAVA.

Frankford, a suburb of Philadelphia, is on Tacony

Creek, and on the New York division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 9 miles from Broad Street Station, and about 5 miles N.E. of Independence Hall. It is in the 23d ward of the city. It has a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, extensive manufactures of woollen goods, carpets, flour, hosiery, iron-ware, machinery, &c., steel-works, and dye-works. It is the seat of a United States arsenal, and of an insane asylum under the direction of the Society of Friends. It contains 15 churches (2 Baptist, 1 Catholic, 1 Congregational, 2 Episcopal, 2 Friends', 5 Methodist, 1 Swedenborgian, and 1 United Presbyterian). Frankford Post-Office is a branch of the Philadelphia Post-Office.

Frankford, a post-village of Greenbrier co., W. Va., 14 miles N.E. of Ronceverte, and 10 miles N. of the White Sulphur Springs. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Frankford, or **Cole's Creek,** a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, on the river Trent, 8 miles N. of Trenton. It has good water-power from Cole's Creek (which here empties into the Trent), 2 saw-mills, a flouring-mill, a distillery, 3 churches, 8 or 9 stores, and manufactories of iron castings, mill-machinery, woollens, leather, paper, woodenware, &c. Pop. 900.

Frankford Creek, Pa. See TACONY CREEK.

Frankfort (frank'fŭrt) ON THE MAIN (Ger. *Frankfurt-am-Main,* frânk'fŏŏrt-âm-mĭn; Fr. *Francfort,* frôNk'for'; L. *Francofur'tum ad Mœ'num,* or *Trajec'tum Franco'rum, i.e.,* the "passage of the Franks"), the most ancient, the most eminent, and, from its associations, the most interesting of the old free cities of Germany, now in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, having lost its autonomy through siding with Austria in the war of 1866. Originally a Roman station. Frankfort did not attract much attention till the time of Charlemagne, who had a favorite palace and held a council here in 793, and subsequent emperors made it the seat of their court, granting it important privileges. Thus, in 1257 it was made a free city; after the days of Barbarossa it became the place of election for the German emperors, and in 1356 Charles IV., by a charter known as the Golden Bull, still preserved in its archives, transformed this custom into a right. It had a long career of almost uninterrupted prosperity till the French revolution brought it a series of disasters at the close of the last and beginning of the present century. But Napoleon I. befriended it, and made it the capital first of a principality and then of a grand duchy. Upon his downfall it regained its independence, and the Congress of Vienna (1816) restored it to its precedency among the free towns, and made it the seat of the German Diet, in which Frankfort had an independent vote.

Frankfort is situated on the right bank of the Main, lat. 50° 6′ N., lon. 8° 40′ E. A large and fine suburb, Sachsenhausen, stands on the left bank, to which Frankfort proper is joined by several bridges. The environs are very beautiful, being studded with many stately mansions and elegant villas. The city proper is entered by seven gates, two of which, the Gallus Thor and the Eisenhammer Thor, have been preserved in their old form. Two additional gates give admission into Sachsenhausen. The old ramparts have been levelled and the ditches filled, and the space thus gained transformed into charming promenades, where splendid residences and resorts of amusement alternate with rural surroundings. Like most ancient cities which continue to flourish, Frankfort divides into two portions,—the old town and the new town. The former consists mainly of a congeries of old and narrow streets with high-gabled projecting houses, many of wood, interesting on account of both their antiquity and their quaintness. Even in this portion the Zeil has grown into a fine spacious street, forming the principal thoroughfare of the city. The famous Juden-Strasse, "Jews' street," which used to be furnished with two gates, one at either end, locked up at night so as to enclose the indwellers, has now lost its characteristics, the gates having been levelled in the time of the French occupation in 1806. The streets of the new town are wide and handsome. Fronting the quay in this portion is a range of magnificent houses, well deserving the name of palaces, and occupied chiefly by bankers and other rich merchants, and till 1866 by diplomatists. The city contains many squares, some with fine fountains. Among these may be noted the Rossmarkt, with the monument of Gutenberg, the inventor of printing, and the Götheplatz, with the statue of Goethe, who was a native of this city. Among its public buildings are the guild hall, or Römer, in which are the *Wahlzimmer,* or hall of election, where the electors met to nominate a new emperor, and the *Kaisersaal,* in which he gave his first banquet. The ancient cathedral of St. Bartholomew, a Gothic structure begun in 1238, comprises the chapel in which the electors accepted the emperor after he had been anointed at the high altar. In all, Frankfort contains 12 churches, 6 of which are Protestant. It is rich in collections connected with literature and art, as libraries, museums, and galleries, as well as in societies designed to promote them. The manufactures are not important, and are chiefly articles of virtù, jewelry, tapestry, wax-cloth, carpets, tobacco and snuff, &c. It is from its banking transactions that Frankfort derives its great wealth, it being still the banking-house of Germany, and its exchange exercising no inconsiderable influence on the houses of the world. Among its great financiers may be cited the Rothschilds, who had their origin as bankers here, and still maintain the parent establishment in all its vigor. Of late some branches of its trade have diminished, Leipsic, for example, having largely superseded it in the book-trade. From its central situation in relation to Germany, it is a leading entrepôt of railways. Pop. in 1875, 103,136; in 1880, 136,819; in 1890, 179,850.

Frankfort ON THE ODER (Ger. *Frankfurt-an-der-Oder,* frânk'fŏŏrt-ân-dĕr-o'dĕr; L. *Francofur'tum ad O'deram* or *Vi'adum*), a city of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, and capital of a government of the same name, on the left bank of the Oder, and on the railway from Berlin to Breslau, 50 miles E. of the former city, and in lat. 50° 22′ N., lon. 14° 13′ 24″ E. Its situation, on a navigable river connected by canals with both the Vistula and the Elbe, gives it great advantages, and from an early period made it a place of importance. It is a well-built, fortified town, with three suburbs, one of which is on the right bank of the Oder and is connected with the rest of the city by a wooden bridge. It has 6 Protestant churches, of which St. Mary's, founded in the thirteenth century, is worthy of notice for its large organ, richly gilt wood-carvings, and fine stained windows. There are, besides, a Roman Catholic church, a synagogue, a town house built in 1617, and a gymnasium. It has manufactures of silk, gloves, mustard, tobacco, sugar, and porcelain-ware, as well as considerable distilleries. Three fairs are held here annually, attended by Poles and Silesians, but they have lost much of their importance. In the Thirty Years' War Frankfort suffered much from both parties, as also from the French in the beginning of the present century. Kunersdorf, 4½ miles from Frankfort, was the scene of a great battle, fought in 1759, between Frederick the Great and the united army of Austria and Russia, in which the advantage lay with the allies. Pop. in 1875, 47,180; in 1880, 51,147; in 1890, 55,738.

Frankfort, a government of Prussia, forming the S.E. portion of the province of Brandenburg. Area, 7382 square miles. Capital, Frankfort on the Oder. Pop. 1,059,392.

Frank'fort, a post-village of Franklin co., Ala., 15 miles S.W. of Tuscumbia. It has a church and a free public school. Pop. 100.

Frankfort, a post-village of Franklin co., Ill., 7 miles S. of Benton. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of farm-implements.

Frankfort, or **Frankfort Station,** a post-village of Will co., Ill., in Frankfort township, on the Joliet division of the Michigan Central Railroad, 14 miles E. of Joliet. It has 2 churches, a high school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of carriages and farming-implements. The name of its post-office is Frankfort Station. Pop. in 1890, 431; of the township, 1648.

Frankfort, a post-village, capital of Clinton co., Ind., on the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad where it crosses the Frankfort & Kokomo Railroad, 36 miles S. by W. of Logansport, and on the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad, 24 miles E.S.E. of Lafayette. It has a court-house, a national bank, 1 other bank, 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a high school, 3 elevators, a planing-mill, and a furniture-factory. Pop. in 1890, 5919.

Frankfort, a post-township of Montgomery co., Iowa. Pop. 887. Its post-office is 6 miles E.N.E. of Red Oak.

Frankfort, a post-village of Marshall co., Kansas, 78 miles by rail W. of Atchison, and 16 miles S.E. of Marysville. It has 7 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, a high school, and a washing-machine factory.

Frankfort, the capital of Kentucky, and of Franklin co., is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Kentucky River, here crossed by a bridge, and on the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, 29 miles W.N.W. of Lexington, about 70 miles S. by W. of Cincinnati, and 65 miles E. of Louisville. Lat. 38° 14′ N.; lon. 84° 44′ W. The river is navigable by steamboats below and above this city. It flows here in a deep channel or chasm between steep walls of Silurian limestone, and presents picturesque scenery. Frankfort contains a state house, built of Kentucky marble quarried in the vicinity, the governor's house,

the state penitentiary, a court-house, 5 banks, the state library of 7000 volumes, the Kentucky Military Institute, 6 churches, the state institution for feeble-minded children, 7 saw-mills, 5 distilleries of whiskey, and a flour-mill. Three daily and 3 weekly newspapers and 2 monthly periodicals are published here. Two bridges cross the river at this place. Pop. in 1890, 7892.

Frankfort, a post-village of Waldo co., Me., in Frankfort township, on Marsh Stream, 1 mile W. of the Penobscot River, 15 miles below Bangor. It has 1 or 2 churches, and 4 quarries of granite, from which is derived the principal business of the place. Pop. of the township, 1099.

Frankfort, a post-village of Benzie co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, in Crystal Lake township, 35 miles W.S.W. of Traverse City. It has a bank, 4 churches, 5 saw-mills, a money-order post-office, a grist-mill, a newspaper office, and a blast-furnace for iron. Here is a good harbor. Pop. in 1890, 1175.

Frankfort, a township of Wright co., Minn. Pop. 1148.

Frankfort, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Neb., on the Missouri River, 10 miles above Yankton, S.D.

Frankfort, formerly **Flagg'town,** a post-village of Somerset co., N.J., on the South Branch of the Central Railroad, and on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Somerville, and 41 miles from New York. It has a manufactory of drain-tiles.

Frankfort, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., on the S. bank of the Mohawk River, on the Erie Canal and the New York Central Railroad, 85 miles W.N.W. of Albany, and 10 miles S.E. of Utica. It contains 5 churches, a bank, a woollen-mill, railroad machine-shops, and a newspaper office. Pop. 2291.

Frankfort, a post-village of Ross co., O., on the North Fork of Paint Creek, 1 mile from Frankfort Station, and 13 miles W.N.W. of Chillicothe. It has 5 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. 667.

Frankfort (Jerome Post-Office), a hamlet of Union co., O., 20 miles N.N.W. of Columbus. It has 1 or 2 churches.

Frankfort, a post-village of Spink co., S.D., about 10 miles by rail E. of Redfield. It has 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 186.

Frankfort, a post-village of Mineral co., W. Va., about 12 miles S. of Cumberland, Md. It has a church.

Frankfort, a post-township of Pepin co., Wis., on the Chippewa River, about 12 miles from its mouth. Pop. 648.

Frankfort Hill, a post-office of Herkimer co., N.Y., 7 miles S.E. of Utica.

Frankfort Springs, a post-borough of Beaver co., Pa., about 25 miles W. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches and an academy. Pop. 180.

Frankfort Station, Will co., Ill. See FRANKFORT.

Frankfurt, and **Frankfurth.** See FRANKFORT.

Frank Hill, a post-office of Winona co., Minn.

Frank'iston, a station in Queens co., N.Y., on the Central Railroad of Long Island, 12 miles E. of New York, and 2 miles W. of Creedmoor.

Frankland, Quebec. See WARWICK.

Frank'land Islands, off the E. coast of Australia, in lat. 17° 18′ S., lon. 146° E.

Frank'lin, a county in the N.W. part of Alabama, has an area of about 620 square miles. It is intersected by Big Bear Creek. The surface is hilly and mostly covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. It is intersected by the Birmingham, Sheffield & Tennessee River Railway. Capital, Bel Green. Pop. in 1870, 8006; in 1880, 9155; in 1890, 10,681.

Franklin, a county in the N.W. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 672 square miles. It is intersected by the Arkansas River, and also drained by Mulberry River. The surface is hilly or undulating, and a large portion of it is covered with forests of the oak, yellow pine, walnut, chestnut, &c. The soil is fertile. This county has extensive prairies. Cotton, Indian corn, pork, and grass are the staple products. Among its mineral resources is bituminous coal. Its central portion is traversed from E. to W. by the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, which passes through Ozark, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 9627; in 1880, 14,951; in 1890, 19,934.

Franklin, a county of Florida, is bounded on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and intersected by the Appalachicola River. Area, 690 square miles. The surface is nearly level. The soil is sandy and poor. The Crooked River intersects it in the East. Capital, Appalachicola. Pop. in 1870, 1256; in 1880, 1791; in 1890, 3308.

Franklin, a county in the N.E. part of Georgia, bordering on South Carolina, has an area of about 359 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Tugaloo River, and is drained by the head-streams of Broad River. The surface is uneven or hilly, and is mostly covered with forests. The soil produces cotton, grass, and Indian corn. It is intersected by the Richmond & Danville Railroad. Capital, Carnesville. Pop. in 1870, 7893; in 1880, 11,453; in 1890, 14,070.

Franklin, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of about 430 square miles. It is intersected by Big Muddy River. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Bituminous coal is found here. It is intersected by the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad. Capital, Benton. Pop. in 1870, 12,052; in 1880, 16,129; in 1890, 17,138.

Franklin, a county in the S.E. part of Indiana, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Whitewater River, the East and West Forks of which unite near the middle of the county. The surface is partly hilly and partly level, and about one-third of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, pork, and butter are the staple products. Good Silurian (Trenton) limestone underlies this county. It is traversed from the S.E. to the S.W. by the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, which passes through Brookville, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 20,223; in 1880, 20,092; in 1890, 18,366.

Franklin, a county in the N. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is drained by the Iowa River, which flows through the S.W. part, and by the West Fork of Cedar River. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, and oats are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Iowa Central Railroad and one other railroad. Capital, Hampton. Pop. in 1870, 4738; in 1880, 10,249; in 1890, 12,871.

Franklin, a county in the E. part of Kansas, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Osage River (or Marais des Cygnes), and also drained by Middle and Pottawatomie Creeks. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and groves, the former of which are more extensive than the latter. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, hay, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Limestone underlies part of the county. It is intersected by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé and Missouri Pacific Railroads. Capital, Ottawa. Pop. in 1870, 10,385; in 1880, 16,797; in 1890, 20,279.

Franklin, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 200 square miles. It is intersected by the Kentucky River, which is here navigable by steamboats, and also drained by Elkhorn Creek. The surface is undulating, and diversified with beautiful scenery. The soil is very fertile. The Kentucky River in this part of its course runs in a chasm several hundred feet deep, between vertical or steep walls of limestone. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county has abundance of Silurian (Trenton) limestone, and beds of marble. It is intersected by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and the Kentucky Midland Railroad, both of which communicate with Frankfort, the capital of the county and also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1870, 15,300; in 1880, 18,699; in 1890, 21,267.

Franklin, a parish in the N.E. part of Louisiana, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Tensas River (or Macon Bayou), and on the S.W. by the Ouachita River. The surface is uneven, and extensively covered with forests of ash, gum, hickory, oak, and pine. The soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. It is intersected by the New Orleans & North Western Railroad. Capital, Winnsborough. Pop. in 1870, 5078; in 1880, 6495; in 1890, 6900.

Franklin, a county in the W. part of Maine, bordering on Canada, has an area of about 1660 square miles. It is drained by Dead and Sandy Rivers, which rise in it. The surface is partly undulating and partly hilly, and a large portion of it is covered with forests. Hay, oats, butter, potatoes, and wool are the staple products. It is intersected by the Maine Central Railroad and the Sandy River Railroad, both of which pass through Farmington, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 18,807; in 1880, 18,180; in 1890, 17,053.

Franklin, a county in the N.W. part of Massachusetts, bordering on Vermont, has an area of about 665 square miles. It is intersected by the Connecticut River, and also drained by Deerfield, Green, and Miller's Rivers. The surface is finely diversified with hills, valleys, and forests. The soil is fertile. Hay, tobacco, Indian corn, lumber, butter, and potatoes are the staple products. Among the forest trees are the elm, beech, sugar-maple, oak, and ash. This county is intersected by the Connecticut River

Railroad and the Fitchburg Railroad, both of which communicate with Greenfield, the capital of the county. Other railroads also traverse it. Pop. in 1870, 32,635; in 1880, 36,001; in 1890, 38,610.

Franklin, a county in the S.W. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 556 square miles. It is intersected by the Homochitto River. The surface is undulating or uneven, and mostly covered with forests, in which the pine abounds. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are staples. It is traversed by the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas Railroad. Capital, Meadville. Pop. in 1870, 7498; in 1880, 9729; in 1890, 10,424.

Franklin, a county in the E. part of Missouri, has an area of about 866 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Missouri River, intersected by the Maramec River, and also drained by Bourbeuse Creek. The surface is partly hilly and partly undulating, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, cattle, hay, pork, and tobacco are staples. This county has mines of copper, iron, and lead. It is intersected by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Railroad. Capital, Union. Pop. in 1870, 30,098; in 1880, 26,534; in 1890, 28,056.

Franklin, a county in the S. part of Nebraska, bordering on Kansas, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Republican River. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile, and produces natural pasture. This county contains extensive prairies, and has but little timber. Capital, Bloomington. Pop. in 1870, 26; in 1876, 1953; in 1880, 5465; in 1890, 7693.

Franklin, a county in the N.E. part of New York, bordering on Canada, has an area of about 1783 square miles. It is drained by the Saranac, Salmon, Racket, and St. Regis Rivers, which rise within it and flow in various directions. The surface is diversified with numerous small lakes, hills, valleys, and mountains. The northern part is nearly level. In the southern part of the county stands Mount Seward, a peak of the Au Sable Mountains, 4384 feet high. A large portion of this county is covered with forests, in which the pine, cedar, oak, spruce, and sugar-maple abound. The soil is mostly fertile, and adapted to pasturage. Hay, butter, oats, potatoes, hops, lumber, and maple sugar are the staple products. Good iron ore is found here. Granite, gneiss, and Potsdam sandstone underlie part of the soil. This county is intersected by the Central Vermont Railroad, the Grand Trunk Railroad, the Chateaugay Railroad, and the North Adiron Railroad, the first named passing through Malone, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 30,271; in 1880, 32,390; in 1890, 38,110.

Franklin, a county in the N. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 480 square miles. It is intersected by Tar River, and partly drained by Moccasin and Sandy Creeks. The surface is moderately uneven, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, a branch of which communicates with, and terminates at, Louisburg, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 14,134; in 1880, 20,829; in 1890, 21,090.

Franklin, a county in the central part of Ohio, has an area of about 524 square miles. It is intersected by the Scioto River, and also drained by the Olentangy River and by Darby and Walnut Creeks. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of the oak, ash, beech, sugar-maple, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, pork, and butter are the staple products. Numerous railroads, among them the Pennsylvania Railroad, traverse this county or terminate at Columbus, which is the capital of the county and of the state. The Ohio Canal passes through the S.E. part. Pop. in 1870, 63,019; in 1880, 86,797; in 1890, 124,087. Coniferous and Helderberg limestones underlie part of this county.

Franklin, a county in the S. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is drained by Antietam, Conococheague, and Conodogwinit Creeks, which rise in it. A ridge called Tuscarora or Cove Mountain extends along the N.W. border. Among the physical features of this county are Parnell's Knob, a picturesque peak of the Kittatinny Mountain, and a wide and very fertile valley based on limestone. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, and pork are the staple products. Among its minerals are iron ore and slate. It is intersected by the Cumberland Valley Railroad, the Western Maryland Railroad, and the Mount Alto Railroad, all of which communicate with Chambersburg, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 45,365; in 1880, 49,855; in 1890, 51,433.

Franklin, a county in the S. part of Tennessee, has an area of about 570 square miles. It is drained by Elk River and other small affluents of the Tennessee River. It comprises part of Cumberland Mountain. The surface is diversified with high hills or table-lands, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Marble is said to be found here. This county is intersected by the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, which communicates with Winchester, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 14,970; in 1880, 17,178; in 1890, 18,929.

Franklin, a county in the N.E. part of Texas, is bounded on the N. by the Sulphur Fork of Red River, and intersected by White Oak Bayou. Area, 300 square miles. The soil is fertile, and produces cotton, Indian corn, &c. It is intersected by the St. Louis & Southwestern Railroad. Capital, Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1880, 5280; in 1890, 6481.

Franklin, a northern county of Vermont, borders on Canada. Area, about 639 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Champlain, is intersected by the Missisquoi River, and also drained by the Lamoille River. The surface is partly hilly, and is diversified with beautiful scenery. The eastern part is adjacent to the Green Mountains. A large portion of the county is covered with forests. The soil is fertile, and adapted to dairy-farming. Butter, hay, oats, potatoes, cheese, and maple sugar are the staple products. It is intersected by the Vermont Central Railroad and the St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain Railroad, the former passing through St. Albans, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 30,291; in 1880, 30,225; in 1890, 29,755.

Franklin, a county in the S. part of Virginia, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Staunton River, on the N.W. by the Blue Ridge of mountains, and is intersected by Blackwater River. The surface is hilly or undulating, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, oats, tobacco, wheat, and pork are the staple products. Iron ore is found here. It is intersected by the Richmond & Danville Railroad. Capital, Rocky Mount. Pop. in 1870, 18,264; in 1880, 25,084; in 1890, 24,985.

Franklin, a hamlet of Henry co., Ala., on the Chattahoochee River, nearly opposite Fort Gaines, Ga.

Franklin, a station in Macon co., Ala., on the Montgomery & West Point Railroad, 34 miles E. of Montgomery.

Franklin, a post-village of Izard co., Ark., on Strawberry Creek, about 27 miles N. of Batesville. It has several churches.

Franklin, a post-hamlet of Sacramento co., Cal., about 90 miles N.E. of San Francisco.

Franklin, a post-township of New London co., Conn., on the New London Northern Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Norwich. It has a church, a grist-mill, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 731.

Franklin, a post-village, capital of Heard co., Ga., on the E. bank of the Chattahoochee River, about 60 miles S.W. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches, an academy or seminary, and a newspaper office.

Franklin, a post-village of Oneida co., Idaho, on the northern boundary of Utah, at the north terminus of the Utah Northern Railroad, 20 miles N. of Logan. It has a church, 2 hotels, a flour-mill, and 3 stores. Pop. about 700.

Franklin, a township of De Kalb co., Ill. Pop. 1004. It contains Kirkland.

Franklin, Lee co., Ill. See FRANKLIN GROVE.

Franklin, a post-village of Morgan co., Ill., in Franklin township, on the Jacksonville, Northwestern & Southeastern Railroad, 12 miles S.E. of Jacksonville. It has 2 flour-mills and a manufactory of jeans. Pop. of township, 2057.

Franklin, a township of De Kalb co., Ind. Pop. 1243.

Franklin, a township of Floyd co., Ind., on the Ohio River. Pop. 793.

Franklin, a township of Grant co., Ind. Pop. 1471.

Franklin, a township of Harrison co., Ind., contiguous to Franklin in Floyd co. Pop. 1402. It includes Lanesville and Breckenridge.

Franklin, a township of Hendricks co., Ind. Pop. 1315. It includes Stilesville.

Franklin, a township of Henry co., Ind. Pop. 1579. It includes Lewisville.

Franklin, a post-town, capital of Johnson co., Ind., in Franklin township, on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad where it crosses the Cincinnati & Martinsville Railroad, 20 miles S. of Indianapolis, and 21 miles N. of Columbus. It is the seat of Franklin College (Baptist), which was organized in 1872. It contains 2 national

banks, a high school, 7 churches, and 3 flouring-mills. One daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1890, 3781; of the township, exclusive of the city, 1092.

Franklin, a township of Kosciusko co., Ind. Pop. 1286. It contains Beaver Dam and Sevastopol.

Franklin, a township of Marion co., Ind. Pop. 2376. It includes Acton.

Franklin, a township of Montgomery co., Ind. P. 1683.

Franklin, a township of Owen co., Ind. Pop. 1512. It contains Farmers' Station, Freedom, &c.

Franklin, a township of Pulaski co., Ind., on the Tippecanoe River. Pop. 226.

Franklin, a township of Putnam co., Ind. Pop. 1266.

Franklin, a township of Randolph co., Ind. Pop. 1537. It includes Ridgeville.

Franklin, a township of Ripley co., Ind. Pop. 1961. It contains Milan, Pierceville, &c.

Franklin, a township of Washington co., Ind. Pop. 1366. It contains New Philadelphia.

Franklin, a township of Wayne co., Ind., on the Ohio line. Pop. 1385. It includes Bethel, Whitewater, and a hamlet called Franklin, 3 miles S.W. of Brookville.

Franklin, a township of Allamakee co., Iowa. Pop. 846. It contains Volney.

Franklin, a township of Appanoose co., Iowa, on the Missouri line. Pop. 851. It contains Hibbsville and Livingston.

Franklin, a township of Bremer co., Iowa. Pop. 709.

Franklin, a township of Cass co., Iowa. Pop. 626. It contains Wiota.

Franklin, a township of Clarke co., Iowa. Pop. 663. It contains Smyrna.

Franklin, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Iowa, in Centre township, 6 miles N.E. of Leon. It has a church.

Franklin, a township of Decatur co., Iowa, about 56 miles S. of Des Moines. Pop. 605.

Franklin, a township of Des Moines co., Iowa. Pop. 1443. It contains Dodgeville and Franklin Mills.

Franklin, a township of Fremont co., Iowa, the southwesternmost township in the state. Pop. 750, exclusive of Hamburg.

Franklin, a township of Greene co., Iowa. Pop. 395.

Franklin, or **Franklin Centre**, a post-village of Lee co., Iowa, in Franklin township, on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, 12 miles W. of Fort Madison, and 31 miles W.S.W. of Burlington. It has 3 churches, a public school, a furniture-factory, and 2 wagon-factories. Pop. in 1890, 333; of the township, 1457.

Franklin, a township of Linn co., Iowa. Pop. 997, exclusive of Mt. Vernon and Lisbon.

Franklin, a township of Marion co., Iowa. Pop. 879.

Franklin, a township of Monona co., Iowa. Pop. 560, exclusive of Onawa.

Franklin, a township of Monroe co., Iowa. Pop. 681.

Franklin, a township of Polk co., Iowa. Pop. 737.

Franklin, a township of Story co., Iowa. Pop. 959.

Franklin, a township of Washington co., Iowa. P. 741.

Franklin, a township of Bourbon co., Kansas. P. 1474.

Franklin, a township of Franklin co., Kansas. Pop. 665. It contains Ferguson and Wellsville.

Franklin, a township of Jackson co., Kansas. Pop. 985, exclusive of the city of Holton.

Franklin, a township of Marshall co., Kansas. Pop. 296. (Post-office and station, Home.)

Franklin, a post-village, capital of Simpson co., Ky., on Drake's Creek, and on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 20 miles S. of Bowling Green, and 50 miles N. of Nashville. It contains a court-house, 6 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, a female college, a male seminary, a woollen-mill, a tobacco-factory, 2 steam flour-mills, and a planing-mill. Pop. in 1880, 1086; in 1890, 2324.

Franklin, a post-village, capital of St. Mary's parish, La., on the Bayou Teche, 30 miles N.W. of Morgan City, and about 100 miles W. of New Orleans. Large steamboats can ascend the bayou to this place, from which cotton, sugar, and oranges are exported. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, a convent, 2 saw-mills, 2 planing-mills, and manufactures of sash and blinds, and of ice. P. in 1890, 2127.

Franklin, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., in Franklin township, at the head or N. end of Frenchman's Bay, 2 miles from the ocean, and 36 miles S.E. of Bangor. It has a church and a lumber-mill. Pop. of the township, 1042.

Franklin, a plantation in Oxford co., Me. Pop. 178.

Franklin, Maryland. See FRANKLIN CITY, Virginia.

Franklin, a post-village in Franklin township, Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York & New England Railroad, 27 miles S.W. of Boston, and about 20 miles N. of Providence. It contains 5 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, an academy, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. about 1200; of the township, 4831. It has manufactures of straw goods, felt-ings, shoddy, and rubber shoes.

Franklin, a township of Houghton co., Mich. Pop. 2687. It contains the Pewabic copper-mines.

Franklin, a station in Houghton co., Mich., on the Mineral Range Railroad, 4 miles N. of Hancock. Here are rich copper-mines and steam stamping-mills.

Franklin, a township of Lenawee co., Mich. P. 1405.

Franklin, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., on a branch of Rouge River, about 20 miles N.W. of Detroit. It a saw-mill, 1 or 2 flour-mills, 2 churches, and a tile-factory. Pop. about 300.

Franklin, a post-village of Renville co., Minn., 5 miles by rail E. by S. of Morton. It has a church, a public school, a flour-mill, and a newspaper office.

Franklin, a township of Dent co., Mo. Pop. 1806.

Franklin, Franklin co., Mo. See PACIFIC.

Franklin, a township of Grundy co., Mo. Pop. 1562.

Franklin, or **New Franklin**, a post-village in Franklin township, Howard co., Mo., on the Missouri River, opposite to Boonville, and on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 12 miles S. of Fayette. It has 2 churches. Pop. 132; of the township, 1741.

Franklin, a post-village of Franklin co., Neb., 5 miles by rail E. of Bloomington. It has 6 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, public schools, &c. Pop. 556.

Franklin, a post-village of Merrimack co., N.H., in Franklin township, on the Merrimac River, at the mouth of the Winnepesaukee, and on the Northern Railroad, at the junction of the Bristol Branch, 19 miles N.N.W. of Concord. It has a savings-bank, 5 churches, a newspaper office, a paper-mill, and (with FRANKLIN FALLS) several woollen-mills, which make flannel and hosiery. Pop. of the township in 1890, 4085.

Franklin, a township of Bergen co., N.J. Pop. 2899. It contains Ridgewood and Oakland.

Franklin, a hamlet of Essex co., N.J., in Caldwell township, 4 miles N.W. of Montclair. It has a chapel, 2 stores, and a tobacco-factory.

Franklin, a post-village of Essex co., N.J., on the Erie Railroad (Paterson & Newark Branch), 4 miles N. of Newark, and 7 miles S. of Paterson. It has 4 churches, an academy, a high school, and a woollen-factory.

Franklin, a township of Gloucester co., N.J. Pop. 2188. It contains Franklinville, Newfield, New Denmark, and Forest Grove.

Franklin, a township of Hunterdon co., N.J. Pop. 1342, exclusive of a part of the borough of Clinton. It includes Quakertown, Pittstown, and Cherryville.

Franklin, a township of Somerset co., N.J. Pop. 3912. It contains East Millstone, Weston, Middleburg, and Griggstown.

Franklin, or **Franklin Furnace**, a post-village in Hardiston township, Sussex co., N.J., on the New Jersey Midland Railroad, and on the Sussex Railroad, 11 miles E.N.E. of Newton, and 38 miles W.N.W. of Paterson. It has 1 or 2 churches, 60 residences, a blast-furnace, and mines of iron and zinc. Pop. about 800. Here is found a rare mineral, called Franklinite, which is a valuable ore of iron, and contains oxides of zinc and of manganese. The name of the post-office is Franklin Furnace.

Franklin, a township of Warren co, N.J. Pop. 1654 It contains Broadway and New Village.

Franklin, a post-office of Colfax co., New Mexico.

Franklin, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., in Franklin township, about 42 miles E.N.E. of Binghamton, and 80 miles W.S.W. of Albany. It contains 4 churches, a national bank, a literary institute, a newspaper office, a tannery, a planing-mill, a creamery, and a foundry. Pop. 681. The New York & Oswego Midland Railroad touches the S.W. part of the township. Pop. of the township, 3002.

Franklin, a township of Franklin co., N.Y., on the Saranac. It has iron-mines and important lumber-manufactures. Pop. 1094. It contains Alder Brook, Franklin Falls, &c.

Franklin, a village of Oneida co., N.Y., on Oriskany Creek, and on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Utica, and 1 mile S. of Clinton. Here is an iron-furnace. Pop. 379. The name of its post-office is Franklin Iron-Works.

Franklin, a post-village, capital of Macon co., N.C., in Franklin township, on the Little Tennessee River, about 45 miles N.N.W. of Walhalla, S.C. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, and a high school. Pop. 281.

Franklin, a township of New Hanover co., N.C. P. 1309.

Franklin, a township of Rowan co., N.C. Pop. 1729.

Franklin, a township of Surry co., N.C. Pop. 629.
Franklin, a township of Adams co., O. Pop. 2172. It contains Locust Grove, Lovett's, Marble Furnace, &c.
Franklin, Belmont co., O. See STEWARTSVILLE.
Franklin, a township of Brown co., O. Pop. 1225. It contains Arnheim.
Franklin, a township of Clermont co., O. Pop. 3298. It contains Chilo, Felicity, Utopia, and Rural.
Franklin, a township of Columbiana co., O. Pop. 866. It includes the village of Columbiana.
Franklin, a township of Coshocton co., O. Pop. 972. It contains Coalport and Franklin Station, and has mines of bituminous coal.
Franklin, a township of Darke co., O. Pop. 1366.
Franklin, a township of Franklin co., O., annexed to the city of Columbus in 1872. Pop. 2629.
Franklin, a township of Fulton co., O. Pop. 999.
Franklin, a hamlet of Harrison co., O., in Franklin township, about 32 miles W. of Steubenville. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and a grist-mill. Here is Tappan Post-Office. Pop. about 125; of the township, 1153.
Franklin, a township of Jackson co., O. Pop. 1665.
Franklin, a township of Licking co., O. Pop. 847.
Franklin, a township of Mercer co., O. Pop. 831. It contains Montezuma, and is bounded N. by the Great Reservoir.
Franklin, a township of Monroe co., O. Pop. 1418. It contains Stafford.
Franklin, a township of Morrow co., O. Pop. 1011.
Franklin, a township of Portage co., O. Pop. 3037. It contains Kent.
Franklin, a township of Richland co., O. Pop. 943.
Franklin, a township of Ross co., O., on the Scioto River and the Ohio Canal. Pop. 1082.
Franklin, a township of Shelby co., O. Pop. 839. It contains Swander's Crossing.
Franklin, a township of Summit co., O. Pop. 1887. It contains Clinton, and has mines of excellent coal.
Franklin, a township of Tuscarawas co., O. Pop. 998. It includes Strasburg.
Franklin, a post-village in Franklin township, Warren co., O., on the Miami River, the Miami Canal, and the Cincinnati division of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, 16 miles below Dayton, and 40 miles N.N.E. of Cincinnati. It contains a union school, 8 churches, 2 national banks, a newspaper office, 3 paper-mills, a flouring-mill, and manufactures of sash and blinds. Pop. in 1890, 2729; of the township, 4434.
Franklin, a township of Wayne co., O. Pop. 1302. It contains the village of Moorland.
Franklin, a post-hamlet of Lane co., Oregon, 9 miles S.W. of Junction City. It has a church, 2 stores, and a sulphur spring.
Franklin, a township of Adams co., Pa. Pop. 2176. It contains Arendtsville.
Franklin, a township of Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 716.
Franklin, a township of Beaver co., Pa. Pop. 676.
Franklin, a township of Bradford co., Pa. Pop. 705.
Franklin, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. 1047. It includes Prospect.
Franklin, a borough of Cambria co., Pa., about 36 miles by rail S.W. of Altoona, and adjacent to Conemaugh. Pop. in 1880, 734; in 1890, 662.
Franklin, a township of Carbon co., Pa. Pop. 1912, exclusive of the borough of Weissport.
Franklin, a township of Chester co., Pa., on the Maryland line. Pop. 922. It contains Kemblesville.
Franklin, a township of Columbia co., Pa., bounded N. by the East Branch of the Susquehanna. Pop. 506.
Franklin, a township of Erie co., Pa. Pop. 994.
Franklin, a township of Fayette co., Pa., on the Youghiogheny River. Pop. 1299. It contains Flatwoods.
Franklin, a township of Greene co., Pa. Pop. 1500.
Franklin, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. 1355. It has iron-works and mines of iron ore.
Franklin, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. 644. It contains the village of Orange.
Franklin, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 739. It contains the village of Lairdsville.
Franklin, a township of Snyder co., Pa. Pop. 934, exclusive of the borough of Middleburg.
Franklin, a township of Susquehanna co., Pa. Pop. 849. It contains the hamlet of Upsonville.
Franklin, a city, the capital of Venango co., Pa., is situated on the Alleghany River, at the mouth of French Creek, and on the Alleghany Valley Railroad and the Franklin Branch of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, about 65 miles direct (123 miles by railway) N. of Pittsburg, 9 miles S.W. of Oil City, and 28 miles S.E. of Meadville. The Jamestown & Franklin Railroad also passes through it. Franklin contains a court-house, 8 churches, 10 hotels, a national bank, 4 other banks, 4 oil-refineries, 2 or 3 machine-shops, 2 flouring-mills, and a brush-factory. Its growth has been greatly stimulated by the trade in petroleum, which is procured largely in the vicinity. One daily and 2 weekly newspapers are published here. It occupies the site of the French Fort Venango, built in 1753. Pop. in 1890, 6221.
Franklin, a township of Washington co., Pa. Pop. 1654. It contains Van Buren, and has beds of coal.
Franklin, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. 1754. It contains Murrysville and Manor Dale.
Franklin, a post-village, capital of Williamson co., Tenn., on the Harpeth River, and on the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad, 20 miles S. by W. of Nashville, and 27 miles N.E. of Columbia. It contains 13 churches, 2 banks, a female college, a male academy, 2 flouring-mills, and a newspaper office. Here occurred a bloody battle between the Confederate forces under General Hood and the Union forces under General Schofield, November 30, 1864, in which the former were defeated. Pop. (1890) 2250.
Franklin, a post-village, capital of Robertson co., Tex., 67 miles by rail S.W. of Palestine. It has 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 665.
Franklin, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., 16 miles N.E. of St. Albans. It has 3 churches and an academy.
Franklin, Accomack co., Va. See FRANKLIN CITY.
Franklin, a post-village of Southampton co., Va., on Blackwater River, and on the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, 40 miles W.S.W. of Norfolk. It has 6 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, 2 academies, iron- and metal-works, and lumber-mills. Steamboats ply between this place and Plymouth, N.C. Pop. in 1890, 875.
Franklin, a post-village, capital of Pendleton co, W. Va., on the South Branch of the Potomac River, about 135 miles E. by N. of Charleston. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, and a woollen-factory. Pop. about 250.
Franklin, Iowa co., Wis. See HIGHLAND.
Franklin, township, Kewaunee co., Wis. Pop. 1473.
Franklin, township, Manitowoc co., Wis. Pop. 1822.
Franklin, a hamlet of Milwaukee co., Wis., in Franklin township, 4 miles W. of Oakwood Station. Here is Howard's Prairie Post-Office. Pop. of the township, 1823.
Franklin, a township of Sauk co., Wis. Pop. 932.
Franklin, a post-village of Sheboygan co., Wis., in Herman township, on the Sheboygan River, 12 miles N.W. of Sheboygan City, and about 20 miles S.W. of Manitowoc. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a lumber-mill.
Franklin, a township of Vernon co., Wis. Pop. 1341.
Franklin, a post-village in Durham co., Ontario, 28 miles by rail N.N.W. of Port Hope. It contains 2 stores, a saw-mill, and a shingle-mill. Pop. 100.
Franklin, or **Franklin Centre** (also called **Manningville**), a post-village in Huntingdon co., Quebec, 10 miles W. of Hemmingford. Pop. 300.
Franklin Bay, on the N. coast of North America, between Port Fitton and Cape Parry, is intersected by the meridian of 125° W.
Franklin Centre, Lee co., Iowa. See FRANKLIN.
Franklin City, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., in Franklin and Norfolk townships, on the New York & New England Railroad (City Mills Station), 24 miles S.W. of Boston. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of felt goods.
Franklin City, a post-hamlet of Accomack co., Va., on Chincoteague Sound, and on the line between Maryland and Virginia, about 13 miles S. of Snow Hill, with which it is connected by railroad. It is mainly supported by the oyster-business. It has a church.
Franklin College, Georgia. See ATHENS.
Franklin College, Ohio. See NEW ATHENS.
Franklin College, a post-office or hamlet of Davidson co., Tenn., 5 miles E. of Nashville.
Franklin Corners, a post-hamlet of Erie co., Pa., 18 miles S.S.W. of Erie.
Franklin Creek, of Ohio, rises in Darke co., and falls into the Miami River in Butler co.
Franklin Crossing, post-office, Rock Island co., Ill.
Frank'lindale, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., on Towanda Creek, 3 miles from Greenwood, and 40 miles N.E. of Williamsport. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.
Franklin Falls, a post-village in Franklin township, Merrimack co., N.H., on the Merrimac River, and on the Northern Railroad, ½ of a mile from Franklin Station. It has manufactures of flannel, hosiery, &c. P. in 1880, 1957.

Franklin Falls, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., N.Y., on the Saranac River, about 32 miles W.S.W. of Plattsburg. It has a hotel and 2 stores.

Franklin Forge, a station in Blair co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad (Hollidaysburg & Williamsburg Branch), 11 miles E. of Hollidaysburg.

Franklin Forks, a post-hamlet of Susquehanna co., Pa., in Franklin township, about 15 miles S. of Binghamton, N.Y. It has 2 churches and 2 saw-mills.

Franklin Furnace, Sussex co., N.J. See FRANKLIN.

Franklin Furnace, a post-village of Scioto co., O., in Green township, on the Ohio River, about 14 miles above Portsmouth. It has an iron-furnace and a church.

Franklin Grove, or **Franklin**, a post-village of Lee co., Ill., in China township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad (Franklin Station), 88 miles W. of Chicago, and 10 miles E. of Dixon. It has 3 churches, a bank, a high school, a newspaper office, a grain-drill factory, and a washing-machine factory. Pop. in 1890, 736.

Franklin Grove, a hamlet of Page co., Iowa, in Pierce township, on the East Nishnabatona River, and on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 9 miles S. of Red Oak. It has 3 churches.

Franklin Iron-Works, New York. See FRANKLIN.

Franklin Island, Maine, belongs to Knox co., and lies on the W. side of the entrance of St. George's River. It has on its northern end a brick light-house, which gives a flashing light, in lat. 43° 53′ 31″ N., lon. 69° 22′ 10″ W.

Franklin Island, in the Antarctic Ocean. Lat. 76° 8′ S.; lon. 168° 12′ E. It is 12 miles long.

Franklin Island, in the South Pacific, off the S. coast of Australia. Lat. 32° 32′ S.; lon. 133° 35′ E.

Franklin Lake, a shallow expanse of water in Elko co., Nevada, on the E. side of the East Humboldt Mountains, whose snow-clad peaks feed the springs which supply the lake. It has no outlet: its waters are slightly brackish, and in them the tulé, or reed, grows abundantly.

Franklin Mills, a post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa, in Franklin township, 3 miles S.W. of Latty Station, and 7 miles N.N.W. of Burlington. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Franklin Mills, a former name of KENT, O.

Franklin Mills, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Pa., 7 miles N.W. of Hancock, Md.

Franklin, Mt. See MOUNT FRANKLIN.

Franklin Park, a station on the Saugus Branch of the Eastern Railroad, 7 miles N. of Boston, Mass.

Franklin Park, a post-village of Middlesex co., N.J., 2½ miles from Dean's Station, and about 20 miles N.E. of Trenton. It has a church and manufactures of wagons.

Franklin Place, a post-office of York co., Va.

Franklin's Mill, a station of Pierce co., Ga., on the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, 1 mile W. of Schlatterville.

Franklin's Mills, a post-hamlet of Fleming co., Ky., 10 miles E. of Flemingsburg. It has a church, 2 grist-mills, and a saw-mill.

Franklin Springs, a post-office of Franklin co., Ga.

Franklin Square, a post-village of Columbiana co., O., in Salem township, on the Little Beaver River, and on the Niles & New Lisbon Railroad, 2 miles S.W. of Leetonia, and 4 miles S.E. of Salem. It has a church, and manufactures of carriages and shoes.

Franklin's Switch, a station in Jasper co., Iowa, on the Jasper County Coal Company's Railway, 4½ miles from Monroe, and 12½ miles from Newton.

Franklin Station, a post-hamlet of Coshocton co., O., on the Muskingum River and the Ohio Canal, and on the railroad between Newark and Coshocton, 5 miles S. of the latter. Coal is mined here.

Frank'linton, a post-village of Henry co., Ky., about 50 miles N.W. of Lexington. It has 2 churches.

Franklinton, a post-village, capital of Washington parish, La., on the Bogue Chitto River, about 66 miles N. of New Orleans. It has a court-house, a church, an academy, and a newspaper office.

Franklinton, a post-hamlet of Schoharie co., N.Y., about 30 miles W.S.W. of Albany. It has a church.

Franklinton, a post-village of Franklin co., N.C., in Franklinton township, and on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, 27 miles N.N.E. of Raleigh. It has 6 churches, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. in 1890, 583.

Franklinton, a former village of Franklin co., O., on the west bank of the Scioto River, opposite Columbus. It has been annexed to that city.

Frank'lintown, a post-borough of York co., Pa., in Franklin township, 16 miles S.S.W. of Harrisburg. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of farm-implements. P. 232.

Frank'linville, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Md., about 30 miles W.N.W. of Baltimore.

Franklinville, Essex co., N.J. See FRANKLIN.

Franklinville, a post-village of Franklin township, Gloucester co., N.J., on the West Jersey Railroad, 25 miles S. of Philadelphia. It has 2 churches and a graded school.

Franklinville, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., in Franklinville township, on Ischua Creek, and on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, 50 miles S.S.E. of Buffalo. It has 6 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, a free academy, a public school, a canning-factory, a cheese-box factory, and manufactures of caskets and burial cases. Pop. in 1890, 1021; of the township, 2224.

Franklinville, a post-village in Franklinville township, Randolph co., N.C., on Deep River, 70 miles W. of Raleigh. It has a church, a cotton-factory, a manufactory of seamless bags, a grist-mill, &c. Pop. of township, 1528.

Franklinville, a post-hamlet of Huntingdon co., Pa., in Franklin township, 4 miles N.E. of Spruce Creek Station. It has a church and a woollen-mill.

Frank Pierce, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Iowa, 12 miles S.W. of Iowa City.

Frankreich, Frankryk or **Frankrijk, Frankrige, and Frankrike.** See FRANCE.

Frank's, Racine co., Wis. See FRANKSVILLE.

Frank's Corners, a hamlet of Cortland co., N.Y., 4 miles N. of Harford Station.

Frank's Ferry, a post-office of White co., Tenn.

Frank's Island, Louisiana, is at the entrance of the Mississippi River, by the N.E. Pass. Lat. 29° 8′ 30″ N.; lon. 89° 1′ 24″ W.

Frankstadt, frånk'stått, or **Frenstadt**, frĕn'stât, a town of Moravia, 35 miles E.N.E. of Prerau. Pop. 5750.

Franks'town, a station on the Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad, 3 miles S.E. of Pittsburg, Pa.

Frankstown, a post-village of Blair co., Pa., in Frankstown township, on the Frankstown Branch of the Juniata River, and on the Williamsburg Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 3 miles N.E. of Hollidaysburg, and about 7 miles S.E. of Altoona. It has 2 churches, a blast-furnace, and an academy. Pop. of the township, 1553.

Frankstown Branch of the Juniata rises near the northern boundary of Bedford co., Pa., runs northwestward through Blair co., and unites with the Little Juniata about 7 miles above Huntingdon.

Franks'ville, a post-village in Caledonia township, Racine co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 19 miles S. of Milwaukee, and 9 miles W.N.W. of Racine. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a hotel. Pop. about 200. The name of its post-office is Frank's.

Frank'ton, a post-village of Madison co., Ind., on Pipe Creek, in Pipe Creek township, and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 9 miles N.N.W. of Anderson. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a creamery, and window-glass-works. Pop. in 1890, 520.

Frank'town, a post-village of Douglas co., Col., on Cherry Creek, 30 miles S.S.E. of Denver. Pop. 250.

Franktown, a post-village of Washoe co., Nevada, on the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, 21 miles S. of Reno, and 10 miles N. of Carson City. It has a church and 2 stores. Silver is found here. Pop. 271.

Franktown, a post-hamlet of Northampton co., Va., about 60 miles N.N.E. of Norfolk, and 1 mile from the ocean.

Frank'town, a post-village in Lanark co., Ontario, on Goodwood Creek, 37 miles by rail N.N.W. of Brockville. Pop. 200.

Frank'ville, a post-village in Frankville township, Winneshiek co., Iowa, about 12 miles S.E. of Decorah. It has 2 churches and about 40 houses. Pop. of township, 952.

Frankville, a station in Garrett co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 8 miles W. by S. of Piedmont, W. Va.

Frankville, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Wis., on Black River, and on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, at Hatfield Station, 46 miles W. of Grand Rapids.

Frank'ville, a post-village in Leeds co., Ontario, 11 miles S. of Irish Creek. Pop. 200.

Fransonia, Illinois. See FRANCONIA.

Franzensbrunnen, frånts'ens-brŏn'nen, **Franzensbrunn**, frånts'ens-brŏn' ("Francis' Spring"), or **Franzensbad**, frånts'ens-hât' ("Francis' Bath"), a village of Bohemia, 17 miles W.S.W. of Elbogen, with bath establishments and mineral springs. Pop. 1508.

Franz-Josef (frånts'yo'zĕf) **Land**, a designation comprehending numerous islands and a supposed mainland (see ZICHY LAND) in the Arctic Ocean, N. of Nova Zembla.

Frascarolo, frås-kâ-ro'lo (L. *Friscariolum*), a village of Italy, 30 miles N. of Novara, on the Po. Pop. 1673.

Frascati, frås-kä'tee (anc. *Tus'culum*), a town of Italy, 12 miles by rail S.E. of Rome. It comprises a modern cathedral, with monuments to Cardinal York and his brother Prince Charles Edward, an old cathedral, an episcopal palace, formerly a fortress, various convents, churches, and fountains, a public seminary, and many fine villas. On the crest of the hill near by are the remains of *Tusculum*, the birthplace of Cato, and famous as the residence of Cicero, Lucullus, and Mæcenas. Pop. 7045.

Fraser, frā'zęr, a post-office of Grand co., Col.

Fraser, a post-village of Macomb co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk Railroad, 19 miles N.N.E. of Detroit.

Fraser, a township of Martin co., Minn. Pop. 167.

Fraserburgh, frā'zęr-bŭr'rŭh, a town of Scotland, co. and 37 miles by rail N. of Aberdeen. It has a harbor considered one of the best on the N.E. coast of Scotland, improved at a large expense, great herring-fisheries, and exports of grain and dried fish. Here is a once noted mineral spring. Pop. 4268.

Fra'serpet', **Fra'serpett',** or **Kooshalnuggur,** koo'shăl-nŭg'gur, a town of India, in Coorg, presidency and 290 miles W. of Madras, on the left bank of the Cauvery.

Fraser (frā'zęr) River, the largest river of British Columbia, flows through that province, and enters the Gulf of Georgia near lat. 49° N. and lon. 122° 40′ W., its course being nearly parallel with the Columbia. The main branch takes its rise in the Rocky Mountains, in lat. 53° 45′ N., lon. 118° W. A few miles from its source it flows into a lake some miles in length, called Cow-Dung Lake, below which, considerably increased by a tributary from the N., it enters Moose Lake, a beautiful sheet of water some nine miles in length. Thence the river continues rapidly to Tête Jaune's Cache, about 630 miles from the sea, the limit of canoe navigation on the Fraser. Between Tête Jaune's Cache and Fort George the river is augmented by many tributaries, two of which, the Mackenzie Fork and Bear River, are of considerable magnitude. At Fort George, lat. 53° 33′ N., lon. 122° 45′ W., an important branch falls in from the westward, proceeding from the Lakes Stuart and Fraser. Quesnel's River, issuing from the great lake of the same name, flows in 100 miles lower down. In the mountainous region comprised within the great bend which the Fraser makes between Tête Jaune's Cache and this point the rich gold deposits are situated. At Lytton, about 180 miles from the sea, the Fraser is joined by Thompson's River, a copious tributary from the eastward. Yale, at the head of steamboat navigation on the Lower Fraser, is 57 miles lower down, and New Westminster, the former capital of the mainland, some 100 miles below it. Between Lytton and Yale the Fraser runs through some of the grandest scenery in the world, on each side heavily-timbered mountains rising to a height of over 3000 feet. The Fraser runs with a swift current, and the steamers employed upon it are small, with powerful engines. Length, over 1000 miles.

Fraser's (frā'zęrz) Mills, a post-village in Picton co., Nova Scotia, 17 miles S.E. of Pictou. Pop. 250.

Fraserville, Quebec. See Rivière du Loup en bas.

Frasnes, frås'nås or från, a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, 11 miles N.E. of Tournay. Pop. 4100.

Frassineto-d'Ivrea, frås-se-nä'to-dee-vrä'ä, a village of Italy, 15 miles W.S.W. of Ivrea. Pop. about 2000.

Frassinetto, or **Frassinetto-di-Po,** frås-se-nŏt'-to-dee-po, a village of Italy, 16 miles N.N.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 2194.

Frassino, frås-see'no, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 19 miles N.W. of Coni. Pop. 1730.

Frasso, frås'so, a town of Italy, province and 12 miles E.N.E. of Caserta. Pop. 4137.

Frastanz, frås'tänts, a village of Austria, Tyrol, on the Ill, 4 miles from Feldkirchen. Pop. 944.

Frat, El, the Turkish name of the Euphrates.

Fratelli, islands, Grecian Archipelago. See Adelphi.

Fratta, frät'tä, a small town of Italy, in Umbria, 13½ miles N. of Perugia, on the Tiber. Pop. 1302.

Fratta, or **La Fratta,** lä frät'tä, a village of North Italy, 7 miles W.S.W. of Rovigo. Pop. 2727.

Fratta Maggiore, frät'tä mäd-jo'rä, a town of Italy, 6 miles N. of Naples. Pop. 10,800. Fratta is also the name of a stream of North Italy, tributary to the Brenta.

Fratte, frät'tä, a village of Italy, province of Caserta, 13 miles N.E. of Gaeta. Pop. 3381.

Fratte, a village of Central Italy, in the Marches, 16 miles S.E. of Urbino. Pop. 1224.

Fraubrunn, frŏw'broon, or **Frauenbrunn,** frŏw'-ęn-broon' (L. *Fons Beatæ Virginis*, "Fountain of the Blessed Virgin"), a village of Switzerland, 10 miles N.N.E. of Bern.

Frauenburg, frŏw'ęn-bŏŏrg', a town of Prussia, 41 miles S.W. of Königsberg, on the Frische-Haff. Pop. 2496. It is a Catholic bishop's see. Here, in the cathedral of Ermeland, is the tomb of Copernicus.

Frauenfeld, frŏw'ęn-fĕlt', a town of Switzerland, in Thurgau, on the Murg, 21 miles by rail N.E. of Zurich. It has cotton-mills and dyeing- and print-works. Pop. 2936.

Frauenkirchen, frŏw'ęn-kĕĕr'kęn, or **Boldog-Aszony,** bol'dosh'-ăs'soñ', a town of Hungary, co. of Wieselburg, 9 miles S.S.E. of Neusiedl. Pop. 2135.

Frauenmarkt, frŏw'ęn-mark't, a town of Hungary, co. of Honth, 56 miles N.N.W. of Pesth. Pop. 1400.

Frauenstein, frŏw'ęn-stine', a town of Saxony, 20 miles S.S.W. of Dresden. It has a castle, a silver-mine, dye-works, and linen-manufactures. Pop. 1406.

Fraustadt, frŏw'stätt, a town of Prussia, province and 50 miles by rail S.S.W. of Posen. It has a Lutheran and 3 Roman Catholic churches, a college, barracks, an orphan asylum, and manufactures of woollen and linen. Pop. 6394.

Fray Bentos, frī ben'toce, a town of Uruguay, on the Uruguay River, 50 miles from its mouth. It has extensive slaughter-houses, and a large trade in beef-extract and other cattle-products.

Frayles, or **Los Frayles,** loce frī'lĕs, several island groups in the Caribbean Sea, off the S. coast of Hayti.

Frayn, a town of Moravia. See Frain.

Frayser, frā'zęr, a post-office of Shelby co., Tenn.

Fra'zee City, a post-village of Becker co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and on the Otter Tail River, 207 miles W. of Duluth. It has a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and 2 hotels. Elevation, 1409 feet.

Fra'zer, a post-village in Fremont township, Buchanan co., Mo., on the railroad between St. Joseph and Plattsburg, 15 miles S.E. of St. Joseph. It has 2 churches.

Frazer, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., in Chester Valley, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the junction of the West Chester Branch, 24 miles W. of Philadelphia.

Frazer, a township of Colleton co., S.C. Pop. 1295.

Frazer River. See Fraser River.

Frazeysburg, frā'zjz-bŭrg, a post-village of Muskingum co., O., on the Ohio Canal, 16 miles by rail W. of Zanesville. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, a planing-mill, a roller flour-mill, and manufactures of drain-tiles, bricks, and building-blocks. Pop. in 1890, 610.

Fra'zier's Bottom, post-office, Putnam co., W. Va.

Fra'ziersville, a post-hamlet of Abbeville co., S.C., 9 miles from Abbeville Court-House. It has a church.

Frechen, frĕĸ'ęn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 22 miles S.S.W. of Dusseldorf. It has manufactures of earthenware. Pop. 3626.

Frechenfeld, frĕĸ'ęn-fĕlt', a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, S. of Landau. Pop. 1277.

Frechilla, frä-cheel'yä, a town of Spain, in Leon, 21 miles W.N.W. of Valencia. Pop. 1591.

Freckenhorst, frĕk'kęn-horst', a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 15 miles E.S.E. of Münster. Pop. 1551.

Fredeburg, frä'dęh-bŏŏrg', a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 18 miles S.S.E. of Arnsberg. Pop. 872.

Fred'eric, or **Fred'ric,** a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 16 miles W.N.W. of Ottumwa. It has 2 stores. Coal is mined here by several companies.

Frederi'ca, a post-village of Kent co., Del., on Murderkill Creek, about 12 miles S. of Dover. It has 2 churches, a high school, an iron-foundry, a manufactory of farming-implements, and 2 fruit-canning establishments. Pop. about 750.

Frederica, a village of Glynn co., Ga., on an island in the Atlantic, about 10 miles N.E. of Brunswick.

Frederica, a post-village of Bremer co., Iowa, in Frederica township, on the Wapsipinicon River, about 15 miles N.E. of Waverly. It has a grist-mill and a steam saw-mill. Pop. about 150; of the township, 440.

Fredericia, frŏd'ęh-rish'e-ä, or **Fridericia,** fre-dęh-rish'e-ä, a seaport town in Denmark, in Jutland, 13 miles by rail S.E. of Weile, at the N. entrance of the Little Belt. It is fortified. It contains a hospital and a custom-house, and has some shipping, and considerable manufactures of tobacco. Pop. 7186.

Fred'erick, a northern county of Maryland, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of about 633 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Potomac River, is intersected by the Monocacy, and also drained by Catoctin and Linganore Creeks. The South Mountain, a continuation of the Virginian Blue Ridge, extends along the N.W. border of the county, the surface of which is hilly or undulating. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, butter, oats, and

pork are the staple products. The Catoctin range of mountains is situated in this county, to the W. of Frederick, and extend from the S. a distance of nearly 20 miles N. It has mines of copper and iron, quarries of slate and abundance of good limestone. It is intersected by the Western Maryland Railroad and the Frederick division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and is connected with market by the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal. Capital, Frederick. Pop. in 1870, 47,572; in 1880, 50,482; in 1890, 49,512.

Frederick, the most northern county of Virginia, has an area of about 380 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by Opequan Creek, and is partly drained by Back and Cedar Creeks. This county, which is part of the great valley of Virginia, is remarkable for the beauty of its scenery and the fertility of its soil. The surface is diversified with hills and extensive forests. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay are the staple products. Good limestone underlies a large part of the county. It is intersected by the Harper's Ferry & Valley Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and by the Cumberland Valley Railroad, both communicating with Winchester, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 16,596; in 1880, 17,553; in 1890, 17,880.

Frederick, or **Fred'ericksville**, a post-village in Frederick township, Schuyler co., Ill., on the W. bank of the Illinois River, and on the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago Railroad, 4 miles N. of Beardstown. It has a steam flouring-mill, a saw-mill, a town house, and a boat-yard. Coal is mined here. The name of its post-office is Fredericksville. Pop. 669; of the township, 956.

Frederick, a city, the capital of Frederick co., Md., is situated in a fertile valley, 61 miles by rail W. by N. of Baltimore, and about 44 miles N.N.W. of Washington, D.C. It is on the Frederick & Pennsylvania Line Railroad, and is connected with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad by a branch 3 miles long. It has wide, straight streets, which cross one another at right angles. The houses are mostly brick or stone. This city is lighted with gas, and has plenty of good water derived from a reservoir which is supplied by mountain-springs. It contains a court-house, a fine city hall, 11 churches, the Frederick College, founded in 1797, a female seminary, an establishment of Jesuits, 4 national banks, 2 state banks, and an institution for the deaf and dumb, founded by the state. Two daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Frederick has 3 tanneries, 2 foundries, 3 steam manufactories of sash, several flouring-mills, a palmetto-fibre factory, and manufactures of coaches, bricks, iron, &c. Pop. in 1890, 8193.

Frederick, a post-hamlet of Mahoning co., O., in Milton township, on Mahoning River, 30 miles N.E. of Canton.

Frederick, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., in Frederick township, 3½ miles N.W. of Schwenksville Station of the Perkiomen Railroad, and about 16 miles N.W. of Norristown. It has 3 churches, a free school, a creamery, a tannery, and 2 grist-mills. Pop. of the township, 1850.

Frederick, a post-village of Brown co., S.D., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 26 miles N. of Aberdeen. It has 2 churches, public schools, a bank, a flouring-mill, and a newspaper office. Pop. 281.

Frederick, a post-village of Fayette co., W. Va., 2½ miles from Cannelton Station. Coal is mined here.

Fred'erick Henry, a large triangular island S.W. of Papua, and divided from it by Marrianne Strait, a deep but narrow channel. It is said to be nearly as large as Sicily.

Frederick Junction, in Frederick co., Md., 3 miles S. of Frederick, and 58 miles W. of Baltimore. BRUCEVILLE, Carroll co., Md., is sometimes called Frederick Junction.

Fredericksberg, frĕd'ĕr-iks-bĕrg', **Fredericksborg**, frĕd'ĕr-iks-borg', or **Hillerød**, hil'lĕh-rŭd', a village of Denmark, in Seeland, 21 miles by rail N.N.W. of Copenhagen, with a palace, the usual summer residence of the Danish royal family.

Fred'ericksborg', a suburb of Copenhagen, in Denmark. Pop. 16,285.

Fred'ericksborg', a citadel of Sweden, 15 miles E.N.E. of Stockholm, near the entrance to its harbor.

Fred'ericksburg, a post-village of Washington co., Ind., on Blue River, 15 miles S.S.W. of Salem, and 24 miles W.N.W. of New Albany. It has 2 churches, a bank, a graded school, grist-, saw-, and carding-mills, and manufactures of spokes. Pop. in 1890, 211.

Fredericksburg, a post-village of Chickasaw co., Iowa, about 24 miles N.E. of Waverly. It has 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, an academy, and manufactures of wire-fencing. Pop. in 1890, 321.

Fredericksburg, a post-hamlet of Osage co., Mo., on Gasconade River, 6 miles from its mouth. It has a mill.

Fredericksburg, a hamlet of Ray co., Mo., 16 miles from Richmond. It has a church. Here is New Garden Post-Office.

Fredericksburg, a hamlet of Warren co., O., in the township of Salem. Pop. 64.

Fredericksburg, a post-village of Wayne co., O., in Salt Creek township, on the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus Railroad, 28 miles S.W. of Massillon, and 9 miles S.E. of Wooster. It has 4 churches, a woollen-mill, a flour-mill, and a graded school. Pop. 539.

Fredericksburg, a village of Blair co., Pa., in North Woodbury township, on Clover Creek, 2½ miles from Martinsburg, and 24 miles S. of Altoona. It has a church, a machine-shop, 2 grist-mills, and a coach-factory. The name of its post-office is Clover Creek.

Fredericksburg, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa., in Bethel township, 9 miles N. of Lebanon, and about 30 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. It has 4 churches, and manufactures of bricks and tiles. Pop. in 1890, 612.

Fredericksburg, a post-village, capital of Gillespie co., Tex., near a small affluent of the Colorado, 75 miles W. of Austin. It has 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a Methodist college, and a Catholic seminary. Pop. (1890) 1532.

Fredericksburg, a city of Spottsylvania co., Va., is on the right or S. bank of the Rappahannock River, on the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad, and on the Potomac, Fredericksburg & Piedmont Railroad, in a valley enclosed by hills of considerable height, 61 miles N. of Richmond, and about 50 miles S.S.W. of Washington, D.C. The city contains 9 churches, a military school, a national bank, a private bank, 2 newspaper offices, a plough-factory, a silk-mill, a woollen-mill, engine- and machine-works, wind-millworks, 2 cigar-factories, a tannery, 2 sumach-mills, &c. The river affords great water-power. The tide ascends the river to this place. The Union General Burnside here attacked the Confederate army in December, 1862, and was repulsed. Pop. in 1890, 4528.

Fredericksburg, Ontario. See DELHI.

Frederickshaab, frĕd'ĕr-iks-hâb', a port of Greenland, on its W. coast, lat. 62° N., lon. 50° W., with an excellent harbor.

Frederickshald, frĕd'ĕr-iks-hâld', or **Fredrickshall**, frĕd'ĕr-iks-hâll', a maritime town of Norway, on a small river, near the N.E. angle of the Skager-Rack, 58 miles by rail S.S.E. of Christiania. Pop. 9219. It is famous for its strong fortress, Frederickstein, at the siege of which Charles XII. of Sweden was killed, Dec. 11, 1718. The town is singularly picturesque, and has an active trade in timber and iron, and manufactures of linens and tobacco.

Fred'erick's Hall, a post-village of Louisa co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 50 miles N.W. of Richmond. It has a church and a tobacco-factory.

Frederick's Oord, frĕd'ĕr-iks ōnd, a pauper colony of the Netherlands, in Drenthe, 5 miles N.E. of Steenwyk. Great numbers of paupers are profitably employed here by the state in agricultural occupations, brick-making, spinning, and weaving.

Frederickssund, frĕd'ĕr-ik-sŭd', or **Frederickstadt**, frĕd'ĕr-ik-stâtt', a fortified town of Norway, at the mouth of the Glommen, 48 miles S.E. of Christiania. It has an arsenal, a harbor, and a tobacco-factory. Pop. 4828.

Frederickesstadt. See FRIEDRICHSTADT.

Frederickstadt, frĕd'ĕr-ik-stâd', or **Friedrichstadt**, freed'riks-stât', a town of Russia, in Courland, on the Düna, 46 miles S.E. of Riga. Pop. 3915.

Fredericksted, frĕd'ĕr-ik-stĕd', or **West End**, a town of the Danish island of Santa Cruz, in the West Indies, on its W. coast, with a fort and a good roadstead. It was nearly destroyed by the insurgents in 1878. Pop. 3817.

Fredericksvarn, **Fredericksvark**, &c. See FREDERIKSVAERN, FREDERIKSVÄRK, &c.

Fredericksville, Illinois. See FREDERICK.

Fred'ericksville, a post-office of Berks co., Pa.

Fred'ericktown, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ky., on Beech River or Chaplin's Fork, about 46 miles S.S.E. of Louisville. It has a grist-mill.

Fredericktown, a post-village, capital of Madison co., Mo., on Little St. Francis River, and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 105 miles S. of St. Louis. It has 4 churches, a bank, 2 steam flouring-mills, a brewery, 2 planing-mills, a railroad repair-shop, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 917.

Fredericktown (St. Clair Post-Office), a hamlet of Columbiana co., O., in St. Clair township, 7 miles N.N.E. of East Liverpool. It has a church, a flouring-mill, a tannery, 2 stores, &c. Pop. 80.

Fredericktown, a post-village of Knox co., O., in Wayne township, on Vernon River, and on the Lake Erie

division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Mount Vernon. It has a bank, 3 churches, a union school, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 847.

Fredericktown, a hamlet of Miami co., O., about 15 miles N. by W. of Dayton. It has a church. Here is Fidelity Post-Office.

Fredericktown, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., in East Bethlehem township, on the Monongahela River, about 37 miles S. of Pittsburg.

Fredericktown, Nova Scotia. See WALLACE.

Fred'ericton, a city and port of entry of New Brunswick, capital of the province, and of the county of York, is finely situated on the west side of the river St. John, 60 miles N.N.W. of St. John. Lat. 45° 55′ N.; lon. 66° 31′ 30″ W. The public buildings comprise the Parliament buildings, the government house, city hall, court-house, exhibition building and rink, barracks, and university. Fredericton is the seat of a Church of England bishop. The cathedral, a handsome edifice, is situated at the lower end of the town. The St. John River, which is here ¾ of a mile wide, is navigable to this point, 84 miles from the Bay of Fundy, for sea-going vessels of 120 tons. Small steamers ascend 65 miles farther to Woodstock, and during high water to the Grand Falls, 75 miles above Woodstock. The streets are lighted with gas. The town has one bank and a bank agency, 1 semi-weekly and 4 weekly newspapers, a reading-room, several hotels, a number of first-class stores, and manufactories of iron castings, mill-machinery, leather, boots and shoes, wooden-ware, &c. It is the chief terminus of the Fredericton and New Brunswick Railways. Fredericton was originally called St. Ann's. It was founded by Sir Guy Carleton in 1786, shortly after the erection of New Brunswick into a separate province. Pop. (1891) 6502.

Fredericton Junction. See BLISSVILLE.

Fred'ericville, a post-village of Crawford co., Mich., on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, at Forest Station, 102 miles N.N.W. of Bay City. It has a lumber-mill.

Frederikshamn, frĕd'ẽr-iks-hăm', or **Hamina,** hă-mee'nă, a fortified seaport town of Finland, on the Gulf of Finland, 53 miles W.S.W. of Viborg. Pop. 2606.

Frederikshavn, frĕd'ẽr-iks-hŏwn', formerly **Fladstrand,** flăd'strănd, the most N. seaport town of Denmark, in Jutland, 36 miles N.N.E. of Aalborg, on the Cattegat. Lat. 57° 27′ 1″ N.; lon. 10° 33′ E. It is a railway terminus, and has a citadel, light-house, and regular communication with Frederiksvaern. Pop. 2133.

Frederikssund, frĕd'ẽr-iks-soond', a town of Denmark, in Seeland, on Roeskilde Fiord, 22 miles N.W. of Copenhagen. Pop. 1308.

Frederiksvaern, or **Fredericksvaern,** frĕd'ẽr-iks-vairn', a maritime village and fortress of Norway, stift of Aggershuus, 7 miles S. of Laurvig, on the Skager-Rack. It has a harbor and dock-yard.

Frederiksvärk, frĕd'ẽr-iks-vĕrk', or **Friedrichswerk,** free'driks-vĕrk', a town of Denmark, on the Iss-Fiord, 30 miles N.W. of Copenhagen. It has a royal residence, a cannon-foundry, a powder-mill, and copper-works.

Fre'don, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., N.J., in Stillwater township, 4 miles W. of Newton. It has a grist-mill and a wagon-shop.

Fredo'nia, a post-village of Chambers co., Ala., 10 miles N.W. of West Point, Ga., and about 85 miles E.N.E. of Montgomery. It has 3 churches.

Fredonia, a station of Kent co., Del., on the Delaware Railroad, about 54 miles S. of Wilmington.

Fredonia, a village of Williamson co., Ill., on the Carbondale & Shawneetown Railroad, 6 miles E. of Carbondale.

Fredonia, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ind., on the Ohio River, about 40 miles below New Albany. It has a church. Pop. about 75.

Fredonia, a post-village in Concord township, Louisa co., Iowa, on the E. bank of the Iowa River, at the mouth of the Cedar River, and on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 20 miles S.W. of Muscatine. It has a church and a broom-factory. Pop. 123.

Fredonia, a township of Plymouth co., Iowa. P. 278.

Fredonia, a post-village, capital of Wilson co., Kansas, in Centre township, about 32 miles S.W. of Humboldt, and 2 miles N.E. of Fall River. It has 5 churches, 2 banks, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 1515.

Fredonia, a post-village of Caldwell co., Ky., about 40 miles E.N.E. of Paducah. It has a church, an academy, and a plough-factory.

Fredonia, a township of Calhoun co., Mich. Pop. 954.

Fredonia, a post-hamlet of Washtenaw co., Mich., about 28 miles E. of Jackson.

Fredonia, a post-office of Union co., Miss.

Fredonia, a handsome post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., in Pomfret township, on the Dunkirk, Alleghany Valley & Pittsburg Railroad, 3 miles S. of Dunkirk, and about 25 miles N. of Jamestown. It contains 5 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, a state normal and training school, a city hall, an opera-house, a furnace, several flouring-mills, and manufactories of carriages, felt boots, and other felt goods. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1890, 3399.

Fredonia, a post-village of Licking co., O., about 32 miles E.N.E. of Columbus. It has 2 churches. Pop. 99.

Fredonia, a post-village of Mercer co., Pa., in Fairview township, on the Shenango & Alleghany Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Greenville, and 6½ miles N. of Mercer. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, a tannery, &c.

Fredonia, or **Wau'beck'a,** a post-village of Ozaukee co., Wis., in Fredonia township, on the Milwaukee River, and on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 36 miles N. of Milwaukee. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of flour, lumber, ploughs, pumps, sash, &c. Pop. of the township, 1916.

Fredric, a post-office of Iowa. See FREDERIC.

Free'born, a county in the S. part of Minnesota, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 720 square miles. It is drained by the Shell Rock River, which rises in it, and by small affluents of the Mankato River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies, groves, and numerous small lakes. The soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, Indian corn, and cattle are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, all of which pass through Albert Lea, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 10,578; in 1880, 16,069; in 1890, 17,962.

Freeborn, a post-hamlet of Freeborn co., Minn., in a township of the same name, on a little lake named Freeborn, about 14 miles N.W. of Albert Lea. It has 2 general stores. Pop. 89; of the township, 515.

Freeborn, a township of Dunklin co., Mo. Pop. 1860.

Free'burg, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, 8 miles S.S.E. of Belleville. It has 4 churches, 4 public schools, and 2 flour-mills. Coal is mined near this place. Pop. in 1890, 848.

Freeburg, a post-hamlet of Houston co., Minn., about 16 miles S.W. of La Crosse, Wis. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Freeburg, a post-hamlet of Stark co., O., in Washington township, about 12 miles E. by N. of Canton. Near it are several churches.

Freeburg, a post-village of Snyder co., Pa., 3 miles S. of Kreamer Station, and about 25 miles S.W. of Danville. It contains 2 churches, an academy, a musical college, a newspaper office, a tannery, a cigar-factory, and a coach-shop. Pop. about 700.

Free'dom, a township of Carroll co., Ill. Pop. 811.

Freedom, a post-hamlet of La Salle co., Ill., in Freedom township, about 75 miles W.S.W. of Chicago. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1262.

Freedom, a village of Monroe co., Ill., 15 miles S. of Belleville. Here is Hecker Post-Office. It has a flour-mill, 3 general stores, and 2 wagon-shops.

Freedom, a post-village of Owen co., Ind., on the West Fork of White River, and on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, 62 miles S.W. of Indianapolis. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a stave-factory.

Freedom, a hamlet of Lucas co., Iowa, in Warren township, 8 miles S. of Chariton.

Freedom, a township of Palo Alto co., Iowa. Pop. 300.

Freedom, a township of Bourbon co., Kansas. Pop. 1017. It contains Glendale and Fort Lincoln.

Freedom, a post-office of Butler co., Kansas.

Freedom, a township of Republic co., Kansas. Pop. 596.

Freedom, a post-village of Barren co., Ky., 11 miles S. of Glasgow. It has 2 churches and a tobacco-factory.

Freedom, a post-village of Waldo co., Me., in Freedom township, 3 miles from Thorndike Station, and about 18 miles W.N.W. of Belfast. It has a church, a woollen-mill, a tannery, and a saw-mill. Pop. of township, 716.

Freedom, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Md., 4 miles N. of Sykesville Railroad Station. It has 2 churches.

Freedom, a post-office of Cheboygan co., Mich.

Freedom, a township of Washtenaw co., Mich. P. 1142.

Freedom, a township of Waseca co., Minn. Pop. 914. It contains Alma City.

Freedom, a hamlet of Lafayette co., Mo., about 30 miles W.N.W. of Sedalia.

Freedom, a township of Lafayette co., Mo. Pop. 2559.

Freedom, a post-township of Carroll co., N.H., is bounded on the S. by Ossipee Lake and Ossipee River. It has 3 churches, a savings-bank, and manufactures of carriages, &c. Pop. 737.

Freedom, a township of Cattaraugus co., N.Y. Pop. 1341. It contains Elton.

Freedom, a township of Henry co., O. Pop. 812. It contains Freedom Mills.

Freedom, a post-office of Portage co., O., in Freedom township, about 24 miles N.E. of Akron. The township has 2 churches and 4 cheese-factories. Pop. of the township, 781. Freedom Station, on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, is 6 miles N.E. of Ravenna.

Freedom, a township of Wood co., O., traversed by Portage River. Pop. 1089. It contains New Rochester.

Freedom, a post-office of Coos co., Oregon.

Freedom, a township of Adams co., Pa., on the Maryland line. Pop. 449.

Freedom, a post-borough of Beaver co., Pa., on the right or N. bank of the Ohio River, and on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 24 miles N.W. of Pittsburg, and 2 miles S.E. of Rochester. It has a bank, 5 churches, an oil-refinery, 2 fire-brick-kilns, a boat-yard, a grist-mill, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. in 1890, 704.

Freedom, a township of Blair co., Pa. Pop. 1020. It contains McKee's Gap.

Freedom, a village of Venango co., Pa., in Rockland township, 1½ miles from Rockland Station. It has a church.

Freedom, a post-township of Outagamie co., Wis., 10 miles N.E. of Appleton. It has 5 churches. Pop. 1581.

Freedom, a township of Sauk co., Wis. Pop. 1057.

Freedom Centre, a post-office of La Salle co., Ill.

Freedom Mills, a post-hamlet of Henry co., O., in Freedom township, about 40 miles W.S.W. of Toledo. It has a church.

Freedom Plains, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., in La Grange township, 2 miles from Billings Station, which is 20 miles N.E. of Newburg. It has a church.

Freedom Station, a post-hamlet of Portage co., O., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 6 miles N.E. of Ravenna.

Free Hill, a post-office of Washington co., Tenn., 10 miles N. of Jonesborough.

Free'hold, formerly **Monmouth Court-House**, a post-village, capital of Monmouth co., N.J., and on the Freehold & Jamesburg Railroad, 11 miles S.E. of Jamesburg, 18 miles W. of Long Branch, and 25 miles (direct) E. of Trenton. It contains 6 churches, 3 national banks, the Freehold Institute for boys, a seminary for ladies, a graded school, 2 newspaper offices, and an iron-foundry. Here occurred an indecisive battle, called the battle of Monmouth Court-House, between Washington and the British, June 28, 1778. Pop. in 1890, 2932.

Freehold, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., in Greenville township, on Catskill Creek, about 30 miles S.S.W. of Albany. It has 1 or 2 grist-mills, a nursery, &c.

Freehold, or **Wrights'ville**, a post-village of Warren co., Pa., in Freehold township, on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Corry. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a steam stave-factory. The name of its post-office is Freehold. Pop. of the township, 1316.

Free'land, a post-office of Clear Creek co., Colorado.

Freeland, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ill.

Freeland, a post-office and station of Baltimore co., Md., on the Northern Central Railroad, 34 miles N. of Baltimore, and near the Pennsylvania line.

Freeland, a post-office and station of Saginaw co., Mich., on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, at the village of Tittabawassee.

Freeland, a post-office of Carter co., Mo.

Freeland, a post-hamlet of Muskingum co., O., 7 miles N.W. of Cumberland Station.

Freeland, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., 16 miles by railroad N.W. of Penn Haven. Pop. in 1880, 624.

Freeland, Montgomery co., Pa. See COLLEGEVILLE.

Free'landville, a post-village of Knox co., Ind., in Widner township, 18 miles N.E. of Vincennes. It has 4 churches, a graded school, and a wagon-factory.

Freel'ton, a post-village in Wentworth co., Ontario, 12 miles N.W. of Hamilton. Pop. 150.

Freeman, a post-hamlet of Pratt co., Kansas, 30 miles from Sterling Railroad Station.

Freeman, a post-township of Franklin co., Me., about 14 miles N. of Farmington. Pop. 608.

Freeman, a township of Freeborn co., Minn., on the Iowa line. Pop. 811.

Freeman, a post-village of Cass co., Mo., in Dolan township, on the Osage division of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 74 miles W. of Sedalia. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a money-order post-office. Pop. 157.

Freeman, a post-village of Hutchinson co., S.D., about 11 miles by rail S.W. of Marion Junction. It has 2 churches, a bank, &c. Pop. about 500.

Freeman's, a township of Franklin co., N.C. P. 1318.

Free'mansburg, a post-borough of Northampton co., Pa., on the Lehigh River, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Easton, and 2 or 3 miles N.E. of Bethlehem. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of toilet-soap and candles Pop. 643.

Freeman's Landing, a village of Hancock co., W. Va., on the Ohio River, opposite Sloan's Station, Ohio. It has a church and 3 manufactories of fire-bricks.

Freeman's Mills, a post-hamlet of Guilford co., N.C., 6 miles S.E. of Jamestown Station.

Freeman's Peak, Colorado, a mountain in lat. 39° 16′ 32″ N., lon. 105° 21′ 45″ W. It is 4 miles from Virginia Mountain, and has an altitude of 10,600 feet.

Freeman's Run, a post-office of Potter co., Pa.

Free'mansville, a post-hamlet of Milton co., Ga., 20 miles N.E. of Marietta. It has a church and an academy.

Free'mantle, or **Fre'mantle**, a town of Western Australia, at the mouth of the Swan River, 12 miles S. of Perth. Lat. 32° 5′ S.; lon. 115° 40′ E. It has a convict prison and a government building. Pop. 4000.

Free'manton, a post-hamlet of Effingham co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 8 miles W.S.W. of Effingham.

Free Negro Bend. See JEFFERSON STATION, La.

Free'o, or **Fre'eo**, a post-office of Ouachita co., Ark.

Free'port, a post-hamlet of Sacramento co., Cal., on the Sacramento River, 7 miles S. of Sacramento City.

Freeport, a post-village of Walton co., Fla., on Choctawhatchee Bay, at the head of navigation, about 75 miles E. of Pensacola. It has 3 churches, a lumber-mill, and a boat-yard. Pop. about 300.

Freeport, a city, the capital of Stephenson co., Ill., on the Pecatonica River, at the crossing of two railroads, 70 miles E.S.E. of Dubuque, 35 miles N. of Dixon, and 121 miles W.N.W. of Chicago. It is at the W. terminus of a division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and is 28 miles W. of Rockford. It contains a court-house, 15 churches, 2 national banks, 3 other banks, a high school, Freeport College of Commerce, and manufactures of hardware, cigars, soda-water, mustard, windmills, carriages, and spring-wagons. Three daily and 5 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1880, 8516; in 1890, 10,189.

Freeport, a post-village of Shelby co., Ind., in Hanover township, on Blue River, 2 miles from Morristown Station, and about 25 miles E.S.E. of Indianapolis. It has a church, a woollen-factory, a saw-mill, and a planing-mill.

Freeport, a post-village of Winneshiek co., Iowa, on the Upper Iowa River, 3 miles E. of Decorah. It has a church and a paper-mill.

Freeport, a post-village in Freeport township (which is on Casco Bay), Cumberland co., Me., and on the Maine Central Railroad, 18 miles N.E. of Portland. It has 3 churches. Ship-building is the most important business of this place, and it has several vessels employed in the coasting-trade and fisheries. Pop. about 600; of the township, 2457.

Freeport, a post-village in Irving township, Barry co., Mich., 9 miles N.W. of Hastings. It has 1 or 2 churches, a union school, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 200.

Freeport, a post-village of Queens co., N.Y., in Hempstead township, on the South Side Railroad, 24 miles E.S.E. of Brooklyn. It has 2 churches and an academy. Oysters and fish are exported from this place. Pop. in 1880, 1217.

Freeport, an incorporated post-village in Freeport township, Harrison co., O., on Stillwater Creek, about 45 miles S. of Canton. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 672.

Freeport, Warren co., O. See OREGON.

Freeport, a village of Wood co., O., in Montgomery township, 2 miles from Bradner Station, which is 24 miles S. of Toledo. It has 3 churches. The name of its post-office is Prairie Depot.

Freeport, a post-borough of Armstrong co., Pa., in a valley, on the right bank of the Alleghany River, at the mouth of the Kiskiminetas, and at the mouth of Buffalo Creek. It is on the Alleghany Valley Railroad and the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 29 miles N.E. of Pittsburg, and 14 miles S.W. of Kittanning. It contains 10

churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, a newspaper office, a foundry, a tannery, a planing-mill, and a manufactory of flannel. Pop. 1640.

Freeport, Greene co., Pa. See NEW FREEPORT.

Freeport, a post-office of Gloucester co., Va.

Freeport, a post-village of Cowlitz co., Washington, on the Cowlitz River, and on the Northern Pacific Railroad at Wallace Station. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill.

Free'port, a post-village in Waterloo co., Ontario, on the Grand River, 4 miles E.S.E. of Berlin. Pop. 100.

Freeport, Nova Scotia. See LONG ISLAND.

Free'shade', a post-office of Middlesex co., Va.

Free Soil, a post-township of Mason co., Mich., about 15 miles N.E. of Ludington. Pop. 214.

Free'stone, a county in the N.E. central part of Texas, has an area of about 820 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Trinity River, and is drained by Tehuacano Creek. The surface is hilly or undulating; the soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are staples. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway traverses the N. portion of the county. Capital, Fairfield. Pop. in 1870, 8139; in 1880, 14,921; in 1890, 15,987.

Freestone, a post-village of Sonoma co., Cal., on the North Pacific Coast Railroad, 66 miles N.N.W. of San Francisco. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill.

Freestone, Scioto co., O. See BUENA VISTA.

Freestone, a post-office of Prince William co., Va., on the railroad between Alexandria and Fredericksburg.

Free'town, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ind., about 60 miles S. of Indianapolis.

Freetown, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., in Freetown township, on the Old Colony Railroad, 45 miles S. of Boston, and 8 miles N.N.E. of Fall River. The township is also traversed by the Taunton & New Bedford Railroad, and has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and manufactories of guns and nails. Pop. of the township, 1417.

Freetown, a township of Cortland co., N.Y. Pop. 866. The name of the post-office is Freetown Corners.

Free'town, a post-village in Prince co., Prince Edward Island, 10 miles by rail E. of Summerside. Pop. 150.

Free'town, or **Saint George,** a town of West Africa, capital of the British colony of Sierra Leone, on its W. coast. Lat. 8° 27′ N.; lon. 13° 14′ W. It is enclosed landward by an amphitheatre of mountains, is regularly built, mostly of wood, and has various schools, government offices, and barracks, a theatre, and around it many European country-houses. Pop. 18,035.

Freetown Corners, a post-hamlet of Cortland co., N.Y., 40 miles S. of Syracuse. It has 2 churches. P. 125.

Free Union, yūn'yŭn, a post-hamlet of Webster co., Ky., 4 miles W. of Dixon. It has a church.

Free Union, a post-hamlet of Albemarle co., Va., 9 miles N. of Ivy Depot. It has a church.

Free'ville, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., in Dryden township, on the Southern Central Railroad where it crosses the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad, at the junction of the Scipio Branch of the latter road, 10 miles N.E. of Ithaca. It has a church, a cheese-factory, a grist-mill, &c.

Free'water, a post-office of Harlan co., Neb.

Free Will, a post-office of Osborne co., Kansas.

Fregellæ, the supposed ancient name of POXTECORVO.

Fregellæ, the ancient name of CERRANO.

Fregenal de la Sierra, frā-nāl' dā lā se-ĕr'nā, a town of Spain, 39 miles S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 6948. It has tan-yards, and manufactories of linens and leather.

Fregionaja, frā-jo-nā'yā, a village of Italy, 6 miles W. of Lucca. It has a monastery, founded in 1107.

Freiamt, frī'ämt, a town of Baden, circle and 4 miles E. of Emmendingen. Pop. 2019.

Freiberg, or **Freyberg,** frī'bĕRG, a town of Saxony, capital of its mining district, 20 miles S.W. of Dresden, near the Mulde, at the junction of several railways. Pop. 27,038. It is enclosed by ancient fortifications, and has a fine cathedral, with some remarkable monuments and works of art, an orphan asylum, a gymnasium, burgher school, &c., and outside of the town is the old cathedral of Freudenstein. It is the seat of the administration of mines and foundries for the kingdom, and of a famous mining academy. In the vicinity are numerous mines of silver, copper, lead, cobalt, &c.; the principal is the Himmelsfürst, one of the most productive silver-mines in Europe. Freiberg has also flourishing manufactures of gold and silver lace, woollen cloths and cassimeres, and some extensive breweries.

Freiburg, or **Freyburg,** frī'bŏŏRG, a city of the grand duchy of Baden, on the Treisam, at a railway junction, 75 miles S.S.W. of Carlsruhe. Pop., including suburbs, 41,310. It is well built, and its cathedral, with a spire 380 feet in height, is one of the noblest Gothic edifices in Germany. The other principal buildings are the grand ducal and archbishop's palaces, 3 hospitals, custom-house, exchange, &c. The university, founded about 1454, and famous as a school of Roman Catholic theology, has about 375 students. The town has numerous museums, a botanic garden, a gymnasium, a school of forest economy, Herder's Institute of Arts, various other public schools, and a library of 250,000 volumes. Its chief sources of prosperity are its university and other public establishments; but it has also manufactures of bells, chicory, chemicals, leather, potash, gunpowder, and paper.

Freiburg, frī bŏŏRG, a town of Prussian Silesia, 36 miles by rail W.S.W. of Breslau. It has manufactures of linen and tobacco. Pop. 7821.

Freiburg, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 18 miles N.N.W. of Stade, with a port on the Elbe. Pop. 2310.

Freiburg, frī'bŏŏRG, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, 13 miles S.W. of Merseburg. Pop. 2914.

Freiburg, a canton of Switzerland. See FREYBURG.

Freiburg, frī'burg, a post-village in Waterloo co., Ontario, 4½ miles N. of Breslau. Pop. 100.

Freiburg in Uechtland. See FREYBURG.

Freicho, a village of Portugal. See FREIXO.

Freidensburg, Pennsylvania. See FRIEDENSBURG.

Freienohl, frī'ĕn-nōl', a village of Prussia, in Westphalia. Pop. 1100.

Freiensern, frī'ĕn-sĕrn', a town of Hesse, in Ober-Hessen, 9 miles N.E. of Hungen, on the Seebach. Pop. 721.

Freienwalde, frī'en-wäl'dĕh, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 40 miles by rail N.E. of Berlin. It has mineral springs, lignite-mines, and manufactures of alum and glauber salts. Pop. 6011.

Freienwalde, or **Neu** (noi) **Freienwalde,** a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 32 miles by rail E. of Stettin. It has manufactures of cloths. Pop. 2293.

Freihan, frī'hän, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 38 miles N.N.E. of Breslau. Pop. 521.

Freiheit, frī'hīte, a town of Bohemia, on the Aupe, 25 miles E.N.E. of Gitschin. Pop. 1167.

Freinsheim, frīns'hīme, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 22 miles N.E. of Landau. Pop. 2107.

Freising, frī'zing, a town of Bavaria, on the Isar, 20 miles by rail N.N.E. of Munich. It has breweries and tobacco-factories, a cathedral, a normal school and priests' seminary, and the see-house of the Archbishop of Munich.

Freistadt, a town of Austria. See FREYSTADT.

Freistadt, or **Freystadt,** frī'stätt, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 23 miles W.N.W. of Glogau. It has manufactures of woollens. Pop. 3833.

Freistadt, a town of Western Prussia, 16 miles S.E. of Marienwerder. Pop. 2564.

Freistadt, frī'statt, a post-office of Ozaukee co., Wis.

Freiwaldau, frī'wäl'dŏw, a town of Austrian Silesia, 40 miles by rail W.N.W. of Troppau. It has a castle, and manufactures of cloth, paper, and chemicals. Pop. 5242.

Freixo (or **Freicho**) **de Numão,** frā'sho dā noo-mŏwn', a village of Portugal, in Beira, 40 miles E.N.E. of Viseu. Pop. 776.

Freixo (or **Freicho**) **d'Espada-a-Cinta,** frā'sho dĕs-pä'dä-ä-seen'tä, a village of Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes, 50 miles S. of Braganza, and near the Douro. P. 1935.

Fréjus, frā'zhüce' (anc. *Fo'rum Ju'lium,* or *Fo'rum Ju'lii*), a town of France, in Var, 18 miles S.E. of Draguignan. It has a cathedral, episcopal palace, and remains of Roman walls. Fréjus is on the sea-coast, and on the railway between Nice and Toulon. Pop. 2791.

Fre'lighsburg, a post-village of Quebec, capital of the co. of Missisquoi, on Pike River, near the Vermont line, 10 miles E. by N. of St. Armand. It contains 3 hotels, 6 stores, a printing-office, a tannery, and several mills and factories. It is a port of entry. Pop. 621.

Frelinghuysen, free'ling-hī'zĕn, a township of Warren co., N.J. Pop. 1113. It contains Paulina, &c.

Frels'burg, a post-village of Colorado co., Tex., 12 miles N. of Columbus, and about 68 miles W. of Houston. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 200.

Fremantle, Australia. See FREEMANTLE.

Fre'mont', a county in the S. central part of Colorado, has an area estimated at 1600 square miles. It is intersected by the Arkansas River, and traversed by a branch of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. The surface is diversified by deep cañons and grand mountain-scenery. The soil of the valleys is fertile. The highlands produce forests of evergreen trees, among which are several species of fir and pine. A mine of good coal or lignite has been opened in

this county, which also has mines of copper and silver. Capital, Cañon City. Pop. in 1870, 1064; in 1880, 4735; in 1890, 9156.

Fremont, the most southwestern county of Iowa, borders on Missouri. Area, about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Missouri River, and is drained by the East and West Branches of the Nishnabatona River, which unite near the middle of the county. The surface is diversified with prairies and groves. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, and a branch of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. Capital, Sidney. Pop. in 1870, 11,174; in 1880, 17,652; in 1890, 16,842.

Fremont, a township of Lake co., Ill. Pop. 1065.

Fremont, a post-village of Steuben co., Ind., in Fremont township, and on the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad, 50 miles N.N.E. of Fort Wayne. It has 5 churches, a bank, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a carriage-shop. Pop. in 1890, 672; of the township 1372.

Fremont, a township of Benton co. Iowa. Pop. 897.

Fremont, a township of Bremer co., Iowa, traversed by the Wapsipinicon River. Pop. 1042.

Fremont, a township of Buchanan co., Iowa. Pop. 766. It contains Ward's Corners and Winthrop.

Fremont, a township of Butler co., Iowa. Pop. 778.

Fremont, a township of Cedar co., Iowa. Pop. 997. It includes Stanwood.

Fremont, a township of Clarke co., Iowa. Pop. 727.

Fremont, a township of Fayette co., Iowa. Pop. 827.

Fremont, a township of Hamilton co., Iowa. Pop. 516.

Fremont, a township of Johnson co., Iowa, on the Iowa River. Pop. 1186.

Fremont, a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, in Cedar township, 14 miles N. of Ottumwa. It has 3 churches, a bank, a brick- and tile-factory, and a newspaper office.

Fremont, a township of Page co., Iowa. pop. 1040.

Fremont, a township of Winneshiek co., Iowa, on the Minnesota line. Pop. 692. It contains Plymouth Rock.

Fremont, a post-township of Lyon co., Kansas, near the Neosho River, 5 miles N. of Emporia. Pop. 1148.

Fremont, a township of Isabella co., Mich. Pop. 1176.

Fremont, a post-village of Newaygo co., Mich., 24 miles by rail N.E. of Muskegon. It has 7 churches, a bank, a high school, and a newspaper office. Pop. 1097.

Fremont, a township of Tuscola co., Mich. Pop. 1921. It contains Mayville.

Fremont, a hamlet of Freeborn co., Minn., about 6 miles W. of Albert Lea.

Fremont, a post-township of Winona co., Minn. P. 798.

Fremont, a post-office of Clarke co., Mo.

Fremont, a post-town, capital of Dodge co., Neb., on the left or N. bank of the Platte River, and on the Union Pacific Railroad, at its junction with the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, 47 miles W.N.W. of Omaha, and 25 miles W.S.W. of Blair. Elevation, 1176 feet. It contains a court-house, 12 churches, a high school, 4 banks, and 3 superior brick hotels. Three daily newspapers are published here. Fremont is an important market for grain, and has 2 grain-elevators, a brewery, and manufactures of carriages, butter, cigars, &c. Pop. in 1890, 6747.

Fremont, a post-township of Rockingham co., N.H., about 28 miles S.E. of Concord, and on the Nashua & Rochester Railroad, 24 miles N.E. of Nashua. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of barrels, carriages, lumber, mattresses, woven wire, and spring rocking-chairs. Pop. 726.

Fremont, a township of Steuben co., N.Y. Pop. 1047.

Fremont, a township of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Delaware River. Pop. 2168. It contains Fremont Centre, Long Eddy, and Hankins.

Fremont, a post-village of Wayne co., N.C., 11 miles by rail N. of Goldsborough. It has 3 churches, a normal school, a conch-factory, a flouring-mill, and a steam saw-mill. Pop. about 400.

Fremont, a township of Cavalier co., N.D. Pop. in 1890, 408.

Fremont, a city, the capital of Sandusky co., O., on Sandusky River, and on the Lake Shore Railroad at its junction with the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad 30 miles S.E. of Toledo, 88 miles W. by S. of Cleveland, and about 24 miles W.S.W. of Sandusky City. Steamboats can ascend the river to this place, which is at the head of navigation. It contains 9 or 10 churches, a national bank, 2 private banks, a savings-bank, a high school, 13 public school buildings, a Catholic industrial school, large carbon-works, and manufactures of cigars, bolt- and nut-machines, shears, carriages and carriage hardware, bricks, paper, boilers, shirts, lime, and agricultural implements. It has 3 bridges across the Sandusky. One daily and 4 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1890, 7141.

Fremont, a post-office of Chester co., Pa., about 25 miles S.S.E. of Lancaster.

Fremont, a post-hamlet of Obion co., Tenn., 8 miles W.S.W. of Union City. It has a church.

Fremont, a township of Clark co., Wis. Pop. 104.

Fremont, a post-village of Waupaca co., Wis., in Fremont township, and on the navigable Wolf River, about 25 miles N.W. of Oshkosh, 2½ miles from Dale Station. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and several stores. Pop. about 500; of the township, 858.

Fremont Basin. See GREAT BASIN.

Fremont Centre, a post-office of Lake co., Ill.

Fremont Centre, a post-village of Newaygo co., Mich., in Dayton and Sheridan townships, on Fremont Lake, and on the Big Rapids Branch of the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 23 miles N.E. of Muskegon, and 9 miles N.W. of Newaygo. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, 5 lumber-mills, a flour-mill, a tannery, a stave-factory, &c. Pop. about 900.

Fremont Centre, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., in Fremont township, 4 miles N.E. of Hankins Station, and about 22 miles N.N.E. of Honesdale, Pa. It has 2 churches and a brewery.

Fremont City, a village of Scott township, Fremont co., Iowa.

Fremont Peak, Wyoming, is a granitic peak of the Wind River Mountains, near lat. 43° 28′ N. Its altitude is 13,570 feet above the level of the sea. It was named in honor of General John C. Fremont, who first explored and measured it. Its sides are covered with forests of pine, and its summit with perpetual snow.

Fre'mont's Or'chard, a post-office of Weld co., Col.

Frenay-le-Vicomte, France. See FRESNAY.

French, a township of Adams co., Ind. Pop. 824.

French Bar, a post-office of Lewis and Clarke co., Montana.

French Broad, a post-office of Buncombe co., N.C.

French Broad River rises in the Blue Ridge in the W. part of North Carolina, runs northward through Buncombe and Madison cos., and passes into the state of Tennessee. It flows northwestward to Hamblen co., where it changes its course to the southwest, and enters the Holston River about 3 miles above the city of Knoxville. Its length is estimated at 250 miles. It presents admirable scenery where it passes through the Smoky Mountain, near the Warm Springs of North Carolina.

French'burg, a small post-village, capital of Menifee co., Ky., about 54 miles E. of Lexington. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill.

French Camp, a post-village of San Joaquin co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 5 miles S. of Stockton.

French Camps, a post-village of Choctaw co., Miss., 21 miles N.E. of Kosciusko. It has 2 churches, the French Camp Institute, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. in 1890, 267.

French Cochin China. See COCHIN CHINA.

French Cor'ral', a post-town of Nevada co., Cal., on Yuba River, 14 miles N.W. of Nevada. It has gold-mines, the annual yield of which is $360,000. Pop. about 750.

French Creek, South Dakota, rises among the Black Hills, runs southeastward, and enters the Cheyenne River. It is nearly 75 miles long.

French Creek, of Chester co., Pennsylvania, drains the north part of the county, runs nearly eastward, and enters the Schuylkill River at Phœnixville.

French (or Venan'go) Creek, of Pennsylvania, drains part of Erie co., runs southward through the middle of Crawford co., passes Meadville, and finally flows southeastward, and enters the Allegheny River at Franklin, in Venango co. It is nearly 140 miles long. Its Indian name is Venango. Petroleum abounds near its mouth.

French Creek, a township of Edwards co., Ill. P. 1132.

French Creek, a post-township of Allamakee co., Iowa, is bounded on the N. by the Upper Iowa River. Pop. 751.

French Creek, a post-township of Chautauqua co., N.Y., about 22 miles E.S.E. of Erie, Pa. It is the southwesternmost township of the state, and is drained by French Creek, which rises here. Pop. 1049.

French Creek, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Pickering Valley Railroad, 2 miles from Phœnixville.

French Creek, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. 999. It contains Milledgeville.

French Creek, a township of Venango co., Pa., bounded N.E. by the creek of the same name, and to some

extent contiguous to French Creek township in Mercer co. Pop. 1330. It has beds of coal.

French Creek, a post-hamlet of Upshur co., W. Va., 38 miles S. of Clarksburg. It has an academy.

French Creek Church, post-office, Bladen co., N.C.

French Flanders, France. See FLANDERS.

French Grove, a post-office of Peoria co., Ill.

French Guiana, ghee'â'nâ (Fr. *Guyane Française,* ghee'ân' frŏx'sâz'), a French colony in South America, the most E. division of Guiana, its coast-line extending from the river Marowyne on the W. to the river Oyapok on the E., which separates it from Brazil, a distance in a straight line of about 200 miles; between lat. 2° and 6° N. and lon. 49° 38′ and 54° 38′ W. The greatest length of the colony, from N. to S., is about 280 miles; its greatest breadth, about 220 miles. Area, 27,500 square miles. This territory much resembles British Guiana in its physical features and climate. The articles of export are gold, coffee, sugar, rum, cabinet-woods, annotto, cacao, cotton, skins, isinglass, india-rubber, vanilla, pepper, cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg, &c. The coast is low, consisting of a flat alluvial tract, of great fertility, in some places marshy and covered with thick forests of mangroves. The highlands in the interior, the soil consisting of clay mixed with gold-bearing granitic sand, are also fertile; and the whole country is exceedingly well watered, the principal streams being the Mana, Sinnimari, Onya, and Approuague. Of late nearly every other industry has been superseded by that of gold-washing, an occupation which has proved very profitable.

The territory includes the island of Cayenne, on which is situated Cayenne, the capital of the colony. The government is vested in a governor, assisted by a privy council and colonial council elected by the colonists.

The French first settled in Cayenne in the year 1604. In 1763 the French government, with the view of improving and otherwise increasing the importance of the colony, sent out 12,000 emigrants; but, no arrangements having been made for their reception or subsequent disposal, they nearly all perished from exposure to the climate, which was then extremely insalubrious. In 1809 the colony was captured by the forces of the British and Portuguese, and restored to France at the peace of Paris in 1814. This colony serves as a place of banishment for criminals and political offenders. Pop. in 1883 (official estimate), 25,157.

French Gulch, a post-office and mining village of Shasta co., Cal., 15 miles N.W. of Shasta. It has a church, and 3 quartz-mills for gold, which is mined here. Pop. about 300.

French Gulch, a post-village or mining-camp of Deer Lodge co., Montana, about 70 miles S.W. of Helena. Gold is found here. Pop. 155.

French Hay, a post-office of Hanover co., Va.

French Island, the largest island off the coast of Victoria, Australia, lies in the landlocked bay called Western Port. Area, about 110 square miles.

French Lake, a post-township of Wright co., Minn., 8 miles N. of Cokato Station. It has a church. Pop. 430.

French Lick, a post-township of Orange co., Ind., about 48 miles W.N.W. of New Albany. The French Lick Springs (saline sulphur) are among the most celebrated in the state, and are much visited by invalids. They are 9 miles S. of Georgia. Here are 2 churches, a district school, and a large hotel, in a picturesque valley. Pop. 1868.

French'man's Bay, Maine, is an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, from which it extends about 30 miles northward into Hancock co. It affords good harbors, washes the eastern shore of Mount Desert Island, and encloses several lesser islands.

Frenchman's Bay, a village in Ontario co., Ontario, on Lake Ontario, 21 miles by rail E.N.E. of Toronto. P. 100.

French Mills, a hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., 1½ miles from Fassett. It has a church and a steam saw-mill.

French Mountain, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.Y., 5 miles N. of Glenn's Falls. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and a saw-mill.

French Park, a market-town of Ireland, co. of Roscommon, 10½ miles S.W. of Leitrim. Pop. 515.

French Port, a post-office and steamboat-landing of Ouachita co., Ark., on the Ouachita River.

French Prairie, prâ'ree, a post-office of Scott co., Ark.

French River, of Ontario, flows W. from Lake Nipissing into the Georgian Bay, which it enters in lat. 45° 53′ N., lon. 81° 5′ W., after a course estimated at 55 miles. It is noted for the beauty and variety of its scenery.

French River, of the North-West Territories, joins the estuary of the Abbitibbi and Moose Rivers at the S.W. corner of James's Bay, lat. 51° 8′ N., lon. 81° W.

French River, a post-village in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 15 miles from New Glasgow. Pop. 200.

French's, a station in Hampshire co., W. Va. See SOUTH BRANCH DEPOT.

French's Creek, township, Bladen co., N.C. P. 1176.

French Settlement, a post-village of Livingston parish, La., on the Amite River, 90 miles W.N.W. of New Orleans. It has a church, a mill for cypress lumber, and about 30 families.

French Shore, a portion of the N.E. and W. coasts of Newfoundland, upon which, by various treaties, the French have the right of fishing. This region, being regarded as neutralized territory, has neither law, magistrates, nor regular mail service. Pop. 5387.

French'ton, a post-office of Upshur co., W. Va.

French'town, a post-office of Harrison co., Ind.

Frenchtown, a township of Monroe co., Mich., on Lake Erie. Pop. 2124. It contains Pointe aux Peaux and the decayed lake-port of Brest.

Frenchtown, a post-village of Missoula co., Montana, on the Missoula or Clarke's River, about 115 miles W.N.W. of Helena. It has a church, 2 grist-mills, and a saw-mill.

Frenchtown, a post-office of Antelope co., Neb.

Frenchtown, a post-borough of Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Delaware River, 19 miles below Easton, and on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, 32 miles N.N.W. of Trenton. It has 4 churches, a national bank, an iron-foundry, a flour-mill, 3 spoke-factories, and 2 newspaper offices. P. 1023.

Frenchtown, a hamlet in Bradford co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania & New York Railroad, 15 miles S.E. of Towanda. Here is Homet's Ferry Post-Office. This region was settled by French refugees about the year 1800.

Frenchtown, a hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., in Mead township, 7 miles E. by S. of Meadville. It has a church.

Frenchtown, a village of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Beaver Meadow Branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, about 25 miles S. by W. of Wilkesbarre. It has a church and about 100 dwellings. Coal is mined here. The nearest post-office is Andenried.

French Valley, a post-hamlet of Wabaunsee co., Kansas, 16 miles W. of Burlingame.

French Village, a post-office of St. Clair co., Ill., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of St. Louis, Mo.

French Village, a post-hamlet of St. François co., Mo., about 50 miles S. of St. Louis. It has a church.

French Village, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., New Brunswick, 28 miles from Chatham. Pop. 100. See also ALEXANDRIA.

French'ville, a post-village or settlement of Clearfield co., Pa., in Covington township, about 40 miles W. of Lock Haven. It has a church and several lumber-mills.

Frenchville, a post-office of Mercer co., W. Va.

Frenchville, a post-office of Trempealeau co., Wis.

Frenes, a town of France. See FRESNES.

Frenouse, lake, New Brunswick. See GRAND LAKE.

Frenier, frâ'ne-â', a station in St. John Baptist parish, La., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, and on the W. shore of Lake Pontchartrain, 24 miles W.N.W. of New Orleans.

Frenstadt, a town of Moravia. See FRANKSTADT.

Frequentum, a supposed ancient name of FRIGENTO.

Fresh'ford, a town of Ireland, co. and 9 miles N.W. of Kilkenny. Pop. 915.

Fresh Pond, a station in Middlesex co., Mass., on the Watertown Branch of the Fitchburg Railroad, 6 miles W. of Boston. It is near a pleasant lake of the same name.

Fresh Pond, a post-hamlet of Suffolk co., N.Y., on Long Island Sound, about 42 miles E. by N. of Brooklyn. Here are 2 large brick-yards. See, also, EAST WILLIAMSBURG.

Fresh'wa'ter, a maritime village near the W. end of the Isle of Wight, 1¾ miles S.S.W. of Yarmouth. The cliffs of Freshwater Bay are perforated by caverns and surmounted by a light-house. Pop. of parish, 2628.

Fresh'water, a post-office of Colusa co., Cal., 15 miles W. of Colusa.

Fresh'water, a hamlet on the N. side of Conception Bay, Newfoundland, 2 miles from Carbonear. Pop. 390.

Fresnay, frâ'nâ', or **Frénay-le-Vicomte,** frâ'nâ'-leh-vee'kont', a town of France, in Sarthe, 20 miles W.S.W. of Mamers, on the Sarthe. Pop. 3016, employed in manufactures of table and other linens, and leather.

Fresneda, or La Fresneda, lâ frês-nâ'pâ, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 70 miles N.E. by E. of Teruel, and 15 miles S.E. of Alcañiz. Pop. 1578.

Fresnes, a town of France, in Nord, at a railway

junction, 5½ miles N. of Valenciennes. Pop. 5632. It has a coal-mine, glass-works, distilleries, &c.

Fresnes, or **Frênes,** frain, a town of France, in Orne, 12 miles N. of Domfront. Pop. 2014.

Fresnes-sur-Apance, frain-sür-à'pôxs', a town of France, 23 miles E.N.E. of Langres. Pop. 1106.

Fresnillo, frês-neel'yo, a town of Mexico, state and 25 miles N.W. of Zacatecas. It has silver- and copper-mines.

Fres'no, a county in the central part of California, is bounded on the N.E. by the Sierra Nevada and on the S.W. by the Coast Range of mountains. Area, 8010 square miles. It is intersected by the San Joaquin River, and also drained by King's and Fresno Rivers. On the E. border of this county stand Mount Goddard and Mount King, each about 14,000 feet high, and at New Idria is a mine of cinnabar or quicksilver. This county is traversed by the Central Pacific Railroad. Capital, Fresno. Pop. in 1870, 6336; in 1880, 9478; in 1890, 32,026.

Fresno, a flourishing city, the capital of Fresno co., Cal., at the geographical centre of the state, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 210 miles by rail S.E. of San Francisco. It has 9 churches, 6 banks, an excellent system of public schools, including a high school, and manufactures of lumber, flour, and carriages. Two daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Fresno is situated in a productive grain- and fruit-growing region, in the San Joaquin Valley, and is especially noted for the raisin product of its vicinity. Over $10,000,000 worth of fruits, cereals, and wool are received and shipped here in favorable seasons. Pop. in 1880, 1112; in 1890, 10,818.

Fres'no Flats, a post-office of Fresno co., Cal.

Fresno River, California, rises near the Sierra Nevada, runs southwestward, and enters the San Joaquin River in Fresno co. It is about 100 miles long.

Fresnoy-le-Grand, frà'nwà'-lęh-grôx, a village of France, Aisne, 10 miles by rail N.E. of Saint-Quentin. It has manufactures of cashmere shawls and gauze. P. 3804.

Fresse, frâss, a village of France, in Haute-Saône, 8 miles N.E. of Luxe. Pop. 865.

Fresse, a village of France, in Vosges, 12 miles S.E. of Remiremont. Pop. 1200.

Frétaval, frà'tà'vàl', a town of France, in Loir-et-Cher, on the Loire, 9 miles N.E. of Vendôme. Pop. 979.

Frétin, frà'tăx', a village of France, department of Nord, 7 miles from Lille. Pop. 2008.

Fretum Gallicum, the Latin for Strait of Dover.

Freuchie, fru'kee, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, 2 miles E. of Falkland. Pop. 1195.

Freudenberg, froi'dęn-bêrg', a village of Germany, in Baden, 8 miles W.S.W. of Wertheim. Pop. 1589.

Freudenberg, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 6 miles S.S.W. of Saarburg. Pop. 941.

Freudenstadt, froi'dęn-stätt', a town of Würtemberg, Black Forest, on the Murg, 40 miles S.W. of Stuttgart. It has manufactures of iron, woollen cloths, white lead, and Prussian blue. Pop. 5325.

Freudenthal, froi'dęn-tâl', a walled town of Austrian Silesia, 12 miles by rail S.W. of Jägerndorf. It has a large palace, a Piarist college, a high school, and manufactures of linen and woollen cloths. Pop. 6440.

Freudenthal, a village of Würtemberg, 4 miles W.N.W. of Besigheim. Pop. 774.

Frévent, frà-vôx', a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, on the Canche, 21 miles W. of Arras. It has manufactures of linens, woollens, and leather. Pop. 3792.

Frews'burg, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., near the Conewango Creek, on the Dunkirk, Alleghany Valley & Pittsburg Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Jamestown. It has 5 churches, a graded school, manufactures of butter-tubs, staves and heading, &c. Pop. in 1890, 570.

Freyberg, fri'bêrg (Moravian, *Przibon*, pzheo'bon), a town of Moravia, 42 miles E.N.E. of Olmutz. It has a Piarist college and a gymnasium. Pop. 4414.

Freyberg, a town of Saxony. See Freiberg.

Freyberg, Auglaize co., Ohio. See Freyburg.

Freyburg, a city of Baden. See Freiburg.

Freyburg, fri'bŏŏrg, **Fribourg,** freo'boon', or **Freiburg in Uechtland,** fri'bŏŏrg in ükt'länt, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Freyburg, on the Saane, 17 miles by rail S.W. of Bern. Pop. 10,904. It is highly picturesque, is enclosed by ancient walls, and consists of the upper or French town and the lower or German town. Freyburg has many quaint old houses, a cathedral with a spire 280 feet high and with a famous organ, a Rathhaus, a college, town hall, diocesan school, museum, hospital, orphan asylum, workhouse, prison, public baths, several libraries, and medical, natural history, and antiquarian societies, with manufactures of woollen cloths, straw hats, hardware, porcelain, and leather, sugar-refineries, dye-houses, and a considerable annual cattle-market. It is a bishop's see, and has a large priests' seminary.

Freyburg, Freiburg, or **Fribourg,** a canton of Switzerland, bounded N. and E. by the canton of Bern. Area, 565 square miles. Pop. 113,952, mostly Roman Catholics. It is situated mostly in the basin of the Aar, and partly in that of the Thiele and Lake Neufchâtel. Surface hilly in the S. and E., where it is traversed by ramifications of the Bernese Alps; culminating points, the Dent de Brenlaire, 7723 feet; Dent de Folligran, 7716 feet; and Mont Moleson, 6583 feet. Principal rivers, the Saane and the Broye. The greater part of Lake Morat is in this canton. Agriculture is the chief occupation in the N., and cattle-rearing in the S. districts. Grain is grown sufficient for home consumption, and dairy-husbandry is more advanced than in any other canton. French is the prevalent language, but German is spoken in the N.E., and Romansch in the S. Chief towns, Freyburg, Romont, and Bulle.

Freycinet (fri'se-nĕt') **Harbor,** an inlet of Shark Bay, in Western Australia. Lat. 26° 20′ S.; lon. 114° E.

Freycinet Island, in the Pacific, in Dangerous Archipelago. Lat. 77° 55′ S.; lon. 140° 52′ W.

Freycinet's Peninsula, of Tasmania, on the W. coast, forming, with Schouten's Island, the E. side of Oyster Bay. Lat. 42° 18′ S.; lon. 148° 20′ E.

Freyenwalde. See Freienwalde.

Frey-öe, fri'ö'ęh, an island off the W. coast of Norway, immediately S. of Christiansund.

Frey's Bush, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., N.Y., in Minden township, about 54 miles W.N.W. of Albany.

Freystadt, a town of Prussia. See Freistadt.

Freystadt, or **Freistadt,** fri'stätt, a town of Upper Austria, 18 miles by rail N.N.E. of Lintz. It has 2 castles, a Piarist college, and a high school. Pop. 2080.

Freystadt, a town of Austrian Silesia, 11 miles N.W. of Teschen. Pop. 2661.

Freystädtel, fri'stät'tęl, or **Freysztak,** frâs'tăk', a town of Hungary, 15 miles N.W. of Neutra, on the Waga, opposite Leopoldstadt. Pop. 6346.

Freywaldau, of Austrian Silesia. See Freiwaldau.

Freywaldau, fri'wăl'dŏw, a village of Prussian Silesia, 49 miles W.N.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1060.

Friar Islands, near Tasmania. See Boreel.

Fri'ar's Hill, a post-office of Greenbrier co., W. Va.

Friar's Point, a post-village, capital of Coahoma co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, 15 miles below Helena, Ark., and about 70 miles by land S.S.W. of Memphis, Tenn. It has 5 churches, an academy, a bank, cotton-oil-mills, a cooperage, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 750.

Frias, free'ăs, a town of Spain, 35 miles N.N.E. of Burgos, near the Ebro. Pop. 1073.

Friuli, a district of Italy. See Friuli.

Fribourg, Switzerland. See Freyburg.

Fri'burg, a township of Otter Tail co., Minn. Pop. 64.

Fribuss, free'bŏŏss, **Frübis,** frü'bis, or **Früpas,** frü'pâs, called also **Fricbuss** and **Frühbuss,** a town of Bohemia, in the Erz-Gebirge, 84 miles N.N.W. of Prague. Pop. 1322.

Fricento, a town of Italy. See Friento.

Frick, frik, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 3 miles N. of Aarau. Pop. 940.

Frickenhausen, frik'ęn-hŏw'zęn, a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Main, S.E. of Würzburg.

Frick's Gap, a post-office of Walker co., Ga.

Fri'day Har'bor, a post-village, capital of San Juan co., Washington, on San Juan Island, near the north end of Puget Sound, 100 miles N. of Seattle.

Fridericia, a town of Denmark. See Fredericia.

Frid'heim, a post-office of Grant co., Minn.

Fridau, or **Fridau,** free'dŏw, a village of Lower Austria, 6 miles S.W. of St. Pölten. Pop. 867.

Friedberg, freed'bêrg or freet'bêrg, a town of Austrian Silesia, 47 miles N.W. of Troppau. Pop. 941.

Friedberg, freed'bêrg, a town of Bavaria, 4 miles E.S.E. of Augsburg. Pop. 2400.

Friedberg, a town of Bohemia, 27 miles W.S.W. of Budweis. Pop. 920.

Friedberg, a town of Hesse, 21 miles by rail N. of Frankfort. Pop. 4356.

Friedberg, a town of Styria, 39 miles N.E. of Grätz. Pop. 522.

Friedberg, or **Friedeberg,** free'dęh-bêrg', a town of Prussia, Brandenburg, 56 miles N.E. of Frankfort. It is surrounded by lakes, enclosed by walls, and has woollen-cloth-factories and tanneries. Pop. 5804.

Friedburg, freed'bŭrg, a post-hamlet of Forsyth co., N.C., 7 miles S. of Salem. It has a church, a grist-mill, a foundry, &c.

Friedeberg, or **Friedeberg-am-Queiss,** free'-dęh-bĕrg'-ăm-kwīss, a town of Prussian Silesia, 46 miles W.S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Queiss. Pop. 2496.

Friedeberg, or **O'ber Friedeberg,** a town of Prussian Silesia, 19 miles S. of Liegnitz. Here, in 1745, the Austrians were defeated by Frederick II.

Friedeburg, free'dęh-bōōrg', a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 16 miles E.S.E. of Aurich. Pop. 1014.

Friedeck, free'dĕk, a town of Austrian Silesia, 14 miles W.S.W. of Teschen, on the Ostrawitza. It has a large castle, a pilgrimage church, mineral baths, and manufactures of linen cloths. Pop. 5170.

Friedens, free'dęnz, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., in Somerset township, 5 miles N.E. of Somerset, and about 22 miles S. of Johnstown. It has 2 churches.

Friedensau, free'dęn-saw, a post-hamlet of Thayer co., Neb., 8 miles from Carleton. It has a church.

Friedensburg, free'dęnz-bŭrg, a hamlet of Berks co., Pa., 10 miles E.N.E. of Reading. Here is Oley Post-Office.

Friedensburg, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., in Wayne township, 4 miles W.S.W. of Schuylkill Haven, and about 9 miles S.S.W. of Pottsville. It has 2 churches and a tannery.

Friedensville, free'dęnz-vĭl, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., in Upper Saucon township, 6 miles S.E. of Allentown. It has 2 churches and a rich zinc-mine.

Friedersdorf, free'dęrs-dorf', or **Friedersdorf-am-Queiss** (ăm kwīss), a frontier village of Prussian Silesia, 20 miles S.E. of Görlitz, on the Queiss. Pop. 1285.

Friedersdorf-an-der-Landskrone, free'dęrs-dorf'-ăn-dĕr-lănts'kro-nęh, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 660.

Friedewald, free'dęh-wălt', a town of Prussia, 24 miles N.N.E. of Fulda. Pop. 1255.

Friedewalde, free'dęh-wăl'dęh, a village of Prussian Silesia, 45 miles by rail S.S.E. of Breslau. Pop. 105.

Friedland, freed'lănt, a town of Bohemia, 68 miles N.N.E. of Prague. Pop. 4482. It gave the title of duke to Wallenstein.

Friedland, freed'lənd or freet'lănt, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 30 miles N.E. of Neu-Strelitz. It has manufactures of various fabrics, and an active trade in horses. Pop. 5086.

Friedland, a town of Eastern Prussia, 27 miles S.E. of Königsberg. Pop. 3296. Here the French defeated the allied Russians and Prussians, 14th of June, 1807.

Friedland, freed'lănt, a town of Moravia, on the Ostrawitza, 44 miles E. of Olmutz. Pop. 2135.

Friedland, a town of Moravia, 22 miles N.N.E. of Olmutz, in a valley on a mountain-slope. Pop. 900.

Friedland, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 46 miles S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 1164; including Alt Friedland, 2059.

Friedland Markisch, freed'lănt mar'kish, a town of Prussia, 120 miles W.S.W. of Marienwerder. Pop. 2447.

Friedland, Prus'sian, a town of Prussia, 70 miles W.S.W. of Marienwerder. Pop. 3487.

Fried'line's Mill, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Pa., 15 miles S.S.W. of Johnstown. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Friedrichroda, freed'rĭk-ro'dă, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 9 miles S.W. of Gotha. Pop. 2845.

Friedrichsfeld, freed'rĭks-fĕlt', a village on the Mayn-Neckar Railway, in Baden, between Heidelberg and Ladenburg. Pop. 770.

Friedrichsfelde, freed'rĭks-fĕl'dęh, a village of Prussia, Brandenburg, 21 miles N.E. of Potsdam. Pop. 2107.

Friedrichshafen, freed'rĭks-hă'fęn, or **Buchhorn,** bōōk'horn, a town of Würtemberg, at the S. terminus of the Würtemberg Railway, on Lake Constance. Pop. 2903.

Friedrichshagen, freed'rĭks-hă'gĕn, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, circle of Potsdam. Pop. 3471.

Friedrichshamn, Finland. See FREDERIKSHAMN.

Friedrichshuld, Prussia. See BILLERBECK.

Friedrichsruh, freed'rĭks-roo', a village of Germany, in Holstein, 18 miles by rail S.E. of Hamburg. Pop. 267.

Friedrichsstadt, Russia. See FREDERICKSTADT.

Friedrichstadt, freed'rĭk-stăt' (Danish, *Frederiksstadt,* frĕd'ęr-ik-stătt'), a town of Prussia, in Sleswick, on the Eider, 23 miles W.S.W. of Sleswick. Pop. 2268.

Friedrichsthal, freed'rĭks-tăl', a town of Prussian Silesia, 15 miles N. of Oppeln. Pop. 160.

Friedrichsthal, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 10 miles by rail N.E. of Saarbrück. It has glass-works. Pop. 5002.

Friedrichswerk, Denmark. See FREDERIKSVARK.

Friedrickshall, Norway. See FREDERICKSHALD.

Friend, or **Friend'ville,** a post-village of Saline co., Neb., on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 37 miles W.S.W. of Lincoln. It has 5 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, a high school, and manufactures of water-tanks, cigars, butter, wagons, &c. Pop. in 1890, 1347.

Friendlay, frĕnd'lā, a post-office of Montgomery co., Kansas.

Friendly, frĕnd'lę (or **Tonga,** ton'gă) **Islands,** a collection of upwards of 150 islands in the Pacific Ocean, composing the TONGA and FEEJEE groups (which see), between lat. 13° and 25° S. and lon. 172° W. and 177° E. They were discovered by Tasman in 1643, but received their collective name from Cook. See POLYNESIA.

Friends' Creek, township, Macon co., Ill. P. 1538.

Friend'ship, a post-hamlet of Ripley co., Ind., in Brown township, on Laughery Creek, about 22 miles N.E. of Madison. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 100.

Friendship, a post-office of Caldwell co., Ky.

Friendship, a post-office of Bienville parish, La.

Friendship, a post-township of Knox co., Me., on the Atlantic Ocean, 16 miles S.W. of Rockland. It has 3 churches, and a hamlet named Friendship, which is on the sea-coast, 9 miles S. of Waldoborough Station. Pop. 890.

Friendship, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., Md., on Chesapeake Bay, about 40 miles S. of Baltimore. It has 3 churches.

Friendship, a station in Worcester co., Md., on the Worcester Railroad, 3 miles N. of Berlin.

Friendship, a post-office of Lincoln co., Miss.

Friendship, a post-office of Caldwell co., Mo.

Friendship, a post-village of Alleghany co., N.Y., in Friendship township, and on the Erie Railroad, 86 miles E.S.E. of Dunkirk, and 8 miles W. of Belmont. It contains 5 churches, a newspaper office, 2 banks, a union school, an academy, a cheese-box factory, and a shoe-factory. Pop. in 1890, 1369; of the township, 2216.

Friendship, a post-village of Guilford co., N.C., in Friendship township, on the railroad between Greensborough and Salem, 91 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh. It has 3 churches and a seminary. Pop. of the township, 1348.

Friendship, a post-hamlet in Nile township, Scioto co., O., on the Ohio River, 6 miles below Portsmouth. It has a church and a plough-factory.

Friendship, township, Clarendon co., S.C. Pop. 1440.

Friendship, a post-village of Crockett co., Tenn., on the railroad from Brownsville to Cairo, 22 miles N. of Brownsville. It has 4 churches, the Home Institute, and a flouring-mill.

Friendship, a post-office of Harrison co., Tex., 9 miles N.E. of Longview.

Friendship, a post-village of Washington co., Va., 5 miles from Glade Spring Station. It has a church, a steam tannery, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Friendship, a post-village, capital of Adams co., Wis., in Adams township, about 37 miles N.W. of Portage City, and 7 miles E. of the Wisconsin River. It has 2 churches, a high school, and a newspaper office. Pop. 325.

Friendship, a township of Fond du Lac co., Wis., bounded on the E. by Lake Winnebago. Pop. 1107.

Friend'shipville, a post-office of King George co., Va.

Friends Station, a village of Jefferson co., Tenn., 1 mile from New Market. It has 2 churches and a high school.

Friends'ville, a post-village of Wabash co., Ill., in Friendsville township, about 24 miles S.W. of Vincennes, Ind., and 6 miles N.W. of Mount Carmel. It has a church, a graded school, and a flour-mill. Pop. of township, 1216.

Friendsville, a post-hamlet of Medina co., O., 4 miles N. of Burbank Station, and about 38 miles S.S.W. of Cleveland. It has a church. Pop. about 100.

Friendsville, a post-borough of Susquehanna co., Pa., 13 miles N.W. of Montrose. It has a church. Pop. 223.

Friendsville, a post-village of Blount co., Tenn., 10 miles S. of Concord. It has a Friends' meeting, the Friendsville Institute, a tannery, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Friends'wood, a post-hamlet of Hendricks co., Ind., on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Indianapolis. It has a Friends' meeting, a high school, a bank, and a lumber-mill.

Friendville, Nebraska. See FRIEND.

Fri'erson's Mill, a post-office of De Soto parish, La.

Friesach, free'zăk, or **Frisches-Wasser,** frish'es-wăs'sęr (anc. *Virunum?*), a town of Austria, in Carinthia, 23 miles N.N.E. of Klagenfurth, on a railway. Pop. 1482.

Friesack, free'zȧk, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 33 miles N.W. of Potsdam, on a railway. Pop. 3431.

Friesburg, freez'bŭrg, a hamlet of Salem co., N.J., in Upper Alloways Creek township, 5½ miles from Darotown Station. It has a church.

Friesenheim, free'zẹn-hīme', a village of Germany, in Baden, 8 miles S.S.W. of Offenburg. Pop. 2162.

Friesenheim, a village of Bavaria, Palatinate, on the Rhine, 3 miles by rail S.W. of Mannheim. Pop. 2528.

Friesland, freez'lạnd, or **Vriesland**, freos'lânt (Fr. *Frise*, freez; L. *Frisia*), a province of the Netherlands, on the N.E. side of the Zuyder Zee. Area, 1272 square miles. The surface is flat, and, being below the level of the sea, its coasts are protected by dikes. Capital, Leeuwarden. Pop. 317,405. The Frisian language is here employed to some extent. The Friesland of history was much larger than the present province.——Adj. FRISIAN, FRIESIAN, freez'yạn, and FRIESIC, free'zik; inhab. FRIESLANDER or FRISIAN. See EAST FRIESLAND.

Friesner, freez'nẹr, a post-hamlet of Hocking co., O., in Falls township, on the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, 4 miles N.W. of Logan.

Frie oythe, free'zel-tẹh, a town, grand duchy and 18 miles W.S.W. of Oldenburg. Pop. 1473.

Frig'ate Isle, an inhabited island, the easternmost of the Seychelles. Lat. 4° 32′ S.; lon. 56° E.

Frigento, fre-jẹn'to, or **Fricento**, fre-chẹn'to (anc. *Frequen'tum ?*), a town of Italy, province and 17 miles E.N.E. of Avellino. Pop. 3335.

Frigiliana, fre-he-le-ȧ'nȧ, a town of Spain, 27 miles E. of Malaga, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 3022.

Frignano, freen-yȧ'no (MAGGIORE, mȧd-jo'rȧ, and MINORE, me-no'rȧ), two contiguous villages of Italy, province and 10 and 11 miles S.W. of Caserta. United pop. 5169.

Frinco, frin'ko, a village of Italy, province of Alessandria, 7 miles N. of Asti, on the Versa. Pop. 1369.

Frink'ville, a post-office of Brown co., Kansas.

Frio, free'o, a county in the S. part of Texas. Area, 1080 square miles. It is intersected by Rio Frio, and drained by Rio Hondo, Rio Leona, and Flores Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is uncultivated, but produces pasture. It is intersected by the International & Great Northern Railway, which passes through Pearsall, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 309; in 1880, 2130; in 1890, 3112.

Frio, a river of Texas. See RIO FRIO.

Frio, Cape, a promontory of Brazil. See CAPE FRIO.

Friockheim, free'ok-heem', a village of Scotland, co. of Forfar, 6¼ miles N.W. by N. of Arbroath. Pop. 1128.

Frio Town, a post-village of Frio co., Tex., on Rio Frio, 65 miles S.W. of San Antonio. It has a church, a masonic hall, and a saddle-factory. Pop. about 500.

Frisanco, fre-sȧn'ko, a town of Italy, government of Venice, near Friuli. Pop. 3178.

Fris'bee, a station in McKean co., Pa., on the McKean & Buffalo Railroad, 6 miles N. of Smethport.

Friscariolum, an ancient name of FRASCAROLO.

Frischau, frish'ŏw, a village of Austria, in Moravia, 20 miles E. of Znaim. Pop. 950.

Frischau, or **Frissawa**, fris-sȧ'wȧ, a village of Moravia, 30 miles from Gross-Meseritsch. Pop. 900.

Frische-Haff, frish'ẹh-hȧf ("Freshwater Bay or Lagoon"), an extensive lagoon of East Prussia, between lat. 54° 15′ and 54° 45′ N., lon. 19° 15′ and 20° 25′ E., separated from the Baltic by the Frische-Nehrung, a tongue of land 38 miles in length by 1 mile in breadth, and at the N.E. extremity of which it communicates with the Baltic by a channel ½ mile across. Length of the Haff, from S.W. to N.E., 57 miles; average breadth, 5 miles. It receives the Pregel and Passarge Rivers, and two arms of the Vistula at its delta. The towns of Pillau, Fischhausen, and Brandenburg are on its shores.

Frisches-Wasser, a town of Austria. See FRIESACH.

Fris'co, a post-office and mining-camp of Beaver co., Utah, 150 miles S.S.W. of York Railroad Station. It has 2 smelting-furnaces for lead and silver, and 3 stores. Here is a valuable mine, called the "Horn silver-mine."

Frise, the French name of FRIESLAND.

Frisia, the Latin name of FRIESLAND.

Fris'toe, a township of Benton co., Mo. Pop. 1401.

Frith of Forth. See FIRTH OF FORTH.

Fritzlar, frits'lar, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 16 miles S.W. of Cassel. Pop. 2964. It has an Ursuline convent.

Fritz'town, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., on the Reading & Columbia Railroad, 9 miles W. by S. of Reading. It has a church.

Friuli, free-oo'lee (It. pron. free'oo-le; Ger. *Friaul*, free'ŏwl; anc. *Fo'rum Ju'lii*), an old province of Northern Italy, now divided between Austria, circle of Görlitz, and the province of Udine, in Italy. The prevalent language is the Friulian, which resembles the Romansch.

Friz'elburg, or **Friz'zleburg**, a post-village of Carroll co., Md., 4 miles N.W. of Westminster, and about 30 miles N.W. of Baltimore. It has a church. Pop. 101.

Frizell's Mills, Ontario. See WATER MILLS.

Frob'isher Strait, in British North America, between Hudson's Strait and Northumberland Inlet, leading from the ocean W., and separating the districts of Metaincog and Nita. Length, 240 miles; medium breadth, 30 miles. It was discovered in 1576 by Sir Martin Frobisher.

Frod'sham, a town of England, on the Mersey and Weaver Rivers, co. and 11 miles by rail N.E. of Chester. It has salt-works and cotton-manufactures. The town has a fine old church, a grammar-school, and a graving-dock for vessels. Pop. 1014.

Froelich, fro'lik, a station in Clayton co., Iowa, on the Eastern Iowa Railroad, 2 miles from Boulah.

Frøen, frö'ẹn, an island of Norway, off its W. coast. Lat. 61° 47′ N.

Frøen, a village of Norway, 115 miles N.W. of Christiania, on the Lougan. Pop. of parish, 5000.

Frog Level, Newberry co., S.C. See PROSPERITY.

Frog'more, a post-hamlet of Concordia parish, La., 18 miles W. of Natchez, Miss. It has a church.

Frog'more, a post-village in Peel co., Ontario, on the river Credit, 7 miles W. of Port Credit. Pop. 150.

Frog Pond, a post-office of Traill co., Dakota.

Frog'town, a post-office of Clinton co., Ill.

Frohburg, fro'bŏŏrg, a town of Saxony, 21 miles S.S.E. of Leipsic. Pop. 2867.

Frohna, or **Fronah**, fro'nạ, a post-village of Perry co., Mo., about 1 mile from the Mississippi River, and 60 miles E. of Ironton. It has a flour-mill, a church, a wagon-shop, and 2 stores.

Frohnleiten, frōn'lī'tẹn, a village of Austria, Styria, 14 miles N. of Grätz. Pop. 847.

Frohsdorf, frōs'dorf, a village of Lower Austria, on the Leitha, near Wiener-Neustadt. Pop. 539.

Frohse, fro'sẹh, a village of Prussian Saxony, 6 miles S.S.E. of Magdeburg, on the Elbe. Pop. 1296.

Frojen, an island of Norway. See FROYEN.

Frome, a river of England, co. of Dorset, flows past Frampton and Dorchester into Poole Harbor.

Frome, a river of England, co. of Hereford, an affluent of the Lugg.

Frome, a river of England, co. of Somerset, which, after a N. course of 20 miles, flows into the Avon.

Frome, or **Lower Frome**, a river of England, co. of Gloucester, an affluent of the Avon.

Frome, or **Upper Frome**, a river of England, co. of Gloucester, an affluent of the Severn.

Frome, or **Frome Sel'wood**, a borough of England, co. of Somerset, at a railway junction, 19 miles S.E. of Bristol, is pleasantly situated on the E. and N.E. declivity of a hill, at the base of which flows the river Frome. It has 1 British, 1 National, 4 Dissenters' schools, and one attached to each of the 3 churches, besides a number of private schools. There are also a blue-coat school, in which boys are clothed and educated, a charity school for girls, and a flourishing savings-bank. Frome has been long celebrated for the manufacture of woollen cloths, broadcloths, cassimeres, silk, livery cloths, carriage-linings, ale, and hats. The environs are beautiful, and are adorned by numerous handsome mansions and villas. Frome returns a member to the House of Commons. Pop. (1891) 9813.

Fromista, fro-mees'tȧ, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles N. of Palencia. Pop. 1389.

Frousac, frōⁿ'zȧk', a town of France, in Gironde, on the Dordogne, opposite Libourne. Pop. 1517.

Front, frōⁿ (L. *Frons*), a village of Italy, 10 miles S. of Turin, on the Amalone. Pop. 1316.

Fronteira, fron-tȧ'e-rȧ, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 12 miles E. of Aviz. Pop. 2195.

Fron'tenac', a post-village of Goodhue co., Minn., in Florence township, on Lake Pepin, nearly opposite Maiden Rock, Wis., and near the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad (Frontenac Station), 10 miles E.S.E. of Red Wing. Tourists and invalids are attracted to this place by the fine scenery and facilities for bathing, fishing, &c.

Frontenac, fron'te-nȧk' (Fr. pron. frōⁿ'tẹh-nȧk'), a county of Ontario, bordering upon Lake Ontario, near its outlet. Area, 322 square miles. It is traversed from E. to W. by the Grand Trunk Railway, and from S. to N. by the Kingston & Pembroke Railway, and contains many small

lakes and rivers. The Rideau Canal connects Kingston, the capital of this county, with Ottawa. Pop. 28,717.

Frontenay, a village of France. See ROHAN-ROHAN.

Frontenay, frôn'tęh-nâ', a village of France, in Deux-Sèvres, 7 miles by rail S.W. of Niort. Pop. 1376.

Frontenhausen, fron'tęn-hŏw'zęn, a town of Bavaria, 52 miles N.E. of Munich. Pop. 1343.

Frontera, or La Frontera de Tabasco, lâ fron-tâ'râ dâ tâ-bâs'ko, a town of Mexico, state of Tabasco, and on the Tabasco River, 3 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, and 70 miles N.N.E. of San Juan Bautista (Villa Hermosa), of which it is the port. It has some stone dwellings, a custom-house, and an export trade in logwood, cacao, timber, dye-woods, and drugs.

Frontier, fron-teer', a county in the S.W. part of Nebraska, is drained by Little Medicine Creek. The surface is undulating and nearly destitute of timber. Capital, Stockville. Pop. in 1880, 934; in 1890, 8497.

Frontier, a post-hamlet of Hillsdale co., Mich., about 10 miles S. of Hillsdale. It has a lumber-mill and 2 stores.

Frontier, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., N.Y., on the Canadian frontier, about 33 miles N.W. of Plattsburg. It has a carriage-shop and a butter-factory.

Frontignan, frôn'teen'yôn', a town of France, in Hérault, on the sea-coast, 14 miles S.W. of Montpellier. Muscat wine and salt are made here. Pop. 2910.

Fronton, frôn'tôn', a village of France, in Haute-Garonne, 16 miles N. of Toulouse. Pop. 1402.

Front Range, Colorado, the most eastern range of the Rocky Mountains, trends nearly N. and S. along the line of meridian 105° W. Its highest summits are Pike's Peak (14,147 feet), Long's Peak (14,271 feet), and Mount Evans (14,330 feet).

Front Roy'al, a post-village, capital of Warren co., Va., near the Shenandoah River, and on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, 84 miles W. of Washington, D.C., and about 20 miles S. of Winchester. It has a court-house, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, 8 churches, a graded school, a steam tannery, a carriage-shop, and a tack- and nail-factory. Pop. in 1890, 868.

Fro'sa, a post-office of Limestone co., Tex.

Frosinone, fro-se-no'nâ (anc. *Frusino*), a town of Italy, on the Cosa, an affluent of the Sacco, 48 miles E.S.E. of Rome. It is a bishop's see, has some antiquities, and is the seat of a large annual fair. Pop. 10,161.

Frosolone, fro-so-lo'nâ, a village of Italy, province of Campobasso, 11 miles E. of Isernia. Pop. 5633.

Frossasco, fros-sâs'ko, a village of Italy, 4 miles N. of Pinerolo, on the Noso. Pop. 1565.

Frossay, fros'sâ', a village of France, in Loire-Inférieure, on the Loire, 18 miles W. of Nantes. Pop. 435.

Frost, a post-village in Rome township, Athens co., O., on the Hocking River, on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Short Line Railroad, 20 miles E. of Athens. It has 2 churches and a tannery. Pop. about 150.

Frost, Tennessee. See MARTIN.

Frost, a post-hamlet of Pocahontas co., W. Va., 45 miles N.W. of Millborough Depot, Va.

Frost'burg, a post-village of Alleghany co., Md., in a mountainous region, 17 miles by rail W. of Cumberland. Its prosperity is chiefly derived from operations in coal, which is extensively mined here. It has 2 newspaper offices, 12 churches, 2 a bank, foundries, and a manufactory of fire-bricks. Pop. in 1890, 3804.

Frostburg, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Pa., in Perry township, about 60 miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

Frost's Mills, a hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., 3½ miles from Staatsburg. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Frost's Mills, a station on the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, 7 miles from Columbia, S.C.

Frost Village, a post-village in Shefford co., Quebec, 2 miles from Waterloo. Pop. 150.

Frouard, froo-ar', a village of France, in Meurthe-et-Mosello, 5 miles by rail N.W. of Nancy. Pop. 2404.

Froyen, or Frojen, fro'yęn, an island of Norway, off its W. coast, 52 miles W.N.W. of Trondhjem, separated from Hitteren Island by Froy-Fiord. Length, 20 miles.

Fro'zen Camp, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., W. Va., 40 miles S. by W. of Parkersburg.

Frozen Creek, a post-office of Breathitt co., Ky.

Fro'zen Strait, in British North America, is between Southampton Island and Melville Peninsula. Lat. 66° N.; lon. 85° W. Average breadth, 15 miles.

Frübis, or Frühbuss, Bohemia. See FRIBUSS.

Frugarolo, froo-gâ-ro'lo, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 4 miles by rail S.S.E. of Alessandria. Pop. 2494.

Fruges, früzh, a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 35 miles W.N.W. of Arras. It has manufactures of woollens and hosiery. Pop. 2185.

Fruit (früt) **Cove**, a post-office of St. John's co., Fla.

Fruita, froo-ee'ta, a post-village of Mesa co., Col., 12 miles by rail N.W. of Grand Junction. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. about 150.

Fruit Hill, a post-office of Christian co., Ky.

Fruit Hill, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., O., 7 miles by rail E. of Cincinnati. It has 2 or 3 churches.

Fruit Hill, a post-office of Edgefield co., S.C.

Fruit Land, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Ill., 6 miles S.W. of Dallas City. It has a flouring-mill.

Fruitland, früt'land, a post-hamlet of Wicomico co., Md., 3 or 4 miles S. of Salisbury. It has 2 churches.

Fruitland, a hamlet of Muskegon co., Mich., in Fruitland township, about 11 miles N.N.W. of Muskegon. Pop. of the township, 580.

Fruitport, früt'port, a post-village and summer resort of Muskegon co., Mich., on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, at the head of Spring Lake, near an inlet or creek which opens into Lake Michigan, 10 miles S. of Muskegon. It has a church, a high school, 2 hotels, and a mineral spring. Large steamboats come from Lake Michigan to this place. Pop. about 750.

Fruitport, formerly **Lovell**, a township of Muskegon co., Mich. Pop. in 1890, 1446.

Fruit Valley, a post-office of Bedford co., Tenn.

Fruitville, früt'vil, a township of Currituck co., N.C. Pop. 600.

Fru'met', a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Mo., 8 miles W. of De Soto. It has a church and a lead-furnace or lead-mine.

Früpas, a town of Bohemia. See FRIBUSS.

Frusino, the ancient name of FROSINONE.

Frutigen, froo'te-ghĕn, a flourishing village of Switzerland, canton and 27 miles S.S.E. of Bern. Pop. 3780.

Fry'burg, or Freyburg, a post-village of Auglaize co., O., on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, about 30 miles N. of Piqua. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Fryburg, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa., about 17 miles E.S.E. of Oil City. It has a convent of Benedictine nuns, a foundry, a grist-mill, and several general stores. Pop. about 300.

Fry'denland, a post-office and trading-post of Oconto co., Wis., 100 miles from Green Bay City.

Fryeburg, fri'bürg, a post-hamlet of Wright co., Iowa, on the Iowa River, 40 miles E.N.E. of Fort Dodge.

Fryeburg, a post-village in Fryeburg township, Oxford co., Me., on the Saco River, and on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 49 miles N.W. of Portland, and 11 miles S.E. of North Conway. It has 2 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, 2 lumber-mills, a tannery, a carriage-shop, and several summer boarding-houses. Pop. in 1890, 495; of the township, 1418.

Fryeburg Academy Grant, a tract of land in Oxford co., Me., granted by legislature to the Fryeburg Academy. Pop. 38.

Fryeburg Centre, a post-office of Oxford co., Me., about 30 miles S.W. of Paris.

Fry'er's Pond, a post-office of Burke co., Ga.

Frye (fry) **Village**, a village in the town of Andover, Essex co., Mass., 2 miles S. of Lawrence. It is on the Shawsheen River, and has a saw-mill, and manufactures of shoe-thread, printers' ink, lamp-black, &c. P. about 500.

Fryken, früken, a lake, or rather chain of lakes, in Sweden, N. of Carlstad, stretching from N. to S. about 40 miles, and discharging into Lake Wener by the Nors.

Fry's Store, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Pa., in Delaware township, 4 miles N.E. of Dewart Station.

Frystone Ferry, England. See FENNY BRIDGE.

Fu, a Chinese word meaning "city." See FOO.

Fubine, foo-bee'nâ, a village of Italy, 9 miles W.N.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 2833.

Fu'ca, or Ju'an de Fu'ca (Sp. pron. hoo-ân' dâ foo'kâ), a strait, N. of Washington Territory and S. of Vancouver Island, leading from the Pacific into the Gulf of Georgia, and forming a part of the British and United States boundary-line. Lat. of entrance, 48° 10' N.

Fucecchio, foo-chĕk'ko-o, a town of Italy, on the Arno, 23 miles W. of Florence. Pop. of commune, 10,716.

Fucecchio, a lake of Italy, province of Pisa, is about 7 miles long by 3 miles in average breadth, and flows by a small stream S.W. to the Arno.

Fucine (fu'sin) **Lake, Lago Fucino**, lâ'go foo-chee'no, or **Celano**, châ-lâ'no (anc. *Fuci'nus La'cus*), a former lake of Italy, province of Aquila, formerly 11 miles

long, 5 miles broad, and 35 miles in circuit. It lies 2181 feet above sea-level, enclosed on the N.E., E., and S.E. by the Apennines, S. by Mount Salviano, and W. by the Roman sub-Apennines. The Emperor Claudius caused a tunnel to be cut beneath Salviano for the purpose of discharging the waters of the lake into the Garigliano. This work has been restored and completed by the Prince Torlonia, and the lake is now nearly dry. It has no natural outlet.

Fudgy's (fŭj'iz) Creek, a post-hamlet of Cabell co., W. Va., 6 miles S. of Milton Railroad Station.

Fuego, one of the Cape Verd Islands. See Fogo.

Fuegos, fwā'goce or foo-ā'goco (*i.e.*, "fires"), one of the Philippine Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, 30 miles N. of Mindanao. Lat. 9° N.; lon. 123° 30' E. Length, 20 miles. In its centre is a volcanic peak.

Fuen-Abejuna, Spain. See Fuente-Obejuna.

Fuencaliente, fwĕn'kā-le-ĕn'tā or foo-ĕn'kā-le-ĕn'tā, a town of Spain, 45 miles S.S.W. of Ciudad Real.

Fuen-Choo, Fuen-Tchou, or Fuen-Choo-Foo, fwĕn'-choo'-foo', a town of China, province of Shan-See, on the Fuen-Ho, 50 miles S.W. of Tai-Yuan.

Fuengirola, fwĕn'ne-ro'lā, a town of Spain, 20 miles S.W. of Malaga, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 1409.

Fuen-Ho, fwĕn'-ho', a river of China, province of Shan-See, flows S., and joins the Hoang-Ho in lat. 35° 30' N., lon. 110° 28' E. The cities of Tai-Yuan, Fuen-Choo, Ping-Yang, and Kiang are on its banks.

Fuen-Labrada, fwĕn-lā-brā'nā, a village of Spain, in New Castile, 9 miles S. of Madrid. Pop. 2217.

Fuen-Labrada-de-los-Montes, fwĕn-lā-brā'nā-dā-loce-mon'tĕs, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 100 miles E. of Badajos. Pop. 1029.

Fuen-Mayor, fwĕn-mā-yōn', a town of Spain, 6 miles W. of Logroño, near the Ebro. Pop. 2128.

Fuensalida, fwĕn-sā-lee'nā, a town of Spain, province and 16 miles N.W. of Toledo. Pop. 2580.

Fuensanta, fwĕn'sān'tā, a town of Spain, province and 58 miles S. of Cuenca. Pop. 1477.

Fuen-Tchou, a town of China. See Fuen-Choo.

Fuente-Alamo, fwĕn'tā-ā'lā-mo, a town of Spain, 18 miles S. of Murcia. Pop. 808.

Fuente-Albilda, fwĕn'tā-āl-beol'dā, a village of Spain, in Valencia, 24 miles from Albacete. Pop. 1102.

Fuente-Cantos, fwĕn'tā-kān'toco, a town of Spain, 48 miles S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 6386.

Fuente-del-Arco, fwĕn'tā-dĕl-an'ko, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 80 miles from Badajos, on the N. slope of the Sierra Morena. Pop. 1619.

Fuente-del-Fresno, fwĕn'tā-dĕl-frĕs'no, a town of Spain, in La Mancha, 20 miles N.N.E. of Ciudad Rodrigo. Pop. 2528.

Fuente-del-Maestre, fwĕn'tā-dĕl-mā-ĕs'trā, a town of Spain, 30 miles S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 5869.

Fuente-de-Pedro-Narro, fwĕn'tā-dā-pā'dro-nan'no, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 50 miles W.S.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 1335.

Fuente-el-Sauco, fwĕn'tā-ĕl-sŏw'ko, a town of Spain, 48 miles S.W. of Valladolid. Pop. 3329.

Fuente-Encarros, fwĕn'tā-ĕn-kan'noce, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 55 miles from Alicante. Pop. 1781.

Fuente-Guinaldo, fwĕn'tā-gho-nāl'do, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 17 miles S.S.W. of Ciudad Rodrigo. Pop. 1837.

Fuente-Heridos, fwĕn'tā-ā-ree'doce, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 64 miles N.W. of Seville. Pop. 1289.

Fuente-la-Higuera, fwĕn'tā-lā-e-gā'rā, a town of Spain, province of Valencia, 43 miles N.W. of Alicante. Pop. 3255.

Fuente-la-Peña, fwĕn'tā-lā-pĕn'yā, a town of Spain, 29 miles S.W. of Zamora. Pop. 1884.

Fuente-Ovejuna, fwĕn'tā-o-vā-noo'nā (anc. *Mellaria?*), written also **Fuente-Abejuna**, fwĕn'tā-ā-bā-noo'nā, and **Fuente-Obejuna**, fwĕn'tā-o-vā-ŋo'nā, a town of Spain, 36 miles N.W. of Cordova. It has manufactures of woollens and leather. Pop. 2019.

Fuente-Palmera, fwĕn'tā-pāl-mā'rā, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 25 miles S.W. of Cordova, in a plain.

Fuentepelago, fwĕn'tā-pĕl'ā-go, a town of Spain, 16 miles N. of Segovia. It manufactures linen. Pop. 1441.

Fuenterrabia, the Spanish name of Fontarabia.

Fuentes-de-Andalucia, fwĕn'tĕs-dā-ān-dā-loothee'ā, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 32 miles E.N.E. of Seville. Pop. 6900.

Fuentes-de-Don-Bermuda, fwĕn'tĕs-dā-don-bĕr-moo'dā, a town of Spain, 12 miles W.N.W. of Palencia. Pop. 2386.

Fuentes-de-Ebro, fwĕn'tĕs-dā-ā'bro, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 20 miles S.S.E. of Saragossa, on the Ebro. Pop. 2048.

Fuentes-de-Leon, fwĕn'tĕs-dā-lā-ōn', a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 50 miles S. of Badajos, on the borders of Seville. Pop. 2950.

Fuentes-de-Onore, fwĕn'tĕs-dā-o-no'rā, a town of Spain, in Salamanca, 16 miles S.W. of Ciudad Rodrigo.

Fuerte, fwĕa'tā, a small island off the N.W. coast of the United States of Colombia, in the Caribbean Sea, 88 miles S.S.W. of Cartagena.

Fuerte, or Rio de Fuerte, ree'o dā fwĕn'tā, a river of Mexico, in Cinaloa, enters the Gulf of California, lat. 26° 50' N., lon. 109° 10' W., after a W. course of 180 miles.

Fuerte, El, Mexico. See Villa del Fuerte.

Fuerte de San José, fwĕn'tā dā sān ho-sā', a town of the Argentine Republic, 95 miles N.E. of Tucuman.

Fuerteventura, fwĕn'tā-vĕn-too'rā, or **Forteventura**, for'tā-vĕn-too'rā, one of the Canary Islands, in the E. part of the archipelago, separated from Lanzarote on the N. by the canal of Bocayna. Lat. of its N.W. point, 28° 42' N.; lon. 14° 1' W. Area, 758 square miles. Capital, Betancuria. Principal harbor, Cabras, on the E. coast. See Canaries.

Fuf, a town of Arabia. See Hofhoof.

Fuga, foo'gā, one of the Babuyan Islands, 25 miles N. of Luzon. Lat. 19° N.; lon. 121° 20' E.

Fu'gate's Hill, a post-hamlet of Russell co., Va., 18 miles N.W. of Bristol, Tenn. It has a church.

Fu'git, a township of Decatur co., Ind. Pop. 1630. Post-offices, Clarksburg, St. Maurice, and Kingston.

Fugelöe, foo'ghĕh-lö'ĕh, an island of Norway, Finmark, in the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 79° 18' N.; lon. 20° 40' E.

Fügen, fü'ghen, a village of Austria, Tyrol, on the Zillerbach, near the Hartberg, 25 miles E. of Innspruck.

Fuhnen, an island in the Baltic. See Funen.

Fuh-Shan, a city of China. See Fat-Shan.

Fuji, Fuji-San, or Fuji-Yama. See Fooseе.

Fukok, an island in the Gulf of Siam. See Phookok.

Fulahs, a race of West Africa. See Foolahs.

Fulnilee, foo-lī-lee', or **Fullalee**, fŭl-lā-lee', a river of Sinde, forming the E. arm of the Indus at the delta. It leaves the Indus about 12 miles N. of Hyderabad, which city it insulates by sending off a branch to rejoin the main stream 15 miles below. Thence it is called Goonee. The Fulailee has been converted into a feeder for a system of irrigating canals.

Fulanga, foo-lān'gā, one of the Feejee Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. It is surrounded by a coral reef.

Fulda, fōōl'dā, a river of Germany, joins the Werra to form the Weser, after a course of 90 miles.

Fulda, familiarly called **Fuld**, fōōld or fōōlt, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, at a railway junction, on the Fulda, 54 miles S.E. of Cassel. It has a fine cathedral, bishop's palace, Franciscan and Benedictine monasteries, numerous hospitals, asylums, an arsenal, prison, and workhouse. Most of its inhabitants are Roman Catholics, over whom the Bishop of Fulda has ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The public institutions comprise a seminary, gymnasium, lyceum, with a public library, school of industry, orphan asylum, &c. It has manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics, tobacco, and leather. Pop. 10,749.

Fulda, fōōl'dah, a post-village of Spencer co., Ind., about 45 miles E.N.E. of Evansville. It has a church.

Fulda, a post-village of Murray co., Minn., 43 miles by rail S. by E. of Pipe Stone. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, a tow-factory, &c. Pop. 348.

Fulda, a post-hamlet of Noble co., O., in Enoch township, 6 miles N.E. of Dexter City. It has a church.

Fulda, a post-office of Klikitat co., Washington.

Fülek, fü'lĕk', a village of Hungary, in Little Cumania, 48 miles S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 1340.

Ful'ford, a town of England, co. and 2 miles S. of York, of which it is a suburb. Pop. 3537.

Ful'ford, a post-village in Brome co., Quebec, 4 miles S.W. of Waterloo. Pop. 250.

Fulginium, or Fulginia. See Foligno.

Ful'ham, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex, on the Thames, 5½ miles S.W. of St. Paul's, London. It contains many market-gardens, and has handsome mansions, with almshouses, schools, and other charities. Pop. 23,350.

Fuligno, a town of Italy. See Foligno.

Fulk's Run, a post-office of Rockingham co., Va.

Fullalee, a river of India. See Fulailee.

Full'arton, a post-village in Perth co., Ontario, on the river Thames, 6 miles S. of Mitchell. Pop. 150.

Fullarton's Marsh, a post-village, Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 7 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 150.

Full'en's, a post-office and station of Greene co., Tenn., on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 15 miles S.W. of Jonesborough.

Full'er, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Pa., on the Low Grade division of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 8 miles E. of Brookville. Coal is found here. It has a lumber-mill and 20 houses.

Full'ersburg, a post-hamlet of Du Page co., Ill., 17 miles by rail W.S.W. of Chicago. It has a church, an academy, and a grist-mill.

Fuller's Point, a post-office of Coles co., Ill.

Fuller's Station, a post-hamlet of Albany co., N.Y., 8 miles by rail S. of Schenectady. It has 3 churches.

Full'erton, a post-village of Orange co., Cal., 6 miles by rail N.W. of Orange. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, packing-houses, &c. Pop. 600.

Fullerton, a post-office of De Witt co., Ill., 13 miles by rail E. by N. of Clinton.

Fullerton, a station in Clarion co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 89 miles N.N.E. of Pittsburg.

Fullerton, Lehigh co., Pa. See FERNDALE.

Full'erville Iron-Works, or **Full'ersville,** a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in the township of Fowler, 7 miles S.E. of Gouverneur. Pop. 140.

Fullgreit, a village of Austria. See FOLGARIA.

Füllstein, füll'stine, a village of Austrian Silesia, 15 miles from Jägerndorf. Pop. 902.

Ful'mer Valley, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., N.Y., 5 miles S.S.W. of Andover. It has a steam saw-mill.

Ful'mor, a station on the Northeast Pennsylvania Railroad, 16 miles N. of Philadelphia, Pa.

Fül-See, fül-sā or fül-zā, written also **Fil-See** and **Fiil-See,** a lake of Denmark, on the W. coast of Jutland, about 30 miles in circuit.

Fulta, Falta, fül'ta, written also **Foulta** (anc. *Phalata,* "fertility"), a village of Bengal, 20 miles S.S.W. of Calcutta, on the E. bank of the Hoogly.

Fulton, fŭl'ton, a county in the N. part of Arkansas, bordering on Missouri. Area, 649 square miles. It is intersected by Spring River and the North Fork of White River. The surface is hilly, and is extensively covered with forests of the oak, hickory, chestnut, ash, &c.; the soil is partly fertile, and produces Indian corn, cotton, &c. It is traversed in the E. from N. to S. by a railroad. Capital, Salem. Silurian limestone crops out here. Pop. in 1870, 4843; in 1880, 6720; in 1890, 10,984.

Fulton, a county in the N.W. part of Georgia, has an area of about 166 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Chattahoochee River. The surface is hilly or uneven, and partly covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, and wheat are the staple products. Eight railroads meet at Atlanta, which is the capital of this county and of the state, the Eastern Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad being one of them. Pop. in 1870, 33,446; in 1880, 49,137; in 1890, 85,655.

Fulton, a county in the W. part of Illinois, has an area of about 870 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Illinois River, and intersected by Spoon River, which enters the former stream in this county. The surface is undulating and extensively covered with forests; the soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, pork, and cattle are the staple products. This county has mines of bituminous coal, and is copiously supplied with hard timber. It is intersected by 4 railroads,—the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Toledo, Peoria & Western, the Iowa Central, and the Fulton County Narrow-Gunge, the first and last passing through Lewistown, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 38,291; in 1880, 41,240; in 1890, 43,110.

Fulton, a county in the N. part of Indiana, has an area of about 380 square miles. It is intersected by the Tippecanoe River. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests, in which the oak and sugar-maple are found; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Erie Railroad, the Vandalia Railroad, and the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, the first and last communicating with Rochester, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 12,726; in 1880, 14,301; in 1890, 16,746.

Fulton, a small county, the S.W. extremity of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee. Area, 190 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Mississippi River. The soil is fertile, and is partly covered with forests. Indian corn, tobacco, cotton, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected by the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, the Illinois Central Railroad, and other railroads. Capital, Hickman. Pop. in 1870, 6161; in 1880, 7977; in 1890, 10,005.

Fulton, a county in the E. part of New York, has an area of about 567 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by East Canada Creek, and is drained in its northeastern part by the Sacondaga Creek. The surface is hilly; the soil is mostly fertile. Oats, hay, Indian corn, and butter are the staple products. The Funda, Johnstown & Gloversville Railroad connects this county with the New York Central Railroad. Capital, Johnstown. The chief articles of export are gloves and mittens. Trenton limestone and other Silurian rocks underlie this county. Pop. in 1870, 27,064; in 1880, 30,985; in 1890, 37,650.

Fulton, a county in the N.W. part of Ohio, bordering on Michigan, has an area of about 402 square miles. It is drained by Bean Creek and other small affluents of the Maumee River. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the ash, beech, elm, hickory, white oak, black walnut, and other trees; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay are the staple products. The rocks which underlie the surface are everywhere covered with a deposit of drift 50 feet thick or more. This county is intersected by two divisions of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, one division communicating with Wauseon, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 17,789; in 1880, 21,053; in 1890, 22,023.

Fulton, a county in the S. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland, has an area of about 435 square miles. It is drained by Licking Creek and several small affluents of the Juniata River. It is bounded on the E. by Cove or Tuscarora Mountain, and on the W. by a long ridge, called Sideling Hill. The Scrub Ridge traverses the eastern portion of the county. The highlands are mostly covered with forests, and the valleys are fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staples. Capital, McConnellsburg. Pop. in 1870, 9300; in 1880, 10,149; in 1890, 10,137.

Fulton, a station in Sumter co., Ala., on the Gainesville Branch Railroad, 8 miles W. by S. of Gainesville.

Fulton, a post-village of Hempstead co., Ark., on the Red River, and on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, 126 miles S.W. of Little Rock, and 19 miles N.E. of Texarkana. It has 2 churches, several general stores, and a lumber-mill. A large quantity of cotton is shipped here. Pop. 337.

Fulton, a post office of Sonoma co., Cal., on the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad, at the junction of the Fulton & Guerneville Railroad, 61 miles N. of San Francisco.

Fulton, a post-office of Duval co., Fla., 10 miles (direct) N.E. of Jacksonville.

Fulton, a post-town and railroad terminus in Fulton township, Whiteside co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, opposite Lyons, with which place it is connected by a steel wagon-bridge. It is 135 miles by rail W. of Chicago, and 2 miles N. by E. of Clinton, Iowa. An iron drawbridge across the River connects Fulton with Clinton. Fulton contains the Northern Illinois College, 5 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, a steam saw-mill, an iron foundry, &c., and has manufactures of carriages, flour, stoneware, pipes, steel siding and roofing, pumps, and windmills. It is an important point for the transfer of freight. Pop. in 1890, 2099; of the township, 2390.

Fulton, a township of Fountain co., Ind. Pop. 916.

Fulton, a post-village of Fulton co., Ind., in Liberty township, about 15 miles N.N.E. of Logansport. It has 2 churches, a steam flour-mill, and a steam saw-mill.

Fulton, a post-village in Farmers' Creek township, Jackson co., Iowa, on the North Fork of Maquoketa River, about 28 miles S. of Dubuque. It has 2 churches, a flouring-mill, and a saw-mill.

Fulton, or **Stock'ton,** a village in Fulton township, Muscatine co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 16 miles W.N.W. of Davenport. It has 2 churches. The name of its post-office is Stockton. Pop. 108; of the township, 1162.

Fulton, a township of Webster co., Iowa. Pop. 208.

Fulton, a post-village of Bourbon co., Kansas, on the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, at Osage Station, 12 miles N. of Fort Scott. It has 2 churches, 2 elevators for grain, and a grist-mill.

Fulton, or **Fulton Station,** a post-village of Fulton co., Ky., on the Paducah & Memphis Railroad, at its junction with the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 50 miles S.S.W. of Paducah, and 22 miles S.S.E. of Columbus. It contains 2 churches, the Fulton Seminary, the Oakwood Institute, a newspaper office, and a furniture-factory. The name of its post-office is Fulton. Pop. about 1000.

Fulton, a township of Gratiot co., Mich. Pop. 1222.

Fulton, a post-village of Kalamazoo co., Mich., in Wakeshma township, 9 miles E. of Vicksburg, and about 18 miles S.E. of Kalamazoo. It has 2 churches.

Fulton, a post-village, capital of Itawamba co., Miss., is on or near the E. bank of the Tombigbee River, about 50 miles S. of Corinth, and 38 miles N. of Columbus. It has a church and a newspaper office. Pop. about 300.

Fulton, a post-village, capital of Callaway co., Mo., in Fulton township, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 26 miles N.N.E. of Jefferson City, and 24 miles S. of Mexico. It is the seat of the state asylum for the insane, and of an institution for the deaf and dumb, also founded by the state. It contains 3 banks, 9 churches, 3 newspaper offices, the Westminster College (Presbyterian), which was organized in 1852, the Synodical Female College, a flouring-mill, and fire-clay manufactures. Pop. 4314; of the township, 6577.

Fulton, a post-office of Colfax co., Neb.

Fultou, a post-village of Volney township, Oswego co., N.Y., on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, on the Oswego & Syracuse Railroad, and on the right or E. bank of the Oswego River, 24 miles N.W. of Syracuse, and 11 miles S.S.E. of Oswego. It contains 6 churches, 2 national banks, a graded school, 2 flouring-mills, 2 machine-shops, 3 woollen-mills, 2 buckwheat-mills, pulp- and paper-mills, pulley-works, and gun-works, for which the river affords motive-power. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1880, 3941; in 1890, 4214.

Fulton, a post-village of Davie co., N.C., in Fulton township, on the Yadkin River, 12 miles N.W. of Lexington, and 20 miles N. of Salisbury. It has a church, a tannery, a saw-mill, and a grist-mill. Pop. of township, 2320.

Fulton, a township of Fulton co., O. Pop. 1328. It contains Ai.

Fulton, Stark co., O. See CANAL FULTON.

Fulton, a township of Lancaster co., Pa., on the E. bank of the Susquehanna, borders on Maryland. P. 1888.

Fulton, a station in Northumberland co., Pa., on the Mahanoy division of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 3 miles E. of Shamokin.

Fulton, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., about 24 miles S.E. of Pittsburg. It has 3 churches.

Fulton, a post-township and hamlet of Clarendon co., S.C., about 40 miles E.S.E. of Columbia. It has 3 churches. Pop. 1087.

Fulton, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Tenn., on the Mississippi, 38 miles N. of Memphis. It has 3 general stores.

Fulton, a post-village of Aransas co., Tex., is situated on Aransas Bay, 3 miles N. of Rockport, and 60 miles S.W. of Indianola. Canned beef, salted beef, hides, and tallow are exported from Fulton.

Fulton, a post-hamlet of Albemarle co., Va., near the James River, 8 miles E. of Rockfish Depot.

Fulton, a village of Ohio co., W. Va., is near the Ohio River, 1 mile E. of Wheeling. Pop. in 1880, 529.

Fulton, a post-hamlet of Rock co., Wis., in Fulton township, on Rock River, at the mouth of Catfish River, 4 miles S.W. of Edgerton, and about 24 miles S.S.E. of Madison. It has a woollen-factory, a flour-mill, and a church. P. about 250. The township contains Edgerton.

Fultonham, fŏŏl'tŏn-hăm, a post-village in Fulton township, Schoharie co., N.Y., on the Schoharie, 5 miles S.W. of Middleburg. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Fultonham, a post-village of Muskingum co., O., 11 miles by rail S.S.W. of Zanesville. It has 4 churches, a high school, and flour-mills. Pop. 300.

Fulton House, a post-office and station of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Peach Bottom Railroad, about 24 miles S. by E. of Lancaster. Robert Fulton was born here.

Fulton Lakes, New York, a chain of small lakes in the counties of Hamilton and Herkimer, connected by short outlets with one another and with Moose River, which receives their surplus water.

Fulton Landing, Greenup co., Ky., is on the Ohio River, 30 miles below Huntingdon. Here is Wurtland Post-Office.

Fulton Station, Kentucky. See FULTON.

Fultonville, fŏŏl'tŏn-vĭl, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y., on the S. bank of the Mohawk River, opposite Fonda, 37 miles by rail W.N.W. of Albany. It contains 2 churches, a bank, an academy, a newspaper office, and a sash- and blind-factory. Pop. in 1890, 1122.

Fulvii Forum, the ancient name of VALENZA.

Ful'wood, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, 2 miles by rail N.E. of Preston, with cotton- and iron-mills. Pop. 3079.

Fumay, fü'mâ', a town of France, in Ardennes, on the Meuse, 16 miles by rail N. of Mézières. It stands very picturesquely among wooded heights, two of which, termed the *Dames de la Meuse* ("ladies of the Meuse"), overhang the river. Fumay has quarries of slate. Pop. 4099.

Fumbina, a country of Africa. See ADAMAWA.

Fumel, fü'mĕl', a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, on the Lot, 30 miles N.E. of Agen. Pop. 2229.

Fumone, foo-mo'ná, a town of Italy, 7 miles N.N.W. of Frosinone. Pop. 1503.

Funchal, foon-shăl' ("fennel-place"), the capital of Madeira, on its S. coast. Lat. 32° 37' N.; lon. 16° 54' W. It stands on a declivity, and has a fine appearance from the sea. It is an important port of call for steamers, and has telegraph lines to Lisbon and Brazil, 2 banks, several newspapers, good public buildings, and well-paved but narrow streets. There are 2 Anglican, 1 Presbyterian, and several Catholic churches. Funchal is a bishop's see. It is visited by many invalids in winter. Pop. 18,000.

Fundão, foon-dŏwn', a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 36 miles S.W. of Garda. It has manufactures of cloths. Pop. 2375.

Fundi, the ancient name of FONDI.

Fundy, Bay of. See BAY OF FUNDY.

Fu'nen, or **Fuhnen** (Ger. *Fünen* or *Fühnen*, fü'nĕn; Dan. *Fyen*, fü'ĕn; L. *Fio'nia*; Fr. *Fionie*, fe'o'nee'), an island in the Baltic, and, next to Seeland, the largest of the Danish islands, is situated between lat. 55° 4' and 55° 38' N. and lon. 9° 44' and 10° 53' E., separated from Seeland on the E. by the Great Belt, and from the mainland on the W. by the Little Belt. Area, 1123 square miles. Its shores are greatly indented, and in the N.E. the Odense Fiord receives the Odense, the principal river, 35 miles in length. Lakes are numerous. The soil is very productive. Grain, flax, hemp, and fruit are cultivated. Funen exports many cattle; the other principal exports are honey, grain, horses, fruit, lard, butter, leather, salted meat, and some manufactured goods. Funen, with Langeland, an island S.E., forms a stift, subdivided into 3 amts. Principal towns, Funen, Odense, Svendborg, and Nyborg. Pop. 204,904.

Fünfhaus, fünf'hŏws, **Fünfhäusel**, fünf'hoi'zĕl, or **Haugendenlissen**, hâng'ĕn-dĕn-lis'sĕn, a town of Lower Austria, about 2 miles from Vienna.

Fünfkirchen, fünf'kĭĕnk'ĕn ("five churches;" Hun. *Pecs* or *Pets*, paitch), a city and bishop's see of Hungary, capital of the county of Baranya, on a railway, 105 miles S.S.W. of Buda. It is well built, and has a cathedral, remains of mosques, baths, and other edifices built by the Turks, who held the town from 1543 to 1686, a Roman Catholic diocesan school, a college, and military and high schools. Pop. 23,863.

Fung, or **Foung**, fŭng or fŏŏng, a prefix to the names of numerous cities, &c., of China.

Fung-Thian, a city of Manchooria. See MOOKDEN.

Fung-Wah, fŭng'-wâ', a city of China, province of Che-Kiang, about 30 miles from Ning-Po.

Fung-Whang-Ching, fŭng'-hwâng'-ching', sometimes written **Foung-Yang-Honang-Tchiug**, a city of China, province of Leao-Tong, near the Corean frontier.

Fung-Yang, fŭng'-yâng' or fŏŏng'-yâng', written also **Foung-Yang**, a city of China, province of Ngan-Hoei, 95 miles N.W. of Nanking.

Funk'houser, a hamlet in Mound township, Effingham co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 4 miles W.S.W. of Effingham. It has a church.

Funks, a post-office of Madison co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad, 6 miles N. of Anderson.

Funk's Grove, a township of McLean co., Ill. P. 818.

Funkstown, a post-village of Washington co., Md., on Antietam Creek, about 1 mile E. of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and 2 or 3 miles S.S.E. of Hagerstown. It has 5 churches, a flour-mill, a woollen-factory, and a paper-mill. Pop. 671.

Funkstown, or **Alto Dale**, a village of Franklin co., Pa., in Quincy township, 1 mile from the Mont Alto Railroad, and near the Mont Alto Iron-Works. It has 3 churches. The name of its post-office is Mont Alto.

Funny Louis. See CENTREVILLE, La.

Fur, a people of Africa. See DARFOOR.

Furca, or **La Furca**, lâ foon'kâ (Fr. *La Fourche*, lâ foorsh), a mountain of Switzerland, canton of Valais, immediately W. of Mount St. Gothard. Height, 8268 feet.

Füred, fü'rĕd', a village of Hungary, on the W. shore of Lake Balatony, 9 miles S. of Veszprim, resorted to as a bathing-place. Pop. 1280.

Füred, or **Tisza-Füred**, tee'sŏh'-fü'rĕd', a town of Hungary, on the Theiss, 21 miles E.S.E. of Kardzag. Pop. of commune, 6622.

Fureedabad, or **Faridábad**, fŭr-eed'â-bâd', a town of India, district and 17 miles S. of Delhi. Pop. 7990.

Fureedkote, a state of India. See FURREEDKOTE.

Furreedpoor, or **Faridpur,** fŭr'eed-poor', the westernmost district of the Dacca division, Bengal. Lat. 23° 54′ 55″–22° 47′ 53″ N.; lon. 89° 21′ 50″–90° 16′ E. Area, 1524 square miles. It has the main Ganges on the N. and E., and is in general flat, low, and fertile, being composed entirely of delta-islands, with innumerable navigable or boatable channels, large portions being flooded in the wet season. Capital, Furreedpoor. Pop. 1,012,589.

Furreedpoor, or **Faridpur,** a town of India, capital of the above, 37 miles W. by S. of Dacca. Pop. 8593.

Furreedpoor, a town of India, district and 12 miles S.E. of Bareilly. Pop. 4940.

Furian, a people of Africa. See Darfoor.

Furk, fŏŏrk, a village of Eastern Persia, 105 miles N.W. of Lake Hamoon. Pop. 1500.

Furlo, foor'lo, a village of Italy, in the Marches, 8 miles S. of Urbino. Near it is the famous Pass of Furlo (anc. *Petra Intercisa*).

Furlog, foor'log', **Furlah,** foor'lŏh', or **Ferlyug,** fĕrl'yoog', a village of Hungary, 8 miles from Lugos. Pop. 2079.

Fur'man's, a station in St. Clair co., Ill., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 4 miles E. of St. Louis, Mo.

Furman's Island, a village in Newtown township, Queens co., N.Y., on an island in the navigable Newtown Creek, at the terminus of a short branch of the South Side Railroad, 4 miles E. of New York City. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of oil-cloth, bone-black, and varnish.

Fur'nace, a post-hamlet of Worcester co., Mass., in Hardwick township, on Ware River, and on the Ware River Railroad, about 33 miles E.N.E. of Springfield. It has a paper-mill.

Furnace, a station on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 1 mile N. of Allentown, and 2 miles S. of Catasauqua, Pa.

Fur'naceville, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., N.Y., in Ontario township, 2 miles from Ontario Station. It has a church and a furnace for pig-iron.

Fur'nas, a county in the S. part of Nebraska, bordering on Kansas, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by the Republican River. The surface is undulating and nearly destitute of timber. The soil is fertile. Capital, Beaver City. Pop. in 1880, 6407; in 1890, 9840.

Furnas, foor'nâs, a village on the E. coast of the island of St. Michael, Azores, with sulphur springs.

Furneaux (fŭr'nō') or **Fourneaux** (foor'nō') **Islands,** a group of Australasia, Bass's Strait, between Tasmania and Australia. Lat. 40° S.; lon. 148° E. They consist of three or four large and many smaller islands, Great Island, the principal, being 35 miles long by 10 miles broad. Cape Barren, Clark, Hummock, and Babel Islands are those next in size. The soil is sandy, and vegetation feeble. The group was discovered by the English navigator Furneaux in 1773.

Furneaux, an island in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 17° S., lon. 143° 6′ W.

Furnes, fürn (Flemish, *Veurne,* vön'nęh), the westernmost town of Belgium, in West Flanders, at the junction of several canals, near the North Sea, on a railway, and 26 miles W.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 4700.

Fur'ness, a manorial liberty of England, on the Irish Sea, in the N.W. part of the county of Lancaster, with a beautiful ruin of the abbey of Furness, founded in 1127 by Stephen, afterwards King of England. Chief town, Barrow-in-Furness.

Fur'nessville, or **Fur'nessville,** a post-village of Porter co., Ind., in Westchester township, on the Michigan Central Railroad, 50 miles E.S.E. of Chicago, and 2 miles from Lake Michigan. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill.

Fur'niss, a station on the railroad between Oswego & Lewiston, N.Y. (a branch of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad), 4 miles S.W. of Oswego.

Furr, a township of Stanley co., N.C. Pop. 1044.

Furragene, fŭr'ra-jeen' (?), a little island in the Red Sea, on the W. side, about lat. 18° 16′ N., lon. 38° 20′ E.

Fur'rah, a decayed town of Afghanistan, on the Furrah-Rood River (which enters the Lake of Hamoon), 140 miles S.W. of Herat. Lat. 32° 24′ N.; lon. 62° 7′ E.

Furrah-Rood, fŭr'râ-rood', a river of Western Afghanistan, rising in the mountains N.E. of Tooki-Gussoerman, flows S.W., and falls into Lake Hamoon in lat. 32° 4′ N., lon. 60° 45′ E.

Furreedabad, India. See Furreedabad.

Furreedkote, or **Faridkot,** fŭr-reed-kōt', a native Sikh state of the Punjab, India. Lat. 30° 40′–30° 56′ N.; lon. 74° 12′–75° 9′ E. Area, 308 square miles. Capital, Furreedkote, a town 60 miles S.W. of Loodiannah. Pop. 45,900.

Furreedpoor, a town of India. See Furreedpoor.

Furruckabad, or **Farakhabad,** fŭr-rŭk-â-bâd', a district of the North-West Provinces, British India. Lat. 26° 40′–27° 43′ N.; lon. 78° 57′–80° 2′ E. Area, 1009 square miles. It is generally flat and alluvial, but sandy, and subject to drought, except near the Ganges and other streams. It produces much grain, pulse, and indigo, with some sugar and cotton. Capital, Futtehghur. Pop. 919,091.

Furruckabad, or **Farakhabad** ("happy abode"), a town of India, in the above district, near the Ganges, and 93 miles E.N.E. of Agra. It is walled and well built, and has a large trade. Pop. 79,284.

Furrucknuggur, or **Faraknagar,** fŭr'rŭk-nŭg'-ŭr, a town of the Meerut district, India, 14 miles N.E. of Delhi. Pop. 10,731.

Fürstenau, fürs'tęh-nŏw', a village of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, 20 miles S.E. of Darmstadt.

Fürstenau, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 23 miles N.W. of Osnaburg. Pop. 1220.

Fürstenberg, fürs'tęn-bĕrg', a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on the Havel, 10 miles S.E. of Alt-Strelitz. Pop. 2092.

Fürstenberg, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 63 miles by rail E.S.E. of Berlin. Pop. 3020.

Fürstenberg, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, on the Aa, 9 miles E.S.E. of Büren. Pop. 1605.

Fürstenfeld, fürs'tęn-fĕlt', a town of Styria, 30 miles E. of Grätz, on the Feistritz. Pop. 3582.

Fürstenfeld Bruck, fürs'tęn-fĕlt' brŏŏk, a village of Bavaria, 15 miles N.W. of Munich. Pop. 590.

Fürstenfelde, fürs'tęn-fĕl'dęh, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 26 miles N. of Frankfort. Pop. 2246.

Fürstenwalde, fürs'tęn-wâl'dęh, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the Spree, 21 miles by rail W. of Frankfort. It has manufactures of linens and woollens, and an active trade by the river. Pop. 9679.

Fürstenwerder, fürs'tęn-wĕn'dęr, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 13 miles W.N.W. of Prenzlow. Pop. 1433.

Furtei, foor-tâ'ee, or **Fortei,** for-tâ'ee, a village of Sardinia, 20 miles N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 909.

Fürth, fürt, the principal manufacturing town of Bavaria, after Nuremberg, is at the confluence of the Regnitz and Pegnitz, at a railway junction, 5 miles N.W. of Nuremberg. It has several churches and synagogues, and numerous schools. The Jews, long interdicted from settling in Nuremberg, rendered Fürth a formidable rival to that city, and possess here schools and printing-establishments. The manufactures comprise fabrics of various kinds, mirrors, lacquered wares, toys, gold-leaf, and horn and bone articles. Pop. 27,360.

Fürth, a frontier town of Bavaria, on the Cham, 40 miles N.E. of Ratisbon. Pop. 2244.

Fürth, a village of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, 16 miles S.E. of Darmstadt. Pop. 1413.

Further India, Asia. See Indo-China.

Furtwangen, fŏŏrt'wâng-ęn, a town of Baden, 1 mile E.N.E. of Freiburg. Pop. 3270.

Furudpoor, a town of India. See Furreedpoor.

Fury-and-Hecla Strait, North America, in lat. 70° N., lon. 85° W., leads W. into Boothia Gulf, having N. Cockburn Island, and S. Melville Peninsula. Its breadth varies from 8 to 40 miles, with numerous islands.

Fury Point, of British North America, Prince Regent Inlet, on the W. side of North Somerset, in lat. 72° 40′ 30″ N., lon. 91° 53′ W.

Fusagasuga, foo-sâ-gâ-soo'gâ, a river of the republic of Colombia, flowing W., and falling into the Magdalena 52 miles W.N.W. of Santa Fé de Bogota.

Fusaro, foo-sâ'ro (anc. *Acheron*), a lake of Italy, 11 miles W. of Naples, on the peninsula of Baiæ.

Fusc, foo'zęh, a river of Germany, joins the Aller at Celle, after a course of 60 miles.

Fusht, fŭsht or foosht, an island in the Red Sea, on the E. side, in lat. 16° 11′ N., lon. 42° 25′ E.

Fusi, a mountain of Japan. See Fooseé.

Fusignano, foo-seen-yâ'no, a village of Italy, Emilia, 30 miles S.E. of Ferrara, on the Senio. Pop. 5193.

Fusina, foo-see'nâ, a village of Northern Italy, 4 miles W.S.W. of Venice, on the Brenta Canal. Pop. 1200.

Füssen, füs'sęn, a town of Bavaria, on the Lech, near the Tyrol border, 56 miles S.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 2415.

Fuss'ville, a post-office of Waukesha co., Wis.

Fusta, a town of Bohemia. See Tauss.

Futhepoor Sikre. See Futtipoor Sikra.

Futi-Panjal, foo'tee-pân'jâl', a mountain of Cashmere, over 12,000 feet high. Lat. 33° 20′ N.; lon. 74° 30′ E.

Futtak, or **Futak,** foot'tŏk', a town of Hungary, on

the Danube, 8 miles W. of Peterwardein. It has a fair in November, attended by Turkish, Greek, and Armenian merchants. Pop. 5043.

Futtak, or Uj-Futtak, oo'eo-foot'tŏk' ("New Futtak"), a town of Hungary, co. of Bács, on the Danube.

Futtehabad, fŭt'tẹh-hă-bâd' ("the abode of victory"), a town of India, 14 miles S.W. of Oojein, so named after a great battle gained here by Aurungzebe.

Futtehabad, a town of British India, 24 miles N.W. of Delhi.

Futtehabad, fŭt'tẹh-hă-bâd', a town of Afghanistan, plain of Jelalabad, in lat. 34° 21' N., lon. 70° 13' E; also a district in the Nizam's dominions, comprising the towns of Daroor, Cullum, and Latoor.

Futtehghur, fŭt'tẹh-gŭr' (*i.e.*, "the fort of victory"), a fort of Afghanistan, near the E. end of the Khyber Pass. Lat. 33° 58' N.; lon. 71° 30' E.

Futtehghur, or Futaghar, a town of British India, capital of the district of Furruckabad, on the Ganges, 3 miles S.E. of the town of Furruckabad. It has a strong fort, and military cantonments. Pop. 10,335.

Futtehghur, a town of Northwestern India, 30 miles N.E. of Bhawlpoor, on the Sutlej.

Futtehgunge, or Fatahganj, fŭt'tẹh-gŭnj', a town of India, in Oude, 8 miles W.S.W. of Lucknow.

Futtehpoor, Fathipur, or Fatehpur, fŭt'tẹh-poor', a district of India, North-West Provinces, lat. 25° 25'–26° 13' N., lon. 80° 12'–81° 23' E. Area, 1383 square miles. It is a flat country in the Doab formed by the Ganges and Jumna, and is very fertile, but is subject to drought. It produces opium, cotton, sugar, cereals, and pulse. Capital, Futtehpoor. Pop. 663,877.

Futtehpoor, a town of India, capital of the above, 48 miles by rail S.E. of Cawnpore. It has an elegant mosque and fine public buildings. Here Havelock gained a brilliant victory over the Sepoys, June 12, 1857. Pop. 20,478.

Futtehpoor, or Fatehpur, fŭt'tẹh-poor', a town of India, division and 27 miles N.E. of Lucknow. Pop. 7494.

Futtehpoor, a town of Beloochistan, in Cutch Gundava, 5 miles S. of Gundava. Lat. 28° 25' N.; lon. 67° 35' E.

Futtie, a village of Scotland. See Footnee.

Futtihpoor, or Futtehpoor, fŭt-tẹh-poor', a town of India, in the Punjab, on the Ravee, 82 miles S.W. of Lahore.

Futtipoor Sikra, or Fathipur Sikra, fŭt'tẹ-poor' sĭk'rạ (or **Sikri,** sik'ree), a town of India, district and 19 miles W.S.W. of Agra. Here are the remains of the splendid mosque and palace of Akbar, with other interesting ruins. Pop. 6878.

Futtoha, a town of India. See Futwa.

Futtoolah-Killa, fŭt-too'lă-kil'lă, or **Puttoola-Killa,** pŭt-too'lă-kil'lă, a village and fort of Afghanistan, 50 miles S.E. of Candahar, 3918 feet above sea-level.

Futtyghur, India. See Futtehgnur.

Futtypoor, fŭt-te-poor', a town of British India, 48 miles E.S.E. of Hosungabad.

Futtypoor, a town of British India, in Rajpootana, 90 miles N.W. of Jeypoor.

Futtypoor, a large village of Sinde, on a branch of the Indus, 10 miles S. of Larkhana.

Futwa, or Futwa, fŭt'wạ, written also **Fut'tooha,** a town of the Patna district, Bengal, on the Ganges, at the mouth of the Poonpoon, 8 miles by rail S.E. of Patna. It is a place of pilgrimage, and has manufactures of cloth and a good trade. Pop. 11,295.

Fuur, foor, or Fuurland, foor'lând, an island of Denmark, in Jutland, 30 miles N.W. of Viborg, in Lym-Fiord. Area, 11 square miles. It has mineral springs. Pop. 820.

Fuveau, fü'vō', a village of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 7 miles S.E. of Aix. Pop. 2253.

Füzer, fü'zĕr', a village of Hungary, co. of Aba-Uj-Var, 15 miles S.E. of Kaschau. Pop. 280.

Füzes, fü'zĕsh', or Fizesch, fee'zĕsh' (L. *Salicium*), a Wallachian village of Hungary, co. of Kraszna, 15 miles from Somlyo. Pop. 1200.

Füzes Gyarmath, fü'zĕsh' dyor'mạt', a town of Hungary, on the Berettyo, equally distant from Gyula and Csaba. Pop. 5735.

Fuzi, or Fuzi-Yama, Japan. See Fooseh.

Fy'an, a post-hamlet of Laclede co., Mo., on the Gasconade River, 20 miles E. of Lebanon.

Fyen, an island of Denmark. See Funen.

Fyers, a river of Scotland. See Foyers.

Fyrozpur, India. See Ferozepoon.

Fyum, a province of Egypt. See Fayoom.

Fyvie, fi'vee, a parish of Scotland, co. and about 24 miles N.N.W. of Aberdeen. Fyvie Castle, the seat of Gordon of Fyvie, is a stately edifice in the Scottish baronial style. Here are also the fine ruins of Gight Castle and of a priory. Pop. 4511.

Fyzabad, or Faizabad, fi-zâ-bâd', a division or commissionership of India, in Oude, comprising the districts of Fyzabad, Gonda, and Bharaich. Lat. 26°–28° 30' N.; lon. 81° 5'–83° 15' E. Area, 7671 square miles. Capital, Fyzabad. Pop. 3,378,262. Fyzabad district lies about lat 26°–27° N., lon. 81°–82° E. Area, 1649 square miles. Capital, Fyzabad. Pop. 1,437,009.

Fyzabad, or Faizabad, a town of India, capital of the above, on the navigable river Goggra, 65 miles by rail E. of Lucknow. It is the seat of native manufactures, but has much declined in wealth and population. Pop. in 1891, 79,500.

Fyzabad, a village of Afghanistan, on the Herri-Rood, 32 miles E. of Herat.

Fyzabad, a town of Central Asia. See Budukhshan.

Fyzapoor, or Faizapur, fi'zâ-poor', a town of India, Candeish district, lat. 21° 11' N., lon. 75° 53' E., with fine mercantile buildings. Pop. 8456.

G.

Gaabense, go'bŏn-sẹh, a village of Denmark, on the N. coast of the island of Falster.

Gaad, gâd, a village of Hungary, co. of Torontal, on the Temes, 12 miles from Detta. Pop. 1125.

Gabardan, gâ'bar'dŏn', or **Gavardan,** gâ'var'dŏn', an ancient vicomté of France, belonging to Condomois. It is now in the E. of the department of Landes, on the S.W. of Lot-et-Garonne.

Gabarret, gâ'bar'rā', a town of France, in Landes, 25 miles E.N.E. of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 1334. It was formerly the capital of the vicomté of Gabardan.

Gabarus, or Gaberouse, gă'bạ-roos', a fishing-hamlet of Cape Breton co. and island, Nova Scotia, on Gabarus Bay, 10 miles S.W. of Louisburg.

Gabas, gâ'bâs', a village of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 30 miles S. of Pau.

Gabatum, a supposed ancient name of Levroux.

Gabbiano, gâb-be-â'no, a village of Italy, province and 18 miles S.W. of Brescia. Pop. 2113.

Gabel, Gablon, gâ-blŏn', or **Gablony,** gâ-blo'nee, a town of Bohemia, on the Adler, 37 miles E.S.E. of Königgrätz. Pop. 2520.

Gabel, gâ'bẹl, **Gabdau,** gâb'dŏw, or **Jablonn,** ja-blo'nă, a town of Bohemia, on the Jungfernbach, 50 miles N.N.E. of Prague.

Gabela, gâ'bâ'lâ, or **Gabella,** gâ-bĕl'lâ, a town of Herzegovina, on the Naronta, 26 miles S.W. of Mostar.

Gabellus, the ancient name of Secchia.

Gabera, gâ-bâ'râ, a town of Spain, province and 52 miles S.W. of Tarragona.

Gabes, a town of Africa. See Cabes.

Gabian, gâ'be-ŏn', a town of France, in Hérault, 12 miles N.N.E. of Béziers. Pop. 1211.

Gabiano, gâ-be-â'no, a town of Italy, province of Alessandria, 12 miles W. of Casale, on the Po. Pop. 2681.

Gabilan, gâ-ve-lân', a post-office of Monterey co., Cal.

Gabilan (or Gavilan) Mountains, California, a long ridge extending through the cos. of San Mateo and Santa Cruz. This ridge is a branch of the Coast Range.

Gabion, gă'be-ọn, a post-hamlet of Galveston co., Tex., on Galveston Bay and Bolivar Point, 6 miles N.E. of Galveston.

Gablon, or Gablony, a town of Bohemia. See Gabel.

Gablonz, gâ'blonts (Bohemian, *Gablunka,* gâ-bloon'-

kå), a town of Bohemia, on the Neisse, 8 miles by rail S. by E. of Reichenberg. It is the centre of an extensive trade in ornamental glass, and has large cloth-factories and wool-spinning works. Pop. 6752.

Gaboon, gå-boon' (Fr. *Le Gabon*, lẹh gå`bôxⁿ'), a river of Western Africa, enters the Atlantic near the equator. It is strictly only a great estuary by which several minor streams discharge their waters. It gives name to a French colonial establishment; capital, Gaboon, or Gabon, a garrisoned post, with a hospital, a mission, and a good harbor.

Ga'briel Chan'nel, a channel in the Terra del Fuego Islands, lat. 54° 20′ S., lon. 70° 40′ W., between Dawson Island and the E. side of Madalen Channel, having Cape Froward directly opposite its N.W. extremity. The width of the channel at both extremities is from 2 to 3 miles; but the shores approach each other midway, and the coast on each side rises abruptly to the height of 1500 feet. Here the squalls called by mariners "williwaws," so frequent in Terra del Fuego, operate with great violence.

Ga'briel Mills, a post-hamlet of Williamson co., Tex., 18 miles N.W. of Georgetown. It has a church and flour-mill.

Gabriel's Creek, a township of Madison co., N.C. Pop. 1372.

Gabrova, or **Gabrowa**, gå-bro'vå, written also **Kabrowa**, a town of Bulgaria, on the Jantra, 20 miles S.W. of Tirnova, and 15 miles N. of Shipka Pass. Pop. 5000.

Gacé, gå`sâ', a town of France, in Orne, 15 miles E.N.E. of Argentan. Pop. 1649.

Gacs, gåtch, or **Gacz**, gåts, a town of Hungary, 64 miles N.N.E. of Pesth. Pop. 1200.

Gadamis, a town of Africa. See GHADAMIS.

Gadawara, gåd-ạ-wah'rå, a town of the Jubbulpoor division, Central Provinces, British India. Pop. 9316.

Gad'distown, a post-office of Union co., Ga.

Gad'dysville, a post-hamlet of Robeson co., N.C., 1 mile from the boundary of South Carolina.

Gade, gaid, a river of England, co. of Herts, after a S. course, joins the Colne near Rickmansworth.

Gadebusch, gå'dẹh-bŏŏsh' (L. *De'i Lu'cus*), a walled town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 13 miles W.N.W. of Schwerin. Körner the poet fell here in the war of the liberation. Pop. 2508.

Gades, the Latin name of CADIZ.

Gadinga, a country of Africa. See GALAM.

Gaditanian. See CADIZ.

Gaditanum Fretum. See STRAIT OF GIBRALTAR.

Gadjatsch, gåd-yåtch', **Gadätch**, gå-dẹtch', **Gaditch**, gå-ditch', or **Hadjatsch**, håd'yåtch', a town of Russia, government and 60 miles N.W. of Poltava, on the Psiol. Pop. 8425.

Gadmen, gåd'mẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Bern, 12 miles S.S.E. of Sarnen. It is hemmed in by mountains, some of them 9000 feet high. Pop. of parish, 783.

Gadoni, gå-do'nee, a village on the island of Sardinia, 49 miles N. of Cagliari. Pop. 701.

Gadoo, gå-doo', a native state of Senegambia, S. of Fooladoo and Brooko. It is mountainous, is well watered by the Senegal, and has mines of gold, iron, and saltpetre.

Gador, gå-dor', a town of Spain, province and 10 miles W. of Almeria, on the Almeria River. Pop. 1621.

Gads'den, a county in the N. part of Florida, bordering on Georgia, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Ocklockonnee River, and on the W. by the Appalachicola. The surface is mostly covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, molasses, and sweet potatoes are the staples. It is intersected by the Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad and the Savannah, Florida & Western Railroad. Capital, Quincy. Pop. in 1870, 9802; in 1880, 12,169; in 1890, 11,894.

Gadsden, a beautiful post-village, capital of Etowah co., Ala., on the Coosa River, at the S.W. end of Lookout Mountain, about 70 miles N.E. of Birmingham, and 70 miles S.E. of Huntsville. It has 10 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, blast-furnaces, ice-factories, 4 saw-mills, and 2 planing-mills. Pop. in 1890, 2901. Steamers ascend the river from this point to Rome, Ga.

Gadsden, a post-hamlet of Richland co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, 20 miles E.S.E. of Columbia. It has 2 churches and 2 general stores.

Gadsden, a post-village of Crockett co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 76 miles E.N.E. of Memphis. It has 3 churches and an academy.

Gads'hill, England, co. of Kent, 2½ miles N.W. of Rochester, famous as the scene of Falstaff's and Prince Henry's rencounter, and as the home of Dickens.

Gae, gå'å or gå, a village of Western Africa, in Foota-Toro, on the Senegal. Lat. 16° 28′ N.; lon. 15° 28′ W.

Gæstrikland, Sweden. See GESTRIKLAND.

Gaeta, gå-å'tå (anc. *Caie'ta* or *Caje'ta*; Fr. *Gaëte*, gå`ait'), a strongly fortified seaport of Italy, province of Caserta, occupying a peninsula on the N.W. side of the Gulf of Gaeta, 40 miles N.W. of Naples. It has a handsome cathedral, 9 other churches, a public seminary, hospital, and foundling asylum. In its immediate vicinity stood the villa of Cicero, near which he met his death, B.C. 43. It is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of some trade; its port is one of the best in Italy. Gaeta is of great antiquity, having been a place of resort for the wealthy Roman families. Pop. of commune, 18,385. See GULF OF GAETA.

Gaffney City, a post-town in Spartanburg co., S.C., 20 miles by rail E.N.E. of Spartanburg, and 1 mile from Limestone Springs. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, and manufactures of canned goods. Pop. 1631.

Gafsa, Ghafsa, gåf'så, or **Cafsa**, kåf'så (anc. *Cap'sa*), a town of Africa, in Tunis, 74 miles W.N.W. of Cabes.

Gag or **Gaga**, Malay Archipelago. See GAGY.

Gage, a county in the S.E. part of Nebraska, bordering on Kansas, has an area of about 864 square miles. It is intersected by the Big Blue River, and is partly drained by the Big Nemaha River. The surface is undulating; the soil is fertile and adapted to pasturage. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay are the staple products. Limestone of a beautiful cream color, and a good building-stone, crops out on the Big Blue River near Beatrice. This county contains extensive prairies and has not much timber. It is partly traversed by the Omaha & Southwestern Railroad. Capital, Beatrice. Pop. in 1870, 3359; in 1880, 13,161; in 1890, 36,344.

Gage, a post-office of Yates co., N.Y.

Gage's Lake, a post-office of Lake co., Ill.

Gage'towñ, a post-hamlet of Tuscola co., Mich., in Tuscola township, about 36 miles E. of Bay City. It has 3 churches, a bank, and a carriage-factory. Pop. 237.

Gage'town, a post-town, capital of Queens co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, 25 miles S.E. of Fredericton. Pop. of parish, 1282.

Gage Valley, a post-office of Howard co., Neb.

Gage'ville, a hamlet of Miller co., Mo., 30 miles S. of Jefferson City. It has a furnace for smelting lead, and rich mines of lead (galena). Pop. about 100.

Gaggenau, gåg'ghẹn-ŏw', a village of Baden, on the Murg, 14 miles S.S.W. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1301.

Gagliano, gål-yå'no, a village of Italy, province of Aquila. Pop. 1699.

Gagliano, a village of Italy, province of Lecce, on the sea-coast, near the extreme S.E. point of Italy. Pop. 1953.

Gagliano, a village of Sicily, province and 40 miles W.N.W. of Catania. Pop. 4133.

Gaglianola, gål-yå-vo'lå (L. *Haliavola*), a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 28 miles S.S.E. of Novara, on the Agogna. Pop. 738.

Gagy, gå'ghee, **Gag**, gåg, or **Gaga**, gå'gå, an island in the Malay Archipelago, Gilolo Passage. Lat. (N. point) 0° 20′ S.; lon. 129° 53′ E.

Gahan'na, a post-office of Franklin co., O.

Gaibiel, a town of Spain. See GAYBIEL.

Gaidaronisi, gī`dā-ro-nee'see, or **Gaitharonisi** (anc. *Hyetu'sa*), an island off the S.W. coast of Asia Minor, 13 miles S. of Samos. Lat. 37° 28′ N.; lon. 27° E.

Gaidaronisi (anc. *Chryse'*), a small island in Turkey, in the Mediterranean, on the S. side of Crete. Lat. 34° 38′ N.; lon. 25° 45′ E.

Gaikwar's Dominion. See BARODA.

Gail, ghīl (Slavonian, *Silla*, sil'lā), a river of Austria, in Carinthia, flows E., and joins the Drave near Villach.

Gaildorf, ghīl'dorf', a town of Würtemberg, on the Kocher, 31 miles N.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1460.

Gaillac, gåh'yåk' or gål'yåk', a town of France, in Tarn, 13 miles by rail W. of Alby, on the Tarn. It has a communal college, manufactures of wine-casks and turned wares, and distilleries. Pop. 6099.

Gaillac Toulza, gåh'yåk' tool`zå', a village of France, in Haute-Garonne, 16 miles S.S.E. of Muret. Pop. 1972.

Gaillan, gåh'yôxⁿ' or gål'yôxⁿ', a village of France, in Gironde, 1 mile N.N.W. of Lesparre. Pop. 2377.

Gaillard's (gā'lardz) Cross Roads, a post-office of Sumter co., S.C.

Gaillon, gåh'yôxⁿ' or gål'yôxⁿ', a village of France, in Eure, 8 miles E.S.E. of Louviers, and 48 miles by rail N.W. of Paris. Pop. 3126.

Gaines, gānz, a county in the N.W. of Texas, bounded W. by New Mexico.

Gaines, or **Gaines Station**, a post-village of Genesee co., Mich., in Gaines township, on the Detroit & Mil

waukee Railroad, 63 miles N.W. of Detroit, and 15 miles S.W. of Flint. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of lumber and staves. Pop. in 1890, 304; of the township, 1735. The post-office is Gaines Station.

Gaines, a township of Kent co., Mich., traversed by the railroad from Kalamazoo to Grand Rapids. Pop. 1273.

Gaines, a post-village of Orleans co., N.Y., in Gaines township, about 6 miles S. of Lake Ontario, and 30 miles W.N.W. of Rochester. It has 2 churches and a tannery. Pop. 250. The township is intersected by the Erie Canal. Pop. 2156.

Gaines, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., Pa., on Pine Creek, and in Gaines township, 46 miles N. of Lock Haven. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill. Pop. of township, 440.

Gaines Basin, a hamlet of Orleans co., N.Y., in Gaines township, on the Erie Canal, 1½ miles from Albion.

Gainesborough, gānz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village, capital of Jackson co., Tenn., on Cumberland River, 68 miles E. by N. of Nashville. It has a church, a bank, &c. Pop. 462.

Gainesborough, Virginia. See GAINSBOROUGH.

Gaines' Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Rappahannock co., Va., 18 miles W. of Warrenton. It has a church.

Gaines Farm, a hamlet of Henry co., Mo., 10 miles S.E. of Clinton.

Gaines Landing, a post-office of Chicot co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, about 9 miles below Arkansas City.

Gaines Mill, Virginia. See COLD HARBOR.

Gaines Mills, a hamlet of Winston co., Miss., 14 miles S. of Starkville. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill, also a church.

Gaines Station, Michigan. See GAINES.

Gainestown, gānz'tŏwn, a post-village of Clarke co., Ala., on the Alabama River, 60 miles N.N.E. of Mobile.

Gainesville, gānz'vĭl, a post-village of Sumter co., Ala., on the Tombigbee River, at the mouth of the Noxubee, about 48 miles S.W. of Tuscaloosa. It is the E. terminus of the Gainesville Branch of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. It has a national bank, 5 churches, the Gainesville Female Academy, a newspaper office, and 8 dry-goods stores. Pop. in 1880, 960; in 1890, 1017.

Gainesville, a post-village, capital of Greene co., Ark., about 77 miles E.N.E. of Batesville. It has a church, an academy, a newspaper office, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. about 400.

Gainesville, a post-village, capital of Alachua co., Fla., 70 miles by rail S.W. of Jacksonville, and 57 miles N.E. of Cedar Keys. It has 8 churches, a seminary, 2 banks, 3 newspaper offices, a cotton-press, a cotton-seed-oil factory, and an ice-factory. It is a resort for invalids. Pop. 2790.

Gainesville, a post-village, capital of Hall co., Ga., on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad, 53 miles N.E. of Atlanta. It is a pleasant place of summer resort, and has increased rapidly since 1870. Two or 3 weekly newspapers are published here. It has 2 banks, 3 churches, the Gainesville College, and mineral springs. P. (1890) 3202.

Gainesville, a post-hamlet of Allen co., Ky., about 22 miles S.E. of Bowling Green.

Gainesville, a post-village of Hancock co., Miss., on the Pearl River, about 45 miles N.E. of New Orleans. It has 2 churches, a large saw-mill, &c. Pop. in 1890, 700.

Gainesville, a post-village, capital of Ozark co., Mo., about 65 miles S.E. of Springfield. It has 3 churches and a cotton-gin.

Gainesville, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y. in Gainesville township, 55 miles by rail (44 direct) E.S.E. of Buffalo. It has 2 churches, a bank, an academy, and manufactures of salt. Pop. about 500. Gainesville Station, or East Gainesville, is on the Erie Railroad, at the junction of the Silver Lake Railroad, which extends 7 miles to Perry.

Gainesville, a post-village, capital of Cooke co., Tex., about 6 miles S. of the Red River, and 34 miles W. of Sherman. It has a court-house, a bank, 11 churches, a high school, a cotton-compress, brick-works, architectural iron-works, and 2 daily and 3 weekly newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 6594.

Gainesville, a post-hamlet of Prince William co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad (Manassas division), 36 miles W. of Alexandria.

Gainesville Centre, a hamlet of Wyoming co., N.Y., in Gainesville township, 1 mile from Gainesville Station.

Gainfahrn, Gainavarn, ghĭn'fārn, or **Confarn,** kŏn'fārn, a village of Austria, 4 miles from Baden. P. 1719.

Gain'ford, a village of England, co. of Durham, on the Tees, 7¾ miles by rail W. of Darlington. Pop. 840; of parish, 7103.

Gains'borough, a town of England, co. and 16 miles N.W. of Lincoln, on the Trent, at the junction of several railways and canals. The town is densely built, clean, and well paved and lighted. It has a church, a grammar-school, town hall, neat theatre, a curious ancient hall, said to have been a palace of John of Gaunt, and a workhouse. Chief foreign imports, linseed, rape-seed, bones, and timber; exports, Manchester, Birmingham, and Sheffield manufactures. Pop. 7504.

Gains'borough, a post-village of Frederick co., Va., about 10 miles N.W. of Winchester. It has 2 churches.

Gairing, a town of Hungary. See GAJAN.

Gairloch, gâr'lŏĸ, a branch of the Firth of Clyde, co. of Dumbarton, Scotland, opposite Greenock. Length, 7 miles.

Gairloch, Nova Scotia. See NEW GAIRLOCH.

Gairo, ghī'ro, a village of Sardinia, 3 miles from Lanusei. Pop. 1370.

Gairsa, gâr'sâ, or **Gairsay,** gâr'sâ, one of the Orkney Islands. Length, 2 miles. Pop. 71.

Gais, ghīce, a village of Switzerland, canton and 4 miles N.E. of Appenzell, on the S. declivity of the Gübris Mountains, 2900 feet above the sea. Pop. 2552.

Gaitharonisi, island. See GAIDARONISI.

Gaither's, gā'thẽrz, a station in Carroll co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 33 miles W. of Baltimore.

Gaithersburg, gā'thẽrz-bûrg, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md., on the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 22 miles N.N.W. of Washington, D.C. It has 2 churches and 2 stores. Pop. about 150.

Gajandragharh, India. See GUNJUNTURGURH.

Gajar, gŏh'yŏa', or **Gairing,** ghī'ring', a market-town of Hungary, co. and 24 miles N.N.W. of Presburg, on the Rudana. Pop. 3603.

Gajdobra, ghī'do'brŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Bacs, 7 miles from Palanka. Pop. 2421.

Gajera, a town of India, district of Baroach. P. 5239.

Gajssin, or **Hajssin,** a town of Russia, in Podolia, 20 miles E. of Bratslav. Pop. 9417.

Gakova, gŏh'ko'vŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Bács. Pop. 2251.

Galacz, a town of Moldavia. See GALATZ.

Galadzet (gâ-lâd-zĕt') Hills, a range in British Burmah, 100 miles N. of Rangoon. They are steep and rugged, and extend for about 60 miles from E. to W.

Galam', Kajaaga, kâ-jâ'gâ, or **Gadinga,** a country of Africa, in Senegambia, intersected by the parallel of 14° 45' N. and by the meridian of 13° 10' W. It occupies a narrow space along the Senegal, and is divided by the Faleme into two parts, of which the W. is called Goyé, Guog, or Lower Galam, and the E. Kamera, or Upper Galam. It is fertile, and rich in vegetable products; the rivers abound with fish, crocodiles, and hippopotami, and the forests with lions, elephants, wild boars, and apes. The inhabitants are an industrious, agricultural, and commercial people, extensively employed as carriers. The supreme power is conferred according to the principle of collateral succession, but the authority of the chief is restricted by a national council.

Galam, gâ'lăm', or **Fort Saint Joseph,** a town of West Africa, capital of the above country, on the Senegal River.

Galantha, gâ'lân'tâ', a village of Hungary, 29 miles E. of Presburg. Pop. 1600.

Galapagos, gâ-lâ'pâ-goce, commonly pronounced in English gal-ă-pâ'gŭs (Ger. *Schildkröteninseln,* shĭlt'krö-ten-in'zĕln, or "Tortoise Islands;" Fr. *Gallapagos,* gâl'lâ'-pâ'gos', *Iles des Tortues,* eel dâ ton'tü', "Islands of the Tortoises"), a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, on and near the equator, between lon. 89° and 92° W., 730 miles W. of the coast of Ecuador, South America, and consisting of 6 principal and 7 small islands, the largest, Albemarle Island, being 60 miles in length by 15 miles in breadth and reaching an elevation of 4000 feet. All are volcanic, and abound in lavas. They are frequented by turtles of enormous size, and the birds, animals, and plants are generally of very marked and peculiar species. On Charles Island a small colony of Ecuadorians was planted, forming a penal settlement; but the group is now nearly unpeopled. The principal islands are Albemarle, Indefatigable, Chatham, Charles, James, Narborough, Hood, Barrington, Bindloes, and Abingdon.

Galapagos Islands, an unimportant group of the West Indies, Bahamas, N. of Abaco.

Galaroza, gâ-lâ-ro'thâ, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 58 miles N. by E. of Huelva, on the Martiga. Pop. 1726.

Galashiels, gal'ă-sheolz', a burgh of Scotland, cos. of Roxburgh and Selkirk, at a railway junction, 5 miles W.N.W. of Melrose. It is irregularly built of stone on both

sides of the Gala, and has 2 branch banks, and flourishing manufactures of stockings, flannels, blankets, shawls, tweeds, and plaids. Pop. 10,312.

Galata, gä-lä-tä, the largest suburb of Constantinople, on the N. side of the Golden Horn, ¾ of a mile W. of the Seraglio Point. It is about 4 miles in circumference. The wall which divided it from Pera has been removed, and the space is occupied by streets. The inhabitants are mostly European Christians, and Galata is the chief seat of the foreign trade of the Turkish capital. It has Roman Catholic, Greek, and Armenian churches, a remarkable tower 140 feet in height, and the custom-house for the port of Constantinople. Two floating bridges connect it with the main city.

Galata, a village and cape of Bulgaria, on the Black Sea, 4 miles S.E. of Varna.

Galata, a village of Greece, in Ætolia, W. of Lepanto, near the Phidaris.

Galatia, Saline co., Ill. See GALLATIA.

Galatone, gä-lä-to'nä, a town of Italy, province and 17 miles S.W. of Lecce. It has a castle, several convents, and manufactures of olive oil. Pop. 5559.

Galatro, gä-lä'tro, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 18 miles N.E. of Palmi. Pop. 1944.

Galatz, gä'läts, **Galacz**, or **Galatch**, gä'läch (anc. *Axiop'olis?*), a town of Roumania, in Moldavia, on the left bank of the Danube, between the confluences of the Sereth and the Pruth with that river, and on the Roumanian Railway. Lat. 45° 26′ 12″ N.; lon. 28° 2′ 58″ E. The older parts of the town consist of miserable wooden houses or huts, confusedly huddled together and forming a series of narrow, filthy, and irregular streets. In the newer quarters are numerous well-built houses of stone. There are here several Greek churches, a convent, a hospital, and a large bazaar, always well filled with merchandise. The lower part of Galatz consists almost entirely of warehouses, but is ill drained and badly paved. Galatz is the principal port in the principality, except Brahilov, and a medium of the commerce carried on between Germany and Constantinople, vessels of 300 tons being able to ascend the Danube thus far. Its trade was formerly in the hands of the Greeks, but many English and other foreign houses have established themselves there. The principal exports are grain, wine, planks and deals, wool, tallow, and preserved meats. Pop. 80,000.

Gala Water, a river of Scotland, rises in the Muirfoot Hills, co. of Edinburgh, flows mostly S.S.W., and joins the Tweed close to Abbotsford.

Galaxidi, gä-läx'e-de (anc. *Œa'the*), a seaport town of Greece, in Phocis, on the Gulf of Salona, 12 miles S. of Salona. It has two harbors, and was one of the most flourishing commercial towns in Greece. Pop. 4127.

Gal'braith's Store, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Mo., 10 miles E.S.E. of Clinton.

Galdar, gäl-dar', or **Galdas**, gäl'däs, a village of the Gran Canaria Island, on its N.W. coast, 5 miles N.W. of Palmas. Pop. 1956.

Gale, a post-office of Woodbury co., Iowa.

Gale, a township of Trempealeau co., Wis., bounded S. by the Black River. Pop. 1745. It contains Galesville.

Galeata, gä-lä-ä'tä, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, on the Ronco, about 30 miles S. by W. of Ravenna. Pop. 3934.

Galega, gä-lä'gä, a small island in the Indian Ocean, N.E. of Madagascar. Lat. 10° 29′ 50″ S.; lon. 56° 45′ E.

Ga'len, a township of Wayne co., N.Y. Pop. 5468. It contains the village of Clyde.

Gale'na, a city, the capital of Jo Daviess co., Ill., is picturesquely situated on the Galena River, 6 miles from its entrance into the Mississippi. By railroad it is 17 miles E.S.E. of Dubuque, and 133 miles W.N.W. of Chicago. It is on the Illinois Central Railroad (Northern division), and is a terminus of the Galena & Southern Wisconsin Railroad. Steamboats can ascend the river to this place, which is about 100 miles by water above Davenport, Iowa. The Galena River here flows between picturesque limestone bluffs, and the houses are built on several terraces at various elevations. Galena contains a custom-house, 2 national banks, a high school, 10 churches, and printing-offices which issue a daily and 2 weekly newspapers; also the Northwestern German-English Normal School, organized in 1868. It has 2 foundries with machine-shops, 2 steam flour-mills, 2 furniture-factories, a planing-mill, 2 shoe-factories, a lumber-mill, and a sash- and blind-factory. The principal exports are lead (mined and smelted in the vicinity), zinc, dairy-products, and grain. Pop. in 1890, 5635.

Galena, a post-village of Floyd co., Ind., 8 miles N.W. of New Albany. It has 2 churches and a flouring-mill.

Galena, a township of La Porte co., Ind., on the Michigan line. Pop. 833.

Galena, a post-village of Cherokee co., Kansas, 7 miles from Baxter Springs. It has 5 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, and zinc-smelting-works. Pop. in 1890, 2496.

Galena, a post-village of Kent co., Md., near the Kent County Railroad, about 42 miles E. of Baltimore, and 1 mile S. of the Sassafras River. It has 3 churches, an academy, a seminary for girls, and a machine-shop. Pop. 266.

Galena, a post-village, capital of Stone co., Mo., on the James River, about 32 miles S.S.W. of Springfield. It has a newspaper office and several general stores and business houses. Lead ore (galena) is found near it. Pop. about 200.

Galena, a post-hamlet of Dodge co., Neb., 2½ miles from Scribner, and 24 miles N. by W. of Fremont.

Galena, a post-village of Lander co., Nev., on Reese River, about 70 miles N. of Austin. It is 15 miles S. of Battle Mountain. Gold, silver, and lead are found here.

Galena, a post-village of Delaware co., O., in Berkshire township, on the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus Railroad, 19 miles N. by E. of Columbus. It has 2 churches, a high school, manufactures of carriages and farming-implements, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 500.

Galena, a village of Scioto co., O., in Brush Creek township, 24 miles N.W. of Portsmouth. It has a church and a large tannery. The name of its post-office is Rarden.

Galena, a mining post-village of Lawrence co., S.D., among the Black Hills, about 200 miles S.W. of Bismarck. It has mines of gold and silver, 2 saw-mills, a quartz-mill, and a smelting-furnace.

Galena Mountain, Colorado, a peak of the San Juan Mountains, in lat. 37° 50′ N., lon. 107° 34′ 8″ W. Its altitude is 13,200 feet above the sea-level.

Galenstock, gä'lęn-stok', a mountain of Switzerland, cantons of Valais and Uri, forming by its N.E. side one of the barriers of the magnificent glacier in which the Rhone has its source. Its loftiest summit exceeds 11,000 feet.

Galeo'ta Point, the S.E. point of the island of Trinidad, in the West Indies. Lat. 10° 9′ N.; lon. 60° 59′ W.

Galera, gä-lä'rä, a deserted but picturesque village of Italy, 13 miles N.W. of Rome, on the Arrone.

Galera, gä-lä'rä, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 70 miles N.E. of Granada. Pop. 1960.

Galera, a village of Spain, province of Tarragona, 6 miles S.W. of Tortosa. Pop. 1408.

Galera, gä-lä'rä, a river of Brazil, in Matto-Grosso, joins the Guapore 50 miles N.N.W. of the city of Matto-Grosso, after a course of about 90 miles.

Galera, gä-lä'rä, a point in the United States of Colombia, 28 miles N.N.E. of Cartagena, bounding a bay of its own name on the N. Lat. 10° 51′ N.; lon. 75° 25′ W.

Galera, gä-lä'rä, an island of the Pacific, one of the Solomon Islands. Lat. 9° 15′ S.; lon. 161° 30′ E.

Gales, the Spanish for WALES.

Galesburg, gailz'bûrg, a city of Knox co., Ill., 53 miles W.N.W. of Peoria, 164 miles W.S.W. of Chicago, 43 miles E. by N. of Burlington, Iowa, and 99 miles N.E. of Quincy. It is directly connected with all these cities by four divisions of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which meet here. It is surrounded by fertile prairies, and is noted for its educational institutions. It contains about 15 churches, a high school, a city library of over 7000 volumes, 3 national and 2 state banks, the Lombard University (Universalist), which was founded in 1857, and Knox College, which was organized in 1841 and has a library of about 7000 volumes. Two daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. It has several foundries and machine-shops, and manufactures of brooms, corn-planters, carriages, &c. Pop. in 1890, 15,264.

Galesburg, a post-village of Jasper co., Iowa, 10 miles S.E. of Newton, and about 38 miles E. of Des Moines. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 300.

Galesburg, a post-village of Neosho co., Kansas, 11 miles by rail N.N.W. of Parsons. It has 3 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. about 300.

Galesburg, a post-village of Kalamazoo co., Mich., in Comstock township, on the Kalamazoo River, and on the Michigan Central Railroad, 9 miles E. of the city of Kalamazoo. It has a money-order post-office, 4 churches, a flour-mill, a bank, a public school, a windmill-factory, and a newspaper office. Pop. 702.

Galesburg, a post-hamlet of Jasper co., Mo., 6 miles N. of Oronogo. It has a flouring-mill and a saw-mill.

Galesburg, Campbell co., Va. See PIGEON RUN.

Gales Creek, a post-office of Washington co., Oregon.

Gale's Crossing, a station of the Fitchburg & Worcester Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Fitchburg, Mass.

Gale's Ferry, a post-hamlet of New London co., Conn., on the river Thames, 8 miles below Norwich, and ½ mile from Montville Station. It has a church.

Gales Town, a post-hamlet of Dorchester co., Md., on the Nanticoke River, about 22 miles E. of Cambridge. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Galesville, Cherokee co., Ala. See GAYLESVILLE.

Galesville, gailz'vil, a post-office and station of Platt co., Ill., in Sangamon township, on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, 10 miles from Monticello, and 150 miles S.S.W. of Chicago.

Galesville, a hamlet of Anne Arundel co., Md., on West River, 15 miles S. of Annapolis. Pop. about 75.

Galesville, New York. See MIDDLE FALLS.

Galesville, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Oregon, 40 miles S. of Roseburg.

Galesville, a post-village, capital of Trempealeau co., Wis., on Beaver Creek, about 21 miles N. by W. of La Crosse, and 15 miles E.N.E. of Winona. It is the seat of Galesville University (Methodist Episcopal), which was organized in 1855. It has 3 churches, a bank, a graded school, a flour-mill, and a newspaper office. Pop. (1890) 537.

Gale'ton, a post-village of Potter co., Pa., 5 miles by rail S.W. of Gaines. It has 3 churches, public schools, a tannery, &c. Pop. about 400.

Gale'ville Mills, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., 2 miles from Shawangunk Station. It has 2 churches.

Gale'wood, a village in Cook co., Ill., 8 miles by rail W. of Chicago.

Galga, gâl'gŏh', a river of Hungary, joins the Zagyva 30 miles E.N.E. of Pesth. Length, 40 miles.

Galiano (gâ-le-â'no) **Island,** of British Columbia, in Queen Charlotte's Sound. Lat. 51° 9' N.; lon. 128° 2' W.

Galicia, gal-ish'e-ą (Sp. pron. gâ-lee'the-â or gâ-lee'se-â; anc. *Gallæ'cia*, the country of the *Gallæ'ci*), an old province of Spain, with the title of kingdom, now a captain-generalcy, forming the provinces of Corunna, Lugo, Orense, and Pontevedra, at the N.W. extremity of the Peninsula, between lat. 41° 50' and 43° 50' N. and lon. 6° 50' and 9° 15' W. Area, 10,876 square miles. Its surface is generally mountainous, and its principal rivers are the Minho, Sil, and Ulla. The forests are extensive, and feed large herds of hogs. There are also good pasture-lands and wide tracts of heath. Chestnuts, maize, rye, flax, potatoes, wheat, barley, and inferior wine form the principal vegetable products. The first compose most part of the food of the Galicians; the rest are partly exported. Sheep and horses are extensively reared. The mineral products comprise copper, lead, tin, antimony, marble, and jasper. The mass of the Galicians, or *Gallegos*, are poor and ignorant, but hardy and industrious, and they make the best laborers, soldiers, and servants in the Peninsula. Pop. 1,976,086.——Adj. and inhab. GALLE'GAN (Spanish, GALLEGO, gâl-yâ'go) and GALICIAN, gal-ish'e-ąn.

Galicia, gal-ish'e-ą, or **Kingdom of Austrian Poland** (Polish, *Halicz*, hâ'litch; Hun. *Halics*, hâ'litch'; Ger. *Galizien*, gâ-lit'se-ęn), a province of Austria-Hungary, in Cisleithania, composed of the titular kingdom of Lodomeria, the duchies of Auschwitz and Zator, and the grand duchy of Cracow, and comprising the greater part of Austrian Poland. It lies between lat. 47° 40' and 50° 35' N. and lon. 18° 55' and 20° 25' E.; bounded N. by Poland, N.E. and E. by Russia, S.E. by Bukowina, S. by Hungary, and W. by Moravia and a small portion of Prussian Silesia; greatest length, E. to W., 325 miles; breadth, towards the E., where the widest, a little W. of the meridian 25°, 190 miles, thence diminishing westward. Area, 30,307 square miles.

Its contour is generally defined by natural boundaries: on the S. by the Carpathians, which form a long and irregular curve along its frontier; N.W. by the Vistula; S.E. by the Bialy Czeremosz, a tributary of the Pruth, and for a short distance by the Dniester; and E. by the Podhorce, a tributary of the Dniester. Part of the N. and all the N.E. are without natural boundaries. The great physical features of the country are, in a manner, determined by the Carpathians and their ramifications. The loftiest summit, the Great Kriwan, has a height of 8029 feet. Galicia is partly traversed by the great watershed which divides the whole continent of Europe into two great basins. The chief river on the N. and W. of this watershed is the Vistula, which, before quitting the frontier, receives the Sola, Raba, united Poprad and Dunajec, Wisloka, and San, and also drains a large portion of the E. by its tributary the Bug. The chief rivers on the other side are the Dniester, which rises near the centre of the kingdom and flows across it in an E.S.E. direction, receiving numerous tributaries on both banks. The climate is severe, particularly in the S., where more than one of the Carpathian summits are beyond the limit of perpetual snow. The winters are long, and the summers comparatively short, but very warm.

In the more mountainous districts the soil often forms a thin covering on bleak and almost barren rocks, where scanty pasture only is obtained. In other parts of the same districts both the quality and depth of the soil improve, the pastures become excellent, and many magnificent forests occur. In general, where the elevation is small, the ground, more especially where resting on limestone, is of great fertility and yields abundant crops of corn and maize. Hemp, flax, and tobacco are also extensively grown. The domestic animals include great numbers of horned cattle, generally of a superior description, and a fine hardy breed of horses, well adapted for cavalry. Sheep, goats, swine, bees, and poultry abound. The minerals include marble, alabaster, petroleum, copper, calamine, coal, iron, and rock salt. The last two are of much importance. Iron occurs in parts of the central Carpathian chain, and bog-iron ore is frequently met with in extensive seams on the plains. The rock salt is particularly abundant, stretching in continuous beds for nearly 250 miles along the base of the Carpathians. Manufactures have latterly made much progress, spirits, wooden-ware, potash, tar, paper, leather, pottery, and glass being leading articles of manufacture. The principal exports are salt, hides, wool, cattle, wood, coal, anise-seed, linen, and brandy. The population is generally of Slavic race, and consists of two principal branches, Polish in the W. and Russniak (Little Russian, or Ruthenian) in the E. Of religious denominations the Roman Catholic is the strongest, but many of its members are of the Armenian and Ruthenian rites. There are many Jews in the province, and some Protestant and Greek Christians. Educational establishments, both for superior and ordinary instruction, are numerous. At the head of the former stand the Universities of Cracow and Lemberg. Schools spread over the whole country, and are well attended. Capital, Lemberg. Pop. (1890) 6,607,816.——Adj. and inhab. GALICIAN, gal-ish'e-ąn.

Ga'lien, a post-village of Berrien co., Mich., in Galien township, and on the Michigan Central Railroad, 14 miles S. by W. of Niles, and 79 miles E. of Chicago. It has 5 churches, 2 banks, a lumber-mill, and a manufactory of handles for hoes, forks, &c. Pop. 492.

Galien River, Michigan, a small stream which drains part of Berrien co. and enters Lake Michigan at New Buffalo.

Gal'igher, a post-office of Guernsey co., O.

Gal'ilee (L. *Galilæ'a*; Gr. Γαλιλαία), a province of ancient Palestine, comprising the country W. of the Jordan, from Samaria nearly to Sidon, together with both shores of the Lake of Galilee (or Tiberias). It was the northernmost of the main divisions of Palestine at the beginning of the Christian era. For the Sea of Galilee, see LAKE OF TABARIYAH.

Gal'ilee, a township of Manitou co., Mich., on Great Beaver Island, in Lake Michigan. It is, or was, a Mormon settlement. Pop. 163.

Galinara, gâ-le-nâ'râ (anc. *Gallinaria*), a small island of Italy, 2 miles S.E. of Albenga.

Galion, gâ'le-on or gâ-le-ŏn', an island on the N.E. coast of Java and the E. coast of the island of Madura. Lat. 7° S.; lon. 114° 13' E.

Gal'ion, a city of Crawford co., O., at the junction of 2 railroads, 15 miles W. by S. of Mansfield, 59 miles N. by E. of Columbus, and 4 miles S.S.W. of Crestline. It has 11 churches, 3 national banks, 3 newspaper offices, a graded school, 2 machine shops, 4 cigar-factories, 2 railroad-shops, a foundry, a steel-range-works, brick- and tile-machine-works, a planing-mill, a flour-mill, 3 carriage-factories, a wheel-factory, saw-mills, a lounge-factory, &c. Pop. in 1890, 6326.

Galistes, gâ-lees'tĕs, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 42 miles N.N.W. of Caceres. Pop. 1052.

Galita, gâ'lee'tâ (anc. *Cal'athe'*), an island of the Mediterranean, off the N. coast of Tunis. Lat. 37° 31' N.; lon. 8° 55' E. Between it and the mainland are the Sorelli Rocks.

Galitch, a town of Austria. See HALICZ.

Galitch, gâ'litch, a town of Russia, government and 60 miles N.E. of Kostroma, on Lake Galitch. Pop. 5620.

Galiub, a town of Egypt. See GALYOOB.

Galinbijeh, a province of Egypt. See GALYOOBEEYEH.

Gal'ivant's Ferry, or **Gal'livant's Ferry,** a post-township of Horry co., S.C. Pop. 1089.

Galizien. See GALICIA (Austrian).

Galkot, gâl'kot', a small town of Nepaul, consists of

about 500 huts, surrounding the house of the chief, lat. 28° 17′ N., lon. 83° 14′ E., 76 miles W.N.W. of Gorkha.

Galkot, a territory of Nepaul. It is very small, but well cultivated, and has copper- and iron-mines.

Galla, or Also-Galla, ål'shō'-gål'lŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Komorn, at the foot of Mount Steinberg, about 6 miles from Dotis. Pop. 800.

Gallæci and Gallæcia. See GALICIA (of Spain).

Gal'lagher's Ranch, a post-office of Medina co., Tex.

Gal'lagherville, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 1 mile W. of Downingtown.

Gal'laher, a station in Johnson co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 23 miles W. of Sedalia.

Gal'laher's, a station in Marion co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 9 miles W. of Fairmont.

Gal'laher's Mills, a post-office of Roane co., Tenn.

Gal'lant Green, a post-office of Charles co., Md.

Gallapagos, the French name of GALAPAGOS.

Gallarate, gål-lå-rà'tå, a town of Italy, at a railway junction, 23 miles N.W. of Milan, with cotton-mills. Pop. 7576.

Gallardon, gål'lan'dôn', a village of France, in Eure-et-Loir, 10 miles E.N.E. of Chartres. Pop. 1671.

Gallargues, gål'lang', a town of France, in Gard, 12 miles by rail S.W. of Nîmes. Pop. 1947.

Gallas, gål'läz, a numerous and powerful race, chiefly inhabiting a territory in Eastern Africa, S. of Shoa, but dispersed in great numbers over the countries adjoining, especially N. and E. They are divided into many tribes, but are all distinguished by the same general characteristics, moral and physical. Their color varies from black to brownish yellow. They are tall, with spare, wiry, and muscular bodies, and have agreeable countenances. They are brave, but ferocious and cruel, massacring in war alike young and old, male and female. Their language is spoken throughout a great region. They are in a low state of heathenism, have no priests, and know only about a Being to whom, on particular occasions, they sacrifice a cow or sheep; but to the N. and E. many are Mohammedans and some profess Christianity. They are not negroes, but seem to be allied in language and blood to the Kabyles and Copts.

Gallatia, or Galatia, gal-lā'she-a, a post-village of Saline co., Ill., 10 miles by rail W. by N. of El Dorado. It has 5 churches, a bank, and a district school. Pop. 519. It is in a fine fruit-growing district.

Gal'latin, a county in the S.E. part of Illinois, has an area of about 870 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Wabash River, and on the S.E. by the Ohio River, and is intersected by Saline Creek. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, both of which communicate with Shawneetown, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 11,134; in 1880, 12,861; in 1890, 14,935.

Gallatin, a small county in the N. part of Kentucky, is bounded on the N.W. by the Ohio River, and on the S. by Eagle Creek. Area, 130 square miles. The surface is hilly. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staple products. The rock which lies next to the surface is Silurian (Trenton) limestone. This county is intersected by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Capital, Warsaw. Pop. in 1870, 5074; in 1880, 4832; in 1890, 4611.

Gallatin, a county in the S. part of Montana, borders on Wyoming. Area, 2295 square miles. It is intersected by the Yellowstone River, and also drained by the Gallatin Fork of the Missouri, which unites with two other forks on the W. border of the county. The river formed by this junction is the Missouri, which forms part of the W. boundary. The surface is hilly and mountainous. The soil of Gallatin valley is fertile, and produces wheat, oats, grass, &c. Mount Gallatin, in this county, is about 10,000 feet high. Gold and coal are found in this county. A large part of it is covered with pine forests. It is intersected by the Northern Pacific Railroad. Capital, Bozeman. Pop. in 1870, 1578; in 1880, 3643; in 1890, 6246.

Gallatin, a township of Clay co., Mo. Pop. 3790. It contains Moscow.

Gallatin, an incorporated post-village, capital of Daviess co., Mo., on Grand River, on the Southwestern Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and on the Chillicothe & Omaha Branch Railroad, 76 miles N.E. of Leavenworth, and 25 miles W.N.W. of Chillicothe. It has 5 churches, 2 banks, a graded school, 2 newspaper offices, a planing-mill, a flour-mill, and manufactures of carriages and wine. Pop. in 1890, 1489.

Gallatin, or Gallatin City, a post-village of Gallatin co., Montana, is situated at the point where the Gallatin, Jefferson, and Madison Forks unite to form the Missouri, 70 miles S.S.E. of Helena. It has a grist-mill.

Gallatin, a township of Columbia co., N.Y. Pop. 1361. It contains Gallatinville, &c.

Gallatin, a post-village, capital of Sumner co., Tenn., is on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 26 miles N.E. of Nashville, and 3 miles N. of the Cumberland River. It contains a court-house, an academy, 7 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, 2 flour-mills, a planing-mill, a foundry, a woollen-mill, a large cotton-factory, a college, and manufactories of carriages and farming-implements. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1890, 2078.

Gallatin Range, Montana, a range of mountains on the E. side of the Gallatin River, composed, says Hayden, of gneissic and quartzitic beds as a base, with a great thickness, 1700 to 1800 feet, of Lower Silurian strata resting unconformably upon them. The carboniferous limestones, which are very hard, form, with their upturned edges, the very summit of the Gallatin Range, including Bridger's Peak, Union Peak, &c. Bridger's Peak is said to rise about 9000 feet above the sea-level.

Gallatin River, or Gallatin Fork of the Missouri, rises at the base of Mount Gallatin, in Montana. It runs nearly northward, and unites with the Jefferson Fork at Gallatin. The length is estimated at 170 miles. It runs in a deep and narrow cañon 70 miles long, between vertical walls which in some places are 2000 feet high. The rocks that crop out here are Silurian, Carboniferous, and Jurassic limestones. "The Gallatin River," says Hayden, "seems as it were to be crowded in between the two great rivers the Yellowstone and the Madison, and it has therefore cut a continuous gorge through the rocks for more than 70 miles, with walls on either side rising from 1000 to 2000 feet. As a geological section it has hardly a parallel in the West." The valley through which the river flows after it has emerged from this cañon is described by him in these terms: "In beauty and fertility the valley of the Gallatin surpasses all others in Montana which have come within the limits of our explorations."

Gal'latinville, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y., on the Rhinebeck & Connecticut Railroad, 24 miles N.E. of Rondout.

Gal'landet', a post-office of Marion co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 9 miles S.E. of Indianapolis.

Gal'lauher, a township of Clinton co., Pa. Pop. 252.

Gal'laway, a post-village of Fayette co., Tenn., 28 miles by rail E.N.E. of Memphis. It has 3 churches.

Galle, or Point de Galle, point de gål, formerly **Punto Gallo**, poon'to gål'lo, a seaport town of Ceylon, on its S.W. coast. It has steam and telegraph communication with Australia, India, and Europe, and is a place of much commercial importance. Pop. 47,754.

Gallego, gål-yà'go, a river of Spain, rises in the Pyrenees, and joins the Ebro about 1 mile below Saragossa, after a southward course of 80 miles.

Gallego, the Spanish name of GALICIA.

Gallegos, gål-yà'gose, a small and rapid river of Patagonia, enters the Atlantic, opposite the Falkland Islands, in lat. 51° 33′ S., lon. 69° W.

Gallenkirch, gål'lęn-kēŭRK', a village of Austria, in Tyrol, about 35 miles from Feldkirch. Pop. 1560.

Galles, the French for WALES.

Gallese, gål-là'sà, a village of Italy, 16 miles E.S.E. of Viterbo. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Fescen'nium*. Pop. 1378.

Gal'leyhead', a promontory of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, between the Bays of Ross and Clonakilty.

Gallia, an ancient name of FRANCE.

Gal'lia, a county in the S. part of Ohio, has an area of about 440 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Ohio River, which separates it from West Virginia, and is intersected by Raccoon Creek, and also drained by Campaign and Symmes Creeks. The surface is mostly hilly, and more than one-third of it is covered with forests of the ash, beech, chestnut, hickory, buckeye, oak, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county has beds of bituminous coal and carboniferous limestone. It is intersected by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railroad and the Kanawha & Michigan Railroad. Capital, Gallipolis. Pop. in 1870, 25,545; in 1880, 28,124; in 1890, 27,005.

Gallia Furnace, a post-village of Gallia co., O., about 20 miles W. of Gallipolis. It has an academy and an iron-furnace. Pop. 200.

Galliano, gäl-le-ä'no, a village of Italy, S.E. of Como, has a curious Lombard church, with inscriptions of the fourth and frescoes of the eleventh century.

Gallinte, gäl-le-ä'tä, a village of Italy, province and 4½ miles E.N.E. of Novara. Pop. of commune, 7018.

Gallica Flavia, a supposed ancient name of FRAGA.

Gallicana, gäl-le-kä'nä, a village of Italy, 19 miles E. of Rome. Pop. 1221.

Gallicano, gäl-le-kä'no, a town of Italy, 16 miles N. by W. of Lucca, near the Serchio. Pop. 2933.

Gallico, gäl'le-ko, a town of Italy, in Calabria, near the W. coast, province and 5 miles N. of Reggio. P. 4265.

Gallicum Fretum. See STRAIT OF DOVER.

Gallicus Oceanus. See BAY OF BISCAY.

Gallicus Sinus, the ancient name of GULF OF LYONS.

Galliguana, gäl-leen-yä'nä, or **Gallininna,** gäl-le-ne-ä'nä, a town of Austria, 45 miles S.E. of Triest.

Gallina, gäl-lee'nä, or **Gallinhas,** gäl-leen'yäs, an island off the W. coast of Africa, one of the Bissagos group.

Gallinaria, the ancient name of GALINARA.

Gallinas, gäl-lee'näs, a river of Western Africa, falling into the Atlantic in lat. 7° N., lon. 11° 38′ W., and formerly noted for the number of slaves shipped from it.

Gallinas (gäl-lee'näs) Spring, a post-hamlet of San Miguel co., New Mexico, about 70 miles E.S.E. of Santa Fé.

Gallipoli, gäl-lip'o-le (anc. *Callip'olis*), a seaport town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, on the E. coast of the peninsula of Gallipoli, at the entrance of the Sea of Marmora, 132 miles W.S.W. of Constantinople. Lat. 40° 24′ N.; lon. 26° 40′ E. Pop. about 20,000. It has two ports, and is the principal station of the Turkish fleet. The town is ill built and dirty, but has extensive bazaars. It has manufactures of cottons, silks, and earthenwares, and of the best morocco leather made in Turkey. It is a Greek bishop's see, and the residence of a capidan pasha.

The PENINSULA OF GALLIPOLI (anc. *Thra'cian Chersone'sus*) is situated between lat. 40° 3′ and 40° 38′ N. and lon. 26° 10′ and 27° E., extending S.W., separating the Hellespont on the S.E. from the Ægean Sea and Gulf of Saros on the W. and N. Length, 63 miles; breadth, from 4 to 13 miles.

Gallipoli, gäl-lip'o-le (anc. *Callip'olis*), a fortified seaport town of Naples, province of Lecce, 29 miles W.S.W. of Otranto, on a rocky islet in the Gulf of Taranto, connected by a bridge with its suburb Lizza on the mainland. It is well built, has a cathedral and a castle, and is noted for its extensive cisterns excavated in the rock and used for storing olive oil. One mile W. is the island of Sant' Andrea, between which and the town is a harbor, with from 10 to 12 fathoms of water. This port is one of the most frequented in Southern Italy, as the great mart for the oil of Apulia. The town has also manufactures of muslins, woollens, and cotton hosiery, a tunny-fishery, and an active trade in corn, wine, and fruits. It is a bishop's see. Here the date-palm grows. Pop. 9951.

Gallipolis, gal'le-po-leece', a city, the capital of Gallia co., O., is in Gallipolis township, on the Ohio River, about 20 miles below Pomeroy, and 56 miles S.E. of Chillicothe. It is the S. terminus of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railroad. It contains a court-house, 8 or 9 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, a high school, the Gallia Academy, several steam flouring-mills, and manufactures of leather, lumber, brooms, furniture, and woollen goods. One daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1890, 4493; of the township, exclusive of the city, 861. It was settled by the French.

Gallisteo, gäl-lis'te-o, a post-office of Santa Fé co., New Mexico, about 25 miles S. of Santa Fé.

Gallit'zin, a post-borough of Cambria co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 12 miles W.S.W. of Altoona, and 3 miles N.E. of Cresson. It is at the W. end of the great tunnel through the Alleghany Mountains. It has 2 churches, public schools, a newspaper office, and manufactures of coke. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1890, 2392.

Gallivant's Ferry, S.C. See GALIVANT'S FERRY.

Gall'man, a post-hamlet of Copiah co., Miss., on the railroad from New Orleans to Jackson, 28 miles S.S.W. of the latter. It has a church and 3 or 4 stores.

Gallneukirchen, gäl'noi-kĭănk'en, a town of Upper Austria, 4 miles N.N.E. of Steyeregg. Pop. 1125.

Gal'loo' (or Galloup, gäl'loo') Island, Jefferson co., N.Y., is in the eastern part of Lake Ontario.

Galloupe's (gäl'loops) **Island,** Suffolk co., Mass., lies in the outer harbor of Boston.

Gal'loway, a district comprising the counties of Wigtown and Kirkcudbright, Scotland. It gives the title of earl to the Stewart family.

Gal'loway, a station of Pulaski co., Ark., on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, 9 miles E. of Little Rock.

Galloway, a township of Christian co., Mo. Pop. 480.

Galloway, a township of Atlantic co., N.J., bordering on the Atlantic, and on Egg Harbor River and Great Bay. Pop. 2860. It contains Oceanville, Leeds Point, &c.

Galloway, a post-village of Franklin co., O., in Prairie township, on the Columbus, Springfield & Cincinnati Short-Line Railroad, 10 miles W. of Columbus. It has 2 churches and a graded school.

Gall, St., a canton of Switzerland. See SAINT GALL.

Gallucio, gäl-loo'cho, a village of Italy, province of Caserta, 25 miles E.N.E. of Gaeta. Pop. 3110.

Gal'lup, a post-village of Bernalillo co., New Mexico, 158 miles by rail W.N.W. of Albuquerque. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and coal-mines. Pop. in 1890, 1208.

Gal'lupville, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., in Wright township, about 26 miles W. of Albany. It is 5 miles E. of Schoharie Court-House. It has 3 churches, nearly 40 houses, and a tannery.

Gallura, gäl-loo'rä, one of the four quarters into which the island of Sardinia was divided in the Middle Ages. It occupied the most northern part of the island.

Galluzzo, gäl-loot'so, a town of Italy, province and 3 miles S.S.W. of Florence. Pop. of commune, 14,133.

Galmis, the German for CHARNEY.

Galoengong, gä'loon'gong', or **Galongong,** gä'lon'gong', a volcano of Java, not far S. of Batavia. No eruption of this mountain was on record, or in the recollection of the inhabitants around, till October 8, 1822, when a fearful outburst took place and a large district was laid waste.

Galofaro, gä-lo-fä'ro (anc. *Charyb'dis?*), a famous whirlpool, immediately outside of the harbor of Messina, in the strait between Italy and Sicily, near Capo Faro. Opposite to it, on the coast of Italy, is the rock of Scylla.

Galoppe, the French name of GULPEN.

Galos, a town of Hungary. See GOLS.

Galsa, gäl'sŏh', a village of Hungary, co. and about 12 miles from Arad. Pop. 2160.

Galston, gaws'ton, a town of Scotland, co. of Ayr, 4 miles by rail E. of Kilmarnock. Weaving and coal-mining are the leading industries. Pop. 4727.

Galt, gawlt, a post-village of Sacramento co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 27 miles S. of Sacramento, at the junction of the Amador Branch Railroad.

Galt, a post-village of Whiteside co., Ill., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 3 miles W. of Sterling. It has a high school and manufactures of cheese and machinery.

Galt, a station in Carroll co., Md., on the Frederick & Pennsylvania Line Railroad, 2 miles N.E. of Taneytown.

Galt, a post-village of Grundy co., Mo., 13 miles by rail N.E. of Trenton. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 653.

Galt, gawlt, a post-town of Waterloo co., Ontario, at a railway junction, 25 miles N.N.W. of Hamilton. The town has a heavy trade, 6 or more churches, 3 banks, 2 newspaper offices, and large manufactures of flour, axes, paper, castings, wooden-ware, leather, &c. Pop. 3827.

Galtee or Galty (gawl'tee) **Mountains,** of Ireland, in Munster, extend E. and W. for about 20 miles.

Galtelli, gäl-tĕl'le, a village on the island of Sardinia, 67 miles S.E. of Sassari. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 798.

Galt's Mills, a post-office of Amherst co., Va.

Ga'lum, a station in Perry co., Ill., on the Wabash, Chester & Western Railroad, 23 miles N.E. of Chester, Ill.

Gal'va, a post-village of Henry co., Ill., 48 miles by rail N.N.W. of Peoria, and 141 miles W.S.W. of Chicago. It has a high school, 9 churches, 3 banks, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of pumps, &c. Pop. in 1890, 2409.

Galva, a post-village of Ida co., Iowa., 23 miles by rail W. by N. of Sac City. It has a church, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. 300.

Galva, a post-village of McPherson co., Kansas, 7 miles by rail E. of McPherson. It has 3 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. 380.

Galveas, gäl-vä'äs, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 37 miles W.S.W. of Portalegre. Pop. 1417.

Gal'veston, a county in the S.E. part of Texas, is bounded on the N.E. by Galveston Bay, and on the S.E. by the Gulf of Mexico. Area, 640 square miles. The surface is nearly level, and the soil is sandy. This county includes a long narrow island, called Galveston, which lies between the Gulf of Mexico and West Bay. It is intersected by the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Railroad and the International & Great Northern Railroad. Capital, Galveston Pop. in 1870, 15,290; in 1880, 24,121; in 1890, 31,476.

Galveston, a post-village of Cass co., Ind., in Jackson township, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 16 miles S.S.E. of Logansport. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a pump-factory, &c. Pop. about 550.

Galveston, a port of entry, the seat of justice of Galveston co., and the most populous and commercial city of Texas, is situated on the Gulf of Mexico, and on an island at the mouth of a bay of its own name, about 550 miles W. by S. of New Orleans. It is 214 miles by rail E.S.E. of Austin City. Lat. 29° 18′ N.; lon. 94° 50′ W. The island of Galveston, which separates the bay from the Gulf of Mexico, is about 30 miles in length and 3 miles in breadth. The surface is level, and has a mean elevation of only 7 or 8 feet above the water. The bay extends northward from the city to the mouth of Trinity River, a distance of 35 miles, and varies in breadth from 12 to 18 miles. The harbor of Galveston, which is the best in the state, has 12 or 14 feet of water over the bar at low tide. Galveston is one of the most flourishing ports on the Gulf of Mexico, and carries on an active trade. The chief articles of export are cotton, hides, grain, and flour. Steamships make regular passages from this port to New York, New Orleans, Morgan City, Havana, Liverpool, &c. Galveston contains about 30 churches, a Catholic cathedral, a city hall, a custom-house, a United States court-house, a theatre, an opera-house, a public library, a large city hospital, a cotton exchange, 3 national banks, several other banks, 3 iron-foundries, a steam flour-mill, several machine-shops, planing-mills, cigar-factories, and 2 grain-elevators. It has 50 miles of street railway operated by electricity. Three daily newspapers are published here. This city is the seat of the University of St. Mary (Catholic) and of the Texas Medical College. It is the S.E. terminus of the Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad, and of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Railroad. The value of the annual exports is about $33,000,000. The quantity of cotton received here in a year is nearly 1,000,000 bales. Galveston is a Catholic bishop's see. Pop. in 1860, 7307; in 1870, 13,818; in 1880, 22,248; in 1890, 29,084.

Galveston, a post-hamlet in Pittsylvania co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 24 miles N. of Danville.

Galveston Bay, Texas, is an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, from which it is partly separated by Galveston Island. It extends northward from the city of Galveston about 35 miles, and has an area of 450 square miles. The Trinity River enters it at the northern end.

Galvez, gȧl'vĕth, a town of Spain, province and 15 miles S.W. of Toledo. It has manufactures of serge. Pop. 2795.

Galvez, a group of islands. See HAPAI.

Galway, gawl'way, a maritime county of Ireland, in Connaught, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic. Area, 2342 square miles. The surface in the W. includes Lakes Corrib and Mask, and the district of Connemara, one of the wildest and most mountainous in Ireland, with a sea-coast deeply indented with inlets. In the E. it is mostly flat and sterile, but interspersed with bogs. Chief rivers, the Shannon, which bounds the county on the S.E., the Black, and the Suck. The fisheries are valuable. The Irish language is in many districts universal. The county is the second in extent in Ireland. Capital, Galway. It sends four members to the House of Commons,—two for the county and two for the chief town. Pop. in 1881, 242,005; in 1891, 214,256.

Galway, a town and seaport on the W. coast of Ireland, capital of the above county, is situated on the N. side of Galway Bay, at the W. terminus of the Midland Great Western Railway, 117 miles W. of Dublin, lat. (light) 53° 15′ 12″ N., lon. 9° 3′ 30″ W., at the mouth of the Corrib, issuing from Lough Corrib, and across which there are two stone bridges. In the more ancient parts of the town the streets are narrow and irregular, but in the modern portions the streets are spacious and the houses in general handsome and substantial. The town is well lighted with gas, and is abundantly supplied with water. The principal buildings are the Queen's College, a beautiful structure in the Elizabethan style, the collegiate church of St. Nicholas, a large old edifice in the decorated English style, a Catholic cathedral, monasteries, nunneries, Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses, the county and town court-houses, both handsome Grecian structures, the prisons, the county infirmary, fever hospital, an endowed and a charter school, the custom-house, the union workhouse, and barracks. The buildings of the Franciscan Nunnery, or Convent of St. Clare, and of the Presentation Convent, are extensive and imposing. The grammar-school is a spacious and neat structure. The benevolent and charitable institutions are the town infirmary and dispensary and the fever hospital. Galway is not a manufacturing place, but there are breweries, distilleries, iodine- and salt-works, a paper-mill, a foundry, a tan-yard, and several flour-mills in the town and its vicinity. Its retail trade is considerable. The commerce of the port was at one time extensive, but has now declined. The principal exports are corn, flour, kelp, marble, wool, and provisions; imports, timber, wine, salt, coal, hemp, tallow, and Swedish and British iron. It is a bishop's see (Roman Catholic). On the right bank of the Corrib, and forming a suburb, is a large fishing village, called Claddagh, inhabited by a peculiar and primitive race of people. The borough returns two members to the House of Commons. Galway was conquered in 1232 by the Anglo-Normans under De Burgh, many of whose descendants still reside in the town. During the Middle Ages it had a flourishing trade with Spain, whence the Moorish character of its architecture. Pop. in 1841, 17,275; in 1881, 15,471; in 1891, 13,746.

Galway, gawl'way, a handsome post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Galway township, 10 miles W. of Ballston Spa. It contains 3 churches and about 45 houses. Pop. of the township, 1945.

Galway, a village of Tennessee. See GALLOWAY.

Galway Bay, on the W. coast of Ireland, about 18 miles broad at its mouth, and about 20 miles long from E. to W. It is protected by the Arran Isles.

Galwen, gȧl-wĕn', a town of Eastern Africa, in the region S. of Abyssinia, on a river, near lat. 1° 43′ N., lon. 44° 35′ E. Pop. 9000 (?).

Galyoob, Galiub, gȧ-le-oob', or **Kalyoob,** kȧ-le-oob', a town of Egypt, capital of the Galyoobeeyeh province, at a railway junction, 18 miles N. of Cairo.

Galyoobeeyeh, Galiubijeh, gȧl-yoo-bee'yĕh, or **Kalyoobee'yeh,** a province in the Delta of Egypt. Chief town, Benha. Capital, Galyoob. Pop. 188,275.

Gamaches, gȧ'mȧsh', a town of France, in Somme, 14 miles S.W. of Abbeville, on the Bresle. Pop. 1840.

Gamalero, gȧ-mȧ-lȧ'ro, a village of Italy, 9 miles S.S.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 1622.

Gama'liel, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ky., 28 miles S. of Glasgow. It has a church.

Gambalarum, gȧm-bȧ-lȧ'rum, a river of Africa, in Soodan, falling into the S. extremity of Lake Chad, after a course of about 85 miles, direct distance.

Gambara, gȧm-bȧ'rȧ, a village of Northern Italy, 19 miles S. of Brescia. Pop. 2603.

Gambarare, gȧm-bȧ-rȧ'rȧ, or **Gambararo,** gȧm-bȧ-rȧ'ro, a village of Italy, 9 miles W. of Venice. P. 3805.

Gambaroo, gȧm-bȧ-roo', a ruined town of Bornoo, on the Yeoo, 5 miles N. by W. of Birnee. It was formerly the residence of the sultans of Bornoo.

Gambatesa, gȧm-bȧ-tȧ'sȧ, or **Gambetesa,** gȧm-bȧ-tȧ'sȧ, a village of Italy, province and 16 miles E.S.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 3257.

Gambia, gȧm'be-ȧ (the *Stachir* of Ptolemy), a river of Western Africa, in Senegambia, the centre of which region it traverses, entering the Atlantic at Bathurst, 110 miles S.E. of Cape Verd, in lat. 13° 28′ N., lon. 16° 35′ W., after a W.N.W. course estimated at upwards of 1000 miles. At its mouth it is about 4 miles across, but immediately within this its width is doubled, and a ship may ascend it for about 150 miles. It has numerous affluents, and the Casamanza, which enters the Atlantic about 60 miles farther S., is considered one of its arms.

Gambia, a British colony of Western Africa, consisting of the island of St. Mary, with the town of Bathurst, &c., together with British Combo, at the mouth of the river Gambia, and several forts on its banks, along which British influence extends. Area, 21 square miles. It is stated to be the most healthy European settlement in Western Africa, and has a flourishing trade. Its exports include wax, hides, ivory, oil-seeds, cocoanuts, ginger, copal, gold-dust, rice, palm oil, horns, and timber. Formerly a member of the colonial West Africa Settlements, it became an independent colony in 1888. Capital, Bathurst. Pop. (1891) 14,266.

Gambier, gam'beer', a post-village of Knox co., O., in College township, on the Vernon River, and on the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus Railroad, 5 miles E. of Mount Vernon, and 51 miles N.E. of Columbus. It contains 3 churches and Kenyon College (Protestant Episcopal), which was organized in 1826 and has a library of 12,000 volumes. Pop. 581.

Gam'bier Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 23° 8′ S., lon. 134° 55′ W., consisting of five large islands and several small islets in a coral reef lagoon. They are under French protection. Pop. 1500.

Gambier Islands, a group in Spencer Gulf, South Australia. Wedge Island, the largest, is in lat. 35° 12′ S., lon. 136° 30′ E.

Gam'ble, a station in St. Louis co., Mo., on the Biddle Street Branch of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 2 miles N. of St. Louis.

Gamble's, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pa.

Gamble's Store, a post-office of Rutherford co., N.C.

Gamble's Store, a post-office of Blount co., Tenn.

Gambolo, gâm'bo-lo, a village of Italy, 18 miles S.E. of Novara. Pop. 6595.

Gam'brill's, a station of Anne Arundel co., Md., on the Annapolis & Elk Ridge Railroad, 12 miles N.W. of Annapolis.

Gambroon, a town of Persia. See Gomroon.

Gameren, gâ'meh-ren, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 11 miles S.W. of Thiel, on the Waal.

Gamka, gâm'kâ, or **Great Lion,** a river of South Africa, in Cape Colony, rises near Beaufort, lat. 32° 24' S., lon. 22° 48' E., flows S.W., and joins the Dwyka River to form the Gauritz.

Gamla Karleby, gâm'lâ kâr'leh-bü (*i.e.*, "Old Karleby"), a town of Finland, læn and 68 miles N.E. of Vasa, 1 mile from the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 2104. New Karleby (or Nykarleby, nü-kar'leh-bü) is a maritime town, 45 miles N.E. of Vasa. Pop. 1198.

Gammertingen, gâm'mer-ting'en, a town of Prussia, in Hohenzollern, 11 miles N. of Sigmaringen. Pop. 1181.

Gamrie, gâm'ree, a village of Scotland, co. of Banff, on the North Sea, 7 miles E.N.E. of Banff.

Gamrun, a town of Persia. See Gomroon.

Gamshurst, gâms'bŏŏrst, a village of Baden, in a marshy and unhealthy district N. of Offenburg. Pop. 1207.

Gan, gôn, a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 4 miles S. of Pau. Pop. 896.

Gananoque, gan-an-ōk', a town and port of entry of Leeds co., Ontario, on the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the river Gananoque, 18 miles by rail N.E. of Kingston. It has 4 churches, a bank, great water-power, and varied manufactures. Pop. 2020.

Ganat, gâ'nât', or **Janat,** jâ'nât', a town of Africa, in Fezzan, 120 miles S.S.W. of Moorzook.

Gand, a city of Belgium. See Ghent.

Gandapoor, gân'dâ-poor', a town of India, presidency of Bombay, 62 miles N. of Ahmednuggur.

Gande (Gandavum), a city of Belgium. See Ghent.

Gandellino, gân-dêl-lee'no, a village of Italy, 8 miles from Clusone, on the Serio. Pop. 1127.

Gandersheim, gân'ders-hîme', a town of Germany, in Brunswick, on the Gande, 36 miles by rail S.W. of Brunswick. Pop. 2454.

Gandesa, gân-dâ'sâ, a town of Spain, province and 42 miles W.S.W. of Tarragona. Pop. 2705.

Gandia, gân'de-â, a town of Spain, province and 40 miles by rail S.S.E. of Valencia, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 6473. It has a fine collegiate church, a college, and a palace of the Duke of Gandia.

Gandicotta, gân-de-kot'tâ, a town of British India, in Madras, on the Pennar, 43 miles N.W. of Cuddapah.

Gandino, gân-dee'no, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 12 miles N.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 3622.

Gandiolle, gôn'de-oll', a village of Western Africa, at the mouth of the Senegal River, 10 miles S. of St. Louis. It is under French control.

Gandja, a town of Russia. See Yelisavetpol.

Gan'do, an extensive and fertile Mohammedan kingdom of Africa, in the Soodan, one of the largest of the native African countries, traversed by the Niger, and comprising many minor states. Estimated area, 82,000 square miles. In its N.E. portion stands Gando, the capital, a large town, about 90 miles S.W. of Sseeatoo. The dominant peoples are of the Foolah and Houssa stocks, which are distinct, though often confounded. Pop. about 5,800,000.

Gands, and Gandwana. See Gundwana.

Gan'dy, a post-village, capital of Logan co., Neb., about 42 miles (direct) W. of Broken Bow. It has 2 churches, a bank, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 635.

Gangala, gân-gâ'lâ, an island of Western Africa, in the Faleme. Lat. 14° 44' N.; lon. 12° 12' W.

Gangalandi, a village of Italy. See Lastra.

Ganges, gân'jêz (Fr. *Gange,* gônzh; Hindoo, *Gunga,* or *Ganga,* gung'gâ, so called as flowing through *Gang,* the earth, to heaven), the principal river of India, through the N. part of which it flows from W. to E., traversing the North-West Provinces and Bengal. It rises by two principal heads, Bhagirathi and Alakananda, in lat. 31° N. and lon. 79° E., from an immense mass of snow, at an elevation of 13,000 feet, flows at first S.W. to Hurdwar, and thenceforward mostly E.S.E. to the Bay of Bengal, which it enters by numerous mouths, after having united with the Brahmapootra in a common delta-system of vast extent and most complicated character. The total length of the Ganges is estimated at 1960 miles. In its course it receives 11 affluents, some of which are equal to the Rhine; the principal are the Jumna, Ramgunga, Goomty, Goggra, Sone, Gunduck, Cosi, Mahanunda, and Attri, which have courses varying from 300 to 600 miles in length. Between Hurdwar and Allahabad it is usually from 1 to 1¼ miles across; below which its breadth increases frequently to 3 miles, and at 500 miles from the sea it is 30 feet in depth, and so continues to near its mouth, where, however, the quantity of deposit it brings down often forms bars and shoals.

About 200 miles from the sea the delta of the Ganges, which is considerably more than double that of the Nile commences. It is a flat alluvial tract of from 80 to 200 miles in breadth. The S. extremity, or that part which borders on the sea, is known as the Sunderbunds, a dreary, unhealthy region, covered with wood and broken up by numerous creeks and rivers, many of which are salt. The whole coast of the delta is one mass of mud-banks, which are continually shifting, and among which there are several large mouths, which ships of burden can safely enter.

The periodical inundation of the Ganges, which commences about the end of April or the beginning of May, proceeds from the tropical rains which begin to fall about that period. The rise of the river is at first slow and gradual, not exceeding an inch a day for the first fortnight. Afterwards it increases to 3 or 4 inches, and latterly, when the rains have become general in all the countries through which it passes, it rises about 5 inches a day, until it has attained a height of 32 feet above its ordinary level. By the end of July all the flat country of Bengal contiguous to the Ganges and Brahmapootra is overflowed to an extent in breadth of 100 miles, nothing being visible but villages and the tops of trees, the former being built on artificial mounds above the height of the flood. After the middle of August the waters begin to subside, running off at the rate of from 3 to 4 inches a day till November, from which period to the month of April they decrease at the rate of about ½ inch a day. The quantity of water discharged into the ocean by the Ganges is computed to be 500,000 cubic feet per second in the four months of the flood-season, and 100,000 cubic feet per second on an average during the remainder of the year. The quantity of mud brought down annually by the stream is computed at 235,521,387 cubic yards, and it discolors the sea to a distance of 60 miles from the coast. Owing to the looseness of the soil on the banks, large portions of them are being constantly swept away by the force of the current, and expensive engineering works are required to preserve the channels of navigation.

The phenomenon called the Bore, a sudden and rapid influx of the tide, in the form of an enormous wave, rising as perpendicular as a wall, assumes a formidable appearance in the Ganges. In the Hoogly the Bore rushes onwards, with an appalling noise, at the rate of between 17 and 18 miles an hour, and at Calcutta it sometimes causes an instantaneous rise of 5 feet, having been probably more than double that height at the mouth of the river. The waters of the Ganges are held sacred by the Hindoos, from Gangootri, about 15 miles from its source, to the island of Saugur, at the mouth of the Hoogly. There are, however, particular places more eminently sacred than the rest, and to these pilgrims resort from great distances to perform their ablutions and carry off water to be used in future ceremonies. The Ganges water is also esteemed for its medicinal properties, and in the British courts of justice witnesses of the Brahmanical faith are sworn upon it.

The valley of the Ganges is one of the richest on the globe, and contains a greater extent of vegetable mould, and of land under cultivation, than any other country, with the exception, perhaps, of the Chinese Empire. For hundreds of miles along its course, down to the Gulf of Bengal, not a stone is to be seen. Wheat and other European grains are produced in the upper part of this magnificent valley, while in the S. every variety of Indian fruit, rice, cotton, indigo, opium, and sugar, are produced in the greatest profusion. The sources of the Ganges are at an elevation of upwards of 13,000 and 18,000 feet respectively above sea-level; yet the fall of the river from Hurdwar, nearly at the foot of the Himalayas, to the delta, a distance of about 1200 miles, is only 1000 feet. Its banks, in many places, exhibit scenes of great beauty, while in the stream itself clusters of picturesque rocks occasionally occur, interesting not only from their own appearance, but also from the associations connected with them.

The Ganges is navigable for boats of a large size nearly 1500 miles from its mouth; and the busy scene which it

daily exhibits, from the number and variety of boats with which it is crowded, is not, perhaps, equalled on any other river in the world. It forms, with its tributaries, a great route of communication and traffic throughout a large part of India, and its value as a highway for commerce is all the more increased from the numerous important towns and cities that lie either immediately on its banks or at no great distance from them. Of these, ascending the stream, may be named Calcutta, Moorshedabad, Bahar, Patna, Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpoor, and Furruckabad.——Adj. GANGETIC, gan-jĕt'ik.

Ganges, gôNzh, a town of France, in Hérault, on a railway, 28 miles W.N.W. of Montpellier. It has a chamber of manufactures, and factories of silk gloves, hosiery, and twist, with a trade in wine. Pop. 4345.

Gan'ges, a post-hamlet in Ganges township, Allegan co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, about 35 miles S. of Grand Haven. It has a tannery, 2 or 3 stores, and large orchards of apples and peaches. Pop. of the township, 1130.

Ganges, a post-hamlet of Richland co., O., 11 miles N. of Mansfield.

Gangeticus Sinus. See BAY OF BENGAL.

Gangi, gän'jee, a town of Sicily, province of Palermo, 19 miles S.S.E. of Cefalù. Pop. 13,057.

Gang Mills, a post-village of Herkimer and Oneida cos., N.Y., 4 miles E. of Prospect Station, which is 18 miles N. of Utica. It has a church, and a lumber-mill on West Canada Creek. Pop. 104.

Gangootri, gän'goo'tree, a famous place of pilgrimage in Northern India, in Gurhwal, near the source of the Ganges, in lat. 30° 59′ N., lon. 78° 56′ E., and 10,073 feet above the sea.

Gangpoor, Gangpur, gäng'poor', or Gang'pore', a native state of India, in Chuta-Nagpoor. lat. 21° 47′ 5″–22° 32′ 20″ N., lon. 83° 34′ 35″–85° 10′ 15″ E. Area, 2484 square miles. It is under British supervision, and pays a small tribute. It is a hilly table-land, producing timber, silk, resin, catechu, and drugs. Coal is found, and wild animals are very numerous. Pop. 73,637. Capital, Sundi, a small village, in lat. 22° 10′ N., lon. 84° 5′ E.

Gangra, the supposed ancient name of KANKAREE.

Gangurah-Bchra, gäng-goo'rä-bĕh-rä', a town of India, Boglipoor district. Pop. 3946.

Gan-Hway, a province of China. See NGAN-HOEI.

Ganier, gă'neer', a township of Kankakee co., Ill., traversed by the river Kankakee. Pop. 1582.

Ganitsa, a village of Hungary. See GANYA.

Ganja, a town of Russia. See YELISAVETPOL.

Ganjam, gän'jăm', the northeasternmost district of the Madras Presidency, British India, having Orissa on the N.E. and the Bay of Bengal on the S.E. The coast region is low, but the district as a whole is fertile. Area, 8813 square miles. Capital, Ganjam. Pop. 1,520,088.

Ganjam, a town of India, capital of the above, on a small river, near its mouth in the Bay of Bengal, 90 miles S.W. of Cuttack. It has lost much of its former importance as a seat of trade.

Ganjch, a town of Russia. See YELISAVETPOL.

Ganjooly, a town of India. See JANJOWLA.

Gann, or Mount Holly, Knox co., O. See BRINK HAVEN.

Gann Valley, a post-village, capital of Buffalo co., S.D., about 73 miles (direct) S.S.E. of Pierre. It has several stores and business houses.

Gannat, gän'nä', a town of France, in Allier, on the Andelot, 34 miles S.S.W. of Moulins. Pop. 5042.

Gan'net Island, on the coast of Labrador. Lat. 54° N.; lon. 56° 34′ W.

Gan'net Island, on the W. coast of New Zealand, North Island. Lat. 37° 57′ S.; lon. 174° 2′ E.

Gannet Rock, a small island, 6¼ miles from the S.W. head of Grand Manan. Lat. 46° 32′ N.; lon. 66° 52′ W. On it is a light-house.

Gan'nett, a station in Lincoln co., Neb., on the Union Pacific Railroad, 6 miles E. of North Platte.

Gano', a post-village of Butler co., O., in Union township, on the Dayton Short-Line Railroad, and on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, 14 miles N. of Cincinnati. It is finely situated on high ground. It contains 4 churches, a paper-mill, and several fine residences.

Ganos, gä'nos', a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, 44 miles N.E. of Gallipoli, on the W. side of the Sea of Marmora.

Ganowitz, a town of Austria. See GONONITZ.

Gänserndorf, gän'sern-dorf', a village of Lower Austria, at a railway junction, 19 miles N.E. of Vienna.

Gansevoort, gans'voort, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Northumberland township, on the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, 11 miles N.E. of Saratoga Springs. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill. Pop. about 200.

Gans'ville, a post-hamlet of Winn parish, La., about 52 miles S.S.W. of Monroe. It has a church.

Gante, Gantois, Netherlands. See GHENT.

Ganthenume (gän'tōm') Bay, of Australia, is on the W. coast. Lat. 27° 46′ S.; lon. 114° 7′ E.

Gantt, a township of Greenville co., S.C. Pop. 844.

Gan-Whay, a province of China. See NGAN-HOEI.

Ganya, gän'yŏh', or Ganitsa, gä-nĭt'sä, a village of Hungary, co. of Marmaros, 18 miles from Szigeth.

Gap, găp (anc. *Vapin'cum*), a town of France, capital of Hautes-Alpes, 46 miles S.S.E. of Grenoble, on the Luye. It has a Gothic cathedral, a communal college, a normal school, a public library, a court-house, town hall, prefecture, bishop's palace, barracks, and a large public reservoir. It is a railway terminus. Pop. 7249.

Gap, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., in Sadsbury and Salisbury townships, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 18 miles E.S.E. of Lancaster. It has 2 churches, a bank, a box-factory, a creamery, carriage-works, &c. Rich mines of nickel have been opened near this place.

Gap Civ'il, or Spar'ta, a post-village, capital of Alleghany co., N.C., in Gap Civil township, about 56 miles N. by W. of Statesville. It has a court-house and an academy. Post-office, Sparta. Pop. of the township, 958.

Gap Creek, a post-hamlet of Ashe co., N.C., 55 miles S. of Marion, Va. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a copper-mine.

Gap Creek, a post-office of Knox co., Tenn.

Gap Grove, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Ill., about 5 miles W. of Dixon.

Gaplo, a lake of Prussia. See GOPLO.

Gap Mills, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., W. Va., 18 miles S.E. of Fort Spring Station. It has a church.

Gapplitz, a town of Bohemia. See KAPLITZ.

Gap Ridge, a post-office of Harlan co., Ky.

Gap Run, a post-office of Carter co., Tenn.

Gapsal, a town of Russia. See HAPSAL.

Gap Springs, Pa. See DOUBLING GAP SPRINGS.

Gap Store, a post-office of Tazewell co., Va.

Gaps'ville, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Pa., 12 miles S.E. of Everett Railroad Station. It has a church.

Garachico, gä-rä-chee'ko, a town of the island of Teneriffe, on its N. coast. Pop. 1030. It was nearly destroyed by a volcanic eruption in 1705, before which it was one of the most important places in the island.

Gar'nfrax'a, or Doug'las, a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, on Grand River, 20 miles N. of Guelph. It contains saw- and grist-mills. Pop. 250.

Garah, gä'rä, or **Am-el-Saghier,** ăm-ĕl-sä-ghe'ĕr, a small town of Egypt, on the oasis of the same name, in the Libyan Desert, 250 miles S.W. of Cairo. The oasis consists of a level plain enclosed by abrupt precipices and covered in part with beautiful palm woods. Salt pools occur here and there, surrounded by an efflorescence of dazzling whiteness.

Garai, a river of Bengal. See BALESWAR.

Gara, Lough, Ireland. See LOUGH GARA.

Garam, a river of Hungary. See GRAN.

Garama and Garamantes. See MOORZOOK.

Garbagnate, gar-bän-yä'tä, a village of Italy, province of Milan, 5 miles N.N.W. of Bollate. Pop. 2170.

Garbana, gar-bä'nä (L. *Garba'na Derthonen'sium*), a town of Italy, 22 miles S.S.E. of Alessandria. P. 1477.

Gar'ber, a post-office of Harlan co., Neb.

Garber, a station in York co., Pa., on the Hanover & York Railroad, 1 mile S.W. of York.

Garber's Mills, a post-office of Washington co., Tenn.

Gar'berville, a post-hamlet of Humboldt co., Cal., about 60 miles S.S.E. of Eureka.

Garbieh, a province of Egypt. See GHARBEEYEH.

Gar'buttsville, a hamlet in Monroe co., N.Y., on the Rochester & State Line Railroad, 15 miles S.W. of Rochester. It has a flour- and plaster-mill.

Gar'celon, a station in Warren co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Corry.

Garchizy, gar'shee'zee', a village of France, in Nièvre, 14 miles N.W. of Nevers. Pop. 1622.

Garcia, gar-see'ä, a small river in the S.W. part of Mendocino co., Cal., flows N.W., and enters the Pacific.

Garcia, a station in Marin co., Cal., on the North Pacific Coast Railroad, 35 miles N.N.W. of San Francisco.

Gar Creek, a post-hamlet of Allen co., Ind., in Milan township, on the Wabash Railroad, 11 miles E. of Fort Wayne. It has a lumber-mill.

Gard, gar, or **Gardon**, gar'dôn', a river of France, flows E.S.E., and joins the Rhone 5 miles N.E. of Tarascon. Length, 55 miles.

Gard, a department of France, in the S., formed of part of the province of Languedoc, bounded E. by the Rhone, and S., for 10 miles, by the Mediterranean. Area, 2256 square miles. In the N. it is traversed by high mountains; in the S., numerous lakes and marshes render the country unhealthy. Chief rivers, the Rhone, Vidourle, and Hérault, which flow to the Mediterranean, and the Cèze and Gard, affluents of the Rhone. It has mines of iron, coal, lead, sulphur, and zinc. Grain is raised insufficient for home consumption, but wine, brandy, olive oil, and fruit are abundant. Silk-worms are extensively reared. Capital, Nîmes. The department is divided into the 4 arrondissements of Alais, Nîmes, Uzès, and Le Vigan. Pop. 423,804.

Garda, gar'dâ, a village of Italy, 17 miles N.W. of Verona, on the E. shore of Lago di Garda. Pop. 1409.

Gar'da, a post-office of McLean co., Ill.

Gardafui, Cape, Africa. See CAPE GUARDAFUI.

Gardaia, gar-dî'â, or **Ghardeia**, gar-dâ'yâ, a town of Algeria, in the Sahara, about 300 miles S. of Algiers. Lat. 31° 57′ N.; lon. 2° 50′ E. It is surrounded by a wall, and defended by nine towers, capable of containing 300 to 400 combatants, and has 6 gates. The town contains 6 mosques, one of which is of extraordinary size. A considerable trade is carried on with Tunis, Algiers, &c., in oil, ostrich feathers, corn, butter, groceries, pottery, and other articles. The Jews have a synagogue here, and live in a quarter by themselves. Gardaia is surrounded by immense orchards, watered by wells, which sometimes have a depth of 900 feet. In these orchards are cultivated the vine and all other kinds of fruit common to that part of Africa. Pop. 12,000.

Gardanne, gar'dân', a town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 5 miles S. of Aix. Pop. 2268.

Gardelegen, gar'deh-lâ'ghen, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Milde, 25 miles by rail W. by S. of Stendal. Pop. 6389.

Gar'den, a post-hamlet of Pickens co., Ala., 23 miles E.N.E. of Macon, Miss. It has a church.

Garden, Delta co., Mich. See HALE'S BAY.

Garden, a post-hamlet of Athens co., O., in Lodi township, 7 miles S. of Guysville Station. It has 2 churches.

Garden City, a post-hamlet of Blount co., Ala., on the South & North Alabama Railroad, 40 miles N. of Birmingham.

Garden City, a post-town, capital of Finney co., Kansas, on Arkansas River, 400 miles by rail W.S.W. of Atchison. It has 9 churches, 4 newspaper offices, and manufactures of ploughs, windmills, butter, and cheese. Pop. 1490.

Garden City, a post-village of Blue Earth co., Minn., in Garden City township, on the Watonwan River, about 14 miles S.W. of Mankato, and 14 miles E. of Madelia. It has 2 churches and 3 flouring-mills. Pop. 368.

Garden City, a post-village of Cass co., Mo., 68 miles by rail S.E. of Kansas City. It has 2 churches, a bank, public schools, and a newspaper office. Pop. 227.

Garden City, a post-village in Hempstead township, Queens co., N.Y., on the Great Plains and on the Flushing, North Shore & Central Railroad, 20 miles E. of New York City. It has a splendid Episcopal cathedral, male and female seminaries, a superior hotel, a public park, gas-works, &c. It was founded by A. T. Stewart, who paid $394,350 for the site. Pop. about 750.

Garden City, a post-hamlet of Rich co., Utah, on Bear Lake, 58 miles N.N.W. of Evanston, Wyoming. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Garden Cottage, a post-hamlet of Pulaski co., Ky., on the Cumberland River, 5 miles S. of Somerset. It has a church and the Pisgah Seminary.

Garden Creek, a post-hamlet of Haywood co., N.C., 40 miles W. of Henry's Station.

Gar'dener, a station in Lehigh co., Pa., on the Catasauqua & Fogelsville Railroad, 3 miles S. by E. of Alburtis.

Garden Grove, a post-village of Orange co., Cal., 10 miles W. of Santa Ana.

Garden Grove, a post-village of Decatur co., Iowa, in Garden Grove township, about 60 miles by rail S. of Des Moines, and 24 miles S.W. of Charlton. It has 2 churches, 2 banks, and a newspaper office. Pop. 554.

Garden Hill, a post-village in Durham co., Ontario, 92 miles N. of Port Hope. It contains a woollen-factory, 2 grist-mills, and 3 saw-mills.

Garden Island, of Australia. See BUACHE.

Garden Island, a post-village in Frontenac co., Ontario, on an island in the St. Lawrence, opposite Kingston. It has several ship-yards and a flouring-mill, and has communication with Kingston by ferry. Pop. 702.

Garden of Eden, a post-village in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 21 miles from New Glasgow. Pop. 100.

Garden Pass, a station in Eureka co., Nevada, on the Eureka & Palisade Railroad, 21 miles N. of Eureka.

Garden Plain, a post-office of Whiteside co., Ill., in Garden Plain township, and on the Mendota & Clinton Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Clinton, Iowa, and 5 miles S. of Fulton. The township is bounded on the N.W. by the Mississippi River. Pop. 1091.

Garden Plain, a post-township of Sedgwick co., Kansas, 17 miles W. of Wichita. Pop. 418.

Garden Prairie, a post-village of Boone co., Ill., in Bonus township, on Kishwaukee River, and on the Freeport Branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 6 miles E. of Belvidere, and 72 miles W.N.W. of Chicago. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a cheese-factory, a flouring-mill, &c. Pop. about 250.

Garden Reach, a south suburb of Calcutta, Bengal, on the Hoogly, just below the village of Kidderpoor. It is a fashionable place for European residents.

Garden River, or **Ketekau'ne-See'be**, a post-village in the district of Algoma, Ontario, 12 miles E.N.E. of Sault Ste. Marie. This is an Indian reserve, extending 9 miles along St. Mary's River. The Indians are chiefly engaged in the fishery and the chase. Garden River is a missionary station of the churches of England and Rome. It contains 2 stores. Steamers from Collingwood to Fort William call here. Pop. 400.

Garden's, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Chester Valley Railroad, 14 miles E.N.E. of Downingtown.

Garden Valley, a post-hamlet of El Dorado co., Cal., 14 miles E.S.E. of Auburn. It has a cheese-factory.

Garden Valley, a post-office of Macon co., Ga.

Garden Valley, a post-village of Smith co., Tex., near the Neches River, 10 miles W. of Lindale Station. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Garden Valley, township, Jackson co., Wis. P. 1026.

Gar'denville, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., 2 or 3 miles N.E. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches and a brewery. Pop. in 1880, 449; in 1890, 324.

Gardenville, a post-office of St. Louis co., Mo.

Gardenville, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, about 9 miles S.E. of Buffalo. It has 2 churches.

Gardenville, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., in Plumstead township, about 32 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has a Friends' meeting.

Gar'di, a post-office and station of Wayne co., Ga., on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, 33 miles N.N.W. of Brunswick. Here is a steam saw-mill.

Gardia, gar'dee'â, a village of West Africa, in Bondoo. Lat. 14° 5′ N.; lon. 12° 28′ W.

Gardiki, gar-dee'kee, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, 12 miles N. of Delvino.

Gar'diner, city of Kennebec co., Me., on the W. bank of the Kennebec River, at the mouth of the Cobbosseecontee River, and on the Maine Central Railroad, 7 miles S. of Augusta, and 56 miles N.N.E. of Portland. Large vessels can ascend to this place, which has a bridge across the Kennebec River and is liberally supplied with water-power. It contains 8 churches, 3 national banks, a savings-bank, a city hall, a public library, a high school, 4 paper-mills, a flour-mill, 4 saw-mills, a woollen-factory, several machine-shops, 2 potteries, and manufactures of sash and blinds, bricks, carriages, and furniture. Lumber and ice are the chief articles of export. One daily and 2 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1890, 5491.

Gardiner, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., 20 miles by rail S.S.W. of Kingston, and about 10 miles (direct) W. of the Hudson River. It has a church organization, a district school, a newspaper office, a steam mill, and manufactures of harness, grape-crates, and boxes. Pop. about 250; of the township, 1703.

Gardiner, a post-village of Douglas co., Oregon, on the Umpqua River, near its mouth, about 60 miles W.S.W. of Eugene City, and 2 miles from the ocean. It has a church and 2 steam saw-mills.

Gardiner Mines, a post-village in Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, 4 miles by rail from Bridgeport. Pop. 300. It has important coal-mines.

Gardiner's Island, belonging to the township of Easthampton, Suffolk co., N.Y., lies off the E. end of Long Island, from which it is separated by Gardiner's Bay. Area, 3300 acres. Its surface is undulating pasture-land. At its N. extremity stands a light-house, in lat. 41° 8′ 18″

N., lon. 72° 8′ 13″ W., with a fixed light, 29 feet above the water-level.

Gard'ner, a post-office of Huerfano co., Col., 10 miles W. of Badito. Altitude, 8490 feet.

Gardner, a post-village in Greenfield township, Grundy co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 65 miles S.S.W. of Chicago, and 26 miles N.N.E. of Pontiac. A branch of the Chicago & Illinois Railroad extends hence to Coal City. It has 5 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and a soap-factory. Coal is mined here. Pop. 1094.

Gardner, a station in Piatt co., Ill., on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 21 miles W. by N. of Urbana.

Gardner, a township of Sangamon co., Ill. Pop. 1249. It contains Farmingdale and Bradfordton.

Gardner, a post-village of Johnson co., Kansas, in Gardner township, on the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, 30 miles S.W. of Kansas City, and about 21 miles S.E. of Lawrence. It has 2 churches. Pop. in 1890, 515; of the township, 1286.

Gardner, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Gardner township, on the Fitchburg Railroad where it crosses the Vermont & Massachusetts division, 70 miles W.N.W. of Boston, and 15 miles W. of Fitchburg. It has a national bank, a high school, a newspaper office, and extensive manufactures of chairs, pails, and tubs. The township contains another village, named South Gardner. Total pop. of the township in 1890, 8424.

Gardner, a station in Centre co., Pa., on the Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad, 8 miles N. of Tyrone.

Gardner, a post-village of Weakley co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Union City, and 1 mile S. of the Obion River. It has a church, a high school, a flour-mill, and a furniture-factory. Pop. about 250.

Gardner, a township of Door co., Wis., bounded N.W. by Green Bay. P. 414. It contains Little Sturgeon.

Gardner's, a township of Wilson co., N.C. Pop. 1178.

Gardner's Bluff, the head of navigation for steamers on the Great Pedee, is in Marlborough co., S.C., 6 miles W. of Bennettsville, and is an important shipping-point.

Gardner's Corners, a hamlet of Lewis co., N.Y., in Montague township, 11 miles W. of Lowville. It has a cheese-factory.

Gardner's Ford, a hamlet of Cleveland co., N.C., 12 miles N. of Shelby. It has a church, and a cotton-factory which makes sheeting. Pop. about 80.

Gardner's Island, in the township of Clayton, Jefferson co., N.Y., is one of the Thousand Islands, and lies in the river St. Lawrence.

Gardner's Mills, a village of Salt Lake co., Utah, 1 mile from Bingham Junction. It has a church, a grist-mill, a woollen-mill, &c.

Gardner's River, a celebrated salmon-stream of British Columbia, rises near Fort St. James, in lat. 54° 25′ N., lon. 123° 30′ W., and enters the Pacific Ocean through Gardner's Inlet. Length, about 150 miles.

Gard'nersville, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co., Ky., 5 miles S.W. of De Mossville.

Gardnersville, a hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., about 50 miles N.W. of New York City. It has a grist-mill. Pop. about 100.

Gardnersville, a hamlet of Schoharie co., N.Y., 1 mile from Seward Station, and about 44 miles W. of Albany.

Gardokh, a village of Thibet. See GARGO.

Gardon, a river of Southern France. See GARD.

Gardone, gar-do'nā, a village of Northern Italy, 10 miles N.N.W. of Brescia. It has manufactures of firearms, jewelry, and silk goods. Pop. 1718.

Gardone Riviera, gar-do'nā re-ve-ā'rā, a village of Northern Italy, province of Brescia, 2 miles N.E. of Salo, near the W. shore of Lago di Garda. Pop. 1387.

Gard's Point, a post-office of Wabash co., Ill.

Gardtop, a village of Thibet. See GARGO.

Garcep, a river of Africa. See ORANGE.

Garessio, gā-rĕs'se-o, or **Garesso,** gā-rĕs'so, a town of Italy, province and 16 miles S.S.E. of Mondovi, on the Tanaro. Pop. 6882.

Garet, gā-rĕt', a district of Morocco, province of Fez, on the Mediterranean. Principal town, Melilla.

Garfagnana, gar-fän-yā'nā, a district of Italy, in Lucca, formed of the upper valley of the Serchio. Area, 155 square miles. Chief town, Castelnuovo di Garfagnana.

Gar'field, a post-hamlet of La Salle co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 103 miles S.W. of Chicago.

Garfield, a post-hamlet of Pawnee co., Kansas, in Garfield township, on the Arkansas River, and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 11 miles S.W. of Larned. It has a church. Pop. of the township 389.

Garfield, a post-hamlet of Mahoning co., O., in Goshen township, at Damascus Station on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 7 miles E. of Alliance.

Gargallo, gar-gäl'lo, a village of Italy, province and district of Novara.

Gargaliano, gar-gä-le-ä'no, a town of Greece, near the W. coast of the Morea, 11½ miles N. by W. of Navarino, on a height. Pop. 2251.

Gargano, gar-gä'no (anc. *Garga'nus*), a mountain peninsula of Italy, province of Foggia, extending for about 30 miles into the Adriatic, with a breadth varying from 15 to 30 miles. Its loftiest summits are Calvo, near its centre, 5450 feet; Sagro, on the E.; Spigro, on the N.; Gargarano, on the W.; and Rignano, on the S.

Garganta-la-Olla, gar-gän'tä-lä-ol'yä, a town of Spain, 65 miles N.N.E. of Caceres. Pop. 659.

Gargarus, gar'gą-rŭs (Turk. *Kazdagh,* käz'dăg'), a mountain of Asia Minor, 10 miles N.W. of Adramyti, the highest of the range of Ida.

Gargnano, garn-yä'no, a village of Italy, 23 miles E.N.E. of Brescia, on the W. shore of Lago di Garda. P. 4085.

Gargosilium, supposed ancient name of JARGEAU.

Gar'ha, a river of India, joins the Chumbul.

Garha, a town of India. See GURHA.

Garhako'ta, or Garhakot, gar'hă-kōt', a town of India, Jubbulpoor division, about 40 miles E. of Saugur. Pop. 9316.

Garhwal, a province of India. See GURHWAL.

Ga'ria, a fishing hamlet of Newfoundland, on Garia Bay, 8 miles N.E. of Rose Blanche. Pop. 195.

Garienis, supposed ancient name of the YARE.

Gariep, a river of South Africa. See ORANGE.

Garibaldi, gär-e-bäl'de, a post-office of Keokuk co., Iowa, about 30 miles N.E. of Ottumwa.

Garibaldi, a post-office of Gaston co., N.C., on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Charlotte. Near this place is the convent of Mariastein.

Garigliano, gä-rel-yä'no (anc. *Li'ris*), a river of Italy, rises 5 miles S.E. of Tagliacozzo, flows S.E., and enters the Mediterranean 9 miles E. of Gaeta. Length, 75 miles. Affluents, the Sacco and Melfa.

Garijp, a village of the Netherlands. See GARYP.

Garioch, gä're-ŏk, an inland district of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, comprising 150 square miles, noted for its cattle, and abounding in prehistoric monuments.

Gar'land, a county in the W. central part of Arkansas, is drained by the Ouachita River. Its surface is hilly. Cotton and Indian corn are among its staple products. This county has valuable minerals and medicinal springs, and forests of chestnut, hickory, oak, pine, &c. Area, 622 square miles. Capital, Hot Springs. It is partly intersected by a branch of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad. Pop. in 1880, 9023; in 1890, 15,328.

Garland, a post-village of Butler co., Ala., on the Sepulga River, and on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 67 miles S.S.W. of Montgomery. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Garland, a village of Costilla co., Col., on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 102 miles S.S.W. of Pueblo, and 6 miles N.E. of Fort Garland.

Garland, a post-village in Garland township, Penobscot co., Me., about 30 miles N.W. of Bangor. It has 2 or 3 churches, and manufactures of lumber, furniture, shoes, &c. Pop. of the township, 1306.

Garland, a post-village of Warren co., Pa., in Pittsfield township, on Broken Straw Creek, and on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad where it crosses the Dunkirk, Alleghany Valley & Pittsburg Railroad, 13 miles S.E. of Corry, and 19 miles N.E. of Titusville. It has 2 churches, manufactures of lumber, heading, and staves, and a pipe-line bringing oil from West Hickory. Pop. about 400.

Garland, a post-hamlet of Tipton co., Tenn., 8 miles W. of Covington. It has a church and a manufactory of farming-implements.

Gar'landville, a post-hamlet of Jasper co., Miss., 8 miles S. of Newton. It has 2 churches.

Garlasco, gar-läs'ko, a town of Italy, 23 miles S.E. of Novara. Pop. 6737.

Gar'ley, or Gur'ley, a post-office of Cloud co., Kansas.

Gar'lieston, a town of Scotland, co. and 5 miles S.S.E. of Wigtown, on a small bay of the same name. Pop. 682.

Garlin, gar'lăn', a town of France, Basses-Pyrénées, 18 miles N.N.E. of Pau. Pop. 1305.

Gar'lock, a post-office of Pocahontas co., Iowa.

Gar'man's Mills, a post-office of Cambria co., Pa.

Garmisch, gar'mish, a town of Bavaria, on the Loisach, near its confluence with the Isar, 50 miles S.W. of Munich. Pop. 1560.

Gar'mouth, a town of Scotland, co. of Elgin, at the mouth of the Spey, 3 miles N. of Fochabers. Pop. 636.

Garnavil'lo, a post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, in Garnavillo township, about 44 miles N.W. of Dubuque. It has 6 churches, and flour-mills, &c. Lead is found near it. Pop. of the township, 1051.

Gar'ner, a post-village in Concord township, Hancock co., Iowa, on the Iowa & Dakota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 21 miles W. of Mason City. It has 5 churches, 3 banks, 3 newspaper offices, and a normal school. Pop. in 1890, 679.

Garner Station, a post-office of White co., Ark., is on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, 45 miles N.E. of Little Rock.

Garner Station, a post-village of Yalabusha co., Miss., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 13 miles N. of Grenada. It has a church. Cotton is shipped here. Pop. about 200.

Gar'nerville, a post-hamlet of Rockland co., N.Y., in Haverstraw township, ½ mile from Haverstraw Railroad Station. It has 2 churches, a union school, and the Rockland Print-Works.

Gar'nett, a post-village, capital of Anderson co., Kansas, in Monroe township, on the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, 52 miles S. of Lawrence, and 34 miles N.N.E. of Humboldt. It contains a court-house, 3 banks, a graded school, 11 churches, 3 flour-mills, and manufactures of cheese and furniture. Six newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1890, 2191.

Garnett, a station in Harrison co., Ky., on the Kentucky Central Railroad, 9 miles N. of Cynthiana.

Gar'nettsville, or **Gar'netsville,** a post-village of Meade co., Ky., 28 or 30 miles S.S.W. of Louisville. It has 2 churches, 1 or 2 flour-mills, and an academy.

Gar'nish, a post-town on the W. side of Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, 20 miles from Burin. Pop. 210.

Garn'kirk', a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 7 miles by rail N.E. of Glasgow. It has iron- and tile-works. P. 656.

Garo'ga, a post-village in Ephratah township, Fulton co., N.Y., on Garoga Creek, about 40 miles E. of Utica. It has flour- and lumber-mills.

Garo'ga Creek, New York, rises in Fulton co., runs southwestward, and enters the Mohawk River in Montgomery co., about a mile above Fort Plain.

Garo Hills, a district of India. See GARROW HILLS.

Garom'na, an island off the W. coast of Ireland, co. of Galway, 6 miles N. of the Arran Isles.

Garon, a headland of Ireland. See GEERON.

Garonne, gâ'ronn' (anc. *Garum'na*), a river of France, rises in the Pyrenees, in the Val d'Aran, on the confines of Spain, enters France near the village of Pont-du-Roi, and passes, in the department of Haute-Garonne, Saint-Béat, Montrejeau, Saint-Martory, Cazères (where its natural navigation commences), Carbonne, Muret, and Toulouse, near which it is joined by the Canal du Midi. Above Blaye, at its junction with the Dordogne, the river loses its name, and assumes that of the Gironde (see GIRONDE). Length, 384 miles. Chief affluents on the right, the Salat, Ariége, Tarn, Lot, and Dordogne; on the left, the Neste, Gers, and Giron. The Canal du Midi connects it with the Mediterranean.

Garoo, gâ'roo', **Gardtop,** gard'top', **Gartop,** gar'top', **Gortope,** gor'tōp', or **Gardokh,** gar'dok', a village in Thibet, near a source of the Indus, in lat. 31° 40' N., lon. 80° 21' E. Elevation, 16,000 feet. Here in summer an active trade is carried on in the exchange of tea, shawl-wool, and other products of China and Thibet for those of Cashmere and India.

Garoupas, a town of Brazil. See PORTO BELLO.

Garra, a river and village of India. See GHARA.

Gar'rard, a county in the E. central part of Kentucky, has an area of about 225 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Kentucky River, and on the W. by Dick's River. The surface is partly hilly and partly undulating; the soil is fertile. Oak timber has now the largest proportion available for lumber, but ash, walnut, &c., are found. Indian corn, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Kentucky Central Railroad, which passes through Lancaster, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 10,376; in 1880, 11,704; in 1890, 11,138.

Gar'rattsville, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., in New Lisbon township, on Butternut Creek, about 34 miles S. of Utica. It has 2 churches, a saw-mill, a tannery, a cheese-factory, a planing-mill, and a grist-mill.

Garreguel, gar'reh-ghĕl', a village of Senegambia, on the Senegal. Lat. 15° 27' N.; lon. 12° 46' W.

Gar'retson, a post-village of Minnehaha co., S.D., 10 miles by rail N. by W. of Manley, Minn. It has 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 341.

Gar'retson's, a station in Richmond co., N.Y., on the Staten Island Railroad, 1¼ miles from Vanderbilt Landing.

Garretson's Landing, post-office, Jefferson co., Ark.

Gar'rett, a county in the N.W. part of Maryland, borders on Pennsylvania and West Virginia. It is partly drained by the Youghlogheny River, and is bounded S. and S.E. by the Potomac. Area, 670 square miles. The surface is mountainous, and extensively covered with forests. Coal and iron ore are found in it. It is traversed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The West Virginia Central & Pittsburg Railroad, runs along its S.E. part. Capital, Oakland. Pop. in 1880, 12,175; in 1890, 14,213.

Garrett, a post-village of De Kalb co., Ind., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (Chicago division), 4 miles W. of Auburn, and about 20 miles N. of Fort Wayne. It has 7 churches, 2 banks, a public school, a newspaper office, a round-house, and railroad-shops. Pop. about 1200.

Garrett, a post-village of Meade co., Ky., 6 miles W. of Muldraugh. It has a church and a tobacco-factory.

Garrett, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Pa., in Summit township, on the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore (Baltimore & Ohio) Railroad, at the junction of the Berlin Branch, 108 miles S.E. of Pittsburg. It has 1 or 2 churches, and manufactures of charcoal and shooks.

Gar'rettford, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., in Upper Darby township, on Darby Creek, 1 mile from Kellysville Station, and 8 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia.

Gar'retts, a station in Champaign co., O., on the Columbus & Indianapolis Railroad, 11 miles W. of Urbana.

Garretts, a station in Marshall co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 33 miles S. by E. of Wheeling.

Garrett's Bend, a post-office of Lincoln co., W. Va.

Gar'rettsburg, a post village of Christian co., Ky., 14 miles S. of Hopkinsville. It has 2 churches.

Gar'rettsville, a post-village of Portage co., O., on the Mahoning division of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 36 miles E.S.E. of Cleveland, and 30 miles W.N.W. of Youngstown. It has 4 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, a high school, 2 flouring-mills, and manufactures of rakes, pails, tables, and fixtures for the manufacture of maple-sugar and syrup. Pop. 1046.

Gar'rison, a post-village of Benton co., Iowa, about 5 miles by rail W. of Vinton. It has 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and public schools. Pop. 367.

Garrison, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., 1 mile from Arlington.

Garrison, a post-village of Butler co., Neb., 6 miles by rail S. by W. of David City. It has a church, a bank, 2 elevators, &c. Pop. 200.

Garrison's, a post-village and summer resort in Phillipstown township, Putnam co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, 50 miles N. of New York, with which it is connected by the Hudson River Railroad. A ferry-boat plies between this place and West Point. It has 3 churches.

Garrison's, a station in Jefferson co., Pa., on the Low Grade division of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 2 miles E. of Brookville.

Gar'risonville, a post-village of Stafford co., Va., 6 miles W. of Richland. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill.

Gar'ristown, a village of Ireland, co. and 16 miles N.N.W. of Dublin. Pop. of parish, 1070.

Garrobillas, gar-ro-beel'yās, a town of Spain, 27 miles N.N.W. of Caceres.

Garron, a headland of Ireland. See GEARON.

Gar'rott', a post-office of Overton co., Tenn.

Garrovillas de Alconetar, gar-ro-veel'yās dā āl-ko-nā-tar', a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province and 19 miles N. by W. of Caceres. Pop. 718.

Gar'row (or Garo, gâ'ro) Hills, a district of Bengal, geographically a part of Assam, bounded N. by Goalpara, E. by the Cossyah Hills, S. by Mymunsingh, and W. by Rungpoor. Area, 3390 square miles. The hills are inhabited by a wild race of people, called Garrows, who are industrious, but in other respects are little above the savage state. The country abounds in elephants, and contains coal and other minerals, but is little developed, having never been under British rule until 1872. Pop. 80,000.

Gar'ry Island, in the Arctic Ocean, off the mouth of Mackenzie River, in lat. 69° 30' N., lon. 135° W.

Garry Lake, in British North America, in lat. 66° N., lon. 99° 30' W., receives Great Fish River from the W.

Gar'ry O'wen, a post-office of Jackson co., Iowa.

Gars'tang, a town of England, co. and 11 miles S. of Lancaster, on the Wyre, at a railway junction. Pop. 687.

Gar'ston, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Mersey, at a railway junction, 5 miles S.E. of Liverpool. It has docks and manufactories. Pop. of township, 7840.

Gartach, gar'tȧĸ, Gross, groce, and Klein, kline, two nearly contiguous villages of Würtemberg, 11 miles W. of Heilbronn, on the Leinbach. Pop. of Gross Gartach, 1804; of Klein Gartach, 952.

Gartempe, gar'tȯ̃ⁿp', or **Gardempe**, gar'dȯ̃ⁿp', a river of Central France, which, after a course of 120 miles, at first W. and then N., joins the Creuse 25 miles E.N.E. of Poitiers.

Gartenfeld, gar'tęn-fêlt, a town of Germany, in Hesse, forming a part of the city of Mentz. Pop. 3250.

Garth, garth, a hamlet of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 5 miles N.N.W. of Caerphilly.

Garth, a hamlet of North Wales, co. of Montgomery, 2 miles N.N.W. of Welshpool.

Garth, a post-office of Jackson co., Ala.

Gartok, or **Gartop**, a town of Thibet. See Garoo.

Gartok-chu, gar'tok'-shoo', or **Gartok-tsiu**, gar'tok'-tsee-oo', written also **Gartope**, a river of Thibet, flows N.W. between lofty ranges of the Himalaya, and joins the Indus from the left.

Gartsher'ry, a village of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, now a part of the town of Coatbridge, and having celebrated iron-works. Pop. 2178.

Gart'side (Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4), four stations in Jackson co., Mo., on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad. They are coal-mining localities, and afford the excellent Big Muddy smelting coal.

Gart'sides, a village of St. Clair co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of St. Louis, Mo.

Gartz, two towns of Prussia. See Ganz.

Garumna, the ancient name of the Garonne.

Garvagh, gar'vȧ̈, a town of Ireland, co. of Londonderry, 9 miles S. of Coleraine. Pop. 764.

Gar'ver's Ferry, a village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, and on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 27 miles N.E. of Pittsburg. Here is Ingleside Post-Office.

Gar'vin, a station on the Lake Erie, Evansville & Southwestern Railroad, 5 miles from Evansville, Ind.

Garvin, a township of Anderson co., S.C. Pop. 1577.

Garvin, a township of Pickens co., S.C. Pop. 1478. It contains Central Station.

Gar'vin's Ferry, a hamlet of Sunflower co., Miss., on the Sunflower River, about 195 miles N. of Vicksburg.

Gar'wood's, a station on the Erie Railroad, Buffalo division, 14 miles N.W. of Hornellsville, N.Y.

Ga'ry, a post-town, capital of Douel co., S.D., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 30 miles E. of Watertown. Pop. in 1890, 277.

Garyp, or **Garijp**, gȧ-rīpe', a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 3 miles S.E. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 802.

Ga'rysburg, a post-village of Northampton co., N.C., on the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, at its junction with the Petersburg & Weldon Railroad, 2 miles N. of Weldon. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Ga'ry's Store, a post-hamlet of Buckingham co., Va., 18 miles N.W. of Farmville. Near it are several churches.

Gn'rysville, a post-office of Prince George co., Va.

Garz, or **Gartz**, gants, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 16 miles S.S.W. of Stettin, on the Oder. Pop. 4984.

Garz, or **Gartz**, a town of Prussia, on the island of Rügen, in the Baltic, 10 miles E. of Stralsund. Pop. 2037.

Gar'za, a county of Northwestern Texas, on or near the border of the Staked Plain. Area, 900 square miles.

Garzeno, gand-zȧ'no, a village of Northern Italy, province of Como, 6 miles from Dongo. Pop. 1645.

Garzweiler, garts'wī'lęr, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government and 18 miles S.W. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 2528.

Gas'burg, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ind., 4 miles W. of Mooresville. It has a lumber-mill.

Gas City, an oil-producing village, near East Sandy, Venango co., Pa. There is much inflammable gas produced from the wells at this place.

Gascogne, a province of France. See Gascony.

Gascogne, Golfe de. See Bay of Biscay.

Gascoigne Cove. See Flat River.

Gasconade, gas'ko-naid', a county in the E. central part of Missouri, has an area of about 530 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Missouri River, and intersected by the Gasconade River and Bourbeuse Creek. The surface is hilly or uneven, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil is partly fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, wine, and pork are the staple products. This county has abundance of limestone (Lower Silurian) and quarries of burr-stone. The Missouri Pacific Railroad passes along its northern border, communicating with Hermann, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 10,093; in 1880, 11,153; in 1890, 11,706.

Gasconade City, a post-hamlet of Gasconade co., Mo., on the Missouri River, at the mouth of the Gasconade, and on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 88 miles W. of St. Louis. It has 5 or 6 houses.

Gasconade Ferry, a village of Gasconade co., Mo., on the Gasconade River, 3 miles from Gasconade Railroad Station. It has a church.

Gasconade River, Missouri, rises in the S. part of the state, and drains parts of Wright and Laclede cos. It runs northeastward through Pulaski, Maries, and Osage cos. with a very tortuous course, and enters the Missouri River in Gasconade co., about 7 miles above Hermann. It traverses a hilly country, remarkable for picturesque scenery. Length, about 200 miles. An affluent, called the Big Piney Fork, rises in Texas co., runs northward through forests of yellow pine, and enters the Gasconade in Pulaski co., about 10 miles N.E. of Waynesville. This fork is nearly 100 miles long.

Gascon'da, a township of Laclede co., Mo. Pop. 655.

Gas'cony (Fr. *Gascogne*, gȧs'koñ'; Sp. *Gascuña*, gȧs-koon'yȧ; L. *Vasco'nia*), an old province in the S.W. of France, now forming the departments of Landes, Gers, Hautes-Pyrénées, and part of Basses-Pyrénées. It was a dependency of Guienne, and its capital was Auch. A portion of it belonged to the sovereigns of Navarre, and it was united to France in 1589.——Adj. and inhab. Gascon (Fr. Gascon, gȧs'kȯ̃ⁿ').

Gas'kill, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. 478.

Gaskill's Corners, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., N.Y., in Oswego township, 6 miles E.N.E. of Oswego. It has a cheese-factory and a saw-mill. Pop. 75.

Gas'kin, a fishing hamlet in the district of Placentia and St. Marys, Newfoundland, on the E. side of St. Marys Bay, 4 miles from St. Marys. Pop. 189.

Gasko, gȧs'ko, a town of Herzegovina, 50 miles S.E. of Mostar.

Gas'par', an island of the Malay Archipelago, in Gaspar Strait, a passage from 50 to 60 miles across, between the islands of Banca and Billiton.

Gaspar Grande, gȧs'par grȧn'dȧ, an island in the Gulf of Paria, South America, near the N.W. extremity of Trinidad.

Gasparil'la (or **Gasparil'lo**) **Sound** and **Island** are on the W. coast of Florida, near Charlotte Harbor.

Gasparina, gȧs-pȧ-ree'nȧ, or **Gasperina**, gȧs-pȧ-ree'nȧ, a town of Italy, province and 11 miles S.S.W. of Catanzaro. Pop. 3414.

Gaspé, gȧs'pȧ', a peninsula, forming a district of Quebec, and comprising the counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure, is surrounded from Cap Chat to Cap des Rosiers by the waters of the river St. Lawrence; thence to Pointe aux Maquereaux by the waters of the Gulf, this point marking the boundary between the two counties; thence to Point Magouacha by the Bay of Chaleurs, and thence westward to the western end of the district by the Restigouche; the whole having about 375 miles of coast, and valuable and inexhaustible fishing-grounds. The chief resources of the district, with respect to exportations, are the cod-, salmon-, mackerel-, herring-, and whale-fisheries, and lumber; the former principally in Gaspé co., and the latter principally in Bonaventure. It is mostly settled along the coast, leaving immense tracts of wild lands. Pop. 34,652.

Gaspé, a maritime county of Quebec, occupying the E. portion of the Gaspé Peninsula, has an area of 4703 square miles. Chief town, Percé. Pop. 18,729.

Gaspé, or **Gaspé Basin**, a post-town and port of entry in Gaspé co., Quebec, on the S. side of the entrance to Gaspé Bay, 450 miles (by sea) from Quebec. It is the seat of extensive fisheries, &c., and is distinguished in history as being the place where Jacques Cartier landed on July 24, 1534. It contains a branch bank, several churches, and 6 stores. Petroleum has been obtained here. On the high ground near the town is Fort Ramsey. Pop. 726.

Gas'per, a township of Preble co., O., traversed by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad. Pop. 895.

Gaspereaux, gas'pęh-rō', a post-village in Queens co., New Brunswick, at the confluence of the Gaspereaux and Salmon Rivers, 81 miles N. of St. John. Pop. 150.

Gaspereaux, a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, on Gaspereaux River, 2½ miles from Wolfville. Pop. 200.

Gaspereaux Station, a post-village in Queens co., New Brunswick, 32 miles by rail W. of St. John.

Gasperina, a town of Italy. See GASPARINA.

Gas Point, a post-office of Shasta co., Cal., is at a hamlet called Jamesville.

Gas'port, a post-village of Niagara co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal and the New York Central Railroad, 48 miles W. of Rochester, and 6 miles E.N.E. of Lockport. It contains 3 churches, shingle-mills, and planing-mills, and has manufactures of cider and wine. The named is derived from the inflammable gas which here issues from the ground.

Gassa, a town of Northern India. See GHASSA.

Gassen, gäs'sen, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on a railway, 47 miles S.E. of Frankfort. Pop. 1560.

Gas'sett's Station, a post-hamlet of Windsor co., Vt., in Chester township, on the Central Vermont Railroad, 34 miles S.E. of Rutland.

Gassino, gäs-see'no, a town of Italy, province and 8 miles N.E. of Turin. Pop. 2935.

Gass'ville, a post-office of Baxter co., Ark.

Gastdorf, gäst'dorf, or **Gastorf**, gäs'torf, a town of Bohemia, 29 miles N. of Prague. Pop. 1397.

Gastein, gäs'tīn, a valley of Austria, province of Salzburg, is about 30 miles long from N. to S., and is much visited for its Alpine scenery and its hot mineral springs. Those of WILDBAD-, wilt'bät, (or BAD-) GASTEIN, a village 46 miles S. of Salzburg, have rendered that place one of the most fashionable bathing-places in Europe. Pop. 390. HOF-GASTEIN, hōf-gäs'tīn, 6 miles farther N., is also a bathing-place, and has a military hospital, and old silver-mines now partly covered by glaciers. Pop. 735. DORF-GASTEIN, dorf-gäs'tīn, is a hamlet 6 miles N. of Hof-Gastein. P. 218.

Gastel, gäs'tęl, NEW and OLD, two contiguous villages of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 14 miles W. of Breda. United pop. 3580.

Gasteren, gäs'tä-ren, a valley of Switzerland, on the frontiers of the canton of Bern, and W. of the Blümlisalp. It is almost unsurpassed in savage grandeur, having for its background the great Tschingel glacier, between the Schilthorn and the Sackhorn, whose summits rise 9000 feet.

Gas'ton, a county in the S.W. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 330 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Catawba River, and is intersected by the South (or Little) Catawba River. The surface is diversified with hills and valleys, and half of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, cotton, wheat, and pork are the staples. Gold is found here in quartz rock. This county is intersected by the Richmond & Danville Railroad, which passes through Dallas, the capital, and in the N.E. portion by the Carolina Central Railroad. Pop. in 1870, 12,602; in 1880, 14,254; in 1890, 17,764.

Gaston, a post-hamlet of Sumter co., Ala., 12 miles S.E. of York.

Gaston, Fremont co., Iowa. See PERCIVAL.

Gaston, a hamlet in Gaston township, Northampton co., N.C., on the Roanoke River, and on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, at the junction of a branch of the Petersburg & Weldon Railroad, 12 miles W.N.W. of Weldon. Pop. of the township, 2310. See SOUTH GASTON.

Gaston, a post-village of Washington co., Oregon, on the Oregon Central Railroad, 32 miles by rail W. by S. of Portland. It has a church and a store.

Gaston, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., W. Va., 28 miles S. of Clarksburg. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Gasto'nia, a post-village of Gaston co., N.C., on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad where it crosses the Chester & Lenoir Railroad, 4 miles S. of Dallas, and 22 miles W. of Charlotte. It has several churches, a bank, a newspaper office, 2 cotton-mills, &c. Pop. in 1890, 1033.

Gaston's Mills, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ark., 8 miles W. of Mount Ida. It has a church.

Gastor, gäs-tor', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 75 miles N.E. of Cadiz. Pop. 1696.

Gastorf, a town of Bohemia. See GASTDORF.

Gastouni, or **Gastuni**, gäs-too'nee, a village of Greece, in Morea, 9 miles S.E. of Cape Klarentza. Pop. 1001. See GULF OF GASTOUNI.

Gästrikland, Sweden. See GESTRIKLAND.

Gas'tus, a fishing settlement in the district of Harbor Main, Newfoundland, at the head of Conception Bay, 36 miles from St. John's. Pop. 150.

Gata, gä'tä, a town of Spain, province and 65 miles N.W. of Caceres, on the river Gata. Pop. 2084.

Gata, a village of Spain, in Valencia, 55 miles N.E. of Alicante, on the Jalon. Pop. 2035. See CAPE GATA and SIERRA DE GATA.

Gatch'ellville, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa., in Fawn township, about 22 miles S. by W. of Lancaster. It has a church and a carriage-shop. Pop. about 200.

Gatchina, a town of Russia. See GATSHINA.

Gate City, a post-village of Scott co., Va., 31 miles by rail W.N.W. of Bristol. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 500.

Gate Creek, a post-hamlet of Lane co., Oregon, near McKenzie River, 33 miles E. of Eugene City.

Gate'house, or Gatehouse of Fleet, a borough of Scotland, co. of Kirkcudbright, on the Fleet, 5 miles N.W. of Kirkcudbright. The river is navigable for vessels of 180 tons. Pop. 1503.

Gates, a county in the N.E. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Chowan River. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of oak, pine, and other trees. The soil produces some Indian corn and cotton. It is intersected by the Suffolk & Carolina Railroad. Capital, Gatesville. Pop. in 1870, 7724; in 1880, 8897; in 1890, 10,252.

Gates, a post-township of Monroe co., N.Y., about 2 miles W. of Rochester, intersected by the New York Central Railroad. Here are many gardens, which supply vegetables for the Rochester markets. It has 4 churches. Part of it was annexed to Rochester in 1874. Pop. 1097.

Gates'head, a borough of England, co. of Durham, at the junction of several railways, on the right bank of the Tyne, opposite Newcastle. It has an unprepossessing appearance, and is densely inhabited by the working classes. The town is lighted with gas and well supplied with water, has a parish church, and several charitable and benevolent institutions, among which are St. James's Hospital, some charity schools and almshouses, a dispensary, and mechanics' institute. The manufactures of Gateshead include anchors, chain cables, nails, ship-building, hemp and wire rope making, iron-founding, paper, glue, vinegar, hats, brass- and copper-works, glass, soap, and chemicals. In the neighborhood are extensive collieries, and also quarries of grindstones. It is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, and returns a member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1881, 65,803; in 1891, 85,709.

Gate'side, a village of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 4 miles S.E. of Paisley. Pop. 399.

Gates' Mills, a post-hamlet of Cuyahoga co., O., on the Chagrin River, about 15 miles E. of Cleveland. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and 2 churches.

Gates Valley, a post-office of Atascosa co., Tex.

Gates'ville, a post-office of Clay co., Kansas, on the Republican River, and on a branch of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, about 22 miles N.N.W. of Junction City.

Gatesville, a post-village, capital of Gates co., N.C., in Gatesville township, about 44 miles S.S.W. of Norfolk, Va., and 38 miles N. of Plymouth. It has 4 churches, and a male and female institute. Pop. 156; of township, 1155.

Gatesville, a post-village, capital of Coryell co., Tex., on Leon River, 40 miles W. by S. of Waco, and about 84 miles N. of Austin. It has 6 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, an academy, &c. Pop. in 1890, 1375.

Gate'wood, a post-office of Clay co., Ill.

Gatewood, a post-hamlet of Ripley co., Mo., 16 miles W. by S. of Doniphan. It has 2 churches.

Gatha, gä'tä, **Gatta**, gät'täh', or **Gattendorf**, gät'ten-dorf', a village of Hungary, co. of Wieselburg, on the Leitha, 12 miles S.W. of Presburg. Pop. 1400.

Gathshina, a town of Russia. See GATSHINA.

Gatinara, a town of Italy. See GATTINARA.

Gatine, gä'teen', a district of France which belonged to the former province of Poitou, and is now included in the department of Deux-Sèvres. Capital, Parthenay.

Gatineau, gä'tee'nō', a river of Quebec, issues from several lakes, near lat. 48° N., runs southward, and enters the Ottawa River about 1 mile below the capital city of Ottawa. Estimated length, 400 miles.

Gatineau Point, Quebec. See TEMPLETON.

Gatinois, or **Gatinais**, gä'tee'nä', an old division of France, dependent on the provinces of Orléannais and Isle of France, and now subdivided among the departments of Seine-et-Marne, Loiret, Nièvre, and Yonne.

Gat'linburg, a post-hamlet of Sevier co., Tenn., about 40 miles S.E. of Knoxville. It has 2 churches.

Gat'lington, a post-office of Gates co., N.C., on the Chowan River. Here is a steamboat-landing.

Gato, an island of Brazil. See RAZA.

Gato, gä'to, **Gatto**, gät'to, **Agatton**, ä-gät-ton', **Agatho**, ä-gä'to, or **Agaton**, ä-gä-ton', a town of Upper Guinea, the port of Benin, from which town it is distant 15 miles S.S.W., on a creek of the Benin River.

Gatrone, gä-tro'ná, a town of Northern Africa, in Fezzan, 77 miles S.S.E. of Moorzook.

Gatshina, or Gatschina, gät-shee'nȧ, a town of Russia, government and 30 miles S.S.W. of St. Petersburg, at a railway junction. Pop. 8890. It is well built, and has an imperial palace, with extensive parks, and in the town hats, cloth, and pottery are made.

Gatta, or Gattendorf, Hungary. See GATHA.

Gatteo, gät-tā'o, a town of Italy, province of Forli, 7 miles E. of Cesena. Pop. 3014.

Gatteville, gät'veel', a village of France, in Manche, 16 miles E. of Cherbourg. Pop. 1308. It gives its name to the promontory forming the E. angle of the peninsula of Cotentin, called the Raz de Gatteville.

Gattico, gät'te-ko, a village of Italy, province and 20 miles N.N.W. of Novara. Pop. 2136.

Gattikon, gät'tee'kon', a village of Switzerland, canton of Zurich, 1 mile W.S.W. of Thalweil. It has cotton- and silk-mills.

Gattinara, gät-te-nä'rȧ, a town of Italy, province and 17 miles N.W. of Novara, on the Sesia. It contains a parish church on a magnificent scale, 4 other churches, and the remains of some feudal castles. Pop. 4670.

Gatto, a town of Egypt. See GATO.

Gatun, gä-toon', a river of the Isthmus of Panama, rises in the mountains E. of Puerto Bello, flows N., and joins the Chagres River 8 miles from the Caribbean Sea.

Gatun, gä-toon', a town of the United States of Colombia, in the Isthmus of Panama, situated near the junction of the Gatun with the Chagres, about 8 miles from the sea.

Gaualgesheim, gŏw'ȧl-ghęs-hīme', a town of Hesse, 3 miles W. of Ober-Ingelheim. Pop. 2208.

Gaucin, or Gauzin, gŏw-theen' or gŏw-seen', a town of Spain, Andalusia, 47 miles W.S.W. of Malaga. P. 4503.

Gaudenzdorf, gŏw'dęnts-dorf', a village of Austria, a suburb of Vienna, on the Wien. Pop. 11,692.

Gaudianum, the Latin name of GOZZANO.

Gau-el-Kebeer, gŏw-ėl-kęh-beer' (anc. *Antæop'olis*), a village of Egypt, with the remains of a temple, on the E. bank of the Nile, 26 miles S.E. of Sioot.

Gaugodes, the supposed ancient name of ARGO.

Gauhati, a town of Assam. See GOWHATTY.

Gauir, gŏw'ęr, a river of Scotland, rises near Loch Etive, and enters Loch Rannoch, in the co. of Perth.

Gaukarna, gaw'kar'nȧ, a maritime town of India, in Madras, on the Malabar coast, 21 miles N.W. of Onore. Lat. 14° 32′ N.; lon. 75° 25′ E. Pop. about 3000.

Gaul. See FRANCE.

Gauley (gaw'lee) Bridge, a post-village of Fayette co., W. Va., at the head of navigation on the Kanawha, and at the mouth of the Gauley River, about 30 miles E.S.E. of Charleston, and 1 mile N. of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. It has a church, a steam saw-mill, and a grist-mill.

Gauley Mountains, a range of the Appalachian system in West Virginia, continuous to the S.W. with the Cumberland Mountains. It receives a variety of local names.

Gauley River, West Virginia, rises in Pocahontas co., runs nearly southeastward through Webster and Nicholas cos., forms the northern boundary of Fayette co., and enters the Kanawha or New River at Gauley Bridge. It is nearly 120 miles long.

Gaulna, gawl'nȧ, a hill fort and town of British India, 103 miles E.S.E. of Surat.

Gaulos, the ancient name of Gozo.

Gault'ney's, township, Alexander co., N.C. P. 1126.

Gaultois, gōl'twä', a port of entry on Long Island, on the W. side of Hermitage Bay, Newfoundland, 13 miles S.W. of Harbor Briton. Pop. 200.

Gaume, a river of Brazil. See CAUAMBE.

Gaunersdorf, gŏw'nęrs-dorf', a town of Lower Austria, on the Weidenbach, 25 miles N.E. of Korneuburg. It consists of three distinct parts, called Markt-, Wieden-, and Aigen-Gaunersdorf. Pop. of commune, 2474.

Gau-Odernheim, Germany. See ODERNHEIM.

Gaur, a town and district of Afghanistan. See GHORE.

Gaur, a city of Hindostan. See GOUR.

Gaure, gōr, an ancient country of France, whose capital was Fleurance, in the former province of Guienne.

Gauriac, gō're-äk', a village of France, in Gironde, 4 miles S.S.E. of Blaye. Pop. 1536.

Gauritz, gŏw'rits, a river of South Africa, in Cape Colony, formed by the union of the Gamka and Dwyka Rivers, and separating the districts of George and Zwellendam to the sea, which it enters after a S. course of 50 miles.

Gause, gawz, a post-office of Milam co., Texas, on the International & Great Northern Railroad, 10 miles W. of Hearne.

Gausson, gōs'sōn', a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 10 miles N. of Loudéac. Pop. 2023.

Gaut-Barwari, gawt-bar-waw'ree, a town of India, in the Boglipoor district. Pop. 3372.

Gautulco, gŏw-tool'ko, a harbor of Mexico, state and 110 miles S.E. of Oajaca, on the Pacific.

Gauzin, a town of Spain. See GAUCIN.

Gavardan, a vicomté of France. See GABARDAN.

Gavardo, gȧ-vaṛ'do, a town of Lombardy, 10 miles E.N.E. of Brescia, on the Chiese. Pop. 2210.

Gavarnie, gȧ'vaṛ'nee', a frontier hamlet of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, 34 miles S. of Tarbes, 4378 feet above the sea. It is situated on a small stream called Gave de Pau, in which is the Fall of Gavarnie, one of the finest cascades in Europe. Pop. 351.

Gave, gȧv (*i.e.*, "water"), the generic name of every stream in the French Pyrenees.

Gave d'Aspe, gȧv dȧsp, and **Gave d'Ossau,** gȧv dos'sō', Basses-Pyrénées, rise near the Pic du Midi, and unite near Oloron, to form the Gave d'Oloron. Length of the Gave d'Aspe, 30 miles; of the Gave d'Ossau, 30 miles.

Gave de Pau, gȧv dęh pō, rises in Spain, near Mont Perdu, flows N.W. through the valley of Gavarnie, and joins the Adour 15 miles E.N.E. of Bayonne, after a course of 110 miles. Principal affluent, the Gave d'Oloron.

Gavello, gȧ-vėl'lo, a village of Italy, province and 8 miles E.S.E. of Rovigo. It occupies the site of an ancient town of the same name, whose splendor is still attested by its ruins. Pop. 2361.

Gavenola, the Latin name of GENOLA.

Ga'vers, a post-office of Columbiana co., O.

Gavi, gȧ'vee, a fortified town of Italy, province of Alessandria, 5 miles S. of Novi. Pop. 6304.

Gavia, gȧ've-ȧ, a mountain of Brazil, province and S.W. of Rio Janeiro.

Gavia la Chica, gȧ've-ȧ lȧ chee'kȧ, a village of Spain, province and 6 miles S.W. of Granada.

Gavia la Grande, gȧ've-ȧ lȧ grän'dȧ, a village of Spain, province and 6 miles S.W. of Granada.

Gavião, gȧ-ve-ŏwn', a town of Portugal, in Beira, 21 miles N.W. of Crato.

Gaviaon, gȧ-ve-ŏwn', a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 30 miles W.N.W. of Portalegre. Pop. 1704.

Gavilan Mountains. See GAMILAN MOUNTAINS.

Gavilan, Sierra de. See SIERRA DE GAVILAN.

Gavirate, gȧ-ve-rä'tȧ, a village of North Italy, 18 miles W.N.W. of Como, on Lake Varese. Pop. 1848.

Gavoi, gȧ-voi', a village on the island of Sardinia, 64 miles N.N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 1444.

Gavorrano, gȧ-von-rä'no, a town of Italy, in La Maremma, 36 miles S.W. of Sienna. Pop. 1375.

Gavray, gȧ'vrȧ', a town of France, in Manche, 12 miles S.S.E. of Coutances. Pop. 1321.

Gavrilovsk, or Gawrilowsk, gȧv-re-lovsk', a village of Russia, 30 miles N. of Vladimeer. Pop. 1957.

Gavrilovsk, or Gawrilowsk, a village of Siberia, government of Tomsk, district of Barnaul.

Gaweighur, gȧ-wėl-ghūr', or **Gawulgur,** gȧ-wŭl-ghūr', a hill-fortress of India, 14 miles N.W. of Ellichpoor. It was stormed and taken by the Duke of Wellington (then General Wellesley) in 1803.

Gaw'ler, or Gaw'lertown, a municipality of South Australia, 23 miles by rail N. of Adelaide. Pop. 1809.

Gaw'ler Range, a range of mountains in South Australia, about 25 miles N.E. of Adelaide, remarkable for their sterile and arid character.

Gay, a township of Taylor co., Iowa. Pop. 346.

Gaya, ghī'ȧ (Moravian, *Kygow*, kig'ov), a town of Austria, in Moravia, 17 miles S.W. of Hradisch. P. 2475.

Gaya, Gayah, or Gya, ghī'ȧ, the southernmost district of the Patna division, Bahar, British India. Lat. 24° 17′–25° 19′ N.; lon. 84° 4′–86° 5′ E. Area, 4713 square miles. It is mostly a level and fertile plain. Chief town, Gaya. Capital, Sahibgunge. Pop. 1,949,750.

Gaya, or Gayah, sometimes written **Gya,** a town of the above district, 43 miles S.W. of Bahar, and adjoining, though distinct from, Sahibgunge, the capital of the district. Sahibgunge is well built, has some English inhabitants, a hospital, jail, church, public library, and good public buildings; but Gaya proper has narrow, crooked, and dirty streets, and great houses of stone and brick, of very singular appearance. Near it is Boodh Gaya, a very sacred place in the estimation of Booddhists, while Gaya itself is a famous place of pilgrimage for those of Brahmanical faith. Pop., with Sahibgunge, about 90,000.

Gaya (ghī'ȧ) Islands, two islands in the Indian Archipelago, one on the N.E. coast, the other on the N.W. coast of Borneo: the first in lat. 4° 56′ N., lon. 118° 52′ E., the second in lat. 6° 2′ N., lon. 116° E.

Gaybiel, or **Galbiel,** ghl-bo-ĕl', a town of Spain, in Valencia, 25 miles W. by S. of Castellon de la Plana.

Gay Head, a post-township of Dukes co., Mass., is a promontory forming the W. extremity of the island of Martha's Vineyard, 22 miles W. of Edgartown. Pop. 216, of partial Indian stock. Here is a revolving light raised 170 feet above the sea, lat. 41° 20' 52" N., lon. 70° 49' 47" W. The promontory affords abundant miocene fossils.

Gay Head, a post-hamlet of Greene co., N.Y., 10 or 11 miles N.W. of Athens. It has a church.

Gay Hill, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Tex., 8 miles N. of Brenham. It has 2 churches and a female seminary.

Gaylesville, or **Galesville,** gālz'vil, a post-village of Cherokee co., Ala., on the Chattanooga River, 25 miles W. of Rome, Ga. It has several churches and a high school. Iron ore abounds here. Pop. about 300.

Gay'lord, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Kansas, 45 miles by rail W.N.W. of Beloit.

Gaylord, a post-village, capital of Otsego co., Mich., 47 miles by rail S. of Cheboygan. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, a high school, a potash-factory, &c.

Gaylord, a post-village of Sibley co., Minn., 45 miles by rail E. of Redwood Falls. It has 3 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. 387.

Gay'lordsville, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., at Merwinsville Station, 7 miles N. of New Milford, and about 20 miles N. of Danbury.

Gay'norville, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Ind., 7 miles S. of Greensburg. It has a church.

Gayo'so, a post-village, capital of Pemiscot co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, 35 miles below New Madrid, and about 70 miles by land S.S.W. of Cairo, Ill. It has a church, a newspaper office, and a plough-factory.

Gay's Landing, a post-office and landing of Marengo co., Ala., on the Tombigbee, 42 miles below Demopolis.

Gays'port, a borough of Blair co., Pa., is 8 miles S. of Altoona, and is adjacent to Hollidaysburg, from which it is separated by a branch of the Juniata River. Here are manufactures of iron. Pop. 799.

Gay's River, a post-village in Halifax co., Nova Scotia, on Coldstream Brook, a tributary of Gay's River, 6 miles from Shubenacadie. Gold is found here. Pop. 350.

Gays'ville, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., in Stockbridge township, on White River, about 18 miles N.E. of Rutland. It has 2 churches, a woollen-mill, and a manufactory of ivory buttons.

Gay'ville, a post-village of Yankton co., S.D., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and near the Missouri River, about 12 miles E. of Yankton.

Gaza, gā'zā (Arab. *Guzzeh,* gŭz'zĕh), a city of Palestine, about 2 miles from the Mediterranean, and 48 miles S.W. of Jerusalem. Lat. 31° 29' N.; lon. 34° 29' E. Pop. about 12,000. It is an open town, or rather a group of villages, partly built of stone, but mostly of earth and unbaked bricks, on the site of the ancient city; and it is a principal entrepôt for the caravans passing between Egypt and Syria.

Gazaca, the ancient name of Tabreez.

Gazelle, gą-zel', a post-office of Siskiyou co., Cal.

Gazelle, a post-office of Thayer co., Neb.

Gazna, a city of Afghanistan. See Ghuznee.

Gazuolo, gâd-zoo-o'lo, or **Gazzuolo,** gât-soo-o'lo, a village of Italy, 11 miles W.N.W. of Mantua. Pop. 1176.

Gaz'za, a village in Burrillville township, Providence co., R.I., 2 miles from Oakland Railroad Station. It has a woollen-mill. Pop. 140.

Gazzaniga, gât-sâ-nee'gâ, a village of Italy, 9 miles N.E. by N. of Bergamo, on the Serio. Pop. 1761.

Gazzo, gât'so, a village of North Italy, 8 miles N.N.E. of Vicenza. Pop. 2466.

Gazzoldo, gât-sol'do, a village of Italy, 10 miles W. by N. of Mantua. Pop. 1278.

Gdansk, the Polish name of Dantzic.

Gdov, or **Gdow,** g'dov, a town of Austrian Galicia, 13 miles W.S.W. of Bochnia. Pop. 1140.

Gdov, g'dov, a town of Russia, government and 120 miles S.W. of St. Petersburg. Pop. 1393.

Géant, zhâ'ôN' (*i.e.,* "giant"), or **Aiguille du Géant,** ā'gheel' dü zhâ'ôN', one of the principal summits of the Pennine Alps, Savoy, 4½ miles N.E. of Mont Blanc, 13,156 feet in elevation. The Col (or pass) du Géant is 11,146 feet in elevation, and leads from Courmayeur, in Italy, to Chamouni, in France, by the Mer de Glace.

Gear'y, or **Geary City,** a post-village of Doniphan co., Kansas, on the Missouri River, and on the St. Joseph & Topeka Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Atchison. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and several stores. Pop. 102.

Geary, a post-office of Clinton co., Mich.

Geary, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pa.

Genuga, je-aw'gą, a county in the N.E. part of Ohio, has an area of about 440 square miles. It is drained by the Cuyahoga, Chagrin, and Grand Rivers, which rise in it. The surface is an undulating and elevated table-land, and extensively covered with forests, in which the beech, elm, chestnut, white oak, and sugar-maple abound. The soil is fertile, contains much clay, and is adapted to pasturage. Hay, milk, butter, oats, cheese, maple sugar, cattle, and flax are the staple products. The predominant rock is a pebbly sandstone called conglomerate. The Berea grit, which crops out here, is a good building-stone, and is used for grindstones. This county is intersected by the Pittsburg & Western Railroad, which communicates with Chardon, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 14,190; in 1880, 14,251; in 1890, 13,489.

Genuga Lake, a post-office and station in Genuga co., O., on the Mahoning division of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 19 miles S.E. of Cleveland.

Geb (*i.e.,* "mountain") is an Arabic prefix of the names of numerous heights in Asia and Africa. See Jebel.

Geba, a river of Africa. See Jeda.

Geba, a village of Senegambia, on a river of the same name. Lat. 12° 15' N.; lon. 14° 35' W. Pop. 750. The Portuguese have a settlement here.

Gebail, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See Jebail.

Geb-el-Dokhan, jĕb-el-do'kân' (anc. *Porphyri'tes Mons*), in the E. desert of Egypt, lat. 27° 18' N., lon. 30° 18' E., with extensive ruins and vast porphyry-quarries.

Gebenna Mons, the ancient name of Cévennes.

Gebesee, gâ'bęh-zâ', a town of Prussian Saxony, 11 miles N.N.W. of Erfurt, on the Gera. Pop. 2279.

Geb'hard, a station in Cass co., Ind., on the railroad from Logansport to Chicago, 4 miles N.W. of Logansport.

Gebhardsdorf, ghĕb'harts-dorf', a village of Prussian Silesia, 34 miles W.S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 2720.

Geb'hart's, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Pa., 2½ miles N.W. of Mineral Point. It has 2 churches.

Gebsch, ghĕb'sch, **Geiboozeh,** or **Geibuzeh,** gā'boo-zęh, sometimes written **Kivyzn** (anc. *Libyssa?*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Gulf of Ismeed, 26 miles S.E. of Constantinople.

Gebweiler, gheb'wī-lęr (Fr. *Guebwiller,* ghĕb'veel'-lair'), a town of Alsace, at the foot of the Ballon de Guebwiller, on a railway, 14 miles S.S.W. of Colmar. It has extensive manufactures. Pop. 11,350.

Geby, jĕb'ee? an island of the Malay Archipelago, Gilolo Passage, on the equator, lon. 129° 30' E. Length, about 26 miles; average breadth, 3 miles.

Ged'des, a hamlet of Ann Arbor township, Washtenaw co., Mich., on the Michigan Central Railroad, 5 miles E. of Ann Arbor. It has 12 dwellings and a paper-mill.

Geddes, formerly a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., but now forming wards 9 and 10 of the city of Syracuse.

Geddes, a township of Onondaga co., N.Y., adjoining Syracuse on the W. It is traversed by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and contains the post-village of Solvay, a church, and a steel-foundry, and is the seat of the Solvay Process Company. Pop. in 1890, 1571.

Gedeh, gâ'dęh, a mountain of Java, province of Preanger, about 46 miles S. by E. of Batavia. It is one of the loftiest mountains in the island, its highest peak, named Pangerango, being 9868 feet high. The peak called Gedeh is only about 10 or 12 feet lower, and sends forth at times thick volumes of smoke, and also flames and ashes, but neither lava nor stones, so far as yet known. It is covered to its very top with a thick rank vegetation.

Gedern, gâ'dęrn, a village of Germany, in Hesse, 9 miles E.S.E. of Nidda. Pop. 1789.

Gedrosia, the ancient name of Beloochistan.

Geduma, gâ-doo'mâ, a state of West Africa, on the N. frontier of Senegambia, having N. the Sahara, and S. the Senegal, which separates it from Galam and Bondoo.

Geduz, a river of Asia Minor. See Sarabat.

Geel, a town of Belgium. See Gheel.

Geelong, ghee'long', a town in the S.E. of Australia, colony of Victoria, co. of Grant, near the head of Geelong harbor, an arm of Corio Bay, not far from the Barwon, 40 miles S.W. of Melbourne. Lat. 38° 8' S.; lon. 144° 25' E. Numerous warehouses have been erected here, and the neighborhood is adorned with cottages and gardens. The surrounding country is exceedingly beautiful, the soil fertile, and the climate healthy. The harbor, naturally good, has been much improved by dredging and by the construction of jetties. Railways extend to Melbourne and Ballarat. Geelong has several orphanages, a grammar-school, an in-

dustrial school, a refuge for women, a general hospital, good public buildings, and some export trade. The town is lighted with gas, and has a good water-supply. Pop. 15,026.

Geelvink, ghāl'vink', a bay on the N.W. coast of Papua, between Great Bay and Dampier Strait. Lat. 1° 54' S.; lon. 137° 5' E.

Geelvink Channel. See GELVINK CHANNEL.

Geer, a river of Belgium. See JAAR.

Geeradsbergen, the Flemish name of GRAMMONT.

Geertruidenberg, nār-troi'den-bĕrg', or **Gertruydenberg**, nĕr-troi'den-bĕrg', a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 9 miles N.N.E. of Breda. Pop. 1900.

Geervliet, nār'fleet', or **Geervlict**, nār'fleet, a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 5 miles E.S.E. of Briel, on the isle of Putten. Pop. 1128.

Geestemünde, gās'teh-mün'dĕ, a town and railway station of Prussia, in Hanover, on the estuary of the Weser, at the mouth of the Geeste, a small stream which divides it from Bremerhaven, of which it is a southern suburb. It is a free port, and does not belong to the Zollverein. Pop. of Geestemünde Hafen, 3436; of the adjacent Geestendorf, 6989; total pop. 10,425.

Gee'tingsville, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Ind., 2½ miles from Sedalia Railroad Station. It has a church.

Geezeh, a town of Egypt. See GUEZZEH.

Gefell, gā-fell', a town of Prussia, in Saxony, in a detached district, 55 miles S.E. of Erfurt. Pop. 1789.

Gelf Station, Wayne co., Ill. See JEFFERSONVILLE.

Gefle, yĕv'lā, a fortified seaport town of Sweden, capital of a læn of its own name, at the mouth of the Gefle River, at the terminus of a railway on the Gulf of Bothnia, 100 miles N.N.W. of Stockholm. Pop. 20,753. The river here separates into 3 arms, enclosing 2 islands, on which, and on both banks, the town is situated. It is irregularly built, but has wide streets and an excellent harbor. Principal edifices, an old castle, now the government-house, the council-house, high school, lazaretto, and hospitals. It has ship-yards, sugar-refineries, and tanneries, and exports iron and agricultural products.

Gefle, or Gefleborg, yĕv'lā-borg', a maritime læn or province of Sweden, mostly between lat. 60° and 62° 20' N. and lon. 15° and 17° 30' E., having E. the Gulf of Bothnia. Area, 7561 square miles. Capital, Gefle. Pop. in 1876, 165,772; in 1890, 206,924.

Gefrees, ghĕf-rāce', a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, 13 miles N.E. of Baireuth. Pop. 1520.

Gehlo, or Gehol, China. See CHING-TE.

Gehren, gā'ren, or **Amt-Gehren**, ămt-gā'ren, a village in Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, 24 miles S.E. of Gotha.

Geib, ghībe (Hun. *Hibbe*, hib'bā', or *Hyby*, hib'bee'), a town of Hungary, on the Waag, 106 miles N.N.E. of Pesth.

Geibuzeh, or Geiboozeh, Turkey. See GEBSEH.

Geiersberg, ghī'ers-bĕrg', **Supihora**, soo-po-ho'rā, or **Kyssperk**, kiss'pĕrk, a town of Bohemia, 32 miles S. of Königgrätz, on the Stille Adler. Pop. 1605.

Geiger's (ghī'jerz) **Mills**, a post-office of Berks co., Pa., is at Geigertown Station on the Wilmington & Reading Railroad, 14½ miles S.S.E. of Reading.

Geigersville, ghī'jerz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Yell co., Ark., 30 miles from Russellville. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Geigersville, a post-hamlet of Carter co., Ky., at Rush Station on the Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad, 14 miles S.W. of Ashland. It has a church and a coal-mine.

Geilenkirchen, ghī'len-kĕĕrk'en, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles N. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Worm. Pop., including Hünshofen, 3880.

Geilnau, ghīl'nŏw, a watering-place of Germany, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Lahn, 9 miles E. of Coblentz.

Geisa, ghī'zā, a town of Saxe-Weimar, 24 miles S.S.W. of Eisenach, on the Ulster. Pop. 1576.

Geiselhöring, ghī'zel-hö'ring, a town of Bavaria, on the Little Laber, at a railway junction, 19 miles S.E. of Ratisbon. Pop. 1820.

Geisenfeld, ghī'zen-fĕlt', a town of Bavaria, on the Ilm, 26 miles E.N.E. of Landshut. Pop. 1773.

Geisenheim, ghī'zen-hīme', a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Rhine, 14 miles by rail W. of Mentz. Pop. 2791.

Geish, gāsh, a lofty mountain of Abyssinia, in Amhara, at the sources of the Blue Nile, lat. 11° N., lon. 36° 55' E. Height, 9700 feet above sea-level. It is connected by a lower ridge with Mount Lichemm, which is still higher.

Geislingen, ghīs'ling-en, a town of Würtemberg, 17 miles by rail N.N.W. of Ulm. Pop. 3671.

Geispolzheim, ghīs'polts-hime', or **Geispitzen**, ghīs-pit'sen, a village of Alsace, 7 miles by rail S.W. of Strasburg. Pop. 2217.

Geistown, ghīs'town, a post-hamlet of Cambria co., Pa., in Richland township, 3 miles from Johnstown. It has a church, a grist-mill, &c.

Geithain, ghīt'hīne, or **Geiten**, ghī'ten, a town of Saxony, 24 miles by rail S.S.E. of Leipsic. Pop. 3784.

Gelatt, je'lătt', a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pa.

Gelderland, or **Guelderland**, ghĕl'der-lănd (Fr. *Gueldre*, ghĕld'r; Dutch, *Gelderland*, hĕl'der-lănt'), a province of the Netherlands, having N.W. the Zuyder Zee, S.E. the Prussian dominions, and on other sides the provinces of Overyssel, Utrecht, South Holland, and North Brabant. Area, 1972 square miles. The surface is more hilly than in most of the Dutch provinces. The principal rivers are the Waal and Old Rhine, the Yssel, forming its N.E. boundary, and the Meuse, its S. boundary. Along their banks a good deal of fruit is raised for export, with corn, hops, and tobacco; elsewhere the land is generally poor. Principal crops, wheat, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, and tobacco. Many cattle are reared. It has manufactures of linen fabrics, paper, and leather, with tile-making; brewing and distilling are extensively carried on. The province is divided into 4 districts; chief towns, Arnhem, the capital, Nymwegen, Thiel, and Zutphen. Pop. in 1885, 496,538.

Geldermalsem, ghĕl'der-māl'sem, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 6 miles W. of Thiel. Pop. 3287.

Geldern, ghĕl'dern (Fr. *Gueldres*, ghĕld'r), a town of Rhenish Prussia, at a railway junction, 17 miles S.W. of Wesel, on the Niers. Pop. 5194.

Geldersheim, ghĕl'ders-hime', a village of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, near Schweinfurt. Pop. 1045.

Geldrop, ghĕl'drop, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 23 miles S.S.E. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 2206.

Gelcen, gā-lain', a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 11 miles by rail N.E. of Maestricht. Pop. 2258.

Gelenau, ghĕl'en-ŏw', or **Gelnau**, ghĕl'nŏw, a village of Saxony, 3 miles N.E. of Thum. Pop. 5048.

Gel'lah, a town of Africa, 20 miles N. of Tunis, said to be the ancient *Castra Corneliana*.

Gellivare, yĕl'le-vā'rā, a village of Sweden, læn of Norrbotten, in Lulcå Lappmark, 100 miles N.N.W. of Pitcå. It has extensive iron-works.

Gelnhausen, ghĕln'hŏw'zen, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, at a railway junction, 14 miles E.N.E. of Hanau, on the Kinzig. Pop. 3684.

Gelsenkirchen, ghel'sen-keerk'en, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, on a railway, 6 miles N.W. of Bochum. It is a place of recent growth. Pop. 11,295.

Gelverdeh, ghĕl-vĕr'deh, a village of Asia Minor, 60 miles S.W. of Kaisareeyeh.

Gelves, hĕl'vĕs, a town of Spain, 3 miles W.S.W. of Seville, near the Guadalquivir. Pop. 917.

Gelvink, ghĕl'vink (written also **Geelvink**), **Channel**, S.W. of Australia, between the Abrolhos and the mainland. It is 30 miles in width and 60 miles in length.

Gem, a post-office of Hancock co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

Gem, a post-office of Clayton co., Iowa, about 11 miles N.N.W. of El Kader.

Gemappe, a village of Belgium. See JEMMAPES.

Gemarke, geh-mar'keh, a town of Rhenish Prussia, now a part of BARMEN.

Gembloux, zhŏn'bloo', a village of Belgium, province and 10 miles by rail N.W. of Namur. A state agricultural establishment is located here. Pop. 2700.

Gemenos, zhā'mā'nos', a village of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 15 miles E. of Marseilles. Pop. 1752.

Gemert, hā'mĕrt (Fr. pron. zhā'mair'), a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 18 miles S.E. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 4852.

Gemini, or San Gemini, sān jĕm'e-ne (anc. *Casuentium*), a town of Italy, province of Perugia, 13 miles S.W of Spoleto. Pop. 1879. It has many ancient edifices.

Gemishkhana, Turkey. See GOOMISH-KHANEH.

Gemmi, ghĕm'mee, a remarkable mountain-pass across the Alps, in Switzerland, between the cantons of Bern and Valais, 24 miles S. of Thun, 7595 feet above sea-level.

Gemona, jā-mo'nā, a town of Italy, 15 miles N.N.W of Udine, near the Tagliamento. Pop. 7665.

Gémozac, zhā'mo'zāk', a village of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 13 miles S. of Saintes. Pop. 801.

Gemünd, gheh-münt', a town of Germany, in Rhenish Prussia, 23 miles S.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on an affluent of the Ruhr. Pop. 1500.

Gemund, of Austria and Bavaria. See GMUND.

Gemünden, g'mün'den, a town of Germany, Bavaria,

on the Main, where it is joined by the Saale, 21 miles N.N.W. of Würzburg. Pop. 1838.

Gemünden, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 15 miles N.E. of Marburg. Pop. 533.

Gemünden, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 30 miles S.S.W. of Coblentz. Pop. 1000.

Genabum, the ancient name of ORLEANS.

Genalguacil, nä-näl-gwä-theel', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 55 miles W.S.W. of Malaga. Pop. 1530.

Genappe, zheh-näpp', a village of Belgium, in South Brabant, on the Dyle, and on the Mons-Wavre Railway, 17 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1600.

Genargentu, jä-nar-jen-too', the loftiest mountain-range of Sardinia, near the centre of the island. Its principal summit rises to 5276 feet above the sea.

Genaro, jä-nä'ro, or **Monte Gennaro**, mon'tä jen-nä'ro, a mountain of Italy, 21 miles N.E. of Rome, 4185 feet in height.

Genava, an ancient name of GENEVA.

Genazzano, jä-nät-sä'no, or **Genazeno**, jä-nädzä'no, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, 24 miles E.S.E. of Rome. It contains the rich chapel of Madonna di Buon Consiglio, one of the most famous shrines in this vicinity. Pop. 3565.

Gend, a town of Belgium. See GHENT.

Gendringen, ghen'dring-en, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Alt-Yssel, 22 miles E.S.E. of Arnhem. Pop. 1000.

Genegan'set, Genegants'let, or Genegan'sette, a small river of Chenango co., N.Y., runs southward, and enters the Chenango River about 5 miles above Chenango Forks.

Genegantslet, a hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y., 2 miles from Greene.

Genemuiden, nä'neh-moi'den, a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 8 miles N. of Zwolle. Pop. 2315.

Genérac, zhä'nä'räk', a village of France, in Gard, 7 miles S. of Nîmes. Pop. 2093.

Gen'eral's Island, one of the sea-island group or chain, belonging to McIntosh co., Ga. Pop. 49.

General Wayne, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pa., at Elm Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 6 miles W. of Philadelphia. It is adjacent to Belmont Driving-Park.

Generos'tee Creek, of Anderson co., S.C., flows S.W. into the Savannah River.

Gênes, the French name of GENOA.

Genesee, jen'e-see', a county in the S.E. central part of Michigan, has an area of 648 square miles. It is intersected by Flint River, and is also drained by the Shiawassee River. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of pine, oak, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is mostly a fertile sandy loam. Wheat, hay, Indian corn, oats, wool, and butter are the staple products. Lumber is the chief article of export. This county is intersected by the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad and the Cincinnati, Saginaw & Mackinaw Railroad. The Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad connects Port Huron with Flint, which is the capital of this county. A branch of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad extends to Fostoria. Pop. in 1870, 33,900; in 1880, 39,220; in 1890, 39,430.

Genesee, a county in the W. part of New York. Area, 500 square miles. It is drained by Tonawanda, Oak Orchard, and other creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is very fertile and well cultivated. Wheat, oats, hay, Indian corn, barley, wool, and butter are the staple products. This county has quarries of gypsum, hydraulic limestone, and corniferous limestone of the Devonian age. It is intersected by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, the Attica Branch of the Erie Railroad, the West Shore Railroad, and the Tonawanda Valley & Cuba Railroad. Capital, Batavia. Pop. in 1870, 31,606; in 1880, 32,806; in 1890, 33,265.

Genesee, a post-village of Latah co., Idaho, 29 miles by rail S.S.E. of Pullman, Washington. It has 5 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a graded school, a flour-mill, and a brick-factory. Pop. 282.

Genesee, a post-hamlet of Genesee co., Mich., on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad (Flint River division), 4 miles N. of Flint. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill. The name of its post-office is Genesee Village.

Genesee, or Gennesee, a township of Kandiyohi co., Minn. Pop. 652. It contains Atwater.

Genesee, a township of Allegheny co., N.Y. Pop. 958. It contains Ceres.

Genesee, a station of Allegheny co., N.Y., at Wellsville.

Genesee, a township of Potter co., Pa. Pop. 767.

Genesee, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wis., in Genesee township, about 7 miles S.W. of Waukesha, and 1 or 2 miles S. of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. It has a church, a cheese-factory, a woollen-mill, and a grist-mill. Pop. 400; of the township, 1376.

Genesee Depot, a post-hamlet of Waukesha co., Wis., in Genesee township, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 28 miles W.S.W. of Milwaukee. It has a church, 2 stores, and about 15 houses.

Genesee Falls, a township of Wyoming co., N.Y., about 48 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo, is bounded on the E. by the Genesee River. It contains Portageville, or Genesee Falls, and is remarkable for beautiful scenery. Pop. 909.

Genesee Falls, or Port'ageville, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., on the Genesee River, and on the Erie Railroad, 13 miles by railroad S.S.E. of Warsaw, and 61 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo. It has 3 churches. Near this place the railroad crosses the Genesee by an iron bridge, 820 feet long, and 236 feet above the water. Here is a beautiful cataract, about 100 feet high, below which the river runs in a gorge 380 feet deep. Within the distance of 1½ miles are 3 falls, one of 68 feet, one of 110 feet, and one of 90 feet. The name of the post-office is Portageville. Pop. 491.

Genesee Fork, a post-hamlet of Potter co., Pa., on the Genesee River, 10 miles S. of Wellsville, N.Y. It has a cheese-factory and a saw-mill.

Genesee River rises in Potter co., Pa., from which it passes into Alleghany co., N.Y. It flows generally northward, forming the southeast boundary of Wyoming co., then intersects Livingston and Monroe cos., and enters Lake Ontario 7 miles N. of Rochester. It is nearly 200 miles long. Near the middle of its course it runs for 20 miles in a deep and narrow gorge, between perpendicular cliffs of sandstone which at some places are 350 feet high. In this gorge it descends more than 500 feet, and forms 3 cascades, one of which, near Portageville, is 110 feet high. This cascade is called Portage Falls. At Mount Morris, in Livingston co., the river emerges from this chasm into the broad and fertile Genesee Valley. At Rochester the river has a vertical fall of about 95 feet and affords unlimited water-power. Between this place and the mouth of the river occurs another cascade, nearly as high. The Genesee Valley Canal follows the course of this river, and extends from Rochester to Olean, a distance of about 90 miles.

Genesee Village, Michigan. See GENESEE.

Genese'o, a post-village of Henry co., Ill., in Geneseo township, and on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 23 miles E. of Rock Island, 75 miles W. of Ottawa, and 1 or 2 miles S. of Green River. It has a high school, 2 banks, 11 churches, 3 large grain-warehouses, 2 newspaper offices, a stove-foundry, and manufactures of furniture, farming-implements, stoves, wagons, &c. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1890, 3182; of the township, 4069.

Geneseo, a township of Cerro Gordo co., Iowa, traversed by the Iowa Central Railroad. Pop. 397.

Geneseo, a village of Rice co., Kansas, 11 miles by rail N. by E. of Lyons. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 399.

Geneseo, a post-village, capital of Livingston co., N.Y., is on the E. bank of the Genesee River, in Geneseo township, and on the Erie Railroad, 28 miles S. of Rochester, and 21 miles N.N.W. of Dansville. It contains 5 churches, a public library of 11,700 volumes, 2 newspaper offices, a state normal and training school, a union school, a glove- and mitten-factory, a canning-factory, a national bank, and a machine-shop. Pop. in 1890, 2286.

Genest, or Le Genest, leh zheh-nä', a village of France, in Mayenne, 6 miles N.W. of Laval. Pop. 1018.

Genestelle, zheh'nes'tell', a village of France, in Ardèche, 9 miles W. of Privas. Pop. 1411.

Geneva, jen-ee'va (Fr. *Genève*, zheh-naiv' or zheh-nev'; Ger. *Genf*, ghenf; It. *Ginevra*, je-nä'vrä; Sp. *Ginebra*, ne-nä'brä; anc. *Gene'va* or *Gena'va*), the largest city of Switzerland, capital of a canton of its own name, in the centre of a basin the sides of which are formed partly by the lower slopes of the Jura and partly by secondary chains of the Alps, at the W. extremity of the Lake of Geneva, where it narrows almost to a point and pours out the Rhone, here crossed by several bridges, and dividing the town into two portions, the larger of which is on the left or S. bank. The environs are covered with handsome villas, and the city itself, when approached either by land or by water, has a very imposing appearance. It is connected by railway with Lyons and with Lausanne. It is surrounded by walls flanked with bastions, and is entered on the land side by three gates. Geneva is divided into

two parts, upper and lower. The upper town, occupied chiefly by the burgher aristocracy, contains a considerable number of well-built houses and handsome hotels; the lower town, the seat of trade and the residence of the poorer classes, is very indifferently built, consisting chiefly of houses remarkable only for their disproportioned height, and lining narrow, irregular, dark, and ill-cleaned streets. The chief exception is along the banks of the Rhone, where a quay about 400 yards long is bordered by a row of handsome modern houses. The more important public buildings and institutions are the cathedral, or church of St. Pierre, a Gothic structure of the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries, occupying the highest site in the town, and by its three towers forming the most conspicuous object within it; the town house, in the Florentine style; the Musée Rath, a neat building, named after its founder; the arsenal, with a collection of ancient armor; the old prison, originally the bishop's palace; the casino, penitentiary, and house of correction. Among the principal educational institutions may be mentioned the college which was founded by Calvin; the academy, composed of the four faculties of theology, law, science, and literature, with a public library, a fine museum of natural history, and a botanic garden; the primary schools, a number of other schools supported by the state or special endowments, and a great many private boarding-schools, some of which are of considerable celebrity. Besides these, there is the Evangelical School, a theological seminary, and the Athénée, an art institution.

The only important manufacture of Geneva is that of watches, musical boxes, and jewelry. The trade is very much restricted by the narrow limits of the Genevese territory. There is also a want of a proper navigable outlet, the navigation of the Rhone below Geneva being much obstructed. Its chief trade, in addition to that furnished by its staple manufacture, consists in supplying the surrounding districts with merchandise.

The origin of Geneva is unknown, but its antiquity is proved by the reference which Cæsar makes to it. It was successively occupied by the Burgundians, who made it their capital, the Ostrogoths, and the Franks. It next formed part of the second kingdom of Burgundy, and became incorporated with the Germanic Empire. By a grant of the emperors, the temporal was added to the spiritual power of the bishops, and the Counts of Savoy, having succeeded in controlling the nomination of the bishops, became in a manner masters of Geneva. This state of affairs was suddenly interrupted by the Reformation, to which the Genevese are indebted both for their civil and their religious freedom. The celebrity which they afterwards acquired, chiefly under the guidance of Calvin and his associates, is matter of history. The city was taken by the French in 1798, and formed, till 1813, the capital of the department of Leman. In 1814, along with a small territory, it joined the Helvetic Confederation. Pop. in 1880, 68,320; in 1888, 71,807.——Adj. and inhab. GENEVESE, jĕn'e-veez'.

Geneva, a small canton of the Swiss Confederation, bounded W. and N.W. by France, N. by the canton of Vaud and the Lake of Geneva, and E. and S. by France, and including also the communes of Celigny, Le Coudre, and Petit Bois, enclosed by Vaud. Area, 91 English square miles. The surface is broken by several hills, none of which are more than 400 feet above the lake. The whole canton belongs to the basin of the Rhone, and the only streams of importance are that river and the Arve, which joins it a little below the town of Geneva. The soil has been so much improved by skilful and persevering culture that the whole territory wears the appearance of a large and beautiful garden. Even the natural flora is remarkably rich, and makes the surrounding country a favorite resort of the botanist. Part of the surface is under the culture of the vine; but the wine is not remarkable for either quantity or quality. The manufactures are extensively carried on, and consist chiefly of clocks and watches, gold, silver, and other metal wares, woollen cloths, silk goods of various descriptions, hats, and leather. The territory of Geneva, having, by the arrangement of the Congress of Vienna, obtained an accession of 15 communes detached from France and Savoy, was admitted a member of the Swiss Confederation in 1814. The legislative power is exercised by a great council, composed of deputies elected by all male citizens of 21 years of age and not under legal incapacity. All religious denominations are declared to have perfect freedom, and in 1870 the number of Catholics and of Protestants was about equal. Capital, Geneva. Pop. in 1876, 99,352; in 1880, 99,712; in 1888, 105,509.

Gene'va, a county in the S.E. part of Alabama, bordering on Florida, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Choctawhatchee and Pea Rivers. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of pine. The soil is sandy. Indian corn, cotton, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Geneva. Pop. in 1870, 2959; in 1880, 4342; in 1890, 10,690.

Geneva, a post-village, capital of Geneva co., Ala., on the Choctawhatchee, at the mouth of the Pea River, about 85 miles S.S.W. of Eufaula. It has 3 churches, a bank, a high school, a newspaper office, a lumber-mill, and general business houses. Pop. 637.

Geneva, a post-village of Talbot co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, 30 miles E.N.E. of Columbus. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. about 300.

Geneva, a post-village, capital of Kane co., Ill., in Geneva township, on Fox River, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, at the junction of the Fox River Valley Railroad and of a branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 35 miles W. of Chicago, and 8 miles N. of Aurora. It is the seat of important manufactures, and contains a court-house, 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a high school, a cooperage, a glucose-factory, and a foundry. Pop. in 1890, 1692; of the township, 2030.

Geneva, a post-village of Adams co., Ind., 28 miles by rail S.S.E. of Fort Wayne. It has 2 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, public schools, a heading-factory, and a handle-factory. Pop. 748.

Geneva, a hamlet of Shelby co., Ind., in Noble township, on Flat Rock Creek, 22 miles N.E. of Columbus. It has a church. Here is Sulphur Hill Post-Office.

Geneva, a post-village of Franklin co., Iowa, in Geneva township, on the Central Railroad of Iowa, 36 miles S. of Mason City, and 9 miles N. by W. of Ackley. It has a church and a graded school. Pop. of the township, 669.

Geneva, a post-village of Allen co., Kansas, in Geneva township, 16 miles N. by W. of Humboldt, and 3 miles E. of Neosho Falls. It has 2 churches. Pop. of township, 593.

Geneva, a post-hamlet of Lenawee co., Mich., in Rollin township, about 16 miles W.N.W. of Adrian.

Geneva, a township of Midland co., Mich. Pop. 131.

Geneva, a township of Tuscola co., Mich., on Saginaw Bay. Pop. 207.

Geneva, a township of Van Buren co., Mich. Pop. 1002. Geneva Station is at Irvington.

Geneva, a post-hamlet of Freeborn co., Minn., in Geneva township, on a small lake of the same name, about 35 miles S. of Faribault, and 20 miles N.W. of Austin. Pop. of the township, 463.

Geneva, a post-village, capital of Fillmore co., Neb., 8 miles S. of Fairmont Railroad Station, and 60 miles W.S.W. of Lincoln. It has 6 churches, 3 banks, 3 newspaper offices, a high school, and a butter- and cheese-factory.

Geneva, a beautiful town in Geneva township, Ontario co., N.Y., at the N. end of Seneca Lake, about 16 miles (direct) E. of Canandaigua. By railroad it is 26 miles W. of Auburn, and 50 miles E.S.E. of Rochester. It is on the Auburn Branch of the New York Central Railroad, the direct line of the Lehigh Valley system, and of the Fall Brook system. It is finely situated on high ground on the W. shore of the lake, and contains many handsome residences. Geneva contains 10 or 11 churches, the Geneva Classical and Union School for boys, 2 national banks, and a water-cure, and is the seat of Hobart College (Protestant Episcopal), which was organized in 1824 and has a library of 13,000 volumes. Five weekly newspapers are published here. Steamboats ply daily in all seasons of the year between this place and Watkins, which is about 36 miles distant. Here are 8 large nurseries of fruit-trees. Geneva has also optical-works, bending-works, and manufactures of engines, boilers, and steam heating-apparatus. Pop. in 1890, 7557; of the township, 8877.

Geneva, a post-village of Ashtabula co., O., on the Lake Shore Railroad, 45 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland, 3 miles from Lake Erie, and 10 miles S.W. of Ashtabula. It has 6 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, a graded school, a normal school, 3 newspaper offices, and manufactures of hardware, tools, &c. Pop. in 1890, 2194.

Geneva, a post-borough of Crawford co., Pa., 8 miles by rail S.S.W. of Meadville. It has 2 churches, a high school, a lumber-mill, and a planing-mill.

Geneva, a village of Rhode Island, now in the 10th ward of Providence. Pop. 250.

Geneva, a township of Walworth co., Wis., on the shore of a beautiful lake of the same name. It is traversed by a branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Within its limits, on the railroad, at the eastern end and outlet of the lake is the city of Lake Geneva, distant about 8 miles S.E. of Elkhorn, and about 44 miles S.W. of Milwaukee.

It has a bank, 5 churches, a newspaper office, a female seminary, and a manufactory of reapers and mowers. Several citizens of Chicago have fine residences here. Steamboats navigate the lake, which is about 10 miles long. Pop. of the township, exclusive of the city, 1073; of the city in 1890, 2297.

Gene'vn, a post-village in Argenteuil co., Quebec, 3 miles S. of Lachute. Pop. 150.

Geneva Bay, a village in Walworth township, Walworth co., Wis., at the W. end of Geneva Lake, about 25 miles E.S.E. of Janesville. Pop. 997.

Geneva Lake, Wisconsin, in the S. part of Walworth co., is about 10 miles long, and varies in width from 1 to 2 miles. The water, which is deep and pure, is discharged by a creek which issues from the N.E. end of the lake and enters Fox River.

Geneva Switch, a station in Kane co., Ill., on the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, 1 mile W. of Aurora, and at the junction of one of the railroads running N. to Geneva.

Genève, the French for GENEVA.

Gene'vin, a post-office of Henderson co., Ky.

Genf, the German name of GENEVA.

Genfer-See, lake, Switzerland. See LAKE OF GENEVA.

Gengenbach, ghĕng'ĕn-bȧK', a town of Baden, on the Kinzig, 5 miles N.N.W. of Zell. Pop. 2340.

Genil, Jenil, or Xenil, nȧ-neel', a river of Spain, in Andalusia, joins the Guadalquivir 33 miles S.W. of Cordova, after a W.N.W. course of about 120 miles.

Genillé, zheh-nee'yȧ', a village of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 22 miles S.E. of Tours. Pop. 424.

Genis, zheh-nee', a village of France, in Dordogne, 23 miles E.N.E. of Périgueux. Pop. 1436.

Genissac, zheh-nees'sȧK', a village of France, in Gironde, 20 miles E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1185.

Genitchi, a strait of Russia. See SIVASH.

Geni'to, a post-office of Powhatan co., Va., on the Appomattox River, at Powhatan Station on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, about 30 miles W.S.W. of Richmond.

Genlis, zhôN'lee', a village of France, department of Côte-d'Or, 10 miles S.E. of Dijon. Pop. 969.

Genuargentu, mountains. See GENARGENTU.

Gennaro, jĕn-nȧ'ro, a mountain of Italy, 9 miles N. of Tivoli, belonging to the eastern branch of the Central Apennines. Height, 4289 feet. With the exception of Guadagnolo, it is the highest point in the chain which bounds the Campagna on the E.

Gennep, nĕn'nĕp, a town of the Netherlands, in Limburg, on the Prussian frontier, 12 miles S.E. of Nymwegen.

Gennes, zhĕnn, several villages of France; the principal in the department of Maine-et-Loire, 17 miles S.E. of Angers, on the left bank of the Loire. Pop. 1758.

Gennesareth, Lake of. See TABARIEYAH.

Genoa, jĕn'o-ȧ (Ital. *Genova*, jĕn'o-vȧ; Fr. *Gênes*, zhain; anc. *Genua*), a fortified seaport city of Northern Italy, on the Mediterranean, between the rivers Bisagno and Polcevera, at a railway junction, 75 miles S.E. of Turin. Lat. 44° 24' 54" N.; lon. 8° 53' E. The appearance of the city from the sea is beautiful and striking: it is in the form of a crescent, and rises gradually from the shore,—the whiteness of the houses, the imposing outlines of the intermingling palaces, and the distant villas and gardens, heightening the effect of its picturesque position. Immediately behind the city rises an abrupt hill, covered with villas and country-houses. The city is enclosed by a double line of fortifications, forming a vast semicircle, supported by numerous detached outworks, crowning hill after hill, and constituting one of the most extensive town fortifications in Europe, the outer wall being about 7 miles in extent. In the older parts of the town the streets are extremely narrow, being seldom more than 10 feet wide, with lofty buildings on either side. They are also dark, steep, and crooked, and almost wholly inaccessible to carriages. In the newer quarters, again, many of them are spacious and are lined with noble edifices. The finest of these streets are the Strada Nuova and the Strada Balbi, in both of which are palaces of the most superb architecture. Most of the streets are paved with smooth slabs of lava, having a pathway of bricks in the centre to afford footing to mules and to persons carrying burdens. Many of the palaces are crowded with works of art and splendidly fitted up. The principal are the ducal palace, the palaces of Doria, Serra, Giustiniani, Cambiaso, Balbi, Adorno, Durazzo, and the palaces of the king and the queen-mother.

The churches and hospitals of Genoa rival the palaces in splendor. The most remarkable of the former is the Duomo, or cathedral of San Lorenzo, founded in the eleventh century, but not completed till the beginning of the twelfth. The most conspicuous church in the general view of the city is that of Carignano, finely situated on a hill, and having a resemblance to St. Peter's in its general plan. The other churches of note are Santo Stefano della Porta, a handsome structure, but chiefly remarkable for containing a painting of the martyrdom of the titular saint, the joint production of Raphael and Giulio Romano; San Siro, the most ancient Christian foundation in Genoa; St. Ambrose, containing several fine paintings, and splendidly decorated within; and L'Annunziata, also magnificently fitted up interiorly. There are a number of other interesting ecclesiastical edifices, although more than half the churches in the city were demolished by the French. The principal charitable institution is the Albergo de' Poveri, in which orphans and old people find shelter; the children are brought up to different trades, and the girls who marry out of the hospital receive a dowry. The house itself unites the beauties of architecture on the most splendid scale, with the most perfect convenience. The Ospedale del Pammatone is another splendid institution for benevolent purposes, founded in 1430. The deaf and dumb institution is also celebrated. There are in and about Genoa 15 different religious establishments for females, all regulated according to the monastic system, though none of the inmates take vows. The largest of these institutions is that of the Fieschine, which contains 250 persons, all employed in such light work as lace-making, embroidery, and the manufacture of artificial flowers. The Teatro Carlo Felice is an elegant structure, the Bank of St. George is one of the most ancient and celebrated in Europe, and the university occupies a handsome building. Besides the university, the other chief educational institutions are the theological seminary, the school of fine arts, the royal marine school, and the school of navigation. Genoa is the seat of royal courts, of a chamber of commerce, and of an admiralty court. It is supplied with water by aqueducts 18 miles in length. The Brignole-Sale Palace, with a rich art collection and a fine library, is now public property. Genoa is the see of an archbishop.

The manufactures of Genoa are considerable. Its velvets and silk are world-famed; and it likewise possesses factories of cloth, stockings, blonde, oil-cloth, hats, paper, essences, gloves, lace, cotton goods, oils, and soap. Besides these, its works in gold, silver, and marble have a high reputation; indeed, for silver filigree and coral wrought into bracelets, brooches, bunches of flowers, and other kinds of ornaments, as well as for fine cabinet-work and house-furniture, the Genoese workmen stand unrivalled, and their productions are sent to all parts of the world. The port is of a semicircular form, about three-quarters of a mile in diameter, formed by two moles projecting into the sea from opposite sides, but not opposite each other; the Molo Nuovo, or New Mole, on the E. side, being about 790 yards S. of the Molo Vecchio, or Old Mole, on the W. Near the abutment of the New Mole is the light-house, a beautiful structure, 300 feet in height. There is, besides, a fixed harbor-light on each of the moles. Genoa is the chief outlet, by the Mediterranean, for the manufactures of Switzerland and Northern Italy. There are yards for naval construction. The harbor is safe and good, but much too small for the needs of the port: hence new harbor-works are in construction, to cost $5,000,000, the gift of the Duke of Galliera. It is believed that these improvements will more than double the commercial capacity of the port. There is an immense number of bonding warehouses situated in one locality, called Porto Franco; these are surrounded by walls, and form a small separate town. The principal articles of export are rice, oils, fruit, cheese, rags, the products of its manufactures, &c.; imports, cottons, raw cotton, woollens, cochineal, indigo, colonial produce, tobacco, salt fish, hides, grain, lead, nutgalls, &c. In ancient times the Genoese merchants were remarkable for their enterprise and for the extent of their dealings. They brought the productions of Hindostan from Ispahan to Trebizond, and from thence conveyed them through Kaffa, in the Crimea, and afterwards through Constantinople, to Europe. Their commerce subsequently declined greatly, but has always been respectable, and at present Genoa is the leading seaport of Italy.

The origin of Genoa is said to be more remote than that of Rome. As early as the eleventh century the Genoese had become formidable at sea, and, notwithstanding an almost continuous succession of wars through several ages, gradually increased in power and importance. For nearly seven centuries, with some interruption, Genoa was the capital of a famous commercial republic, which planted numerous colonies in the Levant and on the shores of the Black Sea. After a long period of internal distraction and

misrule, the citizens instituted a supreme magistrate, called Doge, for life, excluding by law all the nobles. Another and more efficient form of government was introduced by Andrea Doria in 1528, which existed till overturned by Bonaparte. The city in 1799, being then in the possession of the French, was taken by the united forces of Austria and England, and finally, in 1815, after a rapid succession of changes, united, by a decision of the Congress of Vienna, to the Sardinian monarchy. Pop. in 1881, 133,081.——Adj. and inhab. GENOESE, jĕn'o-eez'. See GULF OF GENOA.

Genoa, or Genova, a province of Italy, in Liguria, bounded on the S. by the Gulf of Genoa. Area, 1588 square miles. Capital, Genoa. Pop. 716,759.

Genoa, jen'o-a or je-no'a, a post-village of De Kalb co., Ill., on the Kishwaukee River, 59 miles by rail W.N.W. of Chicago, and about 25 miles E.S.E. of Rockford. It has 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and a shoe-factory. Pop. in 1890, 634.

Genoa, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Iowa, 5 miles S. of Seymour Station. Pop. 87.

Genoa, a post-village of Livingston co., Mich., in Genoa township, on the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, 39 miles E.S.E. of Lansing. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 921.

Genoa, a post-hamlet of Olmsted co., Minn., in New Haven township, about 10 miles N.W. of Rochester. It has a church, a lumber-mill, &c.

Genoa, a post-village of Platte co., Neb., on the Loup River, about 20 miles W. of Columbus. It has a church.

Genoa, a post-village, capital of Douglas co., Nev., is on Carson River, about 4 miles E. of Lake Tahoe, and 15 miles S.S.W. of Carson City. It is in a mountainous country, near the Sierra Nevada. It has a church, a district school, and a newspaper office. Pop. 434.

Genoa, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., in Genoa township, on Big Salmon Creek, 20 miles S. of Auburn, and 17 miles from Freeville. It has 4 churches, common schools, a newspaper office, 2 flour-mills, and a carriage-factory. Pop. in 1890, 437. The township contains the village of Northville. Total pop. 2320.

Genoa, a township of Delaware co., O., on the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus Railroad. Pop. 1050.

Genoa, a post-village of Ottawa co., O., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 13 miles S.E. of Toledo, and 16 miles N.W. of Fremont. It has 6 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of carriages, lime, lumber, &c. Here are quarries of limestone. Pop. in 1890, 839.

Genoa, Pickaway co., O. See COMMERCIAL POINT.

Genoa, a post-village of Vernon co., Wis., in Genoa township, and on the Mississippi River, 18 or 20 miles S. of La Crosse. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 717.

Genoa, a village at the S.E. corner of Walworth co., Wis., in Bloomfield township, 77 miles N.N.W. of Chicago, and 9 miles S.E. of Geneva. The Fox River line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad here crosses the Kenosha division of the same. It has a church, a money-order post-office named Genoa Junction, a graded school, &c.

Genoa Bluff, a post-hamlet of Iowa co., Iowa, in Sumner township, about 10 miles S. by W. of Marengo. It has a church.

Genoa Junction, Wisconsin. See GENOA.

Genoese, adjective and inhabitant. See GENOA.

Genola, jā-no'lā (L. *Gavenola*), a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 10 miles E.S.E. of Saluzzo. Pop. 1994.

Geno'la, a station in Huntingdon township, Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Smithtown & Port Jefferson Railroad, 3 miles S.E. of Northport village. The station is also called East Northport, Northport Station, &c., and the locality generally is known as Genola, Fairview, or Claypits.

Genolhac, zheh-no'lăk', a town of France, in Gard, 17 miles N.N.W. of Alais. Pop. 1313.

Genoni, jā-no'nce, a village on the island of Sardinia, 4 miles from Laconi. Pop. 1361.

Genosa, a town of Italy. See GINOSA.

Genova, the Italian name of GENOA.

Gensac, zhŏn'săk', a town of France, in Gironde, 31 miles E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1318.

Gensano, a town of Italy. See GENZANO.

Gensingen, ghĕn'sing-ĕn, a village of Hesse, 7 miles S.E. of Bingen. Pop. 982.

Gent, ghĕnt, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 7 miles E.N.E. of Nymwegen. Pop. 2306.

Genthin, ghĕn-teen', a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Berlin & Magdeburg Railroad, and on the Plauen Canal, 30 miles N.E. of Magdeburg. Pop. 3718.

Genthod, zhŏn'tō', a village of Switzerland, canton and 4 miles N. of Geneva, on the Lake of Geneva.

Gen'tile Val'ley, a post-office of Oneida co., Idaho, in a fertile valley, 25 miles N. of Franklin.

Gentilly, zhŏn'tee'yee', a village of France, in Seine, 4 miles N.E. of Sceaux, on the Bièvre, forming a close southern suburb of Paris. The commune comprises the village of Bicêtre, celebrated for its castle, serving as a hospital for 5000 superannuated and imbecile old men, and as a prison. This edifice also contains extensive workshops for polishing glass, woollen-spinning, and various manufactures. Near this is the fort of Bicêtre. Pop. 10,378.

Gentilly, zhon-til'lec, a station in Orleans parish, La., on the New Orleans and Mobile Railroad, 5 miles E. of New Orleans. GENTILLY is also the name of a station on the Lake Pontchartrain Railroad, 3 miles N. of the terminus in New Orleans.

Gentilly, zhŏn'teel'yee or zhŏn'teel'yee', a post-village of Quebec, co. of Nicolet, 75 miles S.W. of Quebec. It is on the St. Lawrence River, and has a large trade in lumber. Pop. 500.

Gentry, jĕn'tree, a county in the N.W. part of Missouri. Area, 450 square miles. It is intersected by Grand River, and is also drained by the East and West Forks of the same. The surface is undulating or moderately uneven, and a large part of it is covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. It is traversed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Capital, Albany. Pop. in 1870, 11,607; in 1880, 17,170; in 1890, 19,018.

Gentry, a station on the Lexington Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 3 miles N.W. of Sedalia, Mo.

Gentry's Mill, a post-office of Hamilton co., Tex.

Gen'tryville, a post-village of Spencer co., Ind., in Jackson township, 1 mile from Gentryville Station on the Rockport & Cincinnati Railroad, and about 33 miles E.N.E. of Evansville. It has 2 churches, a tannery, &c. The station is 14 miles N. of Rockport. Pop. about 400.

Gentryville, a post-village of Gentry co., Mo., on Grand River, 44 miles N.E. of St. Joseph, and 10 miles S. of Albany. It has a money-order post-office, 2 drug-stores, a flouring-mill, a church, and a woollen-factory. Pop. 600.

Genua, the ancient name of GENOA.

Genzano, jĕn-zā'no, or **Gensano,** jĕn-sā'no, a town of Italy, 18 miles S.E. of Rome, on the Appian Way. Pop. 5306. It has a palace of the Duke of Cesarini, a Capuchin convent, and a modern cathedral. An annual festival here, called the *Infiorata di Genzano* (in-fo-o-rā'tā dee jĕn-zā'no), is frequented by numerous visitors from Rome.

Genzano, a town of Italy, province and 18 miles N.E. of Potenza. Pop. 5260.

Geographe, jee-o-graf' or zhā-o-grāf', a strait in Tasmania, separating Schouten Island from Freycinet's Peninsula.

Geographe, a bay of Western Australia, co. of Sussex, at its northern extremity, about 35 miles in width.

George, a lake of New South Wales, Argyle and Murray cos., 2000 feet above the sea, about 18 miles in length.

George, a post-village of Lyon co., Iowa, 10 miles by rail S.E. of Rock Rapids. It has a church, a bank, and a newspaper office.

George d'Elmina (St.), Africa. See ELMINA.

George, Lake. See LAKE GEORGE, and CALDWELL.

Georgenbourg, a town of Russia. See YOONNOORG.

Georgensgmund, gā-on'ghens-mōönt', a village of Bavaria, at a railway junction, 40 miles S. of Nuremberg.

Georgenthal, gā-on'ghen-tāl', a town of Bohemia, 25 miles W. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 2450.

Georgenthal, a village of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 8 miles S.S.W. of Gotha. Pop. 750.

Georges, jōr'jez, a township of Fayette co., Pa., has beds of iron ore and coal. Pop. 2544. It contains Smithfield.

George's Camp, a post-office of Jones co., Miss.

George's Creek, of South Carolina, enters the Saluda from the right, a few miles E. of Pickensville.

George's Creek, a post-office of Inyo co., Cal.

George's Creek, a post-office of Lawrence co., Ky.

George's Creek, a township of Barnwell co., S.C. Pop. 1295.

George's Creek, a post-hamlet of Pickens co., S.C., in Pickensville township, 5 miles N.E. of Easley.

George's Creek, a post-office of Somervell co., Tex.

George's Mills, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.H., in Sunapee township, at the head of Sunapee Lake, about 35 miles W.N.W. of Concord. It has a church, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a bucket-factory.

George's Station, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 3½ miles E. of Greensburg. It has about 6 houses.

George's Station, S.C. See SAINT GEORGE'S.

George's Store, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Tenn., on Elk River, 18 miles E. of Fayetteville. It has 2 churches and 3 stores.

Georgesville, jôr'jez-vil, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., O., on Darby Creek, and on the Columbus & Springfield Railroad, 13 miles W.S.W. of Columbus. It has a church.

George'town, a county in the S.E. part of South Carolina. Area, 742 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Great Pedee River, on the S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the S.W. by the Santee River. It is also intersected by the Waccamaw and Black Rivers. The surface is level, partly occupied by swamps, and extensively covered with forests of pine and other trees; the soil is mostly sandy. Rice is the staple product. It is intersected by the Georgetown & Western Railroad. Capital, Georgetown. Pop. in 1870, 16,161; in 1880, 19,613; in 1890, 20,857.

Georgetown, a post-village of El Dorado co., Cal., about 50 miles N.E. of Sacramento, and 16 miles N. of Placerville. Gold is found near it. Pop. of Georgetown township, 1023.

Georgetown, a mining town, capital of Clear Creek co., Col., is situated on the Front or Snowy Range, and on Clear Creek, about 7 miles from Gray's Peak. Altitude, 8412 feet. It is 54 miles W. of Denver by the Colorado Central Railroad. Its prosperity is derived from the working of the silver-, lead-, and gold-mines in the vicinity, which are pronounced by Prof. Hayden to be practically inexhaustible. It has 2 banks, several concentrating- and sampling-mills, and a weekly newspaper. Galena, zinc blende, granite, gray copper, polybasite, iron and copper pyrites, quartz, &c. are found here. Here are 5 churches, large reduction-works, and several superior hotels. Pop. 1927.

Georgetown, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., on the Danbury & Norwalk Railroad, 13 miles S. of Danbury. It has 4 churches, and manufactures of glue, sandpaper, curled hair and wire goods. Pop. about 500.

Georgetown, a post-village, capital of Sussex co., Del., in Georgetown hundred, and on the Junction & Breakwater Railroad, at the junction of the Breakwater & Frankford Railroad, 104 miles S. of Wilmington, and 15 miles W.S.W. of Lewes. It contains 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, an academy, several hotels, a carriage-shop, saw-mills, and manufactures of flooring, shingles, &c. Pop. in 1880, 895; in 1890, 1353.

Georgetown, a port of entry and formerly a separate city of the District of Columbia, now the local name of that part of the city of Washington lying above Rock Creek, on the Potomac River. The locality comprises several eminences, which command beautiful views and are occupied by handsome villas and residences. It contains 10 churches, a national bank, the Academy of the Visitation, the Georgetown Institute for males, the Georgetown Female Seminary, the Collegiate Institute for young ladies, and a convent, and is the seat of Georgetown College (Roman Catholic), which was organized in 1789 and has a library of nearly 25,000 volumes. The Chesapeake & Ohio Canal crosses the Potomac here by a remarkable aqueduct, which is 1446 feet long and cost about $2,000,000. Georgetown has a number of large flour-mills, the products of which have a wide reputation. Pop. in 1880, 12,578; in 1890, 14,046.

Georgetown, a post-village of Putnam co., Fla., on St. John's River and Lake George, about 30 miles S. of Palatka. It has 3 churches, a lumber-mill, &c.

Georgetown, a post-village, capital of Quitman co., Ga., on the Chattahoochee River, at the terminus of the Southwestern Railroad, opposite Eufaula, and 24 miles W.N.W. of Cuthbert. It has 3 churches. About 4000 bales of cotton are annually shipped from here. Pop. 263.

Georgetown, a post-village of Bear Lake co., Idaho, on Bear River, about 25 miles N. of Paris.

Georgetown, a hamlet of Clay co., Ill., usually called BIBLE GROVE (which see). See also STEEL'S MILLS.

Georgetown (Smithton Post-Office), a village of St. Clair co., Ill., 7 miles S. of Belleville. It has 2 churches, a flouring-mill, and 3 general stores.

Georgetown, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., in Georgetown township, on the Little Vermilion River, and on the Paris and Danville Railroad, 10 miles S. of Danville. It has a graded school, money-order post-office, a bank, and 3 churches. Pop. (1890) 662. The township is intersected by the Big Vermilion River. Pop. of the township, 2608.

Georgetown, a village of Brown co., Ind., in Jackson township, on Bean Blossom Creek, 4 miles N. of Nashville, and 8 miles S. of Morgantown. It has a church and a tannery. Pop. 200. Here is Bean Blossom Post-Office.

Georgetown, a hamlet of Cass co., Ind., on the Wabash River, 8 miles W. of Logansport.

Georgetown, a post-township of Floyd co., Ind., 10 miles W. of New Albany. It has 3 churches. Pop. 1424.

Georgetown, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Iowa, about 10 miles W. of Albia.

Georgetown, a post-village, capital of Scott co., Ky., on the North Elkhorn Creek, about 20 miles E. of Frankfort, and on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, 12 miles N. of Lexington. It is the seat of Georgetown College (Baptist), which was organized in 1838. Georgetown has 11 churches, 3 banks, 3 newspaper offices, and a female seminary. Elevation, 875 feet. Pop. about 800.

Georgetown, a post-township of Sagadahoc co., Me., is an island 12 miles long (sometimes called Parker's Island), at the mouth of the Kennebec River. The township has 3 churches and 1 or more lumber-mills. Pop. 1135. Georgetown Post-Office is 10 miles S.S.E. of Bath.

Georgetown, a hamlet in Frederick co., Md., on the Frederick & Pennsylvania Line Railroad, 6 miles N.E. of Frederick. It has 2 churches.

Georgetown, a hamlet and shipping-point of Kent co., Md., on the Sassafras River, about 44 miles E. of Baltimore, and 1 mile N. of Galena. It has a church.

Georgetown, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in Georgetown township, on the Boston & Maine Railroad, at the junction of 2 branches of the same, 30 miles N. of Boston, and 9 miles S.W. of Newburyport. It contains a high school, 5 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, and a newspaper office. The township has manufactures of boots and shoes. Pop. of the township in 1890, 2117.

Georgetown, a post-township of Ottawa co., Mich., about 10 miles S.W. of Grand Rapids, is traversed by Grand River. It has 3 saw-mills. Pop. 1464.

Georgetown, a post-village of Clay co., Minn., on the Red River of the North, just below the mouth of the Buffalo River, 15 miles N. of Moorehead. It has a church, a bank, and a high school. Pop. about 100.

Georgetown, a post-village of Copiah co., Miss., on or near Pearl River, 17 miles E. of Hazlehurst. It has 2 churches.

Georgetown, a post-village of Pettis co., Mo., in Cedar township, on the West Fork of La Mine River, and on the railroad which connects Lexington with Sedalia, 4 miles N.W. of Sedalia. It has a church, and manufactures of brooms and lime.

Georgetown, a post-office of Custer co., Neb.

Georgetown, a hamlet of Jefferson co., Neb., about 50 miles S.S.W. of Lincoln.

Georgetown, a post-hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., 5 miles S.S.E. of Bordentown. It has a church and a carriage-factory.

Georgetown, a post-office and mining-camp of Grant co., New Mexico, about 24 miles E. by N. of Silver City. It has silver-mines.

Georgetown, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., in Georgetown township, near the Syracuse & Chenango Railroad, on which it has a station, 32 miles by rail S.E. of Syracuse. It has 2 churches, 2 tanneries, and a carriage-shop. Pop. of the township, 1427.

Georgetown, a post-village, capital of Brown co., O., in Pleasant township, on White Oak Creek, and on the Cincinnati & Portsmouth Railroad, 6 or 7 miles N. of the Ohio River, and about 40 miles E.S.E. of Cincinnati. It contains a court-house, 3 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a graded school, a woollen-factory, &c. Blue or Silurian limestone abounds here. Pop. in 1880, 1293; in 1890, 1473.

Georgetown, a hamlet of Clermont co., O., in Wayne township. Pop. 65.

Georgetown, a village of Hamilton co., O., in Colerain township, about 12 miles N.N.W. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches. Pop. 172. Here is Dunlap Post-Office.

Georgetown, a village of Harrison co., O., in Short Creek township, 6 miles S.E. of Cadiz, and about 20 miles N.W. of Bellaire. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. The name of its post-office is Short Creek.

Georgetown, or **Lud'low**, a hamlet of Miami co., O., in Union township, about 20 miles N.W. of Dayton. It has a church and a carriage-shop. Here is Potsdam Post-Office.

Georgetown, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa., on the left or S. bank of the Ohio River, opposite the line of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, about 36 miles below Pittsburg. It has 2 churches, and wells of natural gas. P. 297.

Georgetown, a village of Lancaster co., Pa., in Eart township. It is 1 mile from the Gap nickel-mines, and 5 miles S.W. of Christiana Railroad Station. It has a church.

Georgetown, a village of Northumberland co., Pa., on

the Susquehanna River, and on the Northern Central Railroad, 38 miles N. of Harrisburg. It has a church and manufactures of lime. Here is Dalmatia Post-Office.

Georgetown, a port of entry and the capital of Georgetown co., S.C., is in a township of the same name, and on Winyaw Bay, at the mouth of the Waccamaw River. It is about 14 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and 50 miles N.E. of Charleston. It contains 5 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, and several distilleries of turpentine. Rice, pine lumber, and turpentine are the chief articles of export. Pop. in 1880, 2557; in 1890, 2895.

Georgetown, a post-hamlet of James co., Tenn., 11 miles N. of Cleveland. It has a church and a plough-factory.

Georgetown, a post-village, capital of Williamson co., Tex., on the San Gabriel River, 9 miles N. of Round Rock Station, and 28 miles N. by E. of Austin. It is the seat of the Southwestern University of Texas (Methodist), and has 5 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, knitting-mills, and a chair-factory. Pop. in 1880, 1354; in 1890, 2447.

Georgetown, a post-village of Grant co., Wis., about 14 miles N.E. of Dubuque, Iowa. It has 2 general stores.

Georgetown, Nova Scotia. See RIVERSDALE.

Georgetown, a village in Halton co., Ontario, on the river Credit, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 29 miles N.W. of Toronto. It has valuable water-power, paper-mills, brewery, tannery, iron-foundry, grist-mill, marble-works, a newspaper office, 3 hotels, about 20 stores, and a large trade in lumber, grain, and country produce. Pop. 1282.

Georgetown, a village in Hastings co., Ontario, on the river Moira, at the head of Lake Stoco, 26 miles N. by E. of Belleville. Pop. 180.

Georgetown, a seaport town, capital of Kings co., Prince Edward Island, at the entrance into Cardigan Bay, on the S.E. side of the island, 30 miles E. of Charlottetown. It possesses one of the best harbors on the island. It has a good trade in country produce, and contains 3 churches, 8 hotels, 15 stores, and a large foundry. A weekly newspaper is published in Georgetown. It has railway communication with the chief places on the island. Pop. 1100.

Georgetown, Quebec. See SAINT LOUIS DE GONZAGUE.

Georgetown, a village near the W. end of Grand Cayman, British West Indies.

Georgetown, West Indies. See SAINT GEORGE.

Georgetown, a town of the island of St. Vincent, British West Indies, on the E. coast.

Georgetown, a town of the island of Tobago, British West Indies, on Barbadoes Bay, an inlet of the S.E. coast.

Georgetown (Dutch, *Stabroek*, stä'brōōk), often called **Demerara,** dem-ẹ-rä'rạ, a city, capital of British Guiana and of the county of Demerara, on the E. bank of the navigable Demerara River, at its mouth, is regularly built, having wide and straight streets, mostly with canals in them, and many of them lined with trees. The dwellings are generally of wood, and stand on pillars of brick, the streets being below the level of high tide, which is excluded by means of a sea-wall and sluices. Many houses are surrounded by pleasant gardens. The town has a good water-supply, telegraph lines to America and Europe *via* Cuba and Brazil, a steam ferry, and a railway to Mahaica, 22 miles away. It is the seat of an Anglican bishop and of a Catholic vicar-apostolic, and has several Anglican, Catholic, Presbyterian, and Dissenting churches, good schools and hospitals, a stone government-house, custom-house, bonded warehouse, gas-works, chemical works, &c., several banks, insurance companies, and newspapers. There is a bar at the river's mouth, with but 8 feet of water, and large ships discharge and load by means of lighters. Pop. 36,567.

George Town, a town of Cape Colony, South Africa, 125 miles E. of Zwellendam. Pop. 1037.

George Town, a village, capital of the island of Ascension, on the N.W. coast, with a fort and military works, a navy yard, and a coal depot.

George Town, a maritime town of Tasmania, 28 miles N.W. of Launceston, near the mouth of the Tamar. Lat. 41° 6′ S.; lon. 146° 50′ E.

George'town, often called **Pe'nang',** a seaport town, capital of the island of Penang, in Malacca Strait. Lat. 5° 25′ 6″ N.; lon. 100° 19′ 45″ E. See PENANG.

George'ville, a post-hamlet of Kandiyohi co., Minn., 24 miles N.N.E. of Willmar. It has a church.

Georgeville, a post-office of Ray co., Mo.

Georgeville, a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., in East Mahoning township, 18 miles N. of Indiana.

Georgeville, Nova Scotia. See CAPE GEORGE.

Georgeville, a post-village in Stanstead co., Quebec, on the E. side of Lake Memphremagog, 13 miles N. of Derby Line, Vt. Pop. 250.

Georgia, jŏr'je-ạ, or Grusia, groo'se-ạ (Pers. *Goorgistan* or *Gourgistan*, goor-ghis-tän', or *Goorjistan*, goor-jis-tän'; written also *Gurdschistan* and *Gurjistan*), a country of Asia, in Russian Transcaucasia, now forming the government of Tiflis. It is bounded S. by an Armenian range which separates the basin of the Koor from that of the Aras, and W. by a branch of the Caucasus forming part of the watershed between the Caspian and the Black Sea. The name is sometimes employed to designate nearly the whole territory possessed by the Russians S. of the Caucasus. In this large sense it may have an area of 28,800 geographical square miles; but that of Georgia proper does not exceed 16,800 geographical square miles. The central part is occupied by a large and fertile valley, in which the Koor flows from W. to E. and receives almost all its drainage. The soil generally in the lower grounds, and more especially in this valley, is of great fertility, and, having the advantage of a delightful climate, grows in abundance all the ordinary cereals, maize, hemp, and flax, as well as great quantities of wine and cotton and unlimited supplies of fruit. Important improvements have taken place in agriculture since the Russians acquired possession of the country from Persia, in 1800; but it has not yet recovered from the disasters brought upon it by ages of misrule and almost incessant warfare. The natives, forming about three-fourths of the whole population, have been as much celebrated as the Circassians for the athletic frames of the men and the beauty of the women. Hence in former times many youths were sold, the males to serve in the armies and the females to become inmates of the harems of the Turks. The nobles long derived their chief revenue from this traffic, valuing their serfs only for the money they could obtain for them. Under the Russian sovereignty this traffic has ceased, and the distinction which divided the whole population into the classes of nobles and serfs has been abolished. The Georgians belong nominally to the Greek church, but both clergy and people are generally ignorant. The Bible, however, was translated into their native language, a peculiar dialect having apparently some Aryan affinities, as early as the beginning of the fifth century. Capital, Tiflis. Pop. of Georgia proper, about 606,000.——Adj. and inhab. GEORGIAN, jŏr'je-ạn.

Georgia, jŏr'je-ạ (named in honor of George II., King of Great Britain), one of the Southern States of the American Union, bordering on the Atlantic, is bounded N. by North Carolina and Tennessee, N.E. and E. by South Carolina and the Atlantic Ocean, S. by Florida, and W. by Alabama. From South Carolina it is divided by the Savannah and Chattooga Rivers; from Florida, in part, by St. Mary's River, and from Alabama (partly) by the Chattahoochee. Its extreme limits are the parallels of 30° 21′ and 35° N. lat. and the meridians of 80° 48′ and 85° 38′ W. lon. Extreme length, 320 miles from N. to S.; greatest breadth, 254 miles. Present area (much reduced since 1798), 59,475 square miles. Georgia was one of the original 13 states of the Union.

The Face of the Country is exceedingly various. In the N. and N.W. is a mountain-region, covering some 25 counties, whose ranges pursue a somewhat parallel N.E. and S.W. course across the state, terminating in the hill-country of Alabama. The highest peaks of the Blue Ridge exceed 3000 feet in altitude. Between the mountain-ridges the country is broken, with very fertile valleys, a delightful climate, and varied mineral wealth. S.E. of the mountains a plain or terrace some 65 miles in average breadth extends along the foot-hills, with a red loamy soil, naturally very productive. Another still lower and wider terrace or plain borders this region, with limits having also a general N.E. and S.W. direction, and containing much productive land, with districts which have a light soil. Some 60 miles in average distance from the coast is the S.E. limit of the so-called pine barrens, which are capable of affording great supplies of timber and naval stores, and which have a soil easily wrought and by no means unproductive.

Along the coast and near the lower courses of the streams are rich alluvial districts, interspersed with swamps, which are available for rice-culture. The sea-islands, separated from the mainland by shallow sounds, have a light soil, well adapted to the growth of sea-island cotton. In the S.W. there is a large area with a good but easily-exhausted soil, which has long been celebrated for its cotton-product. In the S.E. is the great Okefinokee Swamp.

A line drawn from Augusta S.W. to Eufaula, Ala., roughly marks the N.W. limit of a great tertiary (eocene) tract, covering nearly all that part of Georgia which lies S.E. of that line, except the pleistocene and alluvion of the coast. The N.W. portion of the state is mainly based

upon azoic rocks, but there is a considerable area of the cretaceous to the E. of Columbus, and a large Silurian tract in the northwestern angle of the state, crossed by narrow belts of the Devonian, upon which rest two very small beds of carboniferous strata. Lookout Mountain, which crosses the extreme N.W. corner of Georgia, lying partly in Tennessee and partly in Alabama, contains plenty of semi-bituminous coal of excellent quality. It is chiefly wrought at Cole City. In this vicinity, it is confidently stated, occurs all the coal that will ever be found in Georgia. Here also is found abundance of iron ore,—a species of black-band, finely adapted for easy smelting. Gold has been found in most of the northern counties; a branch United States mint, at Dahlonega, coined over $6,000,000 between 1837 and 1861, when it was discontinued. Copper, silver, zinc, and lead ores, fine marble, choice granite, limestone, baryta, graphite, and a great many other useful minerals, abound, but none, it is believed, are at present wrought to any great extent. Natural medicinal springs, saline, chalybeate, and sulphurous, are very numerous. Interesting fossil remains of the mylodon, megatherium, and other gigantic species of extinct mammals occur in the coast region. In Northern and Central Georgia are a number of remarkable caves, many very picturesque cataracts, mountains renowned for their romantic and inspiring scenery, and abundant relics of prehistoric times, such as mounds, fortifications, places of sepulture, and fragments of rude pottery.

Rivers are numerous, and have afforded important means of internal communication; but the recent great extension of railroads has remarkably reduced the amount of steamboat travel and commerce. The streams more or less suited for steam navigation are the Savannah, the Ogeechee (with its main tributary the Cannouchee), the Altamaha (with its constituents the Oconee and the Ocmulgee), the Satilla, the St. Mary's, the Flint, the Chattahoochee, the Upper Coosa, and perhaps a few others. The sounds which divide the sea-islands from the mainland constitute together a safe and landlocked channel, well suited for steamboat communication. In the highlands, the numerous streams afford abundant and unfailing water-power.

The *climate* is as various as the face of the country and the soil. The mountain-country in the N. has cool, delightful summer weather, while its winters are mild and comfortable. This region is very healthful. The pine barrens of the centre and S. are equally healthful, but warmer, and are especially recommended as a winter resort for consumptives. The coast region, and the S. portion generally, have a summer climate which is very enervating to persons of Northern origin; and people not acclimated are here liable to severe attacks of malarial and remittent fever. The coast towns are subject to occasional visitations of yellow fever. Snow falls not unfrequently in the northern and central regions, but never remains long.

Agricultural Resources.—Cotton and maize are the leading farm-productions. As a rule, the cotton-product of Georgia has been well sustained in quantity since the war. The average annual yield per acre is over 145 pounds, with an average value of between $13 and $14. The coast-region is well adapted to the growth of the high-priced sea-island cotton. The cotton-crop is mainly produced in the central, west central, and southwestern regions. Of late years Georgia has wisely extended her area of corn-fields; and the increase in the corn-crop has reacted favorably upon the production of wool, which has for some time been a staple of high value. Georgia has much fine grazing-land, and beef-cattle might be profitably shipped in large numbers. Wheat of fine quality is raised in the northwest, and the area of its profitable culture might be much extended. Tobacco is chiefly produced in the N.; rice and some sugar-cane are grown in the S.; and the former has long been a staple crop in the lowlands. Pork is fattened extensively, but is mainly employed for home consumption. Sweet potatoes are a leading product. Fruit-culture, wine-growing, and market-gardening are attracting attention; and the considerable increase in the manufacturing population is developing an important home demand for fruit and market-garden products.

Manufactures.—Georgia has taken a new and important departure in manufacturing industry. Most interesting and satisfactory is the record of her progress in the cotton manufacture. Woollen goods are also manufactured to a considerable extent. For manufactures of this class Georgia offers especial advantages in her abundant water-power, and in the fact that her cotton and wool are grown at home and the heavy cost of transportation is saved. Machine-shops, tobacco-factories, tanneries, and lumber-mills are also numerous. The lumber-business is especially large, about half the area of the state being covered with forest. Valuable species of pine, oak, cedar, ash, cypress, hickory, and other timber trees abound; and Brunswick, Darien, and Savannah are seats of large exports of the forest products. Columbus and Augusta manufacture cotton and woollen goods; and Atlanta, the capital, has important and varied manufacturing interests.

Counties.—Georgia has 137 counties,—Appling, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Bartow, Berrien, Bibb, Brooks, Bryan, Bulloch, Burke, Butts, Calhoun, Camden, Campbell, Carroll, Catoosa, Charlton, Chatham, Chattahoochee, Chattooga, Cherokee, Clarke, Clay, Clayton, Clinch, Cobb, Coffee, Columbia, Colquitt, Coweta, Crawford, Dade, Dawson, Decatur, De Kalb, Dodge, Dooly, Dougherty, Douglas, Early, Echols, Effingham, Elbert, Emanuel, Fannin, Fayette, Floyd, Forsyth, Franklin, Fulton, Gilmer, Glascock, Glynn, Gordon, Greene, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Hancock, Haralson, Harris, Hart, Heard, Henry, Houston, Irwin, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Jones, Laurens, Lee, Liberty, Lincoln, Lowndes, Lumpkin, Macon, Madison, Marion, McDuffie, McIntosh, Meriwether, Miller, Milton, Mitchell, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Murray, Muscogee, Newton, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Paulding, Pickens, Pierce, Pike, Polk, Pulaski, Putnam, Quitman, Rabun, Randolph, Richmond, Rockdale, Schley, Screven, Spalding, Stewart, Sumter, Talbot, Taliaferro, Tatnall, Taylor, Telfair, Terrell, Thomas, Towns, Troup, Twiggs, Union, Upson, Walker, Walton, Ware, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster, White, Whitfield, Wilcox, Wilkes, Wilkinson, Worth.

Cities and Towns.—Of these the principal are Atlanta, the capital and largest city, a thriving railroad centre, the seat of extensive trade and manufactures (pop. in 1890, 65,533); Savannah, the principal seaport and commercial centre (pop. 43,189); Augusta, the Lowell of the South, on the Savannah River (pop. 33,300); Macon, a commercial and railroad centre, on the Ocmulgee (pop. 22,746); Columbus, on the Chattahoochee, a busy manufacturing town (pop. 17,303); Athens, on the Oconee (pop. 8459). Other places of importance are Brunswick, Rome, Americus, Thomasville, Griffin, Marietta, Milledgeville, Gainesville, &c. The principal seaports are Savannah, Brunswick, Darien, Doboy Island, and St. Mary's.

Railroads.—The railroad system of Georgia has been laid out upon a generous scale, and has received liberal state aid, but has apparently been pushed of late too rapidly for public needs. The period of commercial depression which began in 1873 was an unfortunate one for several important roads in the state, and, while the older roads have been prosperous, a number of the newer ones passed into the hands of receivers to be operated for the benefit of creditors, or were seized by the state. In 1890 there were in operation railways with the aggregate length of 4593 miles.

Finances.—In 1888 there was a public debt of $10,449,542, largely incurred by assisting various railroads. A considerable part of this debt is offset by the market value of certain railroads which have been seized by the governor, the companies having failed to keep their engagements to the state. Besides this debt, more than ten million dollars in claims against the state have been disallowed.

Public Education is under the supervision of a school commissioner and a state board of education, assisted by county school commissioners and city superintendents. Separate schools are maintained for colored pupils. In 1890 there were 4593 schools for white and 2228 for colored pupils. The white pupils enrolled numbered 209,330, and the enrollment of colored pupils was 133,232. The total expenditure was $959,881. The state school fund for 1890 amounted to $826,656.05. Aid is also afforded to the cities by the Peabody fund and by local taxation. The corner-stone of a normal and technological school for girls was laid at Milledgeville in November, 1890. There are 104 private high schools and 718 private elementary schools. Athens, favorably situated in the North, is the seat of the state university, with academic, technical, law, and medical departments, and having a branch called the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. At Dahlonega is the North Georgia Agricultural College, also a state institution, affiliated with the university. There is a non-sectarian college at Bowdon. Macon is the seat of Mercer University (Baptist) and Pio Nono College (Catholic). Emory College, at Oxford, is under Methodist supervision. Atlanta has two collegiate institutions,—Clarke and Atlanta Universities. Marshall College, at Griffin, and the Masonic college at Covington, are among the other schools of this grade. Theology is taught in four institutions, medicine in three, and law in one. Twenty-one colleges for ladies are reported; and

there is an effective system of Roman Catholic free parochial and other schools, including a college and several academies. There is a normal school at Waynesborough. For the colored race several charitable and religious associations support special schools. At Cave Spring is a state institution for deaf-mutes, at Macon an academy for the blind, and at Midway a hospital for the insane.

History.—Founded in 1733 by Oglethorpe and other benevolent Englishmen as a refuge for poor debtors (at that time a grievously-oppressed class), Georgia's early history is one of much interest. Savannah was founded in 1733. Whitefield established an orphan asylum at Bethesda, and he, with the Wesleys, did much to forward the young colony. Prominent events have been the Spanish war, 1739–42; the surrender of the colonial charter, 1752; the establishment of the general assembly, 1755; and the definition of the southern boundary, 1763, which was followed by a period of remarkable prosperity. Nevertheless, Georgia warmly espoused the cause of her northern sister-provinces in the Revolutionary war. In 1778, Savannah was taken by the British. The first state constitution was adopted in 1777. Indian wars followed in the W., but in 1802 the Creeks ceded to the whites their valuable lands in the present S.W. of the State. In 1798, Mississippi Territory was set off from Georgia, which up to that time had been bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River. In 1802, Georgia ceded all her remaining lands in the present states of Mississippi and Alabama to Mississippi Territory, and in 1804 she received from the United States a strip 12 miles wide along her present northern boundary, since which time her limits have remained unchanged. (The territory received in 1804 had belonged to South Carolina until 1787.) In 1838 the Cherokees were removed from the state. From this time Georgia prospered greatly, and merited her title of the Empire State of the South. In 1861 she passed the ordinance of secession, and in the war which followed she bore her full share of suffering. A new constitution was adopted in 1865; but in 1867 this constitution, with the entire state government, was set aside by Congress. In 1868 another constitution was adopted, and Georgia was readmitted to the Union; but on the failure of the state to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution, her members of Congress were again unseated, and a military rule was re-established, which lasted until the Fifteenth Amendment was endorsed by the state legislature. After a short period of misrule and political unrest, the state seems to have entered upon a new career of prosperity and social advancement.

Government.—The first state constitution was adopted in 1777, another in 1785, a third in 1865, and the one at present in force was framed in 1868. The governor is chosen for a term of four years. There is a senate of 44, elected for four years, one-half of the members being chosen every two years. The members of the house of representatives are 168 in number, chosen for 2 years, and the legislature is called the General Assembly. The principal judicial officers are appointed by the governor, and most of the state executive officers are chosen by the General Assembly. The state has eleven representatives in the lower house of Congress.

Pop. in 1775, 75,000; in 1790, 82,548; in 1800, 162,686; in 1810, 252,433; in 1820, 340,985; in 1830, 516,283; in 1840, 691,392; in 1850, 906,185; in 1860, 1,057,286; in 1870, 1,184,109; in 1880, 1,542,180; in 1890, 1,837,353.

Georgia, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ind., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 60 miles E. of Vincennes.

Georgia, a township of Jasper co., Mo. Pop. 948.

Georgia, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., in Georgia township, 7 miles S. by W. of St. Albans. It has 3 churches and an academy. The township is bounded on the W. by Lake Champlain, and is intersected by the Central Vermont Railroad. Pop. 1603.

Georgia, New, an island in the Pacific Ocean, one of the Solomon Islands, E. of Papua.

Georgia City, a post-village of Jasper co., Mo., is near Spring River, and on the Joplin Railroad, 14 miles N.W. of Joplin City, and 8 miles N.W. of Oronogo.

Georgia, Gulf of. See Gulf of Georgia.

Georgian'a, a post-village of Butler co., Ala., on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 60 miles S.S.W. of Montgomery. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a saw-mill.

Georgiana, township, Sacramento co., Cal. Pop. 1056.

Georgiana, a post-office of Brevard co., Fla., on Indian River.

Geor'gian Bay, Canada, is the northeastern part of Lake Huron. It is partly separated from the main body of that lake by a peninsula called Cabot's Head and by Great Manitoulin Island. It is about 110 miles long and 50 miles wide.

Georgia Pass, Colorado, a pass of the main range of the Rocky Mountains. Elevation, 11,487 feet. Lat. 39° 28′ N.; lon. 105° 55′ W. The grades are easy on both sides.

Georgia Plain, a post-office of Franklin co., Vt.

Geor'giaville, a post-village in Smithfield township, Providence co., R.I., on the Providence & Springfield Railroad, 9 miles N.W. of Providence. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and 2 manufactories of cotton print cloth. Pop. 608.

Georgievsk, or **Gheorghievsk,** gâ-or-ghe-êvsk′, a town of Russia, government of Terek, near an affluent of the Kooma (Kuma), 90 miles S.E. of Stavropol. Pop. 3345.

Georgievskoe, gâ-or-ghe-êv′sko-â, a village of Russia, 120 miles N.W. of Viatka, on the Kama.

Georgi'na, or **Sut'ton,** a post-village in York co., Ontario, 26 miles N.N.E. of Newmarket. It contains several stores and hotels. Pop. 300.

Georgswalde, gâ′ongs-vâl′dĕh, a town of Bohemia, 64 miles N. of Prague. Pop. 5671.

Geppersdorf, ghĕp′pĕrs-dorf′, a village of Austria, in Moravia, circle of Olmutz. Pop. 1040.

Geppersdorf, a village of Austrian Silesia, circle of Troppau. Pop. 342.

Gepp'ville, a post-office of Jay co., Ind.

Ger, zhair, the name of several villages of France, the principal of which is in Manche, 8 miles E.N.E. of Mortain, with a pop. of 416.

Gera, gâ′râ, a river of Central Germany, flows northward, and, after a course of about 38 miles, joins the Unstrut 12 miles N. of Erfurt.

Gera, a town of Germany, chief town of Reuss-Schleitz, on the White Elster, 35 miles S.S.W. of Leipsic. It is connected by railway with the principal cities of Germany, is enclosed by walls, and has several churches and hospitals, an orphan asylum, a richly-endowed gymnasium, a public library, museums, and normal and other schools. It manufactures woollen and cotton fabrics, leather, hats, tobacco, porcelain, colors, earthenware, and carriages, and has dye-works, breweries, and brick-kilns. In its neighborhood are well-frequented public baths. Pop. in 1885, 34,078.

Gerace, jâ-râ′chĕ (anc. *Locri*), a town of Italy, province and 34 miles (60 miles by rail) N.E. of Reggio di Calabria. Pop. 7257. It is a bishop's see.

Geraci, jâ-râ′chee, a town of Sicily, in the Val Dimona, 16 miles S.S.E. of Cefalù. Pop. 3382.

Ger'aldton, a seaport of West Australia, near Champion Bay, 226 miles N. by W. of Perth. Lead and copper are mined near it. Pop., with surrounding district, 2943.

Gérard-de-Rys, zhâ′rar′-de-reece, an island in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 3° 10′ S., lon. 148° 10′ E., 40 miles long, and inhabited by Papuan negroes.

Gérardmer, zhâ′rard′mair′, or **Géromé,** zhâ′ro′mâ′, a village of France, in Vosges, between Lakes Gérardmer, Longemer, and Retournemer, 18 miles S. of Saint-Dié. Pop. 2331.

Ger'ardstown, or **Ger'rardstown,** a post-village of Berkeley co., W. Va., 10 miles from Martinsburg. It has 4 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. of the township, 2549.

Gerasa, je-râ′sa, or **Jerash,** je-râsh′, written also **Djerash,** a ruined city of Syria, in ancient Decapolis, 30 miles S.S.W. of Damascus, on the opposite slopes of two hills, 2000 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 32° 20′ N.; lon. 36° 3′ E. The ruins of this city have been compared to those of Baalbec and Palmyra. Gerasa was built by the Romans after their conquests in the East, taken by storm by Alexander Jannæus, burned by the Jews in their vengeance on the Syrians for the massacre of their brethren at Cæsarea, taken by Annius, a general under Vespasian, who burned what remained of it, and in 1122 its castle was destroyed by Baldwin II. of Jerusalem. Another Gerasa stood on the E. of the Lake of Galilee, opposite Magdala.

Gerau, a town of Hesse. See Gross Gerau.

Gerba, or **Gerbi,** Africa. See Jerba.

Gerberoy, zhĕn′bĕh-rwâ′, an ancient town of France, in Oise, 12 miles N.W. of Beauvais. Pop. 316.

Gerbéviller, zhĕn′bâ′vco′yair′, a town of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 6 miles S. of Lunéville. Pop. 1914.

Gerbier-des-Jones, zhĕn′be-â′-dâ-zhônz′, one of the Cévennes Mountains, in France, department of Ardèche, 18 miles W.N.W. of Privas. Height, 5125 feet.

Gerbstedt, or **Gerbstädt,** ghĕrb′stĕtt, a town of Prussian Saxony, 25 miles N.W. of Merseburg. Pop. 2953.

Gerdauen, ghĕr′dŏw-ĕn, a town of East Prussia, 30 miles by rail S.W. of Insterburg. Pop. 2864.

Gere, gheer, a post-office of Barton co., Kansas.

Geremoabo, zhâ-râ-mo-â'bo, a town of Brazil, in the interior of the province of Bahia. Pop. 3000.

Gerenzano, jâ-rên-zâ'no, a village of Northern Italy, 15 miles N.W. of Milan. Pop. 1755.

Gerez, Serra de. See Serra de Gerez.

Gergal, nêu-gâl', a town of Spain, province and 13 miles N. of Almeria. Pop. 3681.

Gergei, jên-jâ'ee, a village on the Island of Sardinia, 34 miles N. of Cagliari. Pop. 1960.

Gergen, ghêr'ghên', a small town of Asiatic Turkey, n the Euphrates. Lat. 37° 56' 30" N.; lon. 39° 11' E.

Gergenti, a city of Sicily. See Girgenti.

Gergesdorf, Transylvania. See Gyor-Falva.

Gerideh, ghêh'ree'dęh (anc. *Cra'tia f* or *Flaviop'olis f*), a town of Asia Minor, 32 miles E. of Boli.

Gerindote, hâ-reen-do'tâ, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 16 miles N.W. of Toledo. Pop. 1173.

Geringswalde, gâ'rings-wâl'dęh, a town of Saxony, 30 miles S.E. of Leipsic. Pop. 2350,

Gerk, ghêrk, a village of Austro-Hungary, in Slavonia, near the confluence of the Bossut and Save. Pop. 1680.

Gerki, ghêr'kee, a town of the Saccatoo country, Africa, about 50 miles N.E. of Kano.

Gerlachsheim, ghêr'lâks-hîme', a village of Germany, in Baden, 13 miles E.S.E. of Wertheim. Pop. 1039.

Gerlachsheim, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, government and W.S.W. of Liegnitz.

Gerlachsheim Gerlingen (ghêr'ling-ęn), a village of Würtemberg, 3 miles E. of Leonberg. Pop. 1850.

Gerlaw, gher'law, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Ill., on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 6 miles N. of Monmouth. It has a church and 10 houses.

Germa, the supposed ancient name of Yerma.

Germa, ghêr'mâ, a town of Africa, in Fezzan, 50 miles N.W. of Moorzook.

German. See Germany.

German, jer'man, a township of Bartholomew co., Ind. Pop. 1302. It contains Taylorsville.

German, a township of Marshall co., Ind. Pop. 2233. It contains Bremen.

German, a township of St. Joseph co., Ind., on the Michigan line. Pop. 551.

German, a township of Vanderburg co., Ind. Pop. 1683. It contains St. Joseph.

German, a township of Grundy co., Iowa. Pop. 930.

German, a township of Keokuk co., Iowa. Pop. 1532.

German, a township of Bollinger co., Mo. Pop. 1117.

German, a township of Madison co., Mo. Pop. 868.

German, a post-township of Chenango co., N.Y., about 25 miles N. of Binghamton. Pop. 606.

German, a township of Allen co., O. Pop. 1462. It contains Allentown and Elida.

German, a township of Auglaize co., O. Pop. 1750. It contains New Bremen and Ober-Bremen.

German, a township of Clark co., O. Pop. 1918. It contains Fremont and Noblesville.

German, a post-township of Darke co., O. Pop. 1743. It contains Palestine, at which is German Post-Office.

German, a township of Fulton co., O. Pop. 2479. It contains the village of Archbold.

German, a township of Harrison co., O. Pop. 1227. It contains Cadiz Junction, Miller's Station, and New Jefferson.

German, a township of Holmes co., O. Pop. 1408.

German, a township of Montgomery co., O. Pop. 3197.

German, a township of Fayette co., Pa., washed on the W. by the river Monongahela. Pop. 1911.

German, a post-office of Braxton co., W. Va.

German Flats, a township of Herkimer co., N.Y. Pop. 7402. It contains Ilion and Mohawk.

Germania, the Latin name of Germany.

Germa'nia, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Ala., on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad. It has a tannery.

Germania, a post-office of Sedgwick co., Kansas.

Germania, a post-office of Sanilac co., Mich.

Germania, a hamlet of Atlantic co., N.J., in Galloway township, 5½ miles from Egg Harbor City. Wine is made here.

Germania, a post-village of Potter co., Pa., about 40 miles N. of Lock Haven. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and 2 steam saw-mills.

Germania, a post-village of Marquette co., Wis., in Shields township, 7 miles W. of Princeton. It has 2 churches, a money-order post-office, and manufactures of flour, wagons, &c.

Germanic Confederation. See Germany.

Germanicia, the ancient name of Marash.

Germanicum Mare and Germanicus Oceanus, ancient names of the North Sea.

German Mills, a village in Waterloo co., Ontario, 9 miles S.E. of Berlin. Pop. 100.

Germano, Harrison co., O. See New Jefferson

German Ocean. See North Sea.

Ger'mansville, a hamlet in Lehigh co., Pa., on the Berks & Lehigh Railroad, 9 miles S. by W. of Slatington, and 36 miles N.N.E. of Reading. It has a church and a planing-mill.

Ger'manton, a post-hamlet of Stokes co., N.C., 13 miles N. of Winston. It has a church and a tobacco-factory.

Ger'mantown, a hamlet of Conway co., Ark., on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, 55 miles N.W. of Little Rock.

Germantown, a post-hamlet of Colusa co., Cal., 34 miles from Williams.

Germantown, a hamlet of Camden co., Ga., on St. Mary's River, 22 miles N. of Callahan, Fla. It has 2 churches and a steam saw-mill.

Germantown, a station on the Cherokee Railroad, a few miles E. of Rockmart, Ga.

Germantown, Clinton co., Ill. See Hanover.

Germantown, township, Livingston co., Ill. Pop. 369.

Germantown, a hamlet of Marion co., Ind., on Fall Creek, about 18 miles N.E. of Indianapolis.

Germantown, a village of Wayne co., Ind. See East Germantown.

Germantown, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Kansas, 65 miles S. of Kearney Junction, Neb.

Germantown, a post-village of Bracken and Mason cos., Ky., 12 miles W. by S. of Maysville. It has 6 churches and an active trade in tobacco. Pop. 351.

Germantown, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Md., on the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 27 miles N.W. of Washington. It has 2 warehouses.

Germantown, a township of Cottonwood co., Minn. Pop. 100.

Germantown, a hamlet of Henry co., Mo., about 55 miles S.W. of Sedalia.

Germantown, a post-office of Seward co., Neb., on the Nebraska Railroad, 18 miles N.W. of Lincoln.

Germantown, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., in Germantown township, on the Hudson River, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 10 miles below Hudson. It has 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 1445.

Germantown, Stokes co., N.C. See Germanton.

Germantown, a post-village in German township, Montgomery co., O., on Twin Creek, and in a beautiful and fertile valley, about 14 miles S.S.W. of Dayton, and 40 miles N. by E. of Cincinnati. It has 4 or 5 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, several flour-mills, and manufactures of ploughs, whisky, cigars, &c. Pop. 1440.

Germantown, a hamlet of Washington co., O., 6 miles E. of Lower Salem. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Germantown, Pennsylvania, a northern suburb of Philadelphia, is on the Germantown and Chestnut Hill Branches of the Philadelphia & Reading and Pennsylvania Railroads, 7 and 8 miles from their respective initial stations at Philadelphia. It is in the 22d ward of the city, and pleasantly situated on high ground, the surface of which is agreeably diversified. It contains numerous churches and elegant mansions and villas. Many merchants and opulent citizens of Philadelphia have here residences surrounded by spacious gardens, lawns, and open areas. Four weekly newspapers are published here. Germantown has a Catholic day college, a Vincentian seminary, private schools of a high order, several libraries, a national bank, a savings-bank, and important manufactures of cottons and woollens. The places of business are mostly on Main Street (or Germantown Avenue), which is 3 or 4 miles long.

Germantown, a post-village of Shelby co., Tenn., near Wolf River, and 15 miles by rail E. by S. of Memphis. It has 3 churches and a cotton-gin factory. Pop. 268.

Germantown, a village of Bath co., Va., ½ mile from the Warm Springs, and 15 miles W.N.W. of Millborough Depot. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 300.

Germantown, a hamlet of Fairfax co., Va., 2 miles N.W. of Fairfax Court-House.

Germantown, a post-hamlet in Germantown township, Juneau co., Wis., on the Wisconsin River, about 38 miles N.W. of Portage City. Pop. of the township, 712.

Germantown, a township of Washington co., Wis. Pop. 1985. It is traversed by the Northwestern Union and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads. Germantown Station on the latter road is at South Germantown, 20 miles N.W. of Milwaukee.

Germantown Junction, a station within the limits of Philadelphia, Pa., on the New York division of the Pennsylvania Railroad where it crosses the Philadelphia and New York division of the Reading Railroad, 5¼ miles from Broad Street Station. On the last-mentioned road it is called Sixteenth Street. It is also at the junction of the Germantown & Chestnut Hill and Norristown Branches of the Reading Railroad.

German Valley, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., on the High Bridge Railroad, at the junction of the Chester Branch, 5 miles W. of Chester, and 11 miles N.E. of High Bridge. It has 2 churches and a hub-factory. Pop. about 300.

Ger'manville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Iowa, in Walnut township, about 42 miles W.N.W. of Burlington, and 1 mile W. of the Skunk River. It has 3 churches.

Ger'many, or German Empire (L. *Germa'nia*; Ger. *Deutschland*, doitch'länt; Fr. *Allemagne*, âll'mâñ'; Sp. *Alemania*, à-lā-mā'ne-à), an empire of Central Europe, comprising 26 states, in which the German race and language prevail, between lat. 45° and 55° 30′ N., lon. 6° and 22° 50′ E. It is bounded N. by the North Sea, Denmark, and the Baltic, E. by Russia and Austria, W. by France, Belgium, and the Netherlands, and S. by Austria and Switzerland. The German empire comprises the following states:

States of the Empire.	Area, English sq. miles.	Pop. 1890.
1. Prussia	134,292	29,959,388
2. Bavaria	29,292	5,58[illegible],382
3. Wurtemberg	7,530	2,035,443
4. Saxony	5,787	3,500,513
5. Baden	5 820	1,656,817
6. Mecklenburg-Schwerin	5,137	578,505
7. Hesse	2,964	993,659
8. Oldenburg	2,470	354,968
9. Brunswick	1,425	404,789
10. Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach	1,404	326,691
11. Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1,131	97,978
12. Saxe-Meiningen-Hildburghausen	953	224,832
13. Anhalt	906	271,759
14. Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	760	206,513
15. Saxe-Altenburg	510	170,864
16. Waldeck	439	57,283
17. Lippe	438	128,414
18. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	364	85,863
19. Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	333	75,510
20. Reuss-Schleitz	220	110,811
21. Schaumburg-Lippe	171	39,163
22. Reuss-Greitz	122	62,754
23. Hamburg	157	622,530
24. Lubeck	109	76,485
25. Bremen	97	180,143
26. Alsace-Lorraine	5,603	1,603,987
Total	208,434	49,421,803

The constitution of the empire bears date April 16, 1871. By its terms the states of Germany "form an eternal union for the protection of the realm and the care of the welfare of the German people." The supreme direction of the military and political affairs of the empire is vested in the King of Prussia, who, as such, bears the title of "Deutscher Kaiser," or German Emperor. According to the constitution, the "Kaiser represents the empire internationally," and can declare war, if defensive, and make peace, as well as enter into treaties with other nations, and appoint and receive ambassadors. To declare war, if not merely defensive, the Kaiser must have the consent of the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, in which body, together with the Reichstag, or Diet of the Realm, are vested the legislative functions of the empire. The Bundesrath represents the individual states of Germany, and the Reichstag the German nation. The members of the Bundesrath, 59 in number, are appointed by the governments of the individual states for each session; those of the Reichstag, 397 in number, are elected by universal suffrage and ballot for the term of three years. The states are represented in both bodies proportionately to their population.

The army of the empire numbers (1892) 491,217 men on the peace footing, and about 2,650,000 men on the war footing. The navy comprises (1891) 77 war-vessels, bearing 511 guns. The estimated expenditures of the empire for the year ending March 31, 1888, were 746,888,121 marks (about $177,759,372), of which 578,551,945 marks were expected to be derived from customs and excise duties, stamps, posts, telegraphs, railways, interests, etc., and 168,336,177 marks from contributions of the individual States.

Germany is divided naturally into three regions,—the upper or S. region, the middle or the region of plateaus, and the lower or N. region. The slopes of the Alps, which cover the whole of the S. part, comprise five principal groups, the chief ramifications of which follow the course of the Inn on the N., and branch out to the Bavarian Alps and the mountains of Vorarlberg, extending W. to the Lake of Constance and the Schwarzwald, near the source of the Danube. The chain of the Carpathians begins at the mouth of the March in the Danube, and extends to the source of the Vistula, forming the S.E. confines of Germany. On the W. of Germany, and at the extremity of the Alpine range, which passes between the Danube and the Lake of Constance, a chain of heights extends N. to the plain of Westphalia, separating the basin of the Rhine from that of the other affluents of the North Sea. Its principal masses are the Schwarzwald (Black Forest), between the valleys of the Rhine and Neckar, the Odenwald, the Rhön-Gebirge, the Vogelsberg, the Taunus, and the Westerwald. On the S. of the Rhine the chief mountains are the Hardt and Hohewald. The Fichtel-Gebirge, in the N. of Bavaria, separate the basins of the affluents of the North Sea and the Black Sea, and form the nucleus of the Erz-Gebirge, the Böhmerwald, the German Jura, and the Thüringerwald. The whole of the country comprised between the mountains on the S. and the North Sea and Denmark on the N. forms part of the great plain of Northern Europe, and is traversed by large rivers, extending W. to the Netherlands and E. to Russia. The N.E. part, between Denmark and Russia, is bathed by the Baltic and its branches, the Little Belt and Kiel Bay. Its principal gulfs are the Curische-Haff, formed by the estuary of the Niemen, the Gulf of Dantzic, with the Frische-Haff; also the Grosses- and Kleines-Haff and the Neustädter Bay, or Gulf of Lübeck. On this coast are the three principal islands of Germany,—Rügen, Usedom, and Femern.

The waters of Germany flow N. to the North Sea and the Baltic, S. to the Adriatic, and E. to the Black Sea. Its principal rivers, in the basin of the North Sea, are the Rhine, with its affluents the Neckar, Main, Rednitz, Lahn, Sieg, Ruhr, and Lippe on the right, and the Nahe, Moselle, Sarre, and Sure on the left; the Ems, Weser, Werra, Fulda, and Elbe, with its affluents the Moldau, Eger, Mulde, and Saale on the left, and the Isa, Alster, and Havel on the right; in the basin of the Baltic, the Oder, with its affluents the Oppa, Neisse, and Katzbach on the left, and the Bartsch, Warta, and Ihna on the right; and in the basin of the Black Sea, the Danube, with its affluents the Iller, Lech, Isar, Inn, Traun, and Ens on the right, and the Wernitz, Altmühl, Naab, and Regen on the left. The chief canals are the Plauen, connecting the Elbe and the Oder by means of the Havel River; the Finow Canal, between the Havel and the Oder; the Frederick William Canal, between the Oder and the Spree; the Eider Canal, connecting the Baltic and the North Sea; and the Ludwigs Canal, between the Rhine and the Danube.

The lakes of Germany belong to the Alpine regions in the basins of the Rhine and Danube on the S., and to the plain of the Baltic on the N. There are few in the centre. The principal are in the south, such as the Lake of Constance, Chiem-See, Würm-See, Ammer-See, Mond-See, and Traun-See. These are generally deep basins, surrounded by mountains, as in Switzerland. The lakes of Northern Germany are of quite an opposite character, being shallow marshes in the nearly level plains. The chief of these are the Eutiner-See and Plöner-See, in Holstein; the Malchiner-See, Plauen-See, and Schwerin-See, in Mecklenburg; the Ruppiner-See and Ucker-See, in the Mark; and the Madüe-See and Vilmer-See, in Pomerania.

The climate of Germany is in general temperate and healthy, but varies greatly in different divisions. Southern Germany, notwithstanding the heat of its valleys, is, on account of its elevation, proportionally colder than the more N. basins of the Rhine, Main, Neckar, Moselle, and Danube. Farther N. the mountains of Central Germany separate the climates of the S. and N. In Southern Germany the winters are short, and so mild that the snow lies only a few days; summer sets in early, and the heat in the valleys is often excessive; and here maize, the chestnut, and the vine flourish. In the N.W. the cold of the long winters is so severe that the rivers and lakes are for months together covered with ice strong enough to bear loaded wagons, and the ground is for three or four months covered with deep snow. The rainfall over Germany averages 30 inches; in summer it is more than double that of winter. The prevailing winds are W. and N.W.

The minerals of the country are extensive and varied.

Gold and silver are found in Saxony and the Harz, and other parts produce iron, copper, tin, lead, mercury, bismuth, zinc, arsenic, cobalt, and antimony; all kinds of building-stone, and the finest lithographic stones, marble, porcelain clay, coal, and turf occur. Salt abounds in mines, and there are many medicinal and warm mineral springs.

The vegetable products comprise all kinds of cereals, the chief of which, in the N., are wheat, rye, barley, oats, and especially buckwheat; in the S., spelt and maize, garden-products of all kinds, and potatoes. The principal plants used in manufactures are flax in Prussia, Saxony, and the states of Central Germany; hemp chiefly in Southern Germany. Tobacco, hops, rape-seed, poppy, madder, saffron, anise-seed, and liquorice are produced; the cultivation of beets for the manufacture of sugar has been lately much extended. Fruit trees comprise the apple, pear, chestnut, almond, walnut, and apricot. The vine, first introduced by the Romans, is cultivated as far as 51° N., but chiefly in the valleys of the Middle Rhine, Moselle, Neckar, and Main. Timber is very extensively distributed, especially in the N.E., not only on the mountains—from the wooded character of which the word "Wald" (wood) is often used for mountain—but also in the plains. The pine prevails in the E., the oak and beech are most common in the W.

Germany is abundantly provided with all the useful domestic animals, particularly horned cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs; asses and mules are not numerous. Among wild animals are the bear, the chamois, and the marmot in the Alps; the wolf is sometimes met with in the valley of the Rhine, the hamster in the Harz, and the lynx, fox, martin, and weasel generally. The eagle and vulture are found chiefly in the Alps. Fish in the rivers comprise carp, pike, perch, eels, and trout. Bees are kept in the meadows of the N. The silk-worm is reared in the south.

The inhabitants of Germany are chiefly of the Teutonic race, the natives of parts of Saxony and Prussia being Slavonians or Wends. The German language is, with the exception of the newly-annexed districts of the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine, everywhere predominant; it is divided into High and Low German, the first of which is the chief written language. Dutch and Frisian are spoken to a limited extent in the N.W., Danish in the N., Czechic and Wendish in the centre, Livonian, Polish, Lettish, &c., in the E. and N.E., French and Walloon in the S.W. and W. General education in Germany is of a higher order than in any other country of Europe; in many of the states the common schools are excellent, especially in Prussia and Saxony. There are 21 universities, besides gymnasia, lyceums, academies, learned societies, and richly furnished public libraries, in the different states. These universities have a total of about 30,000 students per annum, with about 2500 professors and teachers. The four most frequented universities are those of Berlin, Leipsic, Munich, and Halle, the first-named having about 5000 and the last about 1800 students. The advantages derived from these institutions are apparent in the great activity exhibited in every branch of literature and science, and in the importance of the German book-trade. Architecture, printing, and the preparation of astronomical and optical instruments have also attained great excellence. The chief branches of industry are agriculture, cattle-rearing, and mining. In the countries of Northern Germany steam-power is most extensively employed. The manufactures comprise linens, silks, and woollens, steam-engines of every description, iron, steel, and other articles in metal, wooden-wares, clocks, and toys, paper and leather manufactures, and porcelain. Breweries and brandy-distilleries are numerous, especially in the N. The trade of Germany, formerly greatly trammelled by the varying rates of duties and customs levied by the different states, received a fresh impulse, before the establishment of the empire, from the institution of the customs-union, or Zollverein, by which the several states agreed to a uniform rate of charges in transport duties and postages, and a fixed rate of exchange. The trade of Germany is chiefly with Great Britain. From the United States, Germany receives much cotton, tobacco, petroleum, and provisions. Internal commerce is greatly facilitated by the numerous navigable rivers, all of which are traversed by steamers, and by an excellent system of railways and canals.

For nine centuries previous to 1792, Germany, including at that time the greater part of Austria, formed an empire governed by a sovereign elected by the different states. For the purposes of administration, the empire was divided into 10 circles, and comprised, besides the kingdom of Bohemia, the margraviate of Moravia and the duchy of Silesia; its capital was Vienna. The diet, or general assembly of the empire, was composed of three colleges, and was convoked by the emperor, who was assisted in the administration of affairs by the Aulic Council, which exercised the functions of the supreme court of the empire. The conquests of the French, and the annexation of Belgium and the other countries on the left bank of the Rhine to France, led to the dissolution of the empire in 1806. This was replaced temporarily by the *Confederation of the Rhine*, which, under the sway of France, consisted of the kingdoms of Bavaria and Würtemberg and several petty states. The confederation was established at Paris, July 12, 1806, under the dictation of Napoleon I. Its territory was from time to time considerably augmented, till its dissolution in 1813. In 1815, the congress of Vienna established the *Germanic Confederation*, by which the states of Germany and the dominions of the Emperor of Austria formed an alliance to secure the integrity of their laws and their respective territories and to maintain the peace and order of the whole. This continued until 1848, when, in consequence of revolutionary movements, the governments of many of the German states were changed, and a National Assembly sat for some time at Frankfort, but without result. To effect a firmer reorganization, the Emperor of Austria, Franz Joseph, presented, on August 17, 1863, to the confederate princes assembled at Frankfort, excluding Prussia, an act to reform the confederation. To this Prussia would not accede, except on condition of perfect equality with Austria. This being refused, Prussia, at the federal assembly of April 9, 1866, proposed to convoke a parliament, a proposal which was referred to a committee, but without any result, and on June 14 Prussia withdrew from the confederacy, declaring it dissolved, announcing at the same time the basis of a new confederacy, excluding Austria. The federal assembly protested, and continued its functions, till, war having been declared, the diet quitted Frankfort and removed to Augsburg, where it held its last sitting on August 24, 1866. In the interval, the Prussian armies had been victorious in Bohemia, and, by the peace of Prague, Austria renounced her federal connection with the German states, and engaged not to oppose the formation of a new confederation under the supreme direction of Prussia. In Article V. of this treaty the Emperor of Austria transferred to Prussia all the rights acquired over the duchies of Holstein and Sleswick, while Prussia engaged to leave the territory of the King of Saxony intact. The kingdom of Hanover, Electoral Hesse, the duchy of Nassau, and the free city of Frankfort, with portions of Bavaria and the grand duchy of Hesse, were annexed to the kingdom of Prussia, by decree, September 20, 1866. Upon this, at the invitation of Prussia, all the states of Germany N. of the Main entered into an alliance, offensive and defensive, under the title of the *North German Confederation*. The first North German parliament met at Berlin, February 24, 1867. This parliament afterwards voted, January 29, 1871, on the initiative of all the reigning princes of Germany, including the kings of Bavaria, Würtemberg, and Saxony, a resolution by which the King of Prussia became invested with imperial powers over the new confederation, under the title of German Emperor. By the treaty of peace between France and Germany, concluded at Frankfort-on-the-Main, May 10, 1871, the territory of Alsace-Lorraine was definitely ceded to Germany, and now forms a province of the German empire, being called "Reichsland," or imperial realm, under the government of the Reichstag of Germany, and more immediately under that of the Chancellor of the Empire.

Ger'many, a township of Richland co., Ill. Pop. 1040.

Germany, a post-office of Pike co., O.

Germany, a township of Adams co., Pa., on the Maryland line. Pop. 880, exclusive of Littlestown.

Germany, a post-office of Warren co., Pa.

Germersheim, ghĕr'mĕrs-hīme' (anc. *Vicus Julius?*), a fortified town of Bavaria, on the Rhine, 8 miles S.S.W. of Speyer, at a railway junction. Pop. 6455. Near it is the ruined castle of Friedrichsbühl, where Rudolph of Hapsburg died, A.D. 1291.

Germi, ghĕr'mee, a village of Persia, in Azerbaijan, 120 miles N.E. of Tabreez. It is large, and its inhabitants are rich in flocks and cattle.

Ger'monds, a station of the Nanuet & New City Railroad, Rockland co., N.Y., in Clarkstown township, 2 miles S. of Clarkstown.

Gernrode, ghĕrn'ro'dĕh, a town of Germany, in Anhalt, 13 miles S.S.E. of Halberstadt. Pop. 2151.

Gernsbach, ghĕrns'bäk, a town of Germany, in Baden, on the Murg, 17 miles S. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 2431.

Gernsheim, ghĕrns'hīme, a town of Germany, in Hesse, on the Rhine, 11 miles S.W. of Darmstadt. P. 3210.

Gerolstein, gā'rol-stīne', a town of Rhenish Prussia, 34 miles N. of Treves, with mineral baths. Pop. 820.

Gerolzhofen, gā'rolts-ho'fen, a town of Bavaria, 20 miles N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 2072.

Géromé, a village of France. See GÉRARDMER.

Gerona, Jerona, or **Xerona**, nā-ro'nā (anc. *Gerun'da*), a city of Spain, capital of a province of its own name, on the Ter, at the junction of the Oña, 52 miles by rail N.E. of Barcelona. The town is partly enclosed by walls. Principal edifices, the cathedral, a fine and conspicuous building of the fourteenth century, the college church of San Feliee, the Capuchin convent, with an Arabian bath, the diocesan school, with a large library, several hospitals, and 9 convents. Gerona has manufactures of coarse woollen and cotton goods, hosiery, soap, and paper, and is the seat of a bishop, an ecclesiastical tribunal, and a military governor. It has been several times blockaded, especially in 1809 by the French under Augereau, who lost 15,000 men here in seven months. Pop. 18,606.

Gerona, a maritime province of Spain, in Catalonia, bounded N. by France, E. and S.E. by the Mediterranean. Area, 2413 square miles. Capital, Gerona. Pop. 325,110.

Gerrara, a town of Algeria. See GUERARA.

Gerrardstown, West Virginia. See GERARDSTOWN.

Gerresheim, ghĕr'nes-hīme', a town of Rhenish Prussia, 4 miles by rail E. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 2951.

Gerri, nĕr-noo' (anc. *Acer'ris?*), a town of Spain, 59 miles N.E. of Lerida, on the Noguera. Pop. 650.

Ger'ron, Gar'ron, or **Gar'on**, a conspicuous headland of Ireland, co. of Antrim, on the Irish Sea, between Glenarm and Red Bays, 6 miles N. of Glenarm.

Ger'ry, post-township, Chautauqua co., N.Y. P. 1155.

Gerry, a post-village in Gerry township, Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Dunkirk, Alleghany Valley & Pittsburg Railroad, at Vermont Station, 26 miles S. of Dunkirk. It has a church and a graded school. Pop. about 250.

Gers, zhain (anc. *Ægericus?*), a river of France, joins the Garonne near Agen, after a course of 75 miles.

Gers, a department in the S.W. of France, a part of the old province of Gascony. Area, 2390 square miles. Surface mostly covered with ramifications of the Pyrenees. Principal rivers, the Gers, Save, Gimone, Baise, and Adour, all having a N. course. Much of this department consists of heaths and waste land, with an infertile soil, and scarcely enough corn is raised for home consumption. Wine is produced in abundance, and a good deal of it is converted into brandy. Many mules are reared for the Spanish markets. Gers is divided into 5 arrondissements; principal towns, Auch (the capital), Condom, Lectoure, Lombez, and Mirande. Pop. in 1881, 281,532; in 1891, 261,084.

Gersau, ghĕr'sŏw, a village of Switzerland, canton and 6 miles W.S.W. of Schwytz, on the Lake of Lucerne. Pop. 2274, inclusive of its small territory, which formed an independent state from 1390 to 1798.

Gersfeld, ghĕrs'fĕlt, a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Rhön, with 3 castles. Pop. 1700.

Gerstetten, ghĕr'stĕt'ten, a village of Würtemberg, 8 miles S.W. of Heidenheim. Pop. 2211.

Gerstungen, ghĕrs'tŏŏng-en, a village of Germany, in Saxe-Weimar, 11 miles by rail W. of Eisenach, on the Werra. Pop. 1987.

Gertruydenberg. See GEERTRUIDENBERG.

Gerunda, the ancient name of GERONA.

Gerusalemme, the Italian name of JERUSALEM.

Gervais, jer'vais, a post-village of Marion co., Oregon, on the Oregon & California Railroad, 13 miles N. of Salem. It is near the Willamette River. It has 3 churches, a bank, a public school, a seminary, manufactures of bricks and tiles, a newspaper office, and malt-works. Pop. about 550.

Ger'yville, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., 2 miles from Pennsburg Station, which is 43 miles N.N.W. of Philadelphia.

Gerzat, zhĕn'zà', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 4 miles N.E. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 2361.

Gerzen, ghĕnt'sen, or **Gerzensee**, ghĕnt'sen-sā', a village of Switzerland, 9 miles S.S.E. of Bern. Pop. 800.

Geseke, gā-zā'keh, or **Gesecke**, gā-zĕk'keh, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, on a railway, 26 miles N.E. of Arnsberg. Pop. 3669.

Ges'ellsville, a hamlet of Fairfield co., O., in Greenfield township. Pop. 58.

Geserich-See, gā'zer-ik-sā', a lake of Prussia, 27 miles E. of Marienwerder. Length, 15 miles.

Gesoriacum, the ancient name of BOULOGNE.

Gespunsart, zhĕs'pŭn'sar', a village of France, in Ardennes, 6 miles N.E. of Mézières. Pop. 2050.

Gessenay, the French for SAANEN.

Ges'sie, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ind., in Highland township, on the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Danville, Ill. It has 2 churches, a steam flour-mill, and about 40 houses.

Gesso-Palena, jĕs'so-pā-lā'nā, a village of Italy, province and 20 miles S.S.E. of Chieti. Pop. 3275.

Gesté, zhĕs'tā', a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 5 miles W.S.W. of Beaupréau. Pop. 1399.

Gestel, nĕs'tel, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 4 miles S.E. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1727.

Gestrikland, Gästrikland, yĕs'trik-lând', or **Gestricia**, jĕs-trish'e-ą, a former province of Sweden, forming now the S. part of the læn of Gefle.

Gesturi, jĕs-too'ree, a village on the island of Sardinia, 28 miles N.N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 1443.

Gesualdo, jā-soo-āl'do, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 2 miles S.W. of Frigento. Pop. 3875.

Getafe, nā-tā'fā, a town of Spain, province and 8 miles S. of Madrid. Pop. 3539.

Gethsemane, gĕth-sĕm'ą-ne, a post-village of Nelson co., Ky., on the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad (Knoxville Branch), 48 miles S. of Louisville. It has 2 churches, a Trappist abbey, and manufactures of flour, lumber, and whisky.

Get'tysburg, a post-village in Adams township, Darke co., O., on Greenville Creek, 14 miles by rail W. of Piqua. It has 3 churches and a graded school. Pop. in 1890, 274.

Gettysburg, a post-borough, capital of Adams co., Pa., about 40 miles S.S.W. of Harrisburg, 28 miles S. of Carlisle, and 115 miles W. of Philadelphia. It is on divisions of the Western Maryland Railroad and the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. The site is uneven, and diversified by several hills, called Seminary Ridge, Cemetery Hill, &c. Here is a Lutheran theological seminary, which was organized in 1826 and has a library of 18,300 volumes, and here also is Pennsylvania College (Lutheran), which was organized in 1832 and has a library of 10,000 volumes. This town contains 10 churches (2 African), 2 national banks, and printing-offices which issue 2 weekly newspapers. At Gettysburg occurred (July 1–3, 1863), one of the most important and decisive battles of the civil war, between the Union forces under General Meade and the Confederates under General Lee, resulting in the victory of the former. To commemorate this battle and those who fell in it, a national monument of granite, 60 feet high, has been erected here. The National Cemetery is one of the most beautiful in the country. About 1 mile from Gettysburg is the Katalysine Spring, which is a summer resort with a fine hotel. Pop. in 1890, 3221.

Gettysburg, a post-village, capital of Potter co., S.D., 75 miles by rail W. by N. of Redfield. It has 3 churches, 2 banks, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. about 400.

Getz'ville, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., 6 miles by rail E. of Tonawanda. It has a steam saw-mill and a manufactory of staves and heading.

Geule, nö'leh (Ger. pron. goi'leh), a stream of the Netherlands, rises in Rhenish Prussia, and, flowing N.W., falls into the Meuse 5 miles N.N.E. of Maestricht.

Gévaudan, zhà'vō'dôn', an old division of France, in Languedoc, now comprised in the departments of Haute-Loire and Lozère. Its capital was Mende.

Gevelsberg, gā'fels-bĕrg', a village of Westphalia, 20 miles by rail S. of Dortmund.

Gevrey, zheh-vrà', a village of France, in Côte-d'Or, 10 miles by rail S. of Dijon. Pop. 1703.

Gewitsch, gā'vitch, or **Gewiczko**, gā-vitch'ko, a town of Moravia, 20 miles N.N.E. of Brünn. Pop. 2734.

Gewur, a town of India. See JEWUR.

Gex, zhĕx, a town of France, in Ain, on the E. side of the Jura Mountains, 11 miles N. by W. of Geneva. P. 1469.

Geyer, ghī'er, a town of Saxony, 20 miles E.S.E. of Zwickau. Pop. 4143.

Geyersberg, a town of Bohemia. See GEIERSBERG.

Geyersville, ghī'erz-vil, a village of Cheboygan co., Mich., in Inverness township, 28 miles N.E. of Petoskey. It has a church and about 90 families.

Geysers, or **Geisers.** See ICELAND, and WYOMING.

Geyser (ghī'ser) Springs, a post-village and summer resort of Sonoma co., Cal., in a deep cañon, about 90 miles N. by W. of San Francisco. Here are about 500 boiling springs, surrounded by picturesque mountain-scenery. The water contains numerous mineral substances in solution.

Geyserville, ghī'ser-vil, a village of Sonoma co., Cal., on the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad, 82 miles N. of San Francisco. It has a church. Pop. 68. Here is Clairville Post-Office.

Gezira, a town of Turkey. See JEZEEREH-IBN-OMAR.

Ghadamis, Ghadames, or Gadamis, gâ-dâ'mis or gâ-dâmss', called also **Rhadames,** a town of North Africa, in an oasis of the same name, in the Desert of Sahara, 310 miles S.S.W. of Tripoli, of which it is a dependency. Lat. 30° 5′ N.; lon. 8° 24′ 23″ E. Pop. 3000.

Ghafsa, a town of Africa. See GAFSA.

Ghagra, a river of India. See GOGGRA.

Ghara, or Garra, gâr'râ, the name given to the Sutlej River, in the Punjab, from the influx of the Beas, 34 miles S.S.E. of Amritsir, to that of the Chenaub, near Ooch, a distance of about 260 miles, throughout which it forms the W. boundary of Rajpootana and Bhawlpoor.

Ghara, or Garra, a small stream in Sinde, flowing past the village of the same name, and reaching the Indian Ocean 10 miles E. of Kurrachee.

Ghara, or Garra, a village of Sinde, in the N.W. of the delta of the Indus. Lat. 24° 44′ N.; lon. 67° 30′ E.

Gharbeeyeh, Gharbieh, or Garbieh, gar-bee'yĕh, a maritime province of Lower Egypt. Capital, Tantah. Pop. 623,440.

Ghardeia, a town in Algeria. See GARDAIA.

Ghargara, the Hindoo name of the GOGGRA.

Gharmy, gar'mee, a village in the Libyan Desert, belonging to Egypt, about 330 miles W.S.W. of Cairo.

Gharran-Tuel, Ireland. See CARRAN-TUAL.

Ghassa, or Gassa, gâs'sâ, a town of Bootan, on the Chin-Choo River. Lat. 27° 56′ N.; lon. 89° 18′ E.

Ghat, gât, an oasis of Africa, in the Sahara, S. of Tripoli, and S.W. of Moorzook. Lat. 25° N.; lon. 11° 15′ E.

Ghatal, gâ'tâl', a town of Bengal, district of Hoogly, 35 miles W. of Calcutta, on the river Silai. Here are many silk-weavers. Pop. 15,492.

Ghauts, gawts, **The,** two mountain-chains which border the coasts of the peninsula of India, diverging from each other northward at the Neilgherry Hills, lat. 11° 20′ N., lon. 76° E., and enclosing E. and W. the Deccan, or great table-land of South India. The EASTERN GHAUTS stretch N.E. for about 500 miles, broken through by the Cavery and Pennar, to the Kistnah River. Greatest height, about 3000 feet. Summits usually rocky and bare. The WESTERN GHAUTS extend through 13° of latitude, from Cape Comorin to the banks of the Taptee, with a short but remarkable break, the Paulghautcherry Pass, S. of the Neilgherries. Average distance from the sea, 30 to 40 miles; average elevation, between 3000 and 5000 feet. The highest summit of the Neilgherries is 9941 feet. They are commonly abrupt on the W. side, and crowned with fine forests of bamboo, rattan, poon, and teak. The term Ghaut signifies a pass through a range of hills, but has been transferred to the mountain-range.

Ghayn, gîne, or Khain, kîne, a town of East Persia, 230 miles E.N.E. of Yezd, with a fortress, and manufactures of felt and carpets.

Ghazeeabad, gâ'zee-â-bâd', a town of India, in the North-West Provinces. Pop. 6477.

Ghazeepoor, or Gazipur, gâ-zee-poor', a district of the North-West Provinces, British India, in the Benares division. It lies wedge-shaped between the Ganges on the S. and the Goggra on the N.E., and is chiefly enclosed by Sarun, Shahabad, Benares, Jounpoor, and Azimghur. Area, 2168 square miles. Capital, Ghazeepoor. Pop. 1,345,570.

Ghazeepoor, or Gazipur, a town of India, capital of the above, on the Ganges, 46 miles N.E. of Benares. Among its finest buildings is a dilapidated Saracenic palace, and near the town are large military cantonments. Pop. 38,385.

Ghazni, a city of Afghanistan. See GHUZNEE.

Ghebraba, gâ-brâ'bâ, a town of Persia, in Irak-Ajemee, 5 miles N.W. of Ispahan.

Ghebse, a town of Asia Minor. See GEBSEH.

Ghedi, gâ'dee, a village of Italy, 9 miles S.S.E. of Brescia. Pop. 3368.

Ghedman, gêd-mân', a town of Afghanistan, 18 miles S. of Herat.

Gheel, or Geel, gail, a town of Belgium, province and 26 miles E.S.E. of Antwerp. It is celebrated as a place of treatment for the insane, who are here boarded in families, under public supervision. Pop. of commune, 11,260.

Gheesan, or Ghisan, ghee'sân', a seaport town of Arabia, on the Red Sea, 84 miles N.N.W. of Lobeia. Lat. 16° 45′ N.; lon. 42° 3′ E.

Gheezeh, Ghizeh, Gizeh, Geezeh, Jizeh, jee'zĕh, a town of Egypt, capital of a province of the same name, on the W. bank of the Nile, 3 miles S.W. of Cairo, in the vicinity of the great Pyramids. P. 10,500.

Gheivnh, gâ'vâ, a village of Asia Minor, 16 miles E.N.E. of Ismeed, near the Sakareeyah River (anc. *Sangarius*). It is said to have 400 houses.

Ghelendjek, or Gheledjik, gâ-lĕn-jeek', written also **Gheleneheik and Gelendschik,** a bay and seaport of Russia, in Chernomorsk, on the N.E. coast of the Black Sea. Lat. (of fort) 44° 33′ 24″ N.; lon. 38° 3′ 15″ E.

Gheluwe, nâ-lü'wĕh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 9 miles S.E. of Ypres. Pop. 1460.

Ghemlek, a town of Asia Minor. See GIMLO.

Ghemme, ghêm'mâ, a town of Italy, province and 14 miles N.W. of Novara. Pop. 3311.

Ghenneh, or Ghench, a town of Egypt. See KENEH.

Ghent, ghênt (Fr. *Gand,* gôx; Flem. *Gend,* nênt; Sp. *Gante,* gân'tâ; Ger. *Gent,* ghênt; L. *Gande* and *Gandavum*), a fortified city of Belgium, capital of East Flanders, at the confluence of the Lys with the Scheldt, and on the Terneuzen Canal, at the junction of several railways, 31 miles N.W. of Brussels. It occupies a triangular space above 8 miles in circuit, is surrounded by fine boulevards, and defended by a strong citadel. In the interior a great number of canals branch off from the Lys in all directions, and, forming a kind of net-work within the town, divide it into 26 islands, connected by 42 large and 46 small bridges. The town is, on the whole, well built. In some of the older parts the streets are dark, and so narrow that two carriages can scarcely pass. Here many of the houses have gable fronts, which present a fantastic appearance. In the other quarters the streets are in general straight and spacious, with rows of handsome houses. There are a great number of squares. Among the most deserving of notice are the Marché-du-Vendredi ("Friday Market"), where the weekly market is held, and where in early times the Counts of Flanders were inaugurated; the Cauter, or Parade, planted with lime-trees and surrounded by elegant edifices; the corn-market, near the centre of the town; and the Plaine-des-Recollets, remarkable for the number of its fine mansions.

The principal buildings are the cathedral of St. Bavon, a vast structure, heavy in its exterior, but within finely proportioned and richly decorated, possessed of many interesting monuments and fine paintings; the church of St. Nicolas, the oldest in Ghent; the church of St. Michael, with a celebrated crucifixion by Vandyke; the church of St. Pierre, with a beautiful dome, and a façade adorned with Corinthian columns; the Hôtel-de-Ville; the custom-house, decorated with Doric and Corinthian pilasters; the Beffroi (belfry), a lofty square tower, containing a fine chime, a clock, and several bells, one of which weighs nearly five tons; the Palais-de-Justice, a handsome structure, intended both to accommodate the courts of law and serve as an exchange; the Maison-de-Force (house of correction), an immense octagonal building; the Béguinage, a kind of nunnery, surrounded by a wall and moat, and occupied by about 600 inmates; and the theatre. The principal literary and scientific and other institutions are the university, a handsome structure, adorned with a noble Corinthian portico, modelled on the Pantheon at Rome, and having a museum of natural history and schools of civil engineering and of industrial arts; an athenæum, episcopal seminary, academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture, a superior primary school, scientific, literary, and musical societies, a deaf and dumb institution, a lunatic asylum, a normal school, the Jardin des Plantes (botanic garden), the finest in Belgium, and the general hospital. Ghent is the see of a bishop.

The extent to which the cotton manufacture is carried on in Ghent has procured it the surname of the Belgian Manchester. The other manufactures of importance are refined sugar, common and table linen, woollen cloth, flannel, serge, silk, lace, thread, ribbons, hosiery, wax-cloth, chemical products, arms, rape oil, mathematical and surgical instruments, articles in steel, bronze, and crystal, carriages, paper, hats, delft-ware, tobacco, starch, &c. There are also extensive machine-works, roperies, tanneries, breweries, and distilleries. The trade in corn, oil, seeds, wine, and linen—particularly the last, which has here one of its chief entrepôts—is very important.

The origin of Ghent is uncertain. It is first mentioned as a town in the seventh century, but does not appear to have acquired much importance till the twelfth century. By the end of the thirteenth century it was nearly as large as at present, and much larger than Paris then was. In the bloody feuds which agitated Flanders up to the middle of the fourteenth century, Ghent took a leading part, and repeatedly by the turbulence of its citizens provoked a fearful retribution. In 1369, when the county of Flanders passed by marriage to the house of Burgundy, Ghent followed its fortunes, but shortly afterwards revolted. The spirit of revolt, however, was subdued, and Charles the Bold was peacefully crowned at Ghent in 1467. In 1500, Charles V. was born at Ghent, and eighteen years after succeeded

to the most extensive monarchy which had existed in Europe from the days of Charlemagne. The Gantois appear to have dreaded a collision with such a power, but at last, in 1557, broke out in open resistance. Severe punishment soon followed, and the citizens, in addition to other enormous fines, were obliged to pay for the erection of a citadel intended to keep them in bondage. Ghent afterwards suffered much during the aggressions of Louis XIV., the campaigns of Marlborough, and the commotions of the French revolution; but by the advantages of its position, and the industry of its citizens, it overcame these calamities. Pop. in 1890, 153,740.——Inhab. Gantois, gôn^{s}'twâ'.

Ghent, a post-village of Carroll co., Ky., on the Ohio, opposite Vevay, and 20 miles above Madison, Ind. It is about 45 miles by land S.W. of Cincinnati. It has 3 churches, a bank, a public school, and a flour-mill. Pop. 525.

Ghent, a post-village in Ghent township, Columbia co., N.Y., on the New York & Harlem Railroad, and on the Hudson & Chatham Branch of the Boston & Albany Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Hudson, and 126 miles N. of New York. It has 2 churches, scale-works, and a telegraph-school. The township has 6 churches, and manufactures of flour and straw paper. Pop. of the township, 2903.

Ghent, a post-hamlet of Summit co., O., in Bath township, 9 miles N.W. of Akron. It has 3 churches near it; also manufactures of flour and lumber.

Ghent, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., in Sheshequin township, 3 miles N.E. of Ulster Station. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

Gheorghievsk, a town of Russia. See Georgievsk.

Gherba, an island in the Tunis dominions. See Jerba.

Ghergong, ghĕn'gong', a town of Assam, on an affluent of the Brahmapootra. Lat. 26° 54' N.; lon. 94° 46' E.

Geriah, ghĕr'cc'â, a fortress of British India, presidency of Bombay, on a promontory in the Indian Ocean, 172 miles S.S.E. of Bombay.

Gherzeh, ghĕr'zĕh, or **Ker'zeh** (anc. *Caru'sa*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Black Sea, in Anatolia, 20 miles S.S.E. of Sinope.

Ghesan, a town of Arabia. See Gheesan.

Ghianda, ghee'ân'dâ, a town of Thibet, 110 miles E. by N. of Lassa. It contains 2 colossal Booddhist temples.

Ghian, West Virginia. See Guyandotte.

Ghicuzel-Hissar, a town of Asia Minor. See Aidin.

Ghilan, or **Gilan,** ghee'lân', a province of Persia, between lat. 36° 30' and 38° 30' N. and lon. 48° 30' and 50° 30' E., having on the N.E. the Caspian Sea. Area, probably 6000 square miles. The Elbrooz Mountains bound it on the S. It is very fertile, densely wooded, swampy, and unhealthy. Capital, Reshd.

Ghilan, a village of Persian Koordistan, 30 miles S. of Zohab, with some remarkable antiquities.

Ghilarza, ghe-lard'zâ, a village of Sardinia, division of Cagliari, 20 miles N.E. of Oristano. Pop. 2529.

Ghilomore, a lagoon in Russia. See Sivash.

Ghio, ghee'o, **Ghemlek,** ghĕm'lĕk', or **Kemlic,** kĕm'lik', a small seaport town of Asia Minor, on the Bay of Moodania, 16 miles N. of Brusa. It has a large export trade in olives, silk, wines, and spirits to Constantinople, &c. It is the principal port on the Sea of Marmora for the import of corn from the Black Sea.

Ghirza, ghĕr'zâ, a valley of Northern Africa, 150 miles S.E. of Tripoli, with remains of Roman antiquities.

Ghisalba, ghe-sâl'bâ, a village of Italy, in Bergamo, 2 miles from Martinengo, on the Serio. Pop. 1527.

Ghisan, a town of Arabia. See Gheesan.

Ghisoni, ghe-so'nee, a village of Corsica, in the E. part of the island. Pop. 889.

Ghistelles, ghees'tĕll', a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 11 miles S.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 3023.

Ghis'wah, or **Ghis'ooah,** a town of India, district and 17 miles W. of Jounpoor. Pop. 7775.

Ghiustendil, ghyoos'tĕn-deel', or **Kostendil,** kos-tĕn-deel' (anc. *Justinia'na Secun'da ?*), a town of Bulgaria, near the Kara-Soo, or Strymon, 65 miles E.N.E. of Uskup (Ushub). It is a Greek archbishop's see. Pop. 8000. It has sulphur baths, and near it are iron- and silver-mines.

Ghizel-Hissar, a town of Asia Minor. See Aidin.

Ghizeh, a town of Egypt. See Gheezeh.

Ghiznee, or **Ghizni,** Afghanistan. See Ghuznee.

Ghlin, glin or glăn^{n}, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 3 miles W. of Mons. Pop. 3700.

Ghon, go'ă', or **Gwa,** gwâ, a seaport town of Aracan, on the Bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the river Ghon, 62 miles S.E. of Sandoway. It has a good anchorage for small vessels, near which is a small island of the same name.

Gholab Singh Dominions. See Cashmere.

Gholam, a town of Afghanistan. See Khooloom.

Gholam-Shah-Ka-Kote, go'lăm'-shâh-kâ-kōt, a town of Sinde, in British India, on the W. branch of the Indus, 35 miles S.W. of Tatta.

Gholson, Mississippi. See Summerville.

Ghol'son, a post-office of Brown co., Tex.

Ghol'sonville, a post-hamlet of Brunswick co., Va., 75 miles S.S.W. of Richmond.

Ghoor, mountains of Asia. See Hindoo-Koosh.

Ghoos, or **Ghous,** goos (anc. *Apollinop'olis Par'va*), a town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, 17 miles S. of Kench.

Ghoozkan, gooz'kân, a village of Persia, in Khorassan, 14 miles E. of Meshed. Pop. 1000.

Ghoraghaut, a town of India. See Goraghat.

Gho'ra Trup, a village of the Punjab, on the Indus, 11 miles S.W. of Attock. Lat. 33° 46' N.; lon. 72° 9' E.

Ghorbund, gor'bŭnd', a village of Afghanistan, in lat. 35° 4' N., lon. 68° 47' E., whence a pass proceeds across the Hindoo-Koosh into Khoondooz.

Ghore, gōr, or **Gaur,** gōwr, a town and independent district of West Afghanistan, 120 miles S.E. of Herat, and the original possession of the famous Mahmoud of Ghore who established an Afghan dynasty in India in 1186.

Ghous, a town of Egypt. See Ghoos.

Ghousghur, goos'gŭr', a town of British India, 27 miles S.S.W. of Scharunpoor.

Ghoy, goy, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 15 miles S.E. of Mons. Pop. 2140.

Ghumourdjini, or **Ghumurdjina.** See Gumoordjeena.

Ghumsarn, the Hindoo name of Goomsur.

Ghun'poor', a fortified town of India, in the Nizam's Dominions, 60 miles S.S.W. of Hyderabad.

Ghur'mooktes'ur, Gur'muktes'ar, or **Gurmukteswar,** gŭr'mook-tes'wăr, a town of India, district and 31 miles S.E. of Meerut, on the Ganges. Pop. 8761.

Ghurry, gŭr'ree, a village of Sinde, near an offset of the Indus, in lat. 27° 31' N., lon. 69° 7' E.

Ghurun, a town of Turkey. See Gurun.

Ghuzel-Hissar, a town of Asia Minor. See Aidin.

Ghuznee, Ghuzni, Gazna, gâz'nâ or gŭz'nâ, or **Ghizni,** ghiz'nee', a city of Afghanistan, 80 miles S.S.W. of Cabool. Lat. 33° 34' N.; lon. 68° 18' E. Pop. (excluding garrison) variously estimated at from 3000 to 10,000. It stands on a scarped rock, 280 feet above the adjacent plain, on its W. side; and its walls, about 35 feet in height, and flanked with numerous towers, form an irregular square about 1¼ miles in circumference, the whole being enclosed by fortifications. In the N.E. part of the town is the citadel, with a palace, magazine, and granary; the whole city is, however, commanded by adjacent heights. It has several bazaars, and is an entrepôt for the trade between Afghanistan and the Punjab. Old Ghuznee, destroyed in the twelfth century, is about 3 miles N.E.; its ruins cover an extensive space. Under the Ghuznevide dynasty this town was the capital of an empire reaching from the Ganges to the Tigris and from the Jaxartes to the Indian Ocean. It was stormed and taken by the British in 1839; in 1842 the garrison surrendered it to the Afghans, but it was retaken in the same year by the troops under General Nott.

Ghuznee River, of Afghanistan, rises about 12 miles N. of Ghuznee, and enters Lake Abistada, after a S. course estimated at 80 miles.

Ghyrche, Ghyrce, ghir'ehĕh, or **Kircheh,** kir'chĕh (anc. *Tut'zis*), a large village of Nubia, on the W. bank of the Nile. Lat. 23° 16' N.; lon. 33° E. It has one of the most remarkable temples in Nubia.

Ghysabad, ghī-sâ-băd', a town of British India, in Bundelcund, 20 miles N.E. of Huttah.

Giabar, ghe-â-bar', or **Jiabar,** je-â-bar', a town and castle of Turkey, on the Euphrates, 23 miles W.S.W. of Rakka.

Gincomo di Lusiana, jâ'ko-mo dee loo-se-â'nâ, a village of Italy, 17 miles N. of Vicenza. Pop. 3190.

Gia-Dinh, a province of Cochin China (which see).

Giaglione, jâl-yo'nâ, a village of Italy, 3 miles W. of Susa, on the Dora. Pop. 1737.

Gianjar, Gyanyar, or **Gyanjar,** je-ân-yar', a small district or native state in the Malay Archipelago, on the S.E. coast of the island of Bali. Its capital, Gianjar, lies about 8 miles inland, and is the residence of the Rajah.

Giannuti, jân-noo'tee, or **Giannutri,** jân-noo'tree (anc. *Diaulum*), a small island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Italy, 9 miles S. of the peninsula of Argentaro.

Giant of the Valley, a mountain of the Adirondack group, in Essex co., N.Y. Its altitude is 4530 feet.

Gi'ant's Cause'way, a basaltic formation on the N. coast of Ireland, co. of Antrim, to the W. of Bengore Head.

about 2 miles N.N.E. of Bushmills. The coast here is for a great distance distinguished by basaltic cliffs and caves, but the "causeway," properly so called, is a platform projecting into the sea from the base of a stratified cliff about 400 feet in height, and resembles a pier 700 feet in length, 350 feet in breadth, and varying to 30 feet in height above the strand. It is separated by whinstone dikes into three divisions, comprising together about 40,000 perfectly formed, closely united, and very dark-colored polygonal columns, each consisting of several pieces. Their depth below the surface is unascertained. Popular legend ascribes this stupendous formation to the labor of giants seeking to construct a road across the sea to Scotland.

Gi'ard, a post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, in Giard township (which is traversed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad), 6 miles W. of McGregor. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1261.

Giarratana, jar-rä-tä'nä (anc. *Ceratanum?*), a village of Sicily, 13 miles N.E. of Modica. Pop. 2634.

Giarre, jar'rä, a town of Sicily, at the E. slope of Mount Etna, 7 miles by rail N. of Aci Reale. Pop. 17,414.

Giarretta, jar-rĕt'tä, or **Simeto**, se-mä'to (anc. *Symæthus*), a river of Sicily, rises about 20 miles S.E. of Caronia, flows S.E. 50 miles, and enters the Mediterranean 6 miles S. of Catania. Affluents, the Adriano, Trachino, and Dittaino.

Gint, zhe-ä', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 31 miles W.S.W. of Riom. Pop. 1843.

Giava, the Italian name of JAVA.

Ginve, jä'vä, a village on the island of Sardinia, 28 miles S.S.E. of Sassari. Pop. 1823.

Ginveno, jä-vä'no, a town of Italy, province and 17 miles W.S.W. of Turin. Pop. 9633.

Gibnil, a town of Syria. See JEBAIL.

Gibara, or **Jibara**, he-bä'rä, a seaport village of Cuba, on its N. coast, 100 miles E. of Puerto Principe.

Gibbon, ghib'bon, a post-village, capital of Buffalo co., Neb., on the Union Pacific Railroad, 183 miles W. by S. of Omaha, and 12 miles E. of Kearney Junction. It has 3 churches, 2 banks, a public school, 2 newspaper offices, a roller-mill, and a cheese-factory. Pop. 646.

Gib'bon's Glade, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Pa., 12 miles S. of Falls City.

Gib'bonsville, a post-office and mining-camp of Lemhi co., Idaho, on the North Fork of Salmon River, 40 miles N. of Salmon City. It has gold-mines and a stamp-mill.

Gibbsboro, ghibz'bŭr-ruh, a hamlet of Camden co., N.J., in Waterford township, 2 miles E. of Kirkwood Station, and about 12 miles S.E. of Camden. It has a manufactory of white lead, Prussian blue, chrome yellow, and other pigments.

Gibb's Cross Roads, post-office, Cumberland co., N.C.

Gibb's Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Macon co., Tenn., 35 miles E. of Gallatin. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Gibbstown, ghibz'tŭwn, a village and station of Gloucester co., N.J., on the Delaware Shore Railroad, 8 miles W. by S. of Woodbury.

Gibbsville, ghibs'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Sheboygan co., Wis., on Onion River, 9 miles S.W. of Sheboygan.

Gibeah, a town of Palestine. See JEBA.

Gibellina, je-bĕl-lee'nä, a village of Sicily, 30 miles E.S.E. of Trapani. Pop. 5827.

Gibello, a village of Italy. See ZIBELLO.

Gibeon, ghib'e-ŏn, a post-office of Noble co., O.

Gib'esonville, a post-village of Hocking co., O., in Laurel township, about 26 miles N.E. of Chillicothe. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of pumps and wagons.

Giboldehausen. See GIEBOLDEHAUSEN.

Gibraleon, he-brä-lä-ŏn', a town of Spain, province and 8 miles N. of Huelva, on the left bank of the Odiel. Pop. 4238. It has an ancient palace of the Dukes of Bejar.

Gibraltar, je-brawl'tẽr (Sp. pron. he-brăl-tar'; It. *Gibilterra*, jee-bil-tĕr'rä; anc. *Calpe*; Arab. *Jebel-Tarik*, jĕb'el-tä-reek'—the "Hill of Tarik," a Berber leader, who conquered the fort in 711), a town and strongly fortified rock at the S. extremity of Spain, in Andalusia, belonging to Great Britain. Lat. 36° 9' N.; lon. 5° 21' W. This remarkable fortress, which forms the key to the Mediterranean, is connected with the continent by a low sandy isthmus, 1½ miles long and ¾ mile broad, having the Bay of Gibraltar on the W., and the open sea of the Mediterranean on the E. Near the point of junction of this isthmus with the mainland are the Spanish lines, between which and the rock is a space called the "Neutral Ground." The highest point of the rock is about 1400 feet above sea-level; its N. face is almost perpendicular, while its E. side is full of tremendous precipices. It terminates at its S. extremity in what is termed Europa Point. On the W. side it is less steep than on the E., and between its base and the sea is a narrow span almost level, on which the town is built. Here the rock is secured by extensive and powerful batteries, rendering it apparently impregnable. When seen from a ship's deck, no appearance of vegetation presents itself on the rock, the whole having a barren and forbidding aspect; but it is not in reality so destitute in this respect as it seems; acacia, fig, and orange trees grow freely, together with a great variety of odoriferous plants.

Vast sums of money and immense labor have been spent in fortifying this stronghold. Numerous caverns and galleries, extending from 2 to 3 miles in length, and of sufficient width for carriages, have been cut in the solid rock, forming safe and sheltered communications from one part of the garrison to another in cases of attack. Along these galleries, at intervals of every 12 yards, are port-holes bearing upon the neutral ground and bay; while trees, shrubs, and flowers of various kinds have been planted at different points, both for ornament and utility. On the summit of the rock there are barracks, towers, and fortresses. Of late years the fortifications have been carefully strengthened at every vulnerable point. The principal defences are on the W. side, fronting the bay; but there is also a battery on the E., though the steepness of the rock renders it almost unnecessary.

The town of Gibraltar, situated, as already remarked, on a plain between the W. declivity of the rock and the sea, consists chiefly of one spacious street, about half a mile in length, lined with shops, and paved and lighted. The principal buildings are the governor's and lieutenant-governor's houses, the admiralty, naval hospital, victualling-office, and barracks, and a handsome theatre. Gibraltar is the see of an Anglican bishop, and there are Protestant and Roman Catholic churches, Jewish synagogues, regimental and public schools, public libraries, &c. There are also a lunatic asylum, almshouses, &c. The water for the supply of the town and garrison is collected during the rainy season, the roofs of the houses being so constructed as to receive the falling rain, which subsequently finds its way to a tank beneath, with which every house is provided. Gibraltar is a free port, and an entrepôt for the distribution of British manufactures to the Barbary States and to the different countries bordering on the Mediterranean, and it is the seat of a large contraband trade with Spain. No executive or legislative council exists here, the administration being vested in the governor, who is also commander-in-chief of the troops, and the settlement being treated as a garrison-town, the power of enacting laws being vested in the governor alone. All criminal cases are determined according to the laws of England.

Gibraltar, under the name of Calpe, and Mount Abyla, now called Apes' Hill, opposite to it on the African coast, were called by the ancients the Pillars of Hercules, and in very early ages were regarded by the people dwelling E. of them as the western boundary of the world. Gibraltar came into possession of the English, by conquest, in 1704; it has been since repeatedly besieged, but always without success. Pop. in 1873 (exclusive of garrison), 18,695; in 1881, 18,381; in 1891, 19,859. See STRAIT OF GIBRALTAR.

Gibraltar, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., on the Detroit River, at its entrance into Lake Erie, 1 mile from Gibraltar Station of the Canada Southern Railroad. It is mainly supported by ship-building and the manufacture of lumber. Gibraltar Station is 19 miles S. by W. of Detroit.

Gibraltar, a station on the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, on or near the Missouri River, and very near the state line of Nebraska and Kansas, 40 miles N.N.W. of Atchison, Kansas.

Gibraltar, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., on the Wilmington & Reading Railroad, 5 miles S. of Reading. It has 2 churches, and public schools.

Gibraltar, a township of Door co., Wis. Pop. 702.

Gibson, ghib'son, a county in the S.W. part of Indiana, bordering on Illinois, has an area of about 490 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the White and Wabash Rivers, and is intersected by the Patoka River. The surface is undulating; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county has beds of bituminous coal. It is intersected by the Evansville & Terre Haute and Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroads. Capital, Princeton. Pop. in 1870, 17,371; in 1880, 22,742; in 1890, 24,920.

Gibson, a county of West Tennessee, has an area of about 615 square miles. It is traversed by Rutherford's Fork of Obion River, and by the North and Middle Forks

of Forked Deer River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and about three-fourths of it is covered with forests of black walnut, cypress, gum, hickory, oak, and tulip-tree. The soil is very fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Mobile & Ohio, the Illinois Central, and the Louisville & Nashville, the first named passing through Trenton the capital. Pop. in 1870, 25,666; in 1880, 32,685; in 1890, 35,859.

Gibson, a post-village, capital of Glascock co., Ga., on Rocky Comfort Creek, about 50 miles by rail W.S.W. of Augusta. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, and a high school. Pop. in 1890, 197.

Gibson, or **Gibson City**, a post-village of Ford co., Ill., in Drummer township, on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad where it crosses the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, and on the Bloomington division of the Wabash Railroad, 22 miles S. by E. of Fairbury, 34 miles E. of Bloomington, and 14 miles W. of Paxton. It has 9 churches, 2 banks, an academy, 2 newspaper offices, iron-works, a tile-factory, and a canning-works. Pop. in 1890, 1803.

Gibson, Clarke co., Ind. See PRATHER.

Gibson, a township of Washington co., Ind. P. 1525.

Gibson, a post-office of Allegan co., Mich.

Gibson, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., on the N. bank of the Chemung River, near the Erie Railroad, 1 mile below Corning. It has a church, a hotel, and manufactures of lime. Pop. 372.

Gibson, a township of Mercer co., O. Pop. 1100.

Gibson, a post-office of Pike co., O.

Gibson, a township of Cameron co., Pa. Pop. 1236. It contains Driftwood.

Gibson, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., in Gibson township, about 30 miles N. of Scranton. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 200; of the township, 1368.

Gibson, a post-village of Gibson co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 6 or 7 miles N.E. of Humboldt. It has 2 churches and a seminary.

Gibson, a township of Manitowoc co., Wis. Pop. 1809.

Gibsonburg, ghib'sŏn-bûrg, a post-village of Sandusky co., O., in Madison township, on the Mansfield, Tiffin & Toledo Railroad, 22 miles S.S.E. of Toledo, and 13 miles W. of Fremont. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, and manufactures of lime, lumber, &c. Pop. in 1890, 585.

Gibsonburg, a borough of Lackawanna co., Pa., is in the Lackawanna Valley, near the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, about 11 miles N.N.E. of Scranton. It is mainly supported by operations in anthracite coal. Pop. 1156.

Gibson City, Illinois. See GIBSON.

Gibson's Landing, a post-office and cotton-shipping point in Concordia parish, La., on the Mississippi River, 18 miles above Natchez.

Gibson's Landing, a post-office and ferry of De Kalb co., Tenn., on the Caney Fork of the Cumberland, 7 miles E. of Smithville.

Gibson's Mills, a post-hamlet of Richmond co., N.C.

Gibson's Station, a post-village of Lake co., Ind., on the Michigan Central Railroad, 23 miles S. by E. of Chicago. It has a church and manufactures of baskets and cigars.

Gibson's Station, a post-office of Creek Nation, Indian Territory, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Fort Gibson, and 55 miles S. of Vinita.

Gibson's Station, a post-hamlet of Guernsey co., O., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 11 miles E. of Cambridge. It has a church, a planing-mill, and a saw-mill.

Gibson's Station, a post-office of Lee co., Va., 4 miles E. of Cumberland Gap.

Gibsonville, ghib'sŏn-vĭl, a post-office of Clay co., Ala.

Gibsonville, a post-village of Sierra co., Cal., about 60 miles N.E. of Marysville, and 7 miles S. of Pilot Peak. Gold is found here.

Gibsonville, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., N.Y., in Leicester township, on the Genesee River, 10 or 11 miles E. of Warsaw. It has a paper-mill.

Gibsonville, a post-village of Guilford co., N.C., on the North Carolina Railroad, 66 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh. It has 2 churches.

Gibsonville, a hamlet of Hocking co., O., 28 miles N.E. of Chillicothe. Pop. 67.

Gibsonville, a post-office of Russell co., Va.

Giczin, a town of Bohemia. See GITSCHIN.

Gid'densville, a hamlet of Duplin co., N.C., 6 miles from Faison's Depot.

Gid'dings, a post-village, capital of Lee co., Tex., on the Austin Branch of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 58 miles E. of Austin, and 35 miles W. of Brenham. It has 8 churches, a bank, a free school, a newspaper office, a soda-water factory, brick-works, and a manufactory of dentists' supplies. Pop. in 1890, 1203.

Giddy Swamp, a township of Lexington co., S.C.

Gideå, or **Gideå-Elf**, yid'e-ō-ĕlf, a river of Sweden, enters the Gulf of Bothnia 60 miles N.E. of Hernosand, after a S.E. course of 100 miles. Near its mouth is the village of Gideå.

Gid'haur, or **Gid'hore**, a ruined and deserted town of India, district and 40 miles S.S.W. of Monghir.

Giboldehausen, or **Giboldehausen**, ghee'bol-dŏh-hŏw'zĕn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 14 miles E.N.E. of Göttingen. Pop. 2142.

Gien, zhe-ăn', a town of France, in Loiret, on the Loire, 37 miles by rail E.S.E. of Orleans. It has a fine ancient castle and a spacious quay. Pop. 6493.

Giengen, gheeng'ĕn, a town of Würtemberg, 24 miles S.S.E. of Ellwangen, on the Brenz. Pop. 2836.

Giersdorf, ghee'ĕrs-dorf', a village of Prussia, in Silesia, government and S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1420.

Giesim, ghee'sim', a town of Nubia, on the Rahad, a tributary of the Nile, 123 miles E.S.E. of Senuaar.

Giesmannsdorf, ghees'mănns-dorf' (OBER, o'bĕr, MITTEL, mit'tĕl, and NIEDER, nee'dĕr), three contiguous villages of Prussia, in Silesia, 10 miles S.W. of Buntzlau. Pop. 2230.

Giesmannsdorf, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, circle of Sprottau. Pop. 1220.

Giessen, ghees'sĕn, a town of Germany, duchy of Hesse, capital of Ober-Hessen, on the Lahn, at the junction of several railways, 33 miles N.N.W. of Frankfort. It was formerly fortified, and is irregularly built, but it has some good edifices, including the castle, now the seat of the provincial government, the arsenal, town hall, and observatory. Its university, founded in 1607, is famous for its school of chemistry, and has a library of 150,000 volumes and some manuscripts, collections in natural history, &c. Giessen has also a normal school, a school of forest economy, and other institutions of learning, on which its prosperity mainly depends. Pop. 13,858.

Gieterveen, ghee'tĕr-vain', a village of the Netherlands, in Drenthe, 10 miles E. by N. of Assen.

Giethoorn, ghee'tōrn, a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 16 miles N. of Zwolle. Pop. 1734.

Gifford, ghif'fŏrd, a village of Scotland, co. and 4 miles S.S.E. of Haddington. Pop. 455. Knox, the Reformer, was born here in 1505.

Gifford, ghif'fŏrd, a post-office and station of Hot Spring co., Ark., on the railroad from Little Rock to Texarkana, 39 miles S.W. of Little Rock.

Gifford, a post-village of Champaign co., Ill., about 7 miles by rail E. of Rantoul. It has 3 churches, a bank, and grain-elevators. Pop. about 400.

Gifford, a post-village of Hardin co., Iowa, in Union township, on the Iowa River, and on the Central Railroad, 6 miles S. of Eldora. It has a bank, a newspaper office, a flouring-mill, a saw-mill, and a cigar-factory.

Gifford, a hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., 1 mile from Tuckerton.

Gifford's, a station in Richmond co., N.Y., on the Staten Island Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Edgewater.

Gifhorn, ghif'hōrn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Ise, at its junction with the Aller, 36 miles E.N.E. of Hanover. Pop. 2806.

Gigantinu, je-gân-te-noo', a mountain in the island of Sardinia, a little S.E. of Tempio, 4101 feet high. It rises almost perpendicularly from the surrounding plain.

Gigelli, a town of Algeria. See JIJELI.

Gig'gleswick, a village of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Ribble, 1 mile W.N.W. of Settle. It has a celebrated grammar-school. Giggleswick Tarn is a considerable lake near the village.

Gigha, ghee'gâ, one of the Hebrides, in Scotland, 3½ miles from Kintyre. Pop. 386.

Gigighinsk, or **Gigiginsk**, Siberia. See JIGIGINSK.

Giglio, jeel'yo, or **Isola di Giglio**, ee'so-lâ dee jeel'yo (anc. *Igilium*), an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Italy, 10 miles S.W. of Mount Argentaro. Pop. 1930, mostly collected in the village of Giglio.

Gignac, zheen'yăk', a town of France, in Hérault, 15 miles S.E. of Lodève, on the Hérault. Pop. 2653.

Gignod, jeen-yod' (L. *Gino'dium*), a town of Italy, 3 miles N.N.W. of Aosta. Pop. 1417.

Giguela, ge-gâ'lâ, a river of Spain, joins the Guadiana 25 miles N.E. of Ciudad Real. Length, 90 miles

Gihawla, a town of Moravia. See IGLAU

Gihon, a river of Asia. See AMOO-DARYA.

Gijighinsk, or **Gijiginsk.** See JIJIGINSK.

Gijon, Jijon, or **Xijon,** ne-hōn', a fortified seaport town of Spain, province and 11 miles N.N.E. of Oviedo, on the Bay of Biscay. It is the terminus of two railways. It is handsome, and has a triumphal arch, a collegiate church, a high school, a school of navigation, and a public library, with manufactures of stoneware, hats, and linen fabrics, an active export trade in filberts and fruits, and an import trade in colonial produce. Pop. 6522.

Gila (hee'lâ) Bend, a post-office of Pima co., Arizona, on the Gila River, about 50 miles S.W. of Phœnix.

Gilad, ghee'lâd', a village of Hungary, co. of Temesvar, on an arm of the Temes. Pop. 3891.

Gilan, a province and village of Persia. See GHILAN.

Gila (hee'lâ) River rises in the W. part of New Mexico, and, after a course of about 130 miles, passes into Arizona. It runs generally westward through an arid and sterile region, diversified by mountains and table-lands, and enters the Colorado River in Yuma co., Arizona, at the S.E. extremity of California. Its length is estimated at 650 miles. Gold and silver are found near this river in Arizona, and the ruins of numerous towns occur on its banks. Its largest affluents are the Rio Verde, Rio Santa Cruz, and Rio San Pedro.

Gilbert, ghil'bert, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, 3 miles above Davenport. It has manufactures of brooms and wine.

Gilbert, Story co., Iowa. See GILBERT'S STATION.

Gilbert, a post-hamlet of Muskingum co., O., on the Muskingum River, and on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, 6 miles N. of Zanesville.

Gilbert, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa., on the line between Chestnut Hill and Polk townships, 15 miles E.N.E. of Lehighton. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and saw-mills.

Gilbert, a post-office of Logan co., W. Va.

Gilbert Cove, a post-village in Digby co., Nova Scotia, on St. Mary's Bay, 15 miles from Digby. Pop. 200.

Gilbert Hollow, a post-hamlet of Lexington co., S.C., on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 10 miles W. of Lexington. It has a church and an academy. It is in a pine forest. Pop. of Gilbert Hollow township, 872.

Gilbert Islands, or **Kings'mill Group,** a group of 15 islands in the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 1° S. and 2° 30' N. and lon. 172° and 174° 30' E. They are of coral formation, all low, the soil, which is but a few inches in depth, being of coral sand and vegetable mould. Their cultivation consists for the most part in that of the cocoanut, taro, and pandanus, which are the chief articles of food. The bread-fruit tree is to be found on the N. islands. Pop. of the group estimated at 35,000, mostly Protestant Christians. This group is the southernmost in the Mulgrave Archipelago, and the southeasternmost in Micronesia.

Gilberton, ghil'ber-ton, a post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., in Mahanoy township, on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, in a valley between Broad and Bear Ridge Mountains, 4 miles from Mahanoy City. Including Mahanoy Plane, it has 6 churches. About 2500 tons of coal are mined here daily. Pop. in 1880, 3098; in 1890, 3687.

Gilbert's, a post-hamlet of Kane co., Ill., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad (Freeport Line), 7½ miles N.W. of Elgin. It has a church. Much milk is shipped here. Pop. 100.

Gilbert's, a station in Darke co., O., on the Columbus & Chicago division of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 3 miles W.N.W. of Bradford Junction.

Gilbertsborough, a post-office of Limestone co., Ala.

Gilbert's Creek Station, a post-office of Lincoln co., Ky., on the Richmond Branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 30 miles S.W. of Richmond.

Gilbert's Mills, a post-hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., in Schroeppel township, 4 miles N.W. of Pennellville Station. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of cheese, flour, lumber, and salt.

Gilbert's Mills, a post-hamlet of Paulding co., O., 12 miles N.N.E. of Van Wert. It has a grist-mill and saw-mill.

Gilbert's Peak, of the Uintah Mountains, is near the N. border of Wasatch co., Utah, in lat. 40° 50' N. Its altitude is computed to be 13,182 feet above tide-water. Its top is covered with perpetual snow.

Gilbert's Station of the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad is 4 miles N.W. of Cambridge City, Ind.

Gilbert's Station, a post-office of Story co., Iowa, in Franklin township, on the Des Moines & Minneapolis Railroad, 7 miles N. of Ames.

Gilbertsville, ghil'berts-vil, a post-office of Marshall co., Ky., at Clear Pond.

Gilbertsville, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., 45 miles S. of Utica. It has 4 churches, a bank, an academy, a newspaper office, and a sash-, blind-, and door-factory. Pop. about 500.

Gilbertsville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., about 19 miles E. of Reading.

Gilbertville, ghil'bert-vil, a post-hamlet of Black Hawk co., Iowa, on Cedar River, 11 miles S.E. of Waterloo.

Gilbertville, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Hardwick township, on Ware River, and on the Ware River Railroad, 31 miles E.N.E. of Springfield. It has 2 churches, and a manufactory of blankets, &c. Pop. about 1500.

Gilbertville, Quebec. See RIVER GILBERT.

Gilboa, ghil'bo'a, a township of Benton co., Ind.

Gilboa, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., in Gilboa township, on Schoharie Creek, about 42 miles S.W. of Albany. It is 3½ miles from Moresville Station. It contains 3 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, and a foundry. Pop. about 500; of the township, 1718.

Gilboa, a post-village of Putnam co., O., in Blanchard township, on Blanchard's Fork, about 15 miles W. of Findlay, and 7 miles E. of Ottawa. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a grist-mill. Pop. in 1890, 264.

Gil'by, a post-village of Grand Forks co., N.D., 24 miles by rail W.N.W. of Grand Forks. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 300.

Gilchrist, a post-township of Pope co., Minn., 16 miles N.E. of Benson. It has several lakes. Pop. 260.

Gildersleeve, ghil'der-slēv, a post-village of Middlesex co., Conn., in Portland, on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, 2 miles above Middletown. It has 2 churches, a high school, a noted ship-yard, a steam saw-mill, and manufactures of cigars, flour, carriages, &c. Ice-harvesting and tobacco-packing are carried on here. Pop. about 1500.

Gildone, jil-do'nâ, a town of Italy, province and 4 miles from Campobasso. Pop. 2534.

Gilead, ghil'e-ad (Arab. *Jeb-el-Jilad,* jĕb-ĕl-je-lâd'), a mountain in Syria, 25 miles N.N.E. of the Dead Sea, lat. 32° 7' N., lon. 35° 46' E., and near the extremity of the region of Gilead, which extended for some distance northward along the E. side of the river Jordan.

Gilead, ghil'e-ad, a post-office of Tolland co., Conn.

Gilead, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Ill., in Gilead township, on the Mississippi River, about 42 miles above Alton. Pop. 50; of the township, 498.

Gilead, a post-village of Miami co., Ind., about 26 miles N.E. of Logansport.

Gilead, a post-hamlet and township of Oxford co., Me., on the Grand Trunk Railroad, and on the Androscoggin, 80 miles N.N.W. of Portland. It has 2 churches. Pop. 329.

Gilead, a post-hamlet of Branch co., Mich., in Gilead township, 7 miles S.E. of Bronson, and about 50 miles S.W. of Jackson. It has a church. The township has 3 churches and a pop. of 762.

Gilead, a post-hamlet in Highland township, Lewis co., Mo., on the Middle Fabius River. It has 3 churches.

Gilead, a township of Morrow co., O. Pop. 2017. It contains Gilead Station and Mount Gilead.

Gilead, Wood co., O. See GRAND RAPIDS.

Gilead Station, a post-hamlet of Morrow co., O., in Gilead township, on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, 13 miles S. of Galion, and 2 miles W. of Mt. Gilead. It has about 25 residences, 2 warehouses, and a planing-mill.

Gilena, Jilena, or **Xilena,** ne-lâ'nâ, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 56 miles E. by S. of Seville. Pop. 1993.

Giles, jilz, a county of Middle Tennessee, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 656 square miles. It is intersected by Elk River, and also drained by Richland Creek, which enters that river in the S. part of the county. The surface is moderately uneven or hilly, and extensively covered with forests of cedar, black walnut, locust, yellow poplar, &c. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, cotton, cattle, wheat, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected from N. to S. by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, which passes through Pulaski, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 32,413; in 1880, 36,014; in 1890, 34,957.

Giles, a county in the S.W. part of Virginia, has an area of about 446 square miles. It is intersected by the New or Kanawha River, and is also drained by Walker's Creek. The surface is mountainous, and is extensively covered with forests. A large part of it is too rocky or steep for cultivation. Indian corn, wheat, and grass are the staple products of the soil. It is intersected by the Norfolk & Western Railroad. Capital, Pearisburg. Pop., in 1870, 5875; in 1880, 8794; in 1890, 9090.

Giles Court-House, Virginia. See PEARISBURG.

Giles' Mills, a village of Sampson co., N.C., about 20 miles N.W. of Clinton, the capital of the county. It has 2 stores.

Gilesville, jīlz'vĭl, a station in McKean co., Pa., on the Buffalo, Bradford & Philadelphia Railroad, 26 miles S. of Carrollton, N.Y.

Gilford, ghil'fŏrd, a town of Ireland, co. of Down, on the Bann, 4 miles N.W. of Banbridge. Pop. 2720. Gilford Castle is in the vicinity.

Gilford, ghil'fŏrd, a post-hamlet and township of Tuscola co., Mich., 10 miles N. of Vassar. Pop. 512.

Gilford, a township of Belknap co., N.H. It contains Gilford Village, also a part of Laconia and a part of Lake Village. It lies on Lake Winnepesaukee, and has important manufactures. Pop. 3361.

Gilford, or Gilford Village, a post-hamlet of Belknap co., N.H., in Gilford township, about 25 miles N.N.E. of Concord, and 3 miles E.N.E. of Laconia. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of hosiery, lumber, machinery, cotton goods, leather, &c.

Gilford, a post-office of Shelby co., Tex.

Gilford, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 49 miles by rail N. of Toronto. Pop. 200.

Gilgal, ghil'găl, a post-office of Scriven co., Ga., 9 miles S.W. of Sylvania.

Gilgal, a hamlet of Pike co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, about 22 miles below Hannibal.

Gilge, ghil'gheh, a river of Prussia, one of the mouths of the Memel, falls into the Curische-Haff 34 miles N.E. of Königsberg. Pop. 1635.

Gilgenburg, ghil'ghen-bŏŏrg' (Polish, *Dombrowno,* dom-brov'no), a town of East Prussia, 32 miles N.E. of Königsberg. Pop. 1769.

Gilghit, or Gilgit, ghil'ghĭt', a province of Western Thibet, in part conquered by Cashmere, of which dominion it forms the N.W. angle. It is a part of the region called Dardistan, and its people, of Indo-European race, are called Dards or Kendschut. They are not highly civilized, and the nature of their country, one of the wildest mountain-regions in the world, is more conducive to freedom and warlike habits than to material progress.

Gilham, ghil'ăm, a station in Madison co., Ill., on the Edwardsville Railroad, near Edwardsville Crossing.

Giling-Auting, jee'ling'-aw'ting', or **Gil'i-ang',** and **Gilion,** je-le-ŏn', two small islands in the Malay Archipelago, off the E. end of Madura.

Gill, ghil, a lake of Ireland, in Connaught, co. and 2 miles S.E. of Sligo. Length, 4 miles.

Gill, ghil, a township of Sullivan co., Ind., on the Illinois line. Pop. 2135. It contains Mervin.

Gill, a post-township of Franklin co., Mass., about 40 miles N. of Springfield, is bounded on the E. and S. by the Connecticut River. It has 2 churches. Pop. (1890) 960.

Gillam, ghil'ląm, a township, Jasper co., Ind. P. 635.

Gillem, ghil'lęm, a station on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Bloomington, Ill.

Gillem's (ghil'lęmz) Station, a post-hamlet of Dickson co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, 50 miles W. of Nashville. It has a church, a flour-mill, a woollen-mill, and an academy.

Gillespie, ghil-les'pee, a county in the W. central part of Texas, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is drained by the Perdinales River (a branch of the Colorado River) and Grape and Sandy Creeks, also affluents of the Colorado. The surface is uneven and partly covered with forests. Cattle and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Fredericksburg. Pop. in 1870, 3566; in 1880, 5228; in 1890, 7056.

Gillespie, a post-village of Macoupin co., Ill., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 25 miles N.E. of Alton. It has 2 or 3 churches, 2 flour-mills, a carriage-factory, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 500.

Gillespieville, ghil-les'pe-vĭl, a post-office of Ross co., O., at Londonderry, a hamlet about 11 miles E.S.E. of Chillicothe. It has 2 churches. Pop. 163.

Gillet, one of the Fecjee Islands. See RAMBE.

Gillett, Bradford co., Pa. See SOUTH CREEK.

Gillett, jĭl'let', a post-township of Oconto co., Wis., about 30 miles N.N.W. of the town of Green Bay. It is drained by the Oconto River. Pop. 375.

Gillette, jĭl'let', a post-hamlet of Morris co., N.J., in Passaic township, on the New Jersey West Line Railroad, 19 miles W. of Newark.

Gillett's, jĭl'lets', a station in Lafayette co., Wis., on the Galena & Southern Wisconsin Railroad, 11 miles N. of Galena.

Gillett's Grove, a post-hamlet and township of Clay co., Iowa. Pop. 220.

Gill'ford, a township of Wabasha co., Minn. Pop. 886.

Gill Hall, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pa.

Gilliamsville, ghil-yąms-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Buckingham co., Va., 35 miles N.W. of Powhatan Station. It has a church.

Gillingham, ghil'ling-ąm, a town of England, in Kent, forming a suburb and part of the borough of Chatham Pop. 19,936; of parish, 20,160.

Gil'lingham, a post-office of Clearfield co., Pa.

Gil'lis Bluff, a township of Butler co., Mo. Pop. 203.

Gillise's (ghil'lis-ęs) Mill, a post-office of Hardin co., Tenn., 35 miles E.S.E. of Bethel. Here is a lumber-mill.

Gillisonville, ghil'lę-sŏn-vĭl, a decayed post-village of Hampton co., S.C., about 60 miles W. by S. of Charleston. It has a church and 10 families.

Gillmore, ghil'mōr, a post-hamlet of Wolfe co., Ky., 45 miles from Mount Sterling. It has 3 churches.

Gillmore, a township of Isabella co., Mich. Pop. 115.

Gillolo, an island. See GILOLO.

Gillsburg, ghilz'bŭrg, a post-office and station of Jackson co., Ill., on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, 83 miles S.E. of St. Louis, Mo.

Gill's Creek, a township of Lancaster co., S.C. Pop. 2040. It contains Lancaster.

Gill's (ghilz) Landing, a station in Waupaca co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 10 miles E.S.E. of Waupaca, at the crossing of the navigable Wolf River.

Gill's Mills, a post-hamlet of Rowan co., Ky., 28 miles E. of Mount Sterling. It has a flouring-mill.

Gillsville, ghilz'vĭl, a post-office of Hall co., Ga., on the Northeastern Railroad, 32 miles N.N.W. of Athens.

Gilly, zheel'yee' or zhee'yee', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 3 miles N.E. of Charleroi.

Gilman, ghil'man, a post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad where it crosses the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 81 miles S. by W. of Chicago, 53 miles E. of El Paso, and 68 miles E.N.E. of Clinton. It is the N.E. terminus of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad. It has a bank, a newspaper office, 5 churches, a cheese-factory, and a broom-factory. Pop. about 1500.

Gilman, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ind., in Monroe township, on the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad, 10½ miles W.N.W. of Muncie. It has a church.

Gilman, a post-village of Marshall co., Iowa, in Greencastle township, on the Central Railroad of Iowa, 14 miles S.S.E. of Marshalltown. It has a newspaper office, a bank, a graded school, 2 churches, and 10 stores. Pop. about 800.

Gilman, a township of Osceola co., Iowa. Pop. 401.

Gilman, a post-township of Pierce co., Wis., about 24 miles E.S.E. of Hudson. Pop. 723.

Gilman's Depot, a post-office and station of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Port Jervis & Monticello Railroad, 5 miles S. of Monticello. It has 2 steam lumber-mills and a tannery.

Gilmanton, ghil'man-ton, a township of Benton co., Minn. Pop. 297.

Gilmanton, a post-village of Belknap co., N.H., in Gilmanton township, 18 miles N.N.E. of Concord, and 10 miles S.E. of Tilton. It has 3 churches and an academy. Pop. of the township, 1642.

Gilmanton, or Gilmantown, a post-village of Buffalo co., Wis., in Gilmanton township, on the Buffalo River, about 28 miles S.S.W. of Eau Claire. It has a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 504.

Gilmanton Iron-Works, a post-village of Belknap co., N.H., in Gilmanton township, 11 or 12 miles S.E. of Laconia. It has 2 churches and several mills.

Gilmer, ghil'mer, a county in the N. part of Georgia, has an area of about 460 square miles. It is drained by the Connasauga and Coosawattee Rivers. The surface is diversified with picturesque mountain-scenery. Among the highest points of this county, which is adjacent to the Blue Ridge, are Cohuttah and Tallona Mountains. Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. Gold and marble are found here. It is intersected from N. to S. by the Marietta & North Georgia Railway. Capital, Ellijay. Pop. in 1870, 6644; in 1880, 8386; in 1890, 9074.

Gilmer, a central county of West Virginia, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is drained by the Little Kanawha River and Leading Creek. The surface is hilly and mostly covered with forests; the soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, grass, and oats are the staple products. Iron ore is found here. Capital, Glenville. Pop. in 1870, 4338; in 1880, 7108; in 1890, 9746.

Gilmer, a station of Lowndes co., Ala., on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 16 miles S.S.W. of Montgomery.

Gilmer, a township of Adams co., Ill. Pop. 1425.

Gilmer, a post-office of Lake co., Ill., 36 miles N.N.W. of Chicago.

Gilmer, a township of Guilford co., N.C. Pop. 2311. It contains a part of Greensborough.

Gilmer, a post-village, capital of Upshur co., Texas, is 100 miles (direct) E. of Dallas, and about 40 miles W.N.W. of Marshall. It has 2 churches, a high school, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 591.

Gilmer's Store, a post-office of Guilford co., N.C.

Gilmerton, ghil'mer-ton, a village of Scotland, co. and 4 miles S.E. of Edinburgh. Pop. 765.

Gilmore, ghil'more, a station on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, 10 miles N. of Atlanta, Ga.

Gilmore, a station in Effingham co., Ill., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad (Springfield division), 80 miles S.E. of Springfield. Here is Welton Post-Office.

Gilmore, a post-office of Sarpy co., Neb., on the Union Pacific Railroad, 10 miles S.S.W. of Omaha.

Gilmore, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., O., about 40 miles S. of Canton. It has 2 churches, a union school, and a carriage-shop. Pop. 133.

Gilmore, a township of Greene co., Pa., on the West Virginia line. Pop. 703. It affords coal and limestone.

Gilmore, an oil-village of McKean co., Pa., in Bradford township, on the Olean, Bradford & Warren Railroad, ½ mile E. of Derrick City. Here are several oil-wells.

Gilmore City, a post-village of Pocahontas co., Iowa, 8 miles by rail S.E. of Rolfe. It has a graded school, a newspaper office, and a creamery. Pop. about 700.

Gilmore's Mills, a post-hamlet of Rockbridge co., Va., on the James River Canal, 2 miles from the Natural Bridge. It has a flour-mill and a lime-kiln. Near it are 3 churches.

Gilolo, je-lo'lo, **Gillolo**, **Djillolo**, or **Jilolo**, jil-lo'lo, or **Halmahera**, hål-mä-hä'rä, a considerable island in the Malay Archipelago, on the equator, lon. 128° E., separated from Celebes by the Molucca Passage, and from Ceram by Pitt's Passage. Estimated area, 6500 square miles. Like Celebes, it consists of four peninsulas, radiating N., E., and S. from a common centre. The interior is mountainous, and in many parts densely wooded; the coasts are inhabited by Malays, the interior by a rude but inoffensive race of Alfooras. The products are sago, cocoanuts, spices, fruits, edible birds'-nests, pearls and gold-dust, horses, horned cattle, and sheep. The imports are mostly from the Dutch East India settlements, and comprise manufactured goods, opium, china-ware, and iron. The island is subdivided into several petty states. Principal towns, Ossa and Gilolo. The whole island is under the Dutch supremacy.

Gilolo Passage, separating the above island, on the E., from the islands of Waigeoo, Batanta, and Mysol, is from 100 to 140 miles across.

Gilpaigoan, ghil-pī-gōn', written also **Gilpaigon**, a town of Persia, in Irak-Ajemee, 100 miles W.N.W. of Ispahan.

Gilpin, ghil'pin, a small county in the N. central part of Colorado, comprises part of the Rocky Mountains. Among its prominent features is James Peak, 13,283 feet high. This county is connected with Denver by the Colorado Central Railroad. It contains gold-mines which are perhaps the richest in the state. Silver and copper are also found here, and lead-mining and lead-smelting are important industries. Gilpin co. has an area, as officially estimated, of 150 square miles. Capital, Central City. Pop. in 1870, 5490; in 1880, 6439; in 1890, 5867.

Gilpin, a post-office of Indiana co., Pa.

Gilpin's Point, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Md., on the Choptank River, about 10 miles below Denton.

Gilroy, ghil'roy', a post-town of Santa Clara co., Cal., in Gilroy township, and on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 30 miles S.E. of San José, and 30 miles N.E. of Castroville. It has a bank, 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, the Gilroy Seminary, a steam flour-mill, a tobacco-factory, machine-shops, a brewery, &c. It is surrounded by fertile land adapted to pasture and dairies. Pop. 1694; of the township, 3268.

Gilroy Hot Springs, a post-office and summer resort of Santa Clara co., Cal., 15 miles N.E. of Gilroy Station. It has medicinal springs, a large hotel, and several cottages.

Gils'land, a hamlet of England, co. of Cumberland, 8 miles by rail N.E. of Brampton. It has medicinal springs.

Gilson, ghil'son, a post-village of Knox co., Ill., on the Galesburg & Peoria Railroad, 11 miles S.E. of Galesburg. It has 2 churches.

Gilson, a post-village of Adams co., Neb., on the Little Blue River, 10 miles S. of Hastings. It has a chair-factory and a cheese-factory.

Gilsum, ghil'sum, a post-village of Cheshire co., N.H., 9 miles N. of Keene. It has a church, a graded school, a newspaper office, and 3 woollen-mills. Pop. 640.

Gimbsheim, ghimps'hime, a village of Germany, in Hesse, 9 miles N.W. of Worms. Pop. 2142.

Gimena, several towns of Spain. See JIMENA.

Gimignano, je-meen-yä'no, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 20 miles S.S.W. of Florence. Pop. 8094.

Gimino, je-mee'no, a town of Austro-Hungary, in Istria, 60 miles S.W. of Fiume. Pop. 3700.

Gimli, geem'lee, *i.e.*, "paradise," a town of Canada, capital of the Icelandic colony in the district of Keewatin. It is on the W. shore of Lake Winnipeg, 55 miles N. of the town of Winnipeg. Pop. about 500.

Gimone, zhee'mon', a river of France, joins the Garonne about 3 miles S. of Castel-Sarrasin. Length, 65 miles.

Gimont, zhee'môn', a town of France, in Gers, on the Gimone, 16 miles E. of Auch. Pop. 2113.

Ginevra and **Ginebra**. See GENEVA.

Gingee, or **Jhinji**, jin'jee, a fortified town of British India, 80 miles S.W. of Madras. It has extensive fortifications, a remarkable seven-storied tower, a pagoda, a mosque, a castellated palace, various military works, and some interesting ruins.

Gingelom, ning'hä-lom' or zhäⁿ'zhęh-lôⁿ', a village of Belgium, 48 miles by rail E. by S. of Brussels. Pop. 700.

Gin'gerbread Ground, a dangerous reef of the Bahama Islands, 35 miles S. of the Great Bahama. Lat. 25° 56' N.; lon. 78° 25' E.

Gin'ger Hill, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., about 20 miles S. of Pittsburg.

Ginger Island, one of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, 5 miles S.E. of Tortola.

Ginghamsburg, ghing'ąm-z-bûrg, a post-hamlet of Miami co., O., in Monroe township, 4 miles S.W. of Tippecanoe, and about 12 miles N. of Dayton. It has 2 churches.

Gingras, ghin'gras, a county in the N. central part of Dakota. Area, 1512 square miles. It is traversed by the Dakota River, which rises within its limits.

Ging's Station, Indiana. See ARNOLD.

Gingst, ghingst, a village of Prussia, on the W. side of the island of Rügen, in the Baltic. Pop. 1308.

Ginneken, nin'nä-kęn, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 1 mile S.E. of Breda. Pop. 850.

Ginn'es Creek, a post-office of Wayne co., W. Va.

Ginodium, the Latin name of GIGNOD.

Ginosa, or **Genosa**, je-no'sä, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 25 miles N.W. of Taranto. Pop. 6950.

Gin'town, a post-office of Worth co., Ga.

Gioia, a city of Italy. See GIOJA.

Gioj, jo'ee, a village of Italy, province of Salerno, 6 miles N.W. of Vallo. Pop. 1843.

Gioja, jo'yä, a village of Italy, province of Aquila, 15 miles S.E. of Avezzano. Pop. 2392.

Gioja, or **Gioia**, a city of Italy, province of Bari, 38 miles by rail N. by W. of Taranto. Pop. 13,094.

Gioja, a village of Italy, province of Caserta, 6 miles S.E. of Piedimonte. Pop. 3353.

Gioja, a village of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 27 miles N.E. of Reggio, near the gulf of its own name. It was almost destroyed by the earthquake of 1783. Pop. 2117.

Giojosa, jo-yo'sä, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 7 miles N.E. of Gerace. Pop. 8488.

Giojosa, a town of Sicily, on its N. coast, 5 miles N.W. of Patti. It was built at the foot of the mountain on which stood Giojosa Vecchio (or Old Giojosa). Pop. 4667.

Giorgiev, or **Giorgief**, Roumania. See GIURGEVO.

Giornico, jor'no-ko (Ger. *Jr'nis*), a town of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, on the Tessin, 11 miles N.N.W. of Bellinzona. Pop. 707.

Gioura, one of the Grecian Islands. See GYAROS.

Giovata, jo-vä'tä, a small seaport town of Asia Minor, at the head of the Gulf of Cos (here called the Gulf of Giova, jo'vä), 50 miles E. of Boodroom.

Giovenazzo, jo-vä-nät'so (anc. *Natiolum*), a fortified seaport town of Italy, province and 12 miles by rail N.W. of Bari, on a peninsula in the Adriatic. Pop. 6000. It has a cathedral, convents, hospitals, and a castle.

Gipps'land, the southeastern portion of the colony of Victoria and of Australia. Area, 13,398 square miles. It is a mountainous and well-timbered country, with many fertile plains and great mineral wealth. Chief town, Sale.

Giraglia, jo-räl'yä, a small island in the Mediterranean, 1½ miles off the N. extremity of Corsica.

Girapetra, je-rà-pā'trà, a small maritime town of the island of Creto, on its S. coast.

Girard, je-rard', a village of Russell co., Ala., on the Chattahoochee River, opposite Columbus, Ga. It is the northeast terminus of the Mobile & Girard Railroad, and is adjacent to Brownville, Lee co. It has 2 churches. A bridge over the river connects Girard with Columbus.

Girard, a station in Kern co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad (Tulare division), 131 miles S.E. of Tulare.

Girard, a post-office of Burke co., Ga.

Girard, a post-village of Macoupin co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 25 miles S. by W. of Springfield, and 13 miles N.N.E. of Carlinville. It has 5 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and a coal-mine. Pop. in 1880, 1024; in 1890, 1524.

Girard, a post-village, capital of Crawford co., Kansas, on the Missouri River, 26 miles by rail S. by W. of Fort Scott, and 24 miles N. of Columbus. It is connected with Joplin, Mo., by the Joplin Railroad. It has a court-house, 2 banks, 6 churches, a graded school, a stove-foundry, and machine-shops. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Coal is found here. Pop. in 1890, 2541.

Girard, a post-hamlet of Richland parish, La., on Bœuf Bayou, and on the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Texas Railroad, 54 miles W. of Vicksburg, Miss. It has 3 stores.

Girard, a post-village of Branch co., Mich., in Girard township, 6 or 7 miles N. of Coldwater, and about 32 miles S.W. of Jackson. It has a saw-mill, 2 general stores, and a drug-store. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1313.

Girard, a post-office of Saline co., Neb.

Girard, a post-village of Trumbull co., O., on the Mahoning River, 5 miles by rail N.W. of Youngstown, also on the Painesville & Youngstown Railroad, and on the Mahoning division of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad. Coal is mined near this place. It has 4 churches, a savings-bank, a high school, a newspaper office, a tannery, an iron-furnace, a rolling-mill, a flour-mill, and manufactures of leather belting and stoves. Pop. about 2500.

Girard, a township of Clearfield co., Pa., bounded S. by the West Branch of the Susquehanna. Pop. 490.

Girard, a post-township of Erie co., Pa., is bounded on the N. by Lake Erie, and is intersected by the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad. Pop. 2018. It contains the boroughs of Girard and Lockport.

Girard, a post-borough of Erie co., Pa., in Girard township, 2 miles from Lake Erie, on the Erie & Pittsburg and Lake Shore Railroads, 15 miles W.S.W. of Erie city, and about 30 miles N. by W. of Meadville. Its station on the Lake Shore Railroad is at Miles Grove. It has 4 churches, a national bank, a graded school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of wrenches, sash, &c. Pop. in 1890, 626.

Girard, a station in Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Catawissa Railroad, 9 miles N. of East Mahanoy Junction.

Girard Manor, a post-town of Schuylkill co., Pa., in East Union township. It is on Catawissa Creek, and on the Catawissa & Williamsport Branch Railroad, 16 miles N.W. of Tamaqua, about 8 miles S.W. of Hazleton, and 116 miles from Philadelphia. It has a church, several steam saw-mills, and valuable coal-mines.

Girard Point, a village in the 26th ward of Philadelphia, Pa., on the Schuylkill, near its mouth. It is the terminus of a branch railroad, and has grain-elevators, and docks for the Red Star and Blue Star lines of European steamers.

Girard'ville, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the railroad which connects Ashland with Pottsville, 3 miles E. of the former. It contains 4 churches. It is supported chiefly by coal-mines, from which a large quantity of anthracite is annually exported. Pop. in 1890, 3584.

Girdland, ghird'land, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Pa., in Oregon township, 8 miles N. of Honesdale. It has a tannery, a lumber-mill, &c.

Gir'dleness', a headland of Scotland, co. of Kincardine, forming the S. point of the entrance of the Dee, 2 miles S. of Aberdeen. It has a light-house with 2 fixed lights. Lat. 57° 8' N.; lon. 2° 3' W.

Gir'dle Tree Hill, a post-village of Worcester co., Md., on the railroad between Snow Hill and Franklin, 6 miles S. of Snow Hill. It has 2 churches, 4 stores, and a lumber-mill. Pop. about 150.

Girgeh, or **Jirjeh**, jēēn'jēh, written also **Djirdjeh**, **Girga**, and **Girgheh**, a town of Upper Egypt, in a province of its own name, on the Nile, 60 miles N.W. of Thebes. It has several mosques, a government cotton-factory, a school, attended, a few years ago, by 100 boys, and a Latin convent, the oldest Roman Catholic establishment in Egypt. Pop. 2000.

Girgeh, or **Girga**, a province of Upper Egypt, traversed by the Nile. Capital, Soohag. Pop. 520,000.

Girgenti, or **Gergenti**, jĭr-jĕn'tee (anc. *Agrigen'tum*), a city of Sicily, 96 miles by rail S.S.E. of Palermo, nearly 1200 feet above the sea, 4 miles distant by rail. It has an imposing external appearance, but is irregularly laid out. The public buildings are large, though, except the public seminary, library, and museum, they are without merit; the principal are a cathedral of the thirteenth century, with some antiquities and treasures of art, and a great many other churches and convents. On the coast is a port, called Porto Empedocle, with a mole built in 1756, two light-houses, extensive corn-magazines, a prison, and warehouses for brimstone. The extensive remains of the ancient city, E. of the modern town, comprise the magnificent temple of Concord, the most perfect existing structure of early Greek architecture, the remains of a vast temple of the Olympic Jupiter, the tomb of Theron, and portions of the temples of Juno, Hercules, Vulcan, Castor and Pollux, &c. Porto Empedocle is the chief port in Sicily for the export of sulphur; the other principal exports are corn, almonds, sumach, oil, and soda. Girgenti is a bishop's see, and the capital of a province. Pop. 20,000.

Girgenti, a province on the S.W. coast of Sicily, comprising an area of 1491 square miles. P. (1884) 336,093.

Girifalco, je-re-fāl'ko, a town of Italy, province and 9 miles S.W. of Catanzaro. Pop. 4548.

Girin Oula, Manchooria. See KIRIN OOLA.

Girishk, ghee'rishk', a fort and village of Afghanistan, on the Helmund. Lat. 31° 46' N.; lon. 64° 18' E.

Girjeh, a town of Egypt. See GIRGEH.

Giromagny, zhee'ro'mân'yee', a town of France, in Haut-Rhin, 8 miles N.N.W. of Belfort. Pop. 3353.

Giron, **Jiron**, **Xiron**, he-rōn', or **Girona**, he-ro'nà, a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Boyaca, 46 miles W. of Pamplona.

Gironde, je-rônd' (Fr. pron. zhee'rônd'), an estuary of Western France, formed by the union of the Garonne and Dordogne. Length, 50 miles. It is navigable, but greatly encumbered with sand-banks, and subject at flood-tide to a heavy bore termed *mascaret*.

Gironde, a department in the S.W. of France, formed of part of the old province of Guienne, and having W. the Bay of Biscay. Area, 3714 square miles. Surface generally level, and all the W. portion is a sand-flat, interspersed with lagoons, and termed the "landes." Principal rivers, the Garonne and Dordogne, with the estuary of Gironde formed by their union. Most of the claret wines are grown in this department, the vineyards in which form its chief source of wealth. There are stone-quarries and smelting-works, but few mines. Gironde is divided into 6 arrondissements. Chief towns, Bordeaux (the capital), Bazas, and Blaye. P. in 1886, 775,845; in 1891, 793,528.

Girty, ghir'te, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., in South Bend township, 12 miles N.E. of Apollo. It has a pottery and a saw-mill.

Girvan, gheer'vàn, a river of Scotland, co. of Ayr, flows westerly into the Irish Sea, opposite Ailsa Craig.

Girvan, a burgh of Scotland, at the mouth of the above river, co. and 17 miles by rail S.S.W. of Ayr. It is mostly inhabited by cotton-weavers, and has a town hall, 2 branch banks, and a harbor with about 9 feet of water. Pop. 4791.

Girwan, ghir'wan', a town of India, in the Banda district. Pop. 6670.

Gish's Mills, a post-village of Roanoke co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 50 miles W. of Lynchburg. It has a church, a graded school, 3 stores, and manufactures of bricks, flour, and leather.

Gisors, zhee'zon', a town of France, in Eure, on the Epte, at a railway junction, 19 miles S.W. of Beauvais. It has a very remarkable old castle, partly built by Henry II. of England, a curious mediæval church, a communal college, an active trade in grain, and manufactures of cotton, merinos, leather, &c. Pop. 3590.

Gisser, ghis'sęr, one of the Banda Isles, Malay Archipelago. It is low and sandy, surrounded by a coral reef.

Gissi, jis'see, a town of Naples, province of Chieti, 10 miles S.W. of Vasto. Pop. 3400.

Gissigheim, ghis'sig-hīme', a village of Baden, on the Brehm. Pop. 931.

Gisweil, ghis'wile, or **Gyswyl**, ghis'wil, a village of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden, 6 miles S.S.W. of Sarnen. Pop. 1786.

Gits, nits (Fr. pron. zheet), a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 15 miles N.E. of Ypres. Pop. 3825.

Gitschin, or **Giczin**, ghiteh'in, a walled town of Bohemia, on the Czidlina (chid-lee'nà), and on a railway, 50

miles N.E. of Prague. It has a fine castle, built by Wallenstein, a gymnasium, a realschule, a Jesuit college, and a hospital. Pop. 6370.

Gittell, ghit'tĕl, or **Gittelde**, ghit'tĕl'dĕh, a town of Germany, 35 miles S.S.W. of Brunswick. Pop. 1308.

Gitt's (ghits) **Run**, a station in York co., Pa., on the Hanover & York Railroad, 2 miles N.E of Hanover.

Giubiasco, joo-be-ăs'ko, a village of Switzerland, in Ticino, 2 miles S.W. of Bellinzona. Pop. of commune, 1540.

GiuglIano, jool-yä'no, a town of Italy, 6 miles N.N.W. of Naples. Pop. 11,772.

Giulamerk, Asiatic Turkey. See JOOLAMERK.

Giulia, joo'lę-ă, **Giulianova**, joo'lę-ă-no'vă, or **Giuliannova**, joo'lee-ă-noo-o'vă (anc. *Castrum Novum*), a town of Italy, province of Teramo, near the Adriatic, 25 miles by rail N.E. of Pescara. Pop. 4781.

Giuliana, joo-le-ă'nă, a seaport village of Dalmatia, on the S. side of the peninsula of Sabioncello, 15 miles E. by S. of Curzola.

Giuliana, joo-le-ă-nă, a town of Sicily, province and 33 miles S. by W. of Palermo. Pop. 3614.

Giulianova, or Giuliannuova. See GIULIA.

Giuliopoli, joo-le-op'o-le, a village of Italy, province of Chieti, 24 miles S. of Lanciano. Pop. 1055.

Giupana, joo-pă'nă, or **Scipan**, shc-păn', an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, near the coast, 3 miles S. of Slano. Length, 5 miles. Pop. 860.

Giura, the Italian name of JURA.

Giurgevo, or **Giurgewo**, joor-jă'vo, written also **Dschurdshowa**, joor-jo'vă, and **Schiurschewo**, shoor-shă'vo (Roumanian, *Giurgiu*, joor'joo'), a town of Roumania, on the Danube, opposite Roostchook, 40 miles by rail S. by W. of Bucharest. Pop. 20,886.

Giussano, joos-să'no, a village of Italy, province and 18 miles N. of Milan. Pop. of commune, 4500.

Giusvalla, joos-văl'lă, a village of Italy, about 21 miles S.S.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 927.

Givet, zhee'vă', a town of France, in Ardennes, on the Meuse, at a railway junction, 40 miles N.N.E. of Mézières, on the Belgian frontier. Here are extensive forts and barracks, a military hospital, and on an adjacent height is the citadel of Charlemont. Pop. 5275.

Giv'in, a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, on the Central Railroad of Iowa and the Des Moines Valley Railroad, 6 miles S. of Oskaloosa. It has 2 churches. Coal is mined here.

Givors, zhee'vor', a town of France, in Rhône, at a railway junction, 17 miles S. of Lyons, and on the Rhone, near where it is joined by the Gier River and the Canal of Givors. It has glass-works, tanneries, furnaces, and silk-factories, and a trade in coal and coke. Pop. 10,856.

Givry, zhee'vree', a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 6 miles W. of Châlons-sur-Saône. Pop. 2071.

Gizeh, a town of Egypt. See GHEEZEH.

Gjat, or Gjatsk, a town of Russia. See GZHATSK.

Glacier (glăs'e-ęr) **Peak**, Colorado, a mountain in lat. 39° 34' N., lon. 105° 52' 18" W. It has an altitude of 12,654 feet above the sea-level.

Gladbach, towns of Germany. See BERGISCH-GLADBACH and MÜNCHEN-GLADBACH.

Glad'dice, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Tenn., 32 miles E.N.E. of Lebanon. It has a seminary.

Glade, a station in Douglas co., Col., on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 38 miles S. of Denver.

Glade, a post-office of Catahoula parish, La.

Glade, Somerset co., Pa. See NEW CENTREVILLE.

Glade, a township of Warren co., Pa., bounded S.E. by the Alleghany River. Pop. 899.

Glade Creek, a post-township of Alleghany co., N.C. Pop. 640.

Glade Creek, a post-hamlet of Bledsoe co., Tenn., 35 miles E. of McMinnville.

Glade Farms, a post-office of Preston co., W. Va.

Glade Fork of the Cheat River rises in Randolph co., W. Va., runs in a N.N.E. direction, and enters the Dry Fork in Tucker co.

Glade Hill, a post-office of Franklin co., Va.

Glade Mills, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Pa., about 20 miles N. of Pittsburg. It has a grist-mill.

Gladenbach, glă'den-băk', a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 9 miles W.S.W. of Marburg. Pop. 1119.

Glade Run, a station in Madison co., O., on the Little Miami Railroad, 20 miles W.S.W. of Columbus.

Glade Run, a station in Somerset co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Connellsville & Baltimore Railroad, 1 mile W. of Mineral Point.

Glades, glădz, a post-office of Morgan co., Tenn.

Gladesborough, glădz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., N.C., 8 miles S.E. of High Point Station.

Gladesborough, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Va., 12 miles N.E. of Hillsville. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Glade Spring, a post-village of Washington co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, at the junction of the Saltville Branch Railroad, 13 miles E.N.E. of Abingdon. It is near Walker's Mountain. It has 6 churches, 2 academies, and a newspaper office. Pop. 500. Medicinal springs are found near this village.

Gladesville, glădz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Jasper co., Ga., 16 miles N.E. of Forsyth. It has a church and an academy.

Gladesville, a post-hamlet of Preston co., W. Va., about 60 miles S.E. of Wheeling. It has a church.

Gladeville, glăd'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Tenn., about 24 miles E. of Nashville. It has 2 churches.

Gladewater, glăd'wă-tęr, a post-village of Gregg co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 36 miles W. of Marshall. It has a church, a seminary, and a lumber-mill.

Gladova, glă-do'vă (Turk. *Fet-Islam*, fĕt-is'lăm'), a town of Servia, on the Danube, immediately below the "iron gate," 13 miles S.E. of New-Orsova. About 2½ miles below it are the remains of the bridge built by Trajan across the Danube.

Glad'stone, a post-village of Henderson co., Ill., 10 miles by rail E. by N. of Burlington, Mo. It has 3 churches, and academies. Pop. about 450.

Gladstone, a post-village of Delta co., Mich., 5 miles by rail N. of North Escanaba. It has 4 churches, a bank, a high school, 2 newspaper offices, &c. Pop. in 1890, 1337.

Glad'win, a county in the N. central part of Michigan. Area, 540 square miles. It is intersected by Tittabawassee and Tobacco Rivers. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and partly covered with forests. The Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad passes near its N.E. corner. Capital, Gladwin. Pop. in 1880, 1127; in 1890, 4208.

Gladwin, a post-village, capital of Gladwin co., Mich., 28 miles by rail W.N.W. of Pinconning. It has 3 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, &c. Pop. 903.

Glaishammer, glīs'hăm-męr, a town of Bavaria, a suburb of Nuremberg. Pop. 3860.

Glam'mis, or **Glam'is**, a village of Scotland, co. and 5 miles by rail S.W. of Forfar. Pop. 377. Near by is the historic castle of Glammis, with a collection of antiquities.

Glamor'gan, or **Glamorganshire**, glą-mor'gun-shĭr, the southernmost county of Wales, having S. and W. the Bristol Channel. Area, 855 square miles. The surface is mountainous in the N., level in the S.; the "Vale of Glamorgan" is of fertility unsurpassed in Wales. The principal rivers are the Tawe, Neath, Taff, Romney, the last forming the boundary on the side of Monmouthshire, and on the W. the Loughor, which, with the Bury estuary, bounds N. the peninsula of Gower. All the N. part of this county belongs to the great coal-field of South Wales. Large iron-works are established at Merthyr-Tydvil, Aberdare, and Herwain, and smelting-works at Swansea and Neath. The county has numerous lines of railway. Capital, Cardiff. Glamorgan sends two members to the House of Commons, and its boroughs send four. Pop. in 1891, 687,147.

Glan, glăn, a lake of Sweden, in the N.E. part of the len of Linköping, about 9 miles long. The Motala, which discharges Lake Wetter, after passing through Lake Roxen, enters the S.W. extremity of Glan, and, issuing from its E. extremity, passes the town of Norrkjöping and forms a long estuary, called Braviken, in the Baltic.

Gland'ford-Brigg (or **Bridge**), a town of England, co. and 24 miles N.N.W. of Lincoln, on the river Ancholme. Pop. of township, 1692.

Glan'don, a harbor of Ireland, co. of Cork, 3 miles W. of Ross Bay, 1 mile wide, stretches inland about 3 miles.

Glandon, a village of Ireland, co. of Cork, about 2 miles above the mouth of the harbor.

Glan'dore', a harbor on the S. coast of Ireland, co. and 34 miles S.S.W. of Cork, in lat. 51° 35' N., lon. 9° 5' W.

Glandore, a town and place of resort on the E. side of the above harbor, contains many houses for the accommodation of those attracted by its situation and climate.

Glandorf, glăn'dorf, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, near Osnaburg. Pop. 1136.

Glan'dorf, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., O., 3 miles W. of Ottawa. It has 2 churches, woollen- and flour-mills, &c.

Glane, glăn or glă'nęh, a stream of Switzerland, joins the Saane about 3 miles above Freyburg.

Glan'mire', a village of Ireland, co. and 5 miles by rail E.N.E. of Cork. Pop. 330.

Glan'worth, a village of Ireland, co. of Cork, 5½ miles S.S.W. of Mitchellstown. Pop. 673.

Glan'worth, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 8 miles by rail S. of London. Pop. 100.

Glärnisch, glair'nish, a mountain of Switzerland, canton and 5 miles S.W. of Glarus, 9584 feet high.

Glarus, glä'röös, or **Glaris**, glä'rcece' (Romansch, *Claruna*, klä-roo'nä), a town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of its own name, on the Linth, at the foot of Mount Glärnisch, 7 miles by rail S. of Wesen. It has a church, a hospital, town hall, free school, public library, and reading-room, with manufactures of muslins, printed cottons, woollen cloths, and Schabzieger cheese. Pop. 5516.

Glarus, or **Glaris**, a canton of Switzerland, enclosed by St. Gall, the Grisons, Schwytz, and Uri. Area, 280 square miles. The Linth and its affluents pour themselves into the Lake of Wallenstatt, on its N. frontier; on all other sides it is hemmed in by high mountain-ranges, and the Tödi at its S. extremity, 11,887 feet in height, is the loftiest summit in East Switzerland. Orchards are numerous; little corn is produced; cattle-rearing and manufactures of cotton and linen goods form the chief occupations of the inhabitants. Capital, Glarus. Pop. 36,179.

Glas'co, a post-village of Cloud co., Kansas, about 1 mile N. of the Solomon River, and 40 miles N. by W. of Salina. It has a church.

Glasco, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, 3 miles below Saugerties, and about 8 miles N. of Rondout. It has 2 churches, an extensive brick-yard, and a trade in building-stone. Pop. about 800.

Glas'cock, a county in the E. part of Georgia, has an area of about 90 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Ogeechee River, and intersected by Rocky Comfort Creek. The surface is mostly covered with forests; the soil is partly fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. It is traversed by the Augusta, Gibson & Sandersville Railroad. Capital, Gibson. Pop. in 1870, 2736; in 1880, 3577; in 1890, 3720.

Glas'cow, a village in Waterloo co., Ontario, separated from Bridgeport by Grand River, 2 miles N. of Berlin. Pop. 100.

Gläsen, glä'zẹn, a village of Prussia, government of Oppeln. Pop. 1100.

Glasenbach, glä'zẹn-bȧĸ', a village of Austria, duchy of and near Salzburg.

Glasendorf, glä'zẹn-dorf', a village of Bohemia, circle of Bidschow.

Gläsersdorf, glä'zẹrz-dorf', a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau.

Gläsersdorf, and **O'ber Gläsersdorf**, two villages of Prussia, government of Liegnitz, circle of Lüben.

Glas'ford, a post-village of Peoria co., Ill., in Timber township, on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 18 miles S.W. of Peoria. It has 3 general stores, a flour-mill, and a coal-mine.

Glas'go, a post-office of New London co., Conn., 6 miles E.S.E. of Jewett City. Here is a paper-mill.

Glasgow, glas'go (L. *Glas'cua*), the commercial and manufacturing capital of Scotland, situated in the lower ward of the co. of Lanark, on a generally level tract of land, on both sides of the Clyde, 21 miles from its mouth, and 42 miles W. by S. from Edinburgh. Lat. 55° 51′ 52″ N.; lon. 4° 16′ W. The city proper stands wholly on the right bank of the river. It has numerous suburbs, one group of which stands on the left or south side and is united to Glasgow by three fine stone bridges, three suspension-bridges, and numerous ferries.

The name is Celtic, and is said to signify "dark glen," in reference to a ravine formed by the Molendinar burn in the northeastern part of the city, on a slight eminence overlooking which stands the cathedral. This fine old edifice, founded in 1187, may be regarded as the nucleus of Glasgow. In 1190 King William the Lion erected Glasgow into a burgh, but for a century and a half it continued an insignificant town, with a population of not more than 1500. In 1451 Bishop Turnbull founded the university, which gave a considerable impetus to the town, yet in 1556 Glasgow ranked only eleventh among the Scottish burghs. In 1660 it had 12,000 inhabitants, and in 1801 77,058. At the midsummer of 1874 the population of Glasgow, with its contiguous suburbs, was estimated at 636,515. This immense increase, unparalleled in the Old World, is due to its fortunate location in the centre of a great coal- and iron-field, as also on the banks of a navigable river, which opens to it the commerce of the world. When by the union of England and Scotland the trade with the American colonies was thrown open to Scottish enterprise, Glasgow became the centre of the tobacco-trade. Later it became a great centre of the sugar-trade; and this trade the town still retains. But it is within the present century that Glasgow has become one of the chief centres of the cotton- and iron-trades. On this last trade is based her special business of iron ship-building and machine-making. In these departments Glasgow and the Clyde ports stand unrivalled, "Clyde-built" ships and engines being known all over the world. Almost incredible sums have been spent in deepening and widening the Clyde and in building splendid quays and docks. In the beginning of the century the Clyde below the lowest bridge could at low water be forded on foot; now vessels of 2000 tons can lie there at anchor at all states of the tide. Besides the docks and quays along the Broomielaw on both sides of the river, an excellent harbor has been constructed in the city on the Forth & Clyde Canal. In the manufacture of chemicals Glasgow takes a high place. Among other branches of business largely followed are calico-printing, dyeing, woollen-manufactures, glass-blowing, and brewing.

The general appearance of Glasgow to one approaching it from the east is not attractive, yet it is, except in the older and poorer districts, a handsome city, with wide well-kept streets, the houses being constructed in a superior style of a fine white, generally polished freestone. The squares, places, terraces, crescents, &c., of the "West End" present as fine specimens of domestic architecture as are to be met with anywhere. These ranges are generally ornamented with trees, miniature lawns, and parterres gay with flowers. The streets, roads, and drives are especially spacious and well kept, so that, as the "West End" stands generally on rising ground, a more healthy and attractive residence near a great city could scarcely be found.

The most interesting building in Glasgow is the cathedral, already mentioned. It is one of the finest specimens of the early pointed style in the kingdom, and its crypt, with its richly-groined roof, is unrivalled. A lofty tower and spire rise from the centre to the height of 225 feet. It has been lately restored and its windows enriched with stained glass. Near it, in the old High street, stand the late university buildings, erected about 1650, and good examples of the Jacobean style, but now degraded into a railway depot. The new university buildings, completed in 1870, stand on a fine elevated site on the right bank of the Kelvin, surrounded by a park of 22 acres. They constitute a handsome and extensive pile, the style being collegiate Gothic of the fourteenth century combined with some features of the Scottish baronial. One of the most magnificent of the public buildings is the Royal Exchange in Queen street. The county buildings, in connection with the adjoining Merchants' Hall, compose a pile of a simple but imposing character. Many of the banks and insurance offices, the Tontine, the Western and New Club houses, the new stock exchange, and several blocks composed of offices and warehouses designed so as to form one harmonious structure, are fine specimens of palatial street architecture. Several of the churches are deserving of notice as creditable examples of architecture. The fine spires of some of the latest built are much admired. The Royal and Western Infirmaries are also good buildings, and the lunatic asylum of Gartnavel, 3 miles W. of the city, is remarkable for its extent and completeness.

There are in Glasgow and immediate suburbs 64 places of worship in connection with the Established Church of Scotland, 68 with the Free Church, 55 with the United Presbyterian, 6 with the Reformed Presbyterian, 12 Episcopal churches, 15 Roman Catholic, 10 Baptist, 14 Congregationalist, and 7 Methodist, with upwards of 30 belonging to minor denominations. It is the head of the Episcopal united diocese of Glasgow and Galloway, and the seat of a Roman Catholic archbishop. The university has 27 professors and 1484 matriculated students. In connection with it are the Hunterian Museum and Library, the nucleus of which was bequeathed by Dr. William Hunter, the celebrated anatomist, in 1787. The library numbers upwards of 110,000 volumes, and is being continually increased. Glasgow University unites with that of Aberdeen in sending a member to Parliament. The Andersonian University was founded in 1797 for the benefit of the unacademical classes. Attached to it is a medical school of good repute; some of its chemical professors have been men of high eminence. The Mechanics' Institution of Glasgow was the first of the kind established in Great Britain. There are also a government school of design, and two normal schools for training teachers, besides a Free Church theological seminary. Secondary education for boys is indifferently provided for, and there is great lack of means for affording a proper education to girls. Primary schools are now abundant, in accordance with the

requirements of the Scottish Education Act. In the Corporation Gallery are a valuable collection of paintings and a marble statue of Pitt by Flaxman. There are 4 fine public parks, in one of which there is an industrial museum free to the public. Glasgow has also a botanic garden, 21 acres in extent. There are a few open squares, the most noteworthy of which is George Square, in the centre of the city, the ranges of buildings enclosing which are among the finest in the city. Here are the post-office, several of the chief hotels, and a magnificent block of offices connected with shipping. The enclosed ground is neatly laid out, and contains many statues. There are several other statues in the city, noticeably those of King William III., of the Duke of Wellington and Queen Victoria, both by Marochettl, of John Knox in the Necropolis, &c.

There are 3 daily morning and 4 evening papers, and upwards of a dozen weekly papers. Glasgow sends three members to Parliament. Pop. of city in 1871, 477,156; in 1891, 565,714; or, with suburbs, 702,728.

Glas'gow, a post-hamlet of New Castle co., Del., and a station of the Pennsylvania & Delaware Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Delaware City. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 80.

Glasgow, a post-village of Scott co., Ill., 3 miles from Alsey Station, and about 20 miles S.W. of Jacksonville. It has 2 churches, 2 carriage-shops, and a flouring-mill. Pop. in 1890, 187.

Glasgow, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Iowa, about 40 miles W.N.W. of Burlington, and 10 miles S.E. of Fairfield. It has 2 churches and 2 stores. Pop. about 150.

Glasgow, a post-village, capital of Barren co., Ky., 10 miles from Glasgow Junction, about 35 miles by rail E. of Bowling Green, and 100 miles S. of Louisville. It contains 5 churches, 2 banks, a female college, normal and graded schools, an axe-handle factory, 2 grist-mills, a planing-mill, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 2041.

Glasgow, a post-village of Howard co., Mo., on the left or E. bank of the Missouri River, 28 miles above Boonville. It is on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, at the S. terminus of the Keokuk & Kansas City Railroad. It contains 7 or 8 churches, a savings-bank, a newspaper office, a public library, the Pritchett Institute, an institution called Lewis College, a flour-mill, and several tobacco-factories. P. (1890) 1781.

Glasgow, a post-village of Dawson co., Montana, 136 miles by rail W. of Buford, N.D. It has a church, a bank, a newspaper office, and a saw-mill. Pop. in 1890, 338.

Glasgow, a post-hamlet of Columbiana co., O., 4 miles N.W. of Wellsville. Coal is found here.

Glasgow, a station on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 9 miles E. of Coshocton, O.

Glasgow, a borough of Beaver co., Pa., on the Ohio River, at Smith's Ferry Railroad Station, 14 miles W.S.W. of Rochester. It has 2 churches. Pop. in 1890, 218.

Glasgow, a post-village of Cambria co., Pa., in White township, on the Bell's Gap Railroad. It has 2 churches and a coal-mine.

Glasgow, a hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Colebrookdale Railroad, 2 miles N. of Pottstown. It has iron-works in which boilers and iron-plate are made.

Glasgow, a post-hamlet of Trempealeau co., Wis., in Gale township, about 22 miles N. of La Crosse.

Glasgow, Nova Scotia. See NEW GLASGOW.

Glasgow, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, 3 miles from Stouffville. Pop. 100.

Glasgow City (Renault Post-Office), a hamlet of Monroe co., Ill., 37 miles S. of St. Louis, Mo. It has a church.

Glasgow Junction, a post-village of Barren co., Ky., on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, at its junction with the Glasgow Branch, 91 miles S. of Louisville. It has a church and 7 stores and business houses. Pop. about 250. Here are quarries of fine building- and lithographic-stone.

Glashütte, glăs'hüt'ĭĕh, a town of Saxony, 5 miles E.S.E. of Dippoldiswalde. Pop. 1671.

Glasnev'en, a village of Ireland, co. and 3½ miles N. of Dublin, has a botanic garden belonging to the Dublin Royal Society, a handsome cemetery, an agricultural school, and a deaf and dumb institution. Pop. of parish, 1515.

Glasow, a town of Russia. See GLAZOV.

Glassborough, glass'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J., 19 miles S. of Philadelphia. It contains 7 churches, a bank, a public school, a newspaper office, and glass-manufactories. Pop. of the township, 2642.

Glass House, a hamlet of Rensselaer co., N.Y., 10 miles S.E. of Troy. It has a church.

Glasslough, glass'lŏh, a town of Ireland, co. and 6 miles by rail N.E. of Monaghan. Pop. 562. Adjoining it is Leslie Castle.

Glass River, a post-hamlet of Shiawassee co., Mich., in Antrim township, about 25 miles E. by N. of Lansing. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a lumber-mill.

Glasstoole, or **Glassthule**, glass-tool', a village of Ireland, co. and 5 miles S.E. of Dublin, on Dublin Bay. Pop. 3568.

Glass Village, a post-hamlet of Conway co., Ark., about 60 miles N.W. of Little Rock.

Glass'ville, a post-office of Caldwell co., Mo.

Glastenbury, glass'ĕn-ber-ĕ, a township of Bennington co., Vt., about 10 miles N.E. of Bennington. Pop. 119.

Glastonbury, glass'ŏn-bur-ĕ, a post-village of Hartford co., in Glastonbury township, on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, 7 miles below Hartford. It contains an academy and several churches. The township has 2 cotton-mills, 3 woollen-mills, and 7 churches, and a pop. of 3560.

Glas'tonbury, an ancient municipal borough and market-town of England, co. of Somerset, at a railway junction, 25 miles S.W. of Bath. It occupies a peninsula formed by the river Brue, traditionally identified with the mythical island of Avalon. Most of the houses have been built out of the materials of the superb abbey, once covering 60 acres, but of which the beautiful ruins of the church, with St. Joseph's chapel, and the abbot's kitchen, now form the chief remains. Other structures of interest are the ancient market-cross, St. George's Inn, formerly the abbey hospitium, the Tribunal, the Abbey House, the Great Gate House, now also an inn, the Hospital of St. John, founded in 1246, and St. Michael's Tor, a curious tower on a hill, adjoining the town. Glastonbury has a town hall, 2 or 3 banks, small manufactures of silk, and some export trade in timber, slates, tiles, and agricultural produce, by a canal connecting it with the Bristol Channel. Its ancient abbey was founded in 605, on the site of a British church said to owe its origin to St. Joseph of Arimathea, whose miraculous thorn, which blossomed on Christmas day, together with the shrine of St. Dunstan, used to attract multitudes of devotees. It was the reputed burial-place of the renowned King Arthur. Pop. 3668.

Glat'felters, a station in York co., Pa., on the Northern Central Railroad, 8 miles S. of York. Here much iron is mined and shipped.

Glatt, glătt, a river of Switzerland, canton of Zurich, joins the Rhine below Eglisau.

Glatt, a town of Prussia, in Hohenzollern, with a castle on the Glatt, 35 miles N.W. of Sigmaringen.

Glattfelden, glătt'fĕl'dĕn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 13 miles N. of Zurich. Pop. 1381.

Glatz, glăts (Pol. *Klodz'ko*), a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, 52 miles by rail S.S.W. of Breslau, on the Neisse, near the Bohemian frontier. It is strongly walled, and situated between two heights, one crowned with an old castle, the other with a modern fortress. It has a Catholic gymnasium and several schools, an arsenal, large barracks, and other buildings for military service, with manufactures of damasks, machinery, woollen cloth, plush, muslins, hosiery, leather, &c. Pop. 12,514.

Glauchau, glŏw'kŏw, or **Glaucha**, glŏw'kă, a town of Saxony, 8 miles N.E. of Zwickau, on the Mulde, at a railway junction. It is one of the first manufacturing towns in Saxony, producing yarns, paper, fancy goods, hardware, cloth, leather, needles, and metallic wares. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle of the princes of Schönburg, of whose principality it was the capital. Pop. 21,743.

Glazov, **Glasow**, or **Glazow**, glă-zov', a town of Russia, government and 98 miles E. of Viatka, on the Cheptsa. Pop. 1070.

Gleason, glee'sŏn, a post-office of Platte co., Neb., 7 miles N. of Columbus.

Gleason's, a station on the Republic Branch of the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, 5 miles S. of Humboldt, and 31 miles by rail from Marquette, Mich.

Glebe, gleeb, a northwestern suburb of Sydney, Australia. Pop. 5721.

Glee'son Station, a post-village of Weakley co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, 127 miles W. of Nashville. It has 2 churches and a masonic institute. Pop. about 300.

Glehn, glain, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 10 miles S.W. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 2447.

Gleiwitz, glī'vits, a town of Prussian Silesia, 43 miles S.E. of Oppeln, on the Klodnitz, near a railway. It has iron- and glass-works, cloth- and yarn-mills, and a gymnasium. Pop. 14,126.

Glen, a river of England, flows E. into the Till.

Glen, a river of England, enters Fosdyke Wash.

Glen, a station in Carroll co., N.H., on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 6 miles N.W. of North Conway.

Glen, or **Voor'heesville,** a post-village of Glen township, Montgomery co., N.Y., about 37 miles W.N.W. of Albany, and 5 miles S. of Fonda. It has 2 churches, a saw-mill, and a grist-mill. Pop. 250. The name of its post-office is Glen. The township is bounded on the N. by the Mohawk, and contains a village named Fultonville. Hay, grain, hops, &c., are its staple products. Pop. 2648.

Glena, glĕn'ą, a beautiful vale and bay of Ireland, near Killarney, co. of Kerry.

Glenal'ndale, or **Bed'ford Bay,** a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 14 miles N.E. of Charlottetown. Pop. 200.

Glenal'lan, or **Al'lansville,** a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, on the Conestogo River, 9 miles S.W. of Goldstone. It contains grist- and saw-mills, a woollen-factory, and 3 or 4 stores. Pop. 400.

Glen Al'len, a post-office of Fayette co., Ala.

Glen Allen, a post-hamlet of Bollinger co., Mo., on a branch of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, 3 miles from Marble Hill. It is a shipping-point for kaolin, which is found in the vicinity.

Glen Allen, a post-office of Henrico co., Va.

Glenalmond, glĕn-ą'mond, a hamlet of Scotland, co. and 10 miles W.N.W. of Perth, is the site of Trinity College, an important Episcopalian institution.

Glen Al'pine Spring, 10 miles S. of Morganton, N.C., in the South Mountains, affords a useful saline chalybeate water.

Glenal'ta, a hamlet of Marion co., Ga., about 26 miles S.E. of Columbus.

Glénans, or **Les Glénans,** lā glā'nŏx', called also **L'Archipel de Glénau,** lar'shĕ'pĕl' dĕh glā'nŏx', a group of 9 rocky islets belonging to France, in the Atlantic, 9 miles from the S. coast of the department of Finistère.

Glen Ar'bor, a post-hamlet of Leelanaw co., Mich., in Glen Arbor township, and on Lake Michigan, about 30 miles N.W. of Traverse City. Pop. 207. The township has 2 churches. Firewood and fish are shipped here.

Glen'arm', a town of Ireland, co. of Antrim, on an inlet from the Irish Sea, 25½ miles N. of Belfast. Pop. 987.

Glen Aubrey, aw'brę, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., in Nanticoke township, about 12 miles N. by W. of Binghamton. It has 2 churches.

Glenbeulah, glĕn-bū'lą, a post-village of Sheboygan co., Wis., in Greenbush township, on the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad, 23 miles E. of Fond du Lac. It has 3 churches, a high school, water-power, several mills, and a manufactory of wooden-ware. Pop. about 600.

Glen Brook, a post-office and summer resort of Lake co., Cal., 30 miles N.N.W. of Calistoga Railroad Station.

Glen Brook, a post-village of Douglas co., Nevada, 15 miles S.S.E. of Carson City. It has 4 saw-mills and a planing-mill.

Glen Brook, a post-office of Randolph co., N.C.

Glen Burn, a hamlet of Douglas co., Kansas, on the Kansas River, 3½ miles below Lawrence, and on the Kansas Midland Railroad.

Glen'burn, a post-township and hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., 8 or 9 miles N.N.W. of Bangor. Pop. 720. The hamlet is often called Glenburn Centre.

Glenburn, a post-borough of Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 10 or 11 miles N. of Scranton.

Glenbur'nie, a post-village in Frontenac co., Ontario, 6 miles N. of Kingston. Pop. 300.

Glenburnie Mills, Kentucky. See WEST FORK.

Glencaple, glĕn'kā'pĕl, a village of Scotland, co. and 5 miles S. of Dumfries, with a port on the river Nith.

Glen Car'bon, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., in Foster township, on a branch of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, about 45 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. It has a church and a coal-mine.

Glen Cas'tle, a post-office of Broome co., N.Y.

Glen City, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa., in Beaver township, on the Danville, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre Railroad, 18 miles E. of Danville. Coal is mined here.

Glen'cliff', a station on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, 5 miles S.E. of Nashville, Tenn.

Glencoe, glĕn'kō', a valley of Scotland, co. of Argyle, near the head of Loch Etive. Its bed is swept by Ossian's "dark torrent of Cona," and no other portion of the Highlands presents such gloomy sublimity. The massacre of the MacDonalds occurred here in February, 1692.

Glencoe, glĕn'ko, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on Lake Michigan, and half a mile from Glencoe Station, which is on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 19 miles N. by W. of Chicago. Pop. 500.

Glencoe, a post-village of Gallatin co., Ky., on the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, 35 miles S.W. of Covington. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a mill.

Glencoe, a post-hamlet of St. Mary's parish, La., 40 miles from Morgan City. It has 2 churches.

Glencoe, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., on the Northern Central Railroad, 20 miles N. of Baltimore. It has a church, an academy, and a large hotel.

Glencoe, a hamlet of Bay co., Mich., on the Glencoe, Pinconning & Lake Shore Railroad, 30 miles N.W. of Bay City. It has a large lumber-mill.

Glencoe, a post-village, capital of McLeod co., Minn., is in Glencoe township, on Buffalo Creek, and on the Hastings & Dakota Railroad, 74 miles W. of Hastings, and about 44 miles N. of Mankato. It has 7 churches, 3 banks, a seminary, a pump-factory, a plough-works, 2 cigar-factories, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 1649.

Glencoe, a village and landing of Bolivar co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, 2 miles from Arkansas City, Ark.

Glencoe, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., in a valley on the Meramec River and the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 27 miles W.S.W. of St. Louis. It has a Catholic protectorate for boys.

Glencoe, a post-hamlet of Dodge co., Neb., about 23 miles N.W. of Fremont.

Glencoe, a post-office of Buncombe co., N.C.

Glencoe, a post-village of Belmont co., O., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 9 miles W. of Bellaire. It has a flour-mill and several general stores.

Glencoe, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Oregon, about 6 miles S.W. of Portland. It has a church.

Glencoe, a station in Somerset co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Connellsville & Baltimore Railroad, 23 miles N. of Cumberland, Md.

Glencoe, a hamlet of Shelby co., Tenn., on the Paducah & Memphis Railroad, 17 miles N.E. of Memphis. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Here is Roaring Falls Post-Office.

Glencoe, a post-hamlet of Ellis co., Tex., on Chambers Creek, 24 miles from Ennis Station. It has a grist-mill.

Glencoe, a post-office of Buffalo co., Wis., in Glencoe township, on the Trempealeau River, about 36 miles N.N.W. of La Crosse. The township has 2 churches. Pop. 785.

Glencoe, glĕn'kō', a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Great Western Railway, at its junction with the Canada Air-Line, 30 miles W.S.W. of London. It has a large trade in grain, lumber, &c., and contains about a dozen stores, several mills and factories, and a printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper. Pop. 700.

Glencoe Mills, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y., 8 miles S.S.E. of Hudson. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Glen'cove', a post-village and summer resort of Queens co., N.Y., on the Hempstead & Glencove Branch of the Long Island Railroad, 28 miles E.N.E. of Brooklyn, and 1 mile from Long Island Sound. It has 4 churches, a bank, a corn-starch factory, and 2 newspaper offices.

Glen'dale', a post-office of Fremont co., Col.

Glendale, a post-office or hamlet of Pope co., Ill., about 48 miles N.E. of Cairo.

Glendale, a post-hamlet of Daviess co., Ind., S.E. of Washington. It has a church.

Glendale, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 8 miles E. of Fairfield.

Glendale, a post-office of Bourbon co., Kansas, about 8 miles N. of Fort Scott.

Glendale, a station in Douglas co., Kansas, on the Kansas Midland Railroad, 3 miles W. of Lecompton.

Glendale, a post-village of Hardin co., Ky., on the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad, 50 miles S. of Louisville. It has a church and a classical academy.

Glendale, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., in Stockbridge township, on the Housatonic River and Housatonic Railroad, 7 miles N. of Great Barrington, and 18 miles S.S.W. of Pittsfield. It has a paper-mill and a woollen-mill.

Glendale, a post-hamlet of Van Buren co., Mich., in Waverly township, 8 miles N. of Paw Paw. It has a saw-mill. Pop. about 100.

Glendale, a township of Scott co., Minn., bounded N. by the Minnesota River. Pop. 423.

Glendale, a post-office of Coahoma co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, 1 mile from Helena, Ark.

Glendale, a station in St. Louis co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 11 miles W. of St. Louis.

Glendale, a post-village of Beaver Head co., Montana. It has several hotels. Pop. about 500.

Glendale, a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y., 7 miles by rail S. by E. of Lowville. It has 2 churches.

Glendale, a hamlet of Camden co., N.J., 1 mile from Kirkwood Railroad Station. It has a church.

Glendale, a post-village of Hamilton co., O., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, 15 miles N. of Cincinnati. It contains the Glendale Female College, and 7 churches. Pop. in 1890, 1444.

Glendale, Alleghany co., Pa. See GLENFIELD.

Glendale, a hamlet of Cambria co., Pa., in White township, about 20 miles N.N.W. of Altoona. It has a lumber-mill.

Glendale, a village in Burrillville township, Kent co., R.I., 1 mile from Oakland, on the Providence & Springfield Railroad. It has a church and a woollen-mill. Pop. 241.

Glendale, a post-village of Spartanburg co., S.C., in Spartanburg township. It has 2 churches and a cotton-mill.

Glendale, a station in Dickson co., Tenn., on the railroad from Nashville to Hickman, Ky., 4 miles W. of Kingston Springs.

Glendale, a post-hamlet of Kane co., Utah, on the East Fork of the Virgin River, about 40 miles E. of Toquerville. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Glendale, a post-office of Henrico co., Va.

Glendale, a post-village of Monroe co., Wis., in Glendale township, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 79 miles N.W. of Madison. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a stave-factory. Pop. of the township, 1297.

Glendale Station, a post-village of Queens co., N.Y., on the South Side Railroad, 6 miles E. of Brooklyn. It has 4 churches, and manufactures of macaroni, wire, and marble.

Glendalough, glĕn-dal'ŭh, lake and valley, Ireland, Leinster, co. of Wicklow, 24 miles S. of Dublin. The valley is famous for its wild grandeur and interesting ruins.

Glen'dive, a post-village, capital of Dawson co., Montana, 78 miles by rail N.E. of Miles City. It has 2 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, &c.

Glen'don, a borough of Northampton co., Pa., on the Lehigh River, 2 miles S.W. of Easton. It has a church. Here are the extensive works of the Glendon Iron Company, and 5 or 6 furnaces for pig-iron. Pop. 707.

Glendow'er, a station on the Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven Railroad, in Schuylkill co., Pa., ½ mile S. of Glen Carbon. Here coal is mined.

Glendower, a post-hamlet of Albemarle co., Va., about 38 miles S.E. of Staunton.

Glen East'on, a post-village of Marshall co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 23 miles S. of Wheeling. It has 3 general stores.

Glen E'den, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., Washington, about 25 miles S.W. of Olympia.

Glen El'der, a post-village of Mitchell co., Kansas, 11 miles by rail W. by N. of Beloit. It has 2 churches, 2 banks, a public school, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 407.

Glen'elg', a parish of Scotland, co. of Inverness, on the coast opposite the Isle of Skye. Pop. 1653.

Glen'elg', a river of Northwest Australia, falls into Doubtful Bay. Length, from 60 to 70 miles. It is navigable, and flows in a fertile region.

Glenelg, a river of Victoria, Australia, after an indirect S.W. course of 200 miles, reaches the sea at the S.W. angle of the colony. It is not navigable, and in times of drought sometimes dries up altogether.

Glenelg, a town and watering-place of South Australia, on Holdfast Bay, 6 miles by rail S. of Adelaide. Pop. 1324.

Glen'elg', a post-hamlet of Howard co., Md., about 22 miles W. of Baltimore. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Glen'elg', or **Forks Middle River,** a post-settlement in Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, 47 miles from New Glasgow. Pop. 150.

Glen El'len, a post-office of Sonoma co., Cal.

Glen El'lis Fall, the finest waterfall in the White Mountain region of New Hampshire, lies S.E. of Mount Washington, and 4 miles S. of the Glen House. Here the Ellis River, after descending 20 feet by a sharply-inclined course, falls 60 feet perpendicularly. It is in a wild forest-region.

Glene'rie, a hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., in Saugerties township, on Esopus Creek, 6 miles N.W. of Tivoli Station. It has a church and a manufactory of white lead.

Glen Es'te, a post-hamlet of Clermont co., O., in Union township, on the Cincinnati & Portsmouth Railroad.

Glen Fawn, a post-hamlet of Rusk co., Tex., 27 miles S.E. of Troup. It has a church.

Glen'field, formerly **Glendale,** a post-borough of Alleghany co., Pa., on the N. bank of the Ohio River, and on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 8 miles below Pittsburg. It has 3 churches. Pop. in 1890, 718.

Glen Flo'ra, a station in Lake co., Ill., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 1 mile N. of Waukegan. Here is the Glen Flora Mineral Spring. A commodious hotel has been erected, and the place is an attractive summer resort.

Glen'ford, a post-village of Perry co., O., in Hopewell township, on the Straitsville division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 17 miles S.S.E. of Newark. It has 4 churches.

Glenford, Rhode Island, is now called NORTH SCITUATE.

Glengad', a headland of Ireland, co. of Donegal, the W. point of Culdaff Bay, 8½ miles E.S.E. of Malin Head.

Glen Gard'ner, or **Clarks'ville,** a post-village in Lebanon township, Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 18¼ miles E. of Easton, Pa. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of picture-frames, &c. Pop. about 300.

Glengar'iff Harbor, a branch of Bantry Bay, in Ireland, Munster, co. of Cork, on the N. side of the bay, 5 miles N.W. of Bantry.

Glengar'ry, a beautiful valley of Scotland, co. of Inverness, about 12 miles W.S.W. of Fort Augustus. It contains a fine lake, with a castle of the MacDonalds.

Glengar'ry, a county in the eastern part of Ontario, having the St. Lawrence for its S.E. boundary. Area, 462 square miles. It is traversed by the Grand Trunk and Montreal & Ottawa Junction Railways. Chief town, Cornwall. Pop. 20,524.

Glengarry, a post-village in Pictou co, Nova Scotia, on Middle River, 80 miles by rail N.N.E. of Halifax. P. 150.

Glengar'y, a post-hamlet of Fillmore co., Neb., about 50 miles S.W. of Lincoln. It is 9 miles S.E. of Geneva.

Glengary, a post-hamlet of Berkeley co., W. Va., 12 miles W.S.W. of Martinsburg.

Glen Grouse, a post-office of Cowley co., Kansas.

Glen Hall, a village of Wayne township, Tippecanoe co., Ind., at West Point Station on the Wabash Railroad, 10 miles W.S.W. of Lafayette, and 1 mile from the village of West Point. It has a church and a grain-elevator.

Glen Hall, a post-office of Chester co., Pa., on the Wilmington & Reading Railroad, 9 miles N.W. of Chadd's Ford.

Glen'ham, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on Fishkill Creek, 5 miles by rail E. by N. of Newburg, and about 62 miles N. of New York. It has 3 churches, a union free school, a woollen-factory, a moquet-tapestry factory, and a carpet-factory. Pop. about 500.

Glen Ha'ven, a post-hamlet of Leelanaw co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, about 28 miles W.N.W. of Traverse City. It has a store, and a dock at which firewood is shipped.

Glen Haven, a post-office and summer resort of Cayuga co., N.Y., is beautifully situated at the southeast end of Skaneateles Lake, about 22 miles S.E. of Auburn. It has a hotel and several cottages.

Glen Haven, a post-village of Grant co., Wis., in Glen Haven township, and on the Mississippi River, opposite and 3 miles E. of Guttenberg Station, Iowa, and about 40 miles above Dubuque. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill. Pop. 163; of the township, 1144.

Glen Head, a post-office of Queens co., N.Y., on the Glen Cove Branch of the Long Island Railroad, 26 miles N.E. of Brooklyn.

Glen Hope, a post-borough of Clearfield co., Pa., on Clearfield Creek, about 22 miles N. of Altoona. It has 3 churches, a public school, and mines of coal and beds of fire-clay and limestone. Pop. in 1890, 286.

Glen Hu'ron, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 10 miles S. of Collingwood. It contains a store and a flouring-mill. Pop. 100.

Glen Ju'lia, a post-office of Gadsden co., Fla., on the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad, 9 miles W. of Quincy.

Glen Loch, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, in East Whiteland township, 25 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia. It has a church. Here is a coaling- and water-station for freight trains.

Glen Loch, a post-office of Monroe co., Tenn.

Glen'luce', a village of Scotland, co. of Wigtown, on Luce Bay, 10 miles by rail E. of Stranraer. Pop. 899. Glenluce Abbey, now a spacious ruin, was founded in 1190.

Glenly'on, a fine mountain vale of Scotland, co. of Perth, extending along the river Lyon, W. of a lake of the same name, for 23 miles. It has much romantic scenery.

Glenly'on, or **Balnkla'va,** a post-village in Bruce co., Ontario, on the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway, 42 miles N.W. of Elora. Pop. 150.

Glen Ma'jor, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, 5

miles S.S.E. of Uxbridge. It contains 2 churches, a hotel, a store, 2 large saw-mills, a flouring-mill, and a sash- and door-factory. Pop. 123.

Glenmere, glĕn-meer', a village of Essex co., Mass., 1 mile from Lynn, on Flax Pond. It has a church and manufactures of shoes and soap.

Glen Mills, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., Pa., in Thornbury township, on the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad, 19 miles W. by S. of Philadelphia. It has a church and a manufactory of paper for bank-notes and revenue stamps of the United States.

Glen Moore, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., in Wallace township, on the East Branch of Brandywine Creek, and on the Waynesburg Branch Railroad, 42 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Glen'more', a vale of Scotland, cos. of Moray and Inverness, on the Spey, containing extensive fir forests of the Duke of Richmond.

Glen'more', a post-office of Ware co., Ga., on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 11 miles S.W. of Tebeauville.

Glenmore, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., in Annsville township, about 27 miles N.W. of Utica. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a church.

Glenmore, a hamlet of Georgetown co., S.C., on the Great Pedee River, 16 miles by land N.N.E. of Georgetown. It has a manufactory of naval stores and shingles.

Glenmore, a post-hamlet of Buckingham co., Va., 15 miles S.E. of Rockfish Depot. It has a church.

Glenmore, a township of Brown co., Wis. Pop. 1073.

Glen Mor'ris, a hamlet on the Western Maryland Railroad, 20 miles N.W. of Baltimore, Md., and 1 mile from Reisterstown. It has a tannery, station, and 3 houses. Here is Emory Grove Post-Office.

Glen Mor'ris, a post-village in Brant co., Ontario, on Grand River, 6 miles S.S.W. of Galt. It contains a woollen-mill, a grist-mill, and a distillery. Pop. 250.

Glenn, a post-office of Johnson co., Kansas.

Glenn, a post-office of Allegan co., Mich.

Glenn, a post-settlement of McKean co., Pa., 6 miles N.N.E. of Turtle Point Station. Oil is found near it.

Glenn Dale, a post-office of Prince George's co., Md., and a station on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, 14 miles N.E. of Washington, D.C.

Glen Ne'vis, a post-village in Glengarry co., Ontario, 15½ miles W. of Coteau Station. Pop. 100.

Glennie (glĕn'nee) **Islands**, a cluster of small islands off the S. coast of Australia, in Bass's Strait, in lat. 39° 12' S., lon. 146° 15' E.

Glenn's, a post-office of Gloucester co., Va.

Glenn's Falls, New York. See GLENS FALLS.

Glenn Springs, a post-village in Glenn Spring township, Spartanburg co., S.C., 12 miles S.S.E. of Spartanburg Court-House. Here is a mineral spring and a place of resort for invalids. Pop. of the township, 1814.

Glenn's Store, a post-office of Maury co., Tenn.

Glenn's Val'ley, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ind., in Perry township, 5 miles from Southport Station. It has a flour-mill and a church.

Glenn'ville, a post-village of Barbour co., Ala., about 20 miles N. of Eufaula.

Glennville, a post-office of Kern co., Cal.

Glen of the Horse, a great ravine of Ireland, co. of Kerry, on the side of Mangerton Mountain, 5 miles S. of Killarney.

Gleno'la, a post-office of Randolph co., N.C.

Glen Old'en, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Philadelphia. It has a church.

Glen Ono'ko, Carbon co., Pa. (Onoko Station), is a place of resort on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 3 miles N.W. of Mauch Chunk. It is a mountain-ravine in which a creek or torrent descends about 900 feet by a series of cascades.

Gleno'ra, a post-hamlet of Jewell co., Kansas, 12 miles N. of Beloit. It has 2 churches.

Glenora, a post-hamlet of Yates co., N.Y., on the W. shore of Seneca Lake, 8 miles N. of Watkins, and ½ mile from Big Stream Station. It has a lumber-mill and a manufactory of grape-boxes.

Glenora, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Pa., in Parker township, 3 miles S.W. of Parker City. It has a church.

Glenora, a post-office of Spottsylvania co., Va.

Glen Rid'dle, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., in Middletown township, on Chester Creek, and on the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad, 16 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen goods. It has a convent, and, including the adjacent hamlets of Llewellyn, Crozerville, and Rockdale, it has 4 churches.

Glen Rock, a post-office of Nemaha co., Neb., about 18 miles S. of Nebraska City.

Glen Rock, a post-village of York co., Pa., on the Northern Central Railroad, 15 miles S. of York, and 42 miles N. of Baltimore. It has a national bank, a newspaper office, 3 churches, a foundry, a car-shop, and manufactures of woollen goods, ropes, cigars, sash, doors, &c. P. (1890) 687.

Glen Rose, a post-village, capital of Somervell co., Tex., 45 miles S.S.W. of Fort Worth, near the Brazos River. It has a court-house, 4 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, and a tannery. Pop. in 1890, 400.

Glen Roy, Howard co., Iowa. See LIME SPRING.

Glen Roy, a post-office of Chester co., Pa., 2 miles from Nottingham Railroad Station.

Glens'dale, a village of Lewis co., N.Y., on the Black River, and on the Utica & Black River Railroad, 51 miles N. by W. of Utica. It has a church.

Glens Falls, or **Glenn's Falls**, a post-village in Queensbury township, Warren co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, and on a branch of the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad (connecting with the main line at Fort Edward), 60 miles by rail N. of Albany, 22 miles S.S.W. of Whitehall, 18 miles N.N.E. of Saratoga Springs, and 9 miles S. of Lake George. It has a bridge across the river, which here falls about 50 feet and presents picturesque scenery. The village contains 11 churches, 2 national banks, an academy, a union graded school, and several saw-mills and machine-shops. Two daily and 2 weekly newspapers are published here. A quarry of fine black marble has been opened at this place. Its trade is facilitated by the Champlain Canal. Pop. in 1890, 9509.

Glen's Fork, Adair co., Ky. See GLENVILLE.

Glen Shar'rald, a post-office of Rice co., Kansas.

Glen'shaw, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., Pa., in Shaler township, on the Pittsburg, New Castle & Lake Erie Railroad, about 6 miles N. of Pittsburg. It has a coal-mine, a flour-mill, and a fire-brick-factory.

Glen Station, a post-office of Alcorn co., Miss., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Corinth.

Glen Sut'ton, a post-village in Brome co., Quebec, 9 miles by rail N.E. of Richford, Vt. Pop. 200.

Glen Tay, or **Ad'amsville**, a post-village in Lanark co., Ontario, on the river Tay, 4 miles from Perth. It contains several grist- and saw-mills, a large woollen-factory, a tannery, and 2 stores. Pop. 250.

Glen'ties, a village of Ireland, in Ulster, co. and 6 miles N.N.W. of Donegal. Pop. 597.

Glent'worth, a station in Schuylkill co., Pa., on a branch of the Schuylkill Valley Railroad, 4 miles N. of Port Carbon. Coal is here mined.

Glen Union, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, and on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 13 miles N.N.W. of Lock Haven. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Glen'vale, or **Bal'lynahinch'**, a post-village in Frontenac co., Ontario, 7 miles N.W. of Kingston. P. 150.

Glen'ville, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., in Greenwich township, 2½ miles from Port Chester, N.Y. It has 3 churches and a woollen-mill. Pop. in 1880, 482.

Glenville, a hamlet of Adair co., Ky., 47 miles S. of Lebanon. It has a church and a tannery. Here is Glen's Fork Post-Office.

Glenville, a hamlet of Lewis co., Ky., 10 miles S.E. of Maysville. It has a church. Here is Cabin Creek Post Office.

Glenville, a hamlet of McLean co., Ky., 4½ miles S.W. of Lewis Railroad Station. Pop. about 50.

Glenville, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md., about 24 miles N.E. of Baltimore.

Glenville, or **Good Luck**, a hamlet of Prince George's co., Md., on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, about 13 miles N.E. of Washington. It has a church.

Glenville, a post-hamlet of Panola co., Miss., 11 miles E. of Como. It has a church.

Glenville, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Neb., on the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, 9 miles S.E. of Hastings. It has a church.

Glenville, a post-village of Schenectady co., N.Y., in Glenville township, about 25 miles N.W. of Albany. It has 2 churches. The township is bounded on the S.W. by the Mohawk River, and is intersected by the New York Central Railroad. Pop. of the township, 2835.

Glenville, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., O., in East Cleveland township, on the Lake Shore Railroad, 4 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland. Pop. about 1000.

Glenville, a station on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 4 miles W. of Bucyrus, O.

Glenville, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa., on the Bachman's Valley Railroad, 5 miles S. of Valley Junction. It has a church, an iron-foundry, and a woollen-factory.

Glenville, a post-village, capital of Gilmer co., W. Va., is on the Little Kanawha River, about 46 miles E.S.E. of Parkersburg, and 60 miles N.E. of Charleston. It has 4 churches, a normal school, and a public school.

Glen'white', a hamlet of Blair co., Pa., in Logan township, 2 miles from Kittanning Point. It has a coal-mine and a lumber-mill.

Glen Wild, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., in Thompson township, 3 or 4 miles S. of Centreville Station. It has a church and 2 saw-mills.

Glen Wil'liam, or **Wil'liamsburg,** a post-village in Halton co., Ontario, on the river Credit, 1½ miles from Georgetown. It contains grist-, saw-, and woollen-mills, a woollen-batting factory, a shingle-factory, and several stores and hotels. Pop. 300.

Glen'wood, a post-office of Clay co., Dakota.

Glenwood, a post-hamlet and station of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, 27 miles S. of Chicago.

Glenwood, or **Pitchin,** a village of Iroquois co., Ill., in Ash Grove township, about 14 miles S.S.W. of Watseka. It has a church and a graded school. Here is Ash Grove Post-Office. Pop. about 200.

Glenwood, a post-village of Rush co., Ind., in Union township, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 8 miles E. of Rushville. It has 2 churches.

Glenwood, a post-town, capital of Mills co., Iowa, in Glenwood township, on Keg Creek, and on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 20 miles S. by E. of Council Bluffs, and 9 miles E.N.E. of Plattsmouth, Neb. It has a court-house, a high school, 6 churches, 2 national banks, 2 newspaper offices, a canning-factory, a barrel-factory, lumber-mills, an elevator, and fruit-nurseries. Pop. in 1890, 1890; of the township, 2727.

Glenwood, a township of Winneshiek co., Iowa. Pop. 1253. It is traversed by the Upper Iowa River.

Glenwood, a post-village of Johnson co., Kansas, in Shawnee township, on the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, at Shawnee Station, 12 miles N.N.E. of Olathe. It has 2 churches.

Glenwood, a post-office of Lawrence co., Ky.

Glenwood, post-township, Aroostook co., Me. P. 185.

Glenwood, a post-village of Howard co., Md., about 25 miles W. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches, the Glenwood Institute, and a manufactory of farming-implements.

Glenwood, formerly **Enst Med'ford,** a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Medford township, on the Medford Branch of the Boston & Maine Railroad, 5 miles N. by W. of Boston. It contains nearly 100 houses, including residences of many persons doing business in Boston.

Glenwood, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Mich., on the Michigan Central Railroad, 19 miles N.N.E. of Niles. It has a saw-mill and a church.

Glenwood, a post-village, capital of Pope co., Minn., is finely situated in Glenwood township, on Lake Whipple (10 miles in length), about 18 miles S. of Alexandria, and 125 miles W.N.W. of Minneapolis. It has 3 churches, 2 banks, a high school, a newspaper office, and a pop-factory. Pop. in 1890, 627.

Glenwood, a post-village of Schuyler co., Mo., in Glenwood township, on the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad, at its junction with the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 5 miles W. of Lancaster, and 58 miles N. of Macon City. It has a bank, a newspaper office, 2 churches, a foundry, a machine-shop, a woollen-factory, &c. Pop. of the township, 1101. Glenwood Station on the last-mentioned road is 2 miles S. of Glenwood Junction.

Glenwood, formerly **Row'antown,** a hamlet of Camden co., N.J., in Haddon township, on the Camden & Atlantic Railroad, 5 miles S.E. of Camden.

Glenwood, a post-village in Vernon township, Sussex co., N.J., 3 miles from Pine Island Station of the Erie Railroad, and about 30 miles N.W. of Paterson. It has 2 churches, a cheese-factory, a creamery, and a saw-mill.

Glenwood, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., on Cazenove Creek, in Colden township, about 20 miles S.S.E. of Buffalo. It has a church and 3 saw-mills.

Glenwood, a station in Westchester co., N.Y., on the Hudson River Railroad, ½ mile N. of Yonkers.

Glenwood, a post-hamlet of Noble co., O., 46 miles by rail N. of Marietta.

Glenwood, a village of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, 5 miles by rail S.E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches, and iron- and steel-works.

Glenwood, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., in Lenox township, on Tunkhannock Creek, 4 miles N.E. of Nicholson, and about 20 miles N. of Scranton. It has 2 churches, a tannery, a grist-mill, and 3 saw-mills.

Glenwood, a post-hamlet of Upshur co., Tex., 12 miles N.E. of Gladewater Station. It has 2 churches.

Glenwood, a post-village of Sevier co., Utah, 6 miles E. of Richfield, and 2 miles from Sevier River. It has a church, a tannery, a flour-mill, and a machine-shop.

Glenwood, a post-hamlet of Rockbridge co., Va., 30 miles W.N.W. of Lynchburg. It has a church and a furnace for pig-iron.

Glenwood, a post-village of Mason co., W. Va., 10 miles N. of Milton Station. It has several churches.

Glenwood, a post-village of St. Croix co., Wis., 60 miles by rail E. of St. Paul, Minn. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a high school, and manufactures of spokes, hubs, sleigh-runners, &c. Pop. 1656.

Glenwood Springs, a post-village, capital of Garfield co., Col., 89 miles by rail N.E. of Grand Junction. It has 5 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, and a graded school. Pop. in 1890, 920.

Glevum, the ancient name of Gloucester.

Glid'den, a post-village of Carroll co., Iowa, 25 miles by rail W. of Grand Junction. It has 2 churches, 2 banks, a public school, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 532.

Glimp, a post-hamlet of Lauderdale co., Tenn., 13 miles N.W. of Covington Station. It has a church.

Glin, a town of Ireland, co. of Limerick, on the Shannon, 28 miles N.E. of Tralee. Pop. 883.

Glina, glee'nà, a fortified town of Croatia, on the Glina, 26 miles E.S.E. of Karlstadt. Pop. 1810.

Gliniany, gle-ne-à'nee, almost gleen-yà'nee, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 25 miles E. of Lemberg. Pop. 3816.

Gliniany, a small town of Russian Poland, government of Radom, 18 miles N. of Sandomier.

Glit'ness, one of the smaller Shetland Isles, 6 miles N.E. of Lerwick.

Globe, a post-office and mining-camp of Pinal co., Arizona, in the Pinal Mountains, 75 miles N.E. of Florence. Here are rich ores of silver and copper, with occasional *planchas* or large nuggets of metallic silver. P. about 1000.

Globe, a village in Thornton township, Cook co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Columbus & Indiana Central Railroad, 24 miles S. by E. of Chicago. Here are extensive fat-rendering works, where offal and dead animals from Chicago and the stock-yards are utilized.

Globe, a post-office of Caldwell co., N.C.

Globe, a village of Providence co., R.I., adjacent to the larger village of Woonsocket. Pop. 3140.

Globe Creek, a post-office of Marshall co., Tenn.

Globe Village, a post-village in Southbridge township, Worcester co., Mass., on the Quinebaug River, and on a branch of the New York & New England Railroad, ½ mile from Southbridge, and about 20 miles S.W. of Worcester. Here are manufactures of delaines, the works of the Hamilton Woollen Company, the Hamilton Print Works, and the mills of the Columbian Manufacturing Company.

Glocester, glŏs'tęr, a township of Providence co., R.I., bounded W. by the Connecticut line. Pop. 2098. It contains Harmony and Chepachet.

Glockner, Austria. See Gross Glockner.

Glocknitz, glŏk'nits, written also **Gloggnitz,** glog'nits, a town of Lower Austria, 42 miles by rail S.S.W. of Vienna. Pop. 1961.

Glogau, glo'gŏw, or **Gross Glogau,** groce glo'gŏw, sometimes written **Glogaw,** a strongly fortified town of Prussian Silesia, at a railway junction, 35 miles N.N.W. of Liegnitz, on the left bank of the Oder, the town being connected by a wooden bridge with the Dom Insel, or Cathedral Island, in the Oder, which is separately fortified. Besides its cathedral, Glogau has many other churches, a synagogue, a citadel with a large garrison, a gymnasium, and a school of midwifery, with manufactures of beet-root sugar, tobacco, paper, woollen and cotton fabrics, and straw hats, and a considerable corn-market. Pop. in 1890, 20,486.

Glogau, or **Ober-Glogau,** o'ber-glo'gŏw, a town of Prussian Silesia, on a railway, 23 miles S. of Oppeln, on the Hotzenplotz. Pop. 4791.

Gloggnitz, a town of Austria. See Glocknitz.

Glogovatz, glo'go-vâts', a town of Hungary, co. and 4 miles from Arad, on the Maros. Pop. 3689. It is built out of the ruins of the old town of Orod, which was founded by the Emperor Probus in 277 and destroyed by the Tartars.

Glomel, glo'mĕl', a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 26 miles S.S.W. of Guingamp. Pop. 300; of the commune, 3552.

Glommen, glom'mẹn, almost glŭm'mẹn, the principal river of Norway, rises in the Dovrefield table-land, 70 miles S. of Trondhjem, flows generally S., traverses the Oieren Lake, and enters the Skager-Rack at Fredericksstad, 50 miles S.E. of Christiania. Length, 280 miles.

Glons, glȯ̀ns, a village of Belgium, province and 7 miles by rail N. of Liege. Pop. 2700.

Glookhov, Gloukhov, Glouchov, or **Gluchow,** gloo-kov', a town of Russia, government and 130 miles E.N.E. of Chernigov. It is enclosed by earth ramparts, and has several churches and convents, with 3 annual fairs, and a large trade in corn and spirits. It was formerly the residence of the Cossack hetman and of the governors of Little Russia. Pop. 13,398.

Glop'pen, a village of Norway, 100 miles N.N.E. of Bergen, on a fiord of the same name. Pop. 3350.

Glorio'sa Islands, a small group in the Mozambique Channel, 100 miles from the N. extremity of Madagascar.

Glos'sop, a town and parish of England, co. of Derby, 12 miles by rail E. of Manchester. The town consists of 2 portions, called the new and the old town: the former is irregularly built, and the latter contains many respectable shops and dwellings. It has a town hall, a market-house, an endowed school, and a savings-bank, and is a seat of the cotton-manufacture. There are also woollen- and paper-mills, dyeing-, bleaching-, and print-works, and iron-foundries. Pop. in 1891, 22,414.

Glos'ter, an enterprising post-town of Amite co., Miss., on the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas Railway, 91 miles S. of Vicksburg, and 55 miles N. of Baton Rouge, La. It is on the divide between the branches of the Mississippi and Amite Rivers. It has several churches, a cotton-ginning establishment, a newspaper office, general stores, and numerous other business concerns. Pop. in 1890, 1142.

Gloucester, or **Gloucestershire,** glos'tẹr-shir, a county of England, in its W. part, bordering on the estuary of the Severn. Area, 1258 square miles. It has 3 natural divisions: the E. being the Cotswold Hills, the middle forming the fertile valley of the Severn and its affluents, and the division W. of the Severn consisting mostly of the Forest of Dean. Chief rivers, the Severn, Upper and Lower Avon, Wye, and Isis. In the hills, sheep-farming is the chief branch of industry. The vale of the Severn, once famous for vineyards, is now equally so for its corn-lands, orchards, and gardens. Chief minerals, coal and iron ore, extensively worked in the forest district. Capital, Gloucester. This county has extensive manufactures; and many railway lines traverse it. Pop. 572,433.

Gloucester, pronounced and often written **Glos'ter** (anc. *Gle'vum*), a city, county of itself, and river-port of England, capital of the county of Gloucester, on the E. bank of the Severn, 33 miles N.N.E. of Bristol, and 8 miles W.S.W. of Cheltenham, at a railway junction. It occupies a slight eminence beside the Severn, where it divides to enclose the island of Alney, each of the two channels being here crossed by a handsome bridge. It has four principal thoroughfares, crossing at right angles, and on its S. side is a handsome suburb. The cathedral, formerly the church of a rich Benedictine abbey, and built in 1047, is one of the finest in England; it possesses a square tower 223 feet in height, stalls of fine workmanship, and the tombs of Edward II. and Robert, Duke of Normandy. Several of the parish churches are handsome. Other chief buildings are the episcopal palace, shire hall, city hall, county infirmary, lunatic asylum, jail, market-house, theatre, assembly-rooms, and pump-room over a spa said to exceed that of Cheltenham in the efficacy of its waters, a grammar-school with exhibitions to Pembroke College, Oxford, a hospital, a blue-coat school, and another charity school. Gloucester has manufactures of saddles, gloves, sail-cloth, cordage, iron-ware, cutlery, soap, pins, &c. By the Berkeley Canal, vessels of upwards of 500 tons ascend to the city. It has docks and extensive wharves, and a trade in timber, corn, &c., and imports merchandise from the West Indies and the Baltic. Gloucester has returned two members to the House of Commons since the time of Edward I. *Glevum,* said to be derived from the British *Caer-Glow,* "the fair city," was a place of importance when made a Roman station under Claudius, A.D. 44; and throughout the Saxon and Norman periods it retained a large share of consequence. Its bishopric, founded by Henry VIII., was united with that of Bristol in 1836. Its neighborhood abounds in fine scenery and the residences of wealthy citizens. P. (1891) 39,444.

Gloucester, glos'ter, a county in the S.W. part of New Jersey, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Delaware River, and on the N.E. by Big Timber Creek, and is partly drained by Maurice River. The surface is nearly level, and is partly covered with pine forests. The soil is mostly sandy, but the N.W. part contains much clay and is very fertile. Indian corn, hay, wheat, sweet potatoes, and Irish potatoes are the staple products, the growth of sweet potatoes (nearly 1,000,000 bushels) being in some seasons greater than that of any other county of the United States. It has valuable beds of marl. It is intersected by the Delaware River Railroad, the West Jersey Railroad, and by two branches of the latter. Capital, Woodbury. Pop. in 1870, 21,562; in 1880, 25,886; in 1890, 28,649.

Gloucester, a county in the E. part of Virginia, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Plankatank River, on the S.E. by Chesapeake Bay, and on the S.W. by York River. The surface is extensively covered with forests. The soil is moderately fertile. Indian corn and pork are the staple products. Many oysters and fish are procured in the bay and river by the inhabitants of this county. Capital, Gloucester Court-House. Pop. in 1870, 10,211; in 1880, 11,876; in 1890, 11,653.

Gloucester, a city and port of entry of Essex co., Mass., 28 miles N.N.E. of Boston, is situated on the S. side of the peninsula of Cape Ann, and is connected by railroad with the principal cities and towns of the seaboard and interior. It is beautifully situated and handsomely and compactly built. It contains 20 churches (1 Episcopal, 4 Congregational, 2 Baptist, 4 Methodist, 1 Unitarian, 3 Roman Catholic, and 5 Universalist), 4 banks, a savings-bank, 3 insurance offices, and gas- and electric-light companies. Three newspapers (two daily and one weekly) are published here. The interests of Gloucester are almost entirely commercial. It has a greater amount of tonnage employed in the domestic fisheries than any other town in the United States, amounting to some 35,000 tons, the number of vessels being over 400, and the "catch" amounting in some seasons to 10,000,000 pounds. The number of men employed in the cod- and mackerel-fisheries is about 5000. There are about 40 firms engaged in fitting out vessels. Of the ports of Massachusetts, only Boston, it is said, surpasses Gloucester in foreign imports, which are limited to salt for use in the fisheries from Liverpool and Cadiz, and coals, wood, and lumber from the British Provinces. The only other important industries are a large granite-trade, the ledges of the town furnishing much valuable material for building-purposes, and the building of schooners for the fishing- and coasting-trade. The harbor of Gloucester is one of the best on the coast, and is accessible at all seasons for vessels of the largest class. Gloucester was occupied as a fishing-station as early as 1624, being the first settlement made on the N. shore of Massachusetts Bay. It was incorporated as a town in 1642, and became a city in 1874. Pop. in 1850, 7786; in 1860, 10,904; in 1880, 19,329; in 1890, 24,657.

Gloucester, a township of Camden co., N.J. Pop. 2710. It contains Blackwoodtown, Chew's Landing, &c.

Gloucester, glos'tẹr, a county of New Brunswick, bordering on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Chaleurs. Area, 1684 square miles. The surface is extremely diversified with mountains and rivers, and on its coasts are numerous islands, the principal of which are Shippegan and Miscou. Great Shippegan Harbor, comprising three commodious harbors, and Little Shippegan and Bathurst Harbors, are in this county. Into the latter flow three large rivers. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent, and there is a large export trade in lumber, deals, fish, &c. The Intercolonial Railway traverses the county. Capital, Bathurst. Pop. 18,810.

Gloucester City, a post-town of Camden co., N.J., on the Delaware River, and on the Camden, Gloucester & Mount Ephraim Railroad and the West Jersey Railroad, 3 miles S. of Camden. It contains 5 churches, a savings-bank, a city hall, a newspaper office, iron-works, extensive manufactories of cotton, and gas-works and terra-cotta works. It is connected by steam-ferry with Philadelphia. Ginghams, print-cloths, and calicoes are made here. Pop. in 1870, 3682; in 1880, 5347; in 1890, 6564.

Gloucester Court-House, a post-village, capital of Gloucester co., Va., on an inlet of Chesapeake Bay, about 45 miles N. by W. of Norfolk. It has an academy and a newspaper office. Pop. about 125.

Gloucester Island, in the Pacific Ocean, is a small island in lat. 19° 7′ S., lon. 140° 37′ W.

Gloucester Point, Mass. See EASTERN POINT.

Gloucester Point, a post-hamlet of Gloucester co., Va., on York River, opposite Yorktown.

Gloucestershire, England. See GLOUCESTER.

Glouchov, or **Gloukhov**, Russia. See GLOOKHOV.

Glover, glŭv'ẽr, a township, Colleton co., S.C. P. 1102.

Glover, a post-village of Orleans co., Vt., in Glover township, 3 miles from Barton Railroad Station, and about 40 miles N.E. of Montpelier. It has 3 churches, a liberal institute, saw-mills, and manufactures of carriages, furniture, shoes, harness, and boxes. Pop. of the township in 1890, 970.

Glover's Ferry, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ala.

Glover's Gap, a post-hamlet of Marion co., W. Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 44 miles S.S.E. of Wheeling. It has a trade in lumber.

Glov'ersville, a city of Fulton co., N.Y., on Cayndutta Creek, and on the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville Railroad, 53 miles N.W. of Albany, and 10 miles N. of Fonda. It is the most populous place in Fulton co., and is noted for the manufacture of glove- and shoe-leather. It contains 11 churches, 2 national banks, a union school, machine-shops, manufactories of gloves and mittens, and 38 leather-factories. Two daily and 2 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1890, 13,864.

Glowno, glov'no, a small town of Poland, government and 56 miles W.S.W. of Warsaw. Pop. 1000.

Gluchov and **Gluchow**, Russia. See GLOOKHOV.

Glücksburg, glüks'bŏŏrg, a village of Prussia, in Sleswick, 5½ miles N.E. of Flensburg. Pop. 858.

Glückstadt, glük'stätt, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, on the Elbe, 29 miles N.W. of Hamburg. It was formerly important as a fortress; but in 1814 its defences were demolished, and its old arsenal is now used for a prison and a workhouse. The town is intersected by canals, but deficient in good water. It has a school of navigation and several other schools. It communicates by railway with Altona, Kiel, and Rendsburg, and by steam-packets with the ports on the Elbe, and has excellent harbor-works and a good trade. Pop. 5031.

Gluiras, glwee'rȧs', a village of France, in Ardèche, 8 miles N.N.E. of Privas. Pop. 332.

Glurns, gloorns, called also **Glurentz**, gloo'rônts, a town of Austria, in Tyrol, on the Adige, 40 miles W.N.W. of Botzen. Pop. 727.

Gly, a river of France. See AGLY.

Glyde, a river of Ireland, rises in the co. of Monaghan, flows southeastward, and enters Dundalk Bay conjointly with the Dee.

Gly'mont, a post-office and steamboat-landing of Charles co., Md., on the Potomac River, about 20 miles below Washington.

Glymph'ville, a post-office of Newberry co., S.C., on Broad River, 1 mile from Strother Station.

Glyn, or **Glynn**, a hamlet of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen, 4½ miles N.N.W. of Llanelly. Pop. 868.

Glyn-Con'non, a hamlet of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 6 miles S. of Merthyr-Tydvil.

Glyn'don, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., 19 miles by rail N. by W. of Baltimore. It has 3 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. 311.

Glyndon, a post-village of Clay co., Minn., on Buffalo River, 9 miles by rail E. of Moorhead, and 274 miles W. of Duluth. It has a church, a flour-mill, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. in 1890, 275.

Glyndon, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., on Oil Creek, and on the Titusville & Buffalo Valley Railroad, 13 miles S.S.W. of Corry. It has a cheese-factory.

Glynn, a county in the S.E. part of Georgia, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, has an area of about 427 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Altamaha River. The surface is nearly level, and is partly covered with forests of small pine-trees. The soil is sandy, and in some parts swampy. Rice is the staple product. This county is intersected by the Brunswick & Albany Railroad and the Macon & Brunswick Railroad. Capital, Brunswick. Pop. in 1870, 5376; in 1880, 6497; in 1890, 13,420.

Glynn'wood, a post-hamlet of Auglaize co., O., in Moulton township, on the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad. It has a church, a lumber-mill, and a stave-factory.

Glyn-Taff, a hamlet of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 5 miles W. of Caerphilly. Pop. 2976.

Gmünd, g'münt, or **Gmünden**, g'mün'dẽn, an old walled town of Germany, in Würtemberg, on the Rems, 29 miles by rail E. of Stuttgart. It has numerous churches, a fine town hall, asylums for the blind and for deaf-mutes, a normal and Latin schools, and manufactures of jewelry, wooden-wares, and woollen stuffs. Pop. 12,838.

Gmünden, g'mün'dẽn, a town of Upper Austria, capital of the Salz-Kammergut, situated among the finest scenery in Austria, on the river and Lake of Traun (or Gmünden-See), 36 miles by rail S.W. of Linz. It has a depôt for the salt of the neighboring mines, is a port for the steam-packets on the lake, and is much frequented for its salt baths. Pop. 1408.

Gmünden-See, Austria. See TRAUN.

Gnadau, gnä'dŏw, a village and Moravian settlement of Prussian Saxony, 12 miles E.S.E. of Magdeburg. P. 567.

Gnadenau, gnä'dẽn-ŏw, a Mennonite village of Marion co., Kansas, 11 miles from Peabody. It has a church, the members of which are immigrants from Russia. Pop. 300.

Gnadenhütten, gnä'dẽn-hü'tẽn, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., O., on the Tuscarawas River, the Ohio Canal, and the Pittsburg & Columbus Railroad, 94 miles E.N.E. of Columbus. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a newspaper office. Pop. 478. Gnadenhütten ("tents of grace") was once a village of Christian Indians under Moravian instruction. On March 8, 1782, 100 of these Indians were murdered by a party of white settlers.

Gnadenthal, gnä'dẽn-tȧl', a Moravian missionary station of South Africa, 70 miles E.S.E. of Cape Town.

Gnesen, gnä'zẽn (Polish, *Gniezno*, gne-ôz'no), a town of Prussia, province of Posen, at a railway junction, 30 miles E.N.E. of Posen. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral, several convents, and a diocesan school, it being the see of the archbishop primate of Prussian Poland. It has also breweries, distilleries, and woollen- and linen-mills. Pop. 11,206.

Gnezda, the Hungarian name of KNIESEN.

Gniewkowo, gneev-ko'vo, a town of Prussia, province and 72 miles by rail E.N.E. of Posen. Pop. 1774.

Gnoien, gnoi'ẽn, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 25 miles N.E. of Güstrow. Pop. 3311.

Goa, a part of Aracan. See GNOA.

Go'a (anc. *Govay?*), a fortified maritime city of the Portuguese dominions in the East, on an island at the mouth of the Mandova River, on the W. coast of India, 250 miles E.S.E. of Bombay. Lat. 15° 28′ 2″ N.; lon. 73° 51′ 2″ E. Pop. about 4000. It was a city of churches, their architecture far surpassing in grandeur and taste that of any others built by Europeans in the East. The chapel of the palace was built after the model of St. Peter's at Rome; the church of St. Dominic was adorned with paintings by the Italian masters; that of the Jesuits contained the fine tomb of St. Francis Xavier; the cathedral would be worthy of any city of Europe; the Augustine church and convent were also noble structures; the viceroy's palace, and the building formerly occupied by the Inquisition, have long been unoccupied. It was held, with its territory, by the English from 1807 to 1815. The importance of Goa has gone by; the public buildings have gone to decay, or have been removed to New Goa, or Panjim. See PANJIM.

Goa, a territory of India, belonging to Portugal, on the Malabar coast. Lat. 14° 54′–15° 45′ N.; lon. 73° 45′–74° 26′ E. Area, with Salsette and other small dependencies, 1389 square miles. It is a fruitful region, and yields a small revenue to the mother-country. Capital, Panjim, or New Goa. Pop. 392,239.

Goack, go'ȧk', a town of the island of Celebes, in the Malay Archipelago, immediately S. of Macassar. See also MACASSAR.

Goahati, a town of Assam. See GOWHATTY.

Goajira, go'ȧ-hee'rȧ, a peninsula of South America, forming the W. headland of Lake Maracaybo. It is traversed by the Oca Mountains, an arm of the Andes. W. of the mountains the country belongs to the United States of Colombia, but the eastern slope belongs to Venezuela and constitutes the territory of Goajira,—area, 2498 square miles, pop. 29,263. The Colombian portion forms the national territory of Goajira, with a pop. of 8390.

Go'alan'da, a town of Bengal, Fureedpoor district, at the junction of the main channels of the Ganges and Brahmapootra, 151 miles by railway N.E. of Calcutta. It is the seat of an important trade by rail and river. Here are extensive engineering-works for the preservation of the river-channels. The currents are here so strong that the most powerful steamers have sometimes to lie at the town for several days.

Goalpara, go-ȧl-pä'rȧ, a district of India, politically assigned to Bengal, but geographically and ethnographically a part of Assam. Area, 4433 square miles. It is enclosed by Bootan, Camroop, Mymunsingh, the Garrow Hills, Rungpoor, and Cooch Bahar, and is traversed by the Brahmapootra. It is very fertile, but hot and sickly. Capital, Goalpara, a town on the Brahmapootra, 85 miles E.N.E. of Rungpoor. Pop. 444,761, including that of the Eastern Dwars.

Goands, a people of India. See GUNDWANA.

Gonri, a town of India. See KRISHNUGGUR.

Goat Island, in Newport harbor, Rhode Island, directly in front of the town. Fort Wolcott is on this island, and on the N. end is a light-house, exhibiting a fixed light, lat. 41° 29′ 18″ N., lon. 71° 20′ 5″ W.

Goat Island. See NIAGARA FALLS.

Goat Island, one of the Philippines, Strait of Manila. Lat. 13° 55′ N.; lon. 120° 24′ E.

Goat Island, or Poolo Cambing, poo'lo kăm'-bing', on the N.E. coast of Sumbawa, Flores Sea; the N. point is in lat. 8° 7′ S., lon. 118° 46′ 18″ E.

Goat Islands, two steep islets off Terceira, Azores.

Goave, go'ăv', the name of two towns of Hayti, LE GRAND (lĕh grŏN') GOAVE being 7 miles E. of LE PETIT (lĕh pĕh-tee') GOAVE, which is on the Bay of Gonaïves, 48 miles W.S.W. of Port-au-Prince, with a good harbor and an active foreign trade.

Gobanium, the Latin name of ABERGAVENNY.

Gobi, go'bee', **Cobi**, or **Shamo**, shä'mo' (*i.e.*, "sea of sand"), a wide region of Central Asia, between lat. 40° and 50° N. and lon. 90° and 120° E., comprising a great part of Mongolia and Chinese Toorkistan. Length, from E. to W., about 1200 miles; breadth varies from 500 to 700 miles. Its central portion consists of a desert of shifting sands, skirted on the N. and S. by extensive rocky or stony tracts, interspersed with some oases.

Gobleville, go'bl-vĭl, a post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., on the Kalamazoo & South Haven Branch of the Michigan Central Railroad, 19 miles W. of Kalamazoo. It has a graded school, 2 churches, a newspaper office, a basket-factory, 2 saw-mills, a grist-mill, &c. Pop. about 600.

Go'bo Island, 5 miles S.W. of Cape Howe (which is the E. extremity of Victoria colony, Australia), has a light-house 179 feet above sea-level. Pop. 13.

Go'burdan'ga, or **Ga'bardan'ga**, a town of Bengal, 35 miles N.E. of Calcutta, on the navigable river Jamuna. It has a large trade in rice, jute, and sugar, a good English school, and a dispensary. Pop. 6952.

Goch, gŏK, a town of Rhenish Prussia, at a railway junction, 8 miles S. of Cleves, on the Niers. It has manufactures of needles, woollens, cottons, and linens. P. 4380.

Gochop, or **Gocheb**, a river of Africa. See GOJEB.

Gochsheim, goks'hīme, a town of Germany, in Baden, 18 miles N.E. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1416.

Gochsheim, a village of Germany, in Bavaria, near Schweinfurt, with a castle. Pop. 1751.

Göcklingen, gök'ling-ĕn, a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, 7 miles S.W. of Landau. Pop. 1007.

Göda, gö'dä, or **Gödau**, gö'dŏw, a village of Saxony, 5 miles W.S.W. of Bautzen. Pop. 561.

God'alming, a town of England, co. of Surrey, on the navigable river Wey, 4 miles by rail S.S.W. of Guildford. The old Charterhouse school has been brought to this town. Pop. 2444.

Godano, go-dä'no, a town of North Italy, 13 miles N.W. of Spezzia, near the Vera. Pop. 3986.

Godavery, go-dä'vẽr-e, a large river of India, in the Deccan, rises from the West Ghaut Mountains and Chandpoor Hills, and after a tortuous southeastward course, estimated at 700 miles, it divides into two principal branches, which subdivide as they enter the Bay of Bengal, in lat. 16° 30′ N., lon. 82° E. Its waters are extensively used in irrigation. Principal affluents, the Wurdah and Manjera.

Godavery, a district of the Madras presidency, India, in the lower part of the valley of the Godavery. Area, 7533 square miles. Capital, Rajahmundry. Pop. 1,584,179. See UPPER GODAVERY.

God'bout, a post of the Hudson's Bay Company, in Saguenay co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 180 miles E. of Tadousac. Pop. 100.

Godella, go-dĕl'yä, a town of Spain, 4 miles N. of Valencia. Pop. 1668.

Godelleta, go-dĕl-yä'tä, a village of Spain, 15 miles W. of Valencia.

Goderich, gŏd'ritch, a port of entry of Ontario, chief town of the co. of Huron, on Lake Huron, and at the N. terminus of the Buffalo & Goderich Branch of the Grand Trunk Railway, 160 miles N.W. of Buffalo, and 78 miles N.N.W. of London. It has Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Methodist churches, 2 branch banks, several hotels, and a number of stores; also manufactories of woollens, iron castings, machinery, leather, boots and shoes, wooden-ware, &c., saw- and grist-mills, and 8 salt-wells. Goderich has communication by steamers with Sarnia and Detroit and ports on Lake Huron. It has a good harbor, protected by a pier, with a light-house at the mouth of the Maitland River. Two weekly newspapers are published in Goderich. Pop. in 1891, 3839.

Godesberg, go'dĕs-bĕRG', a village of Rhenish Prussia, 20 miles by rail S.S.E. of Cologne, on the Rhine. P. 2304.

Godewaersvelde, god'vä'ĕR'vĕld', a village of France, in Nord, 7 miles N.E. of Hazebrouck. Pop. 1675.

God'frey, a station in Elbert co., Col., on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 79 miles N.W. of Kit Carson.

Godfrey, Madison co., Ill. See MONTICELLO.

Godfrey, a post-village of Bourbon co., Kansas, on the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, 6 miles S. of Fort Scott. It has a church. Large quantities of coal are shipped here.

Godha'ven, or more properly **Godhavn**, god'hŏwn (*i.e.*, "good haven"), a Danish colony on the S.W. part of Disco Island, Greenland. Pop. 250.

Godhna, god'nä, a town of the Sarun district, Bengal. Pop. 4918.

Godiasco, go-de-äs'ko (L. *Godias'cum*), a town of Italy, 18 miles E. of Alessandria. Pop. 1775.

Göding, gö'ding, a town of Moravia, 34 miles by rail S.E. of Brünn, on the March, here navigable. Pop. 3703.

Godjam and **Godjeb.** See GOJAM and GOJEB.

God'manchester (local pron. gŭm'ĕes-tẽr), a municipal borough of England, co. and ½ of a mile S.S.E. of Huntingdon, of which town it is a suburb. It is connected with Huntingdon by 3 bridges across the Ouse. It is supposed to have been the Roman *Durolipons*. Pop. 2363.

God'na, Revilgunge, or **Revelganj**, rĕv'ĕl-gŭnj', written also **Ravelganj**, a town of the Sarun district, British India, on the Goggra, a mile above its junction with the Ganges. Lat. 25° 46′ 56″ N.; lon. 84° 41′ 7″ W. It has a great trade in maize, barley, peas, oil-seeds, saltpetre, sugar, rice, salt, and piece goods, being one of the principal places of transshipment in Bengal. Pop. 13,415.

Gödöllö, gö'dŏl'lö', a town of Hungary, 15 miles by rail N.E. of Pesth. Here is a royal palace. Pop. 3661.

Godol'phin, a hamlet of England, co. of Cornwall, 5½ miles W.N.W. of Helstone.

Go'dra, a town of India, Gwalior dominions, 142 miles W.S.W. of Oojein. Lat. 22° 48′ N.; lon. 73° 44′ E.

God's Lake, a large lake of the Keewatin district, Canada, discharges its waters northward into Hayes River. It is about 40 miles long.

Godthaab, god'thäb, a village of Greenland, in Davis' Strait. It was the first Danish colony in Greenland, established by Hans Egede in 1721. It has a mission seminary, and is the residence of an inspector.

God'win's, a post-office of Johnston co., N.C.

God'winsville, a post-office of Dodge co., Ga.

Goedereede, goo'dĕh-rä'dĕh, or **Goeree**, goo'rä', a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 10 miles S.W. of Briel, on the island of Goeree. Pop. 1105.

Goenong-Api, or **Goenong-Apee**, islands in the Malay Archipelago. See GOONONG-APEE.

Goenong-Tella, Celebes. See GOONONG-TELLA.

Goentoer, goon'toor', **Goontoor**, goon'toor', or **Goenong-Goentoer**, goo'nong'-goon'toor', an active volcano on the island of Java, province of Preanger, 94 miles S.E. of Batavia. Height, 6689 feet. Its eruptions have frequently caused great damage.

Goeree, goo'rä', **Goedereede-Enoverflakkee**, goo'dĕh-rä'dĕh-ĕn-o'vẽr-flăk'kĕh, written also **Goere**, an island of the Netherlands, in South Holland, between two outlets of the Meuse, united to the island of Over-Flakkee by causeways. The town of Goeree or Goedereede is on the E. coast.

Goes, nōōse, or **Ter-Goes**, tẽr-nōōse', a fortified town of the Netherlands, Zealand, on the island of South Beveland, and on the railway from Bergen-op-Zoom to Flushing. Lat. 41° 30′ N.; lon. 3° 53′ E. Pop. 5205. It has a curious ancient monastery, a harbor on an arm of the Scheldt, ship-building docks, and an active trade in salt.

Goes, go'ĕs, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 19 miles E. of Coimbra. Pop. 3553.

Goes Station, a post-office of Greene co., O., on the Xenia & Springfield Railroad, 5 miles N. of Xenia.

Gœta-Elf, a river of Sweden. See GÖTHA.

Gœteborg, or **Göteborg.** See GOTHENBURG.

Goettee, a township of Beaufort co., S.C. Pop. 2319.

Gœttingen, a city of Germany. See GÖTTINGEN.

Gœtzenbrück, göt'zĕn'brük', a village of Germany, in Lorraine, 15 miles S.E. of Saargemünd. It has a manufactory of watch-glasses. Pop. 677.

Goff's, a post-village of Nemaha co, Kansas., 49 miles by rail W. by N. of Atchison. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 200.

Goff's, a post-office of Ritchie co., W. Va.

Goff's Falls, a post-village of Hillsborough co., N.H., on the W. bank of the Merrimac River, and on the Concord Railroad, 4 miles below Manchester. It has a church and a woollen-factory.

Goff's Mills, a post-office of Steuben co., N.Y.

Goffstown, a post-village of Hillsborough co., N.H., in Goffstown township, on the Piscataquog (Squog) River, and on the Manchester & North Weare Railroad, about 15 miles S.S.W. of Concord. It has a town hall, 2 churches, a machine-shop, and a manufactory of sash and blinds. Pop. of the township (1890), 1981.

Goffstown Centre, a post-village of Hillsborough co., N.H., is in Goffstown township, on the Piscataquog (Squog), and on the Manchester & North Weare Railroad, 6 miles W.N.W. of Manchester. It has 2 churches and a pulp-mill.

Gogan, go'gân', a village of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, on the E. side of the Lake of Oroomeeyah.

Gogeh, a town of India. See Gogo.

Gog'gansville, a post-village of Monroe co., Ga., on the railroad between Macon and Atlanta, 35 miles W.N.W. of Macon. It has a church, an academy, and about 12 houses.

Göggingen, gög'ghing-ĕn, a village of Baden, circle of Lake, E. of Mösskirch. Pop. 731.

Göggingen, a village of Bavaria, on the Wertach, 2 miles S.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 1679.

Gogginsville, gŏg'ghinz-vil, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Va., about 48 miles S.W. of Lynchburg.

Goggra, Gogra, gog'grâ, **Ghagra**, gâ'grâ, **Sarjou**, sar'joo', **De'wa**, or **Kanar**, kâ'nar' (Hindoo, *Ghargharu*, gar'gâ-râ), a river of India, one of the chief tributaries of the Ganges, which it joins about 100 miles E.N.E. of Benares, after a S.E. course of from 400 to 500 miles through Nepaul, Oude, and Bengal. The towns of Fyzabad and Oude are on its banks. It is the *Sarayu* of Hindoo mythology, and, according to Rennell, the *Agorames* of Arrian. The river is the channel of a large trade, and is regarded with peculiar veneration by the Hindoos, its banks being resorted to by numerous devotees.

Gogna, a river of Italy. See Agogna.

Go'go, Gogeh, or **Goghe**, go'ghĕh, a town of India, district of Ahmedabad, on the W. side of the Gulf of Cambay. Lat. 21° 39' N.; lon. 72° 15' E. During the S.W. monsoon its anchorage is safe and good. Pop. 9571.

Gohan'uh, a town of India, Rohtuk district, on the Rohtuk Branch Canal, 50 miles N.W. of Delhi. Pop. 6668.

Goheen'ville, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., 10 miles N.E. of Kittanning. It has a flour-mill.

Gohud, go'hŭd', a town of British India, district and 22 miles N.E. of Agra. Lat. 26° 24' N.; lon. 78° 20' E.

Gohun, go'hŭn', a town of India, in Bundelcund, 11 miles N.W. of Jaloun.

Goianinha, go-yâ-neen'yâ, a town of Brazil, province of Rio Grande do Norte, 28 miles S. of Natal. Pop. 1500.

Goirle, goir'lĕh, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 15 miles S.W. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1441.

Goisern, goi'zern, a village of Upper Austria, on the Traun, 6 miles N.N.W. of Hallstadt. Pop. 942.

Goito, go'e-to, a village of Italy, 8 miles N.W. of Mantua, on the Mincio. Pop. 5274.

Gojam, or **Godjam**, go'jâm', a district of Abyssinia, in Amhara. Lat. from 10° to 11° N.; lon. from 37° to 38° E. It is mostly a grassy plain, traversed in some parts by high mountain-ranges and by affluents of the Abai.

Gojeb, or **Godjeb**, go'jĕb, written also **Gocheb, Gochop**, or **Goshop**, a river of Africa, in the country S. of Abyssinia, flowing E., in lat. about 6° N., supposed to join the Abai.

Gokauk, or **Gokak**, go-kawk', a town of India, district and 32 miles N.E. of Belgaum. Pop. 12,612.

Gok'la, a town of India, Boglipoor district. Pop. 3149.

Göktsche-Denghis, gökt'shâ-dĕng'ees' ("blue lake"), also called **Kegham** (kâ'gâm') **Sea, Goukcha, Gookeka, Goktcha**, and **Goutchka, Sevan**, or **Sevangha**, and sometimes **Sewan**, sâ'wân', a lake of Russian Armenia, to the N.E. of Erivan, 47 miles long from N.W. to S.E., and on an average 12 miles broad. It is about 5300 feet above the sea-level, in a basin surrounded by mountains, many of them covered with the richest verdure, not a few of the most fantastic forms, and several covered with snow. In the N.W. of the lake there is an island, called Sewan or Sevan, with a convent on it. This lake was called *Lychnitis* by the ancients.

Gola-Secca, go'lâ-sĕk'kâ, a village of Italy, province and 33 miles N.W. of Milan, on the Ticino. Pop. 1703.

Golcar, gōl'kĕr, a town of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, 4 miles by rail W.S.W. of Huddersfield. Pop. 6033. Here are many shoddy-mills.

Golconda, gol-kon'dâ, a fortified town of India, in the Nizam's dominions, 3 miles W. of Hyderabad. Lat. 17° 15' N.; lon. 78° 32' E. It has been noted as a depot for diamonds, which are brought hither from the plains at the base of the Neela Hulla Mountains, on the banks of the Kistnah and Pennar Rivers.

Golcon'da, a post-village, capital of Pope co., Ill., on the Ohio River, 77 miles above Cairo, and about 24 miles by land N. by E. of Paducah. It has a court-house, 2 banks, 7 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 4 hotels, 2 flouring-mills, 2 saw-mills, a woollen-mill, &c. Pop. (1890) 1174.

Golconda, a post-village of Humboldt co., Nevada, near the Humboldt River, 128 miles by rail W. of Elko. Gold, silver, and lead are found in the vicinity.

Goldapp, gol'dâpp, a town of East Prussia, 21 miles S.E. of Gumbinnen, on the Goldapp River. Pop. 4809.

Goldau, gol'dŏw, a village of Switzerland, canton and 5½ miles W.N.W. of Schwytz, at the S. foot of the Rossberg, by a land-slip of which mountain the former village of the same name, with the villages of Bussingen, Rother, and a part of Lowertz, were totally buried on September 2, 1806.

Gold Beach, a post-village, capital of Curry co., Oregon, 56 miles (direct) W. of Grant's Pass. It has 3 churches, a district school, and a newspaper office. Pop. 200.

Goldberg, golt'bĕng, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 28 miles E. of Schwerin. Pop. 2848.

Goldberg, a town of Germany, in Prussian Silesia, 11 miles S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Katzbach. It has distilleries, and manufactures of woollen cloth and hosiery. Pop. 6475.

Gold Coast, a British colony of Western Africa, on the sea-coast, extending from lon. 1° 10' E. to about 3° W., and bounded N. by Ashantee. In 1664 the English first came here; in 1850 they purchased the Danish forts on the coast, and in 1872 those of the Dutch, upon which a war followed with Ashantee; and in 1874 the former protectorate was changed into a definite colonial government, and slavery was abolished. The country is mostly level near the coast, but hilly in the interior. Area, 16,626 square miles. The soil is exceedingly fertile, but the climate is very sickly, even for the natives. Palm oil is the leading export, but some gold-dust is obtained, whence the name of the country. Capital, Cape Coast Castle. Pop. 408,070.

Gold Creek, a station on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, 24 miles N.W. of Little Rock, Ark.

Gold'en, a town of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, 3½ miles W. of Cashel. Pop. 354.

Gold'en, the capital of Jefferson co., Col., is situated on Clear Creek, and on the Colorado Central Railroad, 16 miles W. of Denver. It has a court-house, a bank, 7 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a state school of mines, Jarvis Hall, 3 flouring-mills, a paper-mill, 4 collieries, machine- and car-shops, 2 potteries, and 3 smelting- and reduction-works for gold and silver. Coal is found here. Pop. in 1890, 2383.

Golden, a post-village of Adams co., Ill., 27 miles by rail E.S.E. of Quincy. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 466.

Golden, a post-hamlet of Barry co., Mo., on the White River, 16 miles S.E. of Cassville.

Golden Bridge, a village of Ireland, co. and 1¾ miles W.S.W. of Dublin.

Golden City, a post-village of Barton co., Mo., 22 miles by rail S.E. of Lamar. It has 6 churches, 2 banks, a broom-factory, a brick- and tile-factory, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 773.

Golden Corners, a post-office of Wayne co., O.

Golden Dale, a post-village of Klikitat co., Washington, about 12 miles N.N.E. of Celilo, Oregon. It has 6 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, a public school, flour-mills, blind-factories, &c. Pop. in 1890, 702.

Golden Gate, a post-village of Brown co., Minn., 16 miles W.N.W. of New Ulm. It has 2 general stores.

Golden Grove, a station in Lauderdale co., Miss., 5 miles W. of Meridian.

Golden Grove, a township of Barton co., Mo. P. 405.

Golden Grove, a post-office of Greenville co., S.C., and a station on the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, 10 miles S. of Greenville.

Golden Hill, a post-hamlet of Arkansas co., Ark., 25 miles S. of Devall's Bluff. It has a church.

Golden Hill, a post-hamlet of Dorchester co., Md., about 15 miles S.S.W. of Cambridge.

Golden Hill, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pa.

Golden Junction, in Jefferson co., Col., is on the Colorado Central Railroad, at the junction of the Broad and the Narrow Gauge division, 2 miles E. of Golden.

Golden Lake, a post-office and landing of Mississippi co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, 40 miles above Hopefield.

Golden Lake, a post-office or hamlet of Waukesha co., Wis., on a small lake, about 34 miles W. of Milwaukee.

Golden Peak, Colorado, has an altitude of 9650 feet above the sea-level. Lat. 39° 49′ N.; lon. 105° 20′ 52″ W.

Golden Pond, a post-hamlet of Trigg co., Ky., 14 miles S. of Eddyville. It has a grist-mill.

Golden Prairie, a post-office of Delaware co., Iowa.

Golden's Bridge, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., in Lewisborough township, on the Croton River, and on the New York & Harlem Railroad, 44 miles N.N.E. of the Grand Central Depot of New York. It has a church and about 30 dwellings. The New York & Mahopac Railroad extends from this place to Lake Mahopac.

Golden Spring, a post-hamlet of Burt co., Neb., near the Missouri River, 18 miles N. of Herman Station.

Golden Spring, a post-hamlet of Buchanan co., Va., 60 miles from Saltville.

Golden Springs, a post-office of Anderson co., S.C.

Goldenstein, gol'dĕn-stīne', or **Koldsstein,** kolt'-stīne, a town of Moravia, 35 miles N.W. of Olmutz.

Golden Valley, a township of Rutherford co., N.C. Pop. 1122.

Gold'enville, or Sher'brooke Gold-Mines, a post-village in Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on the N.W. side of St. Mary's River, 3 miles from Sherbrooke. Here are rich gold-mines, and some quartz-mills, worked by steam and by water. Pop. 900.

Gold'field, or **Grant,** a post-village of Wright co., Iowa, on the Boone River, 10 miles by rail W. of Clarion. It has 2 churches, 2 banks, a brick- and tile-works, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 343.

Gold Hill, a post-office of Lee co., Ala., on the Savannah & Memphis Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of Opelika.

Gold Hill, a mining-camp of Nevada co., Cal., adjacent to Nevada City. Gold is found here.

Gold Hill, a post-village of Boulder co., Col., 7 miles by rail W. by N. of Boulder. Pop. 425.

Gold Hill, a former post-town of Storey co., Nevada, since 1880 annexed to Virginia City, of which it forms two wards. It was once one of the most enterprising and populous towns in the state, its importance being due to its rich silver-mines, whose annual product amounted to millions of dollars. Here is the famous Comstock Lode, on Mt. Davidson. Pop. in 1880, 4531; in 1890, 2078.

Gold Hill, a post-village of Rowan co., N.C., in Gold Hill township, 14 miles S.E. of Salisbury, and about 34 miles N.E. of Charlotte. It has 3 churches and a carriage-shop. Gold is found here. Pop. of the township, 959.

Gold Hill, a post-hamlet of Buckingham co., Va., 25 miles N. of Farmville. It has a church.

Gold Hill, a post-office of Grant co., W. Va.

Goldingen, gol'ding-ĕn, a town of Russia, in Courland, 72 miles W.N.W. of Mitau. Pop. 4752.

Goldkronach, golt'krō'năĸ, a town of Bavaria, on the Kronach, 7 miles N.E. of Baireuth. Pop. 876.

Gold Mine, a post-office of Marion co., Ala., 54 miles S. of Tuscumbia.

Gold Region, re'jŭn, a post-office of Moore co., N.C.

Gold'rinsey, a post-office of Saline co., Neb.

Gold Run, a post-village of Placer co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 64 miles N.E. of Sacramento, and about 12 miles E. of Grass Valley. It has a church, a banking-house, 2 hotels, and several stores. P. about 500.

Golds'berry, a township of Howell co., Mo. Pop. 349.

Golds'borough, a post-hamlet of Pulaski co., Ga., 10 miles from Cochran Railroad Station. It has a church.

Goldsborough, a post-village of Caroline co., Md., on the Maryland & Delaware Railroad, 24 miles N.N.E. of Easton. It has 3 general stores.

Goldsborough, a post-village, capital of Wayne co., N.C., in Goldsborough township, on the left bank of the Neuse River, and on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 84 miles N. of Wilmington, 49 miles S.E. of Raleigh, and 59 miles W. by N. of New-Berne. It is the W. terminus of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, which here connects with a branch of the Richmond & Danville Railroad. It has a court-house, a bank, 6 churches, a college, manufactures of carriages, machinery, &c., and printing-offices which issue 2 weekly newspapers. Pop. in 1880, 3286; in 1890, 4017.

Goldsborough (Etters Post-Office), a borough of York co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, and on the Northern Central Railroad, 11 miles S.E. of Harrisburg. It has 2 saw-mills, a planing-mill, a cigar-factory, 2 hotels, and a quarry of brownstone. Pop. 310.

Goldscheuer, golt'shoi'ĕr, a village of Germany, in Baden, on the Rhine, 6 miles W.N.W. of Offenburg.

Gold'smith, a post-hamlet of Tipton co., Ind., 5 miles by rail W. of Tipton. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a brick- and tile-factory, &c. Pop. 300.

Gold'thwaite, a post-village, capital of Mills co., Tex., 40 miles by rail N.W. of Lampasas. It has 3 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, &c. Pop. 1600.

Golega, go-lā'gâ, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the Tagus, 70 miles N.N.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 3734.

Golek-Boghaz, go'lĕk'-bo'gâz' (the "Cilician gates" of antiquity), a pass in Asiatic Turkey, through the Bulghar-Tagh (Taurus), 30 miles N.W. of Tarsus.

Gole'ta, a post-hamlet of Santa Barbara co., Cal., 7 miles W. of Santa Barbara. It has a church.

Golet'ta, a seaport of Tunis, at the entrance to the bay, and 11 miles by railway or steamboat N. of the town of Tunis. It has forts, a custom-house, a palace and harem belonging to the Bey of Tunis, a court-house, and many fine villas. Pop. 3500.

Golfe de Gascogne, the French for BAY OF BISCAY.

Golfo de Maracaybo. See GULF OF MARACAYBO.

Golfo Dulce, a gulf of Costa Rica. See DULCE.

Golfo Dulce, a lake of Guatemala. See DULCE.

Goli, go'lee, a small island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic Sea, 3 miles N.E. of the island of Arbe.

Goli, a town of Africa, in Senegambia, on the estuary of the Jeba, 5 miles N.E. of Bissao. Pop. 4000.

Goliad, go'le-ad', a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is intersected by the San Antonio River, and is also drained by Colcto and other creeks. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and woodlands, in which the ash, elm, live-oak, and pecan are found. The soil produces Indian corn, cotton, and pasture. It is traversed by the Southern Pacific Railroad. Capital, Goliad. Pop. in 1870, 3628; in 1880, 5832; in 1890, 5910.

Goliad, a post-village, capital of Goliad co., Tex., on the N. bank of the San Antonio River, 29 miles by rail N.E. of Beeville. It has 7 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, 2 public schools, and a private school. Pop. in 1890, about 2000.

Golin'do, a post-hamlet of Falls co., Tex., about 16 miles S. of Waco. It has a church.

Golin'za Mills, a hamlet of Forest co., Pa., 10 miles from Tionesta. It has 2 lumber-mills.

Göllersdorf, göl'lĕrs-dorf', a town of Lower Austria, on the Göllersbach, 23 miles by rail N.W. of Korneuburg.

Gollnow, gol'nov, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 14 miles N.E. of Stettin, on the Ihna, with copper-works, and woollen-, fulling-, and paper-mills. Pop. 7913.

Gollousier, gol-loo-seer' (Fr. pron. gol'loo'se-ā'), a maritime town of the island of Socotra, on its N. coast.

Gollub, gol'loob, a town of Prussia, on the Drewenz, opposite Dobrzyn, in Poland. Pop. 2701.

Gollumbincze, gol'loom-bin'sā, or **Golubincze,** go'loo-bin'sā, a village of Slavonia, 22 miles S.E. of Peterwardein. Pop. 3340.

Golma, an island of Sweden. See HOLMON.

Gölnitz, göl'nits, a town of Hungary, co. of Zips, 18 miles S.W. of Eperies. Pop. 5205. In and around it are iron- and copper-mines, iron-forges, and factories of iron-wire and cutlery.

Golo, go'lo, a river of Corsica, enters the Mediterranean on its E. coast, 12 miles S. of Bastia.

Golovatchef, or Golowatschev, a headland of Saghalin. See CAPE GOLOVATCHEF.

Gols, golsh, or **Galos,** gŏh'losh', a town of Hungary, co. of Wieselburg, 32 miles S.E. of Vienna. Pop. 2092.

Gol'spie, a village of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, on Dornoch Firth, 12 miles N.N.E. of Dornoch. Pop. 1074.

Golssen, gols'sĕn, a town of Prussia, 46 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort, on the Dahme. Pop. 1241.

Goltsch-Jenikau, goltsh-yā'no-kŏw', a town of Bohemia, 50 miles by rail E.S.E. of Prague. Pop. 2708.

Golubincze, Austria. See GOLLUMBINCZE.

Gomanizza, go-mâ-nit'sâ, a village of European Turkey, in Albania, 43 miles W.S.W. of Yanina, on the coast.

Gomara, a country of Africa. See KAFFA.

Gomaringen, go'mâ-ring'ĕn, a village of Würtemberg, 5 miles W. of Reutlingen, on the Wiesatz. Pop. 1729.

Gomati, the Hindoo name of the GOOMTEE.

Gombas, gom'bŏsh', a village of Hungary, co. of Liptau, 7 miles from Rosenberg. Pop. 960.

Gomber, Ohio. See LORE CITY.

Gombin, gom'been, a town of Russian Poland, province and 55 miles W. by N. of Warsaw. Pop. 5249.

Gom'broon', Gom'beroon', Gamrun, gâm'roon', Gam'broon', Bunder Abbas, bŭn'dĕr âb'bâs', Ben'der Ab'bas', or Bun'der Ab'bas'see (formerly *Hor'moos'*, *Hormuz*, or *Harmozia*), a seaport town of Persia, province of Kerman, but latterly forming a part of the Muscat dominions, on the Persian Gulf, near its mouth, about 12 miles N.W. of the island of Ormuz. Lat. 27° 18' N.; lon. 56° 30' E. Pop. 5000.

Gomel, a town of Russia. See HOMEL.

Go'mer, a township of Caldwell co., Mo. Pop. 553.

Gomer, a post-village of Allen co., O., on the Ottawa River, 4 miles N. of Elida Station, and about 10 miles N.N.W. of Lima. It has a church.

Gomera, go-mâ'râ, one of the Canary Islands, W. group, W. of Teneriffe, from which it is separated by a strait 13 miles broad. Length, 23 miles; breadth, 9 miles. It has mountains covered with perpetual snow, and many fertile valleys, producing corn, archil, silk, dates and other fruits, wine, cotton, sugar, &c. It is well wooded, and water is abundant. The principal town is San Sebastian. Total pop. 8000.

Gomera, go-mâ'râ, a river of Morocco, province of Fez, enters the Mediterranean near Velez de Gomera, after a N.W. course of 50 miles.

Gome'ria, a post-office of Republic co., Kansas.

Go'mer's Mills, a post-office of Elbert co., Colorado.

Gom'etra, or **Gom'etray**, a small island of Scotland, co. of Argyle, between Staffa and Mull, near Ulva.

Gomez, go'mĕs, an island of the United States of Colombia, in the Caribbean Sea, at the mouth of the Magdalena. Lat. 11° 0' N.; lon. 74° 50' W.

Gommegnies, gom'mân'yee', a town of France, in Nord, 14 miles N.W. of Avesnes. Pop. 3148.

Gommenitza, a town of Turkey. See GOMANIZZA.

Gommern, gom'mern, a town of Prussia, in Saxony, 9 miles E.S.E. of Magdeburg, on the Ehle. Pop. 2600.

Gomona, go-mo'nâ, a small island of the Pacific, Xulla Islands, in lat. 1° 40' S., lon. 127° 27' E.

Gö'mör' and Kis-Hont, kish'hönt', a county of Hungary, in the N. is very mountainous and has great and varied mineral wealth, but the S. part is fertile. Area, 1583 square miles. Pop. 173,438.

Gömör Sajo, gö'mör' sŏh'yo', a village of Hungary, in the county of Gömör and Kis-Hont, on a railway, and on the Sajo, 88 miles N.E. of Pesth. Pop. 960.

Gomul, go'mŭl', or **Goolnaree**, goo-lâ'ree or goo-lî'-ree, an important pass on the route from India into Afghanistan, leading from Dera Ismaeel Khan to Ghuznee, along the channel of the Gomul River.

Gomul, a river of Eastern Afghanistan, rises about lat. 33° N., lon. 69° 22' E., 50 miles S.S.W. of Ghuznee, and, crossing the Suleiman range of mountains about lat. 32° 25' N., is lost in the sand. During the rains, however, it continues its course to the Indus, lat. 32° 5' N., lon. 71° E.

Gonaive, or **La Gonaive**, lâ go'nĭv', an island of the West Indies, W. of Hayti, in the Bay of Leogane. Length, about 36 miles; average breadth, 8 miles. It has no permanent population.

Gonaives, or **Les Gonaives**, lâ go'nĭv', a town of Hayti, on the Bay of Gonaives, 65 miles N.W. of Port-au-Prince. It has a good harbor, and exports coffee, dyewoods, and cotton, and imports from the United States dry-goods and provisions. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 6000.

Goncelin, gôn'sĕh-lăn', a town of France, department of Isère, 17 miles N.E. of Grenoble. Pop. 1634.

Gon'da, a district of India, in the Fyzabad division, Oude, lying N. of the Fyzabad district. Area, 2633 square miles. Capital, Gonda. Pop. 1,168,462.

Gonda, a town of India, capital of Gonda district, 30 miles N.N.W. of Fyzabad. Pop. 11,704.

Gondal, gon-dâl', a native state of India, in Kattywar, and in the Halar division. Area, 699 square miles. Pop. in 1872, 137,217.

Gon'dar, the capital city of Abyssinia, 21 miles N.E. of Lake Dembea or Zana, in lat. 12° 50' N., lon. 37° 32' E. It is built on a lofty, isolated hill, between two rivers, which unite below the town. Entire circumference of the city, about 11 miles. It contains a ruined palace, many churches, and other buildings devoted to religious purposes. Gondar has lost much of its former splendor. Cotton cloths of a fine quality, with leather-work and silver filigree, are manufactured here. The people of this city are represented as extremely licentious and addicted to the most barbarous and brutal practices. Pop. about 6000.

Gondecourt, gôNd'koor', a town of France, department of Nord, 9 miles from Lille. Pop. 2095.

Gondelsheim, gon'dĕls-hīme', a village of Baden, 14 miles E.N.E. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1320.

Gondokoro, gŏn-do-kō'ro, or **Ismailia**, iz-mâ-ee'-lē-â, an important ivory-trading town on the Upper Nile, included in the territory annexed by Egypt in 1871. Altitude, 1621 feet.

Gondrecourt, gôNd'r'koor', a town of France, in Meuse, 17 miles S.S.W. of Commercy. Pop. 1766.

Gonesse, go'nĕss', a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 10 miles N.E. of Paris, on the Crould. Pop. 2817.

Gonfaron, gôN'fâ'rôN', a village of France, in Var, 22 miles N.E. of Toulon. Pop. 2197.

Goniadz, or **Goniondz**, gôn'yôNz', a town of Russia, government of Grodno, 32 miles N.W. of Bialystok, on the Bober. Pop. 1846.

Gon'ic, a post-village of Strafford co., N.H., in Rochester township, on the Boston & Maine Railroad, 8 miles N. of Dover, and on the Nashua & Rochester Railroad, 2 miles S.W. of Rochester. It has a national bank, a woollen-mill, several brick-yards, and 2 churches.

Gonneville, gonn'veel', a village of France, in Manche, 5 miles E. of Cherbourg. Pop. 1102.

Gonneville, a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 11 miles N.N.E. of Havre. Pop. 692.

Gönningen, gön'ning'ĕn, a village of Würtemberg, 5 miles S.W. of Reutlingen. Pop. 1776.

Gonnord, gon'nor', a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 18 miles S. of Angers. Pop. 1703.

Gonnos-Codina, gon'nos-ko-dee'nâ, a village of Sardinia, 20 miles S.E. of Oristano.

Gonnos-Fanadiga, gon'nos-fâ-nâ-dee'gâ, a village of Sardinia, 30 miles N.N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 3787.

Gonnos-Tramatza, gon'nos-trâ-mât'zâ, a village of Sardinia, 18 miles S.E. of Oristano. Pop. 958.

Gonobitz, go'no-bits, **Gonowitz**, go'no-wits', or **Ganowitz**, gâ'no-wits', a town of Austria, in Styria, 19 miles S.S.W. of Marburg. Pop. 912.

Gonsinskoie-Ozero, gon-sin-skoi'â-o-zâ'ro, a lake of Asiatic Russia, 58 miles N. by W. of Kiakhta.

Gontenswеil, gon'tĕns-wīle', or **Gundischweil**, goon'dish-wīle', a village of Switzerland, in Aargau, 14 miles S.S.E. of Aarau. Pop. 2131.

Gonzaga, gon-zâ'gâ, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 14 miles S. of Mantua. Pop. 17,526.

Gonzales, gon-zah'lĕz, a county in S. central Texas. Area, 980 square miles. It is intersected by the Guadalupe River, and also drained by the San Marcos River and several creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly; the soil is fertile and adapted to pasturage. Cattle, Indian corn, cotton, and pork are the staple products. It is traversed by the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railroad and the Southern Pacific Railroad, both of which communicate with Gonzales, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 8951; in 1880, 14,840; in 1890, 18,016.

Gonzales, a post-village of Monterey co., Cal., in the fertile Salinas Valley, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 17 miles S.E. of Salinas City. It has 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, public schools, &c. Pop. 359.

Gonzales, a station in Escambia co., Fla., on the Pensacola Railroad, 13 miles N. of Pensacola.

Gonzales, a post-village, capital of Gonzales co., Tex., on the Guadalupe River, 1 mile below the mouth of the San Marcos River, 72 miles by rail E. of San Antonio, and 60 miles S. by E. of Austin. It has 2 banks, 7 churches, and the Gonzales College. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1890, 1641.

Gonzalo, a town of Brazil. See SÃO GONÇALO.

Goob Duchoo, in the Red Sea. See ANSLEY BAY.

Gooch'land, a county near the central part of Virginia. Area, 280 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the James River. The surface is undulating and extensively covered with forests. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and tobacco are the staple products. Coal and gold are found in this county. It is traversed by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Capital, Goochland Court-House. Pop. in 1870, 10,313; in 1880, 10,292; in 1890, 9953.

Goochland, a post-office of Rock Castle co., Ky.

Goochland Court-House, a post-village, capital of Goochland co., Va., is about 30 miles W.N.W. of Richmond, and ¾ of a mile N. of the James River. It has a church, a school, and a hotel.

Gooch's Mill, a post-hamlet of Cooper co., Mo., in Saline township, 35 miles N.W. of Jefferson City.

Good'ale's Corner, a post-office of Penobscot co., Me.

Good'all's, a post-office of Hanover co., Va., 22 miles N. of Richmond.

Good'bars, a post-office of Lonoke co., Ark.

Goodbars, a post-office of Warren co., Tenn.

Good'by's, a township of Orangeburg co., S.C. P. 719.

Good Cor'ner, a post-village in Carleton co., New Brunswick, 16 miles N.W. of Woodstock. Pop. 120.

Goode, a post-office of Phillips co., Kansas.

Good'ell's, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., on the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, 14 miles W. of Port Huron. It has 2 churches, 2 stores, and 1 or 2 saw-mills.

Goodenow, good'e-no, a post-hamlet of Will co., Ill., in Crete township, on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, 42 miles S. of Chicago.

Goode's Crossing, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Va., at Goode's Station on the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad. It has a church.

Good'farm', a township of Grundy co., Ill. Pop. 803.

Good'field, a post-office of Meigs co., Tenn.

Good'giou's Factory, a post-hamlet of Laurens co., S.C., 9 miles W. of Laurens Court-House. It has a church, a woollen-factory, and a grist-mill.

Good Ground, a post-village in Southampton township, Suffolk co., N.Y., is on Shinnecock Bay, on a branch of the Long Island Railroad, 85 miles from Brooklyn, about 7 miles S.E. of Riverhead, and 2 miles S.W. of Great Peconic Bay. It has a church, a grist-mill, a job printing-office, &c. It is a favorite resort of sportsmen. Pop. 825.

Good Har'bor, a post-hamlet of Leelanaw co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, 28 miles N.W. of Traverse City. It has 1 or 2 lumber-mills.

Good Hart, a post-office and Indian village of Emmett co., Mich., 15 miles N.N.W. of Petoskey. It has a church and about 30 houses.

Good Hope, a post-office of Elmore co., Ala.

Good Hope, a post-hamlet of Walton co., Ga., 7 miles E. of Monroe. It has 2 stores. Pop. about 100.

Good Hope, a post-village of McDonough co., Ill., 9 miles by rail W. of Bushnell. It has 4 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 600.

Good Hope, a post-hamlet of Leake co., Miss., 20 miles N. of Morton Railroad Station. It has 2 churches.

Good Hope, a post-village of Fayette co., O., in Wayne township, about 25 miles W.N.W. of Chillicothe. It has 2 churches. Pop. 118.

Good Hope, a township of Hocking co., O. Pop. 986. It contains Rockbridge.

Good Hope, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Pa., in Hampden township, about 8 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg. It has a flour-mill and a store.

Good Hope, a post-office and station of Milwaukee co., Wis., on the Milwaukee River, and on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 9 miles N. of Milwaukee.

Good Hope, Cape of. See CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Good'hue, a county in the S.E. part of Minnesota, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Mississippi River and Lake Pepin (an expansion of that river), which is 3 or 4 miles wide. It is also drained by Cannon and Zumbro Rivers. The surface is undulating, and diversified with prairies and groves. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, Indian corn, and cattle are the staple products. Silurian and magnesian limestone of good quality underlies part of the soil. On the banks of Lake Pepin the high cliffs and escarpments of this rock present beautiful and picturesque scenery. This county is intersected by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Capital, Red Wing. Pop. in 1870, 22,618; in 1880, 29,651; in 1890, 28,806.

Goodhue, a township of Goodhue co., Minn. Pop. 998.

Goodhue Centre, a post-office of Goodhue co., Minn., 11 miles S. by W. of Red Wing.

Good'ing's Grove, a post-hamlet of Will co., Ill., about 22 miles S.W. of Chicago. It has 2 churches.

Good In'tent', a post-office of Atchison co., Kansas, 6 miles N.W. of Atchison.

Good Intent, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., about 45 miles S.W. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches and a tannery.

Good'ison, a post-hamlet of Oakland co., Mich., 35 miles by rail N. by W. of Detroit. It has a flouring-mill.

Good'land, a post-village of Newton co., Ind., 49 miles by rail W. of Logansport, and about 28 miles E. of Watseka, Ill. It has 4 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 889.

Goodland, a post-office of Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, 25 miles from Paris, Tex.

Goodland, a post-village, capital of Sherman co., Kansas, 36 miles by rail W. of Colby. It has 4 churches, 4 banks, a graded school, and 4 newspaper offices. Pop. 1027.

Goodland, a post-township of Lapeer co., Mich., 4 miles N. of Imlay City. Pop. 920.

Goodland, a hamlet of Knox co., Mo., 56 miles W.N.W. of Hannibal.

Goodland, a township of Orangeburg co., S.C. P. 955.

Good'lettsville, a post-village of Davidson co., Tenn., 13 miles by rail N. of Nashville. It has 3 churches, a bank, and a barrel-factory. Pop. in 1890, 529.

Goodloe, good'lo, a post-hamlet of Floyd co., Ky., 8 miles W. of Prestonburg. It has 2 churches.

Goodloe's, a post-office of Spottsylvania co., Va.

Good Luck, a hamlet of Ocean co., N.J., ½ mile from Cedar Creek Station. It has 2 churches.

Good'man, a post-village of Holmes co., Miss., on the Mississippi Central Railroad, 51 miles N.N.E. of Jackson. It has 3 churches, a high school, a cotton-gin, a lumber-mill, &c. A large quantity of cotton is shipped here.

Goodman's Cross Roads, a post-office of Harris co., Ga.

Goodman's Islands. See FEAD'S AND GOODMAN'S ISLANDS.

Good'man's Landing, a hamlet of Monroe co., Ill., on the Mississippi River.

Good Night, a station in Pueblo co., Col., on the railroad from Pueblo to Cañon City, 4 miles W. of Pueblo.

Good'rich, a township of Crawford co., Iowa. P. 258

Goodrich, a post-office of Linn co., Kansas.

Goodrich, a post-village of Genesee co., Mich., in Atlas township, 14 miles S.E. of Flint. It has 3 churches, a foundry, and a grist-mill. Pop. about 300.

Goodrich, a post-village of Hickman co., Tenn., 7 miles by rail N. of Centreville. It has a general store and iron-works. Pop. 358.

Goodrich, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Tex., on or near the N. bank of Trinity River, 8 miles by rail S. of Livingston. It has a general store.

Good River, or **Ninne Scah,** of Kansas, rises in the S. part of the state, runs nearly eastward through Reno co., and enters the Arkansas River on the E. border of Sumner co. It is about 150 miles long.

Good River, a post-office of Sedgwick co., Kansas.

Good'rum's, a station in Warren co., Miss., on the Mississippi Valley & Ship Island Railroad, 10 miles S. of Vicksburg.

Good's Mills, a post-office of Rockingham co., Va.

Good'son, a post-office of Polk co., Mo.

Good'speed's, a station in Haddam township, Middlesex co., Conn., on the Connecticut Valley Railroad, and on the Connecticut River, opposite Goodspeed's Landing.

Goodspeed's Landing, a village of Middlesex co., Conn., in East Haddam township, on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, and opposite Goodspeed's Station of the Connecticut Valley Railroad, 30 miles S.S.E. of Hartford. It has a church, a national bank, and manufactures of coffin-trimmings, britannia-ware, plated forks and spoons, cigars, and drain-tiles. The name of its post-office is East Haddam.

Good Spring, a post-hamlet of Surry co., N.C., 60 miles N.W. of Winston. It has a church.

Good Spring, Pennsylvania. See ECKERT.

Good Spring, a post-hamlet of Giles co., Tenn., 6 miles S.W. of Pulaski. It has 2 churches and a tannery.

Good Springs, a post-office of Limestone co., Ala.

Good Success' Bay, Terra del Fuego, Le Maire Strait, is in lat. 54° 49′ S., lon. 65° 13′ W.

Good Thun'der, a post-village of Blue Earth co., Minn., on the Central Railroad of Minnesota, 14 miles S. of Mankato. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, &c.

Good'view', a post-office of Bedford co., Va.

Good'ville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., in East Earl township, about 18 miles S. by W. of Reading, and 1 mile from Cedar Lane Station. It has 2 churches, a carriage-shop, &c.

Good'wa'ter, a post-village of Coosa co., Ala., on the Savannah & Memphis Railroad, 60 miles W.N.W. of Opelika. It has 5 churches, a furniture-factory, &c.

Goodwater, a post-office of Iron co., Mo.

Good Will, a post-office of Franklin co., Ga.

Good'win, a post-office of Pima co., Arizona.

Goodwin, a post-hamlet of St. Francis co., Ark., on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, 59 miles W.S.W. of Memphis, Tenn. It has 2 stores.

Goodwin's, a station in Sonoma co., Cal., on the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad, 47 miles N. of San Francisco.

Good'win Sands, a range of exceedingly destructive shoals in the Strait of Dover, extending off the S.E. coast of England, co. of Kent, about 7 miles E. of Deal and the

Isle of Thanet, the roadstead termed the Downs lying between them and the mainland. Length, about 10 miles.

Goodwin's Corner, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ind., 13 miles S. of Richmond. It has a church.

Goodwin's Mills, a post-village of York co., Me., in Dayton and Lyman townships, 6 miles W. by N. of Biddeford. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill.

Good'wood, the fine seat of the Duke of Richmond, in England, co. of Sussex, 3 miles N.N.E. of Chichester. The Goodwood races are held annually in the park during the last week in July.

Good'wood, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, on the Toronto & Nipissing Railroad, 35 miles N.N.E. of Toronto. Pop. 100.

Goodwood, Middlesex co., Ontario. See BRYANSTON.

Goodwynsville, good'winz-vil, a post-office of Dinwiddie co., Va.

Good'year's, a post-hamlet of Cayuga co., N.Y., in Genoa township, about 22 miles S. by W. of Auburn. It has a church.

Goodyear's Bar, a post-village of Sierra co., Cal., about 46 miles N.E. of Marysville. It has a gold-mine and a lumber-mill. It is surrounded by mountains.

Goojah, goo'jâ, a town of Sinde, 10 miles W. of Tattah, on a creek of the Indian Ocean.

Goojerat, a town and province of India. See GUZERAT.

Gookeka, a lake of Asia. See GÖKTSCHE-DENGHIS.

Goolairee, a pass of India. See GOMUL.

Goolane (or Gulane) Ness, goo'lān nĕs, a headland of Scotland, co. of Haddington, at the entrance to the Firth of Forth, 13 miles W.S.W. of the isle of May.

Goold, an island on the N.E. coast of Australia, in Rockingham Bay. Lat. 18° 9′ 54″ S.; lon. 146° 11′ 30″ E.

Gooldja, Asiatic Russia. See KOOLDJA.

Goole, gool, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Ouse, at the influx of the Don, at a railway junction, 3 miles S. of Howden. The docks of Goole form its most important feature. Its port is accessible to large sea-going ships, and its trade is large. The town owes its rise and subsequent importance chiefly to the opening of the Knottingley & Goole Canal by the Aire & Calder Navigation Company, by which a direct inland navigation has been effected to Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, &c. P. 7680.

Goole, a post-office of Vernon co., Wis.

Goolesborough, goolz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-office of Titus co., Tex.

Goolja, Asiatic Russia. See KOOLDJA.

Goolkoo, gool'koo', a mountain-range of Afghanistan, 30 miles S.W. of Ghuznee, lat. 33° 22′ N., lon. 67° 50′ E., 13,000 feet high, and covered with perpetual snow.

Gooma, or **Guma**, goo'mâ, a walled town of Chinese Toorkistan, 40 miles N.W. of Khoten. Pop. 30,000.

Goomga'on, a town of India, district and 12 miles S. of Nagpoor. Pop. 3300.

Goomish- (Goumish-, or Gumish-) Khaneh, goom'ish-KÂ'nĕh ("place of silver;" anc. *Bylœ?*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, 100 miles W.N.W. of Erzroom. It is built in successive terraces up the sides of a ravine, and is mostly inhabited by Greeks and Turks. Near it are productive silver-, lead-, and copper-mines, the ores from which are reduced at Tokat. Pop. 10,000.

Goomree, a town of Russia. See ALEXANDROPOL.

Goomsur, or **Gumsur**, goom'sŭr' (Hindoo, *Ghumsara*, goom-sâ'râ), a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 73 miles W. of Juggernaut.

Goomtee, or **Goomty**, goom'tee (Hindoo, *Gomati*, go'mâ-tee, "winding"), a river of British India, a tributary of the Ganges, which it joins 17 miles N.E. of Benares. Its chief affluent is the Sye. The cities of Lucknow, Sultanpoor, and Jounpoor are on its banks. Length, 480 miles.

Goomtee, or **Goomty**, a river of Bengal, rises in Hill Tiperah, flows through Tiperah, and joins the Brahmapootra 20 miles S.E. of Dacca. Comilla is on its S. bank.

Goonabad, Gounabad, or **Gunabad**, goo-nâ-bâd', a town of Persia, in Khorassan, 135 miles W.S.W. of Meshed.

Goonang-Tella, of Celebes. See GOONONG-TELLA.

Goon'da, a town of India, 25 miles N.W. of Oude.

Goondiam, or **Goundiam**, goon-de-âm', a village of West Africa, in Upper Galam, on the Falemé. Lat. 14° 40′ N.; lon. 12° 12′ W.

Goonee, goo'nee', an arm of the Indus, in Sinde, continuous with the Fulailee below Hyderabad, enters the Indian Ocean by the Koree and Sir mouths of the Indus at its delta. Its W. branch is navigable a distance of 50 miles.

Gooniam-Amadoo, or **Gooniam-Amadou**, goo-ne-âm'-â-mâ-doo', a village of West Africa, in Bondoo, about 2½ miles S. by W. of Gooniam-Sisse.

Gooniam- (or Gouniam-) Sisse, goo'ne-âm'-sees'-sĕh, a village of West Africa, in Bondoo. Lat. 14° 50′ N.; lon. 12° 24′ W.

Goonieh, Gounieh, or **Gunieh**, goo'nee'ĕh, a walled town of Asiatic Russia, on the E. coast of the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Choruk.

Goonong-Apee, Gounong-Api, Gunong-Api, Goenong-Api, goo'nong'-â'pee', or **Goenong-Apu**, goo'nong'-â'pū', an island of the Banda group, in the Malay Archipelago, 180 miles S. of Booro. Lat. 6° 35′ S.; lon. 126° 45′ E. It contains a volcanic peak, which in 1820 broke out in a fearful eruption.

Goonong-Apee, Gounong-Api, or **Gunong-Api**, an island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Flores Sea, N.E. of Sumbawa. Lat. 8° 15′ S.; lon. 119° 8′ E. It has a volcano.

Goonong-Tella, Goenong-Tella, goo'nong'-tĕl'-lâ, or **Gorontalo**, a spacious bay on the E. coast of the island of Celebes, on the N. side of which, and not far from its entrance, is Gorontalo River and village. Lat. 0° 28′ 30″ N.; lon. 123° 15′ E.

Goonong-Tella, or **Goenong-Tella**, a maritime town of Celebes, on the N. coast of Goonong-Tella Bay, between the N. and E. limbs of the island. Lat. 0° 30′ N.; lon. 123° E.

Goonour, goo'nŏwr, a town of India, district and 44 miles E.N.E. of Budaon. Pop. 5298.

Goontoor, a volcano of Java. See GOENTOER.

Goor, gōr, a town of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, 28 miles S.E. of Zwolle. Pop. 2236.

Goorban, goor'bân', a river of Sinde, rising between Kurrachee and Sehwan, about lat. 25° 20′ N., lon. 67° 38′ E., and, after a S.W. course of about 60 miles, falls into the Bay of Kurrachee in lat. 24° 48′ N., lon. 67° 6′ E.

Goordaspoor, or **Gurdaspur**, goor'das-poor', a district of the Amritsir division, Punjab. Area, 1821 square miles. Capital, Goordaspoor, a town about 45 miles N.E. of Amritsir. Pop. 906,126.

Goorga'on, a district of the North-West Provinces, India. Lat. 27° 40–28° 30′ N.; lon. 76° 21′–77° 35′ E. Area, 1980 square miles. Capital, Goorgaon. Pop. 690,295.

Goorgaon, a town of India, capital of Goorgaon district, 18 miles S.W. of Delhi. Pop. 7006.

Goorgaun, Gourgan, or **Gurgan**, goor'gân' or goor'gawn', a town in the N.E. part of Persia, on a small stream of its own name, which flows into the Caspian Sea. Lat. 37° 10′ N.; lon. 55° 30′ E.

Goorgistan, or **Gourgistan**. See GEORGIA.

Gooriel, Gouriel, Guriel, goo-re-ĕl', or **Guria**, a former province of Asia, now in the Russian dominions, at the E. extremity of the Black Sea. It formed a part of the ancient *Colchis*. The principal towns are Batoom and Poti.

Gooriev, Gouriev, Guriev, or **Gurjew**, goo-re-ĕv', a town and fortress of Russia, government of Ural, on the Ural, at its mouth in the Caspian Sea. Lat. 47° 10′ N.; lon. 52° E. Pop. 2838.

Goorkha, goor'kâ, a city of Nepaul, 58 miles W. of Khatmandoo, in lat. 27° 52′ N., lon. 84° 22′ E., formerly the capital of the Goorkhas.

Goorserai, goor-se-rī', a town of India, in the Jhansee division, 45 miles E. of Jhansee. Pop. 7559.

Goorsoof, Goursouf, or **Gursuf**, goor-soof', a maritime village of Russia, in the Crimea, on its W. coast.

Goorumconda, Gurramconda, or **Gurrumconda**, goor-rŭm-kon'dȧ, a strong hill-fort of British India, presidency of Madras, 52 miles S.S.W. of Cuddapah.

Goos, Gous, or **Gus**, goos, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Vladimeer, and, flowing S., empties itself into a lake, after a course of 60 miles.

Goose'berry Islands, a group of islands on the E. coast of Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland, 12 miles from Green's Pond. Pop. 316.

Goose Creek, an affluent of Snake River, is formed by two branches, which rise in Nevada and Utah and unite near the S. boundary of Idaho. It runs northward in Alturas co., Idaho, and enters the Snake River about 10 miles below the Shoshone Falls.

Goose Creek, Virginia, drains the N. part of Fauquier co., runs eastward through Loudoun co., and enters the Potomac River 4 miles E. of Leesburg. It is nearly 50 miles long.

Goose Creek, a post-office of Owyhee co., Idaho.

Goose Creek, a township of Piatt co., Ill. Pop. 1120. It contains Deland.

Goose Creek, a township of Union co., N.C. P. 2207.

Goose Creek, a post-office of Ritchie co., W. Va.

Goose Creek Island, a post-office of Pamlico co., N.C.

Goose Harbor, Nova Scotia. See Oyster Ponds.

Goose Island, an island in the Ottawa River, Canada, 3½ miles below the mouth of the Rideau.

Goose Island, an island in the St. Lawrence River, Quebec, 13 miles N.E. of the island of Orleans.

Goose Island, one of the Furneaux Islands, in lat. 40° 19′ N., lon. 147° 47′ E.

Goose Island, in Christmas Sound, off the S. coast of Terra del Fuego; so named by Captain Cook.

Goose Island, a rocky islet in Bass's Strait, on which a light-house was erected in 1846.

Goose Island, a post-hamlet of Alexander co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, about 16 miles above Cairo. It has a church.

Goose Lake, Asiatic Russia. See Gousinskoie-Ozero.

Goose Lake is partly in Modoc co., Cal., and is intersected by the S. boundary of Oregon. It is nearly 30 miles long and 10 miles wide. Its outlet, called Pitt River, issues from the S. end of the lake.

Goose Lake, a post-office of Clinton co., Iowa, on the Iowa Midland Railroad, 17 miles N.W. of Lyons.

Goose Lake, a station in Marquette co., Mich., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 5 miles S.E. of Negaunee.

Goose Neck, a post-office of Hickory co., Mo.

Gooserai, a town of India. See Goorserai.

Goose River, Dakota, rises in the N.E. part of the territory, runs southeastward, and enters the Red River of the North about lat. 47° 30′ N. It is about 100 miles long.

Goose River, a post-village in Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 40 miles from Charlottetown. It has 2 cloth-factories and 2 grist-mills. Pop. 200.

Goota, or **Gunta**, goo'tä, a village of West Africa, in Bondoo, on the Falemé, in lat. 14° 24′ N., lon. 12° 18′ W.

Goothnee, or **Guthni**, gooth'nee, a town of the Sarun district, Bengal, 54 miles N.W. of Chuprah. Here are 4 sugar-refineries. Pop. 4379.

Gooty, **Gootee**, or **Gutti**, goot'tee, a fortified town of India, district and 50 miles E. of Bellary. Pop. 6033.

Go'pher, a station in Appling co., Ga., on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Baxley.

Gopher, a post-office of Osceola co., Iowa.

Gopher, a station in Wallace co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 23 miles E.N.E. of Fort Wallace.

Go'pher Creek, of Iowa, flows into the Missouri a little below the mouth of Boyer River.

Goplo, gop'lo, or **Gaplo**, gäp'lo, a long and narrow lake of Prussia, about 30 miles S.E. of Bromberg. Its S. part is in Russian Poland.

Göppingen, göp'ping-en, a town of Würtemberg, on the Fils, 27 miles by rail N.W. of Ulm. It is well built, and has a royal residence, a remarkable town hall, mineral baths, manufactures of woollen cloth and earthenwares, bleaching-works, and an active trade in wool. Near it are the baths of Boll, and the ruined castle of Hohenstaufen. Pop. 9532.

Gora, go'rä, a town of Poland, 19 miles S.S.E. of Warsaw. Pop. 2742.

Gora, a village of Prussia, province of Posen, 22 miles S.S.W. of Bromberg.

Gora, a town of Prussian Silesia. See Guhrau.

Gora, the supposed ancient name of Argo.

Go'ra-Bazar', a southern suburb of Berhampoor, in India, chiefly inhabited by Mohammedans. Pop. 4903.

Gorabunder, go'ra-bŭn'dẽr, a village and fort of British India, 20 miles N. of Bombay, at the N. extremity of the island of Salsette.

Goraghat, or **Goraghaut**, go-rä-gawt', written also **Goragot** and **Ghoraghat**, a town of Bengal, in the Dinagepoor district. Lat. 25° 12′ N.; lon. 89° 17′ E. It was once the capital of the Eastern Mogul Empire, but is now mostly an enormous mass of ruins, covered by a dense jungle. The present town, a mere village, has a large trade by the Karatoya River, upon which it stands.

Gorakhpur, India. See Goruckpoor.

Goram, go'räm', an island of the Malay Archipelago, 20 miles in circuit. Lat. 4° 3′ S.; lon. 131° 50′ E.

Gor'bals, a suburb now forming part of the city of Glasgow, in Scotland, cos. of Lanark and Renfrew, on the S. bank of the Clyde. Pop. 10,162.

Gorbatov, or **Gorbatow**, gor-bä-tov', a town of Russia, government and 36 miles W.S.W. of Nizhnee-Novgorod, on the Oka. Pop. 2683.

Görchen, gör'kẽn, or **Mietska Gorka**, meets'kä gor'kä, a town of Prussia, province and 52 miles S. of Posen. Pop. 1759.

Gorcum, a town of the Netherlands. See Gorkum.

Gordes, gord, a town of France, in Vaucluse, 10 miles W.N.W. of Apt. Pop. 910.

Gor'do, a post-village of Pickens co., Ala., 23 miles W.N.W. of Tuscaloosa. It has 2 churches.

Gor'don, a county in the N.W. part of Georgia, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is intersected by the Oostenaula River. The surface is hilly, and mostly covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county has abundance of limestone. It is traversed by the Western & Atlantic Railroad and the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad. Capital, Calhoun. Pop. in 1870, 9268; in 1880, 11,171; in 1890, 12,758.

Gordon, a post-village of Henry co., Ala., on the Chattahoochee River, about 56 miles S. of Eufaula.

Gordon, a post-village of Wilkinson co., Ga., on the Central Railroad of Georgia, at the S. terminus of the Milledgeville Branch, 22 miles E. of Macon. It has 4 churches, a high school, a newspaper office, and a wagon-factory. Pop. about 400.

Gordon, a station in Muhlenburg co., Ky., on the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Greenville.

Gordon, a post-office of Claiborne parish, La.

Gordon, a station of Ouachita parish, La., on the North Louisiana & Texas Railroad, 8 miles E. of Monroe.

Gordon, a township of Todd co., Minn. Pop. 385.

Gordon, a post-hamlet of Darke co., O., 21 miles by rail N.W. of Dayton. It has 2 churches. Pop. 87.

Gordon, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on a branch of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, 2 or 3 miles S. of Ashland. It contains a church, and repair shops of the railroad company. Here are 2 steep inclined planes, by means of which cars loaded with coal are hoisted up or drawn over Broad Mountain. Pop. in 1890, 1194.

Gordon, a post-village of Palo Pinto co., Tex., 42 miles by rail S.W. of Weatherford. It has 3 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. 378.

Gordona, gor-do'nä, a village of Italy, province of Milan, on the Mera, 5 miles S.S.W. of Chiavenna.

Gordoncillo, gor-don-theel'yo, a town of Spain, province and about 22 miles from Leon. Pop. 1017.

Gor'don's Ferry, a post-office of Jackson co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, and on the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railroad, 14 miles S. of Dubuque.

Gor'donsville, a post-office of Lowndes co., Ala.

Gordonsville, a post-village of Logan co., Ky., about 40 miles W.S.W. of Bowling Green. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a tobacco-factory.

Gordonsville, a post-office or hamlet of Freeborn co., Minn., on Shell Rock River, 20 miles S.W. of Austin.

Gordonsville, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Tenn., 21 miles E. of Lebanon. It has a church.

Gordonsville, a post-village of Orange co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, at its junction with the Virginia Midland & Great Southern Railroad, 95 miles S.W. of Washington, 21 miles N.E. of Charlottesville, and 76 miles N.W. of Richmond. It has 2 academies, 8 churches, a newspaper office, a cotton-mill, a planing-mill, and a chair-factory. Pop. in 1890, 962.

Gor'donville, a post-office of Livingston co., Mo.

Gordonville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., in Leacock township, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 54 miles W. of Philadelphia. It has a church and a cigar-factory. Pop. about 250.

Gordonville, a post-hamlet of Grayson co., Tex., 18 miles W. of Denison. It has a church and 2 steam mills.

Gore, a township of Sumner co., Kansas, on the Arkansas River. Pop. 301. It contains Littleton.

Gore, a township of Huron co., Mich., bordering on Lake Huron. Pop. 258.

Gore, a post-village of Hocking co., O., in Falls township, on the Straitsville Branch of the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, 58 miles S.E. of Columbus. It has 3 churches, and the Thomas Iron-Works. Pop. about 500. Here are rich mines of coal and iron ore.

Gore, a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, 22 miles from Shubenacadie. It has quarries of granite and slate. Gold has been found here. Pop. 200.

Gorée, go'rä', a French colonial town of Africa, 1 mile S.E. of Dakar and of the point of Capo Verd. It covers two-thirds of the dry and rocky island of Gorée. It has (in common with Dakar) a good harbor, and is called the healthiest place in West Africa, but the water-supply is deficient. The native quarter is composed of grass huts, but as a whole the town is pleasant, being decorated with fine flowering trees and shrubs. Pop. 2452.

Goree, go'rē', a village of Jersey, on its S.E. coast, 7 miles E.S.E. of St. Helier's.

Goree, an island of the Netherlands. See Gorkum.

Gore Island, Canada. See Saint Matthew Islands.

Gorelei, Abyssinia. See Egrat Island.

Goresbridge, gōrz'brij, a village of Ireland, co. of Kilkenny, 23 miles E. of Kilkenny.

Gore's Landing, a post-village in Northumberland co., Ontario, on Rice Lake, 12 miles N. of Cobourg. P. 1861.

Gore's Pass, Colorado, a depression of the Park Range, in Grant co., 9161 feet high.

Gorestville, gōrz'vil, a post-hamlet of Loudoun co., Va., near the Potomac River, 6 miles N. of Leesburg. It has a telegraph.

Goreville, gōr'vil, a post-village of Johnson co., Ill., 9 miles W. of Tunnel Hill Station. It has a church, a tobacco-factory, and several stores. Pop. about 500.

Gorey, a town of Ireland, co. and 24 miles S.S.E. of Wexford. Pop. 2862.

Gorgas, a station on the Germantown & Chestnut Hill Railroad, 2 miles from Germantown, Pa.

Gorgona, gor-gō'nā, an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Italy, between Corsica and Leghorn. It is a wooded rock, about 2 miles in length and breadth, inhabited by families engaged in the fishery of anchovies.

Gorgona, gor-gō'nā, an island of the United States of Columbia, in the Bay of Choco, in the Pacific, 110 miles S.W. of Buenaventura. Lat. 2° 57' N.; lon. 78° 20' W.

Gorgona, a village of the United States of Columbia, on the Isthmus and 20 miles N.W. of Panama, on the river Chagres.

Gorgonilla, an island in the Pacific. See Tumaco.

Gorgonzola, gor'gon-zō'lā, a village of Italy, 12 miles E.N.E. of Milan. It has an extensive trade in the Stracchino cheese. Pop. 4774.

Gorgue, or **La Gorgue**, là gorg, a market-town of France, in Nord, 10 miles S.E. of Hazebrouck. Pop. 1961.

Gorham, gō'rum, a post-hamlet of Labette co., Kansas, 24 miles E. of Coffeyville.

Gorham, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., in Gorham township, on the Portland & Rochester Railroad, 10 miles W. of Portland. It has 4 or 5 churches, a money-order post-office, a high school, a savings-bank, and manufactories of woollen goods, carpets, and powder. The township is traversed by the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad. Pop. of the township in 1860, 3213; in 1870, 2585.

Gorham, a post-village and summer resort of Coos co., N. H., on the Androscoggin River, and on the Grand Trunk Railroad, 91 miles N.W. of Portland, Me., and about 10 miles S.E. of Mount Washington. Here are several hotels, surrounded by admirable scenery. Gorham has 4 churches, a high school, a savings-bank, a newspaper office, and lumber mills. Pop. of the township, 1718.

Gorham, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., in Gorham township, on Flint Creek, 14 miles S.E. of Canandaigua, and 7 miles from Gorham Station on the Northern Central Railroad. It has 2 churches, a union school, a flour-mill, and about 24 houses. Gorham Station is at Shanley.

Gorham, a post-township of Ontario co., N.Y., is bounded on the W. by Canandaigua Lake, and intersected by the Northern Central Railroad. Pop. 2221. It contains villages named Gorham and Reed's Corners.

Gorham, a township of Fulton co., O., on the Michigan line. Pop. 1455. It contains Fayette.

Gori, gō'rē', a town of Africa, on a small island of the same name in the Niger, about midway between Egga and the confluence of the Benuwe.

Gori, gō'rē or gō'rā, a town of Russia, in Transcaucasia (Georgia), on the Kour, government and 45 miles by rail W.N.W. of Tiflis. Pop. 4184.

Gori, or **Gory**, a village of Russia, government and 42 miles N.E. of Mohilev.

Gorihir, or **Gaurihar**, gor'i-hir', a petty state of India, in Bundelcund, feudal to the British. Area, 76 square miles. Capital, Gorihir, a village about lat. 25° 16' N., lon. 18° 13' E. Total pop. 7398.

Gorin, gō'rin' or gō-rēn', a river of Russian Poland, joins the Pripets by two arms about 50 miles E. of Pinsk, after a tortuous northerly course of 220 miles.

Gorinchem, a town of the Netherlands. See Gorkum.

Görisseifen, gō'ris-sī'fn, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, consisting of three parts,—Ober- (o'ber), Nieder- (nee'der), and Kleingeilau- (klī'nī-gī-lou'-ziben). Total pop. 2472.

Göritz, gō'rits (Ger. thirs, gō'rits; It. Gorizia, go-rēt'-sē-ā), a city of Austro-Hungary, capital of the district of Göritz, 22 miles N.N.W. of Trieste, on the Isonzo. It consists of an upper or old town, enclosed by walls and with a partly ruined castle, now a prison, and a lower or new and well-built town. Principal buildings, a fine cathedral, several other churches, the archbishop's palace, the barracks, formerly a Jesuit college, the town-house, theatre, casino, Jesuits' convent, school of philosophy and theology, Piarist and other colleges, Ursuline, Jews', and other superior schools, societies of agriculture and arts, and manufactures of silks, woollen, leather, and gunpowder, with upwards of sugar-refineries, and a brisk trade. Pop. 19,856.

Göritz, or **Göritz and Gradiska**, grā-dis'kā, a district of Austria, in the hinterland, bounded partly by Carinthia and partly by Italy. Area, 1149 square miles. One of the titles of the Emperor of Austria is Prince of Göritz and Gradiska. Capital, Göritz. Pop. 294,916.

Goritz, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on a railway, 12 miles N.N.E. of Frankfort. Pop. 2317. There are several small town of this name in Prussia and Austria.

Goritz, Gradiska, Istria, and Trieste, a crownland of Austria. See Küstenland.

Gorkee, or **Gorki**, gor'kee', a town of Russia, government of Mohilev, 30 miles S.E. of Orsha. Pop. 3403.

Gorkha, a town of India. See Gurkha.

Gorkum, **Gorrum**, gor'kim, or **Gorinchem**, gō'rink-em, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Merwe (Maas), at the junction of the Linge, 22 miles E.S.E. of Rotterdam. Pop. 9342. It has a college, manufactures of tobacco-pipes, active salmon-fishery, and a considerable trade in corn, cheese, hemp, and horses. Gorkum is the birthplace of several eminent Dutch painters.

Gorla, gor'lā, a village of Northern Italy, 4 miles from Milan. Pop. 3078.

Gorlago, gor-lā'gō, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, 7 miles E.S.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 1305.

Gorleston, a town of England, in Suffolk, on the Yare, opposite Yarmouth. It has barracks and a national school, and is the seat of a great fishery. Pop. 4482.

Gorlice, gor-lee'tsē, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 29 miles E.N.E. of New-Sandec. Pop. 3868.

Görlitz, gēr'lits, almost gēr'lits (Wendisch, *Jarlicz*, *Jarlidetz*; Polish, *Garlic*, gar'lits), a town of Prussian Silesia, 32 miles W. of Liegnitz, on the Neisse, and at the junction of several railways. Pop. 51,765. It is walled, entered by 11 gates, and has 3 suburbs. Principal edifices, the church of Sts. Peter and Paul, a structure of the fifteenth century, the town hall, 4 hospitals, a prison, and an orphan asylum. It has a gymnasium, a library, extensive manufactures of linen and woollen cloths, hair-cloths, steel- and iron-wares, railway-car works, lithographic printing and bleaching establishments, and an active trade in linen fabrics and wool.

Gorman, a township of Otter Tail co., Minn. Pop. 168.

Gorman's Station, post-office, Los Angeles co., Cal.

Gormanstown, a village of Ireland, co. of Meath, 14 miles N.W. of Balbriggan.

Gormley, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 17 miles S.E. of Aurora. Pop. 190.

Goro, gō'rō, or **Kuro**, kō'rō, one of the Fegeee Islands, lat. (N. point) 17° 14' S.; lon. 179° 20' W. It is 9 miles long. Pop. about 2000.

Gorodischtché, go-ro-dish'chā, or **Gorodetscho**, go-ro-dē'cho, a town of Russia, government of Orsha, near Novogrodek. Pop. 1940.

Gorodischtché, or **Gorodichtchi**, go-ro-dish'chee, a town of Russia, government and 16 miles E.N.E. of Nishnee-Novgorod. Pop. 3408.

Gorodischtché, or **Goroditch**, go-ro-dēch', a town of Russia, government and 25 miles E.N.E. of Penza. Pop. 3829.

Gorodischtché, Goroditché, go-ro-dish'chā, or **Pogoréloje-Gorodischtché**, a town of Russia, government and 42 miles S.W. of Tver. Pop. 2185.

Gorodnia, go-rod'nē-ā, or **Horodnia**, ho-rod'nō-ā, a town of Russia, government and 33 miles N.E. of Chernigov, with 2473 inhabitants.

Gorodok, go-ro-dok', a town of Russia, government and 20 miles N.N.W. of Vitebsk. Pop. 2344, mostly Jews.

Gorodok Borissov, go-ro-dok' bo-rē-sov', a town of Russia, government and 43 miles S.W. of Moscow. Pop. 3488. Gorodok is the name of several villages in the government of Minsk.

Goroguea, go-ro-gē'ā, or **Garguea**, gar-gē'ā, a river of Brazil, between the provinces of Piauhy and Pernambuco, joins the Parahiba 93 miles N.N.W. of Oeiras, after a N.E. course of 320 miles.

Gorokhov, go-ro-kov', **Gorokhovetz**, or **Gorochovec**, go-ro-kō-vēts', a town of Russia, government and 95 miles E. of Vladimer, on the Klnesma. Pop. 2384.

Gorokhov, a village of Russia, in Volhynia, 30 miles S.E. of Vladimeer. Pop. 1950.

Gorontalo, a bay of Celebes. See Goonong-Tella.

Gor'ran, a village of England, on the S. coast of Cornwall, 7 miles S. of St. Austell, with a haven and a fishery.

Gorredyk, or **Gorredijk**, gor'ĕ-dik', a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 18 miles S.E. of Leeuwarden.

Gorrevod, gor'vo', a village of France, in Ain, 18 miles N. of Bourg. Pop. 584.

Gor'rie, or **How'ick** (also called **Leech'ville**), a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, on the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, and on the Maitland River, 23 miles W.S.W. of Mount Forest. It has a saw-mill, a flour-mill, a shingle-mill, 2 tanneries, an iron-foundry, carriage- and cheese-factories, 3 churches, and several stores. Pop. 400.

Gorron, gor'rŏn', a village of France, department and 11 miles N.W. of Mayenne. Pop. 2101.

Görsbach, görs'bäk, a village of Prussian Saxony, 35 miles E.N.E. of Merseburg, with a church. Pop. 1503.

Gorsel, gor'sĕl, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 5 miles N. of Zutphen. Pop. 629.

Gor'such, a station on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 28 miles W. of Baltimore, Md.

Gorsuch's Mills, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., about 30 miles N. of Baltimore.

Gort, a town of Ireland, co. of Galway, 16 miles by rail N.N.E. of Ennis. It has barracks, workhouse, and large market. Pop. 1773.

Gor'ton, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, 3½ miles by rail E.S.E. of Manchester, of which it forms a suburb. Pop. 21,616.

Gor'ton, a station in Grant co., Minn., on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 32 miles S.E. of Breckenridge, on a very level prairie. Elevation, 1012 feet.

Gortope, a village of Thibet. See Ganoo.

Gortpoo, one of the Kooril Islands. See Iroorcop.

Gortynia, supposed ancient name of Metropoli.

Goruckpoor, or **Gorakhpur**, go'rŭk-poor', a district of the North-West Provinces, India, having Nepaul on the N., Bengal on the E., and the river Goggra on the S. Area, 4584 square miles. Except at the foot of the Himalaya, which is bordered by a *terai*, or marshy tract of unhealthy jungle, most of the district is very fertile and well cultivated. Capital, Goruckpoor. Pop. 2,019,350.

Goruckpoor, or **Gorakhpur**, a town of India, capital of the district of Goruckpoor, on the navigable river Raptee. 80 miles E. of Fyzabad. It has some celebrated but ill-kept temples, and the Imambarra, an old palace. The town is filthy and neglected, and is overrun with troops of monkeys, here objects of popular veneration. P. 53,852.

Gory, a town of Russia. See Gori.

Görz, a city of Austria. See Görtz.

Gorze, gorz, a town of Lorraine, 9 miles W.S.W. of Metz. Pop. 1531.

Görzke, görts'kĕh, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, 27 miles E. of Magdeburg. Pop. 1475.

Gosar'ly, a town of India, 60 miles W.N.W. of Agra.

Go'shen, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ark., 85 miles from Pierce City, Mo. It has a church and a plough-factory.

Goshen, a station in Tulare co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, and a terminus of the Visalia division, 10 miles N. by W. of Tulare.

Goshen, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., in Goshen township, about 33 miles W.N.W. of Hartford. It has an academy. It is surrounded by good dairy-farms. The township has 3 churches, and manufactures of cotton yarn, butter, and cheese. Pop. of the township, 1223.

Goshen, a parish in Lebanon township, New London co., Conn., has a church and india-rubber works, and is 5 miles N.W. of Yantic Station.

Goshen, Windham co., Conn. See Clark's Corner.

Goshen, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Ga., 50 miles N.W. of Augusta. It has 2 churches and a high school.

Goshen, a township of Stark co., Ill. Pop. 1270. It contains Lafayette.

Goshen, a city, the capital of Elkhart co., Ind., on the Elkhart River, and on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad (Air-Line division), 10 miles S.E. of Elkhart, 111 miles E. by S. of Chicago, and 25 miles N. of Warsaw. It has a court-house, 12 churches, a national bank, 3 private banks, and a high school. Two daily and 4 weekly newspapers are published here. Goshen has 3 flouring-mills, 2 iron-foundries, a woollen-mill, 19 furniture-factories, and manufactures of pumps, school-furniture, blinds, and farming-implements. Pop. in 1890, 6033.

Goshen, a township of Muscatine co., Iowa. Pop. 1235. It contains Atalissa.

Goshen, a post-office of Ringgold co., Iowa.

Goshen, a township of Clay co., Kansas. Pop. 605.

Goshen, a post-hamlet of Oldham co., Ky., 8 miles S.W. of La Grange. It has a church and an academy.

Goshen, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Md., 35 miles W. of Baltimore. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Goshen, a post-township of Hampshire co., Mass., 14 miles N.W. of Northampton. It has a church. Pop. 349.

Goshen, a post-village of Harrison township, Mercer co., Mo., 5 miles W. of Princeton, and about 45 miles N. of Chillicothe. It has 2 churches.

Goshen, a post-township and hamlet of Sullivan co., N.H., about 33 miles W. of Concord. The township has 3 churches. Pop. 507.

Goshen, a post-village of Cape May co., N.J., 22 miles S.S.E. of Millville, and 2 miles E. of Delaware Bay. It has 4 churches. Many oysters and crabs are procured here.

Goshen, a post-village, one of the capitals of Orange co., N.Y., in Goshen township, and on the Erie Railroad, 60 miles N.N.W. of New York, and 18 miles S.W. of Newburg. The Wallkill Valley Railroad and Pine Island Branch of the Erie Railroad connect here with the main line. Goshen contains a court-house, 4 churches, 2 national banks, several classical schools, and printing-offices which issue 4 newspapers. It has manufactures of bricks, cheese, tiles, &c. Pop. 2907. Large quantities of butter and milk are exported from this place. Goshen township, which is bounded on the W. by the Wallkill River, is noted for the superior quality of its butter. The surface is diversified with hills of gradual slope which are arable to the summits. Total pop. in 1890, 5021.

Goshen, a post-office of Wilkes co., N.C.

Goshen, a township of Auglaize co., O. Pop. 524.

Goshen, a township of Belmont co., O. Pop. 2163. It contains Belmont and Fairmount.

Goshen, a township of Champaign co., O. Pop. 1965. It contains Mechanicsburg.

Goshen, a post-village of Clermont co., O., in Goshen township, 2 miles from Hill's Station, and about 24 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. Here are the Goshen Seminary and 4 churches. Pop. 274; of the township, 1876.

Goshen, a township of Hardin co., O. Pop. 928.

Goshen, a township of Mahoning co., O. Pop. 1475. It contains the village of Garfield.

Goshen, a township of Tuscarawas co., O. Pop. 4650. It contains New Philadelphia and Lockport. Goshen Station of the Tuscarawas Valley Railroad is 3 miles S.E. of New Philadelphia.

Goshen, a post-hamlet of Lane co., Oregon, on the Oregon & California Railroad, 7 miles S. of Eugene City.

Goshen, a township of Clearfield co., Pa., bounded S. by the West Branch of the Susquehanna. Pop. 468.

Goshen, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pa., and a station on the Peach Bottom Railroad.

Goshen, a post-office of Lincoln co., Tenn.

Goshen, a post-hamlet of Henderson co., Tex., about 45 miles N.N.W. of Palestine. It has a church.

Goshen, a post-village of Utah co., Utah, 5 miles S.W. of Santaquin Station. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Goshen, a township of Addison co., Vt. Its centre is 6 miles N.E. of Brandon. Pop. 330.

Goshen, or **Goshen Bridge**, a post-village of Rockbridge co., Va., on Calf Pasture River, and on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 32 miles S.W. of Staunton. It has 3 churches. The name of its post-office is Goshen Bridge, and its station is Goshen.

Goshen and Wilmington Pike, the station name of Pleasant Plain, Ohio.

Goshen Creek, Duplin co., N.C., runs southeastward, and enters the North Branch of the Cape Fear River.

Goshen Hill, a post-office of Pike co., Ala.

Goshen Hill, post-township, Union co., S.C. P. 1431.

Goshen Springs, a post-hamlet of Rankin co., Miss., 14½ miles S.E. of Canton Station. It has 2 churches.

Go'shenville, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., 22 miles W. of Philadelphia.

Goshop, a river of Africa. See Gojeb.

Goslar, gos'lar, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 27 miles S.E. of Hildesheim, on an affluent of the Ocker, at the N.E. foot of the Harz. Pop. 9823, mostly employed in the adjacent mines of the Rammelsberg, but partly in manufactures of vitriol, shot, hardwares, carpets, leather, &c. It is enclosed by walls, with houses in an antique style, it being one of the oldest towns in Germany. The principal buildings and antiquities are portions of the

cathedral and of an imperial palace, now a corn-magazine, with some churches and conventual edifices, a hospital, a college, and the Zwinger, an old tower, now used for a place of entertainment. Goslar is the seat of the mining council of the Harz.

Gos'nold, a township of Dukes co., Mass. Pop. 115. It comprises the Elizabeth Islands.

Gos'per, a county in the S. part of Nebraska, has an area of 468 square miles. The Platte River touches its N.E. corner. The surface is undulating or nearly level. Capital, Milton. Pop. in 1880, 1673; in 1890, 4316.

Gospich, gos'pik, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Croatia, 14 miles E. of Carlopago. Pop. 1500.

Gos'port, a fortified seaport town of England, co. of Hants, separated from Portsmouth by the mouth of Portsmouth harbor. It is at the termination of a branch of the Southwestern Railway, 66 miles S.W. of London. Pop. 7366, mostly engaged in government navy works, or in retail trade and the supply of shipping. Gosport has extensive barracks, the Royal Clarence victualling-yard, a powder-magazine, iron-foundries, and a county house of correction. Outside of the town, on the S., is Haslar Hospital, a naval infirmary.

Gos'port, a post-village of Clarke co., Ala., 20 miles E. of Jackson, and 2 miles from the Alabama River. It has 3 churches and a high school.

Gosport, a post-village of Owen co., Ind., on the West Fork of White River, and on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad where it crosses the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, 44 miles S.W. of Indianapolis, and 9 miles N.E. of Spencer. It has 4 churches, a bank, a graded school, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 720.

Gosport, a post-village of Marion co., Iowa, about 40 miles S.E. of Des Moines. It has 2 churches. Coal is mined here. Pop. 108.

Gosport, a township of Rockingham co., N.H. It comprises White, Star, and Londoner's Islands, which are those of the Isles of Shoals that are under New Hampshire jurisdiction, the others being in York co., Me. The former fishing village of Gosport was on Star Island, 9 miles S.E. of Portsmouth. Pop. of township, 94.

Gosport, Norfolk co., Va., is a part of the city of Portsmouth, and is adjacent to the United States navy yard. It is bounded on the E. by the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River, and on the S. by the wall of the navy yard. It has a church.

Gossau, gos'sŏw, a village of Switzerland, canton and 6 miles W.S.W. of St. Gall. Pop. of commune, 3485.

Gosselies, gos'seh-lee', a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, 4 miles by rail N. of Charleroi. It has manufactures of hats, cloth, nails, and edge-tools. Pop. 6511.

Gos'sett, a post-hamlet of White co., Ill., on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, 84 miles N.E. of Cairo. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, &c.

Gössnitz, göss'nits, a village of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, on the Pleisse, 31 miles by rail S. of Leipsic. Pop. 3647.

Goss Run Junction, a station on the Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad, 1 mile from Moshannon, Pa., at the junction of a branch road.

Gostenhof, gos'ten-hof', a town of Bavaria, 1 mile S.W. of Nuremberg, of which it is now a part, on the Ludwig Canal and the Furth Railway.

Gostin, or **Gostyn,** gos'tin, a town of Prussia, province and 38 miles S.E. of Posen. Pop. 3077.

Gostynin, gos-te-neen', a town of Russian Poland, government and 65 miles W.N.W. of Warsaw. Pop. 5907.

Gota, go'tă, a town of India, in the Sattarah dominions, 23 miles S.W. of Bejapoor.

Göta, a river of Sweden. See Götha.

Gotaland, the Swedish name of Gothland.

Göteborg, a city of Sweden. See Gothenburg.

Gotha, go'tă, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and capital of the duchy of Gotha, at a railway junction, 14 miles W.S.W. of Erfurt. Pop. 26,525. It stands on the declivity of a hill, crowned by the palace of Friedenstein, the usual residence of the sovereign of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and containing a good gallery of paintings, a library of 240,000 volumes, one of the finest cabinets of coins in Europe, collections of Japanese and Chinese curiosities, and various museums of arts and science. Gotha is one of the best-built towns in Germany, and is enclosed by handsome boulevards, which replace its ancient fortifications. It contains numerous churches, an arsenal, a gymnasium, one of the most esteemed in Germany, a ducal high school, orphan and lunatic asylum, a house of correction, an institution for neglected children, the Carolino Establishment for Poor Girls, a polytechnic and a normal school, school of trades, society of arts, &c. Its manufactures comprise cotton and woollen fabrics, carpets, yarn, sail-cloth, leather, tin, and lacquered wares, fire-engines, paper-hangings, and musical and scientific instruments. It has many dyeing-establishments, and a large porcelain-factory; and Gotha sausages are in high repute. Near it are the observatory of the Seeburg and the ducal residence of Friedrichsthal. Since 1764, the excellent "Almanach de Gotha" has been published here. The Duchy of Gotha, forming the larger part of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, lies in the N. part of the Thuringian Forest. Area, including several small detached parts, 540 square miles. Pop. in 1875, 128,092; in 1880, 137,988; in 1890, 147,226.

Götha, or **Göta,** gö'tă (Sw. *Göta-Elf,* yö'tă-ĕlf), a river of Sweden, forming the outlet of Lake Wener, falls into the Cattegat, lat. 57° 40′ N., lon. 11° 50′ E. It is navigable through its whole extent.

Götha (gö'tă or yö'tă) **Canal,** of Sweden, unites Lakes Wener and Wetter, and the Baltic Sea, with the Cattegat, by the Göta-Elf, Trollhætta Canal, &c. Length, nearly 25 miles; breadth at base, 40 feet; depth, 9 feet.

Gothenburg, or **Gottenburg,** got'ĕn-bŭrg (Sw. *Göteborg,* yö'tă-borg'), a seaport city of Southwestern Sweden, capital of a læn of its own name, and at the head of a fiord on the Cattegat, which receives the Götha River, immediately opposite the N. extremity of Denmark. Railways connect it with the principal towns of Sweden. It consists of a lower and an upper town, the former in a marshy plain and intersected by canals, the latter picturesquely scattered over adjacent rocky heights. It is the see of a Lutheran bishop. Principal edifices, the exchange, arsenal, East India House, town hall, a cathedral and several other churches, the theatre, barracks, and some hospitals. It has a school for children of soldiers, a free school, two orphan asylums, a college, a public library, a society of arts and sciences, a chamber of commerce, &c. The harbor, defended by 3 forts, has 20 feet of water, and a grand dry-dock cut in solid rock. Gothenburg is, after Stockholm, the most important trading city of the kingdom, having factories for weaving, spinning, and printing cotton goods, manufactures of woollens and sail-cloth, snuff, glass, paper, and porter, breweries, tanneries, and ship-building docks, &c.; the products of which establishments form, after iron, timber, matches, staves, wood-pulp, butter, oats, cattle, beans, peas, iron, tar, copper, oak bark, bones, berries, and rock-moss, the principal exports. The imports mostly comprise colonial products, salt, rice, petroleum, bacon, coal, coke, fire-brick, &c. Pop. (1890) 104,657.

Gothenburg (or **Göteborg**) **and Bohus,** a læn or province of Sweden, having W. the Skager-Rack and Cattegat. Area, 1891 square miles. Capital, Gothenburg. Pop. in 1890, 297,780.

Gothenburg, a post-village of Dawson co., Neb., 24 miles by rail W.N.W. of Lexington. It has 2 churches, a public school, 3 banks, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 535.

Gothia, an old division of Sweden. See Gothland.

Goth'ic Mountain, a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co., N.Y., is computed to be 4744 feet high.

Gothic Mountain, Colorado, a peak of the Elk Mountains, in lat. 38° 57′ N., lon. 107° W. Its altitude is 12,570 feet above the sea-level. It exhibits some likeness to the spires and pinnacles of Gothic architecture.

Gothland, or **Götland,** goth'land ("land of the Goths;" Sw. *Gota-land,* yö'tă-lănd'; Fr. *Gothie,* go'tee'; L. *Gothia*), a former division of Sweden, comprising all the kingdom S. of lat. 59° 20′ N. It was divided into East, West, and South Gothland. None of these appellations, however, are recognized in the recent distribution of Sweden into provinces. The province of East Gothland, or Ostrogothia, is mostly identical with the læn of Linköping; and West Gothland, or Westrogothia, with those of Mariestad, Gothenburg, and part of Elfsborg.

Gothland, an island of Sweden. See Gottland.

Gotkee, got'kee', a small town of Sinde, on the Indus, 37 miles N.E. of Shikarpoor.

Gotland, an island of Sweden. See Gottland.

Go'to, Got'to, Goto Islands, or **The Five Islands,** the westernmost group of Japan, consisting of five islands between lat. 32° 40′ and 33° 30′ N. and about lon. 129° E. The two largest islands are each nearly 25 miles long.

Gottenburg, a city of Sweden. See Gothenburg.

Gottern, got'tern, Old and Great, two villages of Prussian Saxony, 23 miles N.W. of Erfurt. Pop. of Old Gottern, 1128; of Great Gottern, 1806.

Gottesberg, got'tęs-bêrg', a town of Prussian Silesia, 46 miles S.W. of Breslau. It has coal-mining and linen- and hosiery-weaving. Pop. 6445.

Gottesgab, got'tęs-gâb', a small mining town of Bohemia, circle and 17 miles N.N.E. of Elbogen. Pop. 1262.

Gotteshaus Bund, Switzerland. See Grisons.

Göttingen, or **Gœttingen,** gêt'ting-ęn (Ger. pron. gö'ting-ęn; Fr. *Gœttingue,* ghêt'tăng'; L. *Gottin'ga*), a town of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Leine, at a railway junction, 60 miles S. of Hanover. Lat. 51° 31′ 47″ N.; lon. 9° 56′ 45″ E. Pop. 17,038. It is situated at the foot of the mountain Haimberg, and consists of the old and new towns and the quarter of Masch. The streets are broad and well paved, and the ramparts, planted with trees, form a pleasant public promenade. Principal edifices, the churches, the university hall, finished in 1837, the court-house, surgical and lying-in hospitals, an astronomical and a magnetical observatory, theatre of anatomy, museum, and a large riding-school. Its university, founded by George II. in 1734, and rechartered in 1836, was once the chief of the German universities. Connected with the establishment are a library of 400,000 printed volumes and 5000 manuscripts, a noble academical museum, founded in 1773, a botanic garden, and various other institutions, including the *Spruch Kollegium,* a judicial society, for whose decision questions are brought from all parts of Germany; also a society of sciences, established in 1751, a female high school, and a house of correction. Göttingen was formerly one of the Hanse towns, and has manufactures of woollen and linen stuffs, colored paper, musical and surgical instruments, iron and steel wares, starch, and soap; but those of tobacco-pipes and sausages, and the sale of books, are the only flourishing branches of trade, and the town depends for support mainly on its university.

Gottland, or **Gothland,** gott'land (*i.e.,* "good land"), an island of the Baltic, belonging to Sweden, of which it forms, with some smaller islands, the læn of Gottland or Wisby, between lat. 56° 55′ and 58° N. and lon. 18° 10′ and 19° 10′ E. Area, 1227 square miles. Surface generally from 200 to 300 feet above the sea; coasts indented by numerous bays. Soil pretty fertile, though ill cultivated. Corn and other vegetable products are raised in quantities sufficient for home consumption, and live-stock is plentiful; timber, marble, sandstone, and lime are exported to Stockholm. The island has a special military organization. Capital, Wisby. Pop. of læn, 54,964.

Gottlieben, got'lee'bęn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, 2 miles W. of Constance, and having a castle, which was the prison of John Huss, Jerome of Prague, and Malleolus. Pop. 244.

Gotto, got'to, a country of Africa, between Bambarra and Timbuctoo, formerly divided into several petty states dependent on Bambarra, but now an independent kingdom, of which Mossidoo is the capital.

Gotto Islands, of Japan. See Goto Islands.

Gottolengo, got-to-lên'go, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, 17 miles S.E. of Brescia. Pop. 2712.

Gottorf, got'torf, or **Gottorp,** got'torp, a former amt of Denmark, now in Germany, with a castle, 3 miles S.W. of the town of Sleswick.

Gottschee, got'chà, or **Hatschvie,** hâtch'vee, a town of Carinthia, 39 miles S.E. of Laybach. Pop. 1000.

Gottska-Sandöe, gott'skâ-sân'dö'ęh, a small island in the Baltic, belonging to Sweden, læn and 30 miles N.N.E. of Gottland. Lat. 58° 25′ N.; lon. 29° 15′ E. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3 miles.

Goup, an island of the Pacific. See Yap.

Gouda, gŏw'dą (Dutch pron. hŏw'dâ), or **Tergouw,** tęr-gŏw', a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Yssel, at a railway junction, 11 miles N.E. of Rotterdam. Pop. 17,070. It is neatly built. Principal edifice, the church of St. John, remarkable for its stained glass windows. It has four other churches, a fine town hall, several hospitals, a Latin school, a town library with curious manuscripts, numerous tobacco-pipe factories, brick-kilns, manufactures of woollens, sail-cloth, and cordage, and large markets for cheese and other rural produce.

Gouffre, goof'r, a river of Quebec, rises in the Monts-des-Roches, co. of Saguenay, and falls into the St. Lawrence opposite the Isle aux Coudres. Lat. 47° 25′ N.; lon. 70° 30′ W. It is tortuous and full of rapids. The estuary of this river, with the exception of its bed, is almost dry at low water.

Gougeville, New York. See Long Lake.

Gough's (goffs) Island, or **Diego Alvarez,** de-â'go âl-vâ'rĕz, an island of the South Atlantic. Lat. 40° 20′ S.; lon. 9° 44′ W.

Gou'glersville, a post-office of Berks co., Pa.

Goukeka, or **Goukcha.** See Göktschä-Denghis

Goulburn, gōl'bŭrn, a town of Australia, in New South Wales, 128 miles by rail S.W. of Sydney. It is the seat of an Anglican and a Catholic bishop, and has a hospital, jail, and other good public buildings. Pop. 4453.

Goulburn, a river of Victoria, Australia, has a generally N. course of 230 miles, and joins the Murray 6 miles above Echuca. Its lower portion is navigable for boats.

Goulburn's Islands, two small islands off the N. coast of Australia, 50 miles E.S.E. of Coburg Peninsula. Lat. 11° 30′ S.; lon. 133° 25′ E.

Gould, goold, a post-village in Compton co., Quebec, 12 miles N.E. of Robinson. It contains 2 churches, 2 stores, and a saw- and grist-mill. Pop. 200.

Gould (goold) **Farm,** a post-office of Caldwell co., Mo.

Gouldja, Asiatic Russia. See Kooldja.

Gould's, a station in Jefferson co., O., on the Pan-Handle Railroad, 5 miles W. of Steubenville.

Goulds'borough, a post-township of Hancock co., Me., is a peninsula bounded by the sea on all sides except the N. It has several good harbors, and contains villages named Gouldsborough, Prospect Harbor, and West Gouldsborough. Gouldsborough village is on an inlet of the sea, 24 miles E. by S. of Ellsworth. The township has several lumber-mills. Pop. of township, 1709.

Gouldsborough, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa., in Buck township, on the Lehigh River, about 18 miles S. by E. of Scranton. It has 2 churches and a tannery.

Gould's Switch, a hamlet of Humphreys co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, about 76 miles W. of Nashville. It has a tannery.

Goulds'ville, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Vt., on the Central Vermont Railroad, 7 or 8 miles S.S.W. of Montpelier. It has a manufactory of flannel.

Gould'town, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J., in Bridgeton and Fairfield townships, 2 miles from Brickville Railroad Station. It has a church.

Goulja, Asiatic Russia. See Kooldja.

Goumish-Khaneh, Turkey. See Goomish-Khaneh.

Goumri, a town of Russia. See Alexandropol.

Gounabad, a town of Persia. See Goonabad.

Goundiam, a village of West Africa. See Goondiam.

Gouniam-Amadou. See Goonian-Amadoo.

Gouniam-Sisse, Africa. See Goonian-Sisse.

Gounieh, a town of Asiatic Russia. See Goonieh.

Gounong-Api. See Goonong-Apee.

Gour, or **Gaur,** gŏwr (Sanscrit, *Lakshmanavati,* or *Lakunati;* Mohammedan, *Jennatabad,* jĕn'na-tâ-bâd', "abode of paradise;" perhaps the *Ganga Regia* of Ptolemy), a ruined city of Bengal (of which it was anciently the capital), 50 miles N.W. of Moorshedabad. Its remains extend over an area of more than 20 square miles, on which only a few straggling villages now exist. Extensive embankments faced with brick, bridges and roads of the same material, two fine gateways, a large fort containing a mausoleum, 7 or 8 deserted mosques, a lofty tower, and a multitude of large tanks and reservoirs are the principal remaining structures, many of which are of Mohammedan origin. The cities of Moorshedabad, Dacca, Malda, &c., have been in a great part built of the materials of its edifices, and some of its fine buildings were destroyed to erect the cathedral of Calcutta.

Gour'din's Station, a post-hamlet of Williamsburg co., S.C., on the Northeastern Railroad, 52 miles N. of Charleston.

Gourdon, goor'dŏng', a town of France, in Lot, 28 miles N. of Cahors. It has a handsome church, manufactures of woollen stuffs, and an orphan asylum. Pop. 2688.

Gour'don, a small seaport village of Scotland, co. of Kincardine, 1 mile S. of Bervie. Pop. 714.

Gourgan, a town of Persia. See Goorgaun.

Gouriel, a province of Asia. See Gooriel.

Guriev, a town of Russia. See Gooriev.

Gourin, goo'răng', a village of France, in Morbihan, 51 miles N.W. of Vannes. Pop. 1376.

Gournay, goor'nâ', or **Gournay-en-Bray,** goor'nâ'-ŏng-brâ, a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the Epte, 34 miles E. of Rouen. Pop. 3054.

Gourock, goo'rŏk, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, on the Firth of Clyde, 3 miles by tramway W. of Greenock. It is a bathing-place. Pop. 3082.

Gou'rock, a post-office of Sumner co., Kansas.

Gourock, a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, on the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway, 4 miles S. of Guelph. Pop. 100.

Gouronconda, India. See Goorucconda.

Goursouf, a village of Russia. See Goonsoor.

Gous, a river of Russia. See Goos.

Gousta, goos'tâ, or **Gousta-Fjeld**, goos'tâ-fyêld, a mountain of Norway, lat. 60° N., belonging to and on the E. side of the Langfjeld range. Height, 6354 feet, and comparable, in respect of the magnificence of its scenery, to some of the loftiest summits of the Alps.

Goutchkn, Russia. See Gökrschie-Denonis.

Gouvea, gō-vâ'â, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 53 miles E.N.E. of Coimbra. Pop. 2200.

Gouverneur, goov'ẹr-noor', often pronounced gūv'ẹr-neer', a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in Gouverneur township, on the Oswegatchie River, and on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 34 miles S. of Ogdensburg, and 36 miles N.E. of Watertown. It contains 5 churches, 2 banks, the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, 3 newspaper offices, and manufactures of iron, machinery, lumber, &c. Iron ore, marble, fluor-spar, heavy spar, serpentine, and spinelle are found in the vicinity. Pop. in 1890, 3458; of the township, 5851.

Gouy-le-Piéton, goo'ee'-lẹh-po-â'tôn', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 9 miles N.W. of Charleroi. P. 3700.

Gouzeaucourt, goo'zō'koor', a village of France, in Nord, 9 miles S.S.W. of Cambrai. Pop. 2384.

Govan, gŏv'ạn, a burgh of Scotland, on the left bank of the Clyde, just below Glasgow, of which it forms a suburb. Here are very extensive docks for building iron ships, and other large industrial establishments, also a public library. Pop. in 1871, 19,179; in 1891, 61,364.

Go'vanstown, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., 5 miles N. of Baltimore. It has 4 churches, a convent, a Catholic academy, a savings-institution, several stores, and manufactures of carriages, &c.

Govay, supposed ancient name of Goa.

Gove, a county in the W. part of Kansas. Area, 1020 square miles. It is intersected by Smoky Hill River and the North Fork of that river. The surface is nearly level. The soil is calcareous and fertile. It is traversed by the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Pop. in 1880, 1196; in 1890, 2994.

Goven, go'vôn', a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 26 miles N.N.E. of Redon. Pop. 2167.

Governador, or **Ilha do Governador**, eel'yâ do go-vẽn-nâ-dōr', an island of Brazil, in the bay and 8 miles N. of Rio Janeiro, about 8 miles in breadth, and 28 miles in circuit. In some parts, sugar-cane, manioc, millet, and beans are grown. The island contains a church and a primary school, and a building which bears the name of imperial palace. Pop. 2856.

Gov'ernment's Island, in Rock Island co., Ill., is in the Mississippi River, between the cities of Rock Island, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa. It is 3 miles long, and has an area of 960 acres. It is a United States government reservation, has fine arsenals, and is connected by bridges with either shore of the river. Pop. 165.

Gov'ernor Run, a post-office of Calvert co., Md.

Gov'ernor's Island, in the harbor of Boston, Mass., lies on the N. side of the main ship-channel, opposite Castle Island. Upon it are Fort Winthrop and other works for defence.

Governor's Island, New York, is in New York harbor, nearly ¾ of a mile S. of the Battery, and is separated from the 12th ward of Brooklyn by Buttermilk Channel. It is about ½ mile in diameter, belongs to the United States, and is fortified by Fort Columbus.

Govind, a river and town of Africa. See Juba.

Go'vindgarh', a town of India, in the Alvar state. Pop. 5213.

Govone, go-vo'nâ, a village of Italy, province of Coni, near the Tanaro, 28 miles S.E. of Turin. Pop. 3156.

Gowan'da, a post-village of Cattaraugus and Erie cos., N.Y., is on both sides of Cattaraugus Creek, and on the Buffalo & Jamestown Railroad, 2 or 3 miles N.E. of the Erie Railroad, 32 miles S. of Buffalo, and 20 miles E. of Dunkirk. It contains a bank, 6 churches, a newspaper office, a union school, 2 flouring-mills, a pump-factory, an axe-factory, a plough-factory, &c. Pop. about 2000.

Gow'deysville, a post-township of Union co., S.C., 9 miles from Gaffney's Station. Pop. 957.

Gow'en, a post-village of Montcalm co., Mich., in Montcalm township, on Flat River, and on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, 64 miles N.W. of Lansing, and about 24 miles N.E. of Grand Rapids. It has 2 churches and a creamery. Pop. about 250.

Gowen, a post-hamlet of Luzerne co., Pa., in Black Creek township, on the Danville, Hazelton & Wilkesbarre Railroad, 28 miles E. of Danville. Here is a coal-mine.

Gow'en City, a post-office of Northumberland co., Pa., about 4 miles S.S.E. of Shamokin.

Gow'ensville, a post-hamlet of Greenville co., S.C., 22 miles N.W. of Spartanburg. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and a seminary.

Gower, gŏw'ẹr, or **Gwer**, goo'ẹr, a peninsula of South Wales, projecting about 15 miles into Bristol Channel, and forming the westernmost part of the county of Glamorgan. It has bold, rocky, and deeply indented shores, several interesting ancient remains, and much fine scenery. Pop. 10,000. A colony of Flemings have occupied the S.W. extremity of this peninsula since the reign of Henry I. They have preserved much of their original language, dress, and manners, and rarely intermarry with the Welsh.

Gow'er, a post-office of Du Page co., Ill.

Gower, a township of Cedar co., Iowa. Pop. 888.

Gower, a post-village of Clintonville co., Mo., 20 miles by rail E.S.E. of St. Joseph. It has 4 churches, a bank, and a graded school. Pop. in 1890, 328.

Gower (gŏw'ẹr) **Island**, one of the Solomon group. Lat. 7° 53′ S.; lon. 160° 55′ E. Its shape resembles an arrow. It is low and covered with wood.

Gow'er's Ferry, a hamlet of Cedar co., Iowa, on Cedar River, opposite Cedar Bluff.

Gowhatty, **Gouhati**, **Gohatti**, or **Gauhati**, gŏw-hăt'tee, written also **Gwahati**, gwâ-hâ'tee, a town of India, the capital and largest town of Assam and of the Camroop district, on the Brahmapootra, 70 miles E. of Goalpara. Pop. 11,492.

Gow'ran, a town of Ireland, co. of Kilkenny, 6¾ miles N.N.E. of Thomastown.

Gowrie, Scotland. See Carse of Gowrie.

Gow'rie, a post-hamlet of Webster co., Iowa, 21 miles by rail S. of Fort Dodge. It has 4 churches, public schools, 2 banks, and a newspaper office. Pop. 526.

Goya, go'yâ, a town of the Argentine Republic, in Corrientes, on the left bank of the Paraná. Pop. 4042.

Goyanna, go-yân'nâ, a city of Brazil, state of Pernambuco, on the Goyanna River, 35 miles N.W. of Olinda. It has a Latin and other schools, a hospital, a convent, 5 churches, and numerous factories, is the seat of civil and criminal courts, and has an active trade. Pop. 5000.

Goyave, go-yâv', a town on the island of Guadeloupe, West Indies, on a bay of the same name, at the mouth of the Petit Goyave. Pop. 1043.

Goyaz, go-yâz', a city of Brazil, capital of a state of its own name, formerly called **Villa Boa**. Lat. 16° 21′ S.; lon. 50° 35′ W. The river Vermelho divides the town into two parts. It contains the governor's palace, 7 churches, a Latin school and a school of philosophy, and is the seat of the legislative assembly of the province. It is a bishop's see. Pop. about 8000.

Goyaz, the central state of Brazil, extending between lat. 8° and 20° S. and lon. 46° and 52° W. Area, 288,546 square miles. Pop. 211,721. The principal mountains are the Sierra of Matto Gordo. The Cordillera Grande, in its centre, rises to no great height. Principal rivers, the Tocantins in the centre, the Araguay, forming its W., and the Rio Grande, its S. boundary. The soil is fertile. Vast herds of horned cattle are reared. Gold was formerly plentiful. No mines appear to be now wrought, and every branch of industry is backward. Principal town, Goyaz.

Goyck, go-ik', or **Goyeck**, a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 12 miles S.W. of Brussels. P. 2900.

Goy-Esili, a village of Sardinia. See Guasila.

Goyzueta, go-o-thwâ'tâ, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, 27 miles N.N.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 1460.

Gozo, or **Gozzo**, got'zo (anc. *Gau'los*), one of the Maltese group of islands, in the Mediterranean, 4 miles N.W. of Malta. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 4½ miles. Rabato, its chief town, is situated near the centre. Fort Chambray is on its S.E. coast. The chief object of interest in the island is the Giant's Tower, a cyclopean building.

Gozzano, got-sâ'no (L. *Gaudianum*), a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 22 miles N. by W. of Novara. It has a handsome church, and the remains of a castle. Pop. 2039.

Graaf, a town of the Netherlands. See Grave.

Graaf-Reynet (or **-Reinet**), gràf-rī'net, a town of Africa, in Cape Colony, capital of Graaf-Reynet division, on the Sunday River, 200 miles N. of Port Elizabeth. It is a thriving town, the seat of Graaf-Reynet College, and, being beautifully situated, is called "the gem of the desert." Pop. 3717. The division is mountainous, well timbered, and productive. Area, 4567 square miles. Pop. 16,774.

Graafschap, gràf'skăp, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich., in Fillmore and Laketown townships, 3½ miles S.W. of Holland Station. It has 2 churches and 3 stores.

Graasteen, a village of Germany. See GRAVENSTEIN.

Graauw, HRŏw, a village of the Netherlands, in Zealand, 15 miles S.W. of Bergen-op-Zoom. Pop. 1770.

Grab'all, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Tex., 4 miles from Courtney Station. It has 2 churches.

Grabalos, grå-ba'loce, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, province and 35 miles S.E. of Logroño. Pop. 1269.

Graber, grå'bęr, or **Grabern**, grå'bęrn, a town of Bohemia, 38 miles N. of Prague. Pop. 1010.

Grabow, grå'bov, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Elde, and on a railway, 24 miles S.S.E. of Schwerin. Pop., with surroundings, 4207.

Grabow, a town of Germany, in Prussian Poland, 9 miles N.E. of Schildberg. Pop. 1650.

Grabow-bei-Stettin, grå'bov-bī-stet-teen', a town of Prussia, on the Oder, a northern suburb of Stettin. It has a school of navigation and commerce. Pop. 10,238.

Grabusa, grå-boo'så (anc. *Cimarus?*), an island in the Grecian Archipelago, off the N.W. extremity of Crete.

Graçay, grå'så', a village of France, in Cher, 30 miles W.N.W. of Bourges. Pop. 1821.

Gracchopolis, the Latin for CRACOW.

Gracehan, grāss'ăm, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., 56 miles by rail W.N.W. of Baltimore. It has a church and a cigar-factory. Pop. about 300.

Grace'hill, or **Bal'lyken'nedy**, a Moravian settlement in Ireland, co. of Antrim, 2 miles W.S.W. of Ballymena.

Graceville, grāss'vĭl, a post-office of Jackson co., Fla.

Graceville, a post-village of Big Stone co., Minn., 21 miles by rail E. of Browns Valley. It has 2 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, and a flour-mill. Pop. 508.

Gracias, or **Gracias-á-Dios**, grå'se-ăs-å-dee'oce, a town of Honduras, 40 miles W.N.W. of Comayagua.

Gracias-á-Dios, a headland, E. of Patagonia, near the mouth of the Gallegos. See CAPE GRACIAS-Á-DIOS.

Graciosa, grå-se-o'så, one of the Azores Islands, in the Atlantic, N.W. of Terceira, and N.E. of Fayal. Lat. 39° 5' N.; lon. 28° 4' W. Length, 20 miles; breadth, 6 miles. Pop. 8000. Principal town, Santa Cruz.

Graciosa, or **La Graciosa**, lå grå-se-o'så, one of the most N.E. of the Canary Islands, is small and uninhabited.

Gradnachatz, grå'då-kåts', a town of Bosnia, 42 miles N.W. of Zvornik, with trade in cattle and timber. P. 4500.

Grad'dy Landing, a post-office and shipping-point of Desha co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, about 100 miles S.E. of Little Rock.

Gradiſes, grå-dee'fĕs, a village of Spain, province and 16 miles E. of Leon, in a plain on the Esla.

Gradignan, grå'deen'yŏN', a village of France, in Gironde, 4 miles S.W. of Bordeaux. Pop. 715.

Gradisca, or **Gradiska**. See GÖRITZ.

Gradisca, or **Gradiska**, a town of Austria, district and 6 miles by rail S.W. of Göritz. It has fortifications, a high school, and silk-works. Pop. 3073.

Gradiska, grå-dis'kå, or **Berbir**, bĕr'beer, a fortified town of Bosnia, on the Save, 23 miles N.N.E. of Banialuka, and opposite Alt-Gradiska. Pop. 1700.

Gradista, grå-dis'tå, a village of European Turkey, in Albania, 12 miles N.E. of Avlona.

Gradlicze, a town of Bohemia. See GRASLITZ.

Gradlitz, grād'lits, or **Hradisko**, hrå-dis'ko, a town of Bohemia, 15 miles N. of Königgrätz. Pop. 1000.

Grado, grā'do, a town of Austria, on an island in the Adriatic, 22 miles S.S.W. of Göritz. Pop. 2795.

Gradwein, grād'wīne, a village of Styria, on the Mur, with a railway station, 7 miles N.W. of Grütz. Pop. 580.

Gradyville, a post-hamlet of Adair co., Ky., 35 miles S.E. of Caverna. It has a church and a tobacco-factory.

Græcia, the Latin name of GREECE.

Graefenberg, or **Gräfenberg**, grå-fęn-bĕrg', a hamlet of Austria, in Silesia, among the Sudetic Mountains, 37 miles N. of Hohenstadt. Here is a water-cure, the first ever established.

Graef'enberg, a post-village of Shelby co., Ky., 4 miles S.W. of Benson Station. It has 3 churches and a flouring-mill.

Graefenberg, a post-office of Herkimer co., N.Y.

Graefenburg, a post-office of Adams co., Pa.

Graeg, or **Graig**, grāg, a hamlet of England, co. of Monmouth, 3 miles W.N.W. of Newport. Pop. 879.

Græmsay, grām'så, an islet of the Orkneys, 1½ miles S. of Stromness.

Graen, a city of Hungary. See GRAN.

Graena, grå-å'nå, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 28 miles E.N.E. of Granada. It has a parish church, a palace belonging to the Marquis of Peñafior, and a court-house. About 1 mile E. are thermal baths.

Græsöe, grå'sŏ'ęh, or **Græsöen**, grå'sŏ'ęn, an island of Sweden, in the Gulf of Bothnia, lăn of Stockholm. Lat. 60° 25' N.; lon. 18° 20' E. Length, 20 miles.

Graetz, a city of Austria. See GRÄTZ.

Grafenau, gräf'ęn-ŏw', a town of Bavaria, on an affluent of the Ilz, 22 miles N.N.W. of Passau. Pop. 967.

Gräfenberg, Austria. See GRAEFENBERG.

Gräfenberg, grå'fęn-bĕrg', a town of Bavaria, 24 miles S.S.E. of Bamberg. Pop. 1032.

Grafenhausen, gräf'ęn-hŏw'zęn, a village of Baden, 25 miles S.E. of Freiburg. Pop. 1066.

Gräfenhaynchen, grå'fęn-hīn'kęn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 9 miles N.E. of Bitterfeld. Pop. 2934.

Grafenort, grå'fęn-ort', a village of Prussia, in Silesia, government of Breslau. It has an elegant castle, belonging to the Count of Herberstein. Pop. 1240.

Gräfenthal, grå'fęn-tāl', a town of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, 9 miles S.S.W. of Saalfeld. Pop. 1991.

Gräfentonna, grå'fęn-ton'nå, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Coburg, 10 miles N. of Gotha. Pop. 1637.

Grafenwörth, grå'fęn-wŏrt', or **Grafenwerd**, grå'fęn-wĕrt', a town of Lower Austria, on the river Kamp, 8 miles from Krems. Pop. 860.

Graff-Reynet, Africa. See GRAAF-REYNET.

Gräfrath, grå'frāt, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 14 miles E. of Dusseldorf. It has manufactures of cotton goods, tapes, and ironware. Pop. 5604.

Graft, a post-office of Harlan co., Neb.

Graf'ton, a county of New Hampshire, bordering on Vermont, has an area of about 1500 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Connecticut River, and is drained by the Pemigewasset, Lower Ammonoosuc, and Baker's Rivers. The surface is diversified with small lakes, extensive forests, and grand mountain-scenery. In the N.E. part of the county stand Mount Jackson and Mount Lafayette, peaks of the White Mountains. Among its remarkable features is Squam Lake. The soil is mostly fertile, and adapted to pasturage. Hay, butter, potatoes, wool, oats, Indian corn, and maple sugar are the staple products. It is intersected by the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, which passes through the capitals of the county, the towns of Haverhill and Plymouth; and by the Boston & Maine Railroad, the Passumpsic division of which runs the whole length of its W. boundary. Pop. in 1870, 39,103; in 1880, 38,788; in 1890, 37,217.

Grafton, a post-office of Henry co., Ala.

Grafton, or **Knight's Landing**, a post-village of Yolo co., Cal., on the Sacramento River, about 27 miles above Sacramento, and on the California Pacific Railroad (at Knight's Station), 91 miles from San Francisco. It has 3 churches. The name of its post-office is Grafton. Pop. of Grafton township, 1861.

Grafton, a post-village of Jersey co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, 1½ miles below the mouth of the Illinois, and about 15 miles above Alton. Large quantities of fine fossiliferous limestone are quarried here, and exported by the river. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a bank. Here are high bluffs and fine scenery. Pop. in 1890, 927.

Grafton, a township of McHenry co., Ill. Pop. 1361. It contains Huntley's Grove.

Grafton, a hamlet of Posey co., Ind., in Black township, 2 miles from Upton Station. It has a drug-store and a manufactory of spring-beds.

Grafton, a post-office of Worth co., Iowa.

Grafton, a post-office of Chautauqua co., Kansas.

Grafton, a post-township of Oxford co., Me., 20 miles N.N.W. of Bethel Railroad Station. Pop. 94.

Grafton, a post-town of Worcester co., Mass., about 9 miles S.E. of Worcester, and on the Grafton Centre Railroad (narrow-gauge), 3½ miles S.E. of Grafton Station on the Boston & Albany Railroad. It has 5 churches, a national bank, a high school, and extensive manufactures of boots and shoes, cotton, thread, &c. The township is drained by the Blackstone River and its tributaries, which afford water-power. Pop. in 1890, 5002. It contains villages named North Grafton, Fisherville, Farmersville, and Saundersville. From Grafton Station short railroads extend to Millbury and Grafton Centre.

Grafton, a post-village of Monroe co., Mich., in Ash township, and a station on the Holly, Wayne & Monroe Railroad, 9 miles N. of Monroe. It has a steam saw-mill, a grist-mill, and 2 churches. Pop. about 150.

Grafton, a post-township of Sibley co., Minn. P. 151.

Grafton, a post-village of Fillmore co., Neb., 64 miles by rail W.S.W. of Lincoln. It has 3 churches, a bank, a high school, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 400. Much grain is shipped here

Grafton, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., in Grafton township, and on the Northern Railroad, 44 miles N.W. of Concord. It has 2 churches. The township has quarries of mica and manufactures of lumber. Pop. 787.

Grafton, a post-township of Rensselaer co., N.Y., about 15 miles N.E. of Albany. It has 8 churches, and manufactures of chairs and shirts. Pop. 1625.

Grafton, a post-village, capital of Walsh co., N.D., 32 miles by rail N. by W. of Grand Forks. It has 7 churches, 2 banks, 4 newspaper offices, &c. Pop. 1594.

Grafton, or **Raw'sonville,** a post-village of Lorain co., O., on Black River, at the crossing of two railroads, 8 miles S.S.E. of Elyria, and 25 miles S.W. of Cleveland. The name of its post-office is Grafton. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 600. Here are quarries of grindstones.

Grafton, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa., in Penn township, on the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Huntingdon. It has a tannery, 2 coach-factories, a steam grist-mill, &c.

Grafton, a post-village of Kane co., Utah, about 16 miles S.E. of Toquerville. It has a church.

Grafton, a post-village of Windham co., Vt., in Grafton township, on Saxton's River, about 38 miles S.S.E. of Rutland. It has 2 churches, a carriage-shop, a woollen-factory, a lumber-mill, and a churn-factory. Good soapstone abounds here. Pop. of the township, 817.

Grafton, a post-office of York co., Va.

Grafton, a post-village of Taylor co., W. Va., on Tygart's Valley River, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at the junction of the Parkersburg Branch, 280 miles W. of Baltimore, 104 miles E. of Parkersburg, and 99 miles S.E. of Wheeling. Two iron bridges cross the river here. Grafton has 10 churches, 2 banks, 2 saw-mills, a pump-factory, 4 planing-mills, 3 newspaper offices, several flouring-mills, a foundry, and machine-shops. Pop. 3159.

Grafton, a post-village of Ozaukee co., Wis., on the Milwaukee River, 25 miles by rail N. of Milwaukee. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of wool and worsted yarns and lime. It is near the W. border of Grafton township, which is bounded on the E. by Lake Michigan. Pop. in 1890, 434; of the township, 1444.

Grafton, a town of Australia, in New South Wales, on the navigable river Clarence, 50 miles from the sea, and 301 miles N. of Sydney. It is the seat of an Anglican bishop. Pop. 2250.

Grafton, or **Hal'dimand,** a post-village in Northumberland co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 77 miles E. of Toronto. It has a distillery, a woollen-factory, an iron-foundry, saw- and grist-mills, and a large trade in lumber and grain. Pop. 600.

Grafton Centre, a post-office of Grafton co., N.H., and a station on the Northern Railroad, 2 miles N.W. of Grafton, and 46 miles N.W. of Concord.

Grafton Corner, a village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, 2½ miles from Waterville. It contains 3 stores. Pop. 200.

Grafton Island, the most N. of the Bashee Islands, Philippines, Malay Archipelago.

Graglia, grâl'yâ, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 8 miles N.E. of Ivrea. Pop. 2784.

Gragnano, grân-yâ'no, a town of Italy, province of Naples, 2 miles E. of Castel-a-Mare. Pop. 12,278.

Graham, grā'am, a county in the N.W. part of Kansas, has an area of 900 square miles. It is intersected by the South Fork of Solomon River. The surface is undulating. About 95 per cent. of it is prairie. P. (1890) 5029.

Graham, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, bordering on Tennessee, is drained by the Little Tennessee River. Area, 250 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Unaka or Smoky Mountain. Capital, Robbinsville. Pop. in 1880, 2335; in 1890, 3313.

Graham, a post-village of Appling co., Ga., on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, 87 miles N.W. of Brunswick. It has 2 churches, a steam lumber-mill, and a grist-mill. Pine timber abounds here.

Graham, a post-office or hamlet of Jefferson co., Ind., about 14 miles W.N.W. of Madison. Pop. of Graham township, 1408.

Graham, a township of Johnson co., Iowa, traversed by the railroad from Burlington to Cedar Rapids. Pop. 880.

Graham, Graham co., Kansas. See WHITFIELD.

Graham, a post-village of Nodaway co., Mo., on the Nodaway River, about 30 miles N. by W. of St. Joseph. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, an academy, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 500.

Graham, a post-village, capital of Alamance co., N.C., is in Graham township, on the Haw River, and on the North Carolina Railroad, which connects Raleigh with Greensborough, 58 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh. It has 3 churches, a high school, and a newspaper office. In the vicinity are several cotton-mills. Pop. in 1890, 991; of the township, 1884.

Graham, a township of Clearfield co., Pa., bounded N. by the West Branch of the Susquehanna. Pop. 638. Graham Station is on the Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad, 15 miles S.E. of Clearfield.

Graham, a post-village, capital of Young co., Tex., on the Brazos River, 86 miles W.N.W. of Fort Worth. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, 2 national banks, a flouring-mill, a saw-mill, and salt-works. Pop. in 1890, 667.

Graham Island, in British Columbia, is the largest of the Queen Charlotte Islands, separated on the N. by Dixon's Entrance from the S.E. angle of Alaska.

Graham Island, Mediterranean. See FERDINANDEA.

Graham Lake, a post-township of Noble co., Minn., on Graham Lake, 7 miles N.W. of Hersey. Pop. 192.

Graham Land, a tract of elevated land, in the Antarctic Ocean, stretching from lat. 63° to 68° S. and lon. 61° to 68° W. Discovered by Biscoe in 1832.

Graham Mines, a post-hamlet of Kanawha co., W.Va., on Elk River, 8 miles N.E. of Charleston. It has a manufactory of salt-barrels.

Graham Peak, or **Mount Graham,** a peak in the S.E. part of Arizona, near lat. 32° 30′ N. and lon. 109° 50′ W. Its altitude is about 10,400 feet above the sea-level.

Graham's, a station in St. Louis co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 14 miles N.W. of St. Louis.

Graham's, a station in Clinton co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 6 miles N.W. of Lock Haven.

Graham's, a post-village of Barnwell co., S.C., 9 miles by rail E. by S. of Blackville. It has 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 366.

Graham's Creek, or **Graham's Fork,** of Indiana, rises in Ripley co., runs southwestward, and enters the Muscatatuck at the N.E. extremity of Washington co.

Graham's Forge, a post-hamlet of Wythe co., Va., 6 miles S.E. of Max Meadows. It has a church, 2 iron-furnaces, a rolling-mill, a flour-mill, and a nail-factory.

Graham's Road, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 28 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 150.

Gra'hamstown, a village of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 3 miles S.E. of Paisley. It forms part of the town of Barrhead. Pop. 1000. GRAHAMSTOWN is the name also of a suburb of Falkirk. Pop. 2518.

Graham's Town, a town of Cape Colony, South Africa. Lat. 33° 19′ S.; lon. 26° 31′ E. It is the seat of an Anglican bishop and of courts for the E. division of the colony. Pop. in 1875, 6903; in 1891, 10,436.

Graham's Turn'out, a post-village of Barnwell co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, 81 miles W.N.W. of Charleston. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Gra'hamsville, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Fla., on the navigable Ocklawaha River. It has a seminary.

Grahamsville, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., in Neversink township, near Rondout Creek, 40 miles N.W. of Newburg. It has 3 churches and 2 tanneries.

Grahamsville, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., O., in Scioto township, about 25 miles N.E. of Portsmouth.

Grahamsville, a post-village in Peel co., Ontario, 2 miles N.W. of Malton. Pop. 100.

Gra'hamton, a village of Meade co., Ky., on Otter Creek, 30 miles S.S.W. of Louisville, and 3 miles W. of Tip Top. It has a flour-mill, a cotton-mill, and a saw-mill.

Grahamton, a post-hamlet of Clearfield co., Pa., in Graham township, 2½ miles from Bigler Station. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Gra'hamville, a post-office of York co., Pa.

Grahamville, a post-village of Beaufort co., S.C., 1 mile from Grahamville Station on the Savannah & Charleston Railroad. It has 2 churches. Grahamville Station is 37 miles N. of Savannah.

Graig, a hamlet of England. See GRAEG.

Graigue, grâg, a town of Ireland, Queen's co., on the Barrow, opposite Carlow.

Graigue, a town of Ireland, co. of Kilkenny, on the Barrow, 5 miles S. of Goresbridge. Pop. 2248.

Grain Coast, West Africa, is that portion of Guinea W. of the Ivory Coast, and extending between lat. 4° and 7° N. and lon. 7° and 11° E. It comprises the greater part of the republic of Liberia, and took its name from its former trade in "grains of Paradise," or malaguetta pepper.

Graine, Isle of, England. See ISLE OF GRAINE.

Grain'ger, or **Gran'ger,** a county of East Tennessee

has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by Clinch River, and on the S. by Holston River. The surface is diversified by a high ridge, called Clinch Mountain, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, pork, and grass are the staple products. Among its minerals is iron ore. It is intersected by the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap & Louisville Railroad. Capital, Rutledge. Pop. in 1870, 12,421; in 1880, 12,384; in 1890, 13,196.

Grainland, California. See DAYTON.

Grain'ville, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Iowa, in Jackson township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 6 miles E. of Allerton. It has 2 churches.

Graissessac, grā'sĕs'sāk', a village of France, in Hérault, 107 miles S.W. of Nîmes. It has coal-mines. P. 2632.

Graitney, a village of Scotland. See GRETNA GREEN.

Graivoron, Grajwóron, or **Hrajworon,** grā-vō-rōn', a town of Russia, government of Koorsk, 40 miles W. by S. of Bielgorod. Pop. 4656.

Grajal de Campos, grā-nāl' dā kām'poce, a town of Spain, province and 35 miles S.E. of Leon. Pop. 1233.

Grajehu, grā-zhā-hōo', a river of Brazil, state of Maranhão, joins the Miarim, after a course of 240 miles.

Grajewo, grā-yā'vo, a small town of Poland, province and 25 miles S.W. of Augustovo. Pop. 1140.

Gramat, grā'mā', a town of France, in Lot, 27 miles N.E. of Cahors, on the Alzon. Pop. 2040.

Grammichele, grām-me-kā'lā, or **Granmicheli,** grān-me-kā'lee, a town of Sicily, 30 miles S.W. of Catania. Pop. 10,192.

Grammont, grām'mŏn', or **Geertsbergen,** nārts'bĕrg'ĕn (Flemish, *Geeraârdsbergen,* ā'rārds-bĕrg'ĕn), a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, at a railway junction, on the Dender, 21¼ miles S.S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 8867. It was founded and originally fortified in 1068. It has a college, manufactures of cotton yarn, lace, linen and woollen fabrics, paper, and snuff, and bleaching- and dye-works.

Gram'pian Hills, a post-office of Clearfield co., Pa., is at PENNSVILLE.

Grampians, gram'pe-ănz, a mountain-chain in Scotland, separating the Highlands from the Lowlands. Their limits may be said to stretch from the W. coast of Argyleshire and Dumbartonshire northeastward across the island, terminating, on the E. and N.E. coast of the counties of Aberdeen and Banff, in two branches, running on each side of the river Dee. General aspect wild and rugged, especially on the N. side; on the S. acclivity the slopes are gentler, the pasture finer, and the numerous defiles which indent the range often present scenes of the most romantic beauty. The streams flowing from the N. side are mostly affluents of the Findhorn, Spey, Don, and Dee; those on the S. join the Forth, Tay, and South Esk. The loftiest summits are Ben Nevis, Ben Macdhui, Cairngorm, Cairntoul, Schihallion, Ben Aven, Ben Lawers, Ben More, and Ben Lomond.

Grampians, a mountain-range of Australia, in Victoria, stretching crescentwise N. and S. between lat. 36° 52' and 37° 38' S. and lon. 142° 25' and 142° 47' E., bounding eastward the basin of the Glenelg and its affluents. Height of Mount William, its loftiest peak, 3827 feet. To the N.E. the range merges into another, called the Pyrenees.

Gram'pound, a town of England, co. of Cornwall, on the Fal, here crossed by a fine stone bridge (whence the name *Grandpont, i.e.,* "great bridge"), 14 miles N.E. of Falmouth. Pop. 478.

Gran, a town of Arabia. See GRANE.

Gran, grân (Hun. *Garam,* gŏh'rām'; Slav. *Hron,* ron), a navigable river of Northwestern Hungary, joins the Danube opposite Gran. Length, 130 miles.

Gran, grân (Hun. *Esztergom,* ĕs'tĕr'gom'; Lat. *Strigonia*), a royal free city of Hungary, capital of the county of the same name, on the Danube, opposite the influx of the Gran, 24 miles N.W. of Buda. It was once the finest city of Hungary, and is still the residence of its Catholic primate (an archbishop). The chief edifice is a superb cathedral in the Italian style, the most magnificent modern building in Hungary, occupying, with the archbishop's palace and chapter-house, a precipitous height, formerly the site of a fortress. Gran has 2 other Roman Catholic churches, a Greek church, town and council halls, a hospital for poor citizens, and a Roman Catholic gymnasium. Its inhabitants weave and dye woollen goods, but its trade is chiefly in wine. P. 8789. The county has an area of 432 square miles. Pop. 67,024.

Grana, grā'nā, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, province and 10 miles S. of Casale. Pop. 1537.

Graña, grān'yā, a town of Spain, province and 10 miles N.E. of Coruña, and near the mouth of its harbor, on the river Ferrol.

Granada, grā-nā'dā (Sp. pron. grā-nā'nā: anc. *Illiberis;* L. *Grana'ta;* Fr. *Grenade,* grĕh-nād'), a city of Spain, in Andalusia, capital of a province and formerly of a kingdom of its own name, beautifully situated partly on two spurs of the Sierra Nevada, and partly on the flat between them forming the extremity of the rich plain of Vega, and on the Genil. Lat. 37° 13' N.; lon. 3° 50' W. Being about 2500 feet above the sea, and snowy mountains forming the background, the city possesses an air of delicious freshness even in the hottest seasons. In the time of the Moors Granada was surrounded by lofty walls flanked by 1030 towers, and was entered by 20 gates. The most of these have disappeared, and the town is now open. It is divided into four quarters,—Alhambra, a celebrated fortress and palace, occupying one of the hills, Albaicin, a suburb, occupying another, Antequeruela, another suburb, the residence chiefly of the working classes, and the town proper, covering the space between the two hills, and extending into the plains. Fountains and gardens, spacious squares, and handsome mansions are seen in many quarters, and even where the houses are of an inferior description their antiquity and Oriental structure make it impossible to view them without interest; but the greater part of the streets are extremely narrow and tortuous. The most remarkable buildings are the Alhambra, an immense Moorish structure, of rather forbidding exterior, but within gorgeous almost beyond description, partly remaining as the Moors left it, with its splendid Court of Lions, and partly occupied by an unfinished palace, commenced by Charles V.; the cathedral, a heavy and irregular building, profusely ornamented, and surmounted by a dome resting on 12 arches, and containing in the adjoining royal chapel fine monuments of Ferdinand and Isabella; the church of Nuestra Señora de las Angustias, with two beautiful towers and a splendid high altar; the church of San José, a modern edifice; the old Carthusian convent, finely situated on a height in the suburbs, and adorned with paintings by Cano, Murillo, and Morales; the monastery of San Geronimo; the Generalife, a beautiful Moorish palace, surrounded by fountains and gardens; the episcopal palace, the general hospital, college, &c.

The manufactures of silk and of sail-cloth, once very important, were almost extinguished by the loss of Spanish America and the annihilation of the Spanish fleet; and the only manufacture now deserving of notice is that of coarse woollens, still carried on to a considerable extent in the suburb of Albaicin. The trade is insignificant. Granada is the see of an archbishop, the residence of a captain-general and of civil and military provincial authorities, and the seat of several courts of law. It was first founded by the Moors in the tenth century, near the site of the ancient *Illiberis,* and belonged to the kingdom of Cordova. In 1236 it became the capital of a new kingdom, and attained to almost matchless splendor. Its population at this period has been estimated as high as 700,000. In 1491 it remained the last stronghold of the Moors in Spain, and mustered 60,000 men to defend itself against Ferdinand and Isabella, who had now arrayed against the town the flower and strength of their united kingdoms, and who took possession of it in 1492. The great body of its inhabitants still were Moors, and its prosperity continued almost without diminution till 1510, when the decree was issued for expelling the Moors from all parts of Spain, upon which it sank, and has never recovered. Pop. 76,005.

Granada, a province, part of the former kingdom of the same name, in Spain, in Andalusia, bounded on the S. by the Mediterranean. It is rich in minerals, and has a fruitful soil. Area, 4918 square miles. Pop. 485,346. Capital, Granada. The kingdom of Granada, the last possession of the Moors in Spain, was conquered by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492.

Granada, grā-nā'dā, a city of Nicaragua, capital of a province of the same name, 30 miles N.N.W. of Nicaragua, on the N.W. shore of the lake. It is well built, having handsome streets and public edifices; the latter comprise several fine churches. It is the seat of a flourishing trade in cacao, indigo, wool, and hides, which are exported in boats by the river San Juan to Greytown. It is a noted seat of the manufacture of gold-wire chains. Pop. 15,000.

Granada, or **Grenada,** grā-nā'dā, a post-village of Prowers co., Col., on the Arkansas River, and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad; 17 miles E. of Lamar. It has a church and a graded school. Pop. 163. It is the shipping-point for New Mexico.

Granada, a post-hamlet and township of Nemaha co., Kansas, about 50 miles N. of Topeka. It has 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 394.

Granada, New, South America. See COLOMBIA.

Granadella, grà-nà-dĕl'yà, a town of Spain, province and 17 miles S.E. of Lerida, N. of the Ebro. Pop. 1069.

Granadilla, grà-nà-neel'yà, a town of Spain, province and 70 miles N. of Caceres. Pop. 835.

Granadilla, a town in the Spanish colony of the Canaries, on the S. side of Tenoriffe. Pop. 1587.

Gran'ard', a town of Ireland, co. of Longford, 59 miles W.N.W. of Dublin. Pop. 1811.

Granatula, grà-nà-too'là, a town of Spain, province and 13 miles S.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 2474.

Gran'borough, or Neil's Corners, a post-village in Shefford co., Quebec, 5 miles S. of Granby. Pop. 100.

Gran Bretaña, or Gran Brettagna. See GREAT BRITAIN.

Granbury, gran'bĕr-e, a post-village, capital of Hood co., Tex., on the Brazos River, 27 miles S.W. of Fort Worth. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a high school, and a money-order post-office. Pop. in 1890, 1164.

Granbury's, a station in Harris co., Ga., on the North & South Railroad, 6 miles S. of Hamilton.

Gran'by, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., in Granby township, on the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, 47 miles N. of New Haven, and about 16 miles N.N.W. of Hartford. It has 4 churches, an academy, and a manufactory of ivory, bone, &c. Pop. of township, (1890) 1251.

Granby, a post-village and township of Hampshire co., Mass., 10 miles N.N.E. of Springfield. The township has 2 churches, a fire-insurance company, and some manufactures. Pop. 812.

Granby, a post-village of Nicollet co., Minn., in Granby township, on Swan Lake, about 18 miles N.W. of Mankato. Pop. of the township, 783.

Granby, a post-village of Newton co., Mo., in Granby township, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Neosho, and 65 miles W.S.W. of Springfield. It has 4 churches, a public school, smelting-works, and several lead-furnaces. Lead is mined near it. Pop. in 1890, 1400; of the township, 2616.

Granby, a township of Oswego co., N.Y. Pop. 4173. It contains Oswego Falls.

Granby, a post-township of Essex co., Vt. Pop. 174.

Gran'by, a village in Shefford co., Quebec, on the Yamaska River, and on the Stanstead, Shefford & Chambly Railway, 29 miles E. by N. of St. Johns. It has good water-power, 5 saw-mills, a grist-mill, a tannery, a brewery, 4 churches, 2 hotels, 18 stores, and 2 weekly newspapers (1 English and 1 French). Pop. 876.

Granby Centre, a post-hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., 2 miles from Fulton. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Gran Canaria, grân kà-nà're-à, an island near the centre of the group of the Canaries, of a circular form. Area, 758 square miles. Pop. 57,625. Length, from S.W. to N.E., 35 miles; at the N.E. point a portion detached from the mass is joined by a peninsula. The surface is mountainous; the culminating point, El Cumbre, is 6648 feet in elevation. Chief city, Las Palmas.

Gran Chaco, South America. See EL GRAN CHACO.

Grand, grôN, a market-town of France, department of Vosges, 9 miles W. of Neufchâteau. Pop. 1270.

Grand, a large county in the N. part of Colorado, borders on Wyoming. It is drained by the North Platte, Grand, and Laramie Rivers, which all rise within its limits. The surface is mountainous, and partly covered with forests of fir, pine, &c. Long's Peak stands on its eastern border. This county comprises the Middle Park and the North Park, which are described in separate articles. Nearly all the sedimentary rocks, cretaceous, Triassic, Jurassic, carboniferous, &c., are developed here. Capital, Hot Sulphur Springs. Gold and silver are found in this county. Area, 2100 square miles. Pop. in 1880, 417; in 1890, 604.

Grand Anse, grôNd ôNss, a post-village in Richmond co., Nova Scotia, on Lennox Passage, Cape Breton Island, 21 miles E. of Port Hawkesbury. Pop. 250. The name is also sometimes given to Pleasant Bay.

Grandas-de-Salime, grân'dàs dà sà-lee'mà, a village of Spain, province and 54 miles W.S.W. of Oviedo.

Grand Auglaize River, Missouri. See AUGLAIZE.

Grand Aunce, grôNd ôNss, a post-village in Gloucester co., New Brunswick, on the Bay of Chaleurs, 29 miles N.E. of Bathurst. Pop. 700.

Grand Bahama, bà-hà'mà, one of the principal islands of the Bahama group, 57 miles E. from the coast of Florida. Lat. (W. end) 26° 41′ N.; lon. 79° 0′ W. It is about 70 miles long by 9 miles broad, healthy and tolerably fertile, but thinly inhabited. Pop. 858.

Grand Bank, a submarine plateau extending some 350 miles eastward from Newfoundland, and covered by waters varying in depth from 30 to 60 fathoms. It is supposed by some savants to have been chiefly formed by means of icebergs bringing masses of stone and earth from the glaciers of the Arctic coast. These icebergs are melted by the influence of the Gulf Stream, and their burden of earth and gravel falls to the sea-bottom. The Grand Bank is much visited by cod-fishing vessels. It is a part of the so-called Telegraphic Plateau. Its breadth from N. to S. is estimated at 275 miles.

Grand Bank, a post-town and port of entry of Newfoundland, on the S. side of Fortune Bay, 4 miles from Fortune. It has a considerable trade and fishery. P. 740.

Grand Bassam, Africa. See BASSAM.

Grand Bay, a post-village of Mobile co., Ala., on the New Orleans & Mobile Railroad, 25 miles S.W. of Mobile, and 4 miles from Grand Bay, which is a part of the Gulf of Mexico. It has 2 churches and 1 or 2 lumber-mills.

Grand Bay, a post-village in Kings co., New Brunswick, 11 miles by rail N.W. of St. John. Pop. 100.

Grand Bay (Fr. *Grande-Baie*, grôNd-bà), **Saint Alexis**, sânt à'lĕk'see', or **Ha Ha Bay**, a post-village in Chicoutimi co., Quebec, on the Saguenay River, 60 miles from its mouth. The bay here is over a mile wide, and about 100 fathoms deep. The name Ha Ha Bay was given to it by its early discoverers, and it is a great source of attraction to tourists during the summer months. The village of Grand Bay contains several stores and saw-mills, and has a large trade in lumber. Vessels load here direct for England. Pop. 300.

Grand Blanc, a post-village of Genesee co., Mich., in Grand Blanc township, on Thread Creek, and on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 7 or 8 miles S.S.E. of Flint. It has 2 churches, a carriage-shop, &c. Pop. about 300; of the township, (1890) 1430.

Grand Bluff, a post-hamlet of Panola co., Tex., on Sabine River, 21 miles S. of Marshall. It has a church.

Grand-Bornand, grôN-bor'nôN', a village of France, in Haute-Savoie, 15 miles E.N.E. of Annecy. Pop. 187.

Grand-Bourg, grôN-boor, a town of France, department of Creuse, 12 miles W. of Guéret. Pop. 663.

Grand-Bourg, grôN-boor, a town of the West Indies, chief town of the French island of Marie-Galante. Its roadstead is somewhat difficult of access. It has several public buildings, a light-house, and some trade. P. 6992.

Grand Brule, Quebec. See LATERRIÈRE.

Grand Caillou Bayou, kâh'yoo' bī'oo, Louisiana, rises near Houma, runs southward and southwestward in Terre Bonne parish, and enters the Gulf of Mexico through Lake Caillou, after a course of 45 miles through rich sugar-plantations. Large vessels can ascend it 25 miles.

Grand Calumet', an island of Canada, in the river Ottawa, 7 miles above Portage du Fort. Area, 30,200 acres. Pop. 1080.

Grand Canary Island. See GRAN CANARIA.

Grand Cayman, kī-mân', the largest of the isles called Caymans, British West Indies, is 17 miles long and from 4 to 7 broad, well wooded, and surrounded by reefs.

Grand Centre, a post-office of Osborne co., Kansas.

Grand Cess, a town of Liberia, belonging to the Kroomen, on the coast. It consists of a large number of thatched huts, and its people are engaged in maritime pursuits.

Grand Chain, a station of Pulaski co., Ill., on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, 20 miles N.N.E. of Cairo. Pop. about 200. See, also, NEW GRAND CHAIN.

Grand-Champ, grôN-shôN, a town of France, in Morbihan, 8 miles N.N.W. of Vannes. Pop. 668.

Grand Chariton River. See CHARITON RIVER.

Grand Chenier, shà-neer', a post-village of Cameron parish, La., on the Gulf of Mexico, 90 miles E.N.E. of Galveston. It has a church.

Grand Chute, shute, a township of Outagamie co., Wis. Pop., exclusive of the city of Appleton, 1653.

Grand Combe, France. See LA GRANDE COMBE.

Grand Coteau, ko'to', a post-village of St. Landry parish, La., about 10 miles S. of Opelousas. It is the seat of St. Charles College (Catholic), has a convent, and about 10 general stores. Pop. 470.

Grandcour, grôN'koor', a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, near the Lake of Neufchâtel, 28 miles N.N.E. of Lausanne.

Grand Cross'ing, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad where it crosses the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 9 miles S. of Chicago (4 miles from the city limit). It is a part of the village of Hyde Park. It has a church, a graded school, and manufactures of sewing-machines and furniture.

Grand Désert, a French name for the SAHARA.

Grand Detour, dā-toor', a post-village of Ogle co., Ill., in Grand Detour township, on Rock River, 6 miles (12 miles by water) N.E. of Dixon, to which place a steamboat plies hence. It has 3 churches, a high school, and manufactures of butter and cheese. Pop. about 400; of the township, 605.

Grande-Aa, a river of Belgium. See AA.

Grande-Baie, Canada. See GRAND BAY.

Grande Baie, West Indies. See PHILIPSBURG.

Grande Bretagne. See GREAT BRITAIN.

Grand Ed'dy, a post-office of Perry co., Mo.

Grande Gaspar. See GASPAR GRANDE.

Grande Grève, grônd grāv, a post-village in Gaspé co., Quebec, on the N. side of Gaspé Bay, 18 miles S.E. of Gaspé Basin. It contains a saw-mill and 2 stores, and is a large fishery station. Pop. 100.

Grande Ilha, Brazil. See ILHA GRANDE.

Grande Island. See CAPE VERD ISLANDS.

Grande Isle (Fr. pron. grônd eel), an island in the river St. Lawrence, between Lakes St. Louis and St. Francis, 4½ miles long by 1½ miles broad. It divides the St. Lawrence into two channels: that on the S. side is called the Beauharnois Channel, in the course of which are the rapids Croche, Les Faucilles, and De Boulcau, the latter both intricate and difficult to pass.

Grande Ligne, grônd leen, or **Cole'brook,** a post-village in St. Johns co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk Railway (Champlain division), 33 miles S.S.E. of Montreal, and near the river Richelieu. It contains 2 stores, a hotel, and a French Protestant college. Pop. 400.

Grande Rio, Brazil. See RIO GRANDE.

Grande Ronde, in Union co., Oregon, a fertile and pleasant valley, containing 275,000 acres of arable land. It is surrounded by well-timbered mountains, is about 20 miles long and 18 wide, and contains La Grande, Orodell, Summerville, Cove, Sand Ridge, Uniontown, and Catharine Creek.

Grande Ronde, a post-office of Polk co., Oregon, about 28 miles W. of Salem. Here is an Indian agency.

Grande Ronde River, Oregon, rises in the Blue Mountains, in Umatilla co., runs northeastward through Union co., and enters the Snake or Lewis River about 12 miles from the extreme N.E. part of Oregon. It is nearly 175 miles long.

Grande-Terre, grônd-tĕrr, a French island of the West Indies, lying E. of Guadeloupe, and separated from that island by a navigable but narrow strait, the Rivière Salée. It is 30 miles long and 12 broad, and, unlike Guadeloupe, is low, flat, fertile, and based upon coral rocks. Chief town, La Pointe-à-Pitre. This island is regarded as a part of Guadeloupe.

Grande Terre, Louisiana. See GRAND ISLE and FORT LIVINGSTON.

Grande Vallée, grônd vălĭ', a post-village in Gaspé co., Quebec, 68 miles E. of Ste. Anne des Monts. Pop. 318.

Grand Falls, or **Cole'brooke,** a post-town of New Brunswick, capital of the co. of Victoria, on the St. John River, and on the Fredericton & Rivière du Loup Railway, 202 miles N.W. of St. John, and 116 miles S.E. of Rivière du Loup. It contains, besides the county buildings, several hotels, 3 stores, a tannery, and saw- and grist-mills. In the immediate vicinity the river St. John falls precipitously a height of 180 feet. Over this fall is a handsome suspension-bridge. Pop. 700.

Grand'father Mountain, of North Carolina, is an isolated mass of land in Watauga co., rising N.N.E. of Mount Mitchell, to the height of 5897 feet above the sea.

Grand-Fontaine, grôn'-fôn'-tăn', a village of France, in Vosges, arrondissement of Saint-Dié. Pop. 974.

Grand Forks, a county in the N.E. part of North Dakota, borders on Minnesota. It is bounded on the E. by the Red River of the North. Timber is scarce in this county. Capital, Grand Forks. Pop. in 1880, 6245; in 1890, 18,357.

Grand Forks, a post-village, capital of Grand Forks co., N.D., on the Red River of the North, opposite the mouth of Red Lake River, and at the intersection of two railroads, 25 miles N.W. of Crookston. It has 12 churches, 4 banks, a university, public schools, flour- and lumber-mills, and 9 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1880, 1705; in 1890, 4979.

Grand Glaise (or **Glaze**), a post-office and station in Jackson co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 72 miles N.E. of Little Rock.

Grand Gorge, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., in Roxbury township, ¾ of a mile from Grand Gorge Station, and about 45 miles S.W. of Albany. It has 2 churches, a sash- and blind-factory, and a planing-mill.

Grand Gulf, a post-village of Claiborne co., Miss., on the Mississippi, 1 mile below the mouth of the Big Black, and 25 miles by land S.S.W. of Vicksburg. It has 4 churches. It is connected by railroad with Port Gibson. Pop. 190.

Grand Har'bor, a post-village in Charlotte co., New Brunswick, on the island of Grand Manan, 51 miles S. by E. of St. Andrews. Pop. 300.

Grand Ha'ven, a post-hamlet of Osage co., Kansas, 10 miles from Burlingame.

Grand Haven, a city, the capital of Ottawa co., Mich., is on Lake Michigan, and on the S. bank of Grand River (which here enters the lake), about 86 miles by water E. of Milwaukee, and 112 miles N.E. of Chicago. By railroad it is 31 miles W. by N. of Grand Rapids, and 14 miles S. of Muskegon. It is on the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad, and is the W. terminus of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad. It has a good harbor, formed by the mouth of the river, here 20 to 30 feet deep. Large quantities of fruit, celery, &c., are shipped here in steamboats. Two light-houses have been erected here. Grand Haven contains a court-house, 11 churches, Akeley Institute for girls, a high school, a national bank, 2 first-class hotels, several large manufactories, a tannery, a pail- and kit-factory, a match-factory, a foundry, a furniture-factory, an engine-factory, a refrigerator-factory, and a celebrated magnetic spring, which is a summer resort. Two or 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1890, 5023.

Grandin, a post-village of Cass co., N.D., 27 miles by rail N. by W. of Fargo. It has a church, a bank, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. about 300.

Grand Island, a post-hamlet of Colusa co., Cal., on Sacramento River, about 22 miles W. of Marysville.

Grand Island, a post-village, capital of Hall co., Neb., on the Platte River, 154 miles by rail W. by S. of Omaha. It contains 13 churches, 5 banks, 6 newspaper offices, a beet-sugar factory, a canning-factory, &c. Pop. in 1890, 7536. The river is divided here into two channels by an island nearly 50 miles long.

Grand Island, a post-township of Erie co., N.Y. Pop. 1072. It contains Beaver Island, Buckhorn Island, and Grand Island, all in the river Niagara, above the Falls. Area of Grand Island, 18,500 acres. It is fertile and well cultivated. Steam-ferries connect it with Tonawanda, &c. The township contains Sour Springs, Sheenwater, and other summer resorts.

Grand Isle, the most northwestern county of Vermont, borders on Canada. Area, about 80 square miles. It comprises, besides a small peninsula, several islands in Lake Champlain, the largest of which is about 10 miles long. The surface is undulating; the soil is fertile. Oats, hay, wool, and butter are the staple products. It is intersected by the Vermont Central Railroad. Capital, North Hero. Pop. in 1870, 4082; in 1880, 4124; in 1890, 3843.

Grand Isle, in Schoolcraft co., Mich., is in Lake Superior, near the S. shore. Length, about 15 miles; greatest breadth, 7 or 8 miles. Between it and the mainland, on the S.E., is Grand Isle Bay, on the shore of which are the famous "Pictured Rocks."

Grand Isle, a post-office of Jefferson parish, La., on the island of Grande Terre, at the mouth of Barataria Bay. Here are a light-house and a fort (Fort Livingston).

Grand Isle, a post-township of Grand Isle co., Vt., is a part of South Hero, an island in Lake Champlain, 8 miles E.N.E. of Plattsburg, N.Y., and about 18 miles N. of Burlington. This island is connected with the mainland by a bridge. Pop. 682.

Grand Junction, a post-village, capital of Mesa co., Col., at the junction of 2 railroads, 93 miles by rail S.W. of Glenwood Springs. It has 6 churches, 2 banks, 3 newspaper offices, a cigar-factory, and flour-, lumber-, planing-, and saw-mills. Pop. 2030.

Grand Junction, a post-village of Greene co., Iowa, 38 miles by rail S. of Fort Dodge, 50 miles N.W. of Des Moines, and 22 miles W. of Boone. It has 2 churches, a bank, 2 hotels, a newspaper office, a cheese-factory, and manufactures of wagons and buggies. Pop. 932.

Grand Junction, Massachusetts. See COTTAGE FARM.

Grand Junction, a post-hamlet of Van Buren co., Mich., 11 miles by rail E. of South Haven, and 29 miles S. of Holland. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, &c.

Grand Junction, a post-village of Hardeman co., Tenn., at the intersection of the Memphis & Charleston and Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroads, 52 miles E. of Memphis, 25 miles N.E. of Holly Springs, and 46 miles S.S.W. of Jackson. It has 2 churches, an academy, a number of stores, and a steam flouring-mill. Pop. 460.

Grand Lake, Louisiana. See CHETIMACHES LAKE.

Grand Lake, or Schoodic (skoo'dik) Lake, Maine, forms part of the boundary between the United States and the British province of New Brunswick. It is about 25 miles long and 4 miles wide. The St. Croix River issues from its S.E. end.

Grand Lake, a large lake of Washington co., Me., discharging its waters through Big Lake and Kennebasis River into the St. Croix.

Grand (or Frenecuse, frẽh'nuz') Lake, a beautiful lake of New Brunswick, in Queens co. Length, 25 miles; breadth, 6 miles. It has its outlet in the river St. John through the Jemseg (a small but deep stream), opposite Gagetown. Trout, gaspereaux, and salmon abound in the lake and the streams flowing into it. Its principal affluent is the Salmon River, navigable from its mouth, but only 10 miles for steamers, and for canoes 75 miles. Newcastle River is navigable for canoes 40 miles, and empties into Grand Lake, the scenery around which is very beautiful. On its banks and the banks of Salmon and Newcastle Rivers are extensive veins of coal. Maquapit and French Lakes are connected with Grand Lake.

Grand Lake, a beautiful lake of Nova Scotia, 23 miles N. of Halifax. It contains several small islands, and forms the chief source of supply of the Shubenacadie River. Length, about 8 miles; breadth, 1 to 2 miles.

Grand Lake, a post-office of Chicot co., Ark.

Grand Lake, a station of Montgomery co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad, 36 miles N. of Houston.

Grand Lake Stream, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Me., at the E. end and outlet of Grand Lake, 15 miles W. of Princeton. It has a large tannery. A steamer plies hence to Princeton daily.

Grand Lake Victo'ria, a large lake of Quebec, on the Ottawa River, about lat. 47° 40′ N., lon. 77° 30′ W.

Grand Ledge, a post-village of Eaton co., Mich., in Oneida township, on Grand River, and on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, 12 miles W. of Lansing. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, a graded school, a foundry, and manufactures of sewer-pipe, tiles, furniture, flour, &c. Pop. 1606.

Grand-Lieu, grôn-le-uh', a lake of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 6 miles S.W. of Nantes. Length, 8 miles. It receives the Boulogne and Ogbon Rivers, and discharges itself into the Loire by the Acheneau.

Grand Ligne, Quebec. See GRANDE LIGNE.

Grand-Lucé, grôn-lü'sā', a town of France, department of Sarthe, 18 miles S.E. of Le Mans. Pop. 1142.

Grand Manan, man-an' (or **Menan,** men-an'), an island off the easternmost angle of Maine, in the co. of Charlotte, New Brunswick. Length, 20 miles; average breadth, about 5 miles. It abounds with valuable timber, has excellent facilities for ship-building, and has various fishing-stations around the coast. Pop. 1867. There is a light-house on the island, lat. 44° 45′ 52″ N., lon. 66° 44′ 4″ W.

Grand Marais, mà'rā', a hamlet of Berrien co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, 2 miles from Stevensville Railroad Station. It has a lumber-mill.

Grand Marais (or Maurais), a post-office of Cook co., Minn., on Lake Superior, 56 miles N.E. of Beaver Bay.

Grand Marsh, a hamlet of Columbia co., Wis., 20 miles N. of Kilbourn.

Grand Meadow, mĕd'o, a township of Clayton co., Iowa. Pop. in 1875, 850. Grand Meadow Station is on the Iowa & Minnesota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 23 miles W. of McGregor.

Grand Meadow, a post-village of Mower co., Minn., in Grand Meadow township, and on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, 85 miles W. of La Crosse, and about 22 miles E.N.E. of Austin. It has a bank, 4 churches, a newspaper office, and a butter- and cheese-factory. Pop. in 1890, 373.

Grand Mira North, a post-village in Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on Mira River, 24 miles S.E. of Sydney. P. 150.

Grand Monadnock. See MONADNOCK MOUNTAIN.

Grand Mound, a post-village of Clinton co., Iowa, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 25 miles W. of Clinton. It stands on high ground, has 2 hotels and 2 churches, and ships much live-stock. Pop. 250.

Grand Océan Pacifique. See PACIFIC OCEAN.

Grandola, grân-do'lâ, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the Davino, 49 miles S.E. of Lisbon. P. 2329.

Grand Pabos, pà'boce', a post-village in Gaspé co., Quebec, on the sea-coast, 30 miles S.W. of Percé. Pop. 150.

Grand Pass, a post-village of Saline co., Mo., 16 miles by rail W.N.W. of Marshall. It has 3 churches, &c.

Grand Plain, a station on the New Orleans & Mobile Railroad, 40 miles E.N.E. of New Orleans, and near the line between Louisiana and Mississippi.

Grand Portage, an Indian reservation and post-village of Cook co., Minn., at the N.E. extremity of the state, 150 miles N.E. of Duluth. It has a church and a custom-house. The first settlement was effected here 200 years ago, and it was one of the chief headquarters of the western fur-trade for 150 years.

Grand Prairie, prā'ree, a post-hamlet of Brown co., Kansas, about 54 miles N. of Topeka.

Grand Prairie, a post-office of Plaquemine parish, La., on the Mississippi, 58 miles below New Orleans.

Grand Prairie, a post-township of Nobles co., Minn. Pop. 122.

Grand Prairie, a township of Marion co., O. P. 370.

Grand Prairie, a post-hamlet of Dallas co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 6 miles W. of Eagle Ford, Tex.

Grand Prairie, a post-village of Green Lake co., Wis., 1 mile S. of Green Lake, and about 32 miles W. of Fond du Lac. It has 2 churches.

Grand Pré, grôn prā, a town of France, in Ardennes, on the Aire, 36 miles S.S.E. of Mézières. Pop. 1482.

Grand Pré, grôn prā, or Lower Horton, a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, on Minas Basin, and on the Windsor & Annapolis Railway, 15 miles N.W. of Windsor. It contains several stores. Pop. about 600. The land hereabouts is very rich, mostly reclaimed by dikes. This is the scene of Longfellow's "Evangeline."

Grand Ranch, a post-hamlet of Palo Pinto co., Tex., 60 miles W. of Fort Worth. It has a church.

Grand Rap'ids, a township of La Salle co., Ill. Pop. 1148.

Grand Rapids, a city of Michigan, capital of Kent co., at the head of steamboat navigation on Grand River, at the junction of 6 railroads,—the Chicago & West Michigan, the Grand Rapids & Indiana, the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee, the Grand Rapids, Lansing & Detroit, the Grand River Valley, and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. It is 60 miles W.N.W. of Lansing. The site is one of much natural beauty. The river here falls 18 feet in a mile; and on either side of the river is a canal, by means of which numerous mills receive their motive-power. The sawing and planing of pine and hard-wood lumber, and the manufacture of furniture, cooperage, and wooden-ware, are leading industries. Farm-implements, iron goods, wire, leather, flour, machinery, beer, chemicals, white bricks, paving-bricks, cement, stucco-plaster, and land-plaster are also extensively manufactured, there being near the town important gypsum-quarries. The town is generally well built, and has numerous fine public and private edifices, including 31 churches, many of them handsomely constructed of the excellent white bricks here made. There are lines of street railway, a disciplined fire department, a good water-supply, 8 banks (3 national, 5 savings), a costly United States court-house and post-office, offices issuing 5 daily and 11 weekly newspapers, a public library, and several substantial public school-buildings. Grand Rapids is the seat of an extensive trade. Pop. in 1860, 8025; in 1870, 16,507; in 1880, 32,016; in 1890, 60,278.

Grand Rapids, a post-village of Itasca co., Minn., 94 miles by rail N.W. of Duluth. It has 2 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, a lumber-mill, &c. Pop. 270.

Grand Rapids, a post-village of Wood co., O., on the Maumee River, 25 miles by rail S.W. of Toledo. It has 3 churches, a union school, a foundry, a pulp-mill, a newspaper office, and a bridge over the river, which here affords great water-power. Pop. 572.

Grand Rapids, a post-town, capital of Wood co., Wis., on the Wisconsin River, 96 miles by rail W. of the city of Green Bay, and about 66 miles N. by W. of Portage City. It contains a court-house, 2 national banks, 4 churches, and a high school, and has manufactures of lumber, fire-bricks, staves, pails, &c. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. 1702. Here are huge granite boulders and remarkable rapids in the river, which falls 30 feet in the course of a mile.

Grand Ridge, a post-village of La Salle co., Ill., on the Fox River Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 8 miles S. of Ottawa. It has 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a planing-mill, a feed-mill, and manufactures of sash, doors, &c. Pop. 328.

Grandrieu, grôn'dre-uh', a village of France, in Lozère, 30 miles N.N.E. of Mende. Pop. 1586.

Grand River, a branch of the Colorado, rises in Grand Lake, Col., in the N.E. part of the Middle Park, which it traverses, flowing in a W.S.W. direction. In this park it runs in a cañon, cutting "its way through an upheaved ridge of massive feldspathic granite for 3 miles between walls

from 1000 to 1500 feet high." Crossing the W. boundary of Colorado, it flows southwestward and unites with the Green River in Utah, near lat. 38° 15′ N. and lon. 110° W. It is about 350 miles long. Its chief tributaries are the Gunnison and the Dolores.

Grand River, Louisiana, communicates with the Atchafalaya Bayou, runs southeastward through Iberville parish, and enters a lake on or near the W. border of Assumption parish.

Grand River, Michigan, called **Washtenong** by the Indians, drains part of Jackson co., runs northward through the counties of Eaton and Ingham to the city of Lansing, thence northwestward to Ionia, below which its general direction is westward. It intersects Kent and Ottawa cos., and enters Lake Michigan at Grand Haven. Length, about 280 miles. Steamboats of large or middle size ascend it to Grand Rapids, about 40 miles from the lake.

Grand River, an affluent of the Missouri, is formed by 2 or 3 branches which rise in the S. part of Iowa and unite near Albany, in Gentry co., Mo. It runs southeastward through Daviess and Livingston cos., and forms the boundary between Carroll and Chariton cos. until it enters the Missouri River, about 1 mile above Brunswick. Total length, about 300 miles. It receives from the left a large affluent called Crooked Fork.

Grand River, Missouri, rises near the W. boundary of the state, runs southeastward through Cass and Henry cos., and enters the Osage River in Benton co., about 5 miles above Warsaw. Length, about 150 miles.

Grand River, of Ohio, drains parts of Geauga and Trumbull cos., runs northward into Ashtabula co., and subsequently flows westward through Lake co. and enters Lake Erie about 4 miles below Painesville. In the lower part of its course it runs in a deep and picturesque valley. It is about 100 miles long.

Grand River, South Dakota, rises in the W. part of the state, runs eastward, and enters the Missouri River about lat. 45° 37′ N. It is nearly 200 miles long.

Grand River, of Ontario, rises in Grey co. and runs southward through Wellington and Waterloo cos. It finally runs southeastward, and enters Lake Erie about 15 miles S.E. of Cayuga, forming one of the best harbors on the N. shore of the lake. Length, about 150 miles. It is connected with Lake Ontario by the Welland Canal.

Grand River, a river of Gaspé co., Quebec, flowing into the Bay of Chaleurs, affords excellent angling for salmon. Near its mouth is a large fishing village of the same name, 16 miles S.W. of Percé.

Grand River, Canada. See OTTAWA.

Grand River, a post-office of the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory.

Grand River, a township of Adair co., Iowa. Pop. 347. It is traversed by the Crooked Fork of Grand River.

Grand River, a township of Decatur co., Iowa. P. 506. It has the Crooked Fork of Grand River at its N.E. angle.

Grand River, a township of Madison co., Iowa. P. 765.

Grand River, a township of Wayne co., Iowa, on the Missouri line. Pop. 611, exclusive of Lineville.

Grand River, a township of Bates co., Mo. Pop. 1024.

Grand River, a township of Carroll co., Mo. Pop. 3802. It contains De Witt.

Grand River, a township of Cass co., Mo. Pop. 3978. It includes Harrisonville.

Grand River, a township of Daviess co., Mo. P. 1093.

Grand River, a township of De Kalb co., Mo. P. 959.

Grand River, a township of Henry co., Mo. Pop. 5450. It contains Clinton.

Grand Rivers, a post-village of Livingston co., Ky., 79 miles by rail E. by S. of Paducah. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a brick- and tile-works, machine-shops, an iron-furnace, &c. Pop. about 1000.

Grand Sa'ble River, Michigan, rises in Lake co., runs nearly westward through Mason co., and enters Lake Michigan about 6 miles N.W. of Ludington.

Grand Sachem, Highlands, N.Y. See NEW BEACON.

Grand Sa'line, a village of the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, 8 miles from Choteau Railroad Station. It has a church and manufactures of salt.

Grand Saline, a post-office of Van Zandt co., Tex., on the Texas Pacific Railroad, 65 miles E. of Dallas. Here are saline wells and a manufactory of salt.

Grandson, or **Granson,** grôn'sôn' (Ger. *Granse*, grän'sä), a decayed town of Switzerland, in Vaud, on the S.W. shore of the Lake of Neufchâtel, 20 miles by rail N. of Lausanne. Pop. 1476.

Grand Teton. See MOUNT HAYDEN.

Grand Tow'er, a post-village in Grand Tower township, Jackson co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, 27 miles W.S.W. of Carbondale, at the W. terminus of the Grand Tower & Carbondale Railroad. The name is derived from a high rocky island standing in the river opposite this village. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, and 2 blast-furnaces for iron. Pop. in 1880, 966; in 1890, 624.

Grand Tower Cross'ing, in Jackson co., Ill., is on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, at the crossing of the Grand Tower & Carbondale Railroad, 1 mile S. of Murphysborough.

Grand Trav'erse, a county in the N.W. part of Michigan, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Grand Traverse Bay (of Lake Michigan), and is intersected by the river of the same name. The surface is diversified by numerous small lakes and extensive forests, in which the white pine and sugar-maple abound. The soil produces wheat, oats, grass, potatoes, &c. Lumber is one of the chief articles of export. Capital, Traverse City. Grand Traverse co. is intersected by the Grand Rapids & Indiana and Chicago & West Michigan Railroads, branches of which converge at Traverse City. Pop. in 1870, 4443; in 1880, 8422; in 1890, 13,355.

Grand Traverse Bay, Michigan, is a part of Lake Michigan, from which it extends southward between the cos. of Antrim and Leelenaw. It is about 30 miles long and 12 miles wide. It forms part of the N. boundary of Grand Traverse co.

Grand Traverse City, Mich. See TRAVERSE CITY.

Grand Traverse River, Michigan, rises in Kalkaska co., runs westward, intersects Grand Traverse co., and enters the bay of the same name at Traverse City.

Grand Trunk Junction, or **Milwaukee Junction,** a station in Wayne co., Mich., at the crossing of the Detroit & Milwaukee and Grand Trunk Railroads, 8 miles N. of Detroit.

Grand Tun'nel, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., at Avondale Station on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 1 mile from Nanticoke Station.

Grand Turk, the largest of the Turk's Islands group, British West Indies. It is 5½ miles long and 1 mile wide, very dry and barren. It has a small town of the same name on the W. shore, near a large pond which affords much salt. Lat. of light-house, 20° 31′ N.; lon. 71° 7′ W.

Grand Val'ley, a post-village of Hamilton co., O., on the Little Miami Railroad, 16 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It has a church.

Grand Valley, a post-village of Warren co., Pa., in Eldred township, on the Dunkirk, Alleghany Valley and Pittsburg Railroad, 9 miles N.N.E. of Titusville. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of barrels, lumber, &c.

Grand View, a post-office of Tulare co., Cal., is at Cross Creek Station, 16 miles N.W. of Tulare.

Grand View, a post-village of Edgar co., Ill., in Grand View township, about 18 miles E. of Charleston, and 10 miles S.W. of Paris. It has 2 churches and a common school. Pop. in 1890, 177; of the township, 1653.

Grand View, a post-village of Spencer co., Ind., in Hammond township, on the Ohio River, about 36 miles by land (55 miles by water) E. of Evansville. It has a newspaper office and 4 churches. Pop. in 1890, 694.

Grand View, a post-village of Louisa co., Iowa, in Grand View township, about 14 miles S.S.W. of Muscatine. It contains the Eastern Iowa Normal School. Pop. 422. The township has 4 churches, and is bounded on the S.W. by the Iowa River. Pop. of the township, 1262.

Grand View, a post-office of Morris co., Kansas.

Grand View, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Ky., 6 miles from Rineyville Station. It has a church.

Grand View, a post-office of Lyon co., Minn., and a station on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Marshall. Pop. of Grand View township, 150.

Grand View, a post-village of Washington co., O., in Grand View township, and on the Ohio River, 30 miles above Marietta. It has 2 churches and a barrel-factory. Pop. 193; of the township, 2273.

Grand View, a post-office of Johnson co., Tex.

Grand View on Hudson, a post-hamlet of Rockland co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, and on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, 2 or 3 miles S. of Nyack, and 25 miles N. of New York. Here are a number of fine suburban residences, villas, churches, &c.

Grandville, Jasper co., Ill. See GRANVILLE.

Grand'ville, a post-village of Kent co., Mich., in Wyoming township, on Grand River, 6 miles S.W. of the city of Grand Rapids. It is on the Michigan Southern Railroad, and on a branch of the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad. It has several saw-mills, 3 churches, a union school, and manufactures of plaster, &c. Pop. about 800.

Grandvilliers, or **Granvilliers**, grôN'vee'yâ', a village of France, in Oise, 17 miles N.N.W. of Beauvais.

Grane, Gran, grân, or **Quade**, kwâd (Arab. *El Kuiet*, êl kwât), a seaport of Arabia, district of Lahsa, on a bay of the same name, near the N. extremity of the Persian Gulf, in lat. 29° 23' N., lon. 47° 57' E. Pop. 8000.

Grancros, grâ-nâ'roce, a station in Pueblo co., Col., on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 26 miles S. of South Pueblo.

Grangærde, grân-yân'dêh, a village of Sweden, læn and 33 miles S.W. of Falun. It has extensive iron-works.

Grange, a village of Switzerland. See GRENCHEN.

Grange, grânj, a post-office of Woodbury co., Iowa.

Grange, a post-office of Pottawatomie co., Kansas.

Grange, a post-office of Transylvania co., N.C.

Grange City, a post-office of Fleming co., Ky.

Grange Hill, a post-office of Upshur co., Tex.

Grangemouth, grânj'mûth, a seaport town of Scotland, co. of Stirling, on the Carron, 11 miles S.S.E. of Stirling, on a railway, and on the Forth & Clyde Canal. It has a custom-house, a bank, extensive quays and warehouses, a dry-dock, a good harbor, establishments for shipbuilding, and a large export and import trade. Pop. 2569.

Granger, grân'jęr, a post-office and station of St. Joseph co., Ind., on the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad.

Granger, a post-village of Fillmore co., Minn., in Bristol township, near the Upper Iowa River, 10 miles N. of Crosco, Iowa, and about 48 miles S.W. of Winona. It has 2 or 3 churches, a planing-mill, and a machine-shop.

Granger, a post-hamlet of Scotland co., Mo., on the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad, 11 miles E. of Memphis.

Granger, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., N.Y., in Granger township, about 6 miles S.W. of Nunda Station, and 52 miles S.S.W. of Rochester. The township is bounded on the W. by the Genesee River, and contains a village named Short Tract. Pop. 1159.

Granger, a post-hamlet of Medina co., O., in Granger township, 8 miles E.N.E. of Medina, and about 24 miles S. of Cleveland. It has a church and a cheese-factory. Pop. of the township, 987.

Granger, Tennessee. See GRAINGER.

Granger, a post-office of Dunn co., Wis.

Granger, a post-office of Uintah co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 31 miles W. of Green River City.

Grangersville, grân'jęrz-vîl, a post-office of Macon co., Ga.

Granges, grôNzh, a village of France, in Vosges, 12 miles S.W. of Saint-Dié. Pop. 1347.

Granges, a village of Switzerland. See GRENCHEN.

Grange Store, a post-office of Pike co., Ky.

Grangetown, grânj'tôwn, a village of Wales, in Glamorganshire, on the Taff, opposite Cardiff. Pop. 2189.

Grangeville, grânj'vîl, a post-office of Tulare co., Cal.

Grangeville, a post-village of Idaho co., Idaho, about 3 miles (direct) W. of Mt. Idaho. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a high school, and a public school. Pop. 540.

Grangeville, a post-office of Marion co., W. Va.

Granicus, the ancient name of CHALATDERE.

Granite, a post-village of Chaffee co., Col., on the Arkansas River, about 100 miles S.W. of Denver, and 8 miles N.E. of Mount Harvard.

Granite, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., 2 miles from Woodstock Railroad Station. It has 2 churches and several granite-quarries. Pop. about 250.

Granite, a post-village of Deer Lodge co., Montana, about 4 miles (direct) N. by E. of Phillipsburg. It has 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and silver-mines. Pop. 1310.

Granite, a post-office of Grant co., Oregon.

Granite, Pennsylvania. See GRANITE HILL.

Granite, a post-hamlet of Chesterfield co., Va., on the James River, 4 miles by rail above Richmond. It has a church, granite-quarries, and a tobacco-factory.

Granite Bridge, a station on the Shawmut & Milton Branch of the Old Colony Railroad, 6 miles from the initial station in Boston, Mass.

Granite Cañon, kăn'yŏn, Wyoming, is a station on the Union Pacific Railroad, 20 miles W. of Cheyenne. Elevation, 7298 feet. Good granite abounds here.

Granite City, a hamlet of Salt Lake co., Utah, about 16 miles S.E. of Salt Lake City. It is in a cañon of the Wahsatch Mountains, and is a terminus of the Wasatch & Jordan Valley Railroad. It has a granite-quarry and about 12 houses.

Granite Falls, a post-village, capital of Yellow Medicine co., Minn., on the Minnesota River, and on the Hastings & Dakota Railroad, 70 miles W. of Glencoe. It has 6 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, 2 flouring-mills, and a foundry. Pop. in 1890, 800.

Granite Hill, a post-hamlet of El Dorado co., Cal., in Coloma township.

Granite Hill, a post-office of Iredell co., N.C., on the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad, at Shepherd's Station, 12 miles S. of Statesville.

Granite Hill, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Pa., at Granite Station on the railroad between Gettysburg and Hanover, 4 miles E. of Gettysburg.

Granite Springs, a post-office of Orange co., Va.

Graniteville, a post-office of Nevada co., Cal., at Eureka South.

Graniteville, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Westford township, on the Nashua, Acton & Boston Railroad where it crosses the Stony Brook Railroad, about 30 miles N.W. of Boston, and 12 miles S. of Nashua, N.H. It has a church, a granite-quarry, and manufactures of machinery and worsted yarn.

Graniteville, a post-village of Iron co., Mo., 3½ miles from Middle Brook Station. It has 2 churches. Here are large boulders of granite, which is used for building.

Graniteville, a village in Johnston township, Providence co., R.I., on the Providence & Springfield Railroad, 6 miles N.W. of Providence. It has a church, and is adjacent to the larger village of Centredale. Pop. 210.

Graniteville, a village of Burrillville township, Providence co., R.I., 5 miles N.E. of Pascoag.

Graniteville, a post-village of Aiken co., S.C., on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, at its junction with the South Carolina Railroad, 6 miles W. of Aiken, and 12 miles N.E. of Augusta, Ga. It has 4 churches, an academy, and a manufactory of cotton goods. Pop. 1791.

Granja, La, a town of Spain. See SAN ILDEFONSO.

Granmichele, a town of Sicily. See GRAMMICHELE.

Gran Nana, grân nâ'nŏh', a village of Hungary, 75 miles E.S.E. of Presburg, on a railway from Vienna.

Grannonum, supposed ancient name of GRANVILLE.

Granollers de Valls, grâ-nol-yaiRs' dâ vâls, or **Granollers del Valles**, grâ-nol-yains' dêl vâl'yès, a town of Spain, province and 16 miles N.N.E. of Barcelona. Pop. 4632.

Grañon, grân-yōn', a town of Spain, province and about 30 miles from Logroño. Pop. 1102.

Granozzo, grâ-not'so, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 6 miles S.S.W. of Novara. Pop. 1512.

Grans, grôNs, a village of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 20 miles N.N.W. of Aix. Pop. 1968.

Gran Sasso d'Italia. See MONTE CORNO.

Gransee, grân'sâ', a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 43 miles N.N.E. of Potsdam. Pop. 3470.

Granson, a town of Switzerland. See GRANDSON.

Grant, a county in the S. central part of Arkansas, has an area of about 617 square miles. It is intersected by Saline River and Hurricane Creek. The surface is hilly or undulating, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, cotton, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county has no railroads, but its E. and W. borders are near the Valley Route at Redfield, and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad from Benton to Gifford. Capital, Sheridan. Pop. in 1870, 3943; in 1880, 6185; in 1890, 7786.

Grant, a county in the N.E. central part of Indiana, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is intersected by the Mississinewa River. The surface is nearly level, and about one-third of it is covered with dense forests; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, and pork are the staple products. It is traversed by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad and the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad. Capital, Marion. Pop. in 1870, 18,487; in 1880, 23,618; in 1890, 31,493.

Grant, a county in the S.W. part of Kansas, has an area of 576 square miles. Its surface, which is nearly all prairie land, is level, the soil being of a black loam. It is watered by the Cimarron River, its North Fork, and the Bear Creek. Sandstone, limestone, fire-clay, and gypsum are found here. Capital, Ulysses. Pop. in 1880, 9; in 1890, 1308.

Grant, a county in the N. part of Kentucky. Area, 280 square miles. It is drained by Eagle Creek. The surface is undulating, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. The rock which lies next to the surface is Silurian or Trenton limestone. It is intersected by the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. Capital, Williamstown. Pop. in 1870, 9529; in 1880, 13,083; in 1890, 12,671.

Grant, a parish in the central part of Louisiana, has an area of about 646 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Saline Bayou, and on the S.W. by Red River and the Rigolet de Bon Dieu. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Colfax. Pop. in 1870, 4517; in 1880, 6188; in 1890, 8270.

Grant, a county in the W. part of Minnesota, has an area of 576 square miles. It is drained by the Pomme de Terre and Mustinka Rivers. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and small lakes; the soil is fertile and adapted to wheat. The county is intersected by the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Elbow Lake. Pop. in 1880, 3004; in 1890, 6875.

Grant, the most southwestern county of New Mexico, borders on Arizona. It is bounded on the E. by the Rio Grande, and is drained by the Gila River and the Rio de los Mimbres. The surface is elevated and partly mountainous; the Mesilla Valley and the valley of the Rio Grande have fertile soils. Wheat, Indian corn, and grass are the staple products. Timber and water are scarce on the table-lands of this county. Gold, silver, and copper are found in it. Area, 9300 square miles. Capital, Silver City. Pop. in 1880, 4539; in 1890, 9657.

Grant, a large county in the E. part of Oregon, is partly drained by John Day's River. The surface in some parts is mountainous; the soil of the valleys is adapted to pasturage. The Blue Mountains occupy the northern portion of the county. It contains several large lakes which have no outlet. Cattle, lumber, and wheat are its staple products. Area, 5472 square miles. Capital, Cañon City. Gold is found here. Pop. in 1890, 5080.

Grant, a county in the N.E. part of South Dakota, bounded on the N.E. by Big Stone Lake, which separates it from Minnesota. Area, 690 square miles. Capital, Milbank. Pop. in 1880, 3010; in 1890, 6814.

Grant, a county in the N.E. part of West Virginia, has an area of about 490 square miles. It is drained by the North and South Branches of the Potomac River. The surface is mountainous and is largely covered with forests. This county is traversed by several ridges of the Alleghany Mountains. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, live-stock, and grass are the staples. Capital, Petersburg. Pop. in 1870, 4467; in 1880, 5512; in 1890, 6802.

Grant, the most southwestern county of Wisconsin, bordering on Illinois. Area, 1130 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Wisconsin River, and on the S.W. by the Mississippi River, and is also drained by Grant and Platte Rivers. The surface is diversified by ridges, valleys, and extensive forests. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, pork, and butter are the staple products. Magnesian limestone (Silurian) underlies this county, which has also mines of lead. It is intersected by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Capital, Lancaster. Pop. in 1870, 37,979; in 1880, 37,852; in 1890, 36,651.

Grant, a post-office of Madison co., Ark.

Grant, a post-hamlet of Park co., Colorado, in the South Park, 45 miles S.W. of Denver. It has silver-mines.

Grant, Kankakee co., Ill. See GRANT PARK.

Grant, a township of Lake co., Ill., bordering on Pishtaka Lake. Pop. 572.

Grant, a township of Vermilion co., Ill., about 25 miles N. of Danville, is intersected by the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad. Pop. 1204.

Grant, a township of Benton co., Ind., on the Illinois line. Pop. 835.

Grant, a post-office of Fulton co., Ind.

Grant, a township of Greene co., Ind. Pop. 532.

Grant, a township of Newton co., Ind. Pop. 699. It contains Goodland.

Grant, a township of Adams co., Iowa. Pop. 377.

Grant, a township of Boone co., Iowa. Pop. 411.

Grant, a township of Buena Vista co., Iowa. Pop. 115.

Grant, a township of Carroll co., Iowa. Pop. 160.

Grant, a township of Cass co., Iowa. Pop. 526.

Grant, a township of Cerro Gordo co., Iowa. Pop. 210.

Grant, a township of Dallas co., Iowa. Pop. 529.

Grant, a township of Franklin co., Iowa. Pop. 273.

Grant, a township of Grundy co., Iowa. Pop. 578.

Grant, a township of Guthrie co., Iowa. Pop. 222.

Grant, a township of Hardin co., Iowa. Pop. 274.

Grant, a township of Linn co., Iowa. Pop. 820.

Grant, a township of Lyon co., Iowa. Pop. 126.

Grant, a township of Monona co., Iowa. Pop. 316. It is traversed by the Little Sioux River.

Grant, a township of Montgomery co., Iowa. Pop. 852. Grant Post-Office is at Milford.

Grant, a township of O'Brien co., Iowa. Pop. 401.

Grant, a township of Page co., Iowa. Pop. 540, exclusive of Shenandoah.

Grant, a township of Plymouth co., Iowa. Pop. 276.

Grant, a township of Pocahontas co., Iowa. Pop. 114.

Grant, a township of Polk co., Iowa. Pop. 400.

Grant, a township of Ringgold co., Iowa. Pop. 470.

Grant, a township of Sioux co., Iowa. Pop. 226.

Grant, a township of Story co., Iowa. Pop. 534.

Grant, a township of Tama co., Iowa. Pop. 353.

Grant, a township of Taylor co., Iowa. Pop. 371.

Grant, a township of Union co., Iowa. Pop. 262.

Grant, a township of Woodbury co., Iowa. Pop. 335.

Grant, Wright co., Iowa. See GOLDFIELD.

Grant, a township of Clay co., Kansas, on the Republican River. Pop. 402. Post-office, Gatesville.

Grant, a township of Cloud co., Kansas. Pop. 331. Post-offices, Fannie and Alva.

Grant, a township of Crawford co., Kansas. Pop. 877. Post-offices, Idell and Greenbush.

Grant, a township of Dickinson co., Kansas. Pop. 1333. It contains Abilene.

Grant, a township of Douglas co., Kansas. Pop. 519, exclusive of North Lawrence.

Grant, a township of Jackson co., Kansas. Pop. 753. Post-offices, Buck Grove, Avoca, Banner, and James Crossing.

Grant, a township of Jewell co., Kansas. Pop. 538. Post-office, Cerro Gordo.

Grant, a township of Lincoln co., Kansas. Pop. 950. Post-offices, Pottersburg, Cedron, and Ingalls.

Grant, a township of Marion co., Kansas. Pop. 347. Post-office, Youngtown.

Grant, a township of Neosho co., Kansas. Pop. 918. Post-office, Flat Rock.

Grant, a township of Reno co., Kansas. Pop. 456. It contains Nickerson.

Grant, a township of Republic co., Kansas. Pop. 514. It contains Scapo, and has a salt-marsh which affords a supply of good salt.

Grant, a township of Riley co., Kansas, on the Big Blue River. It has a cheese-factory and a steam mill. Pop. 772. It contains Stockdale.

Grant, a township of Sedgwick co., Kansas. Pop. 882. It contains Valley Centre.

Grant, a post-office of Boone co., Ky. See BELLEVIEW.

Grant, a township of Cheboygan co., Mich. Pop. 407.

Grant, a township of Clare co., Mich. Pop. 583.

Grant, a township of Grand Traverse co., Mich. P. 311.

Grant, a township of Huron co., Mich. Pop. 280.

Grant, a township of Iosco co., Mich. Pop. 51.

Grant, a post-office of Kent co., Mich.

Grant, a township of Keweenaw co., Mich. Pop. 223.

Grant, a township of Mason co., Mich., on Lake Michigan. Pop. 209.

Grant, a township of Mecosta co., Mich. Pop. 179.

Grant, a township of Newaygo co., Mich. Pop. 110. Grant Station on the Grand Rapids, Newaygo & Lake Shore Railroad is 5 miles S. of Newaygo.

Grant, a township of Oceana co., Mich. Pop. 302.

Grant, a township of St. Clair co., Mich. Pop. 1304.

Grant, a township of Washington co., Minn., traversed by the railroad from White Bear Lake to Stillwater. P. 388.

Grant, a township of Caldwell co., Mo. Pop. 909.

Grant, a village of Cass co., Mo., 14 miles S.W. of Holden. It has a church and 4 stores.

Grant, a township of Clarke co., Mo. Pop. 756. It contains Anson.

Grant, a township of Dade co., Mo. Pop. 279.

Grant, a township of Dallas co., Mo. Pop. 1002.

Grant, a township of Daviess co., Mo. Pop. 784.

Grant, a township of De Kalb co., Mo. Pop. 956.

Grant, a post-village, capital of Perkins co., Neb., 134 miles by rail W.N.W. of Holdrege. It has 2 churches, 3 banks, a roller-mill, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 315.

Grant, Chautauqua co., N.Y. See BROKEN STRAW.

Grant, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., in Russia township, 5 miles N.E. of Trenton Falls. It has 1 or 2 churches, a tannery, a saw-mill, and a cheese-factory.

Grant, a township of New Hanover co., N.C. P. 1119.

Grant, a township of Randolph co., N.C. Pop. 949.

Grant, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., O., on the Cleveland, Sandusky & Cincinnati Railroad, 5 miles N. of Kenton. It has a church and a saw-mill. Pop. 100.

Grant, a station in Elk co., Pa., on the Low Grade Railroad, 8 miles W. of Driftwood.

Grant, a post-borough of Indiana co., Pa., 18 miles (direct) N.E. of Indiana. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, a foundry, and a tannery. Pop. 1350.

Grant, a station on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 13 miles N.E. of Corry, Pa.

Grant, a locality in Schuylkill co., Pa., on the East Mahanoy Railroad, 2 miles E. of Mahanoy City. Here coal is mined.

Grant, a township of Edgefield co., S.C. Pop. 1116.

Grant, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Tenn., 12 miles E. of Lebanon. It has a church.

Grant, a post-hamlet of Grayson co., Va., 24 miles S.S.E. of Marion. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Grant, a township of Clark co., Wis. Pop. 663. Post-offices, Maple Works and Pleasant Ridge.

Grant, a township of Dunn co., Wis. Pop. 954.

Grant, a township of Portage co., Wis. Pop. 246.

Grant, a township of Shawano co., Wis. Pop. 470.

Granta, an ancient name of CAMBRIDGE.

Granta, a river of England. See CAM.

Grant Centre, a post-office of Monona co., Iowa.

Grant'chester, a village of England, co. and 2½ miles S.S.W. of Cambridge. It is supposed to be the ancient *Camboritum*, the original seat of the University of Cambridge. Pop. of parish, 844.

Grant City, a post-village of Sac co., Iowa, on the Raccoon River, about 44 miles S.W. of Fort Dodge. It has a graded school, a flour-mill, 2 brick-yards, &c.

Grant City, a post-village, capital of Worth co., Mo., about 66 miles N.N.E. of St. Joseph. It has 2 banks, a high school, and 4 churches. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1880, 493; in 1890, 1186.

Grant City, a post-office of Lawrence co., Pa.

Grant Court-House, W. Va. See MAYSVILLE.

Grant Fork, a post-village of Madison co., Ill., 6 miles N. of Highland Station, which is 31 miles E.N.E. of St. Louis, Mo. It has 2 churches.

Grantham, grant'am, a town of England, co. and 23 miles S.S.W. of Lincoln, at a railway junction. It has a church of the thirteenth century, a grammar-school, several chapels, the guild hall, a jail, a workhouse, and a theatre. The principal trade is in malting and export of corn, and import of coal by a canal connecting the town with the Trent. It sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. 5028; of the parliamentary borough, 13,250.

Grant'ham, a post-township and hamlet of Sullivan co., N.H., about 14 miles N.E. of Claremont. It has 3 churches, public schools, and 3 lumber-mills. Pop. 424.

Grantham, a township of Wayne co., N.C. Pop. 1823.

Grant Isle, ile, a post-village and township of Aroostook co., Me., on the river St. John, 90 miles N.N.W. of Houlton. It has a church and 3 saw-mills. Pop. 688.

Grant Land, the extreme N. portion of Grinnell Land, comprises the northernmost land yet reached.

Grant'ley, a post-office of Cleburne co., Ala.

Grant'ley, a post-village in Dundas co., Ontario, 17 miles N.N.E. of Morrisburg. Pop. 100.

Grant'ly Harbor, an inlet of Behring Strait, in Alaska, is the seat of a considerable trade.

Gran'ton, a town of Scotland, co. and 3 miles by rail N.W. of Edinburgh, on the Firth of Forth, here crossed by a railway ferry. It has a pier, jetties, breakwaters, steam cranes, docks and slips for shipping, machine-shops, and chemical works. Pop. 1104.

Gran'ton, a hamlet of Bergen co., N.J., on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, 7 miles N. of Jersey City.

Gran'ton, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 108 miles W. of Toronto. It has carding- and grist-mills, several stores, and a large trade in grain. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. 350.

Gran'town, a village of Scotland, co. of Inverness, on the Spey, 22 miles by rail S. of Forres. Pop. 1322.

Grant Park, a post-village in Yellow Head township, Kankakee co., Ill., on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, 51 miles S. of Chicago. It has 3 churches, a bank, and a tile- and brick-factory. Pop. 400.

Grant River, Wisconsin, rises in Grant co., runs southwestward and southeastward, and enters the Mississippi River about 12 miles above Dubuque.

Grant's, a station in Sonoma co., Cal., on the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad, 70 miles N. of San Francisco.

Grant's, a station in St. Louis co., Mo., on the Carondelet Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 7 miles W. of Carondelet.

Grantsborough, grants'bŭr-rŭh, a post-hamlet of Pamlico co., N.C., 12 miles N.E. of New-Berne. It has 3 churches.

Grants'burg, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Ill., 7 miles E. of Vienna. It has a church.

Grantsburg, a small post-village of Crawford co., Ind., about 40 miles W. of New Albany. It has a church.

Grantsburg, a post-village, capital of Burnett co., Wis., on Wood River, about 6 miles E. of the St. Croix River, and 60 miles N. of Hudson. It has a court-house, 2 churches, a newspaper office, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. of Grantsburg township, 1813.

Grant's Lick, a post-hamlet of Campbell co., Ky., 2½ miles from the Kentucky Central Railroad. It has a church.

Grant's Mills, a post-office of Delaware co., N.Y.

Grant's Pass, the channel between Dauphin Island, Ala., and the mainland. Through it vessels may pass from Mobile Bay into Mississippi Sound.

Grant's Pass, a post-village, capital of Josephine co., Oregon, 128 miles by rail S. of Roseburg. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a bank, 3 newspaper offices, lumber-mills, &c. Pop. 1432.

Grants'ville, a post-village of Garrett co., Md., 25 miles W. by N. of Cumberland. It has 3 churches, a wagon-shop, a flour-mill, and 3 stores. Pop. about 200.

Grantsville, a post-village of Tooele co., Utah, about 35 miles W.S.W. of Salt Lake City.

Grantsville, a post-village, capital of Calhoun co., W. Va., on the Little Kanawha River, about 50 miles N.E. of Charleston.

Grant'ville, a post-office of Cherokee co., Ala.

Grantville, a post-hamlet of Litchfield co., Conn., in Norfolk township, on the Connecticut Western Railroad, 6 miles W.N.W. of Winsted. It has a saw-mill.

Grantville, a post-village of Coweta co., Ga., on the Atlanta & West Point Railroad, 52 miles S.S.W. of Atlanta. It has 5 churches, 3 schools, a bank, a flouring-mill, 2 cotton-gins, and railroad repair-shops. Gold is found 3 miles from this place. Pop. in 1890, 654.

Grantville, a post-village in Kaw township, Jefferson co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 1 mile N. of the Kansas River, and 7 miles E. of Topeka. It has a church.

Grantville, a post-village in Needham township, Norfolk co., Mass., on the Boston & Albany Railroad, and near Charles River, 13 miles W.S.W. of Boston. It has 3 churches.

Grantville, a hamlet of Howard co., Neb., 9½ miles N.W. of Grand Island.

Grantville, a post-office of Buncombe co., N.C.

Grantville, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., in East Hanover township, 5 miles N.W. of Palmyra Station. It has a church and 3 or 4 stores.

Grantville, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tenn.

Granville, gron'veel' (anc. *Granno'num?*), a fortified seaport town of France, in Manche, at the mouth of the Bosq, at the foot of a rocky promontory projecting into the English Channel, 30 miles S.W. of Saint-Lô. Lat. of the light-house, 48° 50′ 7″ N.; lon. 1° 35′ 57″ W. It has a strong citadel, a custom-house, a fine granite mole enclosing a small harbor, a Gothic church, a hospital, and public baths. It is the seat of a commercial tribunal and a school of navigation, and the residence of a commissary of marine. Its inhabitants are partly engaged in cod- and oyster-fisheries. It has manufactures of brandy and chemicals, and some trade with the colonies and the Channel Islands, and exports eggs, &c., to England. It is a railway terminus. Granville was burned by the British in 1695. Pop. 12,372.

Gran'ville, a county in the N. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia, has an area of about 730 square miles. It is drained by the Tar River, which rises in it, and by small affluents of the Roanoke and Neuse Rivers. The surface is undulating or hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, oats, wheat, and pork are the staple products. This county has extensive beds of sandstone. It is intersected by the Richmond & Danville Railroad and the Durham & Northern Railroad. Capital, Oxford. Pop. in 1870, 24,831; in 1880, 31,286; in 1890, 24,484.

Granville, or **Grandville,** a township of Jasper co., Ill. Pop. 1260. It contains Yale, or Grandville.

Granville, a post-village of Putnam co., Ill., in Granville township, 8 miles S.W. of Peru, and 6 or 7 miles E. of Hennepin. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a newspaper office. Pop. 148.

Granville, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., Ind., in Niles township, on the Mississinewa River, about 62 miles N.E. of Indianapolis. It has 2 or 3 churches.

Granville, a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, 48 miles E. by S. of Des Moines. It has a church, a Catholic school, a public school, 2 banks, and a butter- and cheese-factory.

Granville, a township of Hampden co., Mass. Pop. 1240. It contains Granville Corners, East Granville, and West Granville.

Granville, a post-village of Monroe co., Mo., about 44 miles W.S.W. of Hannibal. It has 2 churches. Pop. 71.

Granville, a hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., on Raritan Bay, 4 miles from Keyport. It has a church, a light-house, and a fishery.

Granville, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., in Granville township, on the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, and on the Pawlet River, 66 miles N.N.E. of Albany, and 13 miles S.S.E. of Whitehall. It contains 7 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, 2 banks, and a slate-factory. Pop. about 900. The township, which has quarries of good roofing-slate, contains also the villages of Middle Granville and North Granville. It has 9 churches, 2 banks, a military academy, and manufactures of cotton batting, knitted shirts, and drawers. Total pop. 4716.

Granville, a post-village of Licking co., O., in Granville township, on Raccoon Creek, 6 miles W. of Newark, and about 28 miles E.N.E. of Columbus. It contains 6 churches, a national bank, a furniture-factory, a newspaper office, a union school, the Granville Female College, and the Denison University (Baptist), which was organized in 1832 and has a library of 11,000 volumes. It is 2 or 3 miles N. of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, on which is Granville Station, 4 miles S.W. of Newark. Pop. 1366; of the township, 2326.

Granville, a township of Mercer co., O. Pop. 1234. It contains St. Henry's.

Granville, a township of Bradford co., Pa. Pop. 1375. It contains Granville Centre and Granville Summit.

Granville, a post-village in Granville township, Mifflin co., Pa., on the Juniata River, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 65 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg. It has a church, a foundry, and a machine-shop. Pop. of township, 1297.

Granville, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Tenn., on the Cumberland River, 60 miles E. of Nashville. It has 2 churches.

Granville, a post-township of Addison co., Vt., about 28 miles N. of Rutland. It has a mountainous surface. Pop. 726. It contains a hamlet named Granville.

Granville, a post-village of Monongalia co., W. Va., on the Monongahela River, 2 miles below Morgantown. It has a church. Pop. about 150.

Granville, a post-hamlet in Granville township, Milwaukee co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 15 miles N.N.W. of Milwaukee. Pop. of the township, 2401.

Gran'ville, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 24 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 330.

Granville Centre, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., in Granville township, about 30 miles S. of Elmira, N.Y. It has a church, a tannery, and a hotel.

Granville Centre, a post-office of Milwaukee co., Wis.

Granville Cor'ners, a post-village of Hampden co., Mass., in Granville township, about 13 miles W. by S. of Springfield. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of drums and toys.

Granville Fer'ry, a post-village in Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, on the W. side of Annapolis Bay, opposite the town of Annapolis. It contains several stores, churches, hotels, and ship-yards. Pop. 300.

Granville Sum'mit, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., in Granville township, on the Northern Central Railroad, 47 miles N. by E. of Williamsport. It has 2 churches. The station is called West Granville, or Granville, and the post-office Granville Summit.

Granvilliers, France. See GRANDVILLIERS.

Grao de Valencia, grä'o dà vä-lĕn'the-ä, or **Villanueva del Grao,** veel'yä-nwä'vä dĕl grä'o, a seaport town of Spain, at the mouth of the Guadalaviar, 4 miles E. of Valencia, of which it is the port. Pop. 3278.

Grape Creek, a post-office of Cherokee co., N.C.

Grape Grove, a township of Ray co., Mo. Pop. 2660.

Grape Grove, a post-hamlet of Greene co., O., in Ross township, 5 miles S. of Selma Station. It has 2 churches.

Grape Island, a post-office of Pleasants co., W. Va., is near an island in the Ohio River.

Grape'land, a post-office of Blue Earth co., Minn., about 24 miles S. of Mankato.

Grapeland, a post-hamlet of Houston co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad, 25 miles S. of Palestine. It has 2 churches, an academy, &c.

Grape Lawn, a post-office of Nelson co., Va.

Grape'ville, a post-hamlet of Greene co., N.Y., 25 miles S.S.W. of Albany.

Grapeville, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., in Hempfield township, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 25 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has a church.

Grape Vine, a post-office of Grant co., Ark.

Grape Vine, a post-office of Perry co., Ky.

Grape Vine, a post-village of Tarrant co., Tex., 16 miles N. of Johnson's Station. It has 3 churches, a masonic institute, a flour-mill, and a newspaper office.

Grappe's (grăps) Bluff, a post-office of Natchitoches parish, La., on Red River.

Grarib, a mountain of Egypt. See AGHEER.

Grash'olm, or **Gresh'olm,** an island of Wales, in St. George's Channel, co. of Pembroke.

Graslitz, grăs'lits, **Greklis,** grĕk'lis, or **Gradlicze,** grăd-leet'sä, a town of Bohemia, 19 miles N.N.E. of Eger. It has manufactures of musical instruments, looking-glasses, cotton yarn, paper, &c. Pop. 6335.

Gras'mere, a village of England, co. of Westmoreland, 2½ miles N.W. of Ambleside. It stands at the head of Grasmere Lake, and is noted as having been the home of several eminent men of letters. Pop. of township, 805.

Grasmere Hill (or **Fell**), a mountain of England, co. of Cumberland, E. of Crummock-Water.

Gräsö, grä'sö', an island of Sweden, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, opposite the town of Oregrund. Lat. 60° 25′ N. Length, about 18 miles.

Grass, a post-hamlet of Spencer co., Ind., in Grass township, 30 miles E. of Evansville. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1871.

Grassano, grăs-sä'no, or **Grazzano,** grät-sä'no, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Alessandria, about 8 miles from Casale. Pop. 1642.

Grassano, grăs-sä'no, a town of Italy, province and 25 miles E. of Potenza. Pop. 5262.

Grasse, grăss, a town of France, in Alpes-Maritimes, 25 miles W. of Nice. It has a large Gothic church, a communal college, 3 hospitals, a town hall, an exchange, a theatre, an old tower, some Roman antiquities, a public library, and a gallery of paintings. Large quantities of perfumery are made at Grasse. It has many mills for oil and flour; also manufactures of coarse woollen stuffs, silk organzine, leather, liqueurs, and brandy, and an active trade in fruits and oil. Pop. 9673.

Grasse, or **La Grasse,** lä grăss, a town of France, in Aude, 15 miles S.E. of Carcassonne. Pop. 1135.

Grass'hopper, a township of Atchison co., Kansas. Pop. 1306. It contains Muscotah.

Grasshopper Creek, Kansas. See DELAWARE RIVER.

Grasshopper Falls, Kansas. See VALLEY FALLS.

Gras'sington, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 8¼ miles N.N.E. of Skipton. Pop. of township, 830.

Grass Lake, a post-village of Jackson co., Mich., in Grass Lake township, on the Michigan Central Railroad, 10 miles E. of Jackson, and 66 miles W. of Detroit. It has 4 churches, a union school, a bank, a newspaper office, and a flouring-mill. Here is a small lake (2 miles long) of the same name. Pop. 617; of the township, 1643. Wheat, wool, apples, and live-stock are its staple products.

Grass Lake, a post-office of Kanabec co., Minn.

Grass Land, a post-office of Boyd co., Ky.

Grass Land, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., W. Va., 7 miles S.E. of Clarksburg. It has 2 churches.

Grass Lick, a post-office of Jackson co., W. Va.

Grass Pond, or **Saint Etienne de Boulton,** sânt ĕt'e-en' dĕh bool'tôn', a post-village in Brome co., Quebec, 11 miles S.E. of Waterloo. Pop. 125.

Grass (or **De Grasse**) **River,** New York, rises in the S.E. part of St. Lawrence co., and runs first nearly northwestward, then gradually deflects to the right, and flows northward to Canton, thence pursuing a northeastward course, and entering the St. Lawrence River at the N.W. extremity of Franklin co., about 3 miles below the mouth of Racket River. Its length is estimated at 150 miles.

Grass Run, a post-office of Harrison co., W. Va.

Grass Val'ley, a post-town of Nevada co., Cal., in Grass Valley township, about 48 miles N.N.E. of Sacramento, and 4 miles S.W. of Nevada. It is the most populous place in the county, and derives its prosperity chiefly from its gold-mines, which are among the richest in the state. It contains 4 churches, a high school, 2 banks, several quartz-mills, and 2 iron-foundries. Grass Valley is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop, and has a convent and 2 orphanages. Three daily and 2 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop., including township, 6798.

Gras'sy Branch, a post-office of Cleveland co., N.C.

Grassy Cove, a post-office of Cumberland co., Tenn.

Grassy Creek rises in Granville co., N.C., runs northeastward into Virginia, and enters the Roanoke River in Mecklenburg co.

Grassy Creek, a post-office of Morgan co., Ky.

Grassy Creek, a post-township of Mitchell co., N.C. Pop. 514.

Grassy Flat, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ark.

Grassy Fork, a township of Jackson co., Ind. Pop. 1188. It contains Tampico.

Grassy Knob, a post-office of Rutherford co., N.C.

Grassy Meadows, a post-office of Summers co., W.Va.

Grassy Mountain, a township of Greenville co., S.C. Pop. 1335.

Grassy Point, a post-village of Rockland co., N.Y., in Stony Point township, on the Hudson River, 1 mile from Stony Point Railroad Station. It has a machine-shop and a brick-yard, and is a terminus of the Hackensack & New York Extension Railroad.

Grassy Pond, a post-office of Spartanburg co., S.C.

Grass'syville, a post-office of Lee co., Tex.

Gratallops, grȧ-tȧl-yops', a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 24 miles from Tarragona. Pop. 1146.

Gratchevska, Grachevska, grȧ-chĕv'skȧ, or **Gratschewskaia,** grȧ-chĕv-skȧ'yȧ, a village of Russia, government and 125 miles N.W. of Astrakhan, on the Volga.

Gra'ter's Ford, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., on Perkiomen Creek, and on the Perkiomen Railroad, 8 miles S. of Perkiomenville, and 34 miles N.W. of Philadelphia. It has a church, a saw-mill, and a sash-factory.

Grate's Cove, a village at the entrance to Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, 6 miles N. of Bay de Verds. Pop. 550.

Gratinopolis, an ancient name of GRENOBLE.

Gratiot, grā'shē-ŏt, a county in the central part of Michigan, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by Pine River, and also drained by Maple River and Beaverdam Creek. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests, in which the white pine and sugar-maple abound. The soil is fertile. Lumber, wheat, Indian corn, hay, and oats are the staple products of this county. It is traversed by the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, and by the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railroad. Capital, Ithaca. Pop. in 1870, 11,810; in 1880, 21,936; in 1890, 28,668.

Gratiot, a post-village of Licking co., O., on the National Road, in Hopewell township (partly in Hopewell township, Muskingum co.), 12 miles W. of Zanesville, and about 14 miles S.E. of Newark. It has 3 churches and a manufactory of drain-tiles. Pop. 228.

Gratiot, a post-village of Lafayette co., Wis., in Gratiot township, on the Pecatonica River, about 48 miles S.W. of Madison. It is on the Mineral Point Railroad, 25 miles S. by E. of Mineral Point. It has 2 churches, and a plough- and wagon-factory. Pop. about 200; of the township, 1511.

Gra'tis, a post-township of Preble co., O., about 22 miles S.W. of Dayton. Pop. 2023. It contains the village of Winchester, in which is Gratis Post-Office.

Gratsanitza, grȧt-sȧ-nit'sȧ, a town of Bosnia, 14 miles W.S.W. of Zvornik.

Gratsanitza, a town of Bosnia, 37 miles W.S.W. of Zvornik.

Grat'tan, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Mich., in Grattan township, 12 miles N. of Lowell, and about 18 miles E.N.E. of Grand Rapids. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. about 150; of the township, 1250.

Grätz, or **Graetz,** grĕts (Slavonian, *Nimetzki-Gradetz,* ne-mĕts'ke-grȧ-dĕts'), the capital city of Styria, in Austria, situated at a railway junction, on both sides of the Mur, in lat. 47° 4′ 13″ N., lon. 15° 26′ E. With its suburbs, it is about 7 miles in circumference, and pretty well built, having many good private and some fine public edifices. The city proper, small and irregularly laid out, is encircled by fine walks and public gardens on the site of the old fortifications. The cathedral has some fine monuments. Near it is a chapel with the tomb of Ferdinand II.; and here are about 20 other churches. The *Convict,* the largest public building in Grätz, now serves for a school of the university. The other principal buildings are the ancient palace of the Styrian dukes, now the governor's residence, the citadel, the observatory, the council-house, the theatre, and the *Landhaus,* with a large collection of ancient armor. The Johanneum, "the pride of Grätz and of Styria," was founded by the Archduke John in 1812 for the encouragement of the arts and manufactures of Styria: it has rich museums of zoology, botany, mineralogy, antiquities, and coins, a chemical laboratory, a botanic garden, a library consisting of the best European works and open to the public, gratuitous courses of lectures, and a reading-room supplied with the chief European journals. The university has a library of 55,000 printed volumes and 7500 MSS. Grätz has a gymnasium, an episcopal academy, military and numerous other schools, 6 hospitals and many other charitable establishments, military magazines, a jail, a workhouse, and a lunatic asylum. Grätz is the residence of the military commandant for Styria and of the Prince-Bishop of Leckau, and is the seat of various courts. It has manufactures of cotton, silk, and woollen fabrics, leather, iron and steel wares, rosoglio, &c., and a large trade in timber, iron, and seeds. Pop. in 1880, 97,791; in 1890, 113,540.

Grätz, grĕts, Grodzisko, grod-zis'ko, or **Gredzlack,** grĕts'lȧk, a town of Prussia, province and 22 miles S.W. of Posen. Pop. 3584.

Gratz, grats, a post-village of Owen co., Ky., on the Kentucky River, 9 miles W.S.W. of Owenton, and about 44 miles E.N.E. of Louisville. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of harrows, lumber, &c.

Gratz, a post-borough of Dauphin co., Pa., in Lykens township, about 28 miles N.N.E. of Harrisburg. It has 2 churches. Here are mines of anthracite coal. Pop. 386.

Graubünden, a canton of Switzerland. See GRISONS.

Graudenz, grŏw'dĕnts, a fortified town of Western Prussia, 18 miles S.S.W. of Marienwerder, on the Vistula, here crossed by a bridge of boats 2700 feet in length. Pop. 16,015, including military. It is enclosed by walls, and has a strong fortress, a gymnasium, a high school, and a Lutheran and a Roman Catholic church.

Graulhet, grō'lȧ', a town of France, department of Tarn, on the Dadou, 11 miles N.E. of Lavaur. Pop. 4435.

Graun, grōwn, a village of Austria, in Tyrol, 30 miles S.S.W. of Imst, near a lake of the same name, and more than 4500 feet above the sea. Pop. 721.

Graupen, grōw'pĕn, or **Kraupen,** krōw'pĕn, a mining town of Bohemia, on a railway, about 6 miles N.E. of Teplitz. It has mines of tin. Pop. 2320.

Graus, grōwce, a town of Spain, province and 37 miles E. of Huesca, on the Sera. Pop. 2803.

Gravalos, a town of Spain. See GRABALOS.

Grave, grȧ'vĕh, or **Graaf,** grȧf, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, on the Meuse, 20 miles E.N.E. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 2819.

Grave Creek, West Virginia. See MOUNDSVILLE.

Gravedona, grȧ-vȧ-do'nȧ, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 27 miles N.N.E. of Como. Pop. 1527.

Grav'el Ford, a post-hamlet of Coos co., Oregon, on the Coquille River, 15 miles from the sea, and 50 miles W. of Roseburg. It has a church.

Gravel Hill, a post-hamlet of Cape Girardeau co., Mo., 10 miles from Marble Hill. It has 2 or 3 churches. Lead is found here.

Gravel Hill, a post-office of Bladen co., N.C.

Gravel Hill, a post-office of Buckingham co., Va.

Gravelines, grȧv'leen' (Flem. *Gravelingen,* grȧ'vĕn-ling'ĕn), a strongly fortified seaport town of France, in Nord, on the Aa, near its mouth in the English Channel, 12 miles by rail E.N.E. of Calais. It stands in a marshy plain, protected from the sea by dunes or sand-hills, and which may be laid wholly under water. It has an arsenal, military magazines, and a military hospital. Its port is small but convenient, and is frequented by fishing-vessels. Pop. 4182.

Gravel'ia, a post-village of Conecuh co., Ala., on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 102 miles N.E. of Mobile. It has 2 churches and 3 stores.

Gravellona, grȧ-vĕl-lo'nȧ, a village of Italy, 11 miles S.E. of Novara. Pop. 2448.

Grav'elly Hill, a post-village of Yell co., Ark., 21 miles (direct) S. by W. of Danville. It has 3 churches, &c. Pop. 150.

Gravelly Hill, a station on the Junction & Breakwater Railroad, 11 miles W. by S. of Lewes, Del.

Gravelly Landing, New Jersey. See PORT REPUBLIC.

Gravelly Spring, a post-hamlet of Lauderdale co., Ala., 9 miles N. of Cherokee. It has 2 churches.

Gravelotte, grȧv'lŏt', a village of Lorraine, 7 miles W. of Metz, gives name to the sanguinary battle and French defeat of August 18, 1870. Pop. 669.

Gravelotte, grav'ę-lot, a station in Hamilton co., O., on the Little Miami Railroad, 12 miles from Cincinnati.

Grav'el Point, a post-office of Harrison co., Ind.

Gravel Point, a post-office of Texas co., Mo.

Gravel Ridge, a post-office of Bradley co., Ark.

Gravel Spring, a post-office of Frederick co., Va.

Gravel Switch, a post-office of Marion co., Ky., on the Knoxville Branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 12 miles S.E. of Lebanon.

Grav'elton, a post-office of Kosciusko co., Ind., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 4 miles W. of Milford Junction, and 101 miles E. by S. of Chicago.

Gravendeel, grä'vẹn-dāl', a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 3 miles S. of Dort. Pop. 2437.

Gravenhaag, 'S, Netherlands. See HAGUE.

Gra'venhurst, a post-village in Victoria co., Ontario, on Lake Muskoka, 25 miles N. of Orillia. It has 4 stores, 2 hotels, saw-, sash-, door-, and planing-mills, and an extensive lumber-trade. Steamers plying on the lake and river Muskoka start from here. Pop. 400.

Gravenstein, grä'vẹn-stīne', or **Graasteen**, grä'-stān, a village of Germany, in Sleswick, with a castle, 11 miles N.E. of Flensburg. Pop. 654.

Gra'ver's, a station on the Germantown & Chestnut Hill Railroad, ½ mile from Chestnut Hill, Pa.

Grave Run Mills, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., about 30 miles N. by W. of Baltimore. It has a woollen-factory, a paper-mill, and a grist-mill.

Graves, grāvz, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is drained by Clark's River and Mayfield Creek. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Newport News & Mississippi Valley Railroad, which passes through Mayfield, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 19,398; in 1880, 24,138; in 1890, 28,534.

Graves, a station in Terrell co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, 4 miles W. of Dawson.

Gravesend, grāvz'ẽnd', a town of England, co. of Kent, on the right bank of the Thames, 20 miles by rail E.S.E. of London. The older part of the town, near the river, has narrow streets; the upper town is more open, and has many tasteful rows of houses and detached villas. The summit of the hill on which it is built is crowned by prospect towers commanding views of the Thames, and is a favorite place of holiday resort. Gravesend has a free school, some almshouses, a battery, town hall, workhouse, custom-house, bank, numerous good baths, libraries, terraces, several public gardens, and two piers on the river, forming agreeable promenades. Formerly its trade consisted in supplying ships with stores, vessels from London being obliged to clear out here. Its more recent prosperity dates from the establishment of steamboats, which run to London in two hours, and during summer, especially on Sundays, bring immense crowds of visitors. Many also of the wealthier class of trades-people reside here. There is a ferry across the Thames to Tilbury Fort. P. (1891) 24,067.

Gravesend, grāvz'ẽnd, a post-township of Kings co., N.Y., about 6 miles S. of Brooklyn, is bounded on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean. It has 4 churches. Pop. in 1880, 3674; in 1890, 6937. It comprises Coney Island.

Graves (grāvz) Mill, a post-office of Madison co., Va.

Graveston, grāvz'tọn, a post-office of Knox co., Tenn.

Gravesville, grāvz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Herkimer co., N.Y., in Russia township, near West Canada Creek, 3 miles from Trenton Falls, and about 14 miles N.N.E. of Utica. It has 2 churches, a wagon-factory, &c. Pop. 67.

Gravesville, a post-hamlet of Calumet co., Wis., in Charlestown township, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 77 miles N. of Milwaukee, and ½ mile from Chilton. It has a church, a cheese-factory, a saw-mill, &c.

Gravezande, grä-vẹh-zän'dẹh, or **'S Gravezande** (L. *Are'na Com'itis?*), a village of the Netherlands, 8 miles S.W. of the Hague, on the sand-downs near the sea-coast. Pop. 3782.

Graville, grä'veel', **Graville-Sainte-Honorine**, grä'veel'-sānt-o'no'reen', or **Graville-l'Heure**, grä'-veel'-lŭr, a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 3 miles E.N.E. of Havre. It has a curious old church. Pop. 2700.

Gravina, grä-vee'nä, a city of Italy, province and 35 miles S.W. of Bari, on the left bank of the Gravina River. Pop. 14,443. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral, 8 other churches, several convents, and a college.

Grav'ity, a post-village of Taylor co., Iowa, 17 miles by rail E. of Clarinda. It has 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a public school, &c. Pop. 210.

Gravois (gra'vi) Mills, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Mo., 28 miles S. of Tipton. It has a flour-mill, a woollen-mill, and a furnace for smelting lead, which is mined here.

Gray, grā, a town of France, in Haute-Saône, on the Saône, here bordered by a fine quay, 36 miles by rail S.W. of Vesoul. It has a communal college, a public library, an old palace of the dukes of Burgundy, cavalry barracks, large flour-mills, tanneries, steam saw-mills, oil-mills, many other factories, and an active trade. Pop. 7345.

Gray, a county of the Panhandle of Texas, traversed by the North Fork of Red River. Area, 900 square miles. Pop. in 1880, 56; in 1890, 203.

Gray, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., in Gray township, about 18 miles N. of Portland, and 3 miles W. of the Maine Central Railroad. It has an academy, 3 churches, a woollen-mill, and manufactures of lumber and steel shuttles. Pop. of the township, 1738. Gray Station is 19 miles N. of Portland.

Gray, Herkimer co., N.Y. See GRAYSVILLE.

Gray, a post-office of Washington co., O.

Gray, a township of Edgefield co., S.C. Pop. 2533.

Gray'bill, a station in York co., Pa., on the Hanover & York Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of York.

Gray Eagle, ee'g'l, a township of Todd co., Minn. Pop. 124.

Gray Hawk, a post-office of Jackson co., Ky.

Gray'land, a station in Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad, 8 miles N. of Chicago.

Gray'ling, a post-town of Crawford co., Mich., on the Au Sable River, and on the Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central Railroad, 93 miles N. by W. of Bay City. It has 4 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, graded schools, a box-factory, saw-mills, &c. The excellent grayling fish is found near this place. Pop. in 1890, 1558.

Graylock, Massachusetts. See GREYLOCK.

Gray Peak, a mountain of the Adirondack group, in Essex co., N.Y., has an altitude of 4902 feet.

Gray Rock, a post-hamlet of Titus co., Tex., about 70 miles N.W. of Marshall.

Gray's, a station in Lycoming co., Pa., on the Northern Central Railroad, about 16 miles N. of Williamsport.

Grays'burg, a post-village of Greene co., Tenn., about 20 miles N. of Greenville. It has 3 churches, a seminary, and a manufactory of baryta.

Gray's Chapel, a post-office of Jackson co., Ala.

Gray's Chapel, a post-office of Randolph co., N.C.

Gray's Cor'ners, a hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Half Moon township, 3 miles from Crescent Station. It has a church.

Gray's Creek, a post-office of Cumberland co., N.C.

Gray's Ed'dy, a station on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 56 miles N.E. of Pittsburg, Pa., and 8 miles S.E. of Red Bank Furnace, Pa.

Gray's Fer'ry, a station within the limits of Philadelphia, Pa., on the Schuylkill River, and on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore section of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 3 miles from Broad Street Station. Near here is the Schuylkill East Side Station of the Baltimore & Ohio.

Gray's Flat, a post-office of Marion co., W. Va.

Gray's Har'bor, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in Chehalis co., Washington. The Chehalis River enters the eastern end of this inlet, which extends from the ocean inland nearly 15 miles. Vessels drawing 18 or 20 feet of water can enter this harbor, which is safe and commodious and has an area of about 150 square miles.

Gray's Hill, a post-office of Roane co., Tenn.

Gray's Land'ing, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, 12 miles W.S.W. of Uniontown. It has a distillery.

Gray's Mill, a post-hamlet of Holmes co., Miss., 8 miles S.W. of Durant.

Grayson, grā'sọn, a county in the W. central part of Kentucky, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Rough Creek, and is also drained by Caney and Nolin Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is moderately fertile. More than one-third of it is covered with forests. Indian corn, pork, tobacco, and grass are the staple products. Limestone underlies part of this county, which is intersected by the Newport News & Mississippi Valley Railroad, which passes through Leitchfield, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 11,580; in 1880, 15,784; in 1890, 18,688.

Grayson, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of about 960 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Red River, and is partly drained by the East Fork of Trinity River. The surface is undulating and extensively covered with forests of the ash, hickory, oak, osage orange, and walnut; the soil is very fertile. Indian corn, cotton, cattle, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, which connects at Red River with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, and by the St. Louis Southwestern Railway. A branch of the Texas & Pacific Railroad terminates in this county. Capital, Sherman. Pop. in 1870, 14,387; in 1880, 38,108; in 1890, 53,211.

Grayson, a county in the S.W. part of Virginia, bor-

dering on North Carolina, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the New or Kanawha River. The surface is mountainous, and nearly half of it is covered with forests. A long ridge, called Iron Mountain, extends along the N. border of this county. The valleys produce Indian corn, oats, and grass. Iron ore is found here. Capital, Independence. Pop. in 1870, 9587; in 1880, 13,068; in 1890, 14,394.

Grayson, a post-office of Crittenden co., Ark., 7 miles (direct) S. of Marion.

Grayson, California. See GRAYSONVILLE.

Grayson, a post-village, capital of Carter co., Ky., is on Little Sandy River, 23 miles by rail S. by W. of Riverton. It has 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a railroad machine-shop, &c. Pop. 433.

Grayson Old Court-House, Va. See OLD TOWN.

Grayson Springs, a post-village and summer resort of Grayson co., Ky., 4½ miles E.S.E. of Leitchfield, and 3 miles S. of the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad. It has a large hotel and mineral springs.

Grayson Springs Station, a post-village of Grayson co., Ky., on the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad, 66 miles S. by W. of Louisville, and 3 miles N. of Grayson Springs. It has a church, 3 stores, a saw-mill, &c.

Gray'sonville, or **Gray'son,** a post-village of Stanislaus co., Cal., on the San Joaquin River, 30 miles S. of Stockton.

Graysonville, a post-village of Clinton co., Mo., in Hardin township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 30 miles N.E. of Leavenworth, Kansas. It has 3 churches.

Gray's Peak, Colorado, a peak of the Rocky Mountains, on or near the E. border of the Middle Park, about 50 miles W. of Denver, in lat. 39° 38′ N., lon. 105° 43′ 46″ W. It rises 14,341 feet above the level of the sea. Its sides are covered with forests of large evergreen trees, among which are the Douglas spruce (*Abies Douglasii*) and the yellow pine (*Pinus ponderosa*).

Grays'port, a post-village of Grenada co., Miss., on the Yalabusha River, 12 miles E. of Grenada, and about 44 miles S. of Oxford. It has a church and several stores.

Gray's River, a small stream of Pacific co., Washington, enters the Columbia River 15 miles N.E. of Astoria. Small vessels can ascend it 10 miles.

Gray's River, a post-office of Pacific co., Washington, on Gray's River.

Gray's Sum'mit, a post-village of Franklin co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 41 miles W. by S. of St. Louis. It has a drug-store, 2 general stores, and 2 churches.

Gray's Thur'rock, a town of England, co. of Essex, on the N. bank of the Thames, and on a railway, 3 miles N.W. of Gravesend. The town has a pier and large brick-works. Pop. of parish, 2306.

Gray'stone, a village in North Providence township, Providence co., R.I., on the Woonasquetucket River, and on the Providence & Springfield Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Providence. It has a manila-paper mill. Pop. 82.

Grays'ville, a post-village of Catoosa co., Ga., on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, 18 miles E.S.E. of Chattanooga. It has 2 churches and a lime-kiln.

Graysville, a post-village of Sullivan co., Ind., in Turman township, about 28 miles S. by W. of Terre Haute. It has 2 churches.

Graysville, a post-office of Putnam co., Mo.

Graysville, or **Gray,** a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., in Ohio township, about 20 miles N.E. of Utica. It has a church, a tannery, 4 stores, and about 30 houses. The name of its post-office is Gray.

Graysville, a post-village of Monroe co., O., in Washington township, about 25 miles N.E. of Marietta. Pop. 199.

Graysville, a hamlet of Greene co., Pa., in Rich Hill township, 13 miles W. of Waynesburg.

Graysville, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa., about 25 miles N.E. of Altoona. It has a church.

Graysville, a post-office of Rhea co., Tenn.

Graysville, a post-hamlet of Floyd co., Va., about 70 miles W.S.W. of Lynchburg.

Gray'town, a post-village on the Lake Shore Railroad, in Ottawa co., O., 18 miles E. of Toledo. It has a church, 3 saw-mills, a stave-factory, &c.

Graytown, a post-village of Bexar co., Tex., on the San Antonio River, 20 miles S.E. of San Antonio. It has a church. Pop. about 300.

Graytown, a borough of Victoria, Australia, 75 miles N. of Melbourne. It has gold-mines. Pop. 1422.

Gray'ville, a post-village in Grayville township, White co., Ill., on the Wabash River, and on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, 16 miles N.E. of Carmi, and 40 miles S.W. of Vincennes. It contains 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 2 banks, 2 flour-mills, 2 saw-mills, 2 stave-factories, and 2 planing mills. Pop. in 1880, 1533; in 1890, 1999.

Gray Wil'low, a post-hamlet of Kane co., Ill., 7 miles N.W. of St. Charles. It has a cheese-factory.

Grazalema, grä-thä-lä'mä, a town of Spain, province and 48 miles E.N.E. of Cadiz. Pop. 6349. It stands on a steep rock in the sierra of the same name.

Grazierville, grā'zhēr-vil, a station in Blair co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 2 miles S.W. of Tyrone.

Grazzano, a village of Italy. See GRASSANO.

Gren'son, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Pa., on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 5 miles W.S.W. of Carlisle.

Greasy (gree'ze) Creek, a post-office of Floyd co., Va.

Greasy Ridge, a post-office of Lawrence co., O.

Greasy Valley, a post-office of Van Buren co., Ark.

Greata, a river of England. See GRETA.

Great Abaco, West Indies. See ABACO.

Great Augh'wick Creek, of Pennsylvania, enters the Juniata River in Huntingdon co., Pa.

Great Barrier Island, Pacific Ocean. See OREA.

Great Barrington, bear'ing-ton, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., in Great Barrington township, on the Housatonic River, and on the Housatonic Railroad, 25 miles S. by W. of Pittsfield, 40 miles S.S.E. of Albany, and 28 miles E. of Hudson, N.Y. It is surrounded by picturesque scenery. It has 4 churches, a savings-bank, a national bank, a high school, a newspaper office, manufactures of woollen goods and lumber, and 2 superior hotels. Quarries of good building-stone have been opened here. Pop. of the township in 1890, 4612.

Great Ba'sin, a plateau, bounded on the E. by the Wahsatch Mountains, and on the W. by the Sierra Nevada Range. It comprises the western part of Utah, and nearly all the state of Nevada, extending E. and W. about 450 miles, with a width nearly equal to its length. The surface is diversified by numerous mountain-ridges, rising from a table-land the lowest part of which is nearly 4500 feet above the level of the sea. Fresh water is scarce in this vast basin, the rivers of which send no tribute to the ocean, but either sink in the desert sand, evaporate, or flow into some saline lake. Among the remarkable features of this basin is Great Salt Lake. Rocks of the tertiary formation underlie a large part of this region. The mountain-ridges are composed of granite or other primary (azoic) rocks, the highest rising about 8000 feet above the sea-level. "Although a basin in fact so far as its water-drainage is concerned, yet its surface does not sweep down from the surrounding rim to a central depression, but, on the contrary, its areas of greatest depression are to be found near the borders, while its central portion reaches a much greater elevation and is broken into a series of detached ridges." (Report of the Geological Survey for 1871.) The quantity of rain that falls here is small, and irrigation is required to render the soil productive. This basin is nearly destitute of good timber.

Great Basses, Ceylon. See BASSES.

Great Bear Lake, in British North America, is intersected by the Arctic Circle. Its shape is irregular, and it has an area of about 14,000 square miles. Length, from N. to S., nearly 150 miles; breadth, from E. to W., about the same. Its surplus water is discharged through Bear River into the Mackenzie River.

Great Bed'win, a town of England, co. of Wilts, on the Kennet & Avon Canal, 4 miles by rail S.W. of Hungerford. Pop. of parish, 2069.

Great Belt. See BELTS, GREAT and LITTLE.

Great Belt, a post-village of Butler co., Pa., and a station on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 18 miles S.E. of Butler. It has a church, a machine-shop, and a carriage-shop.

Great Bend, a post-village, capital of Barton co., Kansas, on the Arkansas River, and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 84 miles W. by N. of Newton, and 83 miles N.E. of Dodge City. The river, which above this place runs northeastward, here changes its course to the S.E. Great Bend has 8 churches, 3 banks, public schools, a court-house, 4 newspaper offices, 2 planing-mills, and 2 large flouring-mills. Pop. in 1890, 2450.

Great Bend, a township of Cottonwood co., Minn. Pop. 165.

Great Bend, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., on Black River, and on the Utica & Black River Railroad, 11 miles by rail above Watertown. It has 2 churches, a paper-mill, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 200.

Great Bend, a post-office of Meigs co., O., on the Ohio River.

Great Bend, a post-borough of Susquehanna co., Pa., in Great Bend township, on the Susquehanna River, on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and on the Erie Railroad, 200 miles from New York, 47 miles N. of Scranton, and 14 miles S.S.E. of Binghamton. The surrounding country is finely diversified by hills and valleys. It has 2 banks, 3 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of steam-engines and leather. Pop. in 1880, 1136; in 1890, 1002.

Great Bend Village, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, opposite the borough of Great Bend. It is on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad and the Erie Railroad, 14 miles from Binghamton. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 500.

Great Berkhamp'stead, a town of England, co. of Herts, on the Grand Junction Canal, 28 miles by rail N.W. of London. It has a spacious church, which contains 12 small chapels, a grammar-school, a blue-coat school, numerous smaller charities, a jail with house of correction, and the remains of a strong castle famous in English history. Cowper the poet was born here in 1731. Pop. 4088.

Great Bradford, England. See BRADFORD.

Great Bridge, a post-hamlet of Norfolk co., Va., on the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal, at the head of Elizabeth River, 10 miles S.S.E. of Norfolk. It has 2 churches.

Great Britain, or **Britain,** brit'n (Fr. *Grande Bretagne,* grônd brĕh-tâñ'; It. *Gran Brettagna,* grân brĕt-tân'yâ; Sp. *Gran Bretaña,* grân brâ-tân'yâ; Ger. *Gross Britannien,* groce bre-tân'ne-ən; anc. *Al'bion,* afterwards *Britan'nia* or *Britan'nia Major,—major, i.e.,* "greater," being added in order to distinguish it from Brittany, which was also sometimes called *Britannia* or *Britannia Minor, i.e.,* "Lesser Britain"), the largest island of Europe, containing the countries of England, Wales, and Scotland. Lizard Point, its southern extremity, is in lat. 49° 57′ 30″ N., Dunnet Head, in Caithness, the most N. point, in lat. 58° 40′ 24″ N. The most E. point is Lowestoft, on the coast of Norfolk, 1° 46′ E. lon. The most W., Airdnamurchan Point, in the N. part of Argyleshire, Scotland, is in 6° 13′ W. lon. The distance from Lizard Point to Dunnet Head is about 603 miles. The greatest breadth of the island, from Land's End to the easternmost part of Kent, is about 311 miles. The general form of Great Britain is wedge-shaped, being broadest at its S. extremity and narrowest at its northern. Its eastern coast forms a waving and continuous though not unbroken line, but the western coast is extremely irregular, and deeply indented with many bays and arms of the sea, interspersed with numerous islands. The S.E. part of Britain is a level alluvial surface, the centre undulating and hilly, the W. and N.W. mountainous and irregular. In the N. and W. azoic rocks prevail; in the middle districts coal, lime, salt, and ironstone are abundant, and these are succeeded in England, in its E. and S.E. counties, by oolite, chalk, and the newer geological formations. A mountain-range, more or less elevated, extends from S. to N. of the island. Beginning at Land's End, in Cornwall, and traversing Devonshire, Somersetshire, and Wales, it varies in elevation from 1500 to 3500 feet. The highest summit in this branch, as also in South Britain, is Snowdon, in Wales, 3570 feet. Another branch extends from the Cotswold Hills, Gloucestershire, and runs through Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Yorkshire, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Northumberland, with elevations from 2000 to 3000 feet; highest summit, Scawfell, in Cumberland, 3208 feet. Succeeding these are the Cheviots, between England and Scotland; highest summit, Cheviot Peak, in Northumberland, 2676 feet. Farther N. is the Grampian range, which intersects Scotland, and contains Ben Nevis in the W., rising to the height of 4406 feet, the highest elevation in the British Isles. The most considerable rivers are the Severn, Dee, Mersey, and Clyde, on the W.; and the Thames, Trent, Ouse, Humber, Tyne, Forth, Tay, and Spey, on the E. The principal lakes are those of Cumberland and Westmoreland in England, and Lochs Lomond, Tay, Ness, and Maree, in Scotland. Loch Lomond, the largest lake in Great Britain, has an area of 34 square miles. The principal bays and estuaries are the Bristol Channel, Cardigan Bay, Lancaster Bay, Solway Firth, Firth of Clyde, Firth of Lorn, and the Minch, on the W.; the estuary of the Thames, the Wash, the Humber, and the Firths of Forth, Tay, Moray, and Cromarty, on the E.; while on the S. there are Falmouth, Plymouth, and Portsmouth harbors, and Spithead.

The *British Isles,* or "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland," form an archipelago of hundreds of islands and rocks, at a short distance from the W. shores of Central Europe, from which it is separated by the North Sea, the Strait of Dover, and the English Channel. Including the Norman or Channel Isles, which do not strictly belong to the archipelago, the latitude extends from 49° 13′ to 60° 49′ N., and the longitude from 1° 45′ E. to 10° 26′ W. The principal islands and groups are Britain, Ireland, the Isle of Wight, Anglesea, Man, the Scilly Islands, Bute, Arran, and the Hebrides, Orkney, and Shetland Islands. Area of the archipelago, 121,607 square miles; pop. in 1871, 31,629,299; in 1891, 37,888,153. Being surrounded by the ocean, and having a branch of the Gulf Stream flowing along the W. coasts, the mean annual temperature of the British Isles is equal to that of countries in much lower latitudes on the continent of Europe, while the winter temperature is much higher. The mean annual temperature of the central parts of the archipelago is about 49° Fahr., that of Unst, in Shetland, being 44.5°, and of Cornwall, in the extreme S., 51.5°. The average rainfall is 33.79 inches. The prevailing winds for nine months of the year are S.W., W., and N.W. From March to May, E., N.E., and N. winds prevail. Though variable, the climate of Britain is found, from tables of longevity, to be one of the most salubrious in the world; while the very general cultivation and drainage of the soil have removed those maladies that originate in marsh effluvia. Within the last century the average longevity of the population has been much increased. In 1800 the average mortality was 1 in 32; in 1871, 1 in 44. The indigenous vegetation partakes of the character of that of the contiguous parts of Europe, and contains few or no species peculiar to the archipelago. All the grains and grasses, and the common European fruits, grow in almost all situations not too elevated, and both agriculture and horticulture have been brought to great perfection. The breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, and other useful animals are of the best description. Of wild animals the fox, badger, wild cat, stoat, martin, otter, hare, and rabbit are the principal. The stag and fallow deer are still preserved, but birds of prey are becoming rare. The eastern half of the island is generally an agricultural, while the western is a grazing country. Estimating the entire surface at 78,000,000 acres, it is calculated that 24,000,000 are under crop, 22,500,000 under pasture, 16,000,000 waste, but capable of cultivation, and 15,500,000 hopelessly waste. The revenue of the United Kingdom for 1886 amounted to £89,581,301, the expenditure to £92,223,844, and the national debt to £742,282,411. The value of assessed property in 1885 was for England, £533,429,560; Scotland, £61,125,422; Ireland, £39,912,150. Exports of British produce, £212,363,995; of foreign and colonial produce, £56,107,671; total, £268,471,666. Total imports, £349,331,087. The imports are chiefly food and raw material for manufactures. The principal articles of raw material imported are cotton, £37,792,413, and wool, £23,307,837; a considerable amount of raw silk is also imported, besides £10,683,422 silk manufactured goods; while the exports consist chiefly of cotton, woollen, and linen goods, metallic goods, machinery, coals, and apparel. The total mercantile fleet belonging to Great Britain at the close of 1885 was 17,018 sailing-vessels of 3,446,562 tons, and 6644 steamers of 3,973,483 tons; making a total of 23,662 vessels, and 7,430,045 tons. The records for many years show a pretty steady decrease in the number, with an increase in the size and aggregate tonnage, of ships. There is also a marked, though rather slow, decrease in the number of sailing-vessels, and a nearly corresponding increase in the number and tonnage of merchant steamers. The British fisheries are among the most important in the world. About £5,000,000 is invested in this industry, and the annual catch of fish is ordinarily worth £10,000,000. The royal navy numbers some 258 vessels actually in commission, having a tonnage of 16,714 tons; 30 of these are armored ships, aggregating 10,516 tons; of the others many are "protected," or more slightly armored. There is also a large number of torpedo-boats. The total military force for the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India in 1887 was placed at 676,156 men, including militia, volunteers, and reserves. The regular forces in actual service amount to 209,480 effective men. The annual cost of the army and navy together, in time of peace, exceeds £31,000,000. Large sums are expended on military and naval instruction. The total length of railways in the British Islands in 1886 was 19,169 miles; in the whole empire, 52,450 miles. From the home railways the total traffic receipts amount to £69,555,774 per annum. The working expenditures amount to 53 per cent. of the receipts. Telegraph wires are under the control of the government. There is an excellent system of postal savings-banks. The mining of coal and iron-ore is very extensively carried on. Total value

of minerals and metals, £60,000,000. The government is a limited monarchy. The legislative authority is vested in the sovereign and the Parliament (Lords and Commons), the concurrence of all which estates is necessary to the enactment of new laws, or to the repeal of those already in force. The members of the House of Lords comprise peers of the blood royal, archbishops, dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, bishops, barons, Scotch representative peers, and Irish representative peers, numbering in all over 550. The House of Commons consists of 670 members, 495 of whom are chosen by the electors of England and Wales, 103 by those of Ireland, and 72 by those of Scotland.

Nothing is known historically of Britain before the invasion of Cæsar (B.C. 55, 54), except by a few obscure allusions. It is conjectured to have been originally peopled from the adjoining continent, first by the Celts from Gaul, and afterwards by Teutonic tribes from Germany and Scandinavia. After the invasion of Cæsar, the Romans did not return to Britain for about a century; under Agricola, Antoninus Pius, Severus, and Caracalla, it was subdued (except the extreme N.) and occupied till about A.D. 420, when it was abandoned by the Romans. Agricola built a wall between the Firths of Forth and Clyde, in order to bound the empire and defend it from the Caledonians. Adrian erected a wall from the Solway Firth to the Tyne; and Severus built a stone wall in the same direction, portions of which still remain. After the termination of the Roman power the greater part of Britain was conquered by the Saxons, Jutes, and Angles, the latter giving their name to England: this conquest commenced in 449, and occupied about 130 years. In 1066 the Normans made a descent on England, and possessed themselves of the country. *Magna Charta* was obtained by the barons in 1215. In 1203 Wales was united to England. In 1604 the accession of James I. united the crown of Scotland to that of England. A civil war in Britain terminated in the execution of Charles I. in 1649, followed by a Commonwealth that lasted eleven years. In 1660 monarchy was restored, when Charles II. ascended the throne of his father. William III. was called to the throne after the revolution of 1688. The legislative union of Scotland and England took place in 1707. The American war of independence began in 1776 and terminated in 1784. The French revolution and war with France began in 1793 and terminated by the battle of Waterloo in 1815. The legislative union of Ireland with Britain took place in 1800, and was followed next year by the first regular census of the British isles. In 1829 the Catholic Emancipation Act was passed, and a reform of the British parliamentary representation was effected by the Act of 1832. In 1842 the tariff reform was begun, which has resulted in free trade; and in 1854, in alliance with France, Turkey, and Sardinia, war was declared against Russia, in consequence of its encroachments on Turkey. In 1855 Sebastopol was taken by the allied armies, and peace was established in 1856. In the year following a formidable insurrection broke out in India, which induced the British government to take the immediate superintendence of their vast possessions in that country into their own hands. The cabinet council for carrying on the business of the state is composed of the president of the privy council, the lord high chancellor, first lord of the treasury, lord privy seal, chancellor of the exchequer, five secretaries of state,—viz., home, colonial, foreign affairs, war department, and India,—first lord of the admiralty, president of local government board, vice-president of education committee, chief secretary for Ireland, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. The courts of law and local government vary in different divisions of the empire; but each county throughout the kingdom is governed by a lieutenant, sheriff, and other officers, appointed by the crown. The Episcopalian form of church government, of which the sovereign is the head, is the state-established religion in England, and the Presbyterian form that of Scotland. There is, however, the most complete toleration of all religious sects throughout the empire. The most perfect degree of personal freedom is guaranteed by the Habeas Corpus Act (which secures to the suspected prisoner a trial or liberation within a limited time), trial by jury, liberty of the press, liberty of conscience, and the total abolition of slavery. Each city and municipal borough has the election of its own separate corporate officers. The colonies have each a governor or lieutenant-governor appointed by the crown, and in most cases the governor is assisted by a council and a legislative assembly.

The British Empire is the largest in the world, extending into every zone and climate, comprising more than a sixth part of the land of the globe, and embracing under its rule nearly a sixth part of the population of the world. The area and population of its chief divisions are given in the following table:

	Area in sq. miles.	Population.	
United Kingdom	121,112	(1881)	35,241,482
Heligoland	21	(1881)	2,001
Gibraltar	2	(1881)	18,381
Malta	98	(1881)	149,782
EUROPEAN POSSESSIONS	121,233		35,411,646
British India (including British Burmah)	903,704	(1881)	198,790,853
Straits Settlements	1,445	(1881)	423,384
Ceylon	24,702	(1881)	2,763,984
Hong-Kong	32	(1881)	160,402
Labuan	45	(1881)	6,298
Aden	16	(1881)	34,711
Cyprus	2,288	(1881)	185,916
ASIATIC POSSESSIONS	932,322		202,365,548
Cape Colony, including the Transvaal, British Kaffraria, Griqualand West, Griqualand East, and Basuto Land, but exclusive of territories annexed in 1878	329,495	(1875) (1881)	1,027,168
Natal	17,800	(1881)	416,219
Gold Coast	16,626	(1881)	400,000
Lagos	1,000	(1881)	75,270
Sierra Leone	468	(1881)	60,546
Gambia	21	(1881)	14,200
St. Helena	47	(1881)	5,059
Ascension	34	(1881)	300
Tristan d'Acunha	45	(1871)	53
Mauritius	708	(1881)	377,373
Rodrigues	43	(1871)	1,108
Seychelles Islands	106	(1871)	11,082
Amirante, Chagos, and other islands	100	(1871)	1,201
St. Paul and Amsterdam Islands (3 and 25 square miles)	28	(1861)	1,569
AFRICAN POSSESSIONS	366,527		2,391,148
Dominion of Canada	3,456,542	(1881)	4,324,810
Newfoundland and Labrador	490,000	(1881)	161,374
Bermudas	41	(1881)	13,948
British West India Islands	13,813	(1881)	1,213,424
Balize, or British Honduras	9,000	(1881)	27,446
British Guiana	85,422	(1881)	252,186
Falkland Islands	6,000	(1881)	1,553
South Georgia	1,570	Uninhabited.	
AMERICAN POSSESSIONS	4,011,388		5,994,741
Australia	2,984,827	(1881)	2,136,912
Tasmania	26,215	(1881)	115,705
New Zealand	106,259	(1881)	644,032
Chatham Island	520	(1871)	130
Norfolk Island	20	(1871)	481
Auckland Island	300		70
Lord Howe's Island	...	(1869)	37
Keeling, or Cocos Island	8		400
Malden and Starbuck Island (5° S., 155° W.)	5		79
AUSTRALASIAN POSSESSIONS	3,118,154		2,797,846
FEEJEE ISLANDS	8,034	(1881)	127,095
BRITISH EMPIRE	8,557,653		249,088,024

(See the countries named in the above table.)

Great Bucharia, a state of Asia. See BOKHARA.

Great Butte des Morts (bute dā mor), a lake in Winnebago co., Wis., an expansion of the Neenah River, about 3½ miles long, and from 1 to 2 miles wide. The name is derived from mounds in the vicinity, called *buttes des morts*, or "hills of the dead," on account of their containing, it is said, the bones of Indians slain in battle.

Great Cacapon (often pronounced ka'pon), a post-office of Morgan co., W. Va., and a station on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 32 miles N.W. of Martinsburg. It is on the Potomac, at the mouth of the Great Cacapon River.

Great Cacapon River, West Virginia. See CACAPON.

Great Captain's Islands, 3 in number, are in Long Island Sound, S. of Greenwich, Conn. On the westernmost is a fixed light.

Great Car'imons', an island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Strait of Malacca, 30 miles S.W. of Singapore. Lat. 1° 5' N.; lon. 103° 30' E.

Great Catawba, N.C. See CATAWBA RIVER.

Great Cat'wick, an island of the China Sea, off the coast of Cochin China. Lat. 10° 6′ N.; lon. 108° 52′ E.

Great Coco Island. See COCO ISLANDS.

Great Comoro Island. See ANGAZIYA.

Great Cross'ings, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Ky., on the North Elkhorn River, 2½ miles from Georgetown. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Great Cumania, Hungary. See CUMANIA.

Great Cy'press, township, Barnwell co., S.C. P. 1620.

Great Desert. See SAHARA.

Great Doorn, a river of George district, Cape Colony, Africa, an affluent of Olifant's River. To the east of it is the Little Doorn.

Great Eegholm, island, Denmark. See EEGHOLM.

Great Egg Har'bor, New Jersey, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, between Cape May and Atlantic counties.

Great Egg Harbor River, New Jersey, rises in Camden co., runs southeastward through Atlantic co., and enters Great Egg Harbor Bay. It is about 60 miles long. Sloops can ascend it to May's Landing.

Great E'quinunk Creek, of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Delaware River.

Great Falls, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md., on the Potomac River, 9 miles S.W. of Rockville. It has a church. The river here falls 80 feet within 1½ miles.

Great Falls, a post-village of Strafford co., N.H., now coextensive with Somersworth township, on the Salmon River, and on a branch of the Boston & Maine Railroad, 5 miles N. of Dover, and 48 miles S.W. of Portland, Me. It has abundant water-power, and contains 6 churches, 3 banks, a newspaper office, large cotton-manufacturing plants, a woollen-mill, a shoe-factory, an oil-distributing station, a foundry and machine-shop, and an electric street railroad. It is partly built on an eminence, called Prospect Hill. Pop. in 1890, 6207.

Great Falls, a post-village of Fairfax co., Va., on or near the Potomac River, 7 miles N.E. of Herndon Station.

Great Faringdon, England. See FARRINGDON.

Great Fish Bay, Southwestern Africa, is an inlet of the Atlantic. Lat. 16° 30′ 2″ S.; lon. 11° 47′ E.

Great Fish River, a river of Cape Colony, rises in the Sneeuwbergen (Snowy Mountains), flows tortuously S.S.E. through the districts of Somerset, Albany, &c., and enters the Indian Ocean near lat. 33° 25′ S., lon. 27° E., after a S.E. course estimated at 230 miles. Its affluents are the Graak, Tarka, and Little Fish Rivers.

Great Fish River, or **Thew-ee-Choh,** a river of British North America, rises in Sussex Lake, on the N.E. side of Great Slave Lake, and, after a tortuous N.E. course, enters an inlet of the Arctic Ocean in lat. 67° 7′ 31″ N., lon. 94° 39′ 45″ W.

Great Green Island, in Knox co., Me., lies in the Atlantic, N.W. of Matinicus Island. Pop. 14.

Great Grims'by, a town of England. See GRIMSBY.

Great'ham, a township of England, co. of Durham, 6½ miles by rail N.N.E. of Stockton-on-Tees. The hospital of "God in Greatham," founded in 1272, now supports a master, chaplain, and 13 brethren. It has very handsome buildings and grounds beautifully laid out.

Great Homorod River. See HOMOROD.

Great Island, the largest of the Furneaux Islands, in Bass's Strait, between Australia and Tasmania. Length, 40 miles; breadth, 12 miles.

Great Island, the largest island in Cork harbor, Ireland. Length, 4½ miles. It has a fertile soil and many handsome villas.

Great Island, an islet of Ireland, co. and 3 miles N.E. of Wexford, on the N. side of Wexford harbor.

Great Island, at the entrance of Portsmouth harbor, New Hampshire, near the S.W. side. On its E. point is a fixed light, lat. 43° 3′ 30″ N., lon. 70° 43′ W.

Great Island, a station on the Newark & Elizabeth Branch of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 3 miles N. of Elizabeth, and 6 miles S. of Newark, N.J.

Great Kanawha, ka-naw'wa, a river which rises in the Blue Ridge of North Carolina and runs northeastward into Virginia. The part of it which is in North Carolina and Virginia is called the New River. After it has traversed several counties of Virginia, it changes its course to the N.W., and passes into the state of West Virginia. It runs nearly northward through Fayette co. to the mouth of the Gauley River, below which its general direction is northwestward. It intersects the counties of Kanawha, Putnam, and Mason, and enters the Ohio River at Point Pleasant, W. Va. The name New River is sometimes given to all the part which is above the mouth of the Gauley, at which place the river is about 500 yards wide. Its entire length is estimated at 450 miles. Coal is abundant on the banks of this river in West Virginia. It falls 22 feet about 30 miles above Charleston, and is navigable by steamboats from its mouth to the falls, a distance of more than 100 miles. The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad follows the course of the Kanawha for about 80 miles.

Great Lake, Tasmania. See CLARENCE LAKE.

Great Lion, a river of South Africa. See GAUKA.

Great Mar'low, a town of England, co. of Bucks, on the Thames, here crossed by an iron suspension-bridge, 5 miles N.N.W. of Maidenhead. It has many good houses, a handsome town hall, and a church, with some manufactories of silk, lace, and paper. It sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. 4701.

Great Mills, a post-office of St. Mary's co., Md.

Great Neck, a post-village of Queens co., N.Y., in North Hempstead township, 16 miles E.N.E. of Brooklyn. It is 1 mile from Great Neck Station, the terminus of the Great Neck Branch Railroad. It has 2 churches.

Great Nemahn (nem'a-haw) **A'gency,** an Indian agency, the reservation for the Iowa, Sac, and Fox Indians, in Richardson co., Neb., on the Kansas line. White pop. 33.

Great Notch, a station on the Montclair & Greenwood Lake Railroad, 17 miles N.W. of Jersey City, N.J.

Great Oak, township, Palo Alto co., Iowa. Pop. 271.

Great Ogeechee River, Georgia. See OGEECHEE.

Great Ohoopee River, Georgia. See OHOOPEE.

Great Par'adise, a fishing hamlet on the W. side of Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, 25 miles from Placentia.

Great Paredon Kay, Bahamas. See PAREDON.

Great Pedee, South Carolina. See PEDEE RIVER.

Great (or **San'dy**) **Point,** the N. extremity of Nantucket Island, Mass. It has a fixed light 70 feet above sea-level. Lat. 41° 23′ 20″ N.; lon. 70° 3′ W.

Great Pond, a post-office of Hancock co., Me., on the S. shore of Great Pond, 28 miles E. of Milford.

Great Popo, Guinea. See POPO.

Great Saint Law'rence, a port of entry in the district of Burin, Newfoundland, on the W. side of Placentia Bay, 16 miles S.W. of Burin. It has a fine harbor, and extensive trade and fishery. Pop. 270.

Great Salt Lake, Utah, is in the N.E. part of the Great Basin, and at the W. base of the Wahsatch Mountains. It is about 90 miles long, with a breadth varying from 20 to 35 miles. The surface is about 4200 feet above the level of the sea. This lake has no outlet. Its principal tributaries are the Bear, Jordan, and Weber Rivers, all of which enter at the east side. It encloses several islands, one of which, called Antelope Island, is about 18 miles long. The water is a saturated solution of common salt (chloride of sodium), and has a specific gravity of 1.170. In 100 parts of this water there are 22.282 parts of saline and non-volatile matter, composed as follows: chloride of sodium, 20.196; sulphate of sodium, 1.834; chloride of magnesium, 0.252. Its greatest depth is about 60 feet. Several species of insects and a brine-shrimp have been found in it.

Great Schütt Island, Hungary. See SCHÜTT.

Great Shemogue, shem'o-gwe', or **Bris'tol,** a post-village in Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, 19 miles from Shediac. Pop. 300.

Great Slave Lake, a large lake of British North America, lies between lat. 60° 40′ and 63° N. and lon. 109° and 117° W. It is about 300 miles long, and 50 miles wide at the broadest part. Its form is very irregular. It is partly supplied with water by Great Slave River and other streams. Its surplus water is discharged through the Mackenzie River, which issues from its W. end.

Great Slave River, of British North America, is formed by the Peace River after it is joined by Stony River from Lake Athabasca. It enters Great Slave Lake on its S. side, by two mouths, near Fort Resolution. Total course, 300 miles.

Great South Bay, New York, is on the S. side of Long Island, about midway between its E. and W. extremities, and is partly separated from the ocean by a long and narrow strip of land called Great South Beach.

Great South Sea. See PACIFIC OCEAN.

Great Val'ley, or **Kill'buck,** a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., in Great Valley township, on the Allegheny River, the Erie Railroad, and the Rochester & State Line Railroad, 49 miles E.S.E. of Dunkirk, and 16 miles W.N.W. of Olean. It has a church, manufactures of cheese, lumber, sash, &c., 5 stores, 4 hotels, and a planing-mill. Pop. of the township, 1705.

Great Valley, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., 5 miles N.N.E. of Great Valley Railroad Station.

Great Valley Centre, a hamlet of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., 4 or 5 miles N.E. of Great Valley Station. It has a shingle-mill and a handle-factory.

Great Village, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Colchester, near the head of Cobequid Bay, 3 miles from Londonderry, and 18 miles W. of Truro. It has 10 stores, a hotel, tannery, &c., with a good shipping trade. Pop. 600.

Great Works, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Milford township, on the Penobscot River, and on the European & North American Railroad, 11 miles above Bangor. It has a church and lumber-mills.

Grebe, grā'bĕ, or **Grift**, grift, a small river of the Netherlands, falling into the Rhine 2 miles E. of Rhenen.

Grebenstein, grā'bĕn-stīnˋ, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Nassau, on the railway from Eisenach to Karlshafen, 11 miles N.N.W. of Cassel. Pop. 2441.

Greble, grĕb'l, a post-hamlet of Lebanon co., Pa., about 25 miles W. by N. of Reading.

Grecian Archipelago. See ÆGEAN SEA.

Grodzisck, a town of Prussian Poland. See GRÄTZ.

Greece, grēs (Gr. *Ἑλλάς, Hellas*; L. *Græ'cia*; Fr. *Grèce*, grās or grès; Sp. *Grecia*, grā'the-ā; It. *Grecia*, grā-che-ā; Ger. *Griechenland*, greeˊKĕn-lānt'; Arab. and Turk. *Room*), a kingdom of Southern Europe, situated between lat. 30° 10′ and 39° 50′ N. and lon. 19° 30′ and 26° 30′ E. (including the islands), bounded N. by European Turkey, W. by European Turkey (on the line of the Arta) and the Ionian Sea, S. by the Mediterranean, and E. by the Ægean Sea. It is composed of a continental portion, which comprises Hellas on the N., and the peninsula of the Morea (anc. *Peloponnesus*) on the S. (the two parts being almost separated by the Gulfs of Patras and Lepanto on the W. and the Gulf of Ægina on the E.), and of an insular portion consisting of the islands in the Ægean Sea, and the Ionian Islands.

The territory of Greece is nearly all mountainous; the culminating point of the whole is Mount Guionn, in Doris, lat. 38° 38′ N., lon. 22° 15′ E., 8240 feet above the sea. The principal chain, that of Pindus, enters the country from the N., and Mount Othrys, one of its branches, forms the greater part of the S. boundary of Thessaly. S. of this, the principal chain turns S.E., and forms two branches, Œta on the N., and Parnassus on the S. Another chain extends from the channel of Euripus to the Morea, which it enters by the Isthmus of Corinth. The centre of the Morea forms an elevated table-land, enclosed by three mountain-chains, the most extensive of which crosses the peninsula on the N. The coasts are elevated, irregular, and deeply indented; the principal gulfs are those of Arta, Volo, Patras, Lepanto or Corinth, Ægina or the Saronic Gulf, Nauplia, Kolokythia, Koron or Messenia, and Arcadia. Chief capes, Marathon, Colonna or Sunium, and Skropha, in Attica, Skillo, Malia, Matapan, Gallo, and Klarentza, in the Morea. Off the W. coast are the Ionian Islands. The large island of Eubœa lies along the N.E. side of the continent, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, called Euripus; the other islands are partly scattered over the Ægean Sea (Sporades), and partly collected into the group of the Cyclades. Greece has numerous streams, but they are mostly rapid and unfit for navigation. The principal are, in the N., the Aspropotamo (anc. *Achelous*), rising in Turkey, an affluent of the Ionian Sea; the Phidaris, which flows S. to the Gulf of Patras; the Hellada, an affluent of the Gulf of Lamia; and the Cephissus, which flows S. to the Gulf of Ægina. The chief rivers in the Morea are the Gastouni and Rhouphia on the W., and the Pamisus and Iris or Eurotas on the S. The only extensive lake is Topolias (anc. *Copais*), in Bœotia.

The climate is temperate and generally healthy, except on some parts of the coasts; and in the vicinity of the lakes violent storms occur in spring and autumn. Earthquakes are rare. Winter is marked by rain in the plains and snow in the mountains. Caverns and mineral and gaseous springs are numerous. Minerals are rich and varied, but little worked; the very finest marble and other building-materials are abundant; salt, extracted chiefly from the lagoons of Missolonghi, is the most important product. Argentiferous lead is still procured from Laurium, as of old. Vegetable products vary according to the elevation of the soil. The olive, vine, fig, currant-grape, melons, rice, cotton, the orange, citron, and pomegranate, thrive on the coasts, and in districts situated at an elevation of 1600 feet, where also the myrtle, mastic, and plane-tree flourish. But agriculture is neglected, only one-seventh of the area being under cultivation. Above 6000 feet in elevation the mountains are in great part covered with pine forests. The principal domestic animals are sheep and goats; bees are still reared; wild animals are numerous, and game is abundant. Greece has few manufactures, properly so called; but silks, cottons, woollens, chemicals, ironware, pottery, leather, and beet sugar are produced for domestic use, and to some extent for export. Railways connect Athens with the Piræus, and Ergastoria with the Laurium mines. The principal resource of the inhabitants has always been in maritime commerce. The principal ports are Athens (the Piræus), Patras, Hydra, Corfu, Nauplia, Syra, Kalamata, and Navarino. The exports are currants, valonea, cotton, wine, cotton yarn, oil, tobacco, figs, sponge, emery, metals, ores, &c., of an average annual value of about $12,000,000; the imports have in recent years an average value of about $20,000,000. The public debt is about $80,000,000, the larger part of which was contracted by the revolutionists of 1824–25 and has not been recognized as a national debt by the Greek government. The estimated revenue for 1886 was £3,306,962, and the expenditures £3,521,919. The people belong to the ancient Greek race in the W. of the continental portion and E. of Parnassus; in the Morea the same race prevails, but is more mixed. Including the territory annexed in 1881, the area of the kingdom is 25,111 square miles.

Nomes.	Chief Towns.	Pop. 1889.
Northern Greece:		
Attica and Bœotia	Athens	257,764
Phocis and Phthiotis	Lamia (Zeitoun)	136,470
Acarnania and Ætolia	Missolonghi	162,020
Peloponnesus:		
Argolis and Corinth	Nauplia	144,836
Achaia and Elis	Patras	210,713
Arcadia	Tripolitza	148,285
Messenia	Kalamata	183,232
Laconia	Sparta	126,088
Islands:		
Eubœa and Sporades	Chalcis	103,412
Cyclades	Hermopolis (Syra)	131,508
Corfu	Corfu	114,533
Zante	Zante	44,070
Cephalonia	Argostoli	80,178
Soldiers and seamen		32,181
Thessaly (1881):		
Arta	Arta	32,800
Trikhala	Trikhala	143,143
Larissa	Larissa	168,034
Natives abroad		138,350
Total		2,219,389

Greece was erected into a kingdom under Otho, second son of the King of Bavaria, in 1835. He abdicated, in consequence of a revolution, October 24, 1862, and Prince George of Denmark was proclaimed King of the Hellenes, October 30, 1863. The constitution of the kingdom was introduced after the revolution of October, 1862, elaborated by a Constituent Assembly, and adopted October 29, 1864. The executive is divided into seven departments,—namely, the ministries of the interior, finance, justice, public worship, war, foreign affairs, and marine. There is universal toleration for all creeds, but the Greek church is the established religion, to which nine-tenths of the people belong, and which acknowledges the king as its temporal head. The chief educational establishments are the university at Athens, with about 1250 students; five gymnasia, at Athens, Syra, Nauplia, Patras, and Hydra; and normal, polytechnic, military, and naval schools. There is an effective and well-sustained system of public instruction.

The early history of Greece is too important to be briefly summarized. From the remotest historic times it was the scene of events of the greatest significance and interest,—events which made it the cradle of European civilization. But after the Roman conquest the nobler elements of the Greek character were less conspicuous, and were gradually lost. The Byzantine civilization was essentially Greek, though nominally Roman; but with the fall of Byzantine power the Greek nationality entered upon a long period of lethargy, and the people were afterwards handed over from master to master without even the semblance of a struggle. The crowning disaster commenced A.D. 1438, when the Turks first obtained a footing. A long series of exterminating wars ensued, during which the Venetians and Turks contended for the mastery. The latter ultimately prevailed. A period of the grossest misrule and oppression followed; but in 1821, when degradation seemed to have reached its lowest possible limit, a strong reaction commenced, a new spirit began to appear, and the Greeks, as if throwing off their lethargy, declared their determination to be free. A protracted struggle took place, but the issue was still doubtful, when foreign powers interfered, and compelled the

Turks, in 1829, to acknowledge Greece as an independent state. England, France, and Russia are the protecting powers of Greece, and jointly guarantee her independence. The Greek race is the dominant one in Crete, Samos, and the other Turkish islands, and Grecks are found in large numbers in almost every part of the Levant.——Adj. and inhab. GREEK and GRECIAN, gree'shan (Fr. GREC, or GRECQUE, grĕk; It. GRECO, grà'ko; Sp. GRIEGO, gre-à'go; Ger. GRIECHE, gree'kĕh).

Greece, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., N.Y., in Greece township, 5 or 6 miles N.W. of Rochester. The township is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario, and on the E. by the Genesee River. Total pop. 4860. It contains a larger village, named Charlotte. Greece Station on the Ontario Lake Shore Railroad is 7 miles W. of Charlotte.

Greece City, a post-village of Butler co., Pa., near the railroad between Butler and Karns City, about 8 miles N. by E. of Butler. It has a bank and many oil-wells.

Greeding, grà'ding, a town of Bavaria, 31 miles S.S.E. of Nuremberg. Pop. 1070.

Greejee, a town of Dahomey. See GREGAPOJEE.

Gree'ley, a county in the W. part of Kansas, bordering on Colorado, has an area of about 780 square miles. The surface is nearly level, and almost destitute of timber. Sandstone is found in the N. portion, and magnesian limestone in the N.W. It is traversed by the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Capital, Tribune. Pop. in 1880, 3; in 1890, 1264.

Greeley, a county in the central part of Nebraska, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the North Loup River. The surface is undulating prairie; the soil is fertile. Capital, Lamartine. Pop. in 1890, 4869.

Greeley, a post-town of Weld co., Col., on the Cache la Poudre River, and on the Denver Pacific Railroad, 52 miles N. by E. of Denver, and 54 miles S.S.E. of Cheyenne. It is situated in a fertile valley, and has a delightful climate. It has 8 churches, graded schools, 3 banks, and manufactures of flour and lumber. Four newspapers are published here. It has a school-building which cost $35,000, also an irrigating-canal 36 miles long. Pop. 2395.

Greeley, a township of Audubon co., Iowa. Pop. 145.

Greeley, a post-village of Delaware co., Iowa, in Elk township, on the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad, 31 miles S.E. of Fayette, and about 40 miles W. by N. of Dubuque. It has 4 churches, a graded school, a bank, and a creamery. Pop. about 390.

Greeley, a township of Shelby co., Iowa. Pop. 77.

Greeley, a post-village of Anderson co., Kansas, in Walker township, 8 miles N.E. of Garnett, and about 44 miles S. by E. of Lawrence. It has 4 churches, graded schools, 2 banks, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 514.

Greeley, a township of Sedgwick co., Kansas. Pop. 318. Post-offices, Mount Hope and Fayette.

Gree'leyville, a hamlet of Williamsburg co., S.C., on Pritchett & Co.'s Railroad, 14 miles from Kingstree. It has a turpentine-distillery and 2 stores.

Green, a county in the S. central part of Kentucky, has an area of about 275 square miles. It is intersected by Green River, and is partly drained by Russell's Creek. The surface is undulating or hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is mostly calcareous and fertile. Tobacco, Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. Cavernous limestone of good quality underlies this county. It is traversed by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Capital, Greensburg. Pop. in 1870, 9379; in 1880, 11,871; in 1890, 11,463.

Green, a county in the S. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Illinois, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Pecatonica and Sugar Rivers. The surface is diversified with prairies, woodlands, and hills of moderate height, which are fertile, and cultivated even on their summits. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, and pork are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies a part of the county. It is traversed by a branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and by the Illinois Central Railroad. Capital, Monroe. Pop. in 1870, 23,611; in 1880, 21,729; in 1890, 22,732.

Green, a township of Mercer co., Ill. Pop. 1326. It contains Viola.

Green, a township of Woodford co., Ill. Pop. 933.

Green, a township of Grant co., Ind. Pop. 1115. Post-offices, Point Isabel and Slash.

Green, a township of Hancock co., Ind. Pop. 1117. It contains Eden.

Green, Jay co., Ind. See GREENE.

Green, a township of Madison co., Ind. Pop. 954. It contains Alfonte.

Green, a township of Marshall co., Ind. Pop. 1097.

Green, a township of Morgan co., Ind. Pop. 1345.

Green, a township of Noble co., Ind. Pop. 1100. It contains Green Centre and Merriam.

Green, a township of St. Joseph's co., Ind., bounded N.W. by the Kankakee River. Pop. 964.

Green, a township of Wayne co., Ind. Pop. 1293. It contains Williamsburg.

Green, a township of Iowa co., Iowa. Pop. 920.

Green, a township of Wapello co., Iowa. Pop. 1215.

Green, a township of Mecosta co., Mich. Pop. 886. It contains Paris.

Green, a township of Hickory co., Mo. Pop. 1217.

Green, a township of Lawrence co., Mo. Pop. 1434.

Green, a township of Livingston co., Mo. Pop. 903. It contains Utica.

Green, a township of Nodaway co., Mo. Pop. 1613.

Green, a township of Polk co., Mo. Pop. 1074.

Green, a township of Worth co., Mo. Pop. 703. It contains Oxford.

Green, a township of Guilford co., N.C. Pop. 1119.

Green, a township of Adams co., O., on the Ohio River. Pop. 1833. It contains Rockville and Rome.

Green, a township of Ashland co., O. Pop. 1818. It contains Perrysville.

Green, a township of Brown co., O. Pop. 1490. It contains Benton, Greenbush, and Mount Orab.

Green, a township of Clinton co., O. Pop. 2492. It contains New Antioch and New Vienna.

Green, a township of Hamilton co., O. Pop. 4356. It contains Cheviot, Bridgetown, and some of the northwestern suburbs of Cincinnati.

Green, a post-hamlet of Licking co., O., about 22 miles N.E. of Columbus.

Green, or Green'ford, a village of Mahoning co., O., in Green township, on a branch of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 6 miles S. of Canfield. It has several churches. The name of its post-office is Greenford. Pop. 146; of the township, 1733.

Green, a township of Monroe co., O. Pop. 1282. It contains New Castle.

Green, a township of Ross co., O. Pop. 1898. It contains Kingston.

Green, a township of Scioto co., O., on the Ohio River. Pop. 1882. It contains Franklin Furnace, Haverhill, and several seats of the iron-manufacture.

Green, a township of Shelby co., O. Pop. 1254. It contains Palestine and Plattsville.

Green, a township of Summit co., O. Pop. 1740. It contains Greensburg, or Inland, and has beds of coal.

Green, a township of Wayne co., O. Pop. 2715. It contains a part of Orrville.

Green, a township of Erie co., Pa. Pop. 1395.

Green, a township of Forest co., Pa. Pop. 226.

Green, a township of Greene co., Pa. Pop. 739. It affords coal and some petroleum.

Green, a township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. 2160. It contains Taylorsville.

Green, a township of Mercer co., Pa., on the Ohio line. Pop. 832, exclusive of the borough of Jamestown.

Green, a township of Pike co., Pa. It has a church and extensive lumber-works. Pop. 919.

Green'back, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ark.

Greenback, a station on the Mahanoy & Shamokin Railroad, in Northumberland co., Pa., 2 miles E. of Shamokin. Much coal is here mined.

Green'backville, a post-village of Accomack co., Va., on Chincoteague Bay, ½ mile from Franklin Railroad Station, and about 15 miles S. of Snow Hill, Md. It has a church, a sail-factory, &c. Oysters abound here.

Green'bank, a station in New Castle co., Del., on the Wilmington & Western Railroad, 7 miles W. of Wilmington.

Green Bank, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., on Mullica or Little Egg Harbor River, 7 miles from Egg Harbor City. It has a church.

Green Bank, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., about 50 miles W. of Philadelphia. It has a church.

Green Bank, a post-hamlet of Pocahontas co., W. Va., about 105 miles E. of Charleston.

Green'bank, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, 6 miles S. of Wick. Pop. 100.

Green Bay, a part of Lake Michigan, communicates with the northern end of that lake, and extends southwestward into Wisconsin. It is about 90 or 100 miles long, and from 10 to 20 miles wide, having a mean depth of 500 feet. The Fox River enters this bay at the S.W. extremity. The surface is 578 feet higher than the sea.

Green Bay, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Iowa, in Green Bay township, about 52 miles S. by W. of Des Moines. Pop. of the township, 630.

Green Bay, a township of Lee co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River. Pop. 631. It contains Wever.

Green Bay, a post-village of Prince Edward co., Va., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, 61 miles W.S.W. of Richmond. It has 3 stores.

Green Bay, a city, capital of Brown co., Wis., is situated at the head or S.W. extremity of Green Bay, and on the right bank of Fox River, at its mouth, 65 miles N.N.E. of Fond du Lac, and 113 miles N. of Milwaukee. It is on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad, and is the E. terminus of the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, which extends to Winona, 215 miles distant. It has a good harbor and great facilities for trade and navigation. Three bridges across Fox River connect this city with the city of Fort Howard. Green Bay contains 13 churches, a court-house, a high school, 2 national banks, a Catholic academy, a convent, and many elegant residences. A daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop. Large quantities of lumber are procured in Brown co. and exported from this city, which has iron-works and several saw-mills and factories. Pop. in 1860, 2275; in 1870, 4666; in 1880, 7464; in 1890, 9069.

Green Bay Junction, Wisconsin. See MERRILLAN.

Green Bot'tom, a post-office of Cabell co., W. Va., on the Ohio River, 20 miles above Huntington.

Green'brier, a county in the S.E. part of West Virginia, has an area of about 875 square miles. It is intersected by Greenbrier River, and is partly drained by Meadow River. The Alleghany Mountains extend along the S.E. border of this county, the surface of which is diversified with picturesque scenery of mountains and fertile valleys. It has extensive forests, in which the sugar-maple abounds. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and hay are the staple products. The White Sulphur Springs, a fashionable watering-place, are situated in this county, which is intersected in its southern part by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Lewisburg. Pop. in 1870, 11,417; in 1880, 15,060; in 1890, 18,034.

Greenbrier, a post-hamlet of Limestone co., Ala., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 9 miles E. by N. of Decatur. It has a church and an academy.

Greenbrier, a post-village of Faulkner co., Ark., 12 miles N. of Conway. It has a church, a steam flour-mill, 3 stores, and a masonic hall.

Greenbrier, a post-office of Orange co., Ind.

Greenbrier, a township of Greene co., Iowa. Pop. 208.

Green Bri'er, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., O., in Perry township, 28 miles S. of Barnesville. It has a church.

Green'brier, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Pa., about 12 miles S.S.E. of Sunbury.

Greenbrier, a post-village of Robertson co., Tenn., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 21 miles N. of Nashville. It has a church and a large distillery.

Greenbrier Bridge, a post-hamlet of Greenbrier co., W. Va., on Greenbrier River, and on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, at Caldwell Station, 5½ miles W. of White Sulphur Springs.

Greenbrier Mountain, a long ridge, about 2000 feet high, extending through Pocahontas co., W. Va., about 5 miles W. of the Greenbrier River. Its direction is nearly N.E. and S.W.

Greenbrier River, West Virginia, rises in the Alleghany Mountains, near the N.E. extremity of Pocahontas co. It intersects that county, runs southwestward through Greenbrier co., and enters the Great Kanawha River in Summers co., near Hinton. It is nearly 175 miles long.

Green Brook, a post-office of Columbia co., N.Y., on the Harlem Extension Railroad, at Rider's Mill Station, 9 miles S. of Lebanon Springs.

Green'burg, a populous township of Westchester co., N.Y., on the east bank of the Hudson River. It contains villages named Dobbs Ferry, Hastings upon Hudson, Irvington, and Tarrytown, and part of the village of White Plains. It is traversed by the Hudson River Railroad. Pop. in 1880, 8934; in 1890, 11,613.

Green'burr, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Pa., 1 mile S. of Booneville.

Green'bush, a post-hamlet of Walker co., Ga., about 18 miles S.W. of Dalton. It has a seminary.

Greenbush, a post-village of Warren co., Ill., 8 miles N.W. of Avon Station, and about 50 miles W. of Peoria. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 300.

Greenbush, a village of Warren co., Iowa, on the North River, 14 miles S. by W. of Des Moines. Pop. 129.

Greenbush, a post-office of Crawford co., Kansas.

Greenbush, a post-township of Penobscot co., Me., is bounded on the W. by the Penobscot River. It contains Greenbush Station on the European & North American Railroad, 23 miles N. by E. of Bangor. Pop. 621.

Greenbush, a post-hamlet of Plymouth co., Mass., near the sea-shore, and on the South Shore Railroad, 2 miles N. of East Marshfield.

Greenbush, a post-hamlet in Greenbush township, Alcona co., Mich., 5 miles S. of Harrisville. Pop. of township, 97.

Greenbush, a township of Clinton co., Mich. P. 1473.

Greenbush, a township of Mille Lacs co., Minn. P. 375.

Greenbush, also called **East Albany,** a village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., in Greenbush township, on the E. bank of the Hudson River, opposite Albany, with which it is connected by a railroad bridge. It is the W. terminus of the Boston & Albany Railroad and the S. terminus of the Troy & Greenbush Railroad, and contains the depot, machine-shops, and freight-houses of the first-named road. It has also 6 churches, a convent, 5 newspaper offices, 2 saw-mills, a tannery, a cigar-factory, and aniline- and color-works. Pop. in 1890, 7301.

Greenbush, a hamlet of Brown co., O., in Green township, 3½ miles N. of Mount Orab. Pop. 42.

Greenbush, a post-hamlet of Preble co., O., in Gratis township, 20 miles S.W. of Dayton. It has a church. P. 53.

Greenbush, a post-village of Sheboygan co., Wis., in Greenbush township, about 22 miles E. of Fond du Lac, and 1 mile S. of the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad. It has 2 churches, a cheese-factory, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. The township contains a village named Glenbeulah, and a pop. of 1973.

Green Camp, a post-village of Marion co., O., in Green Camp township, on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Marion, and about 45 miles N.N.W. of Columbus. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. The township is intersected by the Scioto River. Pop. of the township, 999.

Green-Castle, green-kas'sęl, a fort, harbor, and fishing station of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, on the W. entrance of Lough Foyle, 4 miles N.E. of Moville.

Green-Castle, a village of Ireland, co. of Down, on the N. side of Carlingford Bay, near Cranfield Point.

Green'castle, a village of Madison co., Ill., 24 miles E. of Alton, 8 miles S.E. of Worden, and 1 mile from Alhambra. It has 2 churches. Pop. 120.

Greencastle, a post-town, capital of Putnam co., Ind., in Greencastle township, near the Eel River, and on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad where it crosses the Indianapolis & St. Louis and Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroads, 38 miles W. by S. of Indianapolis, and 34 miles E.N.E. of Terre Haute. It is the seat of De Pauw University (Methodist Episcopal), which was organized in 1835 and has about 1000 students. Greencastle has 10 churches, 2 national banks, and manufactures of pumps, lightning-rods, ploughs, spokes, lumber, &c. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1890, 4390; of the township, 6137.

Greencastle, a post-village of Jasper co., Iowa, in Poweshiek township, 5 miles N. of Colfax Railroad Station, and about 22 miles N.E. of Des Moines. It has 2 churches and a steam flour-mill. Pop. about 300.

Greencastle, a township of Marshall co., Iowa, traversed by the Central Railroad of Iowa. Pop. 1437.

Greencastle, a post-village of Warren co., Ky., on Big Barren River, 8 miles below Bowling Green. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a tobacco-factory.

Greencastle, a post-village of Sullivan co., Mo., 16 miles by rail E. by N. of Milan. It has 2 churches, a public school, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 267.

Greencastle, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co., O., in Bloom township, 3½ miles W. of Carroll, and 20 miles S.E. of Columbus. It has a church and a carriage-shop. P. 59.

Greencastle, a post-borough of Franklin co., Pa., on the East Branch of the Conococheague Creek, and on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 11 miles S.S.W. of Chambersburg, and 11 miles N. of Hagerstown, Md. It contains 8 churches, a high school, a national bank, 3 newspaper offices, and manufactures of grain-drills and church-organs. Pop. 1525.

Greencastle Junction (Limedale Post-Office), a village of Putnam co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, at the junction of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, 2 miles W. of Greencastle. It has a graded school, large limestone-quarries, and lime-kilns.

Green Centre, Noble co., Ind. See GREENE CENTRE.

Green City, Colorado. See CORONA.

Green City, a post-village of Sullivan co., Mo., 12 miles by rail E. by N. of Milan. It has 2 churches, a bank, a college, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 318.

Green Cove, a post-office of Washington co., Va.

Green Cove Springs, a post-village, capital of Clay co., Fla., on the St. John's River, 30 miles S. of Jacksonville. It has 9 churches, a newspaper office, public schools, car-shops, a brick-yard, &c. Pop. in 1890, 1106.

Green Creek, Ohio, rises in Seneca co., runs northward through Sandusky co., and enters the Sandusky River about 3 miles from its mouth.

Green Creek, a post-hamlet of Cape May co., N.J., 2 miles from Rio Grande Station. It has a church.

Green Creek, a township of Sandusky co., O. Pop. 3666. It contains Clyde.

Green'dale, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ill., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, about 14 miles E. of Salem. It has a basket-factory.

Greendale, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., 8 miles E. of Kittanning.

Green Dale, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Va., 5 miles N. of Abingdon. It has a church and flouring-mills.

Greene, a county in the W. part of Alabama. Area, 544 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Black Warrior River, and on the S. and S.W. by the Tombigbee. The former river enters the latter at the S.E. extremity of the county. The surface is moderately uneven, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Cincinnati & New Orleans division of the Queen & Crescent system. Capital, Eutaw. Pop. in 1870, 18,399; in 1880, 21,931; in 1890, 22,007.

Greene, a northeastern county of Arkansas, bordering on Missouri. Area, 591 square miles. It is bounded on the E. and S.E. by the St. Francis River, and on the W. by the Cache River. The surface is low and nearly level, and partly covered with forests of oak, hickory, pine, &c. Indian corn and cotton are the staple products. The county is intersected by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad, and the Paragould and Buffalo Railway. Capital, Paragould. Pop. in 1870, 7573; in 1880, 7480; in 1890, 12,908.

Greene, a county in the N.E. central part of Georgia. Area, 361 square miles. It is intersected by the Oconee River, which also forms the S.W. boundary, and is bounded on the W. by the Appalachee River. The surface is hilly. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Georgia Railroad, which passes through Greensborough, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 12,454; in 1880, 17,547; in 1890, 17,051.

Greene, a county in the W. part of Illinois, has an area of about 544 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Illinois River, and intersected by Apple and Macoupin Creeks. The surface is partly undulating and partly hilly. The soil is very fertile. Here are forests of hickory, oak, ash, elm, maple, linden, and black walnut. Indian corn, wheat, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county has valuable beds of bituminous coal. Burlington limestone, an excellent material for building, crops out on the bluffs of the Illinois River. Greene co. is intersected by the Chicago & Alton Railroad and the Jacksonville & Southeastern Railroad. Capital, Carrollton. Pop. in 1870, 20,277; in 1880, 23,010; in 1890, 23,791.

Greene, a county in the S.W. part of Indiana, has an area of 540 square miles. It is intersected by the West Fork of White River, and also drained by Beech Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with dense forests of the oak, hickory, maple, beech, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Beds of bituminous coal have been opened in this county. It is traversed by the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, by the Pennsylvania Railroad system, and by the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad. Capital, Bloomfield. Pop. in 1870, 19,514; in 1880, 22,996; in 1890, 24,379.

Greene, a county in the W. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Raccoon (or Coon) River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and groves. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and hay are the staple products. It is intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, the Des Moines & Northwestern Railroad, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, the first two mentioned passing through Jefferson, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 4627; in 1880, 12,727; in 1890, 15,797.

Greene, a county in the S.E. part of Mississippi, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 320 square miles. It is drained by the Chickasawha and Leaf Rivers, which unite in the S.W. part of the county and form the Pascogoula River. The surface is extensively covered with forests of small trees. The soil is sandy and poor. Indian corn and pork are the staple products. Capital, Leakesville. Pop. in 1870, 2038; in 1880, 3194; in 1890, 3906.

Greene, a county in the S.W. part of Missouri, has an area of about 688 square miles. It is intersected by the James River, and also drained by the Sac River, which rises in it, and by the Pomme de Terre and Little Sac Rivers. The surface is partly undulating and partly hilly, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, pork, and grass are the staple products. The rock which lies next to the surface is Silurian limestone. This county is intersected by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad and the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, both of which pass through Springfield, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 21,549; in 1880, 28,801; in 1890, 48,616.

Greene, a county in the S.E. part of New York, has an area of about 660 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River, is intersected by Catskill Creek, and is also drained by Schoharie Creek, which rises in this county. The surface is rugged and diversified with grand and picturesque scenery of the Catskill Mountains, which present broad and rocky summits, deep ravines, steep declivities, and precipices of great height. A large part of the surface is covered with forests of the oak, chestnut, elm, sugar-maple, &c. The soil of the valleys and lowlands is adapted to pasturage. Hay, butter, oats, and Indian corn are the staple products. Several varieties of Silurian and Devonian rocks crop out in this county; among them is the old red sandstone. It is partly traversed by the West Shore Railroad, the Kaaterskill Railroad, and the Stony Clove & Catskill Mountain Railroad, the first mentioned communicating with Catskill, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 31,832; in 1880, 32,695; in 1890, 31,598.

Greene, a county in the E. central part of North Carolina, has an area of about 310 square miles. It is intersected by Contentnea Creek, a confluent of the Neuse River, and also drained by Nahunta Creek. The surface is nearly level. The soil is partly fertile. About half of it is covered with forests. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Snow Hill. Pop. in 1870, 8637; in 1880, 10,037; in 1890, 10,039.

Greene, a county in the S.W. part of Ohio, has an area of about 416 square miles. It is intersected by the Little Miami River, and also drained by Mad River, which touches the N.W. extremity of the county, and by Cæsar's Creek. The surface is undulating or hilly, and extensively covered with forests of the ash, elm, hickory, oak, sugar-maple, &c. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple-products. This county is intersected by the Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton Railroad and the Pennsylvania Railroad, both of which communicate with Xenia, the capital. The Erie Railroad crosses its N.W. part. Pop. in 1870, 28,038; in 1880, 31,349; in 1890, 29,820.

Greene, the most southwestern county of Pennsylvania, bordering on West Virginia, has an area of about 640 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Monongahela River, and also drained by Wheeling and Ten Mile Creeks. The surface is diversified by hills and deep ravines. A large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, wool, hay, butter, and pork are the staple products. This county has valuable beds of bituminous coal, limestone, and sandstone. Capital, Waynesburg. It is traversed by the Waynesburg & Washington Railroad. Pop. in 1870, 25,887; in 1880, 28,273; in 1890, 28,935.

Greene, a county of East Tennessee, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of about 580 square miles. It is intersected by the Nolachucky River, and also drained by Lick Creek, both of which enter the French Broad River on the W. border. The surface is partly mountainous and covered with extensive forests. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county has mines of iron, which have been profitably worked, also beds of Silurian limestone. It is intersected by the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, which passes through Greeneville, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 21,668; in 1880, 24,005; in 1890, 26,614.

Greene, a county in the N. central part of Virginia, has an area of about 200 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Rapidan, and on the N.W. by the Blue Ridge. The

surface presents high ridges and fertile valleys. Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staples. It is watered by the North Fork of Ravenna River. Capital, Stanardsville. Pop. in 1870, 4034; in 1880, 5830; in 1890, 5622.

Greene, a post-hamlet in Green township, Jay co., Ind., 7 miles W. of Portland. Pop. of the township, 1714.

Greene, a township of Parke co., Ind., Pop. 1126. It contains Parkville.

Greene, a township of Randolph co., Ind. Pop. 1070. It contains Fairview and Emmettsville.

Greene, a post-village of Butler co., Iowa, on Shell Rock River, and on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 33 miles N.W. of Cedar Falls. It has 6 churches, 2 banks, 2 academies, 3 newspaper offices, and a sash- and door-factory. Pop. in 1890, 845.

Greene, a township of Pottawatomie co., Kan. P. 300.

Greene, a post-township of Androscoggin co., Me., about 20 miles S.W. of Augusta, is bounded on the W. by the Androscoggin River. It has 3 churches and a grist-mill. Pop. 885. It contains a hamlet named Greene, on the Maine Central Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Lewiston.

Greene, a post-office and station of Saginaw co., Mich., on the Saginaw Valley & St. Louis Railroad, 20 miles W. of Saginaw City. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Greene, a township of Platte co., Mo. Pop. 2245. It contains Camden Point and New Market.

Greene, a post-village in Greene township, Chenango co., N.Y., on the Chenango River, and on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 19 miles N.N.E. of Binghamton, and 22 miles S.W. of Norwich. It has a bank, 5 churches, a newspaper office, a union school, a furnace, and a foundry. Pop. 1067; of the township, 3164.

Greene, a township of Sussex co., N.J. Pop. 868. It contains Huntsville, Tranquillity, Greenville, &c.

Greene, a township of Clark co., O. Pop. 1464.

Greene, a township of Fayette co., O. Pop. 879.

Greene, a township of Gallia co., O. Pop. 1577. Post-office, Northup.

Greene, a township of Harrison co., O. Pop. 1547. It contains Hopedale.

Greene, a township of Hocking co., O. Pop. 1513. It contains Haydenville, and has beds of coal.

Greene, a township of Trumbull co., O. Pop. 915. It contains Greensburg.

Greene, a township of Beaver co., Pa., on the Ohio line. Pop. 1836. It contains Georgetown and Hookstown. It affords coal, and has produced some petroleum.

Greene, a township of Clinton co., Pa. Pop. 1102.

Greene, a township of Franklin co., Pa. Pop. 3357. It contains Green Village, Scotland, &c.

Greene, a township of Greene co., Pa. See GREEN.

Greene, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 20 miles S. of Lancaster. It has a tannery, a saw-mill, and 2 stores.

Greene, a post-hamlet of Kent co., R.I., on the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad, 24 miles W.S.W. of Providence. It has a church, a steam saw-mill, and a grist-mill. Pop. 115.

Greene Centre, a post-hamlet of Noble co., Ind., in Greene township, about 22 miles N.N.W. of Fort Wayne. It has a carriage-factory.

Greene Corner, a post-hamlet of Androscoggin co., Me., 2 miles from Greene Station. It has a church.

Green Elm, a post-office of Crawford co., Kansas.

Greene's Landing, a post-office of Bradford co., Pa.

Greene Springs, a post-office of Hale co., Ala., 15 miles N.E. of Greensborough. Here is a boarding-school.

Greeneville, or **Greenville,** green'vil, a post-village, capital of Greene co., Tenn., on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 74 miles E. by N. of Knoxville, and 56 miles S.W. of Bristol. It is the seat of the Greeneville and Tusculum College (organized in 1868), and has 5 churches and an academy. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 1039.

Green'field, a post-office of Clay co., Dakota, 12 miles N.E. of Vermillion.

Greenfield, a post-office of Colquitt co., Ga.

Greenfield, a post-village of Greene co., Ill., on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 56 miles N. of St. Louis, Mo., and about 30 miles S. of Jacksonville. It has 5 churches, a bank, an academy, 2 newspaper offices, a flour-mill, and a plough-factory. Pop. in 1890, 1131.

Greenfield, a township of Grundy co., Ill. Pop. 2010. It contains Gardner, and has mines of bituminous coal.

Greenfield, a post-village, capital of Hancock co., Ind., on the National Road and the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, 21 miles E. of Indianapolis, and about 20 miles N. of Shelbyville. It contains a court-house, 2 banks, 5 churches, a newspaper office, a machine-shop, a graded school, 2 flour-mills, 3 planing-mills, 2 saw-mills, a furniture-factory, &c. Pop. in 1890, 3100.

Greenfield, a township of La Grange co., Ind., on the Michigan line. Pop. 1078.

Greenfield, a township of Orange co., Ind. Pop. 1439. It contains Green Brier and Young's Creek.

Greenfield, an incorporated post-village, capital of Adair co., Iowa, 21 miles by rail N. of Creston. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, a graded school, a furniture-factory, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 1048.

Greenfield, a township of Calhoun co., Iowa. Pop. 236.

Greenfield, a township of Jones co., Iowa. Pop. 1091.

Greenfield, a township of Warren co., Iowa. Pop. 1309. It contains Greenbush.

Greenfield, a post-township of Elk co., Kansas, about 33 miles E.N.E. of Winfield, and 14 miles W. of Elk Falls. It has a church. Pop. 686.

Greenfield, a post-township of Penobscot co., Me., about 22 miles N.E. of Bangor. Pop. 317.

Greenfield, a beautiful post-village, capital of Franklin co., Mass., in Greenfield township, near the W. bank of the Connecticut River, and 2 miles above the mouth of the Deerfield River, 106 miles W. by N. of Boston, and 36 miles N. of Springfield. It is on the Connecticut River Railroad where it crosses the Fitchburg Railroad, 30 miles E. of the Hoosac Tunnel. It contains a court-house, 7 churches, 3 national banks, 2 savings-banks, a high school, 2 public libraries, and a newspaper office. It is a favorite summer resort. The township, which is intersected by Green River, has manufactures of cutlery, tools, boots and shoes, machinery, &c. About 550 men are employed near the village in the manufacture of fine table-cutlery. A part of the village is in Deerfield township. Pop. of Greenfield township in 1890, 5252.

Greenfield, a post-township of Wayne co., Mich., 7 miles N.W. of Detroit, is intersected by the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad. It has 3 churches. Pop. 2465.

Greenfield, a township of Wabasha co., Minn., on the Mississippi River. Pop. 671. It contains Kellogg.

Greenfield, a post-village, capital of Dade co., Mo., in Centre township, on the Sac River or its West Fork, about 38 miles W.N.W. of Springfield. It has 7 churches, 2 banks, a seminary, and a plough-factory. Three newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1890, 998.

Greenfield, a village of Esmeralda co., Nevada, in Mason Valley, near Walker River, about 50 miles S.E. of Carson City. Here is Mason Valley Post-Office.

Greenfield, a post-village and township of Hillsborough co., N.H., about 25 miles S.W. of Concord, and 26 miles by rail N.W. of Nashua. It has a church and a common school. Pop. 607.

Greenfield, or **Greenfield Centre,** a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Greenfield township, 1 mile from Greenfield Station on the Adirondack Railroad, and 6 miles N.W. of Saratoga Springs. It has 2 churches. The name of its post-office is Greenfield Centre. The township has 6 churches, 2 paper-mills, and a pop. of 2692.

Greenfield, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., in Wawarsing township, about 33 miles W.S.W. of Rondout. It has 2 churches. Pop. in 1880, 971.

Greenfield, a township of Fairfield co., O. P. 1926. It contains Carroll, Havensport, Gesselville, and Dumontville.

Greenfield, a township of Gallia co., O. Pop. 1371. It contains Gallia Furnace.

Greenfield, a post-village in Madison township, Highland co., O., on Paint Creek, on the Ohio Southern Railroad and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 74 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati, and 24 miles W. of Chillicothe. It has 7 churches, 2 banks, a union school, a town hall, a newspaper office, 2 carriage-factories, 2 flouring-mills, and a planing-mill. Pop. in 1890, 2460.

Greenfield, a hamlet of Logan co., O., in Perry township, about 44 miles N.W. of Columbus. It has a church.

Greenfield, a township of Huron co., O. Pop. 954. It contains Steuben.

Greenfield, a township of Blair co., Pa. Pop. 1233.

Greenfield, a post-hamlet in Greenfield township, Erie co., Pa., 14 miles E. of Erie. It has a church, a cheese-factory, and a saw-mill. Pop. of township, 1039.

Greenfield, a township of Lackawanna co., Pa. P. 823.

Greenfield, a hamlet of Mercer co., Pa., 5 miles N.E. of West Middlesex. It has 2 churches. Here is Worth Post-Office.

Greenfield, a borough of Washington co., Pa., on the W. bank of the Monongahela River, 9 miles above Monon-

gahela City, and about 30 miles S. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches. Coal-mining is the principal business of this place. Pop. 557. The name of its post-office is Pike Run.

Greenfield, a post-village of Weakley co., Tenn., on the Mississippi Central Railroad, 40 miles N. of Jackson. It has 5 churches, a bank, an academy, a grist-mill, a box-factory, &c. Pop. 801.

Greenfield, a post-hamlet of Nelson co., Va., about 22 miles S.S.E. of Staunton. It has a tannery and a store.

Greenfield, a township of La Crosse co., Wis. Pop. 806.

Greenfield, a post-township of Milwaukee co., Wis., 4 miles S.W. of Milwaukee. It has 6 churches. Pop. 2646.

Greenfield, a township of Monroe co., Wis. Pop. 715. It contains Tunnel City. Greenfield Station on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad (La Crosse line) is 4 miles W. of Tomah, and 39 miles E.N.E. of La Crosse.

Greenfield, a township of Sauk co., Wis., on the Baraboo River. Pop. 766.

Greenfield Centre, New York. See GREENFIELD.

Greenfield Hill, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., in Fairfield township, about 6 miles W. of Bridgeport. It has a church.

Greenfield Mills, a post-office of La Grange co., Ind.

Greenfield Mills, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Md., 4 miles S. of Adamstown Railroad Station. It has a flour-mill on Monocacy River.

Greenford, Mahoning co., O. See GREEN.

Green For'est, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Ark., 75 miles S. of Springfield, Mo.

Green Forest, a post-office of Rockbridge co., Va.

Green Gar'den, a post-office of Will co., Ill., in Green Garden township, about 36 miles S.S.W. of Chicago. Pop. of the township, 1202.

Green Garden, a post-office of Beaver co., Pa.

Green Grove, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ala., on the Tennessee River, 15 miles S. of Huntsville.

Green Grove, a post-office of Cumberland co., Ky.

Green Grove, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa., 10 miles N. of Scranton. It has a church and a hotel.

Green Grove, a post-hamlet of Clark co., Wis., 6 miles from Colby. It has a saw-mill.

Green Hall, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ky., 30 miles N.E. of Livingston. It has a church.

Green Har'bor, a large fishing hamlet of Newfoundland, on the S. side of Trinity Bay, 23 miles S.S.W. of Heart's Content. Ship-building is here engaged in. P. 210.

Green Ha'ven, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Beekman township, about 65 miles N. by E. of New York.

Green'hend, a village of England, co. of Northumberland, 3¼ miles W.N.W. of Haltwhistle.

Green Hill, a post-hamlet of Lauderdale co., Ala., 17 miles N.N.E. of Florence. It has a church.

Green Hill, a post-office of Stewart co., Ga.

Green Hill, a post-village of Warren co., Ind., in Medina township, about 12 miles W. of Lafayette. It contains the Green Hill Seminary and 2 churches.

Green Hill, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Ky., 10 miles E. of Bowling Green. It has a church.

Green Hill, a post-hamlet of Wicomico co., Md., on the Wicomico River, about 10 miles S.W. of Salisbury. It has 2 churches.

Green Hill, a post-township of Rutherford co., N.C., about 28 miles S.E. of Asheville. It has 3 churches and a tobacco-factory. Pop. 1186.

Green Hill, a post-hamlet of Columbiana co., O., in West township, near the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 2 miles from East Rochester. It has a church and a coal-mine.

Green Hill, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Tenn., on the Tennessee & Pacific Railroad, about 20 miles N.E. of Nashville. It has a church, an academy, and a grist-mill.

Green Hill, a post-hamlet of Titus co., Tex., about 55 miles N.W. of Jefferson. It has 2 churches.

Green Hill, a post-hamlet of Campbell co., Va., on the Staunton River, 20 miles N.W. of Staunton River Railroad Station. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Green Hill, a post-village in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, on the E. side of West River, 7 miles from Pictou. P. 200.

Green'hithe, a hamlet of England, co. of Kent, on the Thames, 3 miles by rail E.N.E. of Dartford. Pop. 1452.

Greenholm, green'hōm, one of the Shetland Isles, 10 miles N.N.W. of Lerwick.

Greenholm, two islets of the Orkneys, 1½ miles S.W. of Eday. They are uninhabited.

Green Horn, a post-village of Pueblo co., Col., on the Greenhorn River, 28 miles S.S.W. of Pueblo, and 5 miles from the Greenhorn Mountain. It has 2 churches.

Green'horn River, Colorado, rises near the E. base of the Rocky Mountains, runs northeastward, and enters the Arkansas River in Pueblo co., about 8 miles below the town of Pueblo.

Greenhorn Station, in Pueblo co., Col., is on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 13 miles S. of South Pueblo.

Green-Island, in Alaska, is at the entrance of Prince William Sound.

Green-Island, an island and a village in Jamaica, on its W. coast, on Green-Island Harbor, 8 miles S.W. of Lucea. Pop. 616.

Green Island, one of the Philippines. Lat. 12° 3′ N.; lon. 119° 49′ E.

Green Island, a small island in the China Sea, lat. 43° N., lon. 107° 30′ E., about 35 miles S.S.W. of the Tambelan Islands.

Green Island, an island of Australia, on the N.E. coast of Trinity Bay. Lat. 16° 46′ S.; lon. 145° 56′ E.

Green Island, Quebec. See ISLE VERTE.

Green Island, in Hudson Strait, British North America, 100 miles N.W. of Cape Chudleigh.

Green Island, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Iowa, on the Maquoketa River, and on the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railroad, 28 miles N. by W. of Clinton. It has a church.

Green Island, Cedar co., Neb. See STRAHMBURG.

Green Island, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., is on an island in the Hudson River, opposite Troy, and 6 miles above Albany. It contains 5 churches, 2 stove-factories, a car-factory, 2 iron-foundries, machine-shops, and a manufactory of sash and blinds, and has an extensive trade in lumber and marble. Here are some iron-works and shops of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company. Pop. 5000. Green Island Station on the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad is 1 mile from Troy.

Green Islands, two small islands in the China Sea, on the S. coast of China, called by the Chinese Tsang-Chow. Lat. 22° 22′ N.; lon. 114° 40′ E.

Green Isle, a post-township of Sibley co., Minn., 10 miles S.E. of Glencoe. Pop. 705.

Green Kay, one of the Bahamas. See CAYO VERDE.

Green Lake, a county in the central part of Wisconsin, has an area of about 370 square miles. It is intersected by the Fox or Neenah River, and is also drained by Grand and White Rivers. Among its remarkable features are Pacawa and Green Lakes, each of which is 8 or 9 miles long. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and butter are the staple products. A branch of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad terminates in this county. The county is also partly traversed by a branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, also terminating here. Capital, Dartford. Pop. in 1870, 13,195; in 1880, 14,483; in 1890, 15,163.

Green Lake, Wisconsin, is in Green Lake co., and is 8 miles long by 2 miles wide. Dartford, the county seat, is on this lake, the water of which is deep and pure.

Green Lake, of British Columbia, situated between Alexandria and Thompson's River, is about 30 miles in length. This lake is strongly salt, its color being a fine sea-green. It has no outlet.

Green Lake, a post-hamlet of Kandiyohi co., Minn., in New London township, on the W. side of Green Lake. It has a grist- and saw-mill, stores, &c., and is 9 miles N. of Kandiyohi Station. Pop. of Green Lake township, 351.

Green Lake, a post-township of Green Lake co., Wis., about 24 miles W. of Fond du Lac. It is bounded on the N.W. by a lake of the same name. Pop. 1500.

Green Lake, a village and place of summer resort on the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad, 1 mile from the village of Dartford, Wis.

Green Lake Settlement, Ontario. See RANKIN.

Green'land (Dan. *Grønland*, or *Grönland*, grön'-länd), an extensive region or island on the N.E. of North America, belonging to Denmark, and stretching from Cape Farewell, its S. extremity, in lat. 59° 49′ N., northward to about 80° 15′ N., and extending between lon. 20° and 75° W., having W. Baffin's Bay and Davis' Strait, N. Peabody Bay and the Arctic Ocean, and E. and S. the Atlantic. The surface is generally high, rocky, and barren; the elevated portions are covered with eternal snow and glaciers, extending, in many parts, to the sea-shores. Small quantities of corn, potatoes, and kitchen-herbs are raised in the S.; and some edible berries, with scattered birch, alder, and willow trees, grasses, and lichens, grow wild. July is the only month in which there is no snow. Extreme summer temperature, 59° Fahr., winter, 40° below zero, and

in the N. the mercury falls from 60° to 75° below zero; mean annual temperature of North Greenland, 5° 2′ Fahr., the lowest ever recorded. The native Esquimaux are of short, squat stature and dark skin, and are employed chiefly in fishing and seal-hunting. Many of them have been converted to Christianity by the labors of missionaries. The region was first discovered by a Norwegian in 981, and soon after was colonized from Iceland. Davis rediscovered Greenland in 1587, but the old Norse colonists had all perished, and only a few traces of their towns remain. In 1854 the United States expedition under Dr. Kane traced the W. coast of Greenland to its northern face, which they followed towards the Atlantic till their progress was arrested by an immense glacier, issuing in 60° W. lon. and offering an impassable barrier to future explorations. This stupendous glacier rises 300 feet in perpendicular face, and is supposed to be the only obstacle to the insularity of Greenland. The country is divided into N. and S. inspectorates, separated by the Longfiord, about lat. 70° N. Greenland has a number of European settlements and missionary stations, mostly on the W. coast. Principal villages, Fredericksháab, Julians-háab, Upernavik, and Godtháab. The chief trade is with Denmark. Principal exports, oil of seals and whales, fox-, seal-, and reindeer-skins, eider-down, feathers, and cryolite. Good lignite occurs, also lead and copper. P. (1884) 9780.

Green'land, a post-village of Douglas co., Col., on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 47 miles S. of Denver. It has 2 churches, a bank, and a cheese-factory.

Greenland, a hamlet of Fayette co., Ill., in London township, about 22 miles N.E. of Vandalia, and 2 miles W. of Beecher City.

Greenland, a post-village of Ontonagon co., Mich., in Greenland township, 35 miles W. of L'Anse. It has 2 churches. Copper is mined here. Pop. of the township, 589.

Greenland, a post-village in Greenland township, Rockingham co., N.H., on the Concord & Portsmouth Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Portsmouth. (See GREENLAND DEPOT.) The township has 2 churches and a pop. of 695.

Greenland, a post-hamlet of Ross co., O., 12 miles N.W. of Chillicothe.

Greenland, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., 5 or 6 miles E.S.E. of Lancaster.

Greenland, a post-hamlet of Aiken co., S.C., 10 miles N. of Ellenton Station. It has 2 churches.

Greenland, a post-village of Grant co., W. Va., 20 miles S.S.W. of Keyser. It has a church, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and 2 stores.

Greenland Depot, a post-office of Rockingham co., N.H., on the Eastern Railroad, 5 miles S.S.W. of Portsmouth.

Green Lane, a station on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 5 miles N. of the terminus in Philadelphia.

Green Lane, a post-hamlet in Marlborough township, Montgomery co., Pa., on the Perkiomen Railroad, 43 miles N.N.W. of Philadelphia. It has a national bank.

Green'law, a town of Scotland, capital of the county of Berwick, 18 miles W.S.W. of Berwick-on-Tweed. It has a shire hall and a prison. Pop. 883.

Green Lawn, a post-hamlet of Suffolk co., N.Y., in Huntington township, on the Long Island Railroad, about 38 miles E. of New York City. It has a church.

Green'law's Wharf, post-office, King George co., Va.

Green'leaf, a post-village of Washington co., Kansas, 7 miles by rail S. of Washington, and 13 miles W. of Waterville. It has 5 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a graded school, &c. Pop. in 1890, 916.

Greenleaf, a township of Sanilac co., Mich. Pop. 376.

Greenleaf, a post-hamlet of Meeker co., Minn., in Greenleaf township, about 65 miles W. of Minneapolis, and 11 miles S. of Litchfield. Pop. 54; of township, 408.

Greenleaf, a post-office of De Kalb co., Mo.

Greenleaf, a post-village of Brown co., Wis., in Wrightstown township, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 14 miles S.S.W. of Green Bay. It has a church, and manufactures of lumber, staves, and lime.

Green'leafton, a post-hamlet of Fillmore co., Minn., in York township. It has 2 churches.

Greenlee's, a post-office of McDowell co., N.C.

Green Lev'el, a post-office of Wake co., N.C.

Greenlick Junction, Pa. See WEST OVERTON.

Green Mount, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Ark., about 36 miles S.S.E. of Pine Bluff. It has 2 churches.

Green Mount, a post-office of Laurel co., Ky.

Green Mount, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Pa., about 7 miles S.W. of Gettysburg.

Green Mount, a post-hamlet, Rockingham co., Va., 4 miles N. of Harrisonburg. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Green Moun'tain, Pennsylvania, is situated near the N. extremity of Schuylkill co.

Green Mountain, a post-office of Marshall co., Iowa.

Green Mountain, a post-office of Yancey co., N.C.

Green Mountains, a range of mountains extending through Vermont from Canada to Massachusetts. They are composed of metamorphic slate, gneiss, limestone, and other paheozoic rocks. Mount Mansfield, the highest peak of this range, has an altitude of 4430 feet above the level of the sea. Among the other summits are Killington Peak (4221 feet high) and the Camel's Hump (4088 feet high). The Green Mountains are mostly covered with forests of fir, pine, hemlock, sugar-maple, beech, birch, oak, and other trees. Their slopes are generally gentle or not very steep. Tourists can ride in a carriage to the summit of Equinox Mountain, which is 3872 feet high. The names Hoosac Mountain and Taghkanic, or Taconic, are applied to parts of the southern extension of this range, which traverses the western part of Massachusetts, entering Connecticut and the state of New York. In Massachusetts the name Green Mountains is, however, applied to the whole, and especially to the eastern, range, the name Taconic belonging to the western parallel range.

Green Oak, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ind., in Rochester township, 5 miles S. of Rochester. It has a church. Pop. 40.

Green Oak, a post-township of Livingston co., Mich., 15 miles N. of Ann Arbor. It has 2 churches. Pop. 938.

Green Oak Station, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Mich., on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, 37 miles W.N.W. of Detroit.

Green'ock, a seaport town of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, on the S. side of the Firth of Clyde, 22¼ miles W.N.W. of Glasgow by railway. Lat. 55° 58′ 54″ N.; lon. 4° 45′ 15″ W. It stands chiefly on a level strip of land, but partly on an abrupt height commanding noble views. The town is abundantly furnished with water by aqueducts. On the W. are many new streets and handsome residences. The principal structures are a fine custom-house, the town hall, jail, exchange, tontine, assembly-hall, theatre, infirmary, and several handsome churches. Greenock has a flourishing mechanics' institute, a public library with upwards of 12,000 volumes and with a statue of Watt by Chantrey, numerous banks, a grammar-school, a hospital, a chamber of commerce, an academy, a seaman's asylum, cotton-mills, machine-shops, yards for building iron ships, sail-cloth-, paper-, and rope-factories, large sugar-refineries and chemical works, and a great foreign and coastwise trade. It has old and new harbors, constructed at great expense, with extensive docks and quays. Greenock has wholly risen into importance since the beginning of the eighteenth century. It sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1871, 57,821; in 1881, 65,884; in 1891, 63,086.

Green'ock, a plantation of Crittenden co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, 17 miles above Memphis, Tenn. Here is Oldham Post-Office.

Greenock, Alleghany co., Pa. See ALPSVILLE.

Green'ore, a headland of Ireland, co. of Louth, 2 miles S.E. of Carlingford. It has a light-house.

Greenore, a headland of Ireland, co. of Wexford, 7½ miles S.S.E. of the entrance into Wexford harbor.

Green Park, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Pa., about 30 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

Green Plain, a post-hamlet of Southampton co., Va., 5 miles S.E. of Belfield Station. It has a church.

Green Point, a former village of Kings co., N.Y., on the East River, opposite New York, about 2 miles N.E. of Brooklyn proper. It is now the 17th ward of Brooklyn. It is bounded on the N. by Newtown Creek, which separates it from Hunter's Point. It has a daily and a weekly newspaper, and is the seat of ship-building and active manufactures. Pop. of the ward in 1875, 24,001; in 1890, 41,424. The post-office, Green Point, is a station of the Brooklyn post-office.

Green Pond, a post-village of Bibb co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 28 miles S.W. of Birmingham. It has 2 churches, a cotton- and woollen-factory, and manufactures of flour and furniture.

Green Pond, a post-office and station of Colleton co., S.C., on the Savannah & Charleston Railroad, 39 miles W. of Charleston.

Green Pond Junction, N.J. See CHARLOTTEBURG.

Green'port, or **Greens'port,** a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Ala., on the Coosa River, at the head of the shoals, about 56 miles E.N.E. of Birmingham. It has a grist-mill.

Greenport, a fertile township of Columbia co., N.Y.,

on the E. bank of the Hudson. Pop. 1354, exclusive of the city of Hudson.

Greenport, a post-village, port of entry, and summer resort of Suffolk co., N.Y., is on Long Island Sound, at the E. terminus of the Long Island Railroad, 95 miles E. by N. of Brooklyn. It contains a union school, 6 churches, 2 banks, printing-offices which issue 2 weekly newspapers, 5 hotels, and many boarding-houses. It is partly supported by commerce and the fisheries. It has a harbor, which is completely landlocked and deep enough for the largest ships. Here are manufactures of rattan and wire goods, &c. Steamboats ply to Shelter Island, Sag Harbor, Orient, Saybrook, and New London. Pop. about 3000.

Green Prairie, prā'ree, a post-township of Morrison co., Minn., 9 miles N. of Little Falls, is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River. Pop. 82.

Green Ridge, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Ark., 7 miles E. of Waldron. It has a church, a flour-mill, a steam saw-mill, and 12 families.

Green Ridge, a post-hamlet of Pawnee co., Kansas, 16 miles from Larned. It has a broom-factory.

Green Ridge, a post-village of Pettis co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Sedalia. It has a church.

Green Ridge, a post-hamlet of Richmond co., N.Y., on or near Staten Island Sound, 33 miles S.W. of New York.

Green Ridge, a station in Lackawanna co., Pa., 2 miles N. of Scranton, is the N. terminus of the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, and the W. terminus of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad.

Green Ridge, a station in Northumberland co., Pa., on branches of the Lehigh Valley and Reading Railroads, 2 miles W. by S. of Mt. Carmel. Here are coal-mines.

Green Ridge, a station in York co., Pa., on the Bachman's Valley Railroad, 4 miles S. of Valley Junction.

Green River, a branch of the Colorado, rises in the Wind River Mountains, in the W. part of Wyoming, and first runs nearly southward. After it has effected a passage through the Uintah Mountains, it flows southeastward into Colorado, and irrigates part of Grand co. Crossing the western boundary of Colorado, it enters Utah, runs southwestward through Wasatch co. and southward through San Pete and Sevier cos., and unites with the Grand River near lat. 38° 16′ N. and lon. 110° W. Its entire length is estimated at 750 miles, of which nearly half is in Utah. It traverses a mountainous country. Coal and gold are found in the upper part of its valley in Wyoming. This river is not of much importance for navigation.

Green River, Illinois, rises in Lee co., drains part of Bureau co., runs westward through Henry co., and enters Rock River about 10 miles E. by S. from Rock Island. It is nearly 120 miles long.

Green River, Kentucky, rises near the middle of the state, and at first runs generally westward. It intersects Adair, Green, Hart, Edmondson, and Butler cos., and passes near the Mammoth Cave. From the mouth of the Big Barren River the Green River runs northwestward with a very tortuous course, forms the boundary between Muhlenburg and Ohio cos., and enters the Ohio River in Henderson co., about 9 miles above Evansville, Ind. Its length is estimated at 350 miles. Small steamboats can ascend it to Brownsville, about 150 miles from its mouth. It traverses the western coal-field of Kentucky.

Green River rises in Windham co., Vt., runs southward into Franklin co., Mass., and enters the Deerfield River nearly 2 miles from its mouth.

Green River, Henry co., Ill. See OAKLEY.

Green River, a station on the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad, at the crossing of the Green River, 15 miles N.E. of Greenville, Ky.

Green River, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y., 7 miles S.E. of Chatham, and about 34 miles S.S.E. of Albany. It has a church.

Green River, a post-township of Henderson co., N.C., about 100 miles W. of Charlotte. It is drained by Green River, a small stream. Pop. 709.

Green River, Windham co., Vt. See CUTTING HOLLOW.

Green River, a post-village in Victoria co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, 24 miles by rail N.W. of Grand Falls. It contains a grist-mill, 2 stores, 3 tanneries, and 5 taverns. Pop. 700.

Green River City, a post-village, capital of Sweetwater co., Wyoming, on Green River, and on the Union Pacific Railroad, 272 miles W. of Laramie, and 184 miles E.N.E. of Ogden. It has 3 churches, a bank, a graded school, a newspaper office, and a round-house and machine-shops of the railroad. Elevation, 6140 feet. Pop. 1000.

Greens'borough, a post-village, capital of Hale co., Ala., on the Selma, Marion & Memphis Railroad, 50 miles W.N.W. of Selma, and about 38 miles S. of Tuscaloosa. It is the seat of the Southern University (Methodist Episcopal), which was founded in 1859 and has a library of 10,000 volumes, 7 churches, 2 banks, a female college, 2 newspaper offices, a normal school, 3 carriage-factories, and cotton-gins. Pop. in 1890, 1759.

Greensborough, a post-village of Craighead co., Ark., 60 miles E.N.E. of Batesville. It has a church and 4 stores.

Greensborough, a post-village, capital of Greene co., Ga., on the Georgia Railroad, 87 miles E. by S. of Atlanta, and 84 miles W. of Augusta. It contains a court-house, a bank, 4 churches, and 2 academies. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1890, 1313.

Greensborough, a post-village of Henry co., Ind., in Greensborough township, 6 or 7 miles S.W. of Newcastle, and about 32 miles W. by N. of Richmond. It has 2 or 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a drug-store. Pop. in 1890, 318; of the township, 1612.

Greensborough, a post-village of Caroline co., Md., on the Choptank River, and on the Maryland & Delaware Railroad, 20 miles N.E. of Easton, and about 50 miles E.S.E. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches, 2 newspaper offices, graded public schools, brick- and tile-works, and 4 large factories. Pop. in 1890, 902.

Greensborough, a post-village of Sumner co., Miss., 32 miles S.E. of Grenada. It has 2 churches. Pop. 100.

Greensborough, a post-town, capital of Guilford co., N.C., on the North Carolina Railroad, at its junction with the Richmond & Danville and Northwestern Railroads, 81 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh, and 48 miles S.S.W. of Danville. It contains a court-house, 16 churches, 4 newspaper offices, 4 banks, 2 fine hotels, a Methodist female college, a graded school, a public hall, 2 foundries, 3 tobacco-factories, a saw-mill, and manufactures of spokes, handles, sash, and blinds. Pop. in 1890, 3317.

Greensborough, a post-borough of Greene co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, at the head of navigation, about 50 miles by land or 94 by water S. of Pittsburg. It has 3 churches and a manufactory of stoneware and roofing-tiles. Pop. in 1890, 427.

Greensborough, a post-village of Greensborough township, Orleans co., Vt., on a small lake, 2 miles from the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, and about 28 miles N.E. of Montpelier. It has 2 churches, a carriage-shop, and a flour-mill. Pop. of the township in 1890, 918.

Greensborough Bend, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., Vt., on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 28 miles N.W. of St. Johnsbury. It has manufactures of boxes and chair-stock, a steam lumber-mill, and 3 stores.

Greens'burg, a post-village, capital of Decatur co., Ind., in Washington township, on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 47 miles S.E. of Indianapolis, and 68 miles W.N.W. of Cincinnati. It contains a court-house, a high school, 8 churches, 3 national banks, a hub- and spoke-factory, a handle-factory, flour-mills, and 4 weekly newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 3596.

Greensburg, a post-village, capital of Kiowa co., Kansas, 83 miles by rail W.S.W. of Hutchinson. It has 3 churches, a bank, a flour-mill, 3 newspaper offices, &c. Pop. 515.

Greensburg, a post-village, capital of Green co., Ky., on Green River, 69 miles by rail S.S.W. of Lebanon. It has 3 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. 552.

Greensburg, a post-village, capital of St. Helena parish, La., on the Tickfaw River, about 75 miles N.N.E. of New Orleans. It has a court-house, 2 churches, a newspaper office, and a masonic academy. Pop. 280.

Greensburg, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Mo., in Greensburg township, about 44 miles W. by S. of Keokuk, Iowa. It has a church and general stores. Pop. of the township, 1388.

Greensburg, N.J. See WILBURTHA.

Greensburg, a hamlet of Sandusky co., O., in Scott township, 2 miles from Millersville. It has a church.

Greensburg, or **In'land,** a post-village of Summit co., O., in Green township, 10 miles N.N.W. of Canton, and 11 miles S. by E. of Akron. It has 4 churches, a normal school, a brick-yard, and about 70 dwellings. The name of its post-office is Inland.

Greensburg, a post-village of Trumbull co., O., in Greene township, on Mosquito Creek, about 54 miles E. of Cleveland. It has a church and a high school. Pop. of the township, 825.

Greensburg, a post-borough, capital of Westmoreland co., Pa., in Hempfield township, on the Pennsylvania

Railroad, 31 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg, and 86 miles W. by S. of Altoona. It contains a court-house, 12 churches, a graded school, a female seminary, 4 banks, and 3 daily and 6 weekly newspapers. Pop. in 1890, 4202.

Green's Cor'ners, a hamlet of Alleghany co., N.Y., in Independence township, 5 miles S. of Andover. It has a church and a cheese-factory. Post-office, Independence.

Green's Corners, a station in Oneida co., N.Y., on the New York Central Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Rome.

Green's Corners, a station in Franklin co., Vt., on the Eastern division of the Central Vermont Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of St. Albans.

Green's Cut, a post-office of Burke co., Ga., on the Central Railroad of Georgia, 26 miles S. of Augusta.

Green Sea, a post-hamlet and township of Horry co., S.C., 15 miles S. of Fair Bluff, N.C. It has a church and a turpentine-distillery. Pop. 1043.

Green's Farms, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., on the New York & New Haven Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Bridgeport. It has a church, a paper-mill, and several fine residences.

Green's Fork, a post-village of Wayne co., Ind., 9 miles by rail W.N.W. of Richmond. It has 5 churches, an academy, and a duster-factory. Pop. about 400.

Green's Grant, an unincorporated tract of forest-land in Coos co., N.H. Pop. 71.

Green's Grove, a post-office of Rutherford co., N.C.

Green Shoal, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., W. Va., on the Guyandotte River, about 32 miles S.W. of Charleston.

Green's Land'ing, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Me., is on the ocean, on the S. coast of Deer Isle, 25 miles E. of Rockland.

Green's Mill, a station on the Southwestern Railroad, 5 miles N. of Andersonville, Ga.

Green's Pond, a post-town, port of entry, and island on the N. side of Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland, 100 miles N.W. of St. John's by water, 183 by land. It is a barren island, but has a good though small harbor, and is an excellent fishing-station. Pop. 1073.

Greensport, Alabama. See GREENPORT.

Green Spring, a post-office of New Castle co., Del., and a station (formerly called Sassafras) on the Delaware Railroad, 12 miles N. of Dover.

Green Spring, a station in Baltimore co., Md., on the Green Spring Branch of the Northern Central Railroad, 15 miles by rail N.W. of Baltimore.

Green Spring, a post-village in Adams township, Seneca co., O., on the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, 12 miles N.N.E. of Tiffin, and about 9 miles S.S.E. of Fremont. It has a national bank, 4 churches, a newspaper office, a sulphur spring, and manufactures of hubs, spokes, and sash and blinds. Pop. about 1000.

Green Spring, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., in Newton township, 4 miles S.W. of Newville. It has a church and a woollen-factory.

Green Spring Depot, a post-hamlet of Louisa co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 70 miles N.W. of Richmond.

Green Spring Furnace, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Md., about 14 miles W. of Hagerstown.

Green Spring Junction, in Baltimore co., Md., on the Northern Central Railroad, 7 miles N. of Baltimore, at the junction of the Green Spring Branch Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Green Spring.

Green Spring Junction, on the Western Maryland Railroad, in Baltimore co., is 13 miles N.W. of Baltimore, and 2 miles W. of Green Spring. It is the W. terminus of the Green Spring Branch Railroad.

Green Spring Run, a post-office and station of Hampshire co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 15 miles S.E. of Cumberland.

Green Springs, a post-office of Hale co., Ala.

Green Street, a post-office of Manitowoc co., Wis., 9 miles N. of Branch Railroad Station.

Green Sul'phur Springs, a post-office of Summers co., W. Va., 6 miles E. of New Richmond. Here is a sulphur spring.

Greensville, Ontario. See BULLOCK'S CORNERS.

Green'ton, a post-village of Lafayette co., Mo., in Clay township, about 36 miles E. of Kansas City.

Green Top, a post-village of Schuyler co., Mo., 45 miles by rail N. of Macon City. It has 2 churches, a public school, and a wagon-factory.

Green'town, a post-village of Howard co., Ind., near the Wildcat River, 8 miles E. of Kokomo, and about 22 miles S. of Peru. It has 4 churches, a graded school, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 721.

Greentown, a post-village of Stark co., O., 9 miles N. of Canton. It has a church, a union school, a plough-factory, and a coal-mine.

Green Tree, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pa.

Green Tree, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 20 miles W. of Philadelphia.

Green Tree, a post-office of White co., Tenn.

Green Tree Tavern, a post-office of Scott co., Iowa, 5 miles N.W. of Davenport.

Green'up, the most northeastern county of Kentucky, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Ohio River, and is intersected by the Little Sandy River and Tygert's Creek. The surface is hilly or uneven, and a large part of it is covered with forests. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and grass are the staple products. This county has beds of bituminous coal and iron ore. It is intersected by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, which passes through Greenup, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 11,463; in 1880, 13,371; in 1890, 11,911.

Greenup, a post-village of Cumberland co., Ill., in Greenup township, on the Embarras River, and on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad where it crosses the Grayville & Mattoon Railroad, 43 miles W.S.W. of Terre Haute, and 23 miles S.S.E. of Mattoon. It has a bank, a high school, 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a woollen-mill. Pop. in 1890, 858: of the township, 2801.

Greenup, or **Green'upsburg**, a post-village, capital of Greenup co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 8 miles below Ironton, and about 20 miles above Portsmouth, O. The Eastern Kentucky Railroad connects it with Grayson, &c. It has a court-house, a bank, a newspaper office, and 5 churches. Coal is mined near this place. Pop. (1890) 669.

Green Vale, a post-office of Jo Daviess co., Ill.

Green Vale, a post-office of Dallas co., Iowa.

Green'vale, a post-office of Russell co., Kansas.

Green Vale, a post-office of Franklin co., Me.

Greenvale, a township of Dakota co., Minn. Pop. 758.

Green Vale, a hamlet of Queens co., N.Y., in Oyster Bay township, 1 mile from Glen Head Station.

Greenvale, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Tenn., 17 miles S.S.E. of Lebanon. It has 6 families.

Green'vale, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 13 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 130.

Green Val'ley, a post-hamlet of El Dorado co., Cal., about 33 miles E.N.E. of Sacramento.

Green Valley, a station in Sonoma co., Cal., on the Fulton & Guerneville Railroad, 6 miles from Guerneville, and 10 miles from Fulton. Pop. of Green Valley township, 592.

Green Valley, a post-hamlet of Tazewell co., Ill., on the Pekin Branch of the Wabash Railroad, 21 miles S. of Peoria. It has 2 churches.

Green Valley, a post-hamlet of Ellsworth co., Kansas, 15 miles from Ellinwood Station. It has a church.

Green Valley, a post-hamlet of Denton co., Tex., 35 miles from Sherman. It has a saw-mill.

Green Valley, a post-office of Bath co., Va.

Green Valley, a township of Shawano co., Wis. P. 291.

Greenview, green'vū', a post-village of Menard co., Ill., on the Jacksonville division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 36 miles N.E. of Jacksonville, and 22 miles N. of Springfield. It has 7 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, and a high school. Pop. in 1890, 1106.

Green Vil'lage, a post-hamlet of Morris co., N.J., 2½ miles from Madison, and about 15 miles W. of Newark. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Green Village, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., in Greene township, about 42 miles W.S.W. of Harrisburg, and 2 miles from Scotland Station. It has 2 churches.

Green'ville, a county in the N.W. part of South Carolina, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of about 742 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Saluda River, and is drained by the Ennoree, Reedy, and Tiger Rivers, which rise within its limits. The surface of the county is mountainous, and presents beautiful scenery of mountains, valleys, and hills. A large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Richmond & Danville Railroad and the Carolina, Knoxville & Western Railroad, both of which pass through Greenville, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 22,262; in 1880, 37,496; in 1890, 44,310.

Greenville, a southeastern county of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is intersected by the Meherrin River, and bounded on the N. by the Nottoway River. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil produces Indian

corn, oats, &c. This county is intersected by the Petersburg & Weldon Railroad and the Atlantic & Danville Railroad. Capital, Emporia. Pop. in 1870, 6362; in 1880, 8407; in 1890, 8230.

Greenville, a post-town or city, capital of Butler co., Ala., on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 44 miles S.S.W. of Montgomery, and 134 miles N.E. of Mobile. It contains a court-house, 4 churches, a bank, a collegiate institute, several mills, and printing-offices which issue 2 weekly newspapers. Pop. in 1890, 2806.

Greenville, a post-village of Plumas co., Cal., in Indian Valley, about 90 miles N.N.E. of Marysville, and 16 miles N. of Quincy. It has 2 churches, a foundry, and several quartz-mills. Gold is found here.

Greenville, a post-village of New London co., Conn., in Norwich township, on the Quinebaug River, and on the Norwich & Worcester Railroad, 2 miles N.E. of Norwich. It contains 3 churches, several cotton-mills, 2 paper-mills, and manufactures of axles, springs, and wood types. Pop. about 1000.

Greenville, a post-office of New Castle co., Del., on the Wilmington & Reading Railroad, 6 miles from Wilmington.

Greenville, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Fla., on the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad, 41 miles E. of Tallahassee. It has 2 churches and a steam saw-mill.

Greenville, a post-village, capital of Meriwether co., Ga., about 60 miles S.S.W. of Atlanta, and 50 miles N.N.E. of Columbus. It has 5 churches, a high school, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. 800.

Greenville, a post-village, capital of Bond co., Ill., on the East Fork of Big Shoal Creek, in Greenville township, and on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 50 miles E.N.E. of St. Louis, Mo., 20 miles W. of Vandalia, and about 44 miles E. of Alton. It has a court-house, 11 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, and the Almira College for ladies, with a large edifice. Pop. in 1890, 1868; of the township, 2793.

Greenville, a township of Bureau co., Ill. Pop. 946. It contains New Bedford.

Greenville, a post-village of Floyd co., Ind., in Greenville township, about 12 miles N.W. of New Albany. It has 3 churches, a seminary, a flour-mill, and a cooperage. Pop. 313; of the township, 1415.

Greenville, a post-office of Clay co., Iowa.

Greenville, a post-village, capital of Muhlenburg co., Ky., on the Newport News & Mississippi Valley Railroad, 92 miles E. of Paducah, and about 44 miles S. of Owensborough. It has 6 churches, a female college, a newspaper office, and 4 tobacco-factories. Pop. in 1890, 968.

Greenville, a post-hamlet of Piscataquis co., Me., in Greenville township, at the S. end of Moosehead Lake, about 30 miles N.W. of Dover. Pop. of the township, 781.

Greenville, a village of Worcester co., Mass., in Leicester township, 1 mile from Rochdale Station. It has a church, a woollen-mill, a saw-mill, and a manufactory of paper-machinery.

Greenville, a post-village of Montcalm co., Mich., on Flat River, and on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, 59 miles N.W. of Lansing, and about 24 miles N.E. of Grand Rapids. It is lighted with gas, and has 6 churches, a national bank, 2 other banks, a union school, 4 newspaper offices, 2 flouring-mills, 4 saw-mills, a tannery, a woollen-factory, 2 machine-shops, 2 planing-mills, and 4 shingle-mills. Pop. in 1890, 3056.

Greenville, a post-village, capital of Washington co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, about 100 miles N.N.W. of Jackson. It has a court-house, several churches, 2 oil-mills, 2 saw-mills, a money-order post-office, and 3 newspaper offices, and is the W. terminus of the Greenville, Columbus & Birmingham Railroad. A large quantity of cotton is shipped here. Pop. in 1890, 6658.

Greenville, a post-village, capital of Wayne co., Mo., on the St. Francis River, about 120 miles S. of St. Louis. It has a church.

Greenville, a post-village of Hillsborough co., N.H., and a station on the Peterborough & Shirley Railroad, 24 miles N.W. of Ayer, Mass. It has 3 churches, a savings-bank, and 3 cotton-mills. Pop. in 1890, 1255.

Greenville, a hamlet of Camden co., N.J., in Stockton township, 4 miles from Camden.

Greenville, a post-village of Hudson co., N.J., in the former township of Greenville (now a part of Jersey City), on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 5 miles S.W. of New York. It has 6 churches, a pistol-factory, and a brewery. The township was part of a peninsula, extending from Newark Bay to New York Bay.

Greenville, a hamlet of Morris co., N.J., in Rockaway township, 3 or 4 miles S. of Newfoundland.

Greenville, a hamlet of Sussex co., N.J., in Greene township, 5 miles W. of Andover. It has a church. Pop. 50. Here is Lincoln Post-Office.

Greenville, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., in Greenville township, about 24 miles S.S.W. of Albany. It has 3 churches, the Greenville Academy, and about 35 houses. Here is a beautiful view of the Catskill Mountains. The township contains 8 churches and a pop. of 2034.

Greenville, or **Min'isink,** a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., in Greenville township, 5 miles E. of Port Jervis. It has 2 or 3 churches and 2 wagon-shops. Here is Minisink Post-Office. Pop. of the township, 1065.

Greenville, a hamlet of Westchester co., N.Y., 1½ miles from Scarsdale Station. It has a church.

Greenville, a post-village, capital of Pitt co., N.C., in Greenville township, on the Tar River, 25 miles above Washington, and about 75 miles E. by S. of Raleigh. It has a court-house, a newspaper office, 5 churches, and a carriage-factory. Pop. in 1880, 912; in 1890, 1937.

Greenville, a city, capital of Darke co., O., on a creek of the same name, and on the Dayton & Union Railroad, at its junction with the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, 35 miles N.W. of Dayton, 21 miles W. of Piqua, and 94 miles W. of Columbus. It contains 10 churches, a national bank, 2 other banks, 8 newspaper offices, union schools, 2 planing-mills, a furniture-factory, terra-cotta-works, &c. Pop. in 1890, 5473.

Greenville, a post-office of Washington co., Oregon.

Greenville, a village of Indiana co., Pa., 8 miles E. of Indiana, and about 36 miles W.N.W. of Altoona. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, &c. Here is Penn Run Post-Office.

Greenville, formerly **West Greenville,** a post-borough of Mercer co., Pa., on the Shenango River, on the Erie Railroad, and on the Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie Railroad, 27 miles S.S.W. of Meadville, and 35 miles N. of Newcastle. It contains 9 churches, 2 national banks, and 3 newspaper offices. It is the seat of Thiel College (Lutheran), and head-quarters of a railroad. It has manufactures of iron goods, cotton and woollen goods, and flour. Pop. in 1880, 3007; in 1890, 3674.

Greenville, a township of Somerset co., Pa., on the Maryland line. Pop. 619. The name of its post-office is Pocahontas. See also EAST GREENVILLE.

Greenville, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., 8 or 9 miles W.N.W. of Providence. It has a national bank, 3 churches, 2 cotton-mills, and a woollen-mill. Pop. 120.

Greenville, or **Greenville Court-House,** a post-town and railroad terminus, capital of Greenville co., S.C., in Greenville township, and on the Reedy River, 141 miles N.W. of Columbia, and 158 miles E.N.E. of Atlanta, Ga. It is on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad. It is pleasantly situated near the Saluda Mountain. It contains a court-house, 14 churches, a female college, 4 banks, and the Furman University (Baptist), which was organized in 1851. Two daily and 4 weekly newspapers are published here. It has 3 cotton-factories, 2 foundries, a coach-factory, a cotton-seed-oil mill, a fertilizer-factory, planing-mills, and a desk-factory. Pop. in 1890, 8607.

Greenville, Greene co., Tenn. See GREENEVILLE.

Greenville, a post-village, capital of Hunt co., Tex., is on a head-stream of the Sabine River, about 48 miles N.E. of Dallas, and 56 miles S.S.E. of Denison. It has 2 churches. Two weekly newspapers are published here.

Greenville, a post-hamlet of Beaver co., Utah, about 6 miles W. of Beaver. It has a church.

Greenville, a post-village of Augusta co., Va., 12 or 13 miles S. of Staunton. It has 4 churches, a flour-mill, and separate schools for white and colored children. Pop. in 1890, 328.

Greenville, a hamlet in Jackson co., W. Va., 16 miles from Ravenswood. Near here is Le Roy Post-Office.

Greenville, a post-township of Outagamie co., Wis. The township has 4 churches. Pop. 1388. Greenville Station is on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, 8 miles W. of Appleton.

Greenville Centre, a hamlet of Greene co., N.Y., in Greenville township, 12 miles W.N.W. of Coxsackie. It has a church and a basket-factory.

Greenville Court-House, S.C. See GREENVILLE.

Greenville Court-House, or **Greenville Junction,** Virginia. See HICKSFORD.

Greenville Creek, Ohio, runs eastward through the middle of Darke co., and unites with Stillwater Creek at Covington, in Miami co. The stream formed by this confluence is the Southwest Branch of the Miami River.

Green'way, a post-office of Nelson co., Va.

Greenwich, grin'ij, a borough of England, co. of Kent, on the right bank of the Thames, 3½ miles E.S.E. of London Bridge, on a railway, chiefly on low, marshy ground, a portion of which is below the level of the Thames. Lat. of the Observatory, 51° 28′ 38″ N.; lon. 0° 0′ 0″. Mean annual temperature, 48.9°; winter, 37.7°; summer, 60.3° Fahr. The streets are in general narrow and irregular, and many of the houses mean in appearance, though recently numerous handsome new houses have been built. The town is well lighted with gas and amply supplied with water. The educational institutions, public, private, and charitable, are numerous, as are also the benevolent and charitable institutions; among the latter may be named Norfolk College, supporting 20 decayed tradesmen. But the object of by far the greatest interest in Greenwich is its magnificent Naval Hospital, for the maintenance of veteran, wounded, or unfortunate seamen,—the noblest establishment of the kind in Europe. Its building was originally a palace of Charles II. Commenced at the Restoration by Webb, son-in-law of Inigo Jones, it was carried on under the superintendence of Sir Christopher Wren, and finished after his designs by his successor, Sir John Vanbrugh. It stands on the bank of the river, on an elevated terrace, is 865 feet in length, and covers, with the schools, civil offices, lawns, and burial-ground attached, a space of 40 acres. A portion of the building is occupied by the Royal Naval College. Here are royal schools for the children of officers, seamen, and marines. Greenwich Park, between the hospital and Blackheath, first enclosed by Duke Humphrey of Gloucester in the reign of Henry VI., contains about 200 acres of undulating and wooded land, has numerous herds of deer, and is a good deal resorted to by the Londoners. On one of its eminences, 160 feet above the river, and once occupied by Greenwich Castle, is the Royal Observatory, founded by Charles II. in 1674, the residence of the astronomer royal, and the place from which longitudes are reckoned. Greenwich sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1871, 40,412; in 1881, 65,411; in 1891, 78,131.

Green'wich, a post-village of Kern co., Cal., about 33 miles (direct) S.E. of Bakersfield. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, &c.

Greenwich, a post-village in Greenwich township, Fairfield co., Conn., is beautifully situated on Long Island Sound, 28 miles by rail N.E. of New York, and 27 miles W.S.W. of Bridgeport. It contains the Greenwich Academy and elegant residences. Many persons who do business in New York reside here. The township forms the S.W. extremity of Connecticut. P. (1890) 10,131; of village, 2100.

Greenwich, a post-hamlet of Sedgwick co., Kansas, 11 miles N.E. of Wichita. It has a church.

Greenwich, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., on Swift River, 30 miles by rail N.E. of Springfield. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 526.

Greenwich, a post-village in Greenwich township, Cumberland co., N.J., on Cohansey Creek, and on the South Jersey or Vineland Railroad, 6 miles W.S.W. of Bridgeton. It has 3 churches, a machine-shop, and a canning-factory. Greenwich township is bounded on the S.W. by Delaware Bay. It contains many cranberry-marshes. Pop. of the village, about 600; of the township, 1262.

Greenwich, a township of Gloucester co., N.J., bounded on the N. by the Delaware River. It contains Clarksborough and Paulsborough. Pop. 2342.

Greenwich, a township of Warren co., N.J., bounded W. by the Delaware River. Pop. 2587. Greenwich Station on the Central Railroad of New Jersey is 2 miles E. of Phillipsburg.

Greenwich, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., in Greenwich township, on the Battenkill River, and on the Greenwich & Johnsonville Railroad, 38 miles N.N.E. of Albany, and about 16 miles E. of Saratoga Springs. It contains a national bank, 6 churches, a union school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of lumber, thread, paper, wood-pulp, shanks for shoes, knit goods, agricultural implements, and scales. The township contains hamlets named North Greenwich, East Greenwich, Fort Miller, and Battenville. Pop. in 1890, 4196; of the village, 1663.

Greenwich, a township of Huron co., O. Pop. 881. See Greenwich Station.

Greenwich, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. 2151. It contains Grimville, Klinesville, &c.

Greenwich, Rhode Island. See East Greenwich.

Greenwich, a post-village of Pi Ute co., Utah, 100 miles S. of York Station. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Greenwich, a post-hamlet of Prince William co., Va., 4 miles S. of Gainesville Station, and about 40 miles W.S.W. of Washington, D.C. It has a church.

Greenwich, a village of Nova Scotia. See Port Williams Station.

Greenwich Hill, a post-village, Kings co., New Brunswick, on St. John River, 19 miles above St. John. Pop. 150.

Greenwich Station, a post-village of Huron co., O., in Greenwich township, on the Cleveland, Columbus & Indianapolis Railroad, 55 miles W.S.W. of Cleveland. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and a planing-mill.

Greenwich Village, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., in Greenwich township, on the Springfield, Athol & Northeastern Railroad, 32 miles N.E. of Springfield. It has a grist-mill and manufactures of carriages, picture frames, &c.

Green'wood, a county in the S.E. part of Kansas, has an area of 1155 square miles. It is intersected by the Verdigris River, and is also drained by Fall River and Otter Creek. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and tracts of timber; the soil is fertile and calcareous. Indian corn, wheat, cattle, and hay are the staple products. Bituminous coal is found here. Two railway lines traverse this county. Capital, Eureka. Pop. in 1870, 3484; in 1875, 6483; in 1880, 10,548; in 1890, 16,309.

Greenwood, a post-hamlet of Etowah co., Ala., on Will's Creek, and on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 74 miles S.S.W. of Chattanooga, Tenn. It has a church and 2 stores. Pop. about 50.

Greenwood, a hamlet of Mohave co., Arizona, 100 miles S. of Mineral Park. It has a quartz-mill and several stores. Pop. 100.

Greenwood, a post-village, capital of Sebastian co., Ark., 16 miles S.S.E. of Fort Smith. It contains 3 churches.

Greenwood, a post-township of El Dorado co., Cal., about 45 miles N.E. of Sacramento. Pop. 557.

Greenwood, a post-village of Custer co., Col., 17 miles (direct) N.E. of Rosita, the capital of the county. Pop. of Greenwood township in 1890, 410.

Greenwood, a post-village of Sussex co., Del., on the Delaware Railroad, 72 miles S. of Wilmington. It has 2 churches, an academy, a canning-factory, and saw-mills.

Greenwood, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Fla., 65 miles W.N.W. of Tallahassee. It has 2 churches and several general stores. Pop. about 350.

Greenwood, a township of Christian co., Ill. P. 1075.

Greenwood, a station in Cook co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Columbus & Indiana Central Railroad, 1 mile S. of Dolton's Station.

Greenwood, a post-village of McHenry co., Ill., in Greenwood township, on the Nippersink Creek, about 56 miles N.W. of Chicago. It has 2 churches, a nursery, a cheese-factory, a wagon-factory, 2 creameries, and several stores. Pop. of the township, 899.

Greenwood, a post-village of Johnson co., Ind., 11 miles by rail S. of Indianapolis. It has 4 churches, a bank, a canning-factory, a screen-door factory, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 862.

Greenwood, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Iowa, about 11 miles N. of Des Moines. It has a Friends' meeting.

Greenwood, a township of Franklin co., Kansas, is drained by the Osage. Pop. 501. Greenwood, a hamlet in this township, is 9 miles S.W. of Ottawa. It has a church.

Greenwood, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ky., on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. Coal is mined near here.

Greenwood, a post-village of Caddo parish, La., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 15 miles W. by S. of Shreveport. It has several stores.

Greenwood, a plantation of Aroostook co., Me., about 22 miles S. by W. from Houlton. Pop. 47.

Greenwood, a post-township of Oxford co., Me., about 30 miles N.W. of Lewiston. It has a church and a spool-factory. Pop. 845.

Greenwood, or Rogers, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., on the Western Maryland Railroad, 10 miles N. of Baltimore.

Greenwood, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., Mass., in Wakefield township, on the Boston & Maine Railroad, 9 miles N. of Boston. It has a church.

Greenwood, a township of Clare co., Mich. Pop. 39.

Greenwood, a village of Marquette co., Mich., on the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, 21 miles W. of Marquette. Here is Greenwood Furnace Station. Iron is mined near this place.

Greenwood, a township of Oceana co., Mich. P. 243.

Greenwood, a station in Grant township, Oceana co., Mich., on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 23 miles N. of Muskegon. Here is Malta Post-Office.

Greenwood, a post-hamlet of Ogemaw co., Mich., at Summit Station on the Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central Railroad, 48 miles N. of Bay City. It has a lumber-mill.

Greenwood, a township of St. Clair co., Mich. Pop. 1158. See GREENWOOD CENTRE.

Greenwood, a township of Wexford co., Mich. P. 136.

Greenwood, a hamlet in Greenwood township, Hennepin co., Minn., is on the Crow River, about 25 miles W.N.W. of Minneapolis. Pop. of the township, 524.

Greenwood, a station on the Natchez, Jackson & Columbus Railroad, 14 miles E. of Natchez, Miss.

Greenwood, a post-village, capital of Le Flore co., Mississippi, on the Yazoo River, 28 miles by rail W. of Winona. Cotton is shipped here on steamboats, which can ascend to this point in ordinary stages of water. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, a public school, oil-mills, &c. Pop. in 1890, 1055.

Greenwood, a post-village of Jackson co., Mo., in Prairie township, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 28 miles S.E. of Kansas City. Here is Lincoln College (United Presbyterian), which was chartered in 1870. The village has 5 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. in 1890, 296.

Greenwood, a post-village of Cass co., Neb., on Salt Creek, 18 miles by rail N.E. of Lincoln. It has 4 churches, a bank, a high school, &c. Pop. 495.

Greenwood, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., in Greenwood township, 12 or 13 miles S. of Hornellsville, and 32 miles W. of Corning. It has 3 churches, a foundry, and a machine-shop. Pop. 350; of the township, 1312.

Greenwood, a post-office of Moore co., N.C., in Greenwood township, 6 miles from Cameron Station. Pop. 1523. The township contains a village named Cameron.

Greenwood, a post-township of Columbia co., Pa., about 10 miles N. of Bloomsburg. Pop. 1588. It contains Rohrsburg, Iola, and Millville.

Greenwood, a township of Crawford co., Pa., traversed by the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad. Pop. 1782. It contains Geneva.

Greenwood, a station in Delaware co., Pa., on the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad, 1¼ miles from Media.

Greenwood, a township of Juniata co., Pa. Pop. 744. It contains Richfield.

Greenwood, a township of Perry co., Pa., contiguous to the foregoing township. Pop. 1080, exclusive of the borough of Millerstown.

Greenwood, a station on the Providence & Stonington Railroad, 10 miles S. of Providence, R.I.

Greenwood, a post-village in Greenwood township, Abbeville co., S.C. on the Columbia & Greenville Railroad, 84 miles W.N.W. of Columbia, and 14 miles E. of Abbeville. It has 6 churches, a high school, 2 banks, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 1326; of the township, 5083.

Greenwood, a village of Shelby co., Tenn., about 2 miles from Memphis. Here is a female college.

Greenwood, a hamlet of Hopkins co., Tex., 35 miles N. of Mineola. It has 3 churches.

Greenwood, a post-office of Wise co., Tex.

Greenwood, Virginia. See GREENWOOD DEPOT.

Greenwood, a post-village of Doddridge co., W. Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 48 miles E. of Parkersburg. It has 2 churches.

Greenwood, a post-village of Clark co., Wis., on Black River, 16 miles N. of Neillsville. It has 2 churches, a public school, a bank, a newspaper office, and a stave-mill. Pop. 250.

Greenwood, a township of Vernon co., Wis. Pop. 885. It contains Debello.

Greenwood, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, 9 miles N.W. of Whitby. It contains 2 grist-mills, a potash-factory, a stave-factory, 2 hotels, a church, &c. Pop. 500.

Greenwood Centre, a post-hamlet of Kossuth co., Iowa, on the East Fork of the Des Moines River, about 18 miles N. of Algona.

Greenwood Centre, a post-hamlet in Greenwood township, St. Clair co., Mich., about 20 miles N.W. of Port Huron. It has 2 churches.

Greenwood Depot, a post-office of Albemarle co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 21 miles E.S.E. of Staunton.

Greenwood Furnace, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa., about 11 miles W. by N. of Lewistown. It has 2 iron-furnaces and a church. Pop. about 400.

Greenwood Hill, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co., Ky., 4 miles from Butler. It has a church.

Greenwood Iron-Works, or **Greenwood,** a post-hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., in Monroe township, on the Erie Railroad, at the junction of the Newburg & New York Railroad, 20 miles S. by W. of Newburg. It has 2 churches, a furnace for pig-iron, and a manufactory of mineral wool.

Greenwood Lake, a post-office of Kenton co., Ky., on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, 7 miles S. of Cincinnati.

Greenwood Lake, a post-village and popular watering-place of Orange co., N.Y., at the terminus of the New York & Greenwood Lake Railroad, 49 miles N.N.W. of New York City. It has 2 churches, and numerous hotels, cottages, and boarding-houses. The lake is about 9 miles long, and surrounded by high hills.

Greer's, a station in Washington co., Pa., on the Chartiers Railroad, 18 miles S.S.W. of Pittsburg.

Greers'burg, a hamlet of Washington co., Ark., 3 miles from Van Buren. It has a church and a wagon-shop.

Greer's Depot, a post-village of Greenville co., S.C., in Chick's Springs township, on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad, 13 miles N.E. of Greenville.

Greers'ville, a post-hamlet of Knox co., O., on the Walhonding River, about 25 miles S.E. of Mansfield. It has a church and a cigar-factory. Pop. 73.

Grefrath, grā'rät, a village of Prussia, in Dusseldorf, at a railway junction, 5 miles S.W. of Kempen. It has manufactures of linens and ribbons. Pop. 2510.

Gregapojee, grā-gā-po'jee', or **Gree'jee',** a town of Dahomey, 12 miles N.W. of Whydah. Lat. 6° 12′ N.; lon. 1° 32′ E. Pop. 1200.

Gregg, a county in the N.E. part of Texas, is intersected by the Sabine River and by the Texas & Pacific Railroad. The surface is diversified. Cotton and corn are the staple products. Capital, Longview. P.(1890), 9402.

Gregg, a township of Morgan co., Ind. Pop. 1041. It contains Hall.

Gregg, a township of Centre co., Pa. Pop. 1636. It contains the village of Spring Mills.

Gregg, a township of Union co., Pa. Pop. 821. It contains the village of Allenwood.

Gregg, a township of Edgefield co., S.C. Pop. 3200.

Gregg's, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 25 miles W.S.W. of Pittsburg.

Greggs'ville, a post-office of Ohio co., W. Va.

Gregna, a town of Austria. See GREIN.

Greg'ory, a county in South Dakota, borders on Nebraska. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Missouri River, and traversed by Ponca River. The surface is undulating or nearly level. Area, 975 square miles. Pop. in 1890, 295.

Gregory, a township of Rock co., Minn. Pop. 183.

Greg'ory Lake, a large salt lake or basin of South Australia, receiving one of the main arms of Cooper's Creek. Lat. 29° 20′ S.; lon. 139° 50′ E.

Greg'ory Land'ing, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, near Gregory Station (or Hazleton) on the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad, 11 miles S. of Keokuk, Iowa. It has a church.

Greifenberg, grī'fẹn-bĕrg', a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 40 miles N.E. of Stettin, on the Rega. P. 5631.

Greifenberg, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Queiss, about 12 miles by rail S.E. of Löbau. Pop. 2783.

Greifenberg, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 45 miles by rail N.N.E. of Berlin, on the Sarnitz. Pop. 1485.

Greifenburg, grī'fẹn-bōōrg', a town of Austria, in Carinthia, 32 miles by rail W.N.W. of Villach, near the Drave. Pop. 896.

Greifendorf, grī'fẹn-dorf', a village of Moravia, on a railway, near Brunn. Pop. 2100.

Greifenhagen, grī'fẹn-hä'ghẹn, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 12 miles by rail S. of Stettin, near the Oder. Pop. 6759. It has manufactures of woollens and leather.

Greifenstein, grī'fẹn-stīne', a town of Rhenish Prussia, 10 miles N.W. of Wetzlar. Pop. 694.

Greifenstein, a village of Austria, on the Danube, about 10 miles by rail N.W. of Vienna. Pop. 398.

Greiffensee, grī'fẹn-sā', a town of Switzerland, canton and 6 miles E. of Zurich, on the small lake of Greiffensee. Pop. 396.

Greifswald, grīfs'wȧld, formerly written **Gripeswold,** a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 18 miles by rail S.E. of Stralsund, on the Ryck, near its mouth in the Baltic. It is enclosed by walls, and has a harbor fitted for small vessels, a university founded in 1456, a medico-chirurgical school, observatory, botanic garden, museums, and a gymnasium. It has manufactures of tobacco and soap, oil-mills, building-docks, distilleries, salt-refineries, and an active trade both by sea and by land. Pop. 18,022.

Greifswald-Oe, grīfs'wȧld-ō'ẹh, an islet in the Baltic Sea, 9 miles S.E. of Rügen.

Greig, grēg, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., N.Y., in Greig township, on Black River, about 33 miles N. of Rome. It has 2 churches, and paper-, saw-, and grist-mills. Pop. of the township in 1890, 1481.

Greigsville, grēgz'vĭl, a post-village of Livingston co., N.Y., in York township, near the Genesee River, and about 28 miles S.S.W. of Rochester. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of farming-implements.

Greiu, grân, a considerable town of Arabia, in Hadramaut, on the Wady Doan, near Makallah.

Greiu, grīnc, or **Gregnu**, grēg'nâ, a town of Austria, on the Danube, 27 miles E.S.E. of Lintz. Pop. 1262.

Greinord, gree'nord, a bay of Scotland, 4 miles wide, on the N.W. coast of Ross-shire, S.W. of Loch Broom.

Greitz, or **Greiz**, grīts, a town of Central Germany, capital of the principality of Reuss-Greitz, on the right bank of the White Elster, at a railway junction, 49 miles S.S.W. of Leipsic. It is enclosed by walls, is well built, and is the residence of the reigning prince, who has here two castles and a summer palace with fine gardens. It has a seminary, a normal school, a Latin school, manufactures of woollen and cotton fabrics, print-works, distilleries, and breweries. Pop. 12,657.

Greklis, a town of Bohemia. See GRASLITZ.

Grembergen, grĕm'bĕR-ghĕn, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders. Pop. 2300.

Grenaae, grĕh-nō'ĕh', or **Grinnae**, gre-no'ĕh', a maritime town of Denmark, near the E. extremity of Jutland, 32 miles E. of Randers. Pop. 1923.

Grenada, grĕn-â'dą (Fr. *Grenade*, grĕh-nâd'), one of the British West India Islands, having a colonial government, and forming also, with the Grenadines, a member of the united colony of the Windward Islands. Lat. (S. point) 11° 59' N.; lon. 61° 45' W. It is of an oblong form, 24½ miles long N. and S., and 10 miles broad. Area, 133 square miles. There are several bays and creeks on both sides of the island, affording good anchorage. Grenada is one of the most beautiful of the West India Islands, rugged and picturesque in the interior, being traversed from N. to S. by an irregular mass of volcanic mountains which attain elevations of 3000 to 3200 feet above sea-level. In the centre of the island, about 1700 feet above sea-level, there is a circular lake, 2½ miles in circumference, enclosed by lofty mountains. Rivers and rivulets are extremely numerous, and most of the former are capable of working sugar-mills. The soil is variable, but consists principally of a rich black or reddish mould, well adapted to every tropical production. Cotton was formerly the chief article of cultivation; but at present sugar, cacao, rum, and molasses stand first in the exports. The island is divided into 6 districts, and has a lieutenant-governor and a local legislature. Capital, St. George. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in his third voyage, in 1498, at which time it was inhabited by Caribs, who were subsequently exterminated by the French, by whom the island was colonized about the middle of the seventeenth century, and in whose possession it remained till 1762, when it was taken by the British. It was recaptured by the French in 1779, and restored to Britain in 1783. Pop. in 1875, including a part of the Grenadines, 40,412; in 1885, 48,425, mostly blacks.

Grenada, grĕn-ah'dą, a county in the N. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is intersected by the Yalabusha River. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is fertile. Nearly half of the county is covered with forests. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected by the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, and is directly connected with Memphis by the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad. Capital, Grenada. Pop. in 1870, 10,571; in 1880, 12,071; in 1890, 14,974.

Grenada, Bent co., Colorado. See GRANADA.

Grenada, a post-town, capital of Grenada co., Miss., on the Yalabusha River, and on the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad, at its junction with the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, 112 miles N. by E. of Jackson, and 100 miles S. of Memphis, Tenn. It has 8 churches, 2 banks, a high school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of ice, cotton-seed oil, and bricks. Pop. in 1890, 2416.

Grenade, the French name of GRANADA.

Grenade, grĕh-nâd', a village of France, in Garonne, 15 miles N.N.W. of Toulouse. Pop. 2674.

Grenade, a village of France, in Landes, 10 miles S.S.E. of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 1658.

Grenadines, grĕn-ą-deenz', or **Grenadilles**, grĕn-ą-deel', a group of islands in the West Indies, belonging to Great Britain, extending from lat. 12° 30' to 13° N., between Grenada and St. Vincent, and consisting of Bequia, Carriacou, and Union, besides several smaller islands. Area, 86 square miles. They form a dependency of Grenada. Chief exports, fish oil, wood, sugar, corn, and cotton. Pop. 6400.

Gren'ard', a township of Iroquois co., Ill. Pop. 541.

Grenchen, grĕn'kĕn (Fr. *Granges*, grŏNzh), a village of Switzerland, canton and 7 miles by rail W.S.W. of Soleure. It has mineral springs. Pop. 2541.

Grendelbruch, grĕn'dĕl-brŏŏk' (Fr. pron. grŏN'dĕl'-brŭk'), a village of Alsace, 16 miles N.N.W. of Schlettstadt.

Grenelle, grĕh-nĕl', a village of France, within the fortifications of Paris, celebrated for its artesian well, 1794 feet deep, which supplies a part of Paris with water.

Gren'fell', a town of New South Wales, 233 miles W. of Sydney, with quartz gold-mines. Pop. 1657.

Grennn, grĕn'nâ, a town of Sweden, læn and 20 miles by rail N.E. of Jönköping, on the E. shore of Lake Wetter.

Grenne, or **Grennah**, a town of Africa. See CYRENE.

Grenu'ville, a station in Carbon co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 8 miles W. of Fort Fred. Steele. Elevation, 6560 feet.

Grenoble, grĕn-ob'l' or grĕh-nō'b'l (anc. *Cul'aro* or *Gratianop'olis*), a fortified city of France, capital of the department of Isère, picturesquely situated on both sides of the Isère River, here crossed by 2 bridges and bordered by handsome quays, 75 miles by rail S.E. of Lyons. Lat. 45° 12' N.; lon. 5° 44' E. The city proper, on the S. bank of the river, is enclosed by bastioned ramparts, and has a citadel; the faubourg Saint-Laurent, the original quarter, founded by the Emperor Gratian, on the opposite bank, is protected by the fort of La Bastile, on an adjacent height. Principal edifices, the cathedral, the court-house, the national college, with a museum and picture-gallery, the episcopal palace, theatre, public library of 100,000 volumes, several convents, hospitals, &c. There is a good public garden, and in a principal square is a colossal bronze statue of the Chevalier Bayard. Grenoble is the seat of a national court, an *académie universitaire*, a tribunal of commerce, a chamber of manufactures, and a board of customs, and has a normal school and other schools. It has manufactures of kid gloves, liqueurs, buttons, and cement, and a trade in hemp, iron, and marble. It was anciently known by the name of Cularo, afterwards as Gratianopolis. Pop. 43,054.

Greno'la, a post-village of Elk co., Kansas, 36 miles by rail E. by N. of Winfield. It has 5 churches, a public school, a bank, a newspaper office, and a grist-mill. Pop. in 1890, 608.

Gren'ville, a county of Ontario, bordering on the St. Lawrence, has an area of 464 square miles. It is traversed by the St. Lawrence & Ottawa and Grand Trunk Railways. Capital, Prescott. Pop. 22,616.

Grenville, a post-village in Argenteuil co., Quebec, on the River Ottawa, 67 miles by rail W. of Montreal. It has several mills, mica-mines, and burrstone-quarries. It is at the head of the Carillon Canal. Pop. 600.

Grenville Island, Pacific Ocean. See ROTUMA.

Gréoulx or **Gréoux**, grā'oo', a village of France, in Basses-Alpes, 30 miles S.W. of Digne. It has mineral baths.

Gresh'am, a post-village of York co., Neb., 16 miles by rail N.E. of York. It has 2 churches, 2 banks, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 450.

Gresh'amville, a post-village of Greene co., Ga., 10 miles N.W. of Greensborough. It has 2 churches.

Gresholm, an island of Wales. See GRASHOLM.

Gresh'ville, a post-office of Berks co., Pa.

Gresik, or **Gressic**, a town of Java. See GRISSEH.

Gresivaudan, grā'zee'vō'dŏN', one of the most picturesque and productive valleys of France, in Isère, traversed by the Isère to its confluence with the Drac.

Gressenich, grĕs'sęh-nik, a village of Prussia, in Aix-la-Chapelle. It has mines of zinc and iron, and manufactories of flannels. Pop. of commune, 4215.

Gresy, grā'zee' (L. *Gressiacum*), a town of France, on the Isère, 23 miles E. of Chambéry. Pop. 1174.

Gresy-sur-Aix, grā'zee'-sür-âx, a village of France, in Savoy, 11 miles N. of Chambéry. Pop. 1345.

Gre'ta, or **Grea'ta**, a river of England, co. of Cumberland, an affluent of the Derwent.

Gre'ta, a small river of England, co. of York, North Riding, flows E. and N. into the Tees.

Greta Bridge, a hamlet on the above river, E. of Barnard Castle.

Gret'na, a post-village, capital of Jefferson parish, La., 2 miles by rail W. of New Orleans. It has 7 churches, an oil-mill, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 3332.

Gret'na, a post-village of Sarpy co., Neb., 21 miles by rail S.W. of Omaha. It has a church, a newspaper office, &c.

Gret'na Green, a village of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, on the Sark, 9 miles by rail N.N.W. of Carlisle, on the boundary-line between Scotland and England. It was long celebrated as the resort of parties bent on clandestine marriages to avoid the English marriage law.

Greussen, groĭs'sĕn, a town of Germany, in Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, on a railway, 10 miles S.S.E. of Sondershausen. Pop. 2978.

Greve, grā'vā, a river of Tuscany, joins the Arno 3 miles below Florence. Length, about 24 miles.

Greve, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 11 miles S.S.E. of Florence, on the Greve. Pop. 3195.

Greven, grā'vĕn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 22 miles E. of Münster, on the Ems. Pop. 1790.

Grevenbicht, grā'vĕn-bĭkt', a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 12 miles N. by E. of Maestricht.

Grevenbroich, grā'vĕn-broĭĸ', a town of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles by rail S.W. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 1323.

Grevenmacher, grā'vĕn-mȧĸ'ĕr, or **Grevenmachern,** grā'vĕn-mȧĸ'ĕrn, a town of the Netherlands, province and 15 miles E.N.E. of Luxemburg, on the Moselle. Pop. 2498.

Grevismühlen, grā'vis-mü'lĕn, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, between two lakes, 11 miles W.S.W. of Wismar. Pop. 4189.

Grevuo, grĕv'no, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 60 miles S.S.W. of Monastir.

Grey, grā, a county of Ontario, bordering on Georgian Bay, comprises an area of 1799 square miles. It is drained by several streams, and the land is excellent for agricultural purposes. The Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway traverses this county. Capital, Owen Sound. Pop. (1891) 76,238.

Grey, Ontario. See CRANBROOK.

Greybeard, grā'bĕerd, a mountain of North Carolina, in Buncombe co., has an altitude of 5448 feet.

Grey Bull River, Wyoming, runs northeastward, and enters the Big Horn River in Sweetwater co. It is about 100 miles long.

Grey'court, a hamlet in Orange co., N.Y., on the Erie Railroad, at the junction of the Newburg Branch and of the Warwick Valley Railroad, 53 miles N.W. of New York. Near here is Chester Post-Office.

Grey Eagle, ēe'g'l, a post-township of Todd co., Minn., 10 miles from Melrose. Pop. 124. It contains Birch Lake.

Greyers, a town of Switzerland. See GRUYÈRE.

Grey'lock, or **Gray'lock,** Massachusetts, called also **Saddle Mountain** or **Saddle Ball,** a mountain-peak in Adams township, Berkshire co. It rises 3500 feet above the level of the sea, and is the highest point of the state.

Grey'mouth, a town of New Zealand, province of Westland, on the W. coast, at the mouth of the river Grey, has a hospital, saw-mills, brick-yards, foundry, ropewalk, and 2 daily and 2 weekly newspapers. It ships coal and timber, and is the terminus of a short railway. Pop. 2181.

Grey'stone, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Kansas, 18 miles W. of Chanute.

Grey'stones, a village on the E. coast of Ireland, co. of Wicklow, 3 miles by rail S.E. of Bray. Pop. 238.

Grey Town, San Juan de Nicaragua, san ju'an (or sȧn hoo-ȧn') dā ne-kȧ-rȧ'gwȧ, or **San Juan del Norte,** dĕl nor'tā, a seaport town of Nicaragua, on the E. coast, at the mouth of the navigable river San Juan. It is the principal seaport of Nicaragua. Lat. 10° 55' N.; lon. 83° 43' W. It has considerable trade in the export of hides, India-rubber, skins, cocoanuts, rosewood, tortoise-shell, and specie. The harbor, once the finest on the coast of Central America, is badly silted up. The communication with the Pacific Ocean is through a healthy and eminently picturesque country, and, by the aid of steamers on the rivers and on Lake Nicaragua, the transit has been accomplished in 36 hours. Pop. 1200.

Grez, grā, or **Grez-Doiceau,** grā-dwȧ'sō', a village of Belgium, in South Brabant, on the right bank of the Dyle, 18 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 2600.

Grezann, grĕd-zȧ'nȧ, or **Grezzana,** grĕt-zȧ'nȧ, a village of North Italy, 6 miles N.E. of Verona. Pop. 4073.

Grez-en-Bouère, grȧz-ŏn-boo'aĭr', a town of France, in Mayenne, 9 miles E.N.E. of Château-Gonthier.

Grinzovetz, Grinsowetz, or **Grjasowez,** gre-ȧ-zo-vĕts', a town of Russia, government and 30 miles S.S.E. of Vologda. Pop. 2174.

Gri'der, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Ky., 35 miles S.E. of Glasgow. It has a church.

Grid'ley, a post-village of Butte co., Cal., on the Oregon division of the Central Pacific Railroad, 18 miles N. by W. of Marysville. It has 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a high school, and a flour-mill. Pop. 686.

Gridley, a post-village of McLean co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 48 miles E. of Peoria, and about 22 miles N.N.E. of Bloomington. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, a graded school, a brick- and tile-factory, &c. Pop. 474.

Griechenland, the German name of GREECE.

Griefswald, a town of Prussia. See GREIFSWALD.

Grièges, gre-aizh', a village of France, in Ain, 16 miles W. of Bourg-en-Bresse. Pop. 1277.

Grier's (greerz) **Point,** a post-hamlet of Perry co., Pa., about 15 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

Gries (gree or grees), MOUNT, an Alpine summit, between Piedmont and the Swiss canton of Valais. Lat. 46° 27' 30" N.; lon. 8° 23' E. It is crossed by a pass between the Hasli Valley and Domo d'Ossola, at an elevation of 7821 feet. On its S. side the Toce forms a remarkable cataract.

Gries, gree or grees, a village of Alsace, 13 miles N. of Strasburg. Pop. 1746.

Gries, grees, a village of Austria, in Tyrol. Pop. 2301.

Griesbach, grees'bȧĸ, a town of Bavaria, 15 miles S.W. of Passau. Pop. 1182.

Griesbach, a village of Bavaria, 9 miles E. of Passau, near the Austrian frontier.

Griesdorf, a village of Bohemia. See KRIESDORF.

Gries'emersville, a post-office of Berks co., Pa.

Griesheim, grees'hīmo, a village of Hesse, 6 miles by rail W. of Darmstadt. Pop. 3659.

Grieskirchen, grees'kĕĕrĸ'ĕn, a town of Austria, 22 miles E.S.E. of Lintz. Pop. 1428.

Grieth, greet, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Rhine, 5 miles E. of Cleves. Pop. 1200.

Griethausen, greet'hŏw'zĕn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Rhine, 3 miles N.N.E. of Cleves. Pop. 870.

Grif'fin, a hamlet of Clay co., Ark., 13 miles E. of Corning. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Griffin, a city, the capital of Spalding co., Ga., on the Central Railroad of Georgia, at its junction with the Savannah, Griffin & North Alabama Railroad, 43 miles S. of Atlanta, and 60 miles W.N.W. of Macon. It contains a court-house, a national bank, 1 other bank, the Griffin Female College, an institute for boys, 8 churches (5 white and 3 colored), and printing-offices which issue a daily and 2 weekly newspapers. Large quantities of cotton are shipped here. Pop. in 1880, 3620; in 1890, 4503.

Griffin, a post-office of Cuming co., Neb.

Griffin, a post-office of Cherokee co., Tex.

Griffin, a post-hamlet of Burnett co., Wis., 20 miles E. of Pine City, Minn. Here are cranberry-marshes.

Griffin's, a station in Rush co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 6 miles E. of Rushville.

Griffin's Corners, a post-village and summer resort of Delaware co., N.Y., in a valley of the Catskill Mountains, 44 miles by rail W.N.W. of Rondout. It has 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and a graded school. Pop. about 550.

Griffin's Corners, a hamlet of Putnam co., N.Y., 2½ miles from Cold Spring.

Griffin's Cove, or **Anse aux Griffons,** ŏnss ō gree'fŏn', a post-village in Gaspé co., Quebec, on the coast, 8 miles S.E. of Fox River. It has a good fishing-trade.

Griffin's Mills, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., in Aurora township, 4 miles S.W. of Aurora. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Grif'finsville, a post-hamlet of Appanoose co., Iowa, on Chariton River, 11 miles S. of Melrose Station. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Grif'fith Mountain, Colorado, is in Clear Creek co., near Georgetown. Height, 11,273 feet. Silver is found here.

Grif'fith's, a station in New Castle co., Del., on the Pennsylvania & Delaware Railroad where it crosses the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, 1 mile S.E. of Newark, and 13 miles S.W. of Wilmington.

Griffith's, a station on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 14 miles W. of Terre Haute.

Griffith's Mills, a hamlet of Ontario co., N.Y., 3½ miles from East Bloomfield.

Grif'fithsville, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., W. Va., about 22 miles S.W. of Charleston. It has a church.

Grift, a river of the Netherlands. See GREBE.

Grigan, gre-gȧn', one of the Ladrone or Marianne Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean. Lat. 18° 48' N.; lon. 145° 40' E. It is about 8 miles wide, and 2300 feet high.

Grigg's Corners, a post-office of Ashtabula co., O.

Griggs'town, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J., in Franklin township, on Millstone River, and on the Delaware & Raritan Canal, about 18 miles N.N.E. of Trenton. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Griggs'ville, a post-village of Pike co., Ill., in Griggsville township, on the Wabash Railroad, 32 miles W. of Jacksonville, 37 miles E. of Hannibal, Mo., and 4 miles W. of the Illinois River. It has 5 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a public school, a fruit-evaporator, &c. Pop. 1400; of the township, 2284.

Griggsville Land'ing, a hamlet of Pike co., Ill., on the Illinois River, at Phillips Ferry, on the Wabash Railroad, 28 miles W. of Jacksonville. It has a church.

Grignan, green'yôn', a town of France, in Drôme, 44 miles S. of Valence. Pop. 1932.

Grignano, green-yä'no, a village of Italy, province and 3 miles S.W. of Rovigo. Pop. 2491.

Grignasco, green-yäs'ko, a town of Italy, province and 21 miles N.W. of Novara. Pop. 1604.

Grigno, or **Grinjo**, green'yo, a village of Austria, in Tyrol, 4 miles E.S.E. of Trent. Pop. 2010.

Grignols, green'yol', a village of France, in Dordogne, 10 miles S.W. of Périgueux. Pop. 1150.

Grignols, a village of France, in Gironde, 40 miles S.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1892.

Grignon, green'yôn', a village of France, in Côte-d'Or, 9 miles from Montbard. Pop. 505.

Grigny, green'yee', a village of France, in Rhône, on the river Rhone, 22 miles by rail S. of Lyons. Pop. 1893.

Grigoriopol, gre-go-re-o'pol, a town of Russia, government of Kherson, on the Dniester, 90 miles from its mouth. Pop. 6791. It has manufactures of silks and cottons.

Grigs'by's, a station in Spencer co., Ind., on the Rockport & Cincinnati Railroad, 15 miles N. of Rockport.

Grigsby's Bluff, a post-office of Jefferson co., Tex.

Grijo, gre'zho, a town of Portugal, province of Douro, 14 miles S.S.E. of Oporto. Pop. 3032.

Grijota, or **Grixota**, gre-ho'tâ, a town of Spain, province and 4 miles N.W. of Palencia. Pop. 1600.

Grijota, a river of Mexico. See Tabasco.

Grijpskerk, or **Grypskerk**, grips'kârk, a village of the Netherlands, 9 miles W.N.W. of Groningen. Pop. 739.

Grimaldi, gre-mâl'dee, a village of Italy, province and 11 miles S.S.W. of Cosenza. Pop. 3357.

Grimaud, gree'mō', a village of France, in Var, near the Mediterranean, 19 miles S.S.E. of Draguignan. P. 1253.

Grimaud, Gulf of. See Gulf of Grimaud.

Grimberghen, grim'bêr-ghen, a village of Belgium, in South Brabant, 6 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 3500.

Grimes, grimz, a county in the E. central part of Texas, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Brazos and Navasota Rivers. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is mostly covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected in its S.W. part by the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Railroad and the Houston & Texas Central Railroad. Capital, Anderson. Pop. in 1870, 13,218; in 1880, 18,603; in 1890, 21,312.

Grimes Land'ing, a hamlet of Colusa co., Cal., on the Sacramento River, 12 miles from Arbuckle. It has a church and 2 warehouses.

Grimesville, grimz'vil, a station in Erie co., N.Y., on the New York Central Railroad, 10 miles E. of Buffalo.

Grimlinghausen, grim'ling-hŏw'zen, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 4 miles S. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 1000.

Grimm, a post-office of Wabaunsee co., Kansas.

Grimma, grim'mâ, a town of Saxony, 17 miles S.E. of Leipsic, on the Mulde. Pop. 6536. It has a normal school, and manufactures of woollen stuffs, starch, and mathematical instruments.

Grimme, grim'meh, or **Grimmen**, grim'men, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 15 miles S. of Stralsund, on the Trebel. Pop. 3129.

Grimm's, a post-office of Manitowoc co., Wis., on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, 14 miles W. by N. of Manitowoc.

Grimm's Land'ing, a post-office of Mason co., W. Va.

Grimsby, grimz'be, or **Great Grimsby**, a seaport town of England, co. of Lincoln, on the S. side of the estuary of the Humber, at a railway junction, 15 miles S.E. of Hull. It has several good streets, a fine cruciform church, a grammar-school founded in 1547, a harbor with extensive docks, large warehouses, establishments for ship-building and bone-crushing, and manufactures of ropes. The imports of timber, fish, and wool are important. It sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. (1891) 51,876.

Grimsby, grimz'be, a post-village in Lincoln co., Ontario, on Lake Ontario, and on the Great Western Railway, 17 miles E.S.E. of Hamilton. It has a flouring-mill, 4 saw-mills, an iron-foundry, several stores, hotels, churches, and cheese-factories, and a large trade in fruit and country-produce. Pop. 800.

Grimsel, grim'sel, a mountain of Switzerland, in the Bernese Alps, at the S. extremity of the Hasli Valley. It is crossed by a pass 7126 feet above the sea. A corps of Austrians was here dislodged and destroyed by the French. A thousand feet below is a hospice, and a tarn which never freezes.

Grim's Store, Upshur co., W. Va. See Queens.

Grimstad, grim'stâd, or **Gromstad**, grom'stâd, a seaport of Norway, on the Skager-Rack, 28 miles N.E. of Christiansand. It has a savings-bank. Large vessels are built here. The town is engaged in foreign trade. Pop. 320.

Grim'ville, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., in Greenwich township, about 20 miles N.N.E. of Reading. It has a tannery, several hotels and stores, and a church.

Grinnae, a town of Denmark. See Grenaae.

Grinnger, gre-nâ'gher, a village of Norway, 33 miles N.N.W. of Christiania. Pop. 3000.

Grindelwald, grin'del-wâlt', a village of Switzerland, canton and 35 miles S.E. of Bern, at the foot of the Schreckhorn, 3524 feet above the sea. Near it are the glaciers of Upper and Lower Grindelwald. Pop. 3135.

Grin'dle Creek, of Pitt co., N.C., flows into the Tar River, near its mouth.

Grindstone (grind'stōn) City, a post-village of Huron co., Mich., in Port Austin township, 94 miles N. of Port Huron. It has a church and manufactures of lumber and grindstones. It is on Lake Huron.

Grindstone Island, in Clayton township, Jefferson co., N.Y., is one of the Thousand Islands (so called), and lies in the St. Lawrence River. Pop. 330.

Grindstone Island, an island near the head of the Bay of Fundy, Albert co., New Brunswick. On it is a light-house. Grindstones are manufactured here.

Grindstone Island, one of the most important of the Magdalen group, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, has an area of 13,700 acres. At its W. limit is the village of Etang du Nord. Pop. 1052.

Grinjo, a village of Austria. See Grigno.

Grin'nell', a post-village of Poweshiek co., Iowa, in Grinnell township, on the Central Iowa Railroad where it crosses the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, at the N.E. terminus of the Montezuma Branch Railroad, 55 miles E. by N. of Des Moines, and 26 miles S.S.E. of Marshalltown. It is the seat of Iowa College (Congregational), which was organized in 1848 and has about 560 students of both sexes and a library of 14,000 volumes. Grinnell has 2 national banks, 6 churches, a newspaper office, and manufactures of gloves and leather goods. Pop. in 1890, 3332; of the township, 4066.

Grinnell, a station in Gove co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 141 miles W. of Ellsworth.

Grinnell, a post-office of Grundy co., Mo.

Grinnell, a station in Queens co., N.Y., on the Flushing & North Shore Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Long Island City.

Grinnell Junction, or **Montezu'ma Junction**, on the Central Railroad of Iowa, is 3 miles S. of Grinnell, at the junction of the Montezuma Branch.

Grinnell Land, in the Arctic Ocean, discovered September 22, 1850, by the United States Grinnell Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, while in lat. 75° 24' 21" N. A large mass of land was visible, extending from N.W. to N.E., with mountains in the distance rising above the clouds. This land was visited in 1854 by the United States Expedition under Dr. Kane, and its shores to the W. and N. charted as high as 82° 30' N., lon. 76° W., being the nearest land to the pole yet discovered. It was then washed by an open polar sea presenting a surface of 3000 square miles, entirely free from ice, and abounding in animal life. A belt of solid ice, 125 miles wide, separates this sea from the nearest southern land.

Grinnell's Island, one of the Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence, in Clayton township, Jefferson co., N.Y.

Grion, gree'ôn', a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 2800 feet above the sea, 27 miles E.S.E. of Lausanne. In the vicinity is a rock bearing a resemblance to the human form, and known by the name of "La Pierre du Sauvage."

Gripeswold, the former name of Greifswald.

Griqualand (gree'kwa-land) **East**, or **New Griqualand**, a dependency of the Colony of Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, in a former district called Nomansland, S. of Natal. Estimated area, 7594 square miles. It is peopled mainly by the Griquas, or Bastaards, a people of mixed Dutch and Hottentot descent. Pop. (1891) 152,618.

Griqualand West, a former dependency of the Colony

of the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, but now incorporated in and constituting 4 of the 70 divisions of the colony. This territory is traversed by the Vaal, and separated from Griqualand East by the Orange Free State and Basuto Land. Its S. limit is the Orange River, and on its N.W. side is the Kalahari desert. Here are some of the most productive diamond-mines in the world. Estimated area, 16,630 square miles. Pop. (1891) 83,375. Its capital was Griqua Town, or Klaarwater (now the chief town of one of its divisions), 175 miles W. by N. of Bloemfontein.

Grisignana, gre-seen-yâ'nâ, a town of Austria, in Istria, 24 miles S. of Triest. Pop. 1388.

Grisleham, Grislehamn, gris'lęh-hâm, or **Grisselham**, griss-ęl-hâm, a seaport town of Sweden, læn and 60 miles N. of Stockholm, on the Baltic.

Grisolia, gre-so'le-â, a village of Italy, province of Cosenza, 28 miles N.N.W. of Paola. Pop. 2748.

Grisollera, gre-sol-lâ'râ, a town of Italy, in Venice, near San Dona. Pop. 2026.

Grisolles, gree'zoll', a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 16 miles S.S.E. of Castel-Sarrasin. Pop. 1914.

Grisons, gree'zôⁿ' (Ger. *Graubündten*, grŏw'bünt-tęn; Ital. *Grigioni*, gree-jō'nee; Romansch, *Grishun*, gree-shōōn'), the easternmost and in area the largest canton of Switzerland. Area, 2975 square miles. It comprises the Engadine, or upper valley of the Inn, with the sources of the Rhine and tributaries of the Po and Adda, being little more than a mass of mountains and narrow valleys. The scenery is magnificent; in the canton there are 240 glaciers. Cattle form the principal wealth of the inhabitants. The chief mineral riches are iron, lead, and zinc, but few mines are wrought. This canton formerly comprised 26 petty republics, united into 3 high jurisdictions, but in 1848 they were consolidated. Capital, Chur. Pop. in 1890, 94,810, of whom over three-fifths are Protestants. One-third of the people speak German, and the rest mostly employ Romansch dialects.

Grissch, Grissé, gris'sęh, **Grissé**, gris'sâ, **Gressic**, grĕs'sik, **Gresik, grĕs'ik, Grissee**, gris'see, or **Gressie**, grĕs'see (native, *Gârsik*), a town on the island of Java, province of Soerabaya, on the Strait of Madura. It is populous, inhabited chiefly by Javanese and Chinese, and has shipbuilding yards, salt-works, and valuable fish-ponds. Grisseh is one of the oldest towns in Java: here Mohammedanism first took root in the island, and in its vicinity are numerous graves much revered by the Islamites.

Grisselham, Sweden. See GRISLEHAM.

Gris'som, a post-office of Granville co., N.C.

Gris'som's Land'ing, a post-village of Davless co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 30 miles above Evansville, Ind. It has 2 churches and a distillery.

Grist's Station, a post-office of Columbus co., N.C., on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 54 miles W. of Wilmington.

Griswold, griz'wŏld, a post-township of New London co., Conn., is bounded on the W. by the Quinebaug River. Pop. 3113. It contains several villages, which have manufactures of cotton and paper.

Griswold, or **Pachaug**, patch-ŏg', a hamlet of New London co., Conn., in Griswold township, 3 miles S.E. of Jewett City. It has a church and a steam saw-mill.

Griswold, a hamlet of Hamilton co., Ill., about 40 miles E. of Duquoin. It has 3 churches and a flour-mill.

Griswold, a station on the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, 17 miles N. by E. of Vincennes, Ind.

Griswold, a post-village of Cass co., Iowa, about 13 miles by rail S.W. of Atlantic. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, and a newspaper office. Pop. 752.

Griswold, a post-office of Kent co., Mich.

Griswold, a station on the Buffalo division of the Erie Railroad, 28 miles E. of Buffalo.

Griswold's Mills, a post-hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., 5 miles W. of Fort Ann. Pop. about 300.

Griswold's Upper Mill, or **Willis Place**, a village of Colerain township, Franklin co., Mass., on the North River. It has a cotton-mill and a saw-mill, and is 1 mile N. of Griswoldville.

Griswoldville, griz'wŏld-vĭl, a post-village of Jones co., Ga., on the Central Railroad, 10 miles E. by N. of Macon. It has a grist-mill. Here a sharp action occurred between the Confederate and Union forces, November 22, 1864.

Griswoldville, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., in Colerain township, on the North River, 4 miles N. of Shelburne Falls. It has a church and a cotton-mill. See GRISWOLD'S UPPER MILL.

Grivegnee, gree'vĕn'yâ', a village of Belgium, a suburb of Liege, on the Ourthe, with iron-works. Pop. 6234.

Grixota, a town of Spain. See GRIJOTA.

Grizon, gre-zon' (Fr. pron. gree'zôⁿ'), one of the Grenadines, West Indies, 8 miles N.E. of Grenada. Lat. 12° 20' N.; lon. 61° 37' W.

Grizz'ly Flat, a post-village of El Dorado co., Cal., about 60 miles E. of Sacramento. It has gold-mines and a lumber-mill.

Grizzly Peak, Colorado, a mountain of the Sawatch Range, is about 7 miles W. of La Plata Mountain. Its altitude is computed to be 13,962 feet above sea-level.

Grjasowez, Russia. See GRIAZOVETZ.

Groaix or **Groais**, island, France. See GROIX.

Groat's Island, an island on the N. side of Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland, near Green's Pond.

Gro'by, or **Groo'by**, a village of England, co. and 4 miles W.N.W. of Leicester. Pop. 515.

Gröbzig, gröb'zig, a town of Germany, duchy of Anhalt, 19 miles S.W. of Dessau. Pop. 2447.

Grochow, gro-kov', a village of Russian Poland, 3 miles E. by S. of Warsaw. It was the scene of a combat between the Poles and Russians, February 19 and 21, 1831.

Gröde, grö'dęh, an islet of Prussia, off the W. coast of Sleswick, 10 miles W. of Bredstedt.

Grodek, gro'dĕk, or **Grudek**, groo'dĕk, a town of Austrian Galicia, 16 miles W.S.W. of Lemberg. Pop. 312.

Grodek, a town of Russia. See GRUDEK.

Gröden, grö'dęn, or **Gardena**, gar-dâ'nâ, a remarkable valley of the Tyrol, about 18 miles S.E. of Brixen.

Grodno, grod'no, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, 90 miles by rail S.S.W. of Vilna. Pop. 31,060. It has a fine castle, 9 Roman Catholic and 2 Greek churches, a synagogue, gymnasium, school of medicine, public library, several scientific collections, botanic garden, and manufactures of woollens.

Grodno, a government of Russia, mostly between lat. 52° and 54° N. and lon. 24° and 26° E. Area, 14,901 square miles. Surface generally level. The principal rivers are the Niemen, Bug, Narew, and Pripets. Much rye, flax, hops, and hemp are grown, and the forests are extensive. Mineral products comprise iron, chalk, nitre, and building-stone. The agricultural produce is sent to the Baltic ports, both by land and by the Niemen Canal. Grodno is subdivided into 8 circles. Principal towns, Grodno, the capital, Brest-Litovsk, Slonim, and Volkovisk. The people of the N. are mostly Lithuanians, and elsewhere Ruthonians. The country was once a part of Poland. Pop. 1,008,521.

Grodzisco, a town of Prussia. See GRÄTZ.

Groede, groo'dęh, a village of the Netherlands, 10 miles S.S.W. of Middelburg. Pop. 2559.

Groenendijk, groon'ęn-dĭk', a village of the Netherlands, in Zealand, 15 miles S.E. of Goes.

Groenland, the Danish name of GREENLAND.

Groenlo, groon'lo', sometimes written **Grol**, grol, or **Grolle**, grol'lęh (L. *Gro'lia*), a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 19 miles E.S.E. of Zutphen. Pop. 2469.

Groesbeck, grōss'bĕk, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., O., in Colerain township, about 10 miles N. of Cincinnati. It has a church.

Groesbeck, a post-village, capital of Limestone co., Tex., on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 95 miles S. of Dallas, and 71 miles N. of Bryan. It has 5 churches, a court-house, a newspaper office, a graded school, a brick-factory, and a soda-water factory. Pop. 663.

Groesbeek, groos'bâk', a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 9 miles by rail S.E. of Nymwegen. Pop. of commune, 3657.

Groff's Store, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., 2 miles from Bird in Hand. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Grohnde, grōn'dęh, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Weser, 7 miles S.S.E. of Hameln. It contains a castle, and has a custom-house and a building-dock. Pop. 890.

Groisy, grwâ'zee', a village of France, in Haute-Savoie, 7 miles from Annecy. Pop. 1533.

Groitzsch, groitch, a town of Saxony, 1 mile S.E. of Pegau, with large manufactures of shoes. Pop. 3681.

Groix, grwâ, **Groaix**, gro-âx', or **Groais**, gro-â', a small island off the W. coast of France, department of Morbihan, 6 miles S.W. of Port Louis. Pop. 4462.

Grol, or **Grolle**, Netherlands. See GROENLO.

Grole, a fishing settlement, Newfoundland, on the E. side of Hermitage Bay, 16 miles from Harbor Briton. P. 120.

Grömitz, grö'mits, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, on the Gulf of Lubeck, 38 miles S.E. of Kiel. Pop. 1070.

Gromo, gro'mo, a village of Northern Italy, province and 20 miles N.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 779.

Gromstad, a town of Norway. See GRIMSTAD.

Gronau, gro'nŏw, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 9 miles S.W. of Hildesheim, on the Leine. Pop. 1927.

Gronau, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 30 miles N.W. of Münster, on the Dinkel. Pop. 1233.

Grondines, grŏn'deen' (Fr. pron. grôn'-deen'), a post-village in Portneuf co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 48 miles above Quebec. It has 2 light-houses, and contains 6 stores and a grist-mill. A steamboat from Quebec calls twice a week. Pop. 400.

Grondsveld, Netherlands. See GRONSVELD.

Grone, gron, a river of France, joins the Saône 27 miles N. of Mâcon, after a N.E. course of about 42 miles.

Grone, gro'nęh, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, on a small stream of the same name, at its confluence with the Leine, near Göttingen. Pop. 1301.

Grönenbach, grön'ęn-bâk', a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, 46 miles S.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 1712.

Gron'gar Hill, of Wales, on the Towy, co. and about 11 miles E.N.E. of Carmarthen.

Groningen, gron'ing-ęn (Dutch pron. HRO'ning-hęn; Fr. *Groningue*, gro'nănG'; L. *Gronin'ga*), a fortified town of the Netherlands, capital of a province of the same name, at a railway junction, 92 miles N.E. of Amsterdam. The principal buildings are the town house and the church of St. Martin. It has a university, founded in 1614, extensive warehouses, a museum of natural history, a public library and botanic garden, a gymnasium, school for deaf, dumb, and blind, an academy of the fine arts, and several learned societies. Its port is accessible for large vessels by canal; it has ship-building yards, paper-mills, and an extensive trade in cattle, butter, rape-seed, and grain. It communicates by canals with Leeuwarden, Winschoten, and Delfzyl, and is a place of great wealth. Pop. (1886) 51,359.

Groningen, the northernmost province of the Netherlands, is flat, low, and partly exposed to the inundations of the sea. It is rich in pasturage, but marshy in the S.E. The climate is humid and unhealthy. Area, 903 square miles. It is divided into the districts of Appingedam, Groningen, and Winschoten. Capital, Groningen. Pop. in 1875, 238,662; in 1885, 268,198.

Gröningen, grön'ing-ęn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 23 miles S.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 695.

Gröningen, or Marktgröningen, markt-grön'ing-ęn, a town of Würtemberg, 9 miles S.S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2480.

Groningen, gron'ing-ęn, a hamlet of Ottawa co., Mich., 1½ miles from Zeeland Railroad Station. It has a saw-mill and a brick-yard.

Grönland, the Danish name of GREENLAND.

Grönsund, grön'soond, a channel of Denmark, about 6 miles in length, separating the islands of Falster and Möen, and giving a communication between the Baltic and the Great Belt.

Gronsveld, grons'fĕlt', or **Grondsveld**, gronds'fĕlt', a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 3 miles S.E. of Maestricht. Pop. 1778.

Grooby, a village of England. See GROBY.

Groom's Corners, a post-hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Clifton Park township, 10 miles N.N.W. of Albany.

Grooms'port, a fishing village of Ireland, co. of Down, 3 miles N.W. of Donaghadee.

Grooms'ville, a post-office of Tipton co., Ind.

Grootebroeck, grō'tęh-brook', a village of the Netherlands, North Holland, 3 miles W. of Enkhuysen. P. 1927.

Groote Eylandt, grō'tęh ī'lănt (*i.e.*, "great island"), the largest island in the Gulf of Carpentaria, in North Australia, off its W. coast. Lat. 14° S.; lon. 136° 40' E. Greatest length and breadth, about 40 miles each.

Grootegast, grō'tęh-gâst', a village of the Netherlands, province and 12 miles W. of Groningen. Pop. 700.

Groote (grō'tęh) **River**, several rivers of Cape Colony, in South Africa, one of which joins the Great Doorn, after a W.N.W. course of 84 miles.

Grootzundert, grōt'zŭn'dănt, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, on the Mark, 9 miles S.W. of Breda. Pop. of commune, 4071.

Groo'verville, a post-hamlet of Brooks co., Ga., on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, at Dixie's Station, 19 miles E. of Thomasville. It has a church and manufactures of lumber and turpentine.

Gropello, gro-pĕl'lo, a village of Italy, province of Pavia. Pop. 2633.

Grosio, gro'se-o, a village of Northern Italy, province and 20 miles E.N.E. of Sondrio, on the Adda. Pop. 2477.

Gros'mont, a town of England, co. and 10 miles N.W. of Monmouth. Pop. 742.

Grosotto, a village of Italy. See GROSSOTTO.

Gross, groce, a German word signifying "great," prefixed to many names, as GROSS GLOGAU, &c.

Grossalmerode, groce-ăl'męh-ro'dęh, a town of Prussia, Hesse-Nassau, 12 miles E.S.E. of Cassel. P. 2462.

Gross Andrn, a village of Hungary. See ENDRED.

Gross Aspern, a village of Austria. See ASPERN.

Gross Aupa, groce ŏw'pâ, a mining town of Bohemia, circle of Königgrätz. Pop. 2600.

Gross Bartlof, groce bant'lŏf, a village of Prussia, 10 miles S.E. of Heiligenstadt. Pop. 1108.

Gross Becskerek, Hungary. See NAGY BECSKEREK.

Gross Beeren, groce bâ'ręn, a village of Prussia, 11 miles E.S.E. of Potsdam, the scene of a victory gained by the Prussians over the French on the 22d and 23d of August, 1813. Pop. 615.

Gross Bieberan, groce bee'bęh-răn', a town of Hesse, province of Starkenburg. Pop. 1585.

Gross Bitesch, groce be-tesh', a fortified town of Moravia, 31 miles N. of Znaym. Pop. 2200.

Gross Blittersdorf, groce blit'tęrs-donf' (Fr. *Gros-Bliederstroff*, gro-blee'dĕas'troff'), a village of Germany, in Lorraine. Pop. 1865.

Gross Breitenbach, Germany. See BREITENBACH.

Grossbottwar, groce-bott'wăr, a town of Würtemberg, 5 miles from Marbach. Pop. 2235.

Gross Britannien. See GREAT BRITAIN.

Gross Dietweil, Switzerland. See DITWYL.

Gross Eislingen, Würtemberg. See EISLINGEN.

Grosse Isle, grōss eel, a post-office of Wayne co., Mich., on an island of the same name in the Detroit River, and on the Canada Southern Railroad, 18 miles S. by W. of Detroit. The island contains 3 churches, a summer hotel, a union school, vineyards, a custom-house, &c. Pop. 700.

Grosse Isle, grōss eel, an island in the St. Lawrence, 29 miles below Quebec, and opposite the village of St. Thomas. It is used as a quarantine station.

Grosselfingen, grōs'sęl-fing'ęn, a town of Germany, 3 miles W. of Hechingen. Pop. 800.

Grossenhain, grōs'sęn-hīne', a town of Saxony, at a railway junction, 19 miles N.N.W. of Dresden, on the Röder. It has dye-works, print-works, cloth-factories, cotton-mills, &c. Pop. 10,438.

Grossenlinden, grōs'sęn-lin'dęn, a town of Hesse, 4 miles S. of Giessen. Pop. 1269.

Grossenlüder, grōs'sęn-lü'dęr, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 5 miles N.W. of Fulda, on the Lüder.

Grossenstein, grōs'sęn-stīne', a village of Saxe-Altenburg, 2½ miles N. of Ronneburg. Pop. 940.

Gross Enzersdorf, Austria. See ENZERSDORF.

Grosse (groce) **Point**, a post-township of Wayne co., Mich., about 6 miles N.E. of Detroit, is bounded on the E. by Lake St. Clair. It contains a scattered village of the same name. Pop. 2193.

Grosser Ocean, a German name for the PACIFIC.

Grossetête Bayou, groce'tât' bī'oo, of Louisiana, commences in Point Coupée parish, and flows S.E. to Plaquemine Bayou.

Grosseto, gros-sâ'to, or **Grosset'to**, a fortified town of Italy, capital of the province of Grosseto, at a railway junction, 40 miles S.S.W. of Siena. It is a bishop's see, and has a fine cathedral and large salt-works. Pop. 4151.

Grosseto, a province of Italy, in Tuscany, bounded westward by the Mediterranean. Area, 1686 square miles. It includes a large part of the Maremma, and is in part very barren and unhealthy. Capital, Grosseto. Pop. 107,457.

Gross Gerau, groce gâ'rŏw, a town of Germany, in Hesse, 9 miles N.W. of Darmstadt. Pop. 2638.

Gross Glockner, groce glok'nęr, a pyramidal-shaped mountain in the Noric Alps, on the borders of Salzburg, the Tyrol, and Carinthia, has 2 peaks, the highest of which is 13,100 feet in elevation. Its summit affords one of the grandest views in Central Europe.

Gross Glogau, a town of Prussia. See GLOGAU.

Gross Kreutz, groce kroits, a village of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 10 miles W. of Potsdam, on a railway.

Gross'man's Land'ing, a post-office of West Baton Rouge parish, La.

Gross Marosch, Hungary. See NAGY MAROS.

Gross Meseritsch, groce mâ'zęr-itch, a town of Moravia, 19 miles E. of Iglau, on the Oslawa. Pop. 4961.

Gross Michel, the German for NAGY MIHALY.

Grossotto, gros-sot'to, or **Grosotto**, gro-sot'to, a village of Italy, on the Adda, 18 miles E.N.E. of Sondrio. Pop. 1998.

Grossröhrsdorf, groce-rörs'dorf, a town of Saxony, 4 miles S. of Pulsnitz. Pop. 4452. It has manufactures of linen cloths and tape.

Gross Salze, groce sält'så, a town of Prussia, at a railway junction, 10 miles S.E. of Magdeburg, and adjacent to Schönebeck. Pop. 2932.

Gross Schutzen, Hungary. See NAGY LEVARD.

Gross Steffelsdorf, Hungary. See RIMA SZOMBATH.

Grosswardein, groce-wan'dīne (Hun. *Nagy Varad,* nŏdj vå'rŏd), a city of Hungary, capital of the county of Bihar, on the Körös, 137 miles E.S.E. of Buda. It consists of a fortress and 8 suburbs. Chief edifices, 3 cathedrals and a bishop's palace. It has a royal academy, a gymnasium, a national and a Greek school. In its vicinity are several hot mineral springs. It is the see of 2 Catholic bishops,—one of the Latin and one of the Roumanian rite,—also of a Greek bishop. Pop. 28,698.

Grosvenor, gro've-nor, a post-office and station of Lenawee co., Mich., in Palmyra township, on the Canada Southern Railroad, 59 miles W.S.W. of Detroit, and also on the Michigan Southern Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Adrian. It is sometimes called Blissfield Junction.

Grosvenor Dale, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., in Thompson township, on the French River, and on the Norwich & Worcester Railroad, 39 miles N. of Norwich. It has a chapel and 2 cotton-mills.

Gros Ventre (gro vent'r) Creek rises near Fremont Peak, in the W. part of Wyoming, runs nearly westward, and enters the Snake River about 13 miles S. of Mount Hayden. It is about 100 miles long.

Groton, graw'tŏn, a post-township of New London co., Conn., is bounded on the S. by Long Island Sound, and on the W. by the river Thames, which separates it from the city of New London. It contains villages named Groton, Noank, West Mystic, and Poquonock Bridge, and has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and a graded school. Here is Fort Griswold, on the site of an old fort of the same name, the garrison of which was massacred by the tory troops under Benedict Arnold in the war of the Revolution. Groton is on the Providence division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. Pop. 5539.

Groton, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Groton township, 31 miles by rail N.N.E. of Worcester. It contains 4 churches, a public library, the Lawrence Academy, which has an endowment of $80,000, a newspaper office, and manufactures of paper. Pop. of township, 2057.

Groton, a post-township of Grafton co., N.H., about 45 miles N.N.W. of Concord. It contains North Groton, and has 2 churches, a common school, and several sawmills. Pop. in 1890, 464.

Groton, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., in Groton township, on the Southern Central Railroad, 27 miles S. by E. of Auburn, and about 13 miles N.E. of Ithaca. It has 4 churches, an academy, 2 newspaper offices, a national bank, a union school, and manufactures of carriages, type-writing-machines, iron bridges, and laundry-hardware. Pop. 1280; of the township, 3572.

Groton, a post-village of Brown co., S.D., 19 miles by rail E. of Aberdeen. It has 5 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, and a flour-mill. Pop. 684.

Groton, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vt., on Wells River, 28 miles by rail E. by S. of Montpelier. It has 2 churches, the Groton Institute, and manufactures of lumber, bobbins, &c.

Groton Centre, a post-hamlet in Groton township, Erie co., O., about 20 miles E. of Fremont.

Groton City, a post-hamlet of Tompkins co, N.Y., 5 miles N.E. of Groton Station. It has a church.

Groton Pond, a post-office of Caledonia co., Vt., on the Montpelier & Wells River Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Groton.

Grottaglie, grot-tål'yå, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 13 miles E.N.E. of Taranto. Pop. 8747.

Grottamare, grot-tå-må'rå, a town of Italy, in the Marches, 14 miles S.S.E. of Fermo, on the Adriatic. Pop. 3797. It has manufactures of sugar and liquorice-extract.

Grottaminarda, grot'tå-mee-nan'då, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 6 miles S.S.W. of Ariano. Pop. 4769.

Grottau, grŏt'tŏw, a town of Bohemia, circle of Bunzlau. Pop. 2202. It has manufactures of cottons and linens.

Grotte, grot'tå, a village of Sicily, 11 miles N.E. of Girgenti, on the side of a rocky hill. Pop. 7306.

Grotte di Castro, grot'tå dee kås'tro, a town of Italy, province of Rome, circle of Viterbo. Pop. 3375.

Grotteria, grot-tå-rec'å, a village of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 8 miles N.N.E. of Gerace. Pop. 5223.

Grottkau, grott'kŏw, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the railway from Neisse to Brieg, 25 miles W. of Oppeln. Pop. 4329. It has manufactures of linen, tobacco, &c.

Grottole, grot'to-lå, a village of Italy, on the Basiento, 31 miles E.S.E of Potenza. Pop. 2555.

Grötzingen, grŏt'sing-ęn, a town of Germany, in Baden, 4 miles E. of Carlsruhe, on the Pfinz. Pop. 2356. It has a metal-button-factory.

Grötzingen, a town of Würtemberg, 10 miles S. of Stuttgart. Pop. 933.

Grotzka, a town of Servia. See KROTZKA.

Grouse, grŏwss, a post-office of Kane co., Ill.

Grouse Creek, a post-office of Box Elder co., Utah.

Grout, a post-township of Gladwin co., Mich. P. 119.

Grout's Corner, Mass. See MILLER'S FALLS.

Grouw, grŏwv, a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, on the Grouw, 8 miles N.E. of Sneek. Pop. 2031.

Grove, a post-hamlet of Elbert co., Ga., 30 miles E.N.E. of Athens. It has a church.

Grove, a township of Jasper co., Ill. Pop. 1094.

Grove, a township of Adair co., Iowa. Pop. 273.

Grove, a post-hamlet of Audubon co., Iowa, about 12 miles N.E. of Atlantic.

Grove, a township of Davis co., Iowa, on the Missouri line. Pop. 1101.

Grove, a township of Humboldt co., Iowa. Pop. 327.

Grove, a township of Pottawattamie co., Iowa. P. 507.

Grove, a township of Shelby co., Iowa. Pop. 653.

Grove, a township of Stearns co., Minn. Pop. 591. It contains Meier's Grove.

Grove, a township of Alleghany co., N.Y. Pop. 1414. It contains Swain.

Grove, a post-office of Chatham co., N.C.

Grove, a township of Harnett co., N.C. Pop. 1093.

Grove, a post-hamlet of Geauga co., O., in Troy township, 5 miles N. of Garrettsville. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Grove, a township of Cameron co., Pa. Pop. 440. Grove Station on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad is 6 miles S.E. of Driftwood.

Grove Centre, a hamlet of Alleghany co., N.Y., 4 miles S. of Nunda Station.

Grove City, a post-village of Christian co., Ill., about 20 miles E. by S. of Springfield. It has a church, a bank, and a public school.

Grove City, a post-village of Meeker co., Minn., 8 miles by rail W. of Litchfield. It has 3 churches, a bank, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 849.

Grove City, a post-village of Franklin co., O., 6 or 8 miles S.W. of Columbus. It has 3 churches. Pop. 272.

Grove City, a post-borough of Mercer co., Pa., 9 miles by rail S.E. of Mercer. It has 3 churches, a bank, a college, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 1160.

Grove Dale, a post-hamlet of Maries co., Mo., 16 miles N. of St. James Station.

Grove Hill, a post-village, capital of Clarke co., Ala., 84 miles N. by E. of Mobile, and 18 miles N.E. of Jackson. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. 225.

Grove Hill, a post-hamlet of Bremer co., Iowa, about 20 miles E. of Waverly.

Grove Hill, a post-hamlet of Page co., Va., about 38 miles N. of Charlottesville. It has a church.

Grove Lake, a post-township of Pope co., Minn. Pop. 336. It contains a lake of the same name.

Groveland, a post-village of Tuolumne co., Cal., 60 miles E.N.E. of Modesto. It has 2 churches, a quartz-mill, and a gold-mine. Pop. about 500.

Groveland, a township of La Salle co., Ill. Pop. 1561. It contains New Rutland.

Groveland, a post-village of Tazewell co., Ill., in Groveland township, on the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad, 7 or 8 miles S.S.E. of Peoria, and 8 miles E. of Pekin. It has 2 churches. Pop. 150; of the township, 1323. The Illinois River touches the N.W. part of the township.

Groveland, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Ind., about 30 miles W. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches. Pop. 67.

Groveland, a post-office of Adair co., Iowa.

Groveland, a post-office of McPherson co., Kansas.

Groveland, township, McPherson co., Kansas. P. 321.

Groveland, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., on the S. bank of the Merrimac River, in Groveland township, and on the Boston & Maine Railroad (Newburyport division), 34 miles N. of Boston, and 3 miles E. of Haverhill. It has an academy, 2 churches, common schools, and a newspaper office. The township contains another village called South Groveland. Pop. of the township, 2191.

Groveland, a post-township of Oakland co., Mich., about 18 miles N.W. of Pontiac. Pop. 1095.

Groveland, a post-township of Livingston co., N.Y., about 32 miles S. by W. of Rochester. Conesus Lake touches its northeastern part. The township contains a hamlet named Hunt's Corners. Pop. 1373.

Groveland Park, a station in St. Clair co., Ill., on the Illinois & St. Louis Railroad, 9 miles S.E. of St. Louis.

Grove Level, a post-office of Banks co., Ga.

Gro'venor's Corners, a post-hamlet of Schoharie co., N.Y., in Carlisle township, 3 miles N.W. of Central Bridge. It has a church and a wagon-factory.

Grove Oak, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ala.

Groveport, grōv'port, a post-village of Franklin co., O., on the Ohio Canal, and on the Hocking Valley Railroad, 12 miles S.E. of Columbus. It has 4 churches, a graded school, and a manufactory of bricks and tiles. Pop. 627.

Gro'ver, a post-office of Ottawa co., Kansas.

Grover, a hamlet of Johnson co., Mo., 9 miles from Knobnoster. It has several churches near it, and a grist-mill. Pop. of Grover township, 1233.

Grover, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., in Canton township, on the Northern Central Railroad, 35 miles N. by E. of Williamsport. It has a church, a large tannery, and a lumber-mill. Pop. about 150.

Grover Bank, a station in Crawford co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Railroad, 5 miles S. of Steelville.

Grover's, a station in Douglas co., Kansas, on the St. Louis, Lawrence & Western Railroad, 3 miles S.W. of Lawrence.

Gro'vertown, a post-hamlet of Starke co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 11 miles W.N.W. of Plymouth. It has a church. Pop. 71.

Grove Run, Maryland. See GRAVE RUN MILLS.

Groves, grōvz, or **Fair'view**, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Ind., in Fairview township, 25 miles W.S.W. of Richmond. It has an academy, a carriage-shop, &c.

Grove Spring, a post-office of Wright co., Mo.

Grove Spring, a steamboat-landing in Yates co., N.Y., on the E. bank of Keuka Lake, 16 miles S. of Penn Yan, and 6 miles N. of Hammondsport.

Grove Station, a post-hamlet of Greenville co., S.C., on the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, 8½ miles S. of Greenville. It has a church and a college.

Grove'ton, a post-village of Coos co., N.H., on the Ammonoosuc River, and on the Grand Trunk Railroad, at the junction of the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, 145 miles N.N.W. of Concord. It has a church, a tannery, 2 saw-mills, and a graded school. Groveton Station on the Grand Trunk Railroad is 1 mile E. of Groveton Junction.

Groveton, a hamlet of Prince William co., Va., 3½ miles E. of Gainesville.

Grove'town, a post-office of Columbia co., Ga., on the Georgia Railroad.

Grove'ville, a village of Mercer co., N.J., in Hamilton township, ⅔ of a mile from Yardville Railroad Station. It has a church and a cotton-factory. Pop. about 300.

Grove'wood, a post-office of Richland co., S.C., on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 14 miles E.S.E. of Columbia.

Grow, a township of Anoka co., Minn. Pop. 376.

Growe, a village of the Netherlands. See GROUW.

Groyne, an old English name for CONUNNA.

Grub, groob, a village of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles N.E. of Appenzell. Pop. 937.

Grub, a village of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, nearly adjoining the above. Pop. 1635.

Grubb, a post-office of Boone co., Ky.

Grubbenvorst, grŭb'bĕn-vonst', a village of Dutch Limburg, on the Meuse, 4 miles N. of Venloo. Pop. 1458.

Grubb'town, a post-office of Grundy co., Mo.

Grubb'ville, a post-office of Franklin co., Mo.

Grube, groo'bĕh, a village of Prussia, in Holstein, near the Baltic Sea, 37 miles E. of Kiel. Pop. 620.

Grubenhagen, groo'bĕn-hä'ghĕn, an old principality of Germany, now comprised in the landdrostei of Hildesheim, forming the S.E. portion of Hanover, in Prussia.

Grubeschow, or **Grubieschow**, groo'bees-kof, written also **Hrubeschow**, or **Hrubieszow**, hroo'-bees-kŏff, a town of Russian Poland, government and 60 miles S.E. of Lublin. Pop. 7563.

Grudek, a town of Austria. See GRODEK.

Grudek, groo'dĕk, or **Grodek**, a town of Russia, in Podolia, 34 miles N.N.W. of Kamieniec. Pop. 2800.

Grudziadz, a town of Prussia. See GRAUDENZ.

Gruetli, gru'ĕt-le, a post-hamlet of Grundy co., Tenn., 6 miles S.E. of Altamont. Here is a Swiss colony.

Gru'gan, a township of Clinton co., Pa., traversed by the West Branch of the Susquehanna. Pop. 295. It contains Glen Union, Whetham, &c.

Grugliasco, grool-yäs'ko, a town of Italy, 5 miles W. of Turin. Pop. 2950.

Gruissan, grü'cees'sŏn', a seaport village of France, in Aude, 7 miles S.S.E. of Narbonne. Pop. 2382.

Grulich, groo'lik, the most eastern town of Bohemia, 42 miles E.S.E. of Königgrätz. Pop. 2853.

Grumberg, grŏŏm'bĕrg, a village of Moravia, 37 miles N.W. of Olmutz.

Grumello, groo-mĕl'lo, or **Grumello del Monte**, groo-mĕl'lo dĕl mon'tä, a town of North Italy, 9 miles N.W. of Cremona. Pop. 2653.

Grumello, a village of North Italy, 11 miles S.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 1676.

Grumo, groo'mo, a town of Italy, province and 13 miles S.W. of Bari. Pop. 8132.

Grumo, a town of Italy, province and 6 miles N. of Naples. Pop. 4612.

Grüna, grü'nä, a town of Germany, kingdom of Saxony, 2 miles N. of Lössnitz. It has important manufactures of cotton and silk hosiery, flour, &c. Pop. 3208.

Grunau, groo'nŏw, a village of Prussian Silesia, 25 miles S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1960.

Grunbach, grŏŏn'bäk, a village of Würtemberg, 5 miles N.W. of Schorndorf. Pop. 1139.

Grünberg, grün'bĕrg, a town of Hesse, in Ober-Hessen, 14 miles E. of Giessen. Pop. 2185.

Grünberg, a town of Prussian Silesia, 20 miles E.S.E. of Crossen. Pop. 12,200. It is enclosed by walls, and has a Protestant and Catholic churches, manufactures of woollen cloth and yarn, printed cottons, leather, wine, flour, and straw hats, and extensive cultivation of vines.

Grund, grŏŏnt, a mining town of Prussia, in Hanover, 5 miles N.W. of Clausthal, in the Harz. Pop. 1560.

Grun'dy, a county in the N.E. part of Illinois, has an area of 432 square miles. It is intersected by the Illinois River, to form which the Des Plaines and Kankakee Rivers unite in the N.E. part. The surface is nearly level; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, cattle, and hay are the staple products. It is traversed by the Chicago & Alton Railroad, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, and other railroads. Capital, Morris. Pop. in 1870, 14,938; in 1880, 16,732; in 1890, 21,024.

Grundy, a county in the N.E. central part of Iowa, has an area of about 504 square miles. It is drained by Black Hawk Creek and other small affluents of Cedar River. The surface is undulating; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay are the staple products. A large portion of this county is prairie. It has mines of bituminous coal. It is intersected by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, and the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railroad. Capital, Grundy Centre. Pop. in 1870, 6399; in 1880, 12,639; in 1890, 13,215.

Grundy, a county in the N. part of Missouri, has an area of 460 square miles. It is intersected by the Crooked Fork of Grand River, and also drained by Weldon River and Indian and Medicine Creeks. The surface is diversified with prairies and forests; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, and pork are the staples. It is traversed by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad and the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Railway. Capital, Trenton. Pop. in 1870, 10,567; in 1880, 15,185; in 1890, 17,876.

Grundy, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of about 410 square miles. It is drained by Elk and Rock Rivers. The surface is elevated, and is part of the western slope of the Cumberland Mountain. The soil produces some Indian corn, oats, and grass. Mines of coal have been opened in it. It is traversed by the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad. Capital, Altamont. Pop. in 1870, 3250; in 1880, 4592; in 1890, 6345.

Grundy, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ky., 5 miles (direct) E. of Somerset.

Grundy, a post-village, capital of Buchanan co., Va., on the Louisa Fork of Sandy River, about 45 miles N. by W. of Abingdon. It has a church.

Grundy Centre, a post-village, capital of Grundy co., Iowa, on Black Hawk Creek, 46 miles by rail W.N.W. of Vinton, and 28 miles S.E. of Iowa Falls. It has 4 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, a graded school, &c. Pop. 1161.

Grünhain, grün'hīne, a town of Saxony, 8 miles W. of Annaberg. Pop. 1656.

Grünhainichen, grün'hī'nik-ĕn, a village of Saxony, on the Flöha. Pop. 1799.

Grüningen, grün'ing-ĕn, a village of Germany, in Hesse, 6 miles S. of Giessen. Pop. 709.

Grüningen, a village of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles S.E. of Zurich. Pop. 1463.

Grünsfeld, grüns'fĕlt, a village of Baden, 15 miles S.S.E. of Wertheim. Pop. 1300.

Grünstadt, grün'stått, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 25 miles N.N.E. of Landau. Pop. 3531.

Grünwald, grün'wâld, a village of Bohemia, circle of Bunzlau. It has glass-works and cotton-mills. Pop. 2536.

Grusbach, grŏŏs'bȧk, or **Hrusowany**, h'roo'so-vȧ'nee, a town of Austria, in Moravia, 16 miles E.S.E. of Znaim. Pop. 1250.

Grusia, a territory of Russia. See GEORGIA.

Grütli, grüt'lee, a patch of meadow-land in Switzerland, canton of Uri, on the W. shore of the Lake of Lucerne, 7 miles N.N.W. of Altorf, traditionally believed to be the place where Stauffacher, Arnold of Melchthal, and Walter Fürst met in 1307 and planned the insurrection against Austria which resulted in Swiss independence.

Grütli, Tennessee. See GRUETLI.

Gruyère, or **Gruyères**, grü'yair' (Ger. *Greyers*, grī'ers), a town of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles S.S.W. of Freyburg. Pop. 1097. It has a remarkable castle, said to have been founded in the fifth century. In its vicinity the famous Gruyère cheese is made.

Grybow, gree'bov, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 12 miles E.N.E. of Alt-Sandec. Pop. 1140.

Grypskerk, Netherlands. See GRIJPSKERK.

Grzegorzew, gzhȧ-gon'zĕv, a town of Poland, government of Warsaw, 4 miles E. of Kolo. Pop. 500.

Grzymalow, gzhe-mȧ'lov, a town of Austrian Galicia, 22 miles W.S.W. of Tarnopol. Pop. 3887.

Gshatsk, a town of Russia. See GZHATSK.

Gsteig, g'stīg, a village of Switzerland, canton of Bern, bailiwick of Interlachen. Pop. 815.

Guabiare, Colombia, South America. See GUAVIARE.

Guacalera, gwȧ-kȧ-lȧ'rȧ, a small town of the Argentine Republic, province and 95 miles N.N.W. of Salta, near the right bank of the Jujuy.

Guacara, gwȧ-kȧ'rȧ, a town of Venezuela, state of Caraboho, 6 miles E.N.E. of Valencia. Pop. 9365.

Guachinango, gwȧ-che-nȧn'go, a town of Mexico, state of Puebla, 103 miles N.E. of Mexico. In its vicinity excellent vanilla is raised.

Guachipe, gwȧ-chee'pȧ, or **Guachipas**, gwȧ-chee'pȧs, a considerable river of the Argentine Republic, province of Salta, formed by several rivers rising in the Andes. It flows E.N.E. for 190 miles, and about 33 miles S. of Salta takes the name Salado.

Guacuba, gwȧ-koo'bȧ, or **Leon**, lȧ-ōn', a river of the republic of Colombia, after a N.W. course of about 150 miles, falls into Choco Bay in the Gulf of Darien.

Guad (from the Arab. *Wady*, a "river"), a prefix of the names of many Spanish rivers and towns, as GUADIANA, GUADALETE, &c.

Guadalajara, or **Gundalaxara**, gwȧ-dȧ-lȧ-hȧ'rȧ (anc. *Arriaca?*), a city of Spain, capital of a province, on the left bank of the Henares, 34 miles E.N.E. of Madrid. Pop. 7902. It is enclosed by old walls, and has a magnificent palace of the Mendoza family, a Franciscan church, and some Moorish edifices.

Guadalajara, a province of Spain, in the N.E. part of New Castile, traversed by the Tagus. Area, 4869 square miles. Capital, Guadalajara. Pop. 208,638.

Guadalajara, a state of Mexico. See JALISCO.

Guadalajara, or **Guadalaxara**, gwȧ-dȧ-lȧ-hȧ'rȧ, a city of Mexico, capital of the state of Jalisco, on the left bank of the Rio de Santiago, 275 miles W.N.W. of Mexico, and about 140 miles from the Pacific. Lat. 21° 9' N.; lon. 103° 2' 15" W. It is a large and handsome city, the streets spacious, and the houses excellent. There are 14 squares, 12 fountains, and a number of convents and churches. In the Plaza Mayor is the cathedral, a magnificent structure, although its appearance was much impaired by the great earthquake of 1818. It is finished externally in blue and gold. On the right side of the same square is the government house, in a noble and severe style and with a fine façade: the arcades which line the two sides of the square are very handsome, and are filled with elegant and well-stocked shops. The town has a bull-ring, an opera-house, a hospital, a foundling house, a home for the poor, and a college for girls. The *Alameda*, or public walk, is beautifully laid out with trees and flowers, with a fountain in the centre, and a stream of water all round. Various trades are carried on here with success, particularly those of blacksmithing, carpentering, and silversmithing; great skill is displayed in leather-working. There are also manufactures of shawls, sweetmeats, calico, paper, and a particular description of earthenware, a mint, and some cotton- and woollen-mills. Guadalajara was founded in 1551, and is an archbishop's see. Pop. 80,000.

Guadalaviar, gwȧ-dȧ-lȧ-ve-ȧr', or **Blanco**, blȧn'ko (anc. *Turia*), a river of Spain, rises in the Sierra Albarracin, and, after a S.E. course of 130 miles, enters the Mediterranean 3 miles E. of Valencia.

Guadalcanal, gwȧ-dȧl-kȧ-nȧl', a town of Spain, province and 48 miles N.N.W. of Seville. It has celebrated silver-mines. Pop. 4996.

Guadalcazar, gwȧ-dȧl-kȧ-sar', a town of Mexico, state of San Luis Potosi, and 55 miles N.E. of the town of San Luis Potosi. It has quicksilver-mines. Pop. 7600.

Guadalete, gwȧ-dȧ-lȧ'tȧ, a river of Spain, in Andalusia, after a S.W. course of 75 miles, enters the Bay of Cadiz by two branches.

Guadalhorce, gwȧ-dȧl-or'thȧ, a river of Spain, in Andalusia, rises in the frontiers of Granada, and falls into the Mediterranean 6 miles S. by W. of Malaga.

Guadalimar, gwȧ-dȧ-le-mar', a river of Spain, rises near Villa Verde, and joins the Guadalquivir 14 miles N. of Jaen, after a S.W. course of 70 miles.

Guadalmez, gwȧ-dȧl-mĕth', a river of Spain, joins the Zuja at Ciudad Real. Length, 50 miles.

Guadaloupe, gwȧ-dȧ-loo'pȧ, a post-village of Santa Barbara co., Cal., 3 miles from the Pacific Ocean, and about 20 miles S. of San Luis Obispo. It has a church, a newspaper office, and a brewery. Pop. about 400.

Guadalquivir, gaw'dȧl-kwiv'er (Sp. pron. gwȧ-dȧl-ke-veer'; Arab. *Wad-al-Kebir*, wȧd-ȧl-ke-beer', "the great river;" anc. *Bætis*), an important river of Spain, rises in the Sierra Cazorla, flows generally W.S.W., and enters the Atlantic 18 miles N. of Cadiz. Length, 280 miles. Twelve miles below Seville it separates into three branches, forming the islands of Isla Mayor and Isla Menor. Chief affluents on the right, the Guadalimar and the Jandula; on the left, the Guadiana Menor, Guadajoz, and Genil. It is navigable for large vessels to Cordova.

Guadalupe, gwȧ-dȧ-loo'pȧ, a mountain-range of Spain, New Castile, commences with the termination of the Sierra de Montancho, and stretches in an easterly direction to the source of the Guadarranque, where it is succeeded by the mountains of Toledo. Its culminating point has a height of 5254 feet.

Guadalupe, written also **Guadalope**, a river of Spain, in Aragon, joins the Ebro 14 miles S.W. of Mequinenza, after a N.E. course of 70 miles.

Guadalupe, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province and 95 miles S.W. of Toledo, on the S. slope of Mount Altamira. It has a fine church belonging to the famous monastery of San Geronimo.

Guadalupe, a town of Spain, province and 56 miles E. of Caceres, near the Sierra Guadalupe. Pop. 2600. It is a wretched place, grouped around a famous monastery, formerly the "Loretto of Central Spain," which, although despoiled by the French, still contains rich works of art.

Guadalupe (commonly pronounced gaw-dȧ-loop'; Sp. pron. gwȧ-dȧ-loo'pȧ), a county in the S. central part of Texas, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is intersected by the Guadalupe River, and is bounded on the N.E. by the San Marcos River, and on the S.W. by the Cibolo. The surface is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cattle, cotton, Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. It is traversed by the Southern Pacific Railroad, which passes through Seguin, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 7282; in 1880, 12,202; in 1890, 15,217.

Guadalupe, a village of Conejos co., Col., 30 miles from Alamosa Station. It has a church.

Guadalupe, a post-settlement of Kendall co., Tex., on the Guadalupe River, 70 miles S.W. of Austin.

Guadalupe, a station in Victoria co., Tex., on the Gulf, Western Texas & Pacific Railroad, 33 miles N.W. of Indianola.

Guadalupe, gwȧ-dȧ-loo'pȧ, an island of the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Lower California. Lat. 29° N.; lon. 118° 22' W. Length, 15 miles.

Guadalupe, a small river of California, falling into the S. extremity of San Francisco Bay.

Guadalupe, or **Guadalupe Hidalgo**, gwȧ-dȧ-loo'pȧ he-dȧl'go, often called gaw-dȧ-loop' he-dȧl'go, a small town, 3½ miles N. of the city of Mexico. It contains a collegiate church, much resorted to in pilgrimage. Here a treaty of peace was concluded, Feb. 2, 1848, between Mexico and the United States. By it the territories of Upper California and New Mexico were ceded to the United States.

Guadalupe Mine, a mining village of Santa Clara co., Cal., in Almaden township, 9 miles from San José. It has a mine of quicksilver (cinnabar) which yields nearly 1000 flasks of metal per month. Pop. about 500.

Guadalupe Mountains, a group or range of high-

lands in New Mexico and Texas, between the river Pecos and the Rio Grande. They are continuous northward, under various local names, with the eastern chains of the Rocky Mountains.

Guadalupe River, Texas, drains part of Kerr co., and runs southeastward through the cos. of Comal, Guadalupe, Gonzales, &c. It enters the San Antonio River about 9 miles from its mouth. It is nearly 300 miles long.

Guadalupe y Calvo, gwä-dä-loo'pä e käl'vo, a town of Mexico, state and 173 miles S.S.W. of Chihuahua, in a mountainous district. It derives its importance from the silver-mines in its vicinity. Pop. 6000.

Guadarrama, gwä-dar-rä'mä, a river of Spain, joins the Tagus 12 miles below Toledo. Length, 70 miles.

Guadarranque, gwä-dar-rän'kä, a river of Spain, joins the Guadiana after a course of about 45 miles.

Guadasuar, gwä-dä-swar', a town of Spain, province and 18 miles S.S.W. of Valencia. Pop. 1340.

Guadeloupe, gaw'dę-loop' or gä'deh-loop' (Sp. *Guadalupe,* gwä-dä-loo'pä), an island of the West Indies, Leeward group, one of the principal French colonies in the Atlantic, lies between lat. 15° 47′ and 16° 30′ N., lon. 61° 15′ and 61° 45′ W. It is composed of two distinct islands, separated by an arm of the sea called Rivière Salée (salt river). The W. and larger portion is Guadeloupe proper, divided into Basse-Terre and La Capesterre, and is 27 miles long by about 15 miles broad. The E. portion, called Grande-Terre, is nearly 30 miles long by 10 to 12 miles broad. Guadeloupe proper is of volcanic formation, and is traversed N. to S. by a ridge of hills; the culminating points are La Souffrière, an active volcano, 5108 feet high, La Grosse Montagne, Les Deux Mamelles, and Le Pitan-de-Bouillante, extinct volcanoes. Grande-Terre, on the other hand, is generally flat, composed of madrepores and marine detritus. Guadeloupe is watered by small streams becoming dry in summer. The principal are the Goyaves, Lamentin, and Lezarde. The climate is hot and unhealthy. Hurricanes are frequent and destructive. The soil is fertile and well cultivated, covered with fine forests in the mountainous, untilled parts, and with mangroves and manchineel trees on the marshy coast of Basse-Terre. The chief articles of export, sent almost all to France, are sugar, coffee, dye- and cabinet-woods, rum, tafia, cotton, wool, annatto, hides, sweetmeats and preserves, copper, tobacco, &c. Imports, cotton manufactures, hides, wheat-meal, salted butter, codfish, olive oil, wax candles, pottery, glass-wares, salted meat, medicines, &c. The principal anchorages of Guadeloupe are the Bay of Mahault and the roads of Basse-Terre. Grande-Terre possesses two anchorages, Moule and Pointe-à-Pître: the latter, at the S. entrance to the Rivière Salée, is esteemed one of the best in the Antilles, and on it is situated the important town of Pointe-à-Pître. Area, 616 square miles. Capital, Basse-Terre. Pop. about 125,000. Guadeloupe was first discovered by Columbus in 1493, and was thus named by him in honor of Sainte Marie de la Guadeloupe. It was taken possession of by the French in 1635, who kept it till 1759, when it was taken by the English. It was subsequently captured and recaptured several times by these nations, and was finally ceded to the French at the general peace in 1814.

Guadeloupe, a colony of the French West Indies, includes the islands of Guadeloupe, Grande-Terre, St. Bartholomew, Marie Galante, Les Saintes, Désirade, and a part of St. Martin. Area, 716 square miles. Capital, Basse-Terre. Pop. in 1883, 160,241.

Guadiana, Mexico. See DURANGO.

Guadiana, gwä-de-ä'nä or gwä-de-ä'nä (anc. *A'nas*), an important river of Spain and Portugal, flowing between the Tagus and Guadalquivir. It rises in La Mancha, 15 miles N.E. of Villahermosa, flows at first W. (and for some distance under ground) through North Castile and Spanish Estremadura, then S. through the Portuguese province Alemtejo and between Algarve and Andalusia, and enters the Mediterranean 13 miles E. of Tavira, after a course of 380 miles. Chief affluents on the right, the Giguela and Guadarranque; on the left, the Jabalon, Sujar, Ardilla, and Chanza. GUADIANA is derived from the Arabic *Wady* and *Ana,* a corruption of *Anas,* the ancient name of this river.

Guadiana Menor, gwä-de-ä'nä mä-nōr', a river of Spain, in Andalusia, joins the Guadalquivir 4 miles E.S.E. of Ubeda, after a tortuous course of 30 miles.

Guadiaro, gwä-de-ä'ro, a river of Spain, enters the Mediterranean 11 miles N.E. of Gibraltar, after a generally S. course of 40 miles.

Guadiato, gwä-de-ä'to, a river of Spain, joins the Guadalquivir 17 miles W.S.W. of Cordova, after a very tortuous course of about 70 miles.

Guadiela, gwä-de-ä'lä, a river of Spain, joins the Tagus 45 miles E. of Madrid. Total course, 85 miles.

Guadix, gwä-deen' (Arab. *Wadi-Ash,* wä'dee-äsh, "river of life"), a city of Spain, province and 42 miles E.N.E. of Granada, on the Guadix. It is enclosed by old walls and mulberry-plantations. It contains a cathedral and a Moorish castle, and is a bishop's see. Pop. 10,154.

Guaduas, gwä'dwäs, a town of the republic of Colombia, in Cundinamarca, near the Magdalena, 45 miles N.W. of Bogota, and 8700 feet above the sea. Pop. 4000.

Guafo, gwä'fo, or **Huafo,** hwä'fo, an island in the Pacific, off the coast of Chili, 20 miles S.W. of Chiloe.

Gualhall, gwa'hall, one of the Scilly Islands, off Cornwall, England.

Guahan, gwä-hän', **San Juan,** sän hoo-än', or **Guam,** gwäm, the southernmost and largest of the Ladrone Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 13° 27′ N.; lon. 145° E. It is about 100 miles in circuit, and is surrounded by coral reefs. Capital, Agaña. It belongs to Spain.

Guaiaueco, gwi-ä-nä'ko, an island group on the W. coast of Patagonia, lat. 47° 41′ S., lon. 74° 55′ W., composed of two principal islands—the westernmost called Byron Island, and the easternmost Wager Island, separated from each other by Rundle's Passage—and of many smaller islets.

Guaicuhi, a river of Brazil. See VELHAS.

Guainia, gwi'no-ä, a river of South America, in Venezuela, joins the Cassiquiare to form the Rio Negro.

Guaiteca, a gulf of Patagonia. See GUAYTECAS.

Guajaba, or **Guaxaba,** gwä-hä'bä, a small island off the N. coast of Cuba. Lat. 21° 50′ N.; lon. 77° 28′ W.

Gualala, gwä-lä'lä, a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal., is near the Pacific Ocean, 40 miles W. of Cloverdale. It has a lumber-mill. Pop. 236.

Gualan, gwä-län', a town of the republic of Guatemala, near the Montagua, and 80 miles E.N.E. of the city of Guatemala. Pop. 2000.

Gualateiri, gwä-lä-tä-e-ree', a mountain-peak of the Andes, near the boundary-line of Peru and Bolivia. Lat. 20° 13′ S.; lon. 69° 17′ W. Height, 21,960 feet.

Gualchos, gwäl'choce, a town of Spain, province of Granada, 12 miles E. of Motril. Pop. 2528.

Gualdo, gwäl'do, a small town of Italy, province and 23 miles N.E. of Perugia. Pop. 3159.

Gualdo Tadino, gwäl'do tä-dee'no, a town of Italy, province of Perugia, 22 miles by rail N. of Foligno. P. 7709.

Gualeguachú, gwä'lä-gwä-choo', a town of the Argentine Republic, on the navigable Rio Gualeguachú, 9 miles from its mouth in the Uruguay, and 50 miles E. by N. of Gualeguay. It has a large trade. Pop. 9770.

Gualeguay, or **Gualeyguay,** gwä-lä-gwi', a town of the Argentine Republic, in Entre Rios, 9 miles by rail W. of Porto Ruiz, a hamlet on the navigable Rio Gualeguay. It has an active trade. Pop. 7235.

Gualillas, gwä-leel'yäs, a mountain-pass in the Peruvian Andes, South America, 25 miles N.E. from Tacna, in lat. 17° 50′ S. Height, 14,750 feet.

Gualior, a state of India. See GWALIOR.

Gualtieri, gwäl-te-ä'ree, a village of Italy, in Reggio nell' Emilia, 16 miles N. of Reggio, on the Po. Pop. 5684.

Guam, an island in the Pacific Ocean. See GUAHAN.

Guama, gwä'mä, a river of Brazil, rises in the S.E. part of the province of Pará, and falls into the Bay of Guajara near the town of Belém or Pará.

Guamachuco, a town of Peru. See HUAMACHUCO.

Guamanga, a town of Peru. See AYACUCHO.

Guamo, gwä'mo, a town of the republic of Colombia, state of Tolima. Pop. 9193.

Guamoco, gwä-mo'ko, a decayed town of South America, republic of Colombia, 70 miles N.E. of Antioquia.

Guamote, gwä-mo'tä, a village of Ecuador, near Guayaquil, on an island formed by two rivers, and surrounded by lofty mountains.

Guana, gwä'nä, several islands of the West Indies, the principal being off the N. coast of Abaco, Bahamas. It is 17 miles in length by 2½ miles in breadth.

Guanabacon, gwä-nä-bä-ko'ä, a town and sea-bathing place of Cuba, 5 miles by rail E. of Havana. Pop. 16,402.

Guanacache, gwä-nä-kä'chä, a lagoon of the Argentine Republic, lat. 31° 40′ S., lon. 68° 30′ W., between the provinces of Mendoza and San Juan. It forms a series of lakes and marshes, studded with many islands, and receiving the Desagundero and other rivers.

Guanacas, or **Paramo de Guanacas,** pä'rä-mo dä gwä-nä'käs, a mountain-knot of the republic of Colombia, South America, in the Andes, where they separate into three lateral cordilleras, at the sources of the Magdalena and Cauca Rivers. Lat. 2° N.; lon. 76° W.

Guanahani, one of the Bahamas. See CAT ISLAND.

Guanahau, a river of Brazil. See ANAVA.

Guanaja, an island in the Caribbean Sea. See BONACCA.

Guanajay, gwä-nä-ī', a town of Cuba, 45 miles by rail W.S.W. of Havana. Pop. 3989.

Guanajuato, or Guanaxuato, gwä-nä-ıwä'to, a state of Mexico, between lat. 20° 30′ and 21° 44′ N., lon. 99° 59′ and 101° 47′ W., bounded N. by the states of San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas, W. by Jalisco, S. by Michoacan, and E. by Queretaro. Area, 11,410 square miles. It is mountainous, and traversed from S.E. to N.W. by the Cordillera of Anahuac, whose culminating point is 9711 feet high. The only important river is the Rio Grande. The mines of this state are the richest in the world, yielding gold, silver, lead, tin, iron, antimony, sulphur, cobalt, cobre, salts, crystals, marble, &c., the yield of silver being of especial importance. The precious metals and spices form the chief exports of the state. Capital, Guanajuato. Pop. in 1882, 963,113.

Guanajuato, or Guanaxuato, a city of Mexico, capital of the above, in lat. 21° N., lon. 101° W., 160 miles N.W. of Mexico, singularly situated in deep, narrow mountain-defiles, 6017 feet above the sea. It is formed of a number of villages placed round the mines, and, being built on extremely uneven ground, the streets are very steep, and so tortuous that no idea can be formed of the extent of the town but by ascending the heights by which it is overlooked. The houses, however, are in general well built, of hewn stone, and are extremely handsome, particularly those belonging to the proprietors of the neighboring mines. The town contains several elegant churches, numerous chapels, and other religious edifices. The Alhondiga, a large public granary, is a remarkable edifice. Guanajuato owes its existence and importance to the gold- and silver-mines in its vicinity, the richest in Mexico. It has a large mint. There are in the town some manufactories of soap, woollen cloth, linen, powder, and tobacco, also some tanneries. Guanajuato was founded by the Spaniards in 1545, constituted a town in 1619, and invested with the privileges of a city in 1751. Pop. 63,000.

Guanaparo, gwä-nä-pä'ro, a river of Venezuela, after an E. course of about 230 miles, joins the Portuguesa 30 miles N.W. of San Fernando de Apure.

Guañape (gwän-yä'pā) Islands, a group of islets off the coast of Peru, lat. 8° 27′ S., about 50 miles S.S.E. of Trujillo. They have afforded much guano.

Guanare, gwä-nä'nä, a town of Venezuela, capital of Portuguesa, 50 miles S.E. of Trujillo. Pop. 4674.

Guanarito, gwä-nä-ree'to or wä-nä-ree'to, a river of Venezuela, rises in the Sierra Rosas, flows S. and then E., and joins the Portuguesa 154 miles S.W. of Carmona.

Guanarito, a small town of Venezuela, on the Guanare River, 40 miles E. of Guanare.

Guanaxuato, Mexico. See GUANAJUATO.

Guancabamba, gwän-kä-bäm'bä, or **Huancabamba**, wän-kä-bäm'bä, a large village of Ecuador, department of Asuay. Lat. 5° 10′ S.; lon. 79° 30′ W. Elevation, 6560 feet.

Guancabelica, a town of Peru. See HUANCAVELICA.

Guandacol, gwän-dä-kol', a valley of the Argentine Republic, province of La Rioja, between the Andes and the Pamatina Mountains, in lat. 29° S., lon. 69° W. It is traversed by the Vermejo, and is highly productive of grain.

Guandacol, a village of the Argentine Republic, in the centre of the valley of the same name.

Guanero, gwä-nä'ro, a river of Venezuela, joins the Apure after a S.E. course of about 100 miles.

Guano, gwä'no, a town of Ecuador, on a small river of the same name, 80 miles N.E. of Guayaquil.

Guano Islands, numerous small islands on the coast of South America, Africa, &c., remarkable for their deposits of guano. The most important are the SEAL (or LOBOS) ISLANDS, the CHINCHA ISLANDS, and IQUIQUE, all in Peru.

Guanta, a town of Peru. See HUANTA.

Guantajaya, gwän-tä-hī'ä, a rich mining district of Southern Peru, in the department of Tarapaca.

Guantanamo, gwän-tä-nä'mo, a town of Cuba, 15 miles by railway from its port (Caimanera), which is on Cumberland harbor, or the Bay of Guantanamo. The town has a newspaper and a church, and is surrounded by sugar- and coffee-estates. See CUMBERLAND HARBOR.

Guánuco, a town of Peru. See HUÁNUCO.

Guanzate, gwän-zä'tä, a well-built village of Italy, 9 miles S.S.W. of Como. Pop. 2144.

Guapai, gwä-pī', also written **Guapey**, a river of Bolivia, tributary to the Mamore, which it joins after a winding course estimated at 550 miles.

Guapi-Morim, gwä'pee-mo-reen', a village of Brazil, state of Rio Janeiro, between Nictheroy and the Serra dos Orgãos. Pop. 2000.

Guapore, gwä-po'rā, a river which forms a part of the boundary between Brazil and Bolivia, and unites with the Mamore after a course of 400 miles.

Guarambari, gwä-räm-bä-ree', a river of Paraguay, joins the Paraguay 25 miles N.W. of Concepcion, after a course of about 150 miles.

Guarapari, gwä-rä-pä-ree', a river of Brazil, rises in the cordillera of Aimores, and takes an E. direction, forming in its course a number of lakes. Its mouth is narrow, but deep, and easily entered by coasters. Canoes proceed as far up as the cordillera. The scenery on its banks is remarkably beautiful.

Guarapari, a mountain-chain of Brazil, in Espirito Santo, giving origin to two rivers of the same name.

Guarapari, a town of Brazil, on the coast, state and 30 miles S.W. of Espirito Santo.

Guarapiche, gwä-rä-pee'chä, a river of Venezuela, state of Bermudez, enters the Gulf of Paria 36 miles W. of the N. mouth of the Orinoco, after a tortuous course of about 100 miles.

Guarapuava, gwä-rä-pwä'vä, a town of Brazil, state and 300 miles S.W. of São Paulo, near the Iguaçu.

Guaratiba, gwä-rä-tee'bä, a seaport village of Brazil, state and 30 miles W.S.W. of Rio Janeiro.

Guaratingueta, gwä-rä-teen-gä'tä, a town of Brazil, 120 miles N.E. of São Paulo, on the Parahiba.

Guaratuba, gwä-rä-too'bä, a river of Brazil, state of Minas-Geraes, joins the Rio Verde, an affluent of the São Francisco.

Guarutuba, a small river of Brazil, state of São Paulo, flows into the Atlantic, in lat. 25° 45′ S., after a course of 60 miles.

Guaratuba, a town of Brazil, state of São Paulo, 23 miles S.S.W. of Paranagua.

Guarda, gwar'dä (anc. *Lan'cia Oppida'na*), a fortified town of Portugal, in Beira, on the Serra da Estrella, 70 miles E.N.E. of Coimbra. Pop. 3452. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, and an old castle, whence its name.

Guardafui, Cape, Africa. See CAPE GUARDAFUI.

Guardamar, gwar-dä-mar', a town of Spain, province and 21 miles S.W. of Alicante, on the Segura. P. 2696.

Guardamiglio, gwar-dä-meel'yo, a village of Italy, 4 miles N. of Piacenza. Pop. 2450.

Guardavalle, gwar-dä-väl'lä, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 20 miles S. of Squillace. Pop. 3561.

Guarda-Veneta, gwar'dä-vä-nä'tä, a village of Italy, on the Po, 7 miles S.S.E. of Rovigo. Pop. 2083.

Guardia, gwar'de-ä, a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 5 miles S.S.E. of Cetraro. Pop. 1323.

Guardia, or La Guardia, lä gwar'de-ä, a town of Spain, province and 4 miles S.S.E. of Jaen. Pop. 1645.

Guardia, or La Guardia, a town of Spain, in Biscay, province of Alava, 18 miles S.S.E. of Vitoria, with a castle and other fortifications. Pop. 2756.

Guardia, or La Guardia, a town of Spain, province and 28 miles E.S.E. of Toledo. Pop. 3533. It is situated on a rocky ridge, in which are numerous caverns, and has old fortifications, having been a guard-station or outpost against the Moors, whence its name.

Guardia-Alfiera, gwar'de-ä-äl-fe-ä'rä, a town of Italy, province and 19 miles N.E. of Campobasso. P. 1877.

Guardia-Grele, gwar'de-ä-grä'lä, a town of Italy, province and 12 miles S. of Chieti. Pop. 6190.

Guardia-Lombarda, gwar'de-ä-lom-bar'dä, a town of Italy, on the Lombarda, 3 miles N.E. of Sant' Angelo dei Lombardi. Pop. 3594.

Guardia-Perticari, gwar'de-ä-pĕr-te-kä'ree, a town of Italy, 24 miles S.E. of Potenza. Pop. 1670.

Guardia-Regia, gwar'de-ä-rä'jä, a town of Italy, province of Campobasso, 4½ miles S.E. of Bojano. P. 2331.

Guardistallo, gwar-dis-täl'lo, a village of Italy, 35 miles S. of Pisa. Pop. 1706.

Guarene, gwä-rä'nä, a village of Italy, province of Coni, 3 miles N. of Alba. Pop. 2526.

Guarico, gwä-ree'ko, a river of Venezuela, joins a branch of the Apure 12 miles E. of San Fernando de Apure, after a S. course estimated at 200 miles.

Guarico, gwä-ree'ko, a cape of the island of Cuba, near its E. extremity.

Guarico, a former province of Venezuela, in the N. central part, traversed by the Orinoco and many of its navigable tributaries, is now comprised in the state of Miranda. The region is composed of vast plains, subject to overflow in the wet season.

Guaricura, gwâ-re-koo'râ, an island of Brazil, state of Pará, in the Amazon, opposite the town of Pará. Length, 45 miles; greatest breadth, about 18 miles.

Guarisamey, gwâ-re-sâ-mâ', a mining town of Mexico, state and 55 miles S.S.W. of Durango.

Guarmey, gwar-mâ', a maritime village of Peru, department and 158 miles N.N.W. of Lima, at the mouth of the Guarmey.

Guaro, gwâ'ro, a town of Spain, province and 33 miles W. of Malaga. Pop. 2218.

Guarochiri, a town of Peru. See HUAROCHIRI.

Guarunpo, gwâ-roo-â'po, two rivers of Venezuela, one uniting the Apure and Portuguesa Rivers, the other a tributary of the Orinoco.

Guasacualco, a river of Mexico. See COATZACOALCOS.

Guascama (gwâs-kâ'mâ) Point, a headland of the republic of Colombia, department of Cauca, 128 miles W. of Popayan, in lat. 2° 30' N., lon. 78° 30' W.

Guasco, a seaport of Chili. See HUASCO.

Guase, an island in the Persian Gulf. See KENN.

Guash, a river of England. See WASH.

Guasila, gwâ-see'lâ, or Goy-Esili, go'ee-â-see'lee, a village on the island of Sardinia, 24 miles N. by W. of Cagliari. Pop. 2010.

Guastalla, gwâs-tâl'lâ, a walled city of Northern Italy, situated on the Po, 19 miles N.E. of Parma. It has a cathedral, a public library, a castle, manufactures of silk fabrics and twist, and a bronze statue of one of its dukes. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 10,618.

Guastatoya, gwâs-tâ-to'yâ, a town of the republic of Guatemala, 35 miles E.N.E. of Guatemala city.

Guatavita, gwâ-tâ-vee'tâ, a village of the republic of Colombia, department of Cundinamarca, 20 miles N.E. of Bogota. The Lake of Guatavita, near it, is about 9 miles in length, very deep, and had anciently on its banks many highly venerated Peruvian temples.

Guatemala, gaw-te-mah'la or gwâ-tâ-mâ'lâ, or **Guatimala**, gwâ-te-mâ'lâ, a republic of Central America, having Mexico, Balize, and the Bay of Honduras N., the Pacific Ocean S., Honduras and San Salvador E., and Mexico W. Lat. 13° 45' to 17° 45' N.; lon. 88° 10' to 93° 12' W. Greatest length, from N.W. to S.E., about 350 miles; greatest breadth, 180 miles; area, 40,777 square miles. Guatemala is, in general, exceedingly picturesque and beautiful, and, like the other states of Central America, it is distinguished by a luxuriant and varied vegetation. Except in the marshy forests near the N.E. coast, the country is wholly mountainous, the main chain or cordillera traversing it from S.E. to N.W., at no great distance from the Pacific, sending off numerous branches towards the Atlantic, and forming a great plateau in the interior. Along the main chain are a considerable number of volcanoes. All of them are near the Pacific. Six are said to be active, namely, Amilpas, 13,160 feet high; Sapotitlan, 13,050 feet high; Atitlan, 12,500 feet high; Volcan de Agua, 15,000 feet high; Volcan de Fuego; and Pacaya. The state is watered by numerous streams, of which the Lacantun, flowing N.W. and forming part of the Mexican boundary, and the Motagua and the Polochic continued by the Dulce, both flowing N.E. to the Bay of Honduras, and their tributaries, are the largest; but besides these there are many streams of comparatively short courses falling into the Pacific. There are, likewise, several lakes, the most important being Dulce, Amatitlan, Atitlan, and Peten, about 30 miles long by 9 miles broad, near the frontiers of Yucatan, in the little-known province of Vera Paz. On the table-land the climate is mild and agreeable, but in more elevated situations the cold is quite severe. The soil generally is of great fertility, producing maize and wheat of superior quality, excellent rice and vegetables and tropical fruits in great variety. The most important products are coffee and cochineal. Cacao, tobacco, sugar, skins, cedar-wood, sarsaparilla, vanilla, and cotton are produced, and considerable quantities of indigo and caoutchouc are obtained.

In the altos or high parts of the state sheep are raised, the wool of which is manufactured by the natives into a coarse twilled fabric called *gerga*, which again is made into various articles of clothing, including long plaids called *ponchos*. It is divided into 7 departments, each presided over by a corregidor, namely, Guatemala, Solola, Quezaltenango, Sacatepec, Totonicapan, Vera Paz, and Chiquimula. The name was formerly applied to the whole of Central America. Capital, Guatemala, or New Guatemala. Pop. in 1880, 1,224,602, of whom nearly two-thirds were Indians. The principal ports are Izabal and Santo Tomas on the Atlantic, and San José, a small village on the Pacific.

Guatemala, or Guatemala la Nueva, gwâ-tâ-mâ'lâ lâ noo-â'vâ, called also **Santiago de Guatimala**, capital of the above state, is situated in a rich and spacious plain, at an elevation of 4961 feet, 100 miles W.N.W. of San Salvador. Lat. 14° 37' N.; lon. 90° 30' W. It is very handsome, is well supplied with water by long aqueducts on arches, and extends over a large space, the prevalence of earthquakes causing the houses to be built of only one story. The temperature varies between 60° and 80° Fahrenheit. In the great square are situated the old viceregal palace, most of the government offices, the cathedral, the archbishop's palace, a college, many schools, barracks, and most of the principal shops; and in its centre is a fine fountain. Here are upwards of 60 richly ornamented churches, a new fort, a cemetery, a hospital, a bull-ring, a theatre, a university, and various schools. The conventual buildings are now mostly appropriated to lay purposes. The inhabitants manufacture muslins, fine cotton yarn, silver articles, artificial flowers, and embroidery of high excellence. Guatemala has a flourishing trade. The building of the present city was commenced in the year 1776, three years after the earthquake of 1773, which destroyed Old Guatemala, the former capital. Pop. in 1880, 55,728; in 1889, 65,796.

Guatemala la Antigua, gwâ-tâ-mâ'lâ lâ ân-tee'-gwâ ("Old Guatemala"), called also **Santiago de Caballeros**, sân-tee-â'go dâ kâ-bâl-yâ'rôce, lies 24 miles W.S.W. of the above city, at the foot of the Volcan de Agua, by an eruption of which it was overwhelmed in 1541. It was again devastated by an earthquake in 1773, but has been since rebuilt. Around it are many sugar-establishments. Pop. 15,000.

Guateycas, a group of islands. See GUAYTECAS.

Guatulco, gwâ-tool'ko, a port of Mexico, state and 105 miles S.E. of Oajaca, on the Pacific.

Guatzacualco, Mexico. See COATZACOALCOS.

Guaura, a town of Peru. See HUAURA.

Guaviare, or Guabiare, gwâ-ve-â'râ, a river of the republic of Colombia, joins the Orinoco near San Fernando, in lat. 4° N., lon. 67° 30' W., after an E. course of 450 miles.

Guaxaba, an island of Cuba. See GUAJABA.

Guaxaca, a state of Mexico. See OAJACA.

Guaynacan, gwî-â-kân', a village of Chili, on the Bay of Herradura, 1½ miles S. of the port of Coquimbo. It has very large copper-smelting works. It is the terminus of a branch railway, and has shipped over 8000 tons of copper per year. Pop. 1330.

Guayama, gwî-â'mâ, a town of Porto Rico, 4 miles N. of the port of Guayama (or Arroyo), a village on the S. coast, with a good anchorage. The town itself has a good trade, and exports sugar, molasses, and rum. Pop. 5400.

Guayana, South America. See GUIANA.

Guayana, gwî-â'nâ (Spanish for *Guiana*), formerly the easternmost and largest division of Venezuela, bounded E. by British Guiana and the Atlantic, and having the Orinoco for a part of its N. boundary, now comprised in Bolivar. The section is largely a hot and pestilential region of marshes, dikes, forests, and vast open plains; but in the S.E. is a mountain country, little known, but reported to be rich in gold. Its capital was Angostura, now called Ciudad Bolivar.

Guayana, a town of Venezuela. See ANGOSTURA.

Guayanilla, gwî-â-neel'yâ, a seaport town on the S. coast of Porto Rico, West Indies.

Guayape, gwî-â'pâ, a river of Honduras, with noted gold-washings. It is a branch of the Patuca.

Guayaquil, gwî-â-keel', a city of Ecuador, capital of the province of Guayas, on the W. bank of the river Guayas, 40 miles from its mouth. It is a bishop's see, and has 9 churches, a college, a seminary, convents, and 2 semi-weekly newspapers. Large ships can come up to the town, which is the principal port of Ecuador. The chief exports are cacao, Panama hats, hides, cotton, tobacco, calisaya and other barks, coffee, &c., valued in some years at over $4,000,000, —the imports being even greater in value. It is the seat of several manufacturing enterprises. Pop. 40,000.

Guayas, gwî'âs, a province of Ecuador, on the W. coast, and occupying a large portion of the Pacific slope of that country. Area, 11,504 square miles. It is a hot region, covered with dense vegetation, and traversed by the navigable river Guayas. Capital, Guayaquil. Pop. 95,640.

Guaymas, gwî'mâs, a seaport town of Mexico, state of Sonora, on the Gulf of California, at the mouth of a considerable river. Its harbor is one of the best on the W. coast of Mexico, and it has an active trade. Pop. 300.

Guayra, La, a town of Venezuela. See LA GUAYRA.

Guaytura, gwî-tâ'râ, a river in the S.W. of the republic of Colombia, is an affluent of the Patia, which it joins after a course of about 75 miles.

Guaytecas, gwī-tā'kās, a bay and group of islands off the W. coast of Patagonia, the islands forming the N. part of the Chonos Archipelago.

Guazacualco, a river of Mexico. See COATZACOALCOS.

Gubbio, goob'bo-o, or **Gubio,** goo'be-o (anc. *Igu'vium*), a city of Central Italy, in the Marches, 27 miles S. of Urbino, on the S. declivity of the Apennines. Pop. 5342. It is beautifully situated, well built, and has a quaint, mediæval appearance. It is a bishop's see. The chief edifices are the cathedral, a fine ducal palace, a communal palace, and numerous churches and convents. Near it, among the ruins of a temple of Jupiter Apenninus, in 1446, were discovered the famous Eugubian tables,—plates of bronze inscribed with Umbrian and primitive Latin characters. The town has valuable art-collections.

Guben, goo'bĕn, a walled town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the Neisse, at a railway junction, 79 miles S.E. of Berlin. Pop. 23,704. It has a gymnasium and public library, manufactures of woollen and linen stuffs, hosiery, yarn, and tobacco, a copper-foundry, building-docks, and trade in cattle and fruit.

Guchilaque, goo-che-lā'kā, a small town of Mexico, 30 miles S. of the city of Mexico, 7000 feet above the sea.

Guda Butigori, goo'dā boo-te-go'ree, a town of India, Bombay presidency. Pop. 16,000.

Guden, or **Guden-Aa,** goo'dĕn-o, the principal river of Jutland, in Denmark, flows N.E., and joins the Cattegat about 16 miles N.E. of Randers. Length, 80 miles.

Gudensberg, goo'dĕns-bĕrg', a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 11 miles S.W. of Cassel. Pop. 1875.

Gudera, goo-dā'rā, a town of Western Abyssinia, capital of a chiefship, near lat. 10° 52′ N., lon. 36° 57′ E.

Gudjun'turgurh', or **Gajandragarh,** gŭ-jŭn'drā-gŭr', a town of India, 74 miles N.W. of Bellary. P. 6047.

Gudook, gōō'dook', a pass across the Elbrooz Mountains, in Northern Persia, between the provinces of Mazanderan and Irak-Ajemec, 85 miles E.N.E. of Teheran. It is supposed to be the *Pylæ Caspiæ* of Alexander the Great.

Gudshranwallu, India. See GUJJRU-WALLA.

Guebwiller, a town of Alsace. See GEBWEILER.

Guegen, ghĕh-gŏn', a post-village in Kent co., New Brunswick, on the Cocaigne River, 14 miles from Shediac. It contains 2 stores, 2 saw-mills, and a flour-mill. Pop. 320.

Guégon, gā'gŏn', a village of France, in Morbihan, 7 miles W. of Ploërmel. Pop. 273; of the commune, 2972.

Gueguetenango, gā-gā-tā-nān'go, a town of Guatemala, 125 miles N.W. of Guatemala.

Gueguetoca, a village of Mexico. See HUEHUETOCA.

Guelago, gā-lā'go, a village of Spain, province and 28 miles E.N.E. of Granada.

Guelderland, Netherlands. See GELDERLAND.

Gueldres, the French name of GELDERN.

Guelea, a town of Algeria. See EL GOLEA.

Guellé, ghĕl'lā', a village of West Africa, in Foota-Damga, on the Senegal. Lat. 15° 18′ N.; lon. 12° 45′ W.

Guelma, ghĕl'mā', a town of Algeria, department of Constantine, about 50 miles S.S.W. of Bona. It has a college, a mosque, and a fine museum. Pop. 3105.

Guelph, gwelf, a post-office of Sumner co., Kansas.

Guelph, gwelf, a post-town of Ontario, capital of the co. of Wellington, on the Speed, at a railway junction, 48½ miles W. of Toronto. The town is built on a number of hills, which gives it a picturesque appearance. It contains, besides the county buildings, churches of 7 denominations, 3 branch banks, a library and reading-room, 2 daily and 3 weekly newspaper offices, several hotels, and about 60 stores. The Speed here falls about 30 feet, furnishing water-power to 3 or 4 large flouring-mills, a saw-mill, 2 planing-mills, and 2 woollen-factories. The town has also manufactories of iron castings, machinery, sewing-machines, musical instruments, leather, agricultural implements, soap and candles, boots and shoes, wooden-ware, &c., and 2 breweries. Guelph is an inland port of entry. Pop. in 1891, 9890.

Guéméné, gā'mā'nā', a village of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 34 miles N.N.W. of Nantes. Pop. 1074.

Guéméné, a village of France, in Morbihan, 11 miles W. of Pontivy. Pop. 1514.

Guemes, gwec'mes, a post-office of Whatcom co., Washington, on Guemes Island, 15 miles S.W. of Whatcom. Copper-mines have been opened here.

Guenoc, gwā'nok, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Cal., about 64 miles W.N.W. of Sacramento. It is 20 miles N.N.E. of Calistoga. It has a church, a hotel, and a store.

Guer, gair, a town of France, in Morbihan, 12 miles E. of Ploërmel. Pop. 883.

Guérande, gā'rŏnd', a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, near the sea, 47 miles W. by N. of Nantes. Pop. 6749. It has an old castle, a fine mediæval church, 11 annual fairs, and manufactures of salt, linen, &c.

Guerara, gā-rā'rā, a town of Algeria, oasis of Wady Mzab, 42 miles E.N.E. of Gardaia. It is surrounded by a high wall, and entered by 3 gates. All the tribes of the desert frequent this place, either to buy or sell horses, asses, sheep, ivory, gold dust, ostrich feathers, cotton, silk, cutlery, &c. Pop. about 5500.

Guérard, gā'rar', a village of France, in Seine-et-Marne, 10 miles S.S.E. of Meaux. Pop. 1662.

Guerbaville, ghĕr'bā'veel', a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 4 miles S.S.E. of Caudebec. Pop. 1620.

Guercino, gwĕn-chee'no, a village of Italy, 12 miles N. of Frosinone, on the Cosa. Pop. 1100.

Guéret, gā'rā', a town of France, capital of the department of Creuse, 37 miles N.E. of Limoges. It has a library, a communal college, a normal school, a hospital, and a lunatic asylum. Pop. 4973.

Guériguy, gā'reen'yee', a village of France, in Nièvre, on the Nièvre. Pop. 1870.

Guerne, gairn, a village of France, in Morbihan, 6 miles S.W. of Pontivy. Pop. 298.

Guerneville, ghĕr'nę-vil, a post-village of Sonoma co., Cal., in Redwood township, on Russian River, 10 miles from its mouth, and on the Fulton & Guerneville Railroad, 16 miles W. of Fulton Junction. It has a church, 3 large saw-mills, 2 shingle-mills, a chair-factory, and 2 quicksilver-mines. Here are forests of redwood trees, some of which are said to be 24 feet in diameter. Pop. about 500.

Guernica, ghĕn-nee'kā, a town of Spain, province of Biscay, 17 miles E.N.E. of Bilbao. Pop. 1145.

Guernsey, ghĕrn'ze (anc. *Sar'nia*), the second in size of the Channel Islands, in the Bay of St. Michael, 30 miles W. of the coast of Normandy, 51 miles S. of Portland, English coast, and 15 miles W.N.W. of Jersey. Area, 19,605 acres. Its coast-line, about 30 miles in circumference, is deeply indented with bays. The surface is gently varied. The soil is very fertile. The climate is moist, but healthy, and so mild that oranges, melons, figs, myrtles, and the Guernsey lily flourish luxuriantly. The orchards furnish pasture for the breed of cows, which are larger and more valued than even those of Alderney, and yield the finest butter. Steamers ply between Guernsey and London, Southampton, Plymouth, and Weymouth. St. Peter-le-Port, on the S.E. coast, is the capital, and, except St. Sampson's, is the only town in the island, which is mostly studded with scattered houses or cottages embosomed in orchards. The natives of the lower orders speak the old Norman French; they have long been remarkable for their adherence to Protestantism. The island is under a lieutenant-governor, who represents the sovereign in the assembly of the states, which is a kind of local parliament. Guernsey formed a part of the duchy granted by Charles the Simple to the Norman Rollo, to whose descendants it has now belonged for 1000 years. It is defended by strong fortifications, and has a well-organized militia. Pop. 32,607.

Guernsey, ghĕrn'ze, a county in the E. part of Ohio, has an area of about 530 square miles. It is drained by Wills and Seneca Creeks. The surface is diversified with hills of moderate height, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, hay, wool, wheat, and butter are the staple products. Valuable mines of bituminous coal have been opened in this county. It is intersected by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the Cleveland & Marietta Railroad, both of which communicate with Cambridge, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 23,838; in 1880, 27,197; in 1890, 28,645.

Guernsey, a station on the railroad from Little Rock to Texarkana, 52 miles S.W. of Arkadelphia, Ark.

Guerrero, ghĕr-rā'ro, a state of Mexico, bordering on the Pacific, and enclosed on all other sides by the states of Michoacan, Morelos, Mexico, La Puebla, and Oajaca. Area, 24,544 square miles. Capital, Tixtla. Pop. 353,193.

Guerryton, ghĕr're-tŏn, a post-office and station of Bullock co., Ala., on the Mobile & Girard Railroad, 39 miles W.S.W. of Columbus, Ga. It has 3 stores.

Guerta, an island in the Pacific. See TREVANION.

Guest's (ghests) River, a post-office of Wise co., Va.

Guest's Station, a post-hamlet of Wise co., Va., 44 miles N.W. of Abingdon.

Guetaria, gā-tā're-ā, a town of Spain, in Guipuzcoa, 10 miles W. of San Sebastian, on the Bay of Biscay.

Gueugnon, gux'yŏn', a village of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 41 miles W.N.W. of Mâcon. Pop. 2151.

Guffey, a station on the Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad, 24 miles S.E. of Pittsburg, Pa.

Gugerat, a province of India. See GUZERAT.

Guggisberg, göög'ghis-bêrg', a village of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles S. of Bern.

Guglielmo, gool-yêl'mo, a mountain of Italy, in Lombardy, near the E. shore of Lake Iseo, 5 miles N. of Gardone. Height, 6300 feet.

Güglingen, güg'ling-ẹn, a town of Würtemberg, 3½ miles S.W. of Brackenheim. Pop. 1435.

Guglionisi, gool-yo-nee'see, a town of Italy, province of Campobasso, 8 miles N. of Larino. Pop. 5286.

Gugunn, goo-gwân', or **Saint Philip**, one of the Ladrone Islands, in the Pacific, about 200 miles N. by E. of Guahan, with which it is sometimes confounded.

Guhmur, göö-moor', a town of India, on the Ganges, and on the East Indian Railway, district and 14 miles E.S.E. of Ghazeepoor. Pop. 8797.

Guhrau, goo'rŏw, a town of Prussian Silesia, 44 miles N.N.W. of Breslau. Pop. 4138.

Guin, or **Guyn**, ghee'â, a town of Ashantee, about 100 miles N.E. of Coomassie. Lat. 7° N.; lon. 0°.

Guin, ghee'â, a maritime town of Brazil, state and 30 miles N.N.E. of Parahyba, on the Atlantic.

Guin, a village of Brazil, state of Amazonas, on the Rio Negro, near the N. frontier.

Guinguila, ghee-â-ghee'lâ, a village of Senegambia, on the Senegal. Lat. 14° 15' N.; lon. 12° 20' W.

Guinna, Guynnn, ghe-â'nâ, or **Gunyana**, gwi-â'nâ, a region of South America, in its narrowest sense including the colonies of British, Dutch, and French Guiana (each described under its alphabetical head), but in a wider sense including also a large section of Venezuela and that part of Brazil which lies N. of the Amazon and the Rio Negro. Guiana may be regarded as a great forest-clad peninsula lying between the Orinoco and the Amazon. It has as a nucleus the Sierra Parime, a system of mountains of low elevation and known to contain deposits of gold. Guiana has a humid climate and a fertile soil; but much of its interior is almost unexplored.

Guinneco Islands. See GUAIANECO.

Guibarra, ghe-bor'ra, a river of Ireland, flows into the Atlantic between the bays of Rosmore and Trawenagh.

Guiche, gheesh, a village of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, on the Bidouze, 14 miles E. of Bayonne. Pop. 1514.

Guiche, or **La Guiche**, lâ gheesh, a village of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 10 miles N.E. of Charolles. Pop. 895.

Guichen, ghee'shŏx', a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 12 miles S.S.W. of Rennes. Pop. 504.

Guiclan, ghee'klŏx', a village of France, in Finistère, 6 miles W.S.W. of Morlaix. Pop. 565.

Guicowar's Dominions, India. See BARODA.

Guidakar, ghe-dâ-kar', a village of West Africa, in Wallo, on the Senegal. Lat. 16° 27' N.; lon. 15° 43' W.

Guidel, ghee'dêl', a village of France, in Morbihan, 6 miles W.N.W. of Lorient. Pop. 788.

Guide Rock, a post-village of Webster co., Neb., near the Republican River, 10 miles by rail E. of Red Cloud. It has 2 churches, a bank, an academy, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 336.

Guidizzolo, gwee-dit'so-lo, a town of Italy, province and 15 miles N.W. by N. of Mantua. Pop. 2436.

Guidore, a bay of Ireland. See GWEEDORE.

Guienne, or **Guyenne**, ghee'ĕnn', an old province in the S.W. of France, lying N. of Gascony, and now distributed chiefly among the departments of Gironde, Dordogne, Lot-et-Garonne, Lot, Aveyron, and Tarn-et-Garonne. Its capital was Bordeaux. GUIENNE is supposed to be a corruption of *Aquitania*, the name given to this country in the time of the ancient Romans. In the early periods of the French monarchy it was called *Aquitaine*.

Guiers, ghee'air', a small river of France, rises in the Alps, and joins the Rhone near Saint-Didier.

Guignen, gheen'yŏx', a town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 16 miles S.S.W. of Rennes. Pop. 3014.

Guijar, or **Guixar**, ghe-har', a lake of Central America, in San Salvador. It receives the Mitlan, and discharges its surplus water by the Lempa into the Pacific. It is about 60 miles in circumference, and in the middle is a large island abounding in game and containing the ruins of a considerable town.

Guilderland, ghil'dẹr-land, a post-township of Albany co., N.Y., is traversed by the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad. It contains villages named Guilderland, Guilderland Centre, and Knowersville. Pop. 3510.

Guilderland, or **Ham'iltonville**, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., in Guilderland township, 9 or 10 miles W.N.W. of Albany. It has 3 churches.

Guilderland Centre, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., in Guilderland township, on the Athens Branch of the New York Central Railroad, 12 miles W. by N. of Albany. It has 2 churches and 2 wagon-shops. Pop. 450.

Guilderland Station, a post-hamlet of Albany co., N.Y., on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 14 miles W.N.W. of Albany.

Guildford, ghil'fẹrd, a town of England, capital of the county of Surrey, on the navigable river Wey, here crossed by a bridge of five arches, and at the junction of several railways, 17 miles S.W. of London. It has a modern and 2 ancient parish churches, a grammar-school chartered by Edward VI., a blue-coat school, a handsome hospital, an elegant county hall, a guild hall, and conspicuous remains of a castle, which was a residence of several Saxon and Norman sovereigns. Guildford has a considerable traffic by the Wey in corn, malt, and coals. It sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1891, 14,310.

Guildford, a town of Australia, in Victoria, 80 miles N.N.W. of Melbourne. Pop. 1156.

Guildhall, ghild'hall, a post-village, capital of Essex co., Vt., in Guildhall township, on the Connecticut River, 60 miles E.N.E. of Montpelier. It has several churches, and paper- and lumber-mills. Pop. of the township, 511.

Guilford, ghil'fẹrd, a county in the N. part of North Carolina. Area, 650 square miles. It is drained by Deep River, which rises in it, and by the Reedy Fork of Haw River. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests of good timber. The soil is mostly fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, grass, pork, and tobacco are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Richmond & Danville Railroad and the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad, both of which pass through Greensborough, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 21,736; in 1880, 23,585; in 1890, 28,052.

Guilford, a beautiful post-borough of New Haven co., Conn., in Guilford township, on Long Island Sound, and on the Shore Line Railroad, 16 miles E. of New Haven. It contains 5 churches, a savings-bank, the Guilford Institute, a newspaper office, &c. Guilford was the birthplace of Fitz-Greene Halleck. The township has 8 churches, an iron-foundry, and a manufactory of school-furniture. Pop. of the township in 1890, 2780.

Guilford, a township of Jo Daviess co., Ill. Pop. 933. It contains Avery.

Guilford, a township of Winnebago co., Ill. Pop. 969.

Guilford, a post-village of Dearborn co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 8 miles N.N.W. of Lawrenceburg. It has a church, a plough-factory, a cheese-factory, and a carriage-shop.

Guilford, a township of Hendricks co., Ind. Pop. 2193. It includes Plainfield.

Guilford, a township of Monroe co., Iowa. Pop. 769. It contains Georgetown.

Guilford, a post-village of Wilson co., Kansas, in Guilford township, on the Verdigris River, about 7 miles N.E. of Fredonia. It has a flour-mill and a lumber-mill. Pop. about 100; of the township, 443.

Guilford, a post-village of Piscataquis co., Me., in Guilford township, on both sides of the Piscataquis River, and on the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad, 8 miles W. of Dover. It is 61 miles N.W. of Bangor by rail, but only 40 in a direct line. It has 3 churches, 2 shingle-mills, a saw-mill, a woollen-mill, and a flour-mill. Pop. of township, 818.

Guilford, a post-hamlet of Howard co., Md., about 18 miles S.W. of Baltimore.

Guilford, Wabasha co., Minn. See GILLFORD.

Guilford, a post-village of Nodaway co., Mo., about 32 miles N. by E. of St. Joseph, and 1 mile E. of the Platte River. It has 2 churches and a nursery of fruit trees.

Guilford, a post-village of Chenango co., N.Y., in Guilford township, on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, 200 miles N.W. of New York, and about 30 miles N.E. of Binghamton. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, a machine-shop, a cheese-factory, and manufactures of carriages, water-wheels, boots, shoes, rubber goods, creamery supplies, &c. Pop. 331. The township is bounded on the E. by the Unadilla River. Pop. 2236.

Guilford (Bucks Post-Office), a hamlet of Columbiana co., O., in Hanover township, 6 miles N.E. of Kensington Station. It has a church.

Guilford, a township of Medina co., O. Pop. 1841.

Guilford, a township of Franklin co., Pa. Pop. 3754, exclusive of the borough of Chambersburg.

Guilford, a post-village of Windham co., Vt., in Guilford township, about 4 miles S.W. of Brattleborough. It has 2 churches, marble-works, and manufactures of baby-carriages, whips, &c. Pop. of the township, 870.

Guilford, a post-hamlet of Accomack co., Va., on or near Chesapeake Bay, 26 miles S. of Pocomoke City, Md. It has a church.

Guilford, Loudoun co., Va. See LOUDOUN.

Guilford Centre, a post-hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y., in Guilford township, on the Midland Railroad, 15 miles S.S.E. of Norwich. It has 2 churches.

Guilford Centre, a post-village of Windham co., Vt., in Guilford township, about 14 miles N. of Greenfield, Mass. It has a church.

Guillac, ghee'yȧk' or gheel'yȧk', a village of France, in Morbihan, 3 miles W.S.W. of Ploërmel. Pop. 1591.

Guillaumes, ghee'yōm' or gheel'yōm', a town of France, in Alpes-Maritimes, 33 miles N.W. of Nice, on the Var. Pop. 1117.

Guillestre, ghee'yȧst'r', a village of France, in Hautes-Alpes, on the Guil, 10 miles N.E. of Embrun.

Guillotière, a town of France. See LA GUILLOTIÈRE.

Guilmi, gwil'mee or gweel'mee, a village of Italy, province of Chieti, 14 miles S.W. of Vasto. Pop. 2059.

Guiloom, ghee'loom', a river of Senegambia, joins the Senegal in lat. 16° 30′ N., lon. 14° 45′ W. Length, 90 miles.

Guimar, ghe-mar', a Spanish town on the S.E. coast of Teneriffe, Canary Islands. Pop. 3042.

Guimaraens, ghe-mȧ-rȧ'ẽns, written also **Guimaraes,** a fortified town of Portugal, province of Minho, 12 miles S.E. of Braga. Pop. 7865. It has a handsome collegiate church, numerous other religious buildings and hospitals, manufactures of hardware, and an active trade.

Guimaraens, ghe-mȧ-rȧ'ẽns, a town of Brazil, 45 miles N.W. of Maranhão, on the Bay of Cuma. Pop. 2000.

Guimarães, a village of Brazil, state of Matto-Grosso, 40 miles N.E. of Cuyabá.

Guimaras, ghe-mȧ'rȧs, one of the Philippine Islands.

Guinea, ghin'ee (Fr. *Guinée* ghee'nȧ'; Port. *Guiné,* ghe-nȧ'; Sp. *Guinea,* ghe-nȧ'ȧ), an old geographical division of West Africa, comprising the coast of the Atlantic Ocean from Cape Negro, lat. 15° 45′ S., to Cape Verga, lat. 10° 18′ N. It was divided into Upper or North Guinea and Lower or South Guinea, the former lying N. and the latter E. of the Gulf of Guinea. The name designates no political division.

North Guinea, which may now be regarded as Guinea proper, extending from lat. 10° 18′ N. to lat. 1° S. and between lon. 14° 30′ W. and 10° E., has Senegambia and Soodan on the N. and N.E., and the Atlantic on the S. and S.W. The coasts are in general low and unhealthy, but very fertile. The Kong Mountains, of which but little is known, are believed to extend from E. to W. along the N. boundary. Principal rivers, the Niger or Quorra, the delta of which is on the Calabar coast, the Volta, and the Assinie. The S. and W. coasts are watered by numerous small streams. The chief products of the country consist in gold dust, malaguetta pepper, palm oil, groundnuts, coffee, shea butter, cotton, and sugar-cane. The forests contain vast numbers of elephants, lions, rhinoceroses, and enormous serpents. The coasts from N. to S. are called Liberia (formerly the Grain Coast), Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, Slave Coast, and the Calabar Coast. The interior is divided into numerous native states, the chief of which are the kingdoms of Ashantee, Dahomey, and Benin. Fetishism is the prevailing superstition. The principal European settlements are in the British colonies of Gold Coast and Lagos. On the S.W. coast is the American settlement of Liberia.

South Guinea (the territory of which is now largely embraced in the Portuguese Colony of Angola) extended from lat. 1° to 15° 45′ S. and from lon. 8° 50′ to 18° E. It was bounded on the E. by elevated mountains covered with forests. The chief rivers are the Congo and Coanza. The mountains are said to contain iron and copper. Vegetation is rich, and wild animals are numerous. This country was discovered by the Portuguese in 1487, and they have retained nominal possession of the southern districts. See GULF OF GUINEA.

Guinea Company, a town or collection of villages in Western Africa, on the Old Calabar River, near lat. 5° 30′ N., lon. 8° 30′ E. Pop. 5000. LITTLE GUINEA COMPANY is a town 5 miles N. of the above.

Guinea, New, an island of the Pacific. See PAPUA.

Guines, gheen, a village of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 7 miles S. of Calais. Pop. 3644. The Canal of Guines connects the village with Calais.

Güines, gwee'nēs, almost wee'nēs, a town of Cuba, 45 miles by rail S.W. of Havana. Pop. 3800.

Guincy's, or Guinea's, ghin'iz, a post-village of Caroline co., Va., on the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad, 49 miles N. of Richmond. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Guingamp, gheen'gôⁿ', a town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 20 miles by rail W.N.W. of Saint-Brieuc. It has a fine mediæval church, a communal college, and manufactures of ginghams, linen fabrics, and thread. Pop. 7895.

Guion, Parke co., Ind. See BRUIN.

Guiona, ghe-o'nȧ, a lofty mountain of Greece, in lat. 38° 38′ 10″ N., lon. 22° 16′ 24″ E. Height above the sea, 8240 feet.

Guionsville, ghī'ŏnz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Dearborn co., Ind., 3 miles S.E. of Dillsborough.

Guipavas, ghee'pȧ'vȧ', a village of France, in Finistère, 6 miles N.E. of Brest. Pop. 1076.

Guipel, ghee'pȧl', a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 12 miles S.S.E. of Rennes. Pop. 1607.

Guipry, ghee'pree', a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 17 miles N.E. of Redon. Pop. 190; of the commune, 3211.

Guipuzcoa, ghe-poos'ko-ȧ (Sp. pron. ghe-pooth'ko-ȧ), or **Guipuscoa,** the smallest province of Spain, one of the Basque provinces, in the N.E., bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay, and E. by France and Navarre. Area, 728 square miles. The surface is traversed by offsets of the Pyrenees. The chief rivers are the Deva, Oria, and Urumea. The climate is mild and healthy. The province has extensive iron-mines, which constitute its chief source of revenue. Capital, Tolosa. Pop. 180,743.

Guiria, gwee'ree-ȧ, a seaport town of Venezuela, state and 135 miles E. of Cumaná, on the Gulf of Paria.

Guisborough, or Gisborough, ghiz'bŭr-rŭh, a town of England, co. of York, North Riding, at a railway terminus, 5 miles from the North Sea, and 40 miles N. of York. It has a town hall, a branch bank, the ruins of a priory founded in 1129, a grammar-school, and a poor's hospital. Pop. of parish, 5671.

Guiscard, ghees'kar', a village of France, in Oise, 19 miles N.N.E. of Compiègne. It has a castle. Pop. 1658.

Guiscriff, ghees'kreef', a village of France, in Morbihan, 27 miles W. of Pontivy. Pop. of commune, 3724.

Guise, gweez or gheez, a town of France, in Aisne, on the Oise, 13 miles N.W. of Vervins. Pop. 6242. It is the terminus of a branch railway, and has a castle, foundries for iron and copper, tanneries, and manufactures of shawls, woollen goods, cottons, &c.

Guiseley, ghīz'lee, a town of England, co. of York, on a railway, 2 miles S. of Otley. Pop. of township, 3185.

Guisona, ghee-so'nȧ (anc. *Cis'sa ?*), a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 30 miles N.E. of Lerida. Pop. 2240.

Guisseny, ghees'seh-nee', a village of France, in Finistère, 22 miles N.N.E. of Brest. Pop. 386.

Guitivis, ghee-tee-vees', or **Santa Cruz de Mayo,** sȧn'tȧ kroos dȧ mī'o, a seaport of Mexico, state of Sonora, at the mouth of the Mayo in the Gulf of California, 120 miles S.E. of Guaymas.

Guitres, gheet'r, a town of France, in Gironde, on the Isle, 10 miles N.N.E. of Libourne. Pop. 1384.

Guittard, ghit-tard', a township of Marshall co., Kansas. Pop. 490. It contains Axtell, Beattie, &c.

Guittard Station, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Kansas, 3 miles N. of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, and about 75 miles N.N.W. of Topeka.

Guixar, a lake of Salvador. See GUIJAR.

Gujan, gü'zhôⁿ', a village of France, department of Gironde, with a small port, 30 miles S.W. of Bordeaux. It has sea-baths and an oyster-fishery. Pop. 3292.

Gujerat, a peninsula of India. See GUZERAT.

Gujerat, guzh'er-ȧt', a district of the Punjab, in the Rawil-Pinde division. Area, 1943 square miles. Capital, Gujerat. Pop. 616,361.

Gujerat, a walled town of India, capital of Gujerat district, 72 miles by rail N.N.W. of Lahore. Pop. 15,907.

Gujurn-walla, goo-joorn-wȧl'lȧ, or **Gujranwala,** göödj'rȧn-wȧ'lȧ, written also **Gudshranwalla** and **Gurzerawale,** a town of India, capital of the district of the same name, 44 miles by rail N. of Lahore. Pop. 19,381.

Gujurn-walla, or **Gujranwala,** a district of the Punjab, India, in the Lahore division, N. of the Lahore district. Area, 2561 square miles. Capital, Gujurn-walla. Pop. 616,361.

Guladgad, goo-lȧd-gȧd', a town of India, in the Bombay presidency. Pop. 10,800.

Gulahan, goo-lȧ-hȧn', a town of India, Boglipoor district. Pop. 5122.

Guldbrandsdal, goold'brȧnds-dȧl', a valley of Norway, commences at Lillehammer, where the Lougen falls into the Lake of Miösen, and continues along the course of the stream to the foot of the Dövrefield Mountains. Its length is about 168 miles.

Gul'dens, a station in Adams co., Pa., on the Hanover & Gettysburg Railroad, 5 miles E. of Gettysburg.

Guldscha, a city of Asia. See KOOLDJA.

Gulf. For all gulfs not undermentioned, see additional name.

Gulf, a village of Chatham co., N.C., 4 miles from Egypt Depot. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, a foundry, and a carriage-shop. Pop. of Gulf township, 1786.

Gulf Mills, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., in Upper Merion township, 4 miles S. of Norristown. It has a church and a flouring-mill.

Gulf of Aden, ā'dĕn, that portion of sea lying between the north coast of Adel, terminating E. with Cape Guardafui and the S. coast of Arabia, between Ras Arrah and Ras Agub; the former in lat. 12° 40′ N., lon. 44° E., the latter in lat. 15° 15′ N., lon. 51° 30′ E. Its length from E. to W. is about 480 miles, its breadth from 160 to 200 miles.

Gulf of Ægina, ee-jī'nȧ (anc. *Saron'icus Si'nus*), on the E. side of Greece, between Attica and Peloponnesus, is about 50 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It contains the islands of Salamis and Ægina, and several islets.

Gulf of Akabah, ȧ'kȧ-bȧ (anc. *Si'nus Ælanit'icus*), the eastern horn of the Red Sea after its bifurcation in lat. 28° N., extending N.N.E. to lat. 29° 36′ N., bounding the peninsula of Sinai on the E. Average breadth, 12 miles.

Gulf of Almeria, ȧl-mȧ-ree'ȧ, in Granada, Spain, is about 25 miles in width, and about 10 miles in length.

Gulf of Aren'dia, a gulf on the W. coast of the Morea, Greece. It is shallow, and has Cape Katacolo on the N. and Cape Konello on the S., distant from each other 35 miles.

Gulf of Archangel. See ARCHANGEL BAY.

Gulf of Ar'ta (anc. *Si'nus Ambra'cius*), a gulf of the Ionian Sea, in the Mediterranean, forms part of the N. frontier of the kingdom of Greece, in lat. 39° N. and lon. 21° E. It is nearly landlocked, having Acarnania on the S. and E. and Albania on the N. Length, 25 miles; breadth, from 4 to 10 miles. The famous naval battle of Actium was fought near the entrance of this gulf, B.C. 31.

Gulf of Avlo'na, an inlet of the Adriatic Sea, extending for 10 miles inland, by 5 miles in width, and separated from the Strait of Otranto by Cape Linguetta.

Gulf of Bimini. See BAHAMA CHANNEL.

Gulf of Boni, bo'nee, called also **Bughis** (boo'ghees) **Bay**, is about 200 miles in length, by from 40 to 80 miles in breadth, and separates the two southern peninsulas of Celebes.

Gulf of Both'nia (Sw. *Botten Wiken*, bot'ten wee'kĕn), a gulf of Europe, forming the northern part of the Baltic Sea, between lat. 60° and 66° N. and lon. 17° and 25° 35′ E., from the Aland Islands to Torneå, having E. Finland, and W. Sweden. Length, 400 miles; average breadth, about 100 miles. It receives nearly all the great rivers of Sweden and Finland. On its shores are the towns of Åbo, Vasa, Uleåborg, Torneå, Piteå, Umeå, Hernösand, and Gefle.

Gulf of Cabes, kȧ'bĕs, or more correctly gȧ'bĕs (anc. *Syr'tis Mi'nor*), an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the N.E. coast of Africa, between the islands of Kerkini and Jerba. Lat. about 34° N.; lon. from 10° to 11° E. On its shores are the towns of Cabes, or Khabs, and Sfax.

Gulf of Califor'nia, or **Sea of Cor'tes** (Spanish pron. kon-tĕs') (Sp. *Mar Bermejo*, MAR BĔR-mȧ'HO; *i.e.*, "red sea"), an arm of the Pacific, between lat. 23° and 32° 30′ N., lon. 107° and 114° W., separating the peninsula of California on the W. from Sonora and Cinaloa (Mexico) on the E. Length, about 700 miles; breadth varies from 40 to 100 miles. Its coast is irregular, forming on both sides many small bays or gulfs. It contains numerous islands; and at its N. extremity it receives the river Colorado. The villages of Loreto, La Paz, and Guaymas are on its shores. It has long been noted for its pearl-fishery.

Gulf of Cambay, kam'bā', lies on the W. coast of India, S. and E. of the Kattywar Peninsula, between lat. 21° 5′ and 22° 17′ N. and lon. 72° 19′ and 72° 51′ E. Length, 72 miles; breadth, 32 miles at entrance. The tides are extremely rapid, and their rise and fall great. It receives the rivers Nerbudda, Dhadar, and Mhye, or Mahy, from the E., the Sabermuttee from the N., and the Bhadar from the W.

Gulf of Campeachy, kam-pee'che, a name applied to that part of the Gulf of Mexico which is enclosed by the Mexican states Yucatan, Campeachy, Tabasco, and Vera Cruz.

Gulf of Cariaco, kȧ-ree-ȧ'ko, on the coast of Venezuela, is 40 miles in length from W. to E., by 10 miles in its greatest breadth. It has richly-wooded shores.

Gulf of Carpentaria, kar-pen-tā'ree-ȧ, a large gulf, indenting deeply the N. coast of Australia, between Capes Arnhem and York. Average length and breadth, about 350 miles each. It contains Groote Eylandt, Wellesley, and many other islands. Its E. coast was discovered by a Dutch commander in 1606, this being the first authenticated discovery of any part of the Australian continent.

Gulf of Castel-a-Mare, kȧs-tĕl'-ȧ-mȧ'rȧ, an extensive bay of Sicily, on its N. coast, about lat. 38° 10′ N. and lon. 13° E., 16 miles W. of Palermo. Its entrance is bounded by Capes St. Vito and Uomo-Morto.

Gulf of Catania, kȧ-tȧ'ne-ȧ, an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the E. coast of Sicily, extending from La Trezza Bay, near Aci Reale, to Cape Santa Croce, near Agosta, a distance of 18 miles. It receives the Giarretta River; and the city of Catania and towns of Castello d'Aci, Lenza, and La Bruca are on its shores.

Gulf of Cattaro, or **Bocca di Cattaro**, bok'kȧ de kȧt'tȧ-ro, a tortuous inlet of the Adriatic, at the S. extremity of the coast of Dalmatia, 30 miles in length, consisting of 3 basins connected by straits. It is the best harbor in the Adriatic. The towns of Cattaro, Castel Nuovo, Perasto, and Dobrota are on its shores.

Gulf of Cheskaya. See CHESKAYA.

Gulf of Conchagua, kon-chȧ'gwȧ, or **Fonseca**, fon-sȧ'kȧ, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, between the states of San Salvador and Nicaragua, is 40 miles in breadth.

Gulf of Contessa. See GULF OF ORPHANO.

Gulf of Corcobado or **Corcovado**, kor-ko-vȧ'-do, on the W. coast of South America, between the S. part of the island of Chiloe and the mainland.

Gulf of Cor'inth, or **Gulf of Lepan'to** (anc. *Corinthi'acus Si'nus*), an arm of the Mediterranean, extending into the centre of Independent Greece, and separating the Morea on the S. from Hellas on the N. Length, from W. to E., 75 miles; average breadth, 15 miles. It communicates northward with the Gulf of Patras by the Strait of Lepanto. The shores are highly picturesque, and in many parts very fertile; around them are the towns of Lepanto, Galaxidi, Livadostro, Corinth, and Vostizza.

Gulf of Cos, called also **Gulf of Boo'droom'** (anc. *Ceram'icus Si'nus*), on the coast of Anatolia, near the island of Cos, is 17 miles wide at its entrance, and extends inland 52 miles.

Gulf of Cutch, on the W. coast of India, S. of the Cutch Peninsula and N. of that of Kattywar. It is continuous eastward with the Runn of Cutch.

Gulf of Dant'zic, in East and West Prussia, is an inlet of the Baltic, 65 miles in breadth at its entrance. It is separated from the Frische-Haff by the Frische-Nehrung, a long narrow tongue of land on the S.E. On it are the towns of Pillau, Putzig, and Hela.

Gulf of Darien, dȧ-ree-en', a portion of the Caribbean Sea, republic of Colombia, in lat. 9° N. and lon. 77° W., having W. the Isthmus of Darien or Panama. At its S. extremity an inlet, termed the Bay of Choco, receives the river Atrato.

Gulf of Exmouth. See EXMOUTH GULF.

Gulf of Florida. See BAHAMA CHANNEL.

Gulf of Gaeta, gȧ-ā'tȧ, an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the W. coast of Italy. Lat. 41° N.; lon. 13° 40′ E. On its N.E. side it receives the river Garigliano.

Gulf of Gastouni or **Gastuni**, gȧs-too'nee, a bay in the Morea, opposite Zante, between Capes Kurnia and Skaphidia, and receiving the Gastouni River (anc. *Pene'us*).

Gulf of Genoa, jen'o-ȧ, a wide bay of the Mediterranean, N. of Corsica and S. of Liguria, in Italy, forming an angle, near the summit of which Genoa is situated. The Bay of Spezia is its chief inlet.

Gulf of Geor'gia, an inlet of the North Pacific Ocean, separating Vancouver Island from the mainland of British Columbia. It communicates with the Pacific Ocean by Queen Charlotte's Sound, from which it extends southeastward to the Strait of Juan de Fuca and Puget Sound. It is about 250 miles long and 30 miles wide.

Gulf of Giova, Anatolia. See GULF OF COS.

Gulf of Grimaud, gree'mō' (anc. *Sambracita'nus Si'nus*), an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the S. coast of France, department of Var, called also the Gulf of Saint-Tropez.

Gulf of Guayaquil, gwī-ȧ-keel', an inlet of the Pacific, in Ecuador, mostly between lat. 2° and 4° S. and lon. 80° and 81° W. It receives the Guayas, Daule, and Tumbez Rivers, and contains the islands of Puna and Santa Clara.

Gulf of Guinea, ghin'ee, a gulf formed by the Atlantic Ocean, on the W. coast of Africa, between lat. 6° 20′ N. and 1° S. and lon. 7° 30′ W. and 10° E. It forms on the N. and E. the Bights of Benin and Biafra, which are separated by the delta of the Quorra or Niger. The principal islands in the gulf are Fernando Po, Prince's Island, St. Thomas, and Annobon.

Gulf of Iskanderoon. See BAY OF ISKANDEROON

Gulf of Ismeed (or **Ismid**), is'meed' (anc. *Astace'nus Si'nus*), an inlet forming the E. extremity of the Sea of Marmora, 45 miles in length and 25 miles in breadth.

Gulf of Jijiginsk, Gijighinsk, or **Gijiginsk,** je-je-ghinsk', written also **Ijighinsk,** an arm of the Gulf of Penjinsk, from the Sea of Okhotsk, between lat. 60° and 60° 30′ N. and lon. 155° and 160° E.

Gulf of Kandalaska, kăn-dă-lăs'kă, a gulf of North Russia, formed by the W. part of the White Sea. It penetrates deeply into Russian Lapland. Length, 130 miles; average breadth, 40 miles.

Gulf of Kerkinit, kĕr-ke-nit', or **Kerkinet,** kĕr-ke-nĕt' (anc. *Cercine'tis Si'nus?*), an inlet of the Black Sea, on the N.W. side of the Crimea.

Gulf of Kolokythia or **Colokythia,** ko-lo-ke-thee'ă (anc. *Laco'nicus Si'nus*), called also the **Gulf of Marathonisi,** a gulf of Greece, in the S. part of the Morea.

Gulf of Ko'ron, or **Gulf of Kalamata,** kă-lă-mă'tă, a gulf on the S. coast of the Morea, Greece, having Messenia on the W. and Laconia on the E.

Gulf of Kos, Anatolia. See GULF OF COS.

Gulf of Lagos, lă'gŏs, a gulf of European Turkey, in Roumelia, 33 miles S.W. of Adrianople.

Gulf of Lamia, lă-mee'ă (or **Zeitoun,** zā-toon') (anc. *Mali'acus Si'nus*), an inlet on the E. coast of Greece, joining on the S.E. the Channel of Talanda and on the N.E. the Channel of Trikeri. It receives the river Helladn (anc. *Sper'chius*), and on its S. shore are the plain and pass of Thermopylæ.

Gulf of Leao-Tong, lă-ă'o-tŏng, an inlet of the Yellow Sea, is 150 miles long and from 70 to 120 miles broad.

Gulf of Lepanto, Greece. See GULF OF CORINTH.

Gulf of Livonia, Russia. See GULF OF RIGA.

Gulf of Lyons, lī'ŏnz (anc. *Gal'licus Si'nus;* Fr. *Golfe du Lion,* golf dü lee'ŏNg', *i.e.,* "gulf of the lion"), a wide bay of the Mediterranean, washing most of the S. coast of France. The coast is very much diversified, but along some parts are extensive lagoons and low islands. It receives the Rhone, Orbe, Audo, and Tet Rivers. On it are the towns of Marseilles, Cette, and Port Vendres.

Gulf of Manaar, mă-nār', an inlet of the Indian Ocean, between Ceylon and the S. extremity of India, 120 miles in width at its entrance, and separated northward from Palk's Strait by the islands of Ramisseram and Manaar and a reef termed Adam's Bridge.

Gulf of Manfredo'nia (anc. *U'rias Si'nus*), an inlet of the Adriatic Sea, in South Italy, provinces of Foggia and Bari, about 15 miles in length, and 30 miles wide at its entrance, S. of the Garganian Promontory.

Gulf of Maracaybo, mar-ă-kī'bo (Sp. *Golfo de Maracaybo,* gol'fo dă mă-ră-kī'bo), an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, bounded eastward by the peninsula of Paraguana, immediately S. of which is that part of it called El Golfete. It extends N. and S. about 75 miles; extreme breadth, about 150 miles. It contains several small islands.

Gulf of Marathonisi. See GULF OF KOLOKYTHIA.

Gulf of Mar'taban', an inlet of the Bay of Bengal, between lat. 14° and 17° N. and lon. 94° and 98° E., having N. British Burmah and E. the British Tenasserim provinces. It receives the Irrawaddy, Setang, and Salwin Rivers, and on its E. coast is the town of Amherst.

Gulf of Mex'ico, a large indentation on the E. coast of North America, washing the shores of Mexico and the United States, measuring about 1000 miles from E. to W. and 800 miles from N. to S.; estimated area, 800,000 square miles. It is partly formed by the peninsulas of Florida and Yucatan, nearly in a line between which lies the island of Cuba, leaving a communication on its N. with the Atlantic through the Florida Channel, and on its S. with the Caribbean Sea through the Channel of Yucatan. It receives a number of important rivers, the principal of which are the Mississippi and the Rio Grande. The gulf is free from banks, and contains only a few small rocky islands on the coasts of Yucatan, with the Florida Reef near its E. extremity. The shores are low, and generally lined with flat sandy islands, not far from the land, and numerous lagoons. There are few harbors, and the rivers which fall into it are obstructed by bars at their mouth, which render them all, except the Mississippi, nearly inaccessible for vessels of large draught. A current of water entering the gulf from the Caribbean Sea is soon divided into two portions, the one running E. along the coast of Cuba, the other W., in a curved line through the middle of the gulf, round towards the Florida Channel, where it meets the other current, and the two united form the Gulf Stream. The temperature of the Gulf of Mexico is 86° in summer, or 6° higher than that of the ocean in the same parallel. At high tide the Pacific rises several feet above the level of the gulf, and at low water it falls as far below it.

Gulf of Milazzo, me-lăt'so, Sicily, extends 16 miles E. of the town of Milazzo, and has been the theatre of many engagements in ancient and modern times.

Gulf of Nauplia, naw'ple-ă, or **Napoli,** nă'po-le (anc. *Argol'icus Si'nus*), an inlet of the Ægean Sea, Greece, between the two E. arms of the Morea. Length, 30 miles; breadth, 20 miles at its entrance. It contains several small islands, the chief being Spezzia, at its mouth. It receives the Xeria River, on which Argos is situated.

Gulf of Obi, o'bee or ōb'ę, the wide estuary of the Obi River, in Siberia, forming an inlet of the Arctic Ocean, between lat. 67° 30′ and 72° 30′ N. and lon. 72° and 77° E. It receives the Obi at its S.E. extremity, and on its E. it has an arm called Tazovsk Bay.

Gulf of Onega, o-nā'gă, the southernmost portion of the White Sea, mostly between lat. 63° 50′ and 65° N., lon. 34° 30′ and 38° E. Length, about 90 miles. At its mouth is the island of Solovetskoi.

Gulf of Oristano, o-ris-tă'no, in the island of Sardinia, between Capes Frasca and San Marco. It is 10 miles in length by 5 miles in breadth, and receives the river Oristano, which enters it after a S.W. course of 30 miles.

Gulf of Or'mus, a term sometimes applied to the S.E. portion of the Persian Gulf.

Gulf of Orphano, or'fă-no, called also **Gulf of Contes'sa** (anc. *Strymon'icus Si'nus*), a gulf of the Ægean Sea, N.W. of Mount Athos. Length, about 20 miles.

Gulf of Palæ'ocas'tro, an inlet on the E. coast of Crete.

Gulf of Pal'mas, a gulf on the S.W. coast of the island of Sardinia, between this island and Antioco.

Gulf of Panama, păn-ă-mă', an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in the republic of Colombia, on the S. side of the Isthmus of Panama, between lat. 7° and 9° N. and lon. 78° and 80° 25′ W. Length and breadth at the entrance, about 120 miles each. Its W. part is called the Gulf of Parita; on its E. side is the Gulf of San Miguel. The Gulf of Panama contains the Pearl Islands.

Gulf of Paria, pă'ree-ă, in Venezuela, is an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, between the island of Trinidad and the mainland, lat. 10°–10° 40′ N., lon. 62° W. Length, 100 miles. It receives several arms of the Orinoco.

Gulf of Patras, pă-trăss', an inlet of the Ionian Sea, having the Morea on the S. and Acarnania and Ætolia on the N. Length, 22 miles; greatest breadth, 13 miles. It leads into the Corinthian Gulf by the Strait of Lepanto.

Gulf of Patti, păt'toe, a semicircular bay of Sicily, 20 miles across, between the promontory of Milazzo and Cape Calava. On a headland on its S. side are considerable remains of the ancient *Tyn'daris.*

Gulf of Pe-Chee-Lee (**Chee-Lee,** or **Chili**), an inlet of the Yellow Sea, between lat. 37° 10′ and 39° 20′ N. and lon. 118° and 121° E., communicating N. with the Gulf of Leao-Tong, and E. with the Yellow Sea, bounded on other sides by the Chinese provinces of Pe-Chee-Lee and Shan-Toong. Length and breadth, about 150 miles each. It receives the Pei-Ho River on the W., the Hoang-Ho on the S.W., and the Chan-Tou on the N.

Gulf of Peñas, pĕn'yăs, on the W. coast of Patagonia. Lat. 47° 30′ S.; lon. 75° W. In it are the Guaianeco Islands.

Gulf of Penjinsk, pĕn-jinsk', a gulf of Siberia, on the N.E. side of the Sea of Okhotsk, formed on the W. by a peninsula which separates it from the Gulf of Jijiginsk. It is about 150 miles long, by 30 miles broad.

Gulf of Perekop, pĕr'ę-kop', an inlet of the Sea of Azof, on the N.W. side of the Crimea. Length, 70 miles. The Isthmus of Perekop separates it from the Sivash.

Gulf of Quarnero, kwan-nă'ro, in the Adriatic Sea, between Istria and the Hungarian coast, is 15 miles in length and in breadth. It is nearly enclosed seaward by the islands of Cherso and Veglia, and communicates with the Adriatic by 3 channels.

Gulf of Riga, ree'gă, or **Livonia,** le-vo'ne-ă, an inlet of the Baltic Sea, in Russia, between Livonia and Courland. It extends from lat. 57° to 58° 30′ N., and from lon. 22 to 24° 20′ E. Length, from N. to S., 100 miles; breadth, 80 miles. The island of Oesel covers almost all its entrance. It receives the Düna, Aa, and Fennern Rivers.

Gulf of Saint George, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, on the E. coast of Patagonia, between lat. 45° and 47° S. and lon. 65° and 67° W.

Gulf of Saint Law'rence, a large inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, in North America, surrounded by the British colonial provinces Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia,

and Newfoundland. It communicates on the E. with the ocean by 3 passages, the northernmost being the Strait of Belle Isle and the southernmost the Gut of Canso. Average length and breadth, 280 miles each. On its W. side are the Bays of Chaleurs and Miramichi and the estuary of the St. Lawrence River. It contains Anticosti, Prince Edward, the Magdalen and many other islands. Its fisheries are highly important.

Gulf of Salerno, sâ-lĕr'no (anc. *Pæsta'nus Si'nus*), an inlet of the Mediterranean, in Italy, separated from the Bay of Naples by Cape Campanella. Breadth, 36 miles. It receives the river Sale, and on its shores are Salerno, Amalfi, and the remains of *Pæstum*.

Gulf of Salonica, sâ-lo-nee'kâ (anc. *Therma'icus* or *Thermæ'us Si'nus*), an arm of the Ægean Sea, between the coast of Thessaly and the peninsulas of Chalcidice and Cassandra. Length, 70 miles; breadth at its entrance, 30 miles. It receives the Salembria (anc. *Pene'us*), Indjo-Kara-Soo, and Vardar (anc. *Ax'ius*) Rivers.

Gulf of Saros, sâ'ros, an inlet of the Ægean Sea, in European Turkey, separated from the Hellespont by the peninsula of Gallipoli. Length, 40 miles; breadth, 20 miles. Near its head are the islets of Saros.

Gulf of Sassari, sâs'sâ-re, on the N. coast of Sardinia, receives the rivers Turritano and Selemo.

Gulf of Scala Nova, skâ'lâ no'vâ, in Asia Minor, is 45 miles in length from E. to W., with an average breadth of 20 miles. The island of Samos forms the greater part of its S. coast.

Gulf of Si'am', between lat. 7° and 14° N. and lon. 99° and 105° E., is wholly surrounded by Siam, except on the S., where it opens into the China Sea. Length, 500 miles; breadth at entrance, 300 miles. It receives the Menam and several other rivers.

Gulf of Sid'ra (anc. *Syr'tis Ma'jor*), the principal inlet of the Mediterranean on its African side, between lat. 30° and 33° N. and lon. 15° and 21° E.

Gulf of Smyrna, smir'nȧ (anc. *Smyrnæ'us Si'nus*), an inlet of the Ægean Sea, extends inland for 45 miles; the breadth of its entrance is 22 miles. It has in most parts good anchorage, and ships of large burden can anchor close to the quays of Smyrna, near its E. extremity. It contains several islands, the principal of which, Long or English Island, is 5 miles in length.

Gulf of Spezia, Italy. See Bay of Spezia.

Gulf of Squillace, skwil-lâ'chà (anc. *Si'nus Squilla'cius*), an inlet of the Ionian Sea, near the S. extremity of Italy, 35 miles wide.

Gulf of Suez, soo-ĕz', the W. arm of the Red Sea after its bifurcation in lat. 28° N., whence it extends N.W. to lat. 30° N. Length, 200 miles; average breadth, 30 miles. Its shores are desert, and alternately present arid plains and rocky headlands.

Gulf of Symi, see'mee (anc. *Si'nus Dor'idis*), an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the S.W. coast of Asia Minor, bounded by 2 long promontories, the N.W. of which (*Triopium Promontorium*) separates it from the Gulf of Cos. Depth inland, and breadth at entrance, about 27 miles each. On its E. side are 3 subordinate bays (anc. *Thymnias*, *Schœnus*, and *Bubassius*). The shores are very picturesque, and on them are various cyclopean and other remains. At its entrance is the island of Symi.

Gulf of Talanda, tâ-lân'dâ, an inlet on the S.W. side of the Euripus, in Greece, 11 miles in breadth at its entrance. It contains the island of Talanda.

Gulf of Taranto, tâ'rân-to, a large inlet of the Mediterranean Sea, bounded, except on the S.E., by the Italian provinces of Calabria, Basilicata, and Lecce. Length, 70 miles; breadth of entrance between Capes Nau and Santa Maria di Leuca, 70 miles; average breadth, 60 miles. It receives all the rivers of Basilicata, and the Crati and Neto from Calabria.

Gulf of Tartary, Asia. See Tartakai.

Gulf of Tcheskaya. See Cheskaya.

Gulf of Tehuantepec, tâ-wân-tâ-pĕk', a bay of the Pacific Ocean, bounded by the Mexican states of Oajaca and Chiapas. Lat. 16° N., lon. from 94° to 95° W. It receives the river Tehuantepec 10 miles S. of the town. See Tehuantepec.

Gulf of Tlemcen, tlĕm-sĕn', an inlet of the Mediterranean, in Algeria, 20 miles N.N.W. of Tlemcen, opposite Cape Gata, in Andalusia.

Gulf of Touquin, ton'keen', an inlet of the China Sea, surrounded by Tonquin, the Chinese province of Quang-Tong, and the island of Hainan. Length, 300 miles; average breadth, 150 miles. It receives the Sang-Kol and many other rivers, and contains numerous islands.

Gulf of Triest, tre-ĕst' (anc. *Tergesti'nus Si'nus*), the head of the Adriatic Sea, E. of Cape Salvatore (Istria), and the mouth of the river Tagliamento, 20 miles in length and in breadth at its entrance. It receives the Isonzo and the Stella, and contains the island of Grado.

Gulf of Triste, tris'tâ, a bay of the Caribbean Sea, in South America, on the N. coast of Venezuela, lat. 10° 30' N., and between lon. 67° 30' and 68° 30' W.

Gulf of Tunis, tu'niss, an inlet of the Mediterranean, extends inland for 30 miles, between Capes Bon and Farina. Breadth at entrance, 45 miles. It everywhere affords good anchorage in from 4 to 10 fathoms of water, receives the river Mejerda, and has on its S.W. side the Goletta, or entrance to the lagoon of Tunis, and the ruins of Carthage.

Gulf of Venice. See Adriatic.

Gulf of Volo, vo'lo (anc. *Si'nus Pelas'gicus*), an inlet of the Ægean Sea, formerly a part of the boundary between Turkey and Greece, bounded E. by the peninsula of Zagora, and opening southward into the Channel of Trikeri. Length and breadth, about 18 miles each. In it is the island of Trikeri.

Gulf of Xeros, Turkey. See Gulf of Saros.

Gulf of Yed'do, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, on the S.E. coast of the island of Hondo, Japan. Length, from S. to N., 70 miles; breadth at entrance, 40 miles. At its N. extremity are the city of Tokio (formerly Yeddo) and the mouths of several rivers.

Gulf of Zeitoun, Greece. See Gulf of Lamia.

Gulf Stream, an oceanic current of extraordinary climatic importance. It flows out of the Carribean Sea, passes through the Strait of Florida, and pursues a N.E. course nearly parallel to the coast of the United States. It is about 50 miles wide at the narrowest part, and runs at the rate of 5 miles an hour near Florida, lat. 32° N. In proportion as its volume expands, its velocity diminishes, so that the average rate of motion is about 35 miles a day, or 1½ miles an hour. On issuing from the Strait of Florida the color of the water is a dark indigo blue, and the temperature is about 87° Fahr., which is gradually reduced as it proceeds; but the temperature of the Gulf Stream is everywhere higher than that of the adjacent part of the ocean. After it has arrived at the Bank of Newfoundland, it turns eastward, crosses the Atlantic, and divides into two portions, one of which washes the shores and tempers the climate of the British Islands, on which tropical fruits have been sometimes drifted by this current. There is reason to believe that the permanent influence of the Gulf Stream has produced the mild and genial climate of Western Europe as compared with the climate of corresponding latitudes on the W. side of the Atlantic. In consequence of this current, Ireland is a scene of perpetual verdure, and the harbors on the western coast of Norway remain open when the more southern ports of the Baltic are closed with ice. Its average width is over 300 miles.

Gulf Summit, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., on the Erie Railroad, 8 miles W. of Deposit, and 32 miles E. by S. of Binghamton. It has a church, 2 steam saw-mills, and 2 stores. It is about 1400 feet above tide-water.

Gulgrad Booroon, in Turkey. See Cape Kalakria.

Gulgula, Afghanistan. See Bahian.

Gu'lich, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. 601.

Gu'licksville, a hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., in Pulteney township, on Keuka Lake.

Gul'ledge's, a township of Anson co., N.C. Pop. 1519.

Gulleghem, gül'lĕh-ghĕm', a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 2 miles W. of Courtrai. Pop. 3400.

Gul'ley's Mill, a post-office of Wake co., N.C.

Gull Island, a fishing settlement in the district of Bay de Verds, Newfoundland, on the N. shore of Conception Bay, 22 miles from Carbonear. Pop. 160.

Gull Island, in the Race, at the E. entrance to Long Island Sound. It contains a fixed light, 50 feet above the sea, lat. 41° 12' 18" N., lon. 72° 6' 45" W.

Gul'liver Cove, a village in Digby co., Nova Scotia, on Digby Neck, 15 miles from Digby. Pop. 100.

Gull Lake, Minnesota, is in the S. part of Cass co., about 10 miles N. of Crow Wing. It is nearly 9 miles long. A short outlet issues from it, and enters the Crow Wing River about 2 miles from its mouth.

Gull Lake, a post-hamlet of Barry co., Mich., on Gull Lake, 26 miles S. by E. of Grand Rapids. It has a church and a grist-mill. The lake is 6 miles long.

Gul'ly Branch, a post-office of Coffee co., Ga.

Gulmar, a village of Asia Minor. See Chelindreh.

Gulmi, gool'mee, a town of Nepaul, 138 miles W.N.W. of Khatmandoo. Pop. 2500.

Gulpen, gül'pĕn (Fr. *Galoppe*, gâ'lopp'), a village of

the Netherlands, in Limburg, 9 miles E.S.E. of Maestricht. Pop. 2467.

Gum, a post-office of Lancaster co., S.C.

Guma, a town of China. See GOOMA.

Gumbinnen, gōōm-bin'nĕn, a town of East Prussia, 66 miles by rail E.S.E. of Königsberg. It has a gymnasium, 2 hospitals, a public library, schools of architecture, manufactures of woollen cloths, and distilleries. Pop. 9114.

Gumbinnen, a government of East Prussia, bounded E. by Russia. It is a part of the old province of Lithuania. Area, 6103 square miles. Pop. 754,774.

Gumborough, gŭm'bŭr-rŭh, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., Del., 14 miles E.S.E. of Laurel, and about 16 miles S.E. of Seaford. It has 2 churches.

Gum Branch, a post-hamlet of Onslow co., N.C., 36 miles S. of Kinston.

Gumbut, gŭm'bŭt', a town of Sinde, 10 miles E. of the Indus. Lat. 27° 24' N.; lon. 68° 23' E. Pop. 3000.

Gum City, Cass co., Mo. See GUN CITY.

Gum Creek, a post-office of Dooly co., Ga.

Gum Grove, a post-office of Union co., Ky.

Gum Grove Landing, a post-office of Holmes co., Miss., on the Yazoo River, about 22 miles N. of Yazoo City.

Gumha, gŭm'hâ, a small town of India, on the S. slope of the Himalayas, in lat. 31° 56' N., lon. 76° 38' E.

Gumiel de Izan, goo-me-ĕl' dâ e-thân', a town of Spain, province and 40 miles S. of Burgos. Pop. 1393.

Gumiel de Mercado, goo-me-ĕl dâ mĕr-kâ'do, a town of Spain, province of Burgos, 6 miles N.W. of Gumiel de Izan. Pop. 1583.

Gumish-Khaneh, Turkey. See GOOMISH-KHANEH.

Gum Island, a station on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 13 miles N.W. of Houston, Tex.

Gum Log, a post-office of Pope co., Ark., 7 miles N.E. of Russellville.

Gummersbach, gōōm'mĕrs-bâK', a town of Rhenish Prussia, 24 miles E. of Cologne. Pop. 2060.

Gum Neck, a post-township of Tyrrel co., N.C., is bounded on the E. by Alligator River. It has some manufactures of lumber. Pop. 1068.

Gumoorjeena, Gumurjina, or **Ghumoordjina**, gŭm-oor-jee'nâ, written also **Ghumurdjinn, Komuldsina**, or **Kemouldjinn**, a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, near the Ægean Sea, 80 miles S.W. of Adrianople. Pop. 8000 (?).

Gumpoldskirchen, gōōm'polts-kĭrK'ĕn, a town of Austria, 10 miles by rail S.S.W. of Vienna. Pop. 2103.

Gum Pond, a post-office of Lawrence co., Ala.

Gumri, a town of Russia. See ALEXANDROPOL.

Gum Ridge, a post-office of Jefferson co., Miss.

Gum Spring, a post-hamlet of Blount co., Ala., 5 miles W. of Blountsville.

Gum Spring, Loudoun co., Va. See ARCOLA.

Gum Spring, a post-office of Louisa co., Va.

Gum Springs, a post-office of Dorsey co., Ark.

Gum Stump, a station on the Bellefonte & Snow Shoe Railroad, 14 miles S.E. of Snow Shoe City, Pa.

Gum Sul'phur, a post-hamlet of Rock Castle co., Ky., on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Crab Orchard. It has a church and a lumber-mill. Here is a mineral spring.

Gumsur, a town of India. See GOOMSUR.

Gum Swamp, a post-office of Marion co., S.C.

Gumti, a river of India. See GOOMTY.

Gumtown, Lee co., Mississippi. See GUNTOWN.

Gum Tree, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., in Highland township, 37 miles W. of Philadelphia, and a station on the Pennsylvania & Delaware Railroad. It has a church.

Gumurjina, a town of Turkey. See GUMOORJEENA.

Gunabad, a town of Persia. See GOONABAD.

Gun City, or **Gum City**, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 54 miles W. of Sedalia.

Gundumuck, gŭn'dâ-mŭk', a walled village of Afghanistan, 28 miles W. of Jelalabad.

Gundava, gŭn-dâ'vâ, a town of Beloochistan, capital of Cutch Gundava, 115 miles S.E. of Kelat.

Gundava Pass, in Beloochistan. See MOOLA PASS.

Gundelfingen, gōōn'dĕl-fing'ĕn, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on the Brenz, 27 miles N.W. of Augsburg. P. 2603.

Gundernhausen, gōōn'dĕrn-hŏw'zĕn, a village of Germany, in Hesse, province of Starkenburg. Pop. 868.

Gundhara, a town of India. See CANDHAR.

Gundischweil, Switzerland. See GONTENSWEIL.

Gun'drum, a post-office and station of Pulaski co., Ind., on the railroad between Chicago and Logansport, 93 miles S.E. of the former city. Here is a church.

Gun'duck', or **Gandak**, gŭn'dŭk', a river of India, rises in the Himalaya, traverses Nepaul and Bengal, and reaches the Ganges at Patna, after a S.S.E. course of 400 miles. Its upper course is swift and turbulent, but its lower portion is very serviceable for irrigation and boat-traffic; but it mainly flows in a flat country, and, although extensively diked, it loses much of its volume in the innumerable spill-channels which issue from it.

The LITTLE GUNDUCK flows parallel to the above, but eastward of it, and joins the Ganges opposite Monghir. It is very important as a channel of commerce.

Gundwana, or **Gondwana**, gŭnd-wâ'nâ, a former country of India, in the Deccan, now mostly in the Central Provinces. It was named from the Gonds (Gands or Goands), its dominant race, a rude and simple people, Dravidians in blood and language. Their religious belief is mostly of the simplest kind, but some are of the Hindoo faith. The old monarchs of Gundwana ruled with much magnificence, and constructed many splendid public works, but the bulk of the people seem to have been always degraded. The Gonds are often incorrectly confounded with the KHONDS. Their number is placed at 1,374,578.

Gunga, the Hindoo name of the GANGES.

Gunga Bal, gŭn'gâ bâl, a small lake of Cashmere, on the Haramuck Mountain. Lat. 34° 25' N.; lon. 74° 39' E.

Gun'goh, a town of India, in the Meerut division, district and 25 miles N.E. of Seharunpoor. Pop. 10,899.

Gunich, a town of Turkey. See GOONIEH.

Gun Key, a narrow ridge of coral on the western edge of the Great Bahama Bank. On its southern point is a light, which revolves once a minute. Lat. 25° 34' 30" N.; lon. 79° 18' 24" W.

Gun Marsh, a post-office of Allegan co., Mich.

Gun'nison, a county in the W. part of Colorado, is drained by the Grand, Gunnison, Dolores, and Uncompahgre Rivers. The surface is mountainous. This county comprises many peaks of the Elk Mountains, culminating in Castle Peak, 14,115 feet high. Granite abounds here. Capital, Gunnison. Pop. in 1880, 8235; in 1890, 4359.

Gunnison, a post-village, capital of Gunnison co., Col., on a river of the same name, 63 miles by rail E. by N. of Montrose. It has 7 churches, public schools, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, smelting-works, &c. Pop. in 1890, 1105.

Gunnison, a post-village of San Pete co., Utah, about 20 miles S. by W. of Manti. Pop. 500.

Gunnison River, Colorado, rises on the W. slope of the Sawatch Range, very near Italian Peak. It runs westward and northwestward in Lake co., and unites with the Grand River in lat. 39° 4' N., lon. 108° 33' W. Its length is estimated at 200 miles. It flows in several cañons, one of which is about 50 miles long and 2500 feet deep. The walls of this cañon are granitic.

Gunnum, gŭn'nŭm, an island at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, about 4 miles long and 1 mile broad.

Gunong-Api, an island. See GOONONG-APEE.

Gunong-Benko, goo'nong'-bĕn'ko, and **Gunong-Dempo**, goo'nong'-dĕm'po, the names of two mountains of Sumatra.

Gunong-Tella, Celebes. See GOONONG-TELLA.

Gun'plain', a township of Allegan co., Mich. Pop. 2466. It contains Plainwell.

Gun'powder Creek, of Caldwell co., N.C., flows into the Catawba River.

Gun'powder River, Maryland, rises near the northern boundary of the state. It runs southward and southeastward through Baltimore co., and enters Chesapeake Bay about 15 miles N.E. of Baltimore. The LITTLE GUNPOWDER RIVER forms the boundary between Baltimore and Harford cos., and enters the Gunpowder River about 5 miles from its mouth.

Güns, güns (Hun. *Kőszegh*, kös'sĕg'), a town of Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, on the Güns River, 19 miles S.S.W. of Lake Neusiedl. It is enclosed by walls, and has an ancient castle and a gymnasium. Pop. 6915.

Gun's Island lies off the E. coast of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down, 2¾ miles N.E. of Ardglass.

Günstädt, gün'stätt, a village of Prussia, province of Saxony, 6 miles W. by S. of Erfurt. Pop. 1302.

Guns'ton, a post-office of Fairfax co., Va.

Guntersblum, gōōn'tĕrs-blōōm', a town of Germany, in Hesse, 12 miles N. of Worms. Pop. 1951.

Guntersdorf, gōōn'tĕrs-dorf', a town of Austria, 24 miles N. by W. of Korneuburg. Pop. 1344.

Guntershausen, gōōn'tĕrs-hŏw'zĕn, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, at a railway junction, 10 miles S. by W. of Cassel. Pop. 261.

Gun'tersville, a post-village, capital of Marshall co., Ala., on the S. bank of the Tennessee River, about 33 miles S.E. of Huntsville. Steamboats navigate the river above and below this place. It has 3 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, a basket-factory, &c. Pop. 471.

Gunthersfeld, göön'tęrs-fĕlt', a village of Germany, in Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, 24 miles S.E. of Gotha.

Gun'toor', or **Guntur**, gŭn-toor', a town of India, capital of Guntoor district. Lat. 16° 21' N.; lon. 80° 31' E.

Guntoor, or **Guntur**, a district of India, Madras presidency, bordering on the Bay of Bengal, and having on the N. the river Kistnah. Area, 4960 square miles. It is low and sandy, except in the W., but has a productive soil. Capital, Guntoor. Pop. 570,039.

Gun'town, a post-village of Lee co., Miss., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 37 miles S. of Corinth. It has a church, a drug-store, and 8 general stores. Pop. 240.

Guntramsdorf, göön'trăms-dorf', a town of Austria, on the Schwächat, 18 miles by rail S. of Vienna. Pop. 2441.

Günzburg, günts'bŏŏrg, a town of Bavaria, 30 miles by rail W.N.W. of Augsburg, on the Danube, here crossed by a bridge and joined by the Günz. It is walled, and has a fine castle, a grammar-school, and a seminary. Pop. 3308.

Günzburg, or O'ber-Günzburg, a village of Bavaria, 42 miles S.S.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 1327.

Gunzenhausen, göönts'ęn-hŏw'zęn, a town of Bavaria, on the Altmühl, at a railway junction, 37 miles S.S.W. of Nuremberg. Pop. 3424.

Gura, goo'rä, a town of Africa, colony of the Gold Coast, on the Gura River, 75 miles W.N.W. of Cape Coast Castle.

Gurage, or **Guragne**, goo-rä'gä, written also **Guragie**, a country of Northeast Africa, in Abyssinia, S. of Shoa, to which it is tributary, in lat. about 8° N., lon. 39° E. It contains the large lake Zoonai.

Gurdan Dewar, gŭr-dăn' dä-wan', a village of Afghanistan, near the source of the Helmund, in lat. 33° 32' N., lon. 69° 12' E. Elevation, 10,076 feet.

Gurdaspur, a province of India. See Goordaspoor.

Gurdau, goor'dŏw, or **Kurdau**, koor'dŏw, a village of Moravia, circle of Brünn. Pop. 960.

Gurdon, or **Garudun**, Thibet. See Garoo.

Gur'don, a post-village of Clark co., Ark., 15 miles by rail S.W. of Arkadelphia. It has 6 churches, a newspaper office, manufactures of lumber, &c. Pop. 802.

Gurdschistau, or **Gurjistan**, Asia. See Georgia.

Gurdschy, goord'shee' or gürd'shee, a village of Asia, khanat and 65 miles N.N.E. of Khiva.

Gurein, goo'rīne (Moravian, *Kurzin*, koor'zeen), a town of Moravia, 9 miles N. of Brünn. Pop. 1250.

Gurgan, Persia. See Goorgaun.

Gurguea, a river of Brazil. See Gonogueа.

Gurha, or **Garha**, gŭr'bä, written also **Gurrah**, gŭr'-rä, a town of India, district and 5 miles by rail W. of Jubbulpoor. Pop. 5580.

Gurhwal, Gurwal, Garhwal, gŭr'wäl', or **Tchri**, tčh'ree', a native state of India, in the Himalaya, traversed by the head-streams of the Ganges, which river bounds it on the S.E., the district of Dehra Doon bounding it on the S. Area, 4180 square miles. Snow abounds in winter, and the climate is so varied that both tropical products and the crops of temperate regions are produced. It is subject to a rajah who is under British direction. Pop. about 150,000.

Gurhwal, Gurwhal, or British Gurhwal, a district of the Kumaon division, North-West Provinces, India, adjoining the state of Gurhwal on the S.E. Area, 5500 square miles. Capital, Serinagur. Pop. 310,282.

Guria, or **Guriel**, Asia. See Goouiel.

Guriev, or **Gurjew**, Russia. See Goouiev.

Gurk, goonk, the name of two rivers of Austria, one joining the Drave 10 miles E. of Klagenfurth, after a course of 65 miles, and the other joining the Save 22 miles N.E. of Neustadtl, after a course of 50 miles.

Gurk, a village of Carinthia, on a river of the same name, 49 miles N. of Layhach. Pop. 577. It gives name to a Catholic bishop's see.

Gurkfeld, goonk'fĕlt, or **Kersko**, kĕr'sko (anc. *Neviodunum?*), a town of Carniola, on the Save, 18 miles N.E. of Neustadtl. Pop. 700.

Gurlan, gŭr'lăn' or göör-lăn', a town of Asia, khanat and 36 miles N.N.E. of Khiva.

Gur'ley, a post-village of Madison co., Ala., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 17 miles E. of Huntsville. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 570.

Gur'leyville, a post-village of Tolland co., Conn., in Mansfield township, 7½ miles by rail N. of Willimantic. It has a church and 2 silk-mills.

Germuktesar, India. See Gurmooktesur.

Gur'nee', a post-hamlet of Lake co., Ill., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 38 miles N. of Chicago.

Gur'net Point, at the N. side of the entrance to Plymouth harbor, Mass. Near its extremity are two fixed lights, 11½ feet apart, and 86 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 42° 0' 6" N.; lon. 70° 36' 48" W.

Gur'neyville, a post-village of Clinton co., O., in Liberty township, 6 miles N.W. of Wilmington. It has a wagon-factory.

Gurnudy, or **Gaurnadi**, gŭr-nŭd'ee, a town of Bengal, district of Backergunge, 55 miles S. of Dacca.

Gurrah, a town of India. See Gurha.

Gurrakota, or **Gurracotta**, gŭr-rä-kot'tä, a town of India, on the Sonar, 115 miles E.N.E. of Bhopaul.

Gurrumconda, India. See Goorumconda.

Gursk, goonsk, an island off the W. coast of Norway, in lat. 62° 25' N., lon. 5° 35' E. It is about 12 miles long by 9 miles broad.

Gursuf, or **Goursouf**, Russia. See Goonsoor.

Gurun, Gurin (?), or **Ghurun**, goo'roon' or goo'rŭn', a town of Asia Minor, 84 miles E.N.E. of Kaisareeyah.

Gurupa, goo-roo-pä', a town of Brazil, state and 200 miles W. of Pará, on the right bank of the Amazon.

Gurupatuba, goo-roo-pä-too'bä, a river of Brazil, joins the Amazon at Montalegre. Length, 240 miles.

Gurupi, goo-roo-pee', a river of Brazil, state of Pará, enters the Bay of Gurupi (Atlantic) after a N. course estimated at 250 miles.

Gurupi, a town of Brazil, on the W. side of the Gurupi, near its mouth, 55 miles E. of Braganza.

Gurutuba, goo-roo-too'bä, a river of Brazil, joins the Rio Verde, an affluent of the São Francisco, after a course of 140 miles.

Gurwal, a province of India. See Gurhwal.

Gurzerawale, India. See Gujuru-walla.

Gus, a river of Russia. See Goos.

Guspini, goos-pee'nee, a village of the island of Sardinia, 34 miles N.W. of Cagliari. It has mines of argentiferous lead. Pop. 4338.

Gussago, goos-sä'go, a village of Italy, 5 miles N.N.W. of Brescia. Pop. 4334.

Güssbach, güs'bäk, a village of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, N. of Bamberg. Pop. of Breiten-Güssbach, 696; of Hohen-Güssbach, 219.

Gussenstadt, göös'ęn-stätt', a village of Würtemberg, S.W. of Heidenheim. Pop. 1004.

Gus'settville, a post-hamlet of Live Oak co., Tex., 100 miles S.S.E. of San Antonio. It has a church.

Güssing, or Gissing, gees'sing, or **Nemeth-Ujvár**, nä'mĕt'-oo-e-vär', a town of Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, 16 miles S.W. of Stein-am-Anger. Pop. 2118.

Gussnitz, a town of Bohemia. See Hussinetz.

Gussola, goos'so-lä, a village of Italy, province and 18 miles E.S.E. of Cremona. Pop. 3309.

Gustavia, goos-tä've-ä, the capital town of the French island of St. Bartholomew, West Indies, on its S.W. coast, with a good harbor. Pop. 793.

Gusta'vus, a post-hamlet of Trumbull co., O., in Gustavus township, 25 miles N. of Youngstown. It has an academy. The township has 2 churches and a pop. of 938. Butter and cheese are its staple products.

Gusten, goos'tęn, a town of Germany, duchy of Anhalt, 5 miles W. of Bernburg. Pop. 2761.

Güstrow, güs'trov, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Nebel, and on a railway, 34 miles E.N.E. of Schwerin. It is enclosed by walls. The principal buildings are a cathedral, an ancient castle, now a workhouse, a house of correction, and the governor's house. It has considerable commercial importance, and from 50 to 60 factories of various kinds, comprising many breweries and distilleries. Pop., with suburbs, 10,923.

Gutenstein, goo'tęn-stine', a village of Lower Austria, 32 miles S.S.W. of Vienna. Pop. 1752.

Gutentag, goo'tęn-tȧg', or **Guttentag**, gööt'tęn-tȧg', a town of Prussian Silesia, E. of Oppeln. Pop. 2336.

Gütersloh, or Gütersloh, gü'tęrs-lō', a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 35 miles by rail S.W. of Minden.

Guthrie, güth'ro, a county in the S.W. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Middle and South Forks of Raccoon River. The surface is undulating; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, grass, and pork are the staple products. It is traversed by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Guthrie Centre. Pop. in 1870, 7061; in 1880, 14,394; in 1890, 17,380.

Guthrie, a post-hamlet of Ford co., Ill., on the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Gibson.

Guthrie, a post-office of Lawrence co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 15 miles S. of Bloomington.

Guthrie, a village of Guthrie co., Iowa, in Beaver township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 45 miles W. of Des Moines. It has a church, a bank, and a public hall. Pop. about 400.

Guthrie, a post-village of Todd co., Ky., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, at its junction with the Memphis & Louisville Railroad, 47 miles N.W. of Nashville, and 13 miles N.E. of Clarksville, Tenn. It has 4 churches, an academy, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. 449.

Guthrie, a post-hamlet of Callaway co., Mo., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 14 miles N. of Jefferson City.

Guthrie, a post-village, capital of Logan co., Oklahoma, 31 miles by rail N. of Oklahoma. It has 8 churches, 4 banks, 4 newspaper offices, a sash- and door-factory, &c. Pop. 2788.

Guthrie Centre, a post-village, capital of Guthrie co., Iowa, near the South Coon River, about 50 miles W. by N. of Des Moines. It has 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 2 banks, a grist-mill, and a plough-factory. Pop. 1037.

Guthrie's Creek, of Indiana, rises in Jackson co., and flows into the East Fork of White River, near Bedford.

Guthriesville, güth'riz-vil, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., in East Brandywine township, 3 miles from Downingtown. It has about 12 residences.

Guthriesville, a post-office and station of York co., S.C., 15 miles by rail N. of Chester. It has a church.

Guth's Station, a post-office of Lehigh co., Pa., on the Catasauqua & Fogelsville Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Catasauqua.

Gut of Can'so (or **Canseau,** kan'so') is the passage between Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Island, leading from the Atlantic into Northumberland Strait. Length, 17 miles; average breadth, 2½ miles.

Gutstadt, göot'stått, or **Dobre Miasto,** dob'rå meås'to, a town of East Prussia, 51 miles S. of Königsberg, on the Alle. It has a castle and manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics. Pop. 4050.

Gut'tenberg, a post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, and on the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, 35 miles N.W. of Dubuque, and 16 miles E.S.E. of El Kader. It has 3 churches, a public school, a bank, a lumber-factory, &c. One weekly German newspaper is published here. Mines of lead have been opened near this place. Pop. in 1890, 1160.

Gut'tenburg, a post-village of Hudson co., N.J., in Union township, on the Hudson River, opposite 70th street, New York, and just above Weehawken. It has manufactures of beer and Belgian blocks. There are several churches near it.

Guttentag, a town of Prussia. See GUTENTAG.

Gutti, a town of India. See GOOTY.

Gützkow, güts'kov, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 28 miles S.E. of Stralsund. Pop. 2023.

Guuta, a village of Africa. See GOOTA.

Guyan, ghī'ăn, a township of Gallia co., O., bounded on the S.E. to a small extent by the Ohio River. Pop. 1279. It contains Mercerville and Crown City.

Guyana, a country of South America. See GUIANA.

Guyandotte, ghī'ăn-dott', familiarly called **Guyan** or **Ghian,** ghī-an', a post-village of Cabell co., W. Va., on the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Guyandotte River, and on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 4 miles E. of Huntington, and 22 miles above Ironton, O. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, a woollen-mill, a planing-mill, &c. Here is a suspension-bridge over the Guyandotte River. P. 819.

Guyandotte River, West Virginia, rises in Wyoming co., and runs westward to Logan co., which it intersects. It flows in a N.N.W. direction through Lincoln and Cabell cos., and enters the Ohio River at Huntington. It is about 150 miles long.

Guyenne, an old province of France. See GUIENNE.

Guy (ghī) Gulch, a station in Jefferson co., Col., on the Colorado Central Railroad, 6 miles W. of Golden.

Guylena (ghī-le'nă) Mines, a station of Muhlenburg co., Ky. (in the coal-region of Western Kentucky), on the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad, 6 miles N.E. of Greenville.

Guymard, ghī'mard', a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., in Mount Hope township, on the Erie Railroad, 80 miles N.W. of New York, and 8 miles by rail N.E. of Port Jervis. It has a large hotel for summer boarders. Pop. 150.

Guysborough, ghīz'bŭr-rŭh, a county in the N.E. part of Nova Scotia, extends from the E. end of the co. of Halifax to the Gut of Canso, and is bounded on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 2950 square miles. Along the coast the land is rocky and barren, but in the interior there is some excellent tillage-land. Gold-mining is successfully prosecuted in this county. The fisheries are also a great source of wealth to its inhabitants. Pop. 16,555.

Guysborough, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, capital of the co. of Guysborough, near the head of Chedabucto Bay, opposite Manchester, and 67 miles S. of New Glasgow. It has a safe and commodious harbor, and is the seat of an academy. The inhabitants live chiefly by fishing; there is also some ship-building. Pop. 1887.

Guysborough, a post-village in Norfolk co., Ontario, 23 miles S. by E. of Ingersoll. It contains 2 stores and a saw-mill. Pop. 150.

Guy's Cliff, England, co. and 1½ miles N. of Warwick, on the Avon, much visited by tourists, as containing the hermitage in which the famous Guy, Earl of Warwick, passed his latter days and was buried with his wife.

Guy's (ghīz) Creek, a post-office of Perry co., Ky.

Guy's Mills, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., in Randolph township, 9 miles E. of Meadville. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a newspaper office.

Guy's Store, a post-office of Leon co., Tex.

Guysville, ghīz'vil, a post-village of Athens co., O., on the Hocking River, 14 miles by rail E. of Athens, and 25 miles W. of Belpre. It has a church and a drug-store.

Guysville, or **MacHenry's Mill,** a hamlet of Allegheny co., Pa., 4 miles from Oakdale Station.

Guyton, ghī'tŏn, a post-village of Effingham co., Ga., on the Ogeechee River, 30 miles by rail N.W. of Savannah. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 541.

Guzel-Hissar, a city of Turkey. See AIDIN.

Guzerat, gŭz'ĕh-råt', **Gujerat,** or **Gugerat,** gŭzher-åt'?, written also **Goojerut,** or **Gujrat,** one of the old provinces of India, mostly between lat. 21° and 24° N. and lon. 69° and 75° E., its W. portion consisting of the Kattywar Peninsula. Total area, about 40,000 square miles. Pop. 6,000,000. The surface is greatly diversified. The principal rivers are the Nerbudda, Taptee, Mhye, and Sabermuttee. It is subdivided among the dominions of Baroda and Gwalior, the N. districts of the Bombay presidency, and a large number of minor states.

Guzman, gooth-mån', formerly **Merida,** mĕn'ee-dă, an old state of Venezuela, now embraced in the state of Los Andes, was bounded N.W. by Lake Maracaybo, and traversed by the highest ranges of the Venezuelan Andes. Area, 5990 square miles. The climate of this section is generally cool, and the fertile valleys produce excellent wheat. The capital of the state was Merida, at present the capital of the state of Los Andes.

Guzman Blanco, gooth-mån' blån'ko, a seaport of Venezuela, state of Bermudez, on the coast, at the E. side of the peninsula of Morro del Barcelona, and 4½ miles N. of the town of Barcelona. Its harbor is spacious, and tolerably safe, though not deep.

Guzzeh, the Arabic name of GAZA.

Gvosdanski, g'vos-dån'skee, a village of Austrian Croatia, 13 miles S.S.E. of Glina.

Gvosdevi, the former name of the DIOMEDE ISLANDS.

Gwa, a town of Aracan. See GHOA.

Gwahattee, a town of Assam. See GOWHATTY.

Gwalior, or Gualior, gwå'le-or, a city and strong fortress of India, capital of a state of its own name, on an affluent of the Jumna, 66 miles S. of Agra. It has externally a fine appearance, with its minarets interspersed with trees. The citadel, on a high, precipitous rock in its centre, about 3 miles in circumference, is unquestionably the most magnificent native fortress in India. The town itself is unenclosed, but its streets may be shut by numerous gates, some of which have much architectural beauty. Other principal edifices are the chief mosque, a palace, and some buildings in the most ancient Hindoo style within the citadel, and E. of the city a fine Mohammedan tomb. In the sides of the rock forming its site are numerous caves with Hindoo sculptures.

Gwalior, or **Gualior,** written also **Gualer,** a state of Central India, sometimes called **Scindia's Dominions,** from its ruler, who takes the title of Maharajah Scindia and is subsidiary to the British. The country, lying between lat. 21° and 27° N. and lon. 74° and 79° E., is enclosed by Rajpootana, Baroda, Indore, Bundelcund, the Central Provinces, and Bombay presidency. Area, 33,119 square miles. The surface is level in the N., including a portion of the basin of the Jumna; in the centre it is hilly; in the S. it comprises parts of the Vindhyan and Satpoora mountain-ranges. It is traversed by the Taptee, Nerbudda, Chumbul, Sinde, Betwah, and Dussaun Rivers. The prin-

cipal cities are Gwalior, Oojein, and Boorhanpoor. This state has a fine army of 20,000 men. Pop. 2,500,000.

Gwash, a river of England. See WASH.

Gweedore, or **Guidore**, gwe-dōr', a district and bay on the N.W. coast of Ireland, co. of Donegal; the latter in lat. 55° 3' N., lon. 8° 23' W. The district extends for some miles along the coast, abounding in scenery of the wildest description.

Gweek, a seaport village of England, in Cornwall, included in the port of Falmouth.

Gwen'nap, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall, 3 miles E.S.E. of Redruth, comprising the most productive copper-mines in Cornwall.

Gwer, a peninsula of South Wales. See GOWER.

Gwetter, gwĕt'ẽr, a village of Beloochistan, on a bay of the same name in the Indian Ocean. Lat. 25° 15' N.; lon. 61° 30' E.

Gwill'imville, a post-village of El Paso co., Col., 5 miles from Monument Station. It has a cheese-factory.

Gwin'nett', a northern county of Georgia, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Chattahoochee River, and is also drained by the Appalachee and other small streams. The surface is hilly and extensively covered with forests; the soil is mostly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Richmond & Danville Railroad, a branch of which communicates with Lawrenceville, the capital. Among its mineral resources are granite and iron ore. Pop. in 1870, 12,431; in 1880, 19,531; in 1890, 19,809.

Gwydir (gwĭ'dĭr?) **River** (native, *Kiendar*, ke-ĕn-dar', or *Karaula*, kâ-raw'lą), a river of New South Wales, joins the Darling River in lat. 29° 30' 27" S., lon. 148° 13' 20" E. Length, 445 miles.

Gwynedd, gwin'ĕd (Welsh pron. gwĭn'ĕrн), a river of Wales, rises in the S. side of Snowdon, and flows S. to Cardigan Bay, which it enters by a wide estuary 1 mile S. of Tremadoc.

Gwynedd, gwin'ĕd, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., in Gwynedd township, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 18 miles N. of Philadelphia. The township contains the boroughs of North Wales and Lansdale. It has 6 churches. Pop. of the township, 2094.

Gwynfe, gwĭn'fĕ, a hamlet of Wales, co. of Carmarthen, 5 miles S.W. of Llandovery. Pop. 1528.

Gwyn (gwĭn) **Mine**, a post-office of Calaveras co., Cal.

Gwynne's (gwĭnz) **Mill**, a station in Shelby co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 11 miles W.N.W. of Rushville.

Gy, zhee, a town of France, in Haute-Saône, 22 miles S.W. of Vesoul. Pop. 2051.

Gya, a district and town of India. See GAYA.

Gyalar, dyŏ'lŏn', a mining town of Transylvania, 60 miles W. of Hermannstadt. Pop. 950.

Gyalu, dyŏh'loo' (almost jŏh'loo'), or **Ju'lia**, a market-town of Transylvania, 10 miles W. of Klausenburg, on the Szamos. Pop. 2680.

Gyangze, ghę-ang'ze, a town of Thibet, on an affluent of the Brahmapootra. Lat. 28° 56' N.; lon. 89° 28' E. It has manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. 9000.

Gyarmath, Balassa. See BALASSA-GYARMATH.

Gyarmath, Füzes. See FÜZES-GYARMATH.

Gyaros, ji'ą-ros or jee'ą-ros, or **Gioura**, joo'rā, a mountainous island of the Grecian Archipelago, 10 miles N.W. of Syra. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3 miles.

Gyedu, a town of Hungary. See DETTA.

Gyekenyes, dyā'kĕn'yĕsh', a village of Hungary, co. of Sümegh, 50 miles W. by N. of Fünfkirchen. Pop. 1780.

Gyentn, a town of Hungary. See DENTA.

Gyergyó-Szent-Miklos, dyĕr'dyŏ'-sĕnt-mee'klesh', a town of Transylvania, in Szecklerland, 95 miles E. of Klausenburg.

Gyermel, dyĕr'mĕl', a village of Hungary, co. of Komorn, 12 miles from Dotis. Pop. 1050.

Gykwar's Dominions. See BARODA.

Gymergine, European Turkey. See GUMOORJEENA.

Gymnesiæ, Spain. See BALEARIC ISLES.

Gyndes, the supposed ancient name of the DIALA.

Gyoma, dyo'mŏh' (almost jo'mŏh'), a village of Hungary, co. of Bekes, on the Körös, 30 miles by rail N.N.W. of Csaba. Pop. of commune, 9907.

Gyöngyös, dyön'dyösh', a town of Hungary, co. of Heves, on a railway, 44 miles N.E. of Pesth. It has several churches, a Franciscan college, a gymnasium, a collection of archives, manufactures of leather, hats, and woollen cloth, distilleries, and considerable trade in corn, fruit, wine, and horses. Pop. 15,830.

Györ, the Hungarian name of the RAAB.

Gyor-Falva, dyor-fŏl'vŏh', or **Gergesdorf**, ghĕn'-ghęs-dorf', a village of Transylvania, 6 miles from Klausenburg, on the Little Szamos.

Györgyö-Alfalu, Hungary. See ALFALU.

Györgyö-Szent-Miklos. See GYERGYÖ-SZENT-MIKLOS.

Györköny, dyör'köñ', a village of Hungary, co. of Tolna, 4 miles from Paks. Pop. 2572.

Gypsum, Saline co., Kansas. See GYPSUM CITY.

Gypsum, jip'sŭm, a post-hamlet of Ontario co., N.Y., 2 miles from Clifton Springs. It has a church, a flour-mill, a lumber-mill, and a plaster-mill. Gypsum is found here.

Gypsum, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., O., in Portage township, on the Lake Shore Railroad, 11 miles W. of the city of Sandusky. It has a church and a plaster-mill.

Gypsum City, or **Gypsum**, a post-village of Saline co., Kansas, 17 miles by rail S.E. of Salina. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, manufactures of cement, &c. Pop. in 1890, 530.

Gypsum Creek, Kansas, rises in McPherson co., runs northward, and enters the Smoky Hill River in Saline co., about 12 miles E. of Salina.

Gypsum Creek, a township of McPherson co., Kansas. Pop. 591. It contains Roxbury.

Gyula, dyoo'lŏh' (almost joo'lŏh'), a town of Hungary, co. of Bekes, on a railway, 35 miles N.N.W. of Arad, divided by the White Körös River into two portions, *Magyar* and *Nemeth*, in one of which only German and in the other only Hungarian is spoken. It has several churches, oil-mills, a castle, and a zoological garden. Pop. 18,405.

Gyulafalva, dyoo'lŏh'fŏl'vŏh', or **Gyilcsty**, a village of Hungary, co. of Marmaros, on the Mara, 9 miles from Szigeth. Pop. 1070.

Gyulaj, dyoo'lī', a village of Hungary, co. of Szabolcz, 3 miles from Nyir-Bathor. Pop. 1800.

Gzhatsk, Gshatsk, or **Gjatsk**, gzhâtsk, a town of Russia, government and 128 miles by rail N.E. of Smolensk, on the Gzhat (Gjat), an affluent of the Volga. Pop. 8261.

H.

Haa, haw, a small island of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, off its N. coast, 3½ miles E. of Far-out Head.

Haag, hāg, the name of numerous villages of Germany, and of the city of the Hague, in Netherlands. See HAGUE.

Haage, Netherlands. See PRINCENHAGE.

Haaksbergen, hāks'bĕrg'ĕn, a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 25 miles E. by S. of Deventer. P. 4744.

Haamstede, or **Haemstede**, hām'stā'dĕh, a village of the Netherlands, in the island of Schouwen, 8 miles S.W. of Brouwershaven. Pop. 853.

Haan, hān, a village of Prussia, 9 miles by rail E. of Dusseldorf. Pop., with vicinity, 4594.

Haarburg, a town of Hanover. See HARBURG.

Haaren, or **Haeren**, hā'rĕn, a village of the Netherlands, 7 miles S.W. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1568.

Haaren, hā'rĕn, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 6 miles S.E. of Meppen. Pop. 1388.

Haaren, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 22 miles N. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop., with commune, 2922.

Haarlebeke, a town of Belgium. See HAERLEBEKE.

Haarlem, Haerlem, or **Harlem**, hār'lĕm, a city of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 14 miles W. of Amsterdam, with which city, and with Leyden and Helder, it communicates by canals and railways. Pop. in 1890, 51,626. It has remains of its old fortifications, and is very well built and clean. The cathedral of St. Bavon contains the

famous Haarlem organ, one of the largest in the world. Other principal structures are the town hall, the flesh-market, and several churches. The statue of Coster, the reputed inventor of movable printing-types, and a native of this city, stands in the market-place. Haarlem has numerous public schools, learned societies, and collections in art and science, the principal of the latter being the Teyler Museum. It has also large steam cotton-mills, manufactures of velvet, silk and linen fabrics, carpets, lace, ribbons, soap, &c., and a celebrated Greek and Hebrew type-foundry. It is the centre of the important Dutch trade in flowers and flower-seeds, raised in the *Bloemen Tuinen*, extensive nursery grounds on the S. side of the city. Its vicinity is well cultivated; near it is the Pavilion, a noble seat, formerly the palace of Louis Bonaparte. Many distinguished painters were natives of Haarlem. In 1573 it capitulated, after a seven months' siege, to the Spaniards, who, contrary to the terms of the surrender, caused upwards of 2000 persons, including the Protestant ministers, the garrison, and the commandant, to be put to death. Haarlem is the see of Catholic and Jansenist bishops.

Haarlem, hän'lęm, **Nayntivoe,** or **Naynativoe,** an island of Palk's Strait, N.W. of Ceylon. Pop. 500.

Haarlem, New York. See HARLEM.

Haarlem (hän'lęm) **Lake** (Dutch, *Haerlemmer-Meer,* hän'lĕm-męr-mān), formerly an inlet of the Zuyder Zee, in the Netherlands, North Holland, 2 miles S.E. of Haarlem, about 33 miles in circumference, communicating N. with the Y and S. with the Old Rhine. It was formed by a destructive inundation in the sixteenth century. In 1849 the work of draining the lake was commenced, and completed in 1853: 72 square miles of good land were thus reclaimed.

Haase, hä'zęh, or **Hase,** hä'sä (anc. *Hasa?*), a river of Germany, in Hanover, joins the Ems at Meppen, after a course of 90 miles.

Haastrecht, häs'trĕkt, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 14 miles N.E. of Rotterdam. Pop. 1463.

Haay, hä or hoi, a small island of Scotland, Hebrides, in the Sound of Harris, between Harris and North Uist.

Haba, or **La Haba,** lä hä'bä, a town of Spain, province and 51 miles E. of Madrid. Pop. 2210.

Habab, hä-bäb', a region on the W. coast of the Red Sea, formerly in the N.E. of Abyssinia, but now attached to Nubia and subject to Egyptian authority. Its people, also called Habab, are a mixed race, mostly speaking dialects of the Geez: they are, or lately were, Christians of the Abyssinian church.

Habana, a city of Cuba. See HAVANA.

Habas, hä'bäs', a town of France, in Landes, 13 miles S.S.E. of Dax. Pop. of commune, 2038.

Habay-la-Neuve, hä'bä'-lä-nuv, a village of Belgium, in Luxembourg, on the Rulles, 10 miles by rail W. of Arlon. Pop. 1800.

Habay-la-Vieille, hä'bä'-lä-ve-äl', a village of Belgium, in Luxembourg, near Habay-la-Neuve. Pop. 901.

Habelschwert, hä'bęl-shwārt', a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Neisse, 10 miles S. of Glatz. Pop. 4926, engaged in woollen- and linen-weaving.

Hab'ermacher, a station in Harris co., Tex., on the Texas Western Railroad, 22 miles W. by N. of Houston.

Habern, hä'bęrn, or **Habr,** häb'r (L. *Mons Fagi*), a town of Bohemia, 10 miles S.S.E. of Czaslau, on the Little Sazawa. Pop. 2039.

Habersham, hab'ęr-shąm, a county in the N.E. part of Georgia. Area, 347 square miles. The Tugaloo River forms part of the N.E. boundary, and separates it from South Carolina. The Chattahoochee rises in this county, which is also drained by the Soquee, Tallulah, and Broad Rivers. The surface is broken by low mountains connected with the Blue Ridge, among which Mounts Yonah and Currahee are the most considerable. The latter rises in the form of a cone to the height of 900 feet. The gold-mines of this county are among the richest in the state. Iron is abundant; rubies, cornelians, and a few diamonds have been found. The celebrated Falls of Tallulah are in this county. Capital, Clarkesville. Pop. in 1880, 8718; in 1890, 11,573.

Habesh, Habessinia, or **Habessinien.** See ABYSSINIA.

Habrowa, or **Unter-Habrowa,** ōōn'tęr-hä-bro'vä, a village of Bohemia, near Königgrätz. Pop. 1050.

Habrzeh, a town of Moravia. See HOHENSTADT.

Habsal, a town of Russia. See HAPSAL.

Habsburg, or **Hapsburg,** haps'bŭrg or häps'bōōrg, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, near Brugg, with ruins of a castle which was the original seat of the imperial family of Austria. Pop. 187.

Habsheim, häbs'hīme, a village of Germany, in Alsace, 11 miles N.E. of Altkirch, on the Strasburg Railway, 4½ miles S.E. of Mülhausen. Pop. 1854.

Haccourt, häk'koor', a village of Belgium, 7 miles N.E. of Liege. Pop. 1800.

Hacha, or **La Hacha,** United States of Colombia. See RIO HACHA.

Hachenburg, häk'ęn-bōōrg', a town of Prussia, 24 miles N. of Nassau. Pop. 1384.

Hachijo, an island of Japan. See FATSIZIO.

Hachuean, a town of Alsace. See HAGUENAU.

Hachy, hä'shee', a village of Belgium, in Luxembourg, 7 miles W. of Arlon. Pop. 1840.

Hack'berry, a post-village of Mohave co., Arizona, in the Peacock Mountains, 30 miles E. of Mineral Park. It has rich silver-mines, a quartz-mill, and a roasting-furnace.

Hackberry, a township of Labette co., Kan. P. 1005.

Hackberry, a post-office of Lavaca co., Tex.

Hack'ensack, a post-village, capital of Bergen co., N.J., on the Hackensack River, and on the New Jersey Midland and New Jersey & New York Railroads, 12 miles N. of New York, and 7 miles S.E. of Paterson. It contains a court-house, 11 churches, a bank, 3 newspaper offices, and several manufactories. Pop. in 1890, 6004.

Hackensack River rises in Rockland co., N.Y., runs southward through Bergen co., N.J., and enters Newark Bay 4 miles S.E. of the city of Newark. It is about 50 miles long. Sloops can ascend it nearly 16 miles.

Hack'er's Creek, a post-office of Lewis co., W. Va., about 20 miles S. of Clarksburg.

Hacker's Valley, a post-office of Webster co., W. Va.

Hack'ett, an incorporated post-town of Sebastian co., Ark., 16 miles by rail S. of Fort Smith. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, and private and free schools. Pop. in 1890, 458.

Hack'etstown, a town of Ireland, co. of Carlow, on the Derreen, 8 miles S.E. of Baltinglass. Pop. 863.

Hack'ettstown, a post-borough of Warren co., N.J., on the Musconetcong River, 52 miles by rail W. by N. of Newark, and 24 miles E.N.E. of Easton, Pa. It contains the Centenary Collegiate Institute (Methodist), 4 churches, a national bank, 3 flouring-mills, an iron-furnace, a foundry, a zinc-furnace, 3 carriage-factories, and a silk-mill. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. (1890) 2417.

Hackleman, hak'ęl-mąn, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Ind., 6 miles W. of Fairmount Railroad Station.

Hack'ney, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex, forming a suburb of London, 3 miles N.N.E. of St. Paul's. It is divided into 3 districts, and has an iron bridge across the Lea, 3 churches, numerous chapels, the London Orphan Asylum, the Independents' Academy at Homerton, a savings-bank, and several hospitals. Hackney was formerly the favorite suburban residence of the London citizens, and hackney-coaches are said to have been named from it. Pop. 115,110.

Hack'ney, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., O., about 20 miles N.W. of Marietta. It has a church.

Hack'neyville, a post-hamlet of Tallapoosa co., Ala., 7 miles N. of Alexander City. It has a church and an academy.

Hacqueville, häk'veel', a village of France, in Eure, 9 miles N.E. of Les Andelys. Pop. 450.

Hadamar, hä'dä-mär', a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Elbe, 5 miles N.W. of Limburg. Pop. 2009.

Haddam, had'dąm, a post-village and one of the capitals of Middlesex co., Conn., in Haddam township, on the W. bank of the Connecticut River, about 20 miles from its mouth, and on the Connecticut Valley Railroad, 26 miles S. by E. of Hartford. It has a church, the Brainerd Academy, and manufactures of steam heaters. The township contains Higganum, Tylerville, and other villages. Pop. of the township in 1890, 2095.

Haddam, a post-village of Washington co., Kansas, 14 miles by rail W. by N. of Washington. It has 2 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, roller-mills, &c. Pop. 419.

Haddam Neck, a post-hamlet and summer resort of Middlesex co., Conn., in Haddam township, on the E. side of the Connecticut River, about 24 miles S.S.E. of Hartford. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of baskets, carpets, &c.

Haddeby, Hedeby, Hethäby, hä'dęh-bü', or **Heidebo,** hī'dęh-bo', a village of Prussia, in Sleswick, opposite the town of Sleswick. Its original church was the earliest founded in Denmark.

Had'dington, Haddingtonshire, had'ding-tŏn-shir, or **East Lothian,** lo'THE-ąn, a county of Scotland, having N. the Firth of Forth, and E. the North Sea. Area, 280 square miles. Surface in the S. occupied by the Lam-

mermoor Hills, in the centre and N. a beautiful plain, gradually sloping to the Firth of Forth, and diversified by gentle elevations. Principal rivulet, the Tyne. Soil mostly a clayey loam. Agriculture is in a highly advanced state, and equal to that of any other British county. Coal is worked in the W., and limestone abounds everywhere. Chief towns, Haddington, the county town, Dunbar, Tranent, and North Berwick. It sends two members to the House of Commons. P. in 1871, 37,771; in 1891, 37,491.

Haddington, a town of Scotland, capital of the above county, on the Tyne, here crossed by a four-arched bridge, and on the North British Railway, 18 miles E. of Edinburgh. The town has handsome county buildings, a town house, and a noble collegiate and parish church, originally the nave of an abbey church erected about the thirteenth century. Haddington has also a grammar-school, a mechanics' institution, an agricultural and horticultural society, several public libraries, and a considerable trade in wool, &c. It is perhaps the largest market in Scotland for corn and other agricultural produce. Haddington unites with Dunbar, Jedburgh, Lauder, and North Berwick in sending one member to the House of Commons. Haddington is a very ancient royal burgh. Pop. 3114.

Had'dington, a village within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, Pa., 5 miles W. by N. of Independence Hall. It is reached by the Market Street Railway.

Had'dock Station, a post-office of Jones co., Ga., on the Macon & Augusta Railroad, 19 miles E.N.E. of Macon.

Had'don, a township of Camden co., N.J. Pop. 3929.

Had'donfield, a neat post-borough of Camden co., N.J., in Haddon township, near Cooper's Creek, and on the Camden & Atlantic Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Camden. It contains 4 churches, 2 Friends' meetings, a national bank, a newspaper office, an academy, a fine graded public school, and several private schools. Its industries embrace a pottery, a flour-mill, a paint-mill, and emery-wheel-works. It has electric lights and water-works. Pop. in 1890, 2502.

Hadeesah, Hadisah, hȧ-dē'sȧ, **Hadith**, or **Hadeeth**, hȧ-dēth', written also **Hadisa** and **Haditha**, an island of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic and 130 miles N.W. of Bagdad, in the Euphrates. It contains a town, composed of about 400 houses, built on the ruins of the ancient *Hadith*. The river is here 300 yards wide and 18 feet deep.

Hadeln, hȧ'dĕln, a district of Prussia, in Hanover, extending for 12 miles along the Elbe, with an area of 110 square miles, and 17,286 inhabitants.

Ha'den's, a post-office of Madison co., Ala.

Ha'densville, a post-village of Todd co., Ky., on the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad, 16 miles N.E. of Clarksville, Tenn. It has 2 churches.

Hadensville, a post-office of Goochland co., Va.

Ha'der, a post-hamlet of Goodhue co., Minn., in Wanamingo township, 21 miles S.W. of Red Wing.

Hadersleben, hȧ'dĕrs-lȧ'bĕn (Dan. *Haderslev*, hȧ'dĕrs-lĕv'), a seaport town of Prussia, on an inlet of the Little Belt, 48 miles N. of Sleswick, at the terminus of a railway. Pop. 8356. It is well built, and has a safe harbor, several churches, a Latin school, and breweries.

Hadház, hod'hȧz, or **Hathaz**, hŏt'hȧz, one of the Haiduck towns of Hungary, 10 miles by rail N. of Debreczin. Pop. 7024.

Hadja-Bagos, Hungary. See BAGOS.

Hadjatsch, a town of Russia. See GADJATSCH.

Hadji-Abbassi, Asia Minor. See HAJEE-ABBASSEE.

Hadji-Hamza, Asia Minor. See HAJEE-HAMZAH.

Hadjilar, a village of Asia Minor. See HAJILAR.

Hadji-Oglou-Bazardjik. See HAJEE-OGLOU-BAZARJEEK.

Hadjypoor, or **Hajeepoor**, hȧj'e-poor', a village of Punjab, on the Chenaub, 42 miles W. of Mooltan. Lat. 29° 36' N.; lon. 71° 12' E.

Hadjypoor, or **Hajeepoor**, a town of India, in the Mozufferpoor district, on the river Gunduck, near the Ganges, 5 miles N. of Patna. It has a large mosque, a picturesque temple, and an important trade. Pop. 22,306.

Had'leigh, a town of England, co. of Suffolk, 9½ miles W.S.W. of Ipswich. It has many curious ancient houses, and a fine church. It is the terminus of a branch railway. Pop. of parish, 3575.

Had'ley, a township of Pike co., Ill. Pop. 1309. It contains New Philadelphia. Hadley Station is on the Hannibal & Naples Railroad, 21 miles E. of Hannibal, Mo.

Hadley, a post-hamlet of Will co., Ill., in Homer township, 30 miles S.W. of Chicago. It has a church.

Hadley, a station in Adams co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 6 miles W. by N. of Fort Wayne.

Hadley, a post-hamlet of Hendricks co., Ind., in Clay township, on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 24 miles W. of Indianapolis. It has a Friends' meeting.

Hadley, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Ky., 10 miles W. of Bowling Green. It has a church.

Hadley, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., in Hadley township, on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, about 18 miles N. of Springfield, and 3 miles N.E. of Northampton. It has a bridge across the river, 3 churches, and the Hopkins Academy. Brooms and other articles are manufactured in this township, which also contains North Hadley. Pop. of the township in 1890, 1669.

Hadley, a post-village of Lapeer co., Mich., in Hadley township, 12 miles S.W. of Lapeer, and about 48 miles N.N.W. of Detroit. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a foundry, a grist-mill, 2 planing-mills, &c. Pop. in 1890, 256; of the township, 1310.

Hadley, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Hadley township, on the Hudson River, at the mouth of the Sacondaga, and on the Adirondack Railroad, 22 miles N. of Saratoga Springs. It has a church. The township has manufactures of leather and wooden-ware. Its surface is mountainous. Pop. of the township in 1890, 1103.

Hadley, a post-village of Mercer co., Pa., in Perry township, on the Jamestown & Franklin Railroad, 30 miles W. of Franklin. It has 2 churches and a mill.

Had'ley-Mon'ken, a village of England, co. of Middlesex, 12 miles N.N.W. of London.

Hadley's Mills, a post-hamlet of Chatham co., N.C., about 40 miles W. of Raleigh. It has a tannery.

Hadley Station, a village of Lawrence co., Ill., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 22 miles W. of Vincennes, Ind. It has 2 churches.

Had'leyville, a post-hamlet of Eau Claire co., Wis., 10 miles from Eau Claire. It has a church.

Had'lock, a post-hamlet of Northampton co., Va., about 50 miles S. of Snow Hill, Md.

Had'low, a village in Levis co., Quebec, 2 miles from South Quebec. It contains locomotive-works and shops belonging to the Grand Trunk Railway. Pop. 150.

Had'lyme, a post-village of New London co., Conn., in East Haddam and Lyme townships, on the left or E. bank of the Connecticut River, about 30 miles S.S.E. of Hartford. It has a church.

Hadmersleben, hȧd'mĕrs-lȧ'bĕn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 18 miles by rail S.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 1032.

Hadol, hȧ'dol', a village of France, in Vosges, 6 miles S. of Epinal. Pop. 2457.

Hadramaut, or **Hadramaout**, hȧ-drȧ-mŏwt' (pronounced by the Arabs hȧ-drȧ-mȧ-oot'), a country of Arabia, extending along its S.E. coast from Oman to Yemen, with which it constituted the ancient Arabia Felix. The coast is lined by mountains 5000 feet high. The inhabitants (Hadarémi, hȧ-dȧ-rĕm'ee) still retain many traces of their ancient civilization. Hadramaut exports to India frankincense, myrrh, aloes, and dragons'-blood; to Yemen, carpets, silk shawls, linen, and girdle-knives. The people are of several tribes, governed by chiefs.

Hadres, hȧ'drĕs, a village of Lower Austria, on the Pulkau, on the frontiers of Moravia. Pop. 1758.

Hadria, an ancient name of ADRIA, and of ATRI.

Hadrianopolis, the ancient name of ADRIANOPLE.

Hadrianopolis, the ancient name of BOLI.

Hadriaticum Mare. See ADRIATIC.

Hadschin, hȧd'shēen', a town of Asiatic Turkey, vilayet and 80 miles N.E. of Adana.

Haeght, hȧkt, a village of Belgium, in North Brabant, on the Mechlin-Louvain Railway, 16 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 2300.

Haelen, hȧ'lĕn, a village of Belgium, in Limbourg, 11 miles W. of Hasselt. Pop. 2400.

Haeltert, hȧl'tĕrt, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 19 miles E. of Audenarde. Pop. 3300.

Haemstede, Netherlands. See HAAMSTEDE.

Haemus, the ancient name of the BALKANS.

Haeren, a village of the Netherlands. See HAAREN.

Haeringhe, hȧ'ring-ghĕh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 12 miles N.W. of Ypres. Pop. 2100.

Haerlebeke, or **Haarlebeke**, hȧr'lĕh-bȧ'kĕh, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Lys, 3 miles by rail N.E. of Courtrai. Pop. 4700. It was formerly an important fortress, and suffered many vicissitudes in the ninth and tenth centuries.

Haerlem, a city of the Netherlands. See HAARLEM.

Haerlemmer Meer. See HAARLEM LAKE.

Haesdonck, hȧs'donk, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 25 miles E.N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 2400.

Hætera, the supposed ancient name of ZUJAR.

Haffar, hăf'făr', an ancient canal in Persia, connecting the Karoon River with the Shat-el-Arab. On both sides of it stands the town of Mohammerah.

Haffeer, or **Haffir**, hăf'feer', a village of Nubia, on the left bank of the Nile, 46 miles N. of New Dongola. It has a factory for indigo.

Haff-Stettin, Germany. See STETTINER-HAFF.

Hafnarfiord, hăf'nan-fe-ord' (Dan. *Havnfjord*, hŏwn'fe-ord'), a village of Iceland, on a fiord of the same name, in the S. of the island, S.S.E. of Reikiavik. Its harbor is one of the best in Iceland.

Hafnerzell, hăf'nęr-tsĕll', or **Obernzell**, o'bęrn-tsĕll', a village of Bavaria, on the Danube, 8 miles E. of Passau. Pop. 1473.

Hafnia, the Latin name of COPENHAGEN.

Hafslöe, hăfs'lö'ĕh, a village of Norway, 88 miles N.E. of Bergen. Pop. 2200.

Ha'gaman's (or **Ha'geman's**) **Mills**, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y., on the Mohawk River, 4 miles from Amsterdam. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of knit goods. Pop. 250.

Ha'gan, a post-office of Chippewa co., Minn.

Ha'gansport, a post-office of Franklin co., Tex.

Ha'gar, a post-office of Berrien co., Mich., in Hagar township, on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 4 miles N. of Benton Harbor. The township is bounded on the W. by Lake Michigan. Pop. 823.

Hagarstown, Illinois. See HAGENSTOWN.

Hage, Netherlands. See HAGUE, THE.

Hage, hă'ghęh, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 13 miles N.W. of Aurich. Pop. 868.

Hagedorn's (hag'ę-dornz) **Mills**, a post-hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., about 16 miles W. of Saratoga Springs. It has a church, and grist-, saw-, and woollen-mills.

Hagelberg, hă'ghęl-bĕrg', a village of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 22 miles S.W. of Potsdam. Here the allies defeated the French, August 27, 1813.

Hageman, hă'ghę-man, a post-village of Porter co., Ind., 13 miles by rail N. of Valparaiso.

Hagau, hă'ghęn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 26 miles by rail W. of Arnsberg, on the Volme. Pop. 24,335, who manufacture iron-ware, woollen cloth, paper, &c.

Hagenau, a town of Germany. See HAGUENAU.

Hagenburg, hă'ghęn-bōōrg', a town in Schaumburg-Lippe, near the S. shore of Lake Steinhude. Pop. 1175.

Hagenmeister (hă'ghęn-mi'stęr) **Island**, off the coast of Alaska, near lat. 59° N., lon. 160° 23' W.

Hagenow, hă'ghęh-nov', a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Hamburg & Berlin Railway, 17 miles S.W. of Schwerin. Pop. 3748.

Ha'ger's Grove, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Mo., on the North Fork of Salt River, 7 miles N. of Clarence. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill. Pop. 50.

Ha'gerstown, or **Ha'garstown**, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 4 miles W. of Vandalia. It has a church.

Hagerstown, a post-village of Wayne co., Ind., in Jefferson township, on a branch of the Whitewater River, 7 miles by rail N. of Cambridge City, and 16 miles W.N.W. of Richmond. It has a town hall, 3 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, an academy, 2 flour-mills, 2 carriage-factories, 2 grain-elevators, and manufactures of washing-machines, soap, barrel-staves, &c. Pop. in 1890, 873; of the township, 1784.

Hagerstown, a city, the capital of Washington co., Md., on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 22 miles S. of Chambersburg, Pa., 22 miles N.W. of Frederick, and 84 miles W.N.W. of Baltimore, with which it is connected by the Western Maryland Railroad. It is also the N. terminus of the Washington County Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. It has a court-house, 2 national banks, 1 other bank, 15 churches, 2 high schools, a seminary for ladies, several machine-shops, flour-mills, carriage-shops, and manufactures of bricks, pottery, leather, &c. Four daily and 4 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1890, 10,118.

Hagerstown, a hamlet of Salem co., N.J., 3 miles S. of Salem.

Hagerstown, Ohio. See NEW HAGENSTOWN.

Hagersville, hă'ghęrz-vĭl, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., 2½ miles from Perkasie Station, and about 34 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has 2 general stores and a church.

Hagersville, hă'ghęrz-vĭl, a post-village in Haldimand co., Ontario, at the junction of the Canada Southern and Hamilton & Lake Erie Railways, 10 miles W. of Cayuga. It has an iron-foundry, a grist-mill, and 7 or 8 stores.

Hagetmau, hă'zhă'mō', a town of France, in Landes, 7 miles S. of Saint-Sever. Pop. 1797.

Hag'gerstone, a high rocky island on the N.E. coast of Australia. Lat. 12° 1' 40" S.; lon. 143° 12' E. Near it is Sir Everard Home's group.

Hag'gett's, a station in Andover township, Essex co., Mass., on the Lowell & Lawrence Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Lawrence. Here is Haggett's Pond, a picnic resort.

Hag'ginsville, a post-office of Sacramento co., Cal.

Häggligen, hăg'gling-ęn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, about 5 miles from Bremgarten. The war called the Kapellerkrieg was terminated by a peace made here in 1531. Pop. 1546.

Haggs, a village of Scotland, co. and 8 miles S. of Stirling. Pop. 534.

Hagia, hă'ghe-ă (*i.e.*, in Greek, "Saint"), the name of several small villages of Greece.

Hagia, hă'ghe-ă, a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, 13 miles E. of Larissa. Pop. 4800.

Hagia Deka, hă'ghe-ă dă'kă, a town of Crete, near the ruins of ancient Gortynia, 20 miles S.S.W. of Candia.

Hag'insville, a post-office of Bullock co., Ga.

Hagion Oros, a mountain of Greece. See ATHOS.

Hagiostrati, hă'ghe-os-trā'tee, or **Stratia**, strā'tee-ă (anc. *Nc'æ*), an island in the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Turkey, 20 miles S.W. of Lemnos, with a village of the same name on its W. coast.

Hag'lerville, a post-office of Henry co., Tenn.

Hagley, Illinois. See NEWMANSVILLE.

Hague, haig, THE (Dutch, *'S Gravenhaag*, s'grā'vęn-hăg', or *'S Gravenhage*, s'grā'vęn-hā'ghęh, *Den Haag*, dĕn hăg; Ger. *Haag*, hăg; Fr. *La Haye*, lă hā; It. *Aja*, ă'yă), a town of the Netherlands, capital of the province of South Holland, and the usual residence of the court and of the states-general, on a branch of the Leyden & Rotterdam Canal, 4 miles from the North Sea, 14 miles N.W. of Rotterdam, and 33 miles S.W. of Amsterdam, with which cities it also communicates by railways. Lat. 52° 4' 20" N.; lon. 4° 18' 40" E. Pop. in 1863, 84,615; in 1890, 160,531. Mean temperature of the year, 52° Fahr.; winter, 38.2°; summer, 65.5°. It is a handsome town, with little commerce or manufactures, and many of its streets are intersected by canals, bordered with rows of trees. All the principal edifices are in the Vyverberg, or great square of its N. or fashionable quarter. The national museum comprises collections of Chinese and Japanese curiosities and of Dutch national relics, with a rich gallery of Dutch paintings. The palace of the Prince of Orange has also a good collection of Dutch paintings. The king's palace is a plain edifice of Grecian architecture. The Binnenhof, appropriated to the states assembly and the chief government offices, comprises a portion of the residence of the ancient counts of Holland. The town has an orphan asylum, prisons, numerous schools, and a theatre. The royal library contains 100,000 volumes, and here are many learned associations and private galleries of art. Some printing and manufactures are carried on. A fine road, called the Voorhout, leads N. to the Bosch, a wooded park with a suburban royal seat; and 1½ miles S.E. of the Hague stood the castle of Ryswick, memorable for the treaty signed there in 1697. A bronze statue of William, Prince of Orange, was erected in 1848.

'S Gravenhaag signifies literally "the count's hedge, grove, or wood," and appears to have owed its origin to a hunting-seat of the counts of Holland, situated in a wood. This, however, became a palace as early as 1250, and around it many other houses were soon erected. But it has risen into importance chiefly since the beginning of the present century, and mainly through being made the residence of the court and the foreign ministers and the seat of the states-general and the government.

Hague, haig, a post-township of Warren co., N.Y., bounded on the E. by Lake George. It presents beautiful scenery, and has iron-mines. Pop. 681.

Hague, a post-hamlet of McLennan co., Tex., 7 miles from Waco. It has 2 churches.

Hague, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Va., about 65 miles N.E. of Richmond.

Haguenau, hăg'nō' or ăg'nō', written also **Hagenau**, hă'ghęh-nŏw', a fortified town of Germany, in Alsace (formerly belonging to France), on the Moder, 16 miles N. of Strasburg. It was originally fortified by the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa in the twelfth century, and has a church of that period, a synagogue, civil and military hospitals, a female penitentiary, hemp- and cotton-yarn-, madder-, and oil-mills, manufactories of woollen and cotton fabrics, earthenware, and soap, breweries, and metal-foundries. Pop. 11,386.

Ha Ha Bay, Quebec. See GRAND BAY.

Hahi'ra, a post-office of Lowndes co., Ga.

Hahnaman, hăn'ō-măn, a township of Whiteside co., Ill. Pop. 634. It contains Deer Grove, and includes a part of the Winnebago Swamp.

Hahn's (hănz) Peak, a post-village, capital of Routt co., Col., 18 miles N. of Steamboat Springs. Gold is mined here.

Hahnville, hăn'vĭl, a village of St. Charles parish, La., 1 mile from Hahnville Railroad Station, and 2 miles W. of St. Charles. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office.

Haintpoor, hī'at-poor', a town of Bengal, district and 25 miles N.W. of Maldah, on the Ganges, at the junction of the Kalindri. It is the seat of a large trade.

Haibak, an Afghan town. See HEIBUK.

Haid, hīd, a village of Bohemia, circle and 22 miles S. of Budweis. Pop. 750.

Haid, Hayd, hīd, or **Hayde,** hī'dĕh, a town of Bohemia, 25 miles W. of Pilsen. Pop. 1080.

Haida, Heida, hī'dă, or **Haide,** hī'dĕh, a town of Bohemia, 24 miles N.E. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 2069. It has manufactures of glass and crystals.

Haidee, hī'dee, a post-office of Wayne co., Pa.

Haidhausen, hīd'hŏw'zĕn, a village of Upper Bavaria, on the Isar, immediately opposite Munich, of which it forms a suburb. Pop. 3700.

Haiduck (hī'dŏŏk) **(Hajduk, or Heyduke) District,** called also **Haiducken, Hayducken,** or **Hajducken** (hī'dŏŏk-ĕn) **District,** a district or county of E. Central Hungary, comprising the so-called Haiduck towns of Böszörmeny, Debreczin, Dorogh, Hadház, Nanas, Szoboszlo, and Vamos-Peres. The people (Haiducks) long had peculiar privileges. Area, 1289 square miles. Pop. 163,742.

Hai-Dzuong, hī-dzoo'ong', a fortified town of Anam, in Tonquin, capital of a province. Pop. 30,000.

Haifa, hī'fă, written also **Kaiffa,** or **Caiffa,** kīf'fă, a town of Palestine, on the Bay of Acre. Lat. 32° 49' 12" N.; lon. 35° 1' E. It has a Roman Catholic and a Greek church, a mosque, and several small synagogues. Pop. 4000. One mile W. of Haifa, and at the foot of Mt. Carmel, stands a German-American mission colony, with a good school, 60 stone dwellings, a grist-mill, and manufactories of soap and olive-wood wares. Pop. of colony, 330.

Hai-Fong, or **Hai-Phong,** hī'fong', a town and open port of Tonquin, French Indo-China, near the mouth of an arm of the Tonquin River. Lat. 20° 53' N.; lon. 106° 45' E. It has a French garrison and a large trade by sea. Ships drawing 20 feet can reach it.

Hai-Foong, or **Hai-Fung,** hī'foong', a town of China, province of Shan-Toong, near the confines of Pe-Chee-Lee. Lat. 37° 50' N.; lon. 117° 44' E.

Hai-Foong, or **Hai-Fung,** a town of China, province of Quang-Tong, 82 miles E. of Canton. Lat. 23° 7' N.; lon. 115° 20' E.

Haiger, hī'ghĕr, a village of Prussia, 34 miles N.E. of Nassau, on the Dillo. Pop. 1417.

Haigerloch, hī'ghĕr-lŏĸ', a village of Prussia, in Hohenzollern, 8 miles W. of Hechingen. Pop. 1155.

Hai-Keoo-So, or **Hai-Kheou-So,** hī'ke-oo'so', a maritime town of the island of Hainan, in the China Sea, on the N. coast of the island, and the chief mart of its trade, on a peninsula, 3 miles N. of its capital city, Kiong-Choo.

Hai-Lam, an island of China. See HAINAN.

Hailesborough, hālz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in Fowler township, on the Oswegatchie River, 2½ miles S.E. of Gouverneur.

Hailey, hā'le, a post-town, capital of Alturas co., Idaho, on Wood River, 120 miles by rail E. of Boisé City. It has 3 churches, a bank, an academy, 2 newspaper offices, a lumber- and saw-mill, a brewery, and extensive mining and agricultural interests. Pop. 1073.

Hail'ville, a post-office of Houston co., Tex.

Haimburg, a town of Austria. See HAINBURG.

Hain, a town of Saxony. See GROSSENHAIN.

Haina, hī'nă, or **Jaina,** hī'nă, a river and bay of Hayti: the river, after a southward course of 38 miles, enters the bay 12 miles S.W. of Santo Domingo, and on the E. side of the bay is a village of the same name.

Haina, hī'nă, a village of Hesse-Nassau, with a lunatic asylum in the rich abbey of Cistercians.

Hainan, hī'năn' (Chinese, *Hai-Lam,* hī'lăm', "south of the sea"), a large island belonging to China, province of Quang-Tong, between lat. 18° 10' and 20° N. and lon. 108° 25' and 111° E., and separating the Gulf of Tonquin from the China Sea. Estimated area, 12,000 square miles. Pop. probably comprises 1,000,000 Chinese, exclusive of wild tribes in the interior. Some of the mountains in its centre rise above the snow-line. It has some pretty large rivers. The coasts are generally rocky, but the W. is low, and the S. has several good harbors. Soil not very fertile; timber is a principal product, and is sent to Annam, Siam, and Singapore; other exports are rice, sugar, wax, pearls, coral, salt, and a little gold and silver. It is subdivided into 13 districts. Kiong-Choo, the capital, is a populous city on its N. coast; other principal towns are Hush-Eon, Hai-Keoo-So, and Lok-Hoi.

Hainau, a town of Prussia. See HAYNAU.

Hainault, hā'nō', a former forest of England, co. of Essex, lying to the E. of Epping Forest, and N.W. of Romford.

Hainaut, or **Hainault,** hā'nō' (Dutch, *Hennegouwen,* hĕn'nĕh-go'ŵen; Ger. *Hennegau,* hĕn'nĕh-gŏw'), a frontier province of Belgium, bounded W. and S. by France. Area, 1437 square miles. Pop. 956,354. Surface generally level; hilly in the S.E. It is traversed by the Sambre, Scheldt, Dendor, and Haine Rivers, and by several canals. Principal towns, Mons, Tournay, and Charleroi.

Hainaut, or **Hainault,** hā'nō', an ancient province, now forming part of the N.E. of France and S.W. of Belgium. In the time of Cæsar it was inhabited by the *Nervii,* and not until the seventh century did it take the name of Hainaut. A part was ceded to the French in 1659 and 1678, and is now included in the department of Nord.

Hainburg, hīn'bŏŏrg, or **Haimburg,** hīm'bŏŏrg, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 27 miles by rail E.S.E. of Vienna. Pop. 4178. It has an important tobacco-factory, the largest in Austria.

Haindorf, hīn'dorf, a village of Bohemia, 8 miles from Friedland, at the foot of the Isergebirge. Pop. 1358.

Haine, hăn, a river of Belgium, after a W. course of 40 miles joins the Scheldt in France, opposite Condé.

Haines, hānz, a station on the Columbia & Port Deposit Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of Port Deposit, Md.

Haines, a township of Centre co., Pa. Pop. 1354. It contains Aaronsburg.

Haine-Saint-Pierre, hăn-sănt-pe-nair', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 12 miles W. of Charleroi. Pop. 2000.

Hainesburg, hānz'bŭrg, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., in Knowlton township, on the Paulins River, and on the Blairstown Railroad, 10 miles N. of Belvidere. It has a church, a cotton-factory, and a carriage-shop.

Haines (hānz) Creek, Burlington co., N.J., enters the S. branch of Rancocas Creek, above Lumberton.

Hainesport, hānz'port, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., on Rancocas Creek, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 1 mile W. of Mount Holly. It has a church, and a manufactory of cast-iron sinks and pipes. P. about 200.

Hainesville, hānz'vĭl, a post-village of Lake co., Ill., in Avon township, 12 miles W. of Waukegan. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 200. See also PRETTYMAN.

Hainesville, a post-village of Clinton co., Mo., about 36 miles N.N.E. of Kansas City, and 12 miles S.E. of Plattsburg. It was formerly more populous than at present. Pop. 248.

Hainesville, a post-village of Sussex co., N.J., 9 miles S.S.W. of Port Jervis, N.Y. It has a church.

Hainesville, a hamlet of Berkeley co., W. Va., ½ mile W. of Bedington.

Hainesville, a post-office of Hampshire co., W. Va.

Hainewalde, hī'nĕh-văl'dĕh, a village of Saxony, near Zittau. Pop. 2677, mostly weavers.

Hainichen, hī'nĭĸ-ĕn, a town of Saxony, 40 miles by rail S.E. of Leipsic. It has manufactures of cotton goods, linens, flannel, &c., also coal-mines. Pop. 8331.

Hainspach, hīn'spăĸ, a town of Bohemia, 37 miles N. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 2660.

Hain-zur-Dreieich, hīne-tsoon-drī'ĭĸ, or **Dreieichenhain,** drī-ĭĸ'ĕn-hīne', a walled town of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, near Offenbach. Pop. 1007.

Hai-Phong, a town of Tonquin. See HAI-FONG.

Hair's Valley, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pa.

Hairumbo, a country of India. See CACHAR.

Hair'y Bear, a peak of the Black Mountains, in Western North Carolina, 6610 feet high.

Hai-Tan, hī'tăn', an island of the Strait of Formosa, in the China Sea. Lat. 25° 35' N.; lon. 120° E.

Haiterbach, hī'tĕr-băĸ', a town of Würtemberg, Black Forest, 30 miles S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1854.

Haiti, an island of the West Indies. See HAYTI.

Hajar, a district of Arabia. See LAHSA.

Hajducken District, Hungary. See HAIDUCK.

Hajee-Abbassee, or **Hadji-Abbassi,** hăd'jee-ăb-băs'see, a village of Asia Minor, on the Bartan, 50 miles W.S.W. of Kastamoonee.

Hajee-Hamzah, or Hadji-Hamza, hâd'jee-hâm'-zâ, a neat country town of Asia Minor, 26 miles E. of Tosia, near the Kizil-Irmak.

Hajee-Ogloo-Bazarjeek, or Hadji-Oglou-Bazardjik, hâd'jee-og'loo-bâ-zâr-jeek', also called **Bazarjeek, Basarjik, or Basardschyk,** a town of Bulgaria, 22 miles N. of Varna. Pop. 5000.

Hajeepoor, a town of India. See HADJYPOOR.

Hajiabad, hâ-jâ-bâd', a small town of Persia, in Kerman, 40 miles W. of Gombroon, near the centre of the Persian Gulf. Pop. from 600 to 700.

Hajiabad, a village of Persia, in Irak-Ajemee, near Teheran.

Hajilar, or Hadjilar, hâ-je-lar', a village of Asia Minor, 40 miles S.W. of Konieh, near the ruins of Isaura.

Hajssin, a town of Russia. See GAJSSIN.

Hakary, Hakkari, hâk-kâ'ree, or **Hakiaria,** hâ-ke-â-ree'â, a mountain-district of Turkish Koordistan, of which Joolamerk is the capital. Estimated pop. 50,000 families, Nestorian Christians.

Hak'ersay, one of the smallest of the Hebrides, Scotland, between Barra and South Uist.

Hakim-Khan, hâ'kim-kân, written also **Hakin-Khan,** a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic and 65 miles S.E. of Seevas. Pop. about 2000.

Hakodadi, hâ-ko-dâ'de, or **Hakodate,** hâ-ko-dâ'tâ, an open seaport town of Japan, at the S.W. extremity of the island of Yesso. Lat. 41° 47' N.; lon. 140° 45' E. It has but little foreign commerce, but its climate is very cool and pleasant, and its harbor spacious. Pop. (1890) 52,909.

Hal, hâl, or Halle, hâl'leh, a town of Belgium, in South Brabant, on the Senne, and on the Charleroi Canal, at a railway junction, 9 miles S.S.W. of Brussels. P. 7716.

Hala, a town of India. See HALLA.

Halabli, a village of Turkey. See ALABLEE.

Halai, hâ-lī', a village of Abyssinia, state of Tigré, 120 miles N. of Antalo, on the route to Arkeeko, and 8625 feet above the sea. Pop. 400.

Hala (hâ'lâ) Mountains, an extensive and lofty range in Beloochistan, stretching from N. to S., and terminating, in the latter direction, at Cape Monze, in the Arabian Sea, lat. 24° 48' N., lon. 66° 50' E. Two main passes intersect these mountains,—the Bolan and Moola Passes, each affording a tedious but not very difficult access from the plains on the E. to the western highlands.

Halas, hŏh'lŏsh', a town of Hungary, in Little Cumania, 75 miles S.S.E. of Pesth, on Lake Halasto. It has a gymnasium and manufactures of wine. Pop. 13,127.

Halazestat, a town of Austria. See HALLSTADT.

Halbau, hâl'bŏw, a town of Prussian Silesia, 45 miles N.W. of Liegnitz, and on the railway from Berlin to Breslau. Pop. 1090.

Halberstadt, hâl'ber-stâtt', a town of Prussian Saxony, government and 29 miles S.W. of Magdeburg, at a railway junction. Pop. 27,757. It is built in an antique style, and has a cathedral of the fifteenth century, 12 other churches (10 Protestant and 2 Roman Catholic), a synagogue, a handsome mansion-house, formerly a royal palace, a theatre, gymnasium, normal school, 2 large public libraries, various private museums and picture-galleries, and manufactures of woollen stuffs, leather, carpets, linen fabrics, gloves, straw hats, starch, tobacco, soap, &c., with large oil-refineries, many breweries, and an active trade.

Hal'bert, a township of Martin co., Ind., bounded N.W. by the East Fork of White River. Pop. 1336.

Halbthurn, hâlb'toorn', a village of Hungary, 24 miles N.E. of Oedenburg. Pop. 2093.

Hal'bur, a post-village of Carroll co., Iowa, 9 miles by rail S.W. of Carroll. It has a bank, &c.

Halcott Centre, a post-hamlet of Greene co., N.Y., in Halcott township, 3 miles N.E. of Griffin's Corners Station. It has 2 churches and 2 saw-mills.

Hal'cottsville, a post-village in Middletown township, Delaware co., N.Y., on the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, 49 miles W.N.W. of Kingston. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a woollen-factory.

Halcyon (hal'sĭ-ŏn) **Dale,** a post-office of Scriven co., Ga., on the Central Georgia Railroad, 50 miles N.W. of Savannah.

Hald, hâld, a village of Denmark, in Jutland, 5 miles S.S.W. of Viborg, on a small lake of the same name. It has the extensive ruins of a strong castle.

Hal'dane, a post-village of Ogle co., Ill., in Lincoln township, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 17 miles S. of Freeport. It has a church.

Haldensleben, hâl'dens-lâ'ben, NEW and OLD, two adjacent towns of Prussian Saxony, about 15 miles N.W. of Magdeburg, on the Ohre. Pop. of New Haldensleben, 5847; of Old Haldensleben, 2092.

Hal'dimand, a county of Ontario, situated near the E. end of Lake Ontario. Area, 357 square miles. It is drained by the Grand River, and traversed by the Grand Trunk, Great Western (Air-Line), Canada Southern, and Hamilton & Lake Erie Railways. Capital, Cayuga. Pop. 19,042.

Haldimand, villages of Ontario. See BYNG and GRAFTON.

Hal'don, a village of England, co. of Devon, 4½ miles S.S.W. of Exeter.

Haldubary, or Haldabari, hâl'dŭ-bâ'ree, a town of Bengal, 55 miles N.E. of Purneah.

Hale, a county in the W. part of Alabama, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Black Warrior River. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. The Alabama Central Railroad passes along the S. border of this county, which is also intersected by the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad. Capital, Greensborough. Pop. in 1870, 21,792; in 1880, 26,553; in 1890, 27,501.

Hale, a county of Northwestern Texas, on the Staked Plain. Area, 1100 square miles. It is intersected by the Brazos River and Catfish Creek. Capital, Plainview. Pop. in 1890, 721.

Hale, a post-village of Carroll co., Mo., 23 miles by rail N. by E. of Carrollton. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, public schools, a newspaper office, and a flour-mill. Pop. in 1890, 530.

Hale, a township of Hardin co., O. Pop. 1254. It contains Ridgeway and Mount Victory.

Hale, a post-township of Trempealeau co., Wis., about 25 miles S.S.E. of Eau Claire. Pop. 1020.

Haleb, or Haleb es Shabba, the Arabic for ALEPPO.

Haleborough, hāl'bŭr-rŭh, a post-hamlet of Hale co., Ala., 10 miles N. of Greensborough. It has a mineral spring.

Hal'edon, a village of Passaic co., N.J., in Manchester township, 2 miles from Paterson. It has a church, a silk-factory, and 2 stone-quarries.

Hale'na, a post-village of Sandusky co., O., in Jackson and Washington townships, on the Toledo, Tiffin & Eastern Railroad, 25 miles S.E. of Toledo. It has 2 churches.

Hale's Bay, a hamlet and landing in Delta co., Mich., on Big Bay de Noquet, Lake Michigan, 30 miles N.E. of Escanaba. Here is Garden Post-Office.

Halesborough, hālz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-hamlet of Red River co., Tex., about 20 miles S.E. of Paris. It has a church and a high school.

Hale's Corner, a post-village of Milwaukee co., Wis., in Greenfield township, 10 miles S.W. of Milwaukee. It has a church and a large lime-kiln.

Hale's Creek, a post-office of Scioto co., O., is at Pioneer Station on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 22 miles N.E. of Portsmouth.

Hale's Ed'dy, a post-village and station of Delaware co., N.Y., on the West Branch of the Delaware, here crossed by a bridge, and on the Erie Railroad, 43 miles E.S.E. of Binghamton. It has a saw-mill and a church. Pop. 150.

Hale's Ford, a post-office of Franklin co., Va.

Hale's Location, a tract of land in Carroll co., N.H., in the White Mountain region. Pop. 4.

Halesowen, hālz'o'en, a town of England, co. of Worcester, 7 miles W.S.W. of Birmingham. Pop. 2984. It has a handsome main street, a Norman church, a chapel partly built in the Saxon era, some remains of a large abbey founded in the reign of John, and a grammar-school.

Hale's Point, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Tenn., on the Mississippi River, 35 miles W. by S. of Dyersburg. Here is a steamboat-landing.

Hale's Sul'phur Spring, a watering-place of Hawkins co., Tenn., 5 miles N. of Rogersville.

Halesworth, hālz'worth, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Suffolk, on the Blyth, 7 miles S. of Ipswich. It has manufactures of hempen fabrics. Pop. of parish, 2437.

Hale Village, a post-hamlet of Jones co., Iowa, in Hale township, on the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota Railroad, about 50 miles N.N.W. of Davenport. It has a church.

Hale'wood, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, 4 miles S. of Prescot. Pop. 1790.

Hale Wood, a post-office of Madison co., N.C.

Haley's, hā'lĭz, a post-office of Marion co., Ala.

Haley's, a station in Perry co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, main line, 7 miles N.W. of Harrisburg.

Ha'leysburg, a post-office of Lunenburg co., Va

Ha'ley's Mill, a post-office of Christian co., Ky.

Haley's Station, a post-office of Bedford co., Tenn., on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, 58 miles S. of Nashville.

Halfay, Halfai, hăl'fī', Halfain, or **Halfayeh,** hăl-fā'ẹh, a town of Nubia, on the E. bank of the Nile, 15 miles N. of Khartoom.

Half'breed Creek, of Lee co., Iowa, flows into the Des Moines River, about 7 miles from its mouth.

Half Day, a post-village of Lake co., Ill., in Vernon township, on the Des Plaines River, 25 miles N.N.W. of Chicago. It has a church, 4 stores, and 3 wagon-shops.

Half Dome, California, a granite mountain which stands near the E. end of the Yosemite Valley and is separated from the North Dome by the cañon of the Tenaya Fork. It is the grandest and loftiest mass of the Yosemite Valley, above which it rises 4737 feet. Its altitude is about 8800 feet above the level of the sea. The face fronting the Tenaya is absolutely vertical for 2000 feet down from the summit, which is said to be inaccessible. "It is a unique thing in mountain-scenery," says Professor Whitney. "It strikes even the most casual observer as a new revelation in mountain-forms." It appears like the half of a dome-shaped mountain which had been bisected vertically and one half removed.

Half Moon, a post-township of Saratoga co., N.Y., about 15 miles N. of Albany, is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River, and on the S. by the Mohawk. It borders on the Erie Canal. It contains a part of Mechanicsville, also villages named Crescent and Middletown. It has 9 churches. Pop. 3188. Half-Moon Post-Office is at Middletown.

Half Moon, a hamlet of Centre co., Pa., in Half Moon township, 3 miles E. of Port Matilda Station. It has a church. Here is Stormstown Post-Office. Pop. 698.

Halfmoon Bay, a post-office of San Mateo co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, about 27 miles S. of San Francisco. It has 2 churches, a plough-factory, a newspaper office, &c.

Half Moon Island, a post-office of Roane co., Tenn.

Half Moon Islands, a group in the Malay Archipelago. Lat. 9° N.; lon. 115° 10′ E.

Half Moon Keys, some reefs and islands immediately E. of Portland Point, the S. extremity of Jamaica.

Half Mound, a station in Atchison co., Kansas, on the Kansas Central Railroad, 15 miles E. of Holton.

Half Rock, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Mo., in Medicine township, 10 miles E. of Mill Grove. It has a church.

Half Way, a post-office of Cloud co., Kansas.

Half Way, a post-office of Allen co., Ky.

Half Way, a post-village of Polk co., Mo., 27 miles N.W. of Marshfield. It has a church.

Half Way, a post-office of Onondaga co., N.Y., on the New York Central Railroad, 14 miles W. of Syracuse.

Half Way, a post-hamlet of Fauquier co., Va., 4 miles from The Plains Station. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Half Way Creek, a post-office of La Crosse co., Wis.

Halfway Station, Chesterfield co., Va., is on the Richmond & Petersburg Railroad, 11 miles S. of Richmond. Here is Proctor's Creek Post-Office.

Halfweg, hălf'wĕg, a small village of the Netherlands, on the railway between Amsterdam and Haarlem.

Halgan, Pacific Ocean. See Onea Halgan.

Haliacmon, the ancient name of Indje-Kara-Soo.

Halianola, the Latin name of Gagliavola.

Hal'iburton, a post-village in Peterborough co., Ontario, at the head of Lake Kashagawigamog, 19 miles N.E. of Minden. It contains 9 stores. Steamers ply between here and Peterborough. Pop. 150.

Halibut (hŏl'ẹ-bŭt) or **Sannagh** (săn-năn' or săn-năg'), called also **Sanak** and **Sannak, Island,** in the North Pacific, near the S.W. extremity of the peninsula of Alaska. Lat. 54° 27′ N.; lon. 162° 50′ W.

Halicarnassus, the ancient name of Boodroom.

Halics, the Hungarian name of Galicia.

Halicz, hă'litch, or **Galitch,** gă'litch, a town of Austrian Galicia, on the Dniester, 63 miles S.S.E. of Lemberg. Pop. 3142.

Halifax, hal'ẹ-fax, a parliamentary borough, large manufacturing town, and township of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the navigable Calder, and on two railways, 14 miles W.S.W. of Leeds. It is picturesquely situated on a declivity, surrounded by lofty heights, and, with the exception of a few ancient streets, is mostly built of stone. It is well paved and lighted. Chief buildings, the Piece Hall, a vast and handsome stone-built quadrangle, containing warehouses in which the manufacturers keep their cloths for sale; and the parish church, a fine structure of the fifteenth century, and to which about 18 other churches and chapels are subordinate. All Souls' church is one of the handsomest in England. Here are also numerous meeting-houses and schools, several of which are well endowed, a blue-coat hospital, founded in 1642, a handsome modern infirmary, a jail, a fine town hall, a large orphanage, almshouses, a people's park, a theatre, assembly-rooms, public baths, library, literary society's hall, with library and museum, mechanics' institute, and several banks. The woollen-manufacture was introduced here early in the fifteenth century, the abundance of water-power being probably the great attraction. Since the use of steam, this manufacture has immensely increased, coal being plentiful in the parish, and the river Calder forming a means of communication with Hull on the one side and Liverpool on the other. The principal staples are carpets, shalloons, camlets, figured vestings, morcens, bombazines, crapes, russets, serges, baizes, coatings, broad and narrow cloths, kerseys, cottons, and silks. Most of the goods are sold in an unfinished state. Halifax sends two members to the House of Commons. The manor was remarkable in the Middle Ages for its strict laws against thieves, and exercised the power of jurisdiction in capital cases so late as the middle of the seventeenth century. Pop. in 1871, 65,510; in 1881, 73,630; in 1891, 82,864.

Halifax, hal'ẹ-fax, a county in the N. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 680 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and N.E. by the Roanoke River, and on the S. by Fishing River. A large part of the surface is covered with forests. The soil is generally fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. Granite abounds in the western part of this county, and tertiary rocks underlie the eastern part. It is intersected by the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad and the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad. Capital, Halifax. Pop. in 1870, 20,408; in 1880, 30,300; in 1890, 28,908.

Halifax, a county in the S. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of about 820 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Staunton River, intersected by the Dan River, and also drained by the Banister and Hycootee Rivers. The surface is extensively covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Richmond & Danville Railroad and by the Lynchburg & Durham Railroad, which passes through Houston the capital. Pop. in 1870, 27,828; in 1880, 33,588; in 1890, 34,424.

Halifax, a post-hamlet of Plymouth co., Mass., in Halifax township, on the Old Colony Railroad, 9 miles N.W. of Plymouth. It has 3 churches, a common school, and a box-factory. Pop. of the township, 562.

Halifax, a post-office of Greeley co., Neb.

Halifax, a post-village, capital of Halifax co., N.C., on the right bank of the Roanoke River, 8 miles by rail S. of Weldon, and 154 miles N. of Wilmington. It contains a court-house and several churches. Its post-office is Halifax Court-House. Steamboats ascend the River to this place. Pop. 361.

Halifax, a post-borough of Dauphin co., Pa., in Halifax township, on the Susquehanna River, and on the Northern Central Railroad, 20 miles N. by W. of Harrisburg. It has a bank, a newspaper office, 2 churches, common schools, and a shoe-factory. Pop. 515; of the township, 1208.

Halifax, a post-village of Windham co., Vt., 12 miles S.W. of Brattleborough. The township is on the Massachusetts line. It has 2 churches, district schools, and manufactures of chair-stock. Pop. in 1890, 702.

Halifax, a city and seaport, capital of Nova Scotia, on the S. coast of that peninsula, nearly equidistant from its N.E. and S.W. extremities, in lat. 45° N., lon. 63° 35′ W. It is situated on the W. side of Chebucto Bay, now called Halifax Harbor. The streets are spacious and cross one another at right angles. Many of the houses are of wood, plastered and stuccoed, but many also are built of stone. The city has 24 churches (including a Church of England cathedral and a Roman Catholic cathedral), a large number of school-houses, some of which are elegantly built structures, 6 banks, 2 branch banks and a savings-bank, a city and a county court-house, a jail, a penitentiary, markets, 2 or 3 public halls, 2 large and handsome provincial buildings, 3 club-houses, 3 colleges, 2 barracks, 3 hospitals (city, military, and naval), a poor's asylum, an asylum for the blind, about 20 hotels, a large number of stores, and manufactories of iron castings, machinery of every description, agricultural implements, nails, pails, fuse, gunpowder, cordage, boots and shoes, soap and candles, leather, tobacco, paper, cotton and woollen goods, wooden-ware, &c., also a sugar-refinery, distilleries, and breweries. At the N.

end of the city is a large royal dock-yard, covering 14 acres, one of the finest in the British colonies. The harbor is 6 miles long, by about a mile in width; there is excellent anchorage in every part of it, and at the N. end it is connected by a narrow arm with Bedford Basin, 6 miles by 4 in size, capable of containing all the navies of the world. Halifax is protected by 11 different fortifications, and is the chief naval station of British North America.

The city of Halifax is governed by a mayor and alderman, assisted by a stipendiary magistrate and 40 policemen. The streets are lighted with gas, and the houses supplied with gas and water. The city has extensive steam communication with various parts of the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, the West Indies, and Great Britain. Railway lines connect it with Pictou, Annapolis, St. John, the United States, and the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Halifax is the southeastern terminus of the Intercolonial Railway. There are owned here over 100 square-rigged vessels, and many schooners.

The city sends two members to the House of Commons and two to the provincial legislature. It is the seat of the Anglican bishop of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and of the Catholic archbishop of Halifax. Fifteen newspapers are issued in the city, 4 of which are daily.

Halifax was originally called Chedabucto or Chebucto, but in 1749, when it was proclaimed the capital of Acadia, it received its present name. In 1790 it contained 700 houses and 4000 inhabitants; in 1828, 1580 houses and 14,439 inhabitants; and in 1871, 4326 houses and 29,582 inhabitants; in 1881, 36,100; in 1891, 38,556.

Halifax, a county of Nova Scotia, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 2097 square miles. It is drained by the Shubenacadie, Musquodoboit, and other rivers, and over its surface are scattered several considerable lakes. The indentations of its coast furnish 6 harbors capable of receiving ships of the line, besides numerous others visited by merchant-vessels; its shores are thickly studded with islands. A belt of high broken land borders on the Atlantic throughout the entire extent of the county, but beyond this the surface is moderately level. Ores of lead are found near the Shubenacadie River, and gold-veins run through nearly the whole county. The chief industry of the inhabitants is directed to commerce, ship-building, and the fisheries. Halifax is the most populous county in Nova Scotia. Capital, Halifax. Pop. 17,053, exclusive of the city of Halifax.

Halifax, Quebec. See SAINT FERDINAND DE HALIFAX.

Halifax Bay, of Northeast Australia, in lat. 19° S., lon. 147° E., between Rockingham and Cleveland Bays, is 45 miles in width, and contains the Palm Islands.

Halifax Court-House, Halifax co., N.C. See HALIFAX.

Halifax Court-House, or **Banister**, Va. See HOUSTON.

Halifax River, a navigable tidal channel of Volusia co., Fla., extending N. 30 miles from Mosquito Inlet, and continuous southward with Hillsborough River. It is about one mile wide, and flows into the Atlantic. Its waters are salt, and abound in fish and oysters.

Hall, hâll, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, on the Inn, 6 miles by rail E. of Innspruck. Pop. 5010, chiefly employed in salt-mines. It has a mint, a gymnasium, and a ladies' seminary, with cotton- and linen-factories.

Hall, a town of Upper Austria, 19 miles S. of Lintz. It has iodine springs and a bath. Pop. 903.

Hall, or **Schwäbisch Hall**, swä'bish hâll, a town of Germany, in Würtemberg, on a railway, and on the Kocher, 35 miles N.E. of Stuttgart. Pop., including suburbs, 8430. It was formerly a free imperial city, enclosed by walls, and has 7 churches, a fine town hall, a richly-endowed college, a mint, a hospital, 2 public libraries, and, next to Ulm, the greatest number of sugar-refineries in the kingdom. It has also some soap and other factories, and a large trade in oxen, hogs, and salt from the neighboring springs and mines. On an adjacent hill is the old castle of Coneburg, now used as an invalid hospital.

Hall, or **Nieder Hall**, nee'der hâll, a town of Germany, in Würtemborg, W. of Ingelfingen, on the Kocher, with salt springs. Pop. 1401.

Hall, a county in the N. part of Georgia, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Chattahoochee River, is bounded on the W. by the Chestatee, and is also drained by the Oconee River, which rises within its limits. The surface is elevated, and nearly half of it is covered with forests. The soil produces Indian corn, wheat, grass, and a little cotton. Gold and precious stones have been found in this county. It is intersected by the Georgia Railroad and the Richmond & Danville Railroad, both of which pass through Gainesville, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 9607; in 1880, 15,298; in 1890, 18,047.

Hall, a county in the central part of Nebraska, has an area of about 552 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by Platte River, and is intersected by the Loup Fork and Prairie Creek. The surface is an undulating plain, in which timber is scarce. The soil is calcareous and fertile, producing good natural pasture. Indian corn, wheat, and oats are among the staple products. This county is traversed by the Union Pacific Railroad. Capital, Grand Island. Pop. in 1870, 1057; in 1876, 4615; in 1880, 8572; in 1890, 16,513.

Hall, a county of the Panhandle of Texas, traversed by the Red River. Area, 900 square miles. Pop. (1890) 703.

Hall, a township of Bureau co., Ill. Pop. 1059.

Hall, a township of Dubois co., Ind. Pop. 2046.

Hall, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ind., in Gregg township, 28 miles S.W. of Indianapolis. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Hall, a township of Gates co., N.C. Pop. 778.

Hall, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa., about 20 miles S. by W. of Harrisburg.

Hall, a township of Anderson co., S.C. Pop. 1240.

Halla, hâl'lâ, or **Hala**, also called **New Halla**, a town of India, in Sinde, on the Indus, 35 miles N. of Hyderabad. It has extensive manufactures of cups and earthenwares, and a Mohammedan shrine. Pop. 4700.

Hal'ladale, a river of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, falls into the North Sea.

Hallah, a city of Asia. See HOLWAN.

Hal'lamshire, a district of England, co. of York, West Riding, composed of the two extensive parishes of Sheffield and Ecclesfield. Much of this district preserves its ancient forest and moorland character.

Halland, a læn of Sweden. See HALMSTAD.

Hallands-Waedero, hâl'lânds-vä'deh-roo, a small island of Sweden, in the Cattegat, 18 miles N.W. of Engelholm. Lat. 56° 26' N.; lon. 12° 30' E.

Hal'laton, a town of England, co. of Leicester, 7 miles N.N.E. of Market-Harborough. Pop. 614.

Hallau, hâl'lŏw, OBER, o'ber, and UNTER, ŏŏn'ter, two nearly contiguous villages of Switzerland, canton and 8 miles W. of Schaffhausen. Pop. of Ober-Hallau, 651; of Unter-Hallau, 2402.

Hall Centre, a post-office of Wayne co., N.Y.

Halle, a town of Belgium. See HAL.

Halle, hâl'leh, a city of Prussian Saxony, Germany, on the Saale, and at the junction of several railways, 20 miles N.W. of Leipsic. It is old, ill built, and divided into several quarters, each with its own magistracy. The principal buildings are the Gothic church of St. Mary; the church of St. Maurice, an edifice of the twelfth century; the "Red Tower" in the market-place, 250 feet in height; the university buildings; and outside of the walls, eastward, a monument to the Germans who fell in the battle of Leipsic. Its university, founded in 1694 and long famous for theology, had united to it, in 1815, that of Wittenberg, and possesses a library of 100,000 volumes, various museums, an anatomical theatre, chemical laboratory, botanic garden and observatory, and several affiliated seminaries. Franke's Institutions, in the suburb of Glaucha, form another educational establishment of repute; and there are many private schools, hospitals, &c. The principal manufactures are of hardwares, starch, woollen goods, buttons, hosiery, leather, gloves, &c.; and near the city are salt springs, yielding from 225,000 to 300,000 hundredweight of salt annually. The workmen engaged in the salt-works are called Halloren (hâl-lo'ren; sing. Hallor, hâl-lōr'), and are a peculiar race, distinguished by their physiognomy, costume, and customs, and supposed to be descended from the aboriginal inhabitants. They enjoy many privileges and immunities. Pop. in 1880, 71,484; in 1890, 101,401.

Halle, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 29 miles S.W. of Minden. Pop. 1480.

Hal'leck, a post-village of Buchanan co., Mo., 2 miles from Wallace, and 13 miles S. of St. Joseph. It has a church.

Halleck, a small post-village of Elko co., Nev., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 24 miles E.N.E. of Elko.

Hallein, hâl'line, a town of Upper Austria, 9 miles by rail S.S.E. of Salzburg, on the Salza. Pop. 3614. The town has large salt-mines, and manufactures of cottons, wooden-ware, pins, brass goods, and buttons.

Hallenberg, hâl'len-bârg', a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 32 miles S.E. of Arnsberg. Pop. 1233.

Hallencourt, hâl'lŏx'koon', a village of France, in Somme, 9 miles S.S.E. of Abbeville. Pop. 1988.

Hal'lerton, a post-village in Huntingdon co., Quebec, 5 miles N.E. of Hemmingford. It has 2 stores. Pop. 150.

Hal'lettsville, a post-village, capital of Lavaca co., Tex., on the Lavaca River, 100 miles by rail W. by S. of Houston. It has 8 churches, 2 banks, 3 newspaper offices, an oil-mill, 3 cotton-gins, &c. Pop. in 1890, 1011.

Halligen, hăl'le-ghĕn, or the **Hallig Islands**, an island group of Prussia, off the W. coast of Sleswick. The chief islands are Langenes and Nordmarsch (one island), the Hooge, Gröde, and Oland or Oeland. They form part of the North Frisian group.

Hallingdal, hăl'ling-dăl', a valley of Norway, about 60 miles N.W. of Christiania. In its upper parts it is formed, on one side, by the Halling-skarven and Halling-Jökalen Hills, respectively 5900 feet and 6017 feet high.

Hal'lington, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., in Litchfield township, on the Naugatuck River, and on the Naugatuck Railroad (at Flateville Station), 12 miles N. of Waterbury. It has a flute-factory, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Hall Island, or **Morilcoo**, an island of Micronesia. Lat. 8° 47' N.; lon. 152° 20' E. Pop. 100.

Hall'man's, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Pickering Valley Railroad, 5½ miles S.W. of Phœnixville.

Hallo'en, a post-office of Chattahoochee co., Ga.

Hal'lock, a post-township of Peoria co., Ill., about 16 miles N. of Peoria. It has 6 churches. Pop. 1004.

Hallock's Mills, a post-hamlet of Westchester co., N.Y., ¼ mile from Yorktown Station. It is near the Croton Dam, from which New York City derives water.

Hal'loway, a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, 11 miles N. of Belleville. It contains several mills and cheese-factories. Pop. 100.

Hal'lowell, a post-office of Cherokee co., Kansas, is at Lone Tree Station of the Missouri & Western Railroad, 8 miles W. of Columbus.

Hallowell, hăl'lo-well or hăl'lo-well, a city of Kennebec co., Me., on the W. bank of the Kennebec River, 2 miles by rail below Augusta, and 60 miles N.N.E. of Portland. It contains 6 churches, a high school, a public library, 3 national banks, an iron-foundry, machine-shops, a shoe-factory, and a manufactory of oil-cloth. Granite is quarried near this place, and exported. Pop. in 1890, 3181.

Hall's, a post-hamlet of Prince George's co., Md., on the Popo's Creek Branch of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, 8 miles S. of Bowie Junction. It has a grist-mill, 2 stores, and 10 dwellings.

Hall's, a post-office of Buchanan co., Mo., and a station on the railroad from St. Joseph to Atchison, Kansas, 11 miles S.W. of St. Joseph. It is near the Missouri River.

Hall's, a station on the Buffalo, Tonawanda & Lockport Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Lockport, N.Y.

Hall's, a township of Sampson co., N.C. Pop. 1010.

Hall's, a station in Lycoming co., Pa., on the Catawissa & Williamsport Railroad, at the junction of the Muncy Creek Railroad, 10 miles E. by S. of Williamsport.

Hallsborough, hallz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-office of Chesterfield co., Va., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, at Tomahawk Station, 17 miles W. of Richmond.

Hall's Corners, a post-office of Allen co., Ind.

Hall's Corners, a post-hamlet of Ontario co., N.Y., on the Northern Central Railroad, 14 miles E.S.E. of Canandaigua. It has a church.

Hall's Corners, Ontario. See BINBROOK.

Hall's Cross Roads, a post-office of Knox co., Tenn.

Hall's Ferry, a post-office of Davie co., N.C.

Hall's Gap Station, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ky., on the Knoxville Branch of the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad, 109 miles S.E. of Louisville.

Hall's Har'bor, a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the Bay of Fundy, 12 miles N.N.W. of Kentville. It contains 2 stores. Pop. 150.

Hall's Island, one of the Gilbert group, in the Pacific, lat. 0° 53' N., lon. 173° E., 9 miles long from N.E. to S.W., and 6 miles broad. See HALL ISLAND.

Hall's Islands, Canada, are at the W. entrance of Frobisher's Strait, in lat. 63° N., lon. 65° W.

Hall's Mill, a post-hamlet of Bartow co., Ga., on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, 65 miles N. by W. of Atlanta. It has a church.

Hall's Mills, a post-office of Marion co., Ala.

Hall's Mills, a post-office of Sullivan co., N.Y.

Hall's Mills, a post-office of Wilkes co., N.C.

Hall's Mills, a post-office of Wetzel co., W. Va.

Hallsport, hallz'port, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., N.Y., in Willing township, 7 miles S.E. of Wellsville (Genesee Station). It has 2 saw-mills and a cheese-factory.

Hall's Store, a post-office of Powell co., Ky.

Hall's Stream forms a part of the boundary between New Hampshire and Canada, and falls into the Connecticut.

Hall's Sum'mit, a post-hamlet of Coffey co., Kansas, on the Kansas City, Burlington & Santa Fé Railroad, 14 miles N.E. of Burlington.

Hallstadt, Hallstatt, hăll'stătt, or **Halzestat**, hă'lăt-să-stătt', a town of Upper Austria, on the W. shore of the Lake of Hallstadt, 10 miles N.E. of Radstadt, with salt-mines. Pop. 1671.

Hallstädt, or **Hallstätt**, hăll'stătt, a lake of Upper Austria, is about 6 miles long, and is remarkable for the wild and gloomy character of its scenery.

Hallstadt, a village of Bavaria, on the Main, 3 miles N.W. of Bamberg. Pop. 1929.

Hall's Val'ley, a post-office of Morgan co., O., 4 miles W. of McConnellville. Here is a well of inflammable gas.

Hallsville, hallz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of De Witt co., Ill., on the railroad between Clinton and Lincoln, 6 or 7 miles W. of Clinton.

Hallsville, a post-office of Perry co., Ky.

Hallsville, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Mo., near the Columbia Branch of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 9 miles S.S.W. of Centralia. Its station, ½ of a mile distant, is called Hickman. Pop. 25.

Hallsville, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., N.Y., 4 miles W. of Fort Plain.

Hallsville, a post-hamlet of Duplin co., N.C., on Goshen Creek, about 50 miles N. by E. of Wilmington. It has 2 churches. Pop. of Hallsville township, 381.

Hallsville, a post-village of Ross co., O., in Colerain township, about 12 miles N.E. of Chillicothe. It has a church and 2 general stores.

Hallsville, a township of Chester co., S.C. Pop. 1416.

Hallsville, a post-village of Harrison co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 14 miles W. of Marshall, and 9 miles E. of Longview. It has 3 churches, a masonic institute, a carriage-factory, a grist-mill, and a brick-yard.

Hall Town, a post-office of Saline co., Ill.

Hall'town, a post-village of Jefferson co., W. Va., on the Shenandoah River, and on the Valley Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Harper's Ferry. It has a church and a paper-mill.

Hallue, hăl'lü', or **Quérieux**, kā'ree-uh', a small river of France, in Somme, a tributary of the river Somme, which it joins from the N. below Corbie. It gives name to the battle of Dec. 23, 1870, between the French and Germans.

Hallain, hăl'lăN', a town of France, in Nord, on the right bank of the Lys, 10 miles N.N.E. of Lille. It has cotton-factories and flour-mills. Pop. 8584.

Hallum, hăl'lŭm, or **Hallun**, hăl'lŭn, a village of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, 7 miles N. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 2511.

Hall Val'ley, a post-office and mining-camp of Park co., Col., 34 miles N.E. of Fair Play. It has reduction-works for silver.

Hall'ville, a station in Sweetwater co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, and on Bitter Creek, 40 miles E. of Green River City. Here good coal is found. Elevation, 6590 feet.

Hallwyl, hăll'wĭl, or **Hallweil**, hăll'wīle, a lake of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, is an expansion of the river Aa, 5 miles in length by 1 mile in breadth. The castle and village of Hallwyl are near its N. extremity.

Halmahera, an island. See GILOLO.

Halmi, hăl'mee, a town of Hungary, co. of and near Beregh. Pop. 800.

Halmstad, hălm'stăd, or **Halland**, hăl'lănd, a lœn of Sweden, having W. the Cattegat. Area, 1893 square miles. Pop. 133,988.

Halmstad, a seaport town of Sweden, capital of a lœn, on Laholm Bay, an arm of the Cattegat, 76 miles S.S.E. of Gothenburg. Pop. 7136.

Halone, the ancient name of ALONIA.

Hals, hăls, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, 15 miles E. of Aalborg, at the entrance of the Lym-Fiord. Pop. 600.

Halsbrücke, hăls'brük-kĕh, a village of Germany, in Saxony, 18 miles W.S.W. of Dresden. Pop. 1563.

Halsdorf, hăls'dorf, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 37 miles S.W. of Cassel. Pop. 481.

Hal'sellville, a post-office of Chester co., S.C.

Halsey, hăl'se, a post-village of Linn co., Oregon, on the Oregon & California Railroad, 16 or 17 miles S. of Albany. It is in the fertile Willamette Valley. It has 4 churches, a public school, a newspaper office, 5 warehouses for grain, and a tile-factory. Pop. 270.

Halsey Valley, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., N.Y.,

about 22 miles E. of Elmira. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill. Pop. 103.

Halseyville, hâl'se-vĭl, a hamlet of Tompkins co., N.Y., 1¼ miles from Trumansburg. It has a flour-mill.

Halstead, hâl'stĕd, a town of England, in Essex, on the Colne, 25 miles by rail N.N.E. of Chelmsford. It has a church containing several ancient monuments, a handsome grammar-school, a house of correction, and manufactures of satins, crape, iron-ware, and straw plait. Pop. 5783.

Halstead, hâl'stĕd, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ark.

Halstead, a post-village on the S. boundary of Halstead township, Harvey co., Kansas, on Little Arkansas River, 9 miles by rail W.S.W. of Newton. It has 6 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, a high school, a broom-factory, corn- and feed-mills, &c. Pop. in 1890, 1071.

Halsteren, hâls'tà-rĕn, a village of the Netherlands, North Brabant, 2 miles N.W. of Bergen-op-Zoom. P. 2746.

Halte, hâl'tĕh, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, on the left bank of the Ems, 10 miles S.S.W. of Leer. It has a custom-house. Pop. 160.

Haltern, hâl'tĕrn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 25 miles S.W. of Münster, on the Lippe. Pop. 2694.

Haltingen, hâl'ting-ĕn, a village of Baden, on the confines of Switzerland, 96 miles by rail S. of Baden.

Haltom's, hâl'tŏms, a village of Montgomery co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad, 28 miles N. of Houston. It has 3 churches and 3 saw-mills. Pop. about 150.

Halton, hâl'tŏn, a town of England, co. of Chester, on a railroad, 3 miles N.N.E. of Frodsham. Pop. 1620.

Halton, hâl'tŏn, a post-office of Ellis co., Kansas.

Halton, hâl'tŏn, a county of Ontario, on Lake Ontario. Area, 372 square miles. It is traversed by the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways. Capital, Milton. P. 22,606.

Haltonville, hâl'tŏn-vĭl, a village in Halton co., Ontario, 8 miles S.E. of Rockwood. Pop. 100.

Halt'whistle, a town of England, co. of Northumberland, with a station on the Newcastle & Carlisle Railway, 34 miles W. of Newcastle. In the vicinity is Featherstone-haugh Castle. Pop. of parish, 5268.

Halyciæ, the ancient name of SALEMI.

Halys, the ancient name of the KIZIL-IRMAK.

Ham, hôN, a village of France, in Somme, near the river Somme, 14 miles S.S.E. of Péronne. Here is a famous fortress, used as a state prison. Pop. 3122.

Ham, hăm, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 7 miles S.S.W. of Charleroi. Pop. 1883.

Ham, or South'ham, a post-village in Wolfe co., Quebec, 24 miles E. of Danville. Pop. 293.

Hamadan, hâ-mâ-dân' (anc. *Ecbat'ana*), a city of Persia, in Irak-Ajemee, capital of the province of Hamadan, and of the 9 districts forming the central province of Persia, 185 miles S.W. of Teheran. Lat. 34° 50' N.; lon. 48° 32' E. Pop. estimated at 30,000. It is interspersed with gardens, but is meanly built and partly in ruins. Near the great mosque is an edifice containing the tomb of Avicenna, resorted to by numerous pilgrims, besides several other mosques, bazaars, baths, caravansaries, an Armenian church, and a synagogue. Some carpet- and silk-weaving and tanning are here carried on, and the city has a large trade in leather, and is an entrepôt for the commerce between Bagdad and the modern capitals of Persia.

Hamah, hâ'mâ, or **Hammah**, hăm'mâ (anc. *Epiphani'a*, and the *Hamath* of Scripture), a walled city of Syria, 110 miles N.E. of Damascus, on the Orontes. Pop. 44,000. The principal structures are the governor's palace, mosques, baths, bazaars, and some curious hydraulic works. It has manufactures of silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics, and of gold and silver thread, in which it has an active trade with Aleppo. Much attention has been given to a series of ancient inscriptions on stone found here in 1870, but the inscriptions have not yet been read.

Hamamatsoo, or **Hamamatsu**, hâ-mâ-mât-soo', a town of Japan, island of Hondo, on the coast, about 140 miles S.W. of Tokio. Pop. 50,000.

Hammamet, a town of Africa. See HAMMAMET.

Hamanlu, hâ-mân-loo', a village of Asia Minor, near the S. shore of Lake Aboolonia, 25 miles W.S.W. of Muhalitch.

Hamar, hâ-mar', a town and bishop's see of Norway, capital of the stift of Hamar, 59 miles by rail N. of Christiania. Pop. 1868.

Hamar, a stift of Norway, consisting of the amts of Hedemarken and Christians-Amt. Area, 19,706 square miles. Capital, Hamar. Pop. 236,216.

Hambach, hăm'băK, a village of Rhenish Bavaria, 2 miles S.W. of Neustadt. Pop. 2107.

Hambach, a village of Bavaria, in Upper Palatinate, on the Vils, 7 miles N. of Amberg.

Hambach, a village of Oldenburg, in Birkenfeld, with some mineral springs. Pop. 217.

Hambantotte, hăm-băn-tot'tà, a bay and seaport on the S. coast of Ceylon, in lat. 6° 8' N., lon. 81° 10' E.

Hambato, South America. See AMBATO.

Hambers, hôN'bair', a village of France, department and 9 miles S. of Mayenne. Pop. 1728.

Hambie, or **Hambye**, hôN'bee', a town of France, department of Manche, 11 miles S.E. of Coutances. Pop. 307; of commune, 2610.

Ham'blen, a county of East Tennessee, has an area of about 160 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Holston River, and on the S. by the French Broad River. The surface is hilly or undulating; the soil is partly fertile. It is intersected by two branches of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, which communicates with Morristown, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1880, 10,187; in 1890, 11,418.

Hambleton, ham'b'l-tŏn, a post-hamlet of Talbot co., Md., 6 miles S. of Easton. It has a church, a steam saw-mill, and a grist-mill. Pop. 41.

Ham'blin, a township of Brown co., Ind. Pop. 2011.

Hamblin, a post-office of Washington co., Utah.

Ham'brook, a hamlet of England, co. of Gloucester, 5 miles N.N.E. of Bristol.

Hamburg, ham'bûrg (Ger. pron. hâm'bŏŏRG; Fr. *Hambourg*, hôN'boor'; L. *Hambur'gum*), a city of Germany, on the right bank of the Elbe, about 70 miles from its mouth. Lat. 53° 33' 7" N.; lon. 9° 58' 23" E. It consists of an old and a new town, 4 miles in circumference, enclosed by planted walks on the site of its former fortifications, and intersected by canals and by branches of the Alster River. Principal edifices, the churches of the five parishes, especially those of St. Peter and St. Michael, the exchange, town hall, gallery of art, general infirmary, orphan asylum, senate-house, bank, Eimbeck-house, workhouse, prison, arsenal, and 2 theatres. It has also a Johanneum and college, a public library, numerous other libraries, museums, academies, an observatory, a botanic garden, learned societies, &c. In 1842 a great conflagration destroyed St. Nicholas church and many of the other public and private buildings, and left houseless 20,000 of the population. Since that time the town has been in part rebuilt according to a regular plan. Its manufactories comprise sugar-refineries, tar-, tobacco-, and sailcloth-factories, ship-yards, breweries, distilleries, tanneries, cotton-printing and dyeing-works, anchor- and iron-forges, and many others of less magnitude. There is a large business done in cigar-making and in the production of factitious sherry. Hamburg is the greatest commercial city of the European continent, its trade (which is almost entirely a transit trade) embracing every description of goods bought or sold in Germany. The trade is chiefly with Great Britain and America. Many first-class steamers run between Hamburg and New York, the West Indies, South America, and the Mediterranean. The imports are colonial produce, grain, hides, leather, meat, butter, wool, cotton yarns, metals, stones, dyes, manufactured goods, bullion, &c. The city communicates with Lubeck by a canal, and with Berlin, Brunswick, Hanover, Harburg, Kiel, and Rendsburg by railways. The navigable channel of the Elbe has been improved so as to allow vessels drawing 18 feet of water to reach the city at high tide. Tramways run along the leading thoroughfares. Hamburg is said to have been founded by Charlemagne; early in the thirteenth century it joined Lubeck in the formation of the Hanse League. Under the French, from 1810 to 1814, it was the capital of the department of Bouches-de-l'Elbe. The state of Hamburg has an area of 157 square miles, and is composed of the city and the district immediately around it, the towns of Bergedorf, Cuxhaven, and Ritzebuttel, the districts of Vierländen, the isle of Neuwerk, some islands in the Elbe, and some detached portions of territory; enclosed by Prussian provinces. The Elbe, also, between Hamburg and the sea, is entirely under the jurisdiction of the state. The surface is level, and is watered by the Elbe, Alster, and Bille: the Vierländen and marsh-lands in the river are very productive, being in great part appropriated to fruit- and market-gardens. The government is vested in a senate of 18 members and a lower house consisting of 106 citizens. The city and suburbs, with Cuxhaven and other parts of the territory, are not included in the German Zollverein. The state, though its immediate government is republican, forms an integral portion of the German Empire. The population of the city proper in 1880 was 289,859; in 1890, 323,923, or with the surrounding communes, about 500,000.

Ham'burg, a post-village of Perry co., Ala., 7 miles by rail S. of Marion. It has 2 churches, a public school, a cotton-gin and mill, and a flour-mill. Pop. 150.

Hamburg, a post-village, capital of Ashley co., Ark., about 124 miles S. by E. of Little Rock. It has 3 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, a flour-mill, &c. P. (1890) 655.

Hamburg, a post-village of New London co., Conn., about 20 miles S.W. of Norwich. It has a church.

Hamburg, a post-village of Calhoun co., Ill., in Hamburg township, and on the Mississippi River, about 42 miles by land N.W. of Alton. It has a church and 2 stores. Pop. about 200; of the township, 707.

Hamburg, a hamlet of Clark co., Ind., in Silver Creek township, 1 mile from Sellersburg Station.

Hamburg, a post-office of Franklin co., Ind.

Hamburg, a post-village of Fremont co., Iowa, on the Nishnabatona River, about 1 mile from the Missouri River, and on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, at its junction with the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, 12 miles E.S.E. of Nebraska City, and 39 miles S.S.W. of Red Oak. It has 2 banks, a high school, 5 churches, a convent, 3 newspaper offices, 2 flour-mills, a brewery, a pottery, a foundry, a machine-shop, a broom-factory, and terra-cotta-works. Pop. in 1890, 1634.

Hamburg, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Mich., in Hamburg township, on or near a small lake, about 15 miles N. of Ann Arbor, and 44 miles W.N.W. of Detroit. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 918.

Hamburg, a post-village of St. Charles co., Mo., on the Missouri River, about 30 miles W. of St. Louis. It has a church, a female college, and a flour-mill.

Hamburg, a post-village of Sussex co., N.J., on the Wallkill River, 42 miles by rail N.W. of Paterson. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, 2 banks, an academy, and a cement-factory. At Hamburg Junction, 3 miles to the S., the Midland Railroad connects with the South Vernon Branch of the Sussex Railroad.

Hamburg, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., in Hamburg township, on the Buffalo & Jamestown Railroad, with a station also on the Lake Shore Railroad, 10 miles S. of Buffalo, and nearly 1 mile from Lake Erie. It contains the Hamburg Union School and Academy, 5 churches, a newspaper office, a tannery, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 800; of the township, 3096.

Hamburg, a post-village of Fairfield co., O., in Hocking township, 5 miles S.W. of Lancaster. It has 2 churches and a tannery.

Hamburg, a post-borough of Berks co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River, and on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, 17 miles N. of Reading, and 18 miles S.E. of Pottsville. It has 5 churches, a savings-bank, 2 foundries, several tanneries, and manufactures of carriages, bricks, and cigars. One or 2 weekly German newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1880, 2010; in 1890, 2127.

Hamburg, a village of Clinton co., Pa., on Fishing Creek, 7 miles S. of Lock Haven. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Here is Lamar Mills Post-Office.

Hamburg, a station in Mercer co., Pa., on the Shenango & Alleghany Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Greenville.

Hamburg, a post-village of Aiken co., S.C., on the Savannah River, opposite Augusta, Ga., at the W. terminus of the South Carolina Railroad. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1120.

Hamburg, a post-village of Hardin co., Tenn., on the W. bank of the Tennessee River, 20 miles N.E. of Corinth, Miss. It has a church.

Hamburg, a post-office of Van Zandt co., Tex.

Hamburg, a post-hamlet of Shenandoah co., Va., 4½ miles from Edenburg Railroad Station, which is 5 miles S.W. of Woodstock. It has a church.

Hamburg, a township of Vernon co., Wis. Pop. 1219. It contains Chaseburg.

Hamburg Bar, a post-office of Siskiyou co., Cal.

Ham'by, a station on the Louisville & Paducah Railroad, about 8 miles W. of Nortonville, Ky.

Hambye, a town of France. See HAMBYE.

Ham'den, a post-township of New Haven co., Conn., on the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, 7 miles N. of New Haven, contains villages named Centreville, Mount Carmel, and Whitneyville. It has 5 churches, and manufactures of augers, bells, axles, needles, and guns. Pop. 3028.

Hamden, a township of Becker co., Minn. Pop. 143.

Hamden, a post-office of Chariton co., Mo.

Hamden, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., in Hamden township, on the main branch of the Delaware River, and on the Delhi Branch of the Midland Railroad, 5 or 6 miles S.W. of Delhi. It has 2 churches and several mills. Pop. 133; of the township, 1048.

Hamden (Hamden Junction Post-Office), a village of Vinton co., O., at the junction of two railroads, 72 miles W.S.W. of Marietta, and 29 miles E.S.E. of Chillicothe. It has 2 churches, a high school, a newspaper office, an iron-foundry, a spoke- and hub-factory, and 2 flour-mills. Hamden has mineral springs. A large quantity of pig-iron is shipped here. Pop. in 1890, 622.

Ha'mel, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ill., 4 miles S.E. of Worden Station, and about 20 miles E. of Alton.

Hameln, hä'mĕln, also called **Hamelin**, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, at a railway junction, 25 miles S.W. of Hanover, on the Weser. Pop. 9520, employed in navigation and the salmon-fishery, and in the numerous manufactories of the town.

Hameln, a village of Hanover, 8 miles N.E. of Hildesheim. Pop. 1050.

Ha'mer, a township of Highland co., O. Pop. 959. It contains Danville.

Hamer, a post-hamlet of Paulding co., O., on the Miami & Erie Canal, 10 miles N. of Delphos. It has a church.

Hamersville, ham'ẽrz-vĭl, a post-village of Brown co., O., in Clark township, 35 miles E.S.E. of Cincinnati. It has a church.

Ham'ett, a post-hamlet of Erie co., Pa., in Green township, 3 miles from Belle Valley Railroad Station. It has a church and a brewery.

Hami, a city of Toorkistan. See KHAMIL.

Ham'ilton, a town of Scotland, co. of Lanark, on the Clyde, here crossed by a fine bridge of 5 arches, 10¾ miles by railway S.E. of Glasgow. It is well built, has a grammar-school and academy, a poor's hospital, mechanics' institution, trades' hall, 6 branch banks, town and county halls, jail, and large barracks. But its chief object of attraction is the magnificent ducal palace of the house of Hamilton: this has a noble Grecian front, 264 feet in length, and a superb interior, containing the largest and choicest collection of paintings and marbles in Scotland. The park is also considered one of the finest in North Britain. Within it are the castle of Chatelherault and the picturesque ruins of Cadzow Castle. The latter stands on a lofty rock, washed by the Avon, and surrounded by the remnants of the ancient Caledonian oak forest, in which feeds a herd of the famous aboriginal breed of wild cattle. Hamilton is the principal seat of imitation-cambric weaving. Manufactures of lace, black silk veils, muslins, and thread are also flourishing. The burgh unites with Airdrie, Falkirk, Lanark, and Linlithgow in sending one member to the House of Commons. It gives the title of duke to the premier peer of Scotland. P. (1891) 24,863.

Ham'ilton, a northern county of Florida, has an area of about 576 square miles. It is bounded on the E. and S. by the Suwanee River, and is intersected by the Allapaha River. The surface is partly covered with forests; the soil is mostly sandy. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Georgia Southern & Florida Railroad and the Savannah, Florida & Western Railroad, both of which pass through Jasper, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 5749; in 1880, 6790; in 1890, 8507.

Hamilton, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of 440 square miles. It is drained by the North Fork of Saline Creek and other small streams. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county is liberally supplied with timber. It is intersected by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, which passes through McLeansborough, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 13,014; in 1880, 16,712; in 1890, 17,800.

Hamilton, a county in the central part of Indiana, has an area of 400 square miles. It is intersected by the West Fork of White River, and also drained by Cicero and Eagle Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. It is traversed by the Midland Railway, the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, and the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad. Capital, Noblesville. Pop. in 1870, 20,882; in 1880, 24,801; in 1890, 26,123.

Hamilton, a county in the N. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is traversed by the Boone River, and also drained by the Skunk River, which rises in it. The surface is undulating, and diversified with prairies and groves; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Iowa division of the Illinois Central Railroad, the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and the

Webster City & Southwestern Railroad. Capital, Webster City. Pop. in 1870, 6055; in 1875, 7701; in 1880, 11,252; in 1890, 15,319.

Hamilton, a county in the W. part of Kansas, bordering on Colorado. Area, 922 square miles. It is intersected by the Arkansas River and by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. The surface is undulating, and nearly destitute of timber. Magnesian limestone crops out along the ravines. Capital, Syracuse. Pop. in 1880, 168; in 1890, 2027.

Hamilton, a county in the S.E. central part of Nebraska, has an area of about 576 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Platte River, and is also drained by the North, Middle, and West Forks of Big Blue River. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staple products. Timber is scarce in this county. Capital, Aurora. Pop. in 1870, 130; in 1880, 8267; in 1890, 14,096.

Hamilton, a county in the N.E. part of New York, has an area of about 1764 square miles. It is drained by the Hudson, Racket, Black, and Sacondaga Rivers, which rise in it. The surface is mountainous, and is diversified with numerous lakes and extensive forests. A large part of the soil is sterile, or too rocky and mountainous for agriculture. It has abundance of granite and iron ore. Capital, Sageville. Pop. in 1870, 2960; in 1875, 3482; in 1880, 3923; in 1890, 4762.

Hamilton, the most S.W. county of Ohio, bordering on Indiana, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Ohio River, is intersected by the Miami and Little Miami Rivers, and also drained by the Whitewater and Mill Creek. The surface is finely diversified by valleys and hills, or rather highlands and lowlands, which are isolated remnants of a former table-land. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, oats, hay, wheat, potatoes, butter, pork, and wine are the staple products. This is the most populous and wealthy county of the state, and is traversed by numerous railroads centring in Cincinnati, which is the capital. Lower Silurian limestone (called blue limestone), an excellent material for building, underlies all parts of this county, and has been extensively quarried at Cincinnati. Its color is mostly a bluish gray, and it is crowded with fossils. The hills or highlands of this county are areas in which the stratified rocks remain to an elevation of about 400 feet above the Ohio River, and the valleys are areas from which the rocks have been removed by denudation. Fifteen railroads communicate with Cincinnati, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 260,370; in 1880, 313,374; in 1890, 374,573.

Hamilton, a county in the S. part of East Tennessee, bordering on Georgia, has an area of about 575 square miles. It is intersected by the Tennessee River, which also forms a great part of the E. boundary. The surface is mountainous, and mostly covered with forests. The Cumberland Mountains occupy the N.W. part. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county has mines of bituminous coal and iron. It is intersected by the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad and the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad. Capital, Chattanooga. Pop. in 1870, 17,241; in 1880, 23,642; in 1890, 53,482.

Hamilton, a county in the N. central part of Texas, has an area of about 900 square miles. Is is intersected by the Leon River, and also drained by Cowhouse and Lampasas Creeks. The surface is partly hilly. The soil produces pasture for cattle, which are the chief articles of export. Capital, Hamilton. Pop. in 1870, 733; in 1880, 6365; in 1890, 9313.

Hamilton, a post-hamlet of Lonoke co., Ark., 7 miles from Carlisle Station.

Hamilton, a village of Butte co., Cal., on Feather River, about 70 miles N. of Sacramento. Pop. of Hamilton township, 1130.

Hamilton, a post-village of Park co., Col., in the N. part of the South Park, about 66 miles S.W. of Denver, and 12 miles N. of Fair Play. Elevation, 9693 feet. It has 2 hotels. Gold is found near this place.

Hamilton, a post-village, capital of Harris co., Ga., on the North & South Railroad, 24 miles N.N.E. of Columbus, and about 85 miles S. by W. of Atlanta. It contains a court-house, 3 churches, a newspaper office, a high school, and a female college. Pop. about 750.

Hamilton, a station on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 7 miles S. of Beardstown, Ill.

Hamilton, a post-village of Hancock co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, opposite Keokuk, and 3 or 4 miles above Warsaw. It is at the foot of the lower rapids (which afford great motive-power), on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad and the Keokuk Branch of the Wabash Railroad. An iron railroad bridge over the river connects it with Keokuk. It has 4 churches, a high school, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of bricks, carriages, &c. Pop. 1301.

Hamilton, a township of Lee co., Ill. Pop. 186. It includes part of the Winnebago Swamp.

Hamilton, a hamlet of Clinton co., Ind., about 18 miles E.S.E. of Lafayette.

Hamilton, a station in Clinton co., Ind., on the Lafayette & Muncie Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Frankfort.

Hamilton, a township of Delaware co., Ind. P. 1129.

Hamilton, a township of Jackson co., Ind. Pop. 1565. It is bounded on the S.E. by the East Fork of White River.

Hamilton, a post-village of Steuben co., Ind., about 36 miles N.N.E. of Fort Wayne. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Hamilton, a township of Sullivan co., Ind. Pop 3759, including that of the village of Sullivan.

Hamilton, a township of Decatur co., Iowa, on the Missouri line. Pop. 783.

Hamilton, a township of Franklin co., Iowa. P. 183.

Hamilton, a township of Hamilton co., Iowa. P. 730.

Hamilton, a post-village of Marion co., Iowa, in Liberty township, about 16 miles S.W. of Oskaloosa. It is on a branch railroad between Albia and Knoxville, 12 miles N.N.W. of Albia. It has a church, and manufactures of brooms, carriages, &c. Pop. 133.

Hamilton, a post-office of Greenwood co., Kansas.

Hamilton, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Ky., on the Ohio River, about 22 miles S.W. of Covington. It has a tobacco-factory.

Hamilton, a station on the Louisville & Paducah Railroad, 16 miles N.W. of Owensborough Junction, Ky.

Hamilton, a hamlet of Bossier parish, La., on Bodcau Bayou, 38 miles N.E. of Shreveport. It has a church and a steam grist-mill.

Hamilton, a post-village and summer resort of Essex co., Mass., in Hamilton township, on the Eastern Railroad (Essex Branch), 8 miles N. of Salem. It has a church, district schools, an isinglass-factory, and a woollen-mill. Pop. of the township, 961.

Hamilton, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich., in Heath township, on Rabbit River, and on the Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 14 miles N.W. of Allegan. It has a grist-mill, a lumber-mill, and a church. Pop. about 300.

Hamilton, a township of Gratiot co., Mich. Pop. 310.

Hamilton, a township of Van Buren co., Mich. P. 1074.

Hamilton, a post-village in Sumner township, Fillmore co., Minn., on a small affluent of Root River, about 20 miles S. of Rochester. It has 2 churches.

Hamilton, Houston co., Minn. See MONEY CREEK.

Hamilton, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Minn., on the Minnesota River, and on the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, 18 miles S.W. of St. Paul. It has a flour-mill. The name of the post-office is Hamilton Station.

Hamilton, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Miss., 10 miles S.E. of Aberdeen.

Hamilton, a post-village of Caldwell co., Mo., in Hamilton township, and on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, 50 miles E. of St. Joseph, and 26 miles W. by S. of Chillicothe. It has 6 churches, public schools, 3 banks, 3 newspaper offices, and a canning-factory. Pop. in 1890, 1641.

Hamilton, a post-village of Gallatin co., Montana, on Gallatin River, about 60 miles N.E. of Virginia City, and 20 miles N.W. of Bozeman. It has a church and a female seminary.

Hamilton, a hamlet of Hamilton co., Neb., 20 miles N. of Harvard.

Hamilton, a mining town, capital of White Pine co., Nevada, is about 100 miles (direct) S. of Elko, and 90 miles E. by S. of Austin. It is situated at the base of Treasure Hill, and is surrounded by a sterile region, in which timber and water are scarce. Here are rich silver-mines, which were discovered in 1865, since which the population has rapidly increased. A newspaper is published here. Pop. of precinct, 3913.

Hamilton, a township of Atlantic co., N.J. Pop. 1271. It contains May's Landing and other villages.

Hamilton, a township of Mercer co., N.J., bounded W. by the river Delaware. Pop. 5417. It is to some extent contiguous to Trenton, the state capital.

Hamilton, formerly **Shark River,** a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., in Ocean township, 2½ miles S.E. of Shark River Station, which is 11 miles S.W. of Long Branch. It has 2 churches, a bank, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Hamilton, a station in Somerset co., N.J., on the Delaware & Bound Brook Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Bound Brook Junction.

Hamilton, the station name of South Lima, N.Y.

Hamilton, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., in Hamilton township, on the Ontario & Western Railroad, 29 miles S.S.W. of Utica, and 37 miles S.E. of Syracuse. It contains 5 churches, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, and the Colgate Academy. Here is the Colgate University (Baptist), which was organized in 1832, and has 20 professors, about 160 students, and a library of 10,000 volumes. This place contains also the Hamilton Theological Seminary (Baptist). Pop. in 1880, 1633; in 1890, 1744; of the township, in 1880, 3912; in 1890, 3923.

Hamilton, a post-village of Martin co., N.C., in Hamilton township, and on the Roanoke River, about 90 miles E. by N. of Raleigh. It is at the head of navigation for large vessels. Pop. 781; of the township, 2247.

Hamilton, a post-village of Pembina co., N.D., 27 miles by rail N. of Grafton. It has 3 churches, a bank, 2 academies, and a newspaper office. Pop. 257.

Hamilton, a city, the capital of Butler co., O., on the Miami River and the Miami Canal, 20 miles (direct) N. of Cincinnati. By railroad it is 25 miles from Cincinnati; 35 miles S.W. of Dayton, and 45 miles S.S.E. of Richmond, Ind. It is connected with these cities by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, the branches of which meet here. It contains a court-house, 15 churches, a public library, 3 national banks, a high school, 4 paper-mills, several iron-foundries, 4 breweries, a woollen-factory, 5 flouring-mills, 2 safe-works, and several manufactories of farming-implements. Two daily and 4 weekly newspapers (1 of which is German) are published here. Pop. in 1890, 17,565.

Hamilton, a township of Franklin co., O. Pop. 1507.

Hamilton, a township of Lawrence co., O., on the Ohio River. Pop. 1108. It contains Hanging Rock.

Hamilton, a township of Warren co., O., bounded N. and W. by the Little Miami River. Pop. 2406. It includes Maineville and Murdock.

Hamilton, a township of Adams co., Pa. Pop. 1118.

Hamilton, a township of Franklin co., Pa. Pop. 1630.

Hamilton, Jefferson co., Pa. See Perrysville.

Hamilton, a township of McKean co., Pa. Pop. 120.

Hamilton, a township of Monroe co., Pa. Pop. 1892.

Hamilton, a township of Tioga co., Pa. It contains the coal-mining villages of Morris Run and Blossburg.

Hamilton, a post-village of Washington co., R.I., in North Kingston township, 1½ miles from Wickford Junction. It has 2 churches, an academy, and manufactures of cotton and Kentucky jeans. Pop. 207.

Hamilton, a post-village, capital of Hamilton co., Tex., 65 miles W. of Waco. It has 5 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 726.

Hamilton, a village of Shelby co., Tex., on the Sabine River, about 65 miles S. of Shreveport, La.

Hamilton, a post-village of Loudoun co., Va., on the Washington & Ohio Railroad, 40 miles N.W. of Washington, D.C. It has 4 churches, a coach-factory, a saw-mill, 3 stores, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 407.

Hamilton, a post-village of Skagit co., Washington, 36 miles by rail E. of Shannon's Point. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, coal-mines, fire-clay, &c. Pop. 203.

Hamilton, a hamlet of Ozaukee co., Wis., near the W. bank of the Milwaukee River, about 18 miles N. of Milwaukee.

Hamilton, a city of Ontario, capital of the co. of Wentworth, is situated on Burlington Bay, at the western extremity of Lake Ontario, 372 miles W.S.W. of Montreal, 186 miles E.N.E. of Detroit, and 70 miles N.W. of Buffalo. It was laid out and settled in 1813 on a plateau of slightly elevated ground, winding around the foot of a hilly range, which here receives the name of "the Mountain." The streets are wide, and for the most part cross one another at right angles. King street, the principal thoroughfare, runs E. and W. throughout the entire breadth of the town. Near the centre of the street is a large open space, and a little north is Market Square, on which stands a spacious building, occupied in the lower part as a market, while its upper stories are appropriated to the use of the city government. Court-House Square, an area containing the county buildings, lies between King street and the Mountain.

The city contains 23 churches, principally of the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, Wesleyan Methodist, and Methodist Episcopal denominations, and has also the head office of the Bank of Hamilton, 5 branch banks, a mechanics' institute, a reading-room, a Wesleyan female college, several academies and schools, several saw- and grist-mills, and manufactories of iron castings, machinery of every description, agricultural implements, sewing-machines, musical instruments, glass-ware, wooden-ware, woollen and cotton goods, soap and candles, boots and shoes, leather, brooms, brushes, &c. Two daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. The city is the seat of the Great Western Railway Company, chartered in 1834, and of the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway Company. The latter connects Hamilton with Lake Huron, and the former with all parts of the Dominion and United States. The head offices of the Hamilton & Lake Erie Railway are also here. It is also the seat of the Anglican bishop of Western Toronto, and of the Roman Catholic bishop of Hamilton. It possesses superior commercial advantages, being at the head of navigation on the lake and in the centre of a populous region. The Desjardins Canal connects it with Dundas.

Hamilton sends two members to the House of Commons and two to the provincial legislature. It is a port of entry. Pop. in 1836, 2846; in 1850, 10,248; in 1871, 26,716; in 1881, 35,961; in 1891, 48,980.

Hamilton, an island in the Ottawa River, off the township of Lochaber, co. of Ottawa, Quebec.

Hamilton, the chief town and the seat of government of the Bermuda Isles, is situated near the middle of the group, on the coast of the largest island. Its harbor is landlocked, and will admit vessels drawing 15 feet of water; it is entered through a long and intricate passage, the navigation of which requires a skilful pilot. The town has 5 churches. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. about 2000.

Ham'iltonban', a township of Adams co., Pa. Pop. 1418. It contains Fairfield.

Hamilton Centre, a small village in the township of Hamilton, Madison co., N.Y. It has a church and 12 or 15 dwellings.

Hamilton College. See Clinton, N.Y.

Hamilton Harbor, a port on the coast of Alaska. Lat. 56° 52′ N.; lon. 133° 34′ W. Here good coal exists.

Hamilton Pass, Colorado, a mountain-pass in the main range, at an elevation of 12,370 feet. Lat. 39° 24′ 35″ N.; lon. 105° 58′ W.

Hamilton River, Labrador. See Asuwanipi.

Hamilton's, township, Catawba co., N.C. Pop. 1562.

Hamilton's Mill, a post-hamlet of Waushara co., Wis., 10 miles N.N.W. of Berlin. It has a lumber-mill on Willow Creek.

Hamilton Square, a post-village of Mercer co., N.J., 5 miles E. of Trenton, and 2 miles N.W. of the Camden & Amboy Railroad. It has 3 churches, the Mercer Rubber Works, 2 carriage-shops, and 2 stores. Pop. about 300.

Hamilton Station, Scott co., Minn. See Hamilton.

Hamiltonville, New York. See Guilderland.

Hamina, a town of Finland. See Fredrikshamn.

Hamirpur, British India. See Humeerpoor.

Ham'ler, a post-village of Henry co., O., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (Chicago division), 45 miles W. of Tiffin. It has 3 churches, public schools, and manufactures of staves and lumber. Pop. 556.

Ham'let, a post-hamlet of Marin co., Cal., on the North Pacific Coast Railroad, 51 miles N.W. of San Francisco.

Hamlet, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Ill., 9 miles N. of Aledo, and about 18 miles S.S.W. of Davenport, Iowa.

Hamlet, a post-hamlet of Starke co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 69 miles E.S.E. of Chicago. It has a church. Pop. 47.

Hamlet, formerly O'mar, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., in Villanova township, about 40 miles S.S.W. of Buffalo. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a cheese-factory. Pop. 155.

Hamlet, a post-hamlet of Richmond co., N.C., on the Carolina Central Railroad, 5 miles E. of Rockingham, and at the junction of the Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line Railroad, 97 miles S.W. of Raleigh. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Hamlet, a village of Providence co., R.I., adjacent to the much larger village of Woonsocket. It has 2 cotton-mills. Pop. 335.

Ham'lin, a county in the N.E. part of South Dakota, is traversed by the Big Sioux River, and contains several lakes. This county is nearly destitute of forests. Capital, Castlewood. Pop. in 1880, 693; in 1890, 4625.

Hamlin, a post-hamlet and township of Audubon co., Iowa, about 70 miles W. by S. of Des Moines. Pop. 806.

Hamlin, a post-village of Brown co., Kansas, in Ham-

lin township, 7 miles by rail N.W. of Hiawatha. It has 2 churches, public schools, a bank, &c. Pop. 216.

Hamlin, a post-hamlet of Aroostook co., Me., 3 miles from Grand Falls, New Brunswick. Pop. of Hamlin plantation, 558.

Hamlin, a township of Eaton co., Mich. Pop. 1650.

Hamlin, a township of Mason co., Mich., bounded W. by Lake Michigan. Pop. 141.

Hamlin, Monroe co., Mich. See RAISINVILLE.

Hamlin, a township of Monroe co., N.Y., bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario. Pop. 2322. It contains hamlets named Hamlin and East Hamlin.

Hamlin, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., N.Y., in Hamlin township, on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 16 miles W. of Charlotte. It has 2 churches.

Hamlin, a post-hamlet of Lebanon co., Pa., in Bethel township, 7 miles N.N.W. of Myerstown. It has a church.

Hamlin, a township of McKean co., Pa. Pop. 121. Hamlin Station is on the McKean & Buffalo Railroad, 7 miles from Smethport.

Hamlin, a post-village, capital of Lincoln co., W. Va., about 28 miles W.S.W. of Charleston. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Hamlin, a post-hamlet of Trempealeau co., Wis., on Buffalo River, 20 miles S. of Eau Claire.

Ham'linton, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., in Salem township, about 15 miles E. of Scranton. It has 3 churches and a tannery.

Hamm, hămm, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, at the junction of several railways, 22 miles N.N.W. of Arnsberg, on the Lippe, here joined by the Ahse. Pop. 18,887. It has a gymnasium, manufactures of linen fabrics and leather, bleaching-works, and an active trade.

Hamm, a village of Germany, territory and 2 miles E. of Hamburg. Pop. 3743.

Hammah, a city of Syria. See HAMAH.

Hammah de Cabes. See EL HAMMAR DE CABES.

Hammam, hăm-măm' (a "bath"), the name of numerous places in Africa and Asia.

Hammam-Aida, hăm-măm'-I'dâ, a village of Anatolia, 4 miles W. of Yorma.

Hammamat, hăm-mâ-măt', a station of Egypt, on the route between Kosseir and Kench, with well-buildings.

Hammam-el-Berdaah, hăm-măm'-ĕl-bĕr'dâ' ("packsaddle-bath;" anc. *Aquæ Tibilitanæ?*), a village of Algeria, province and 45 miles E.N.E. of Constantine, on the route from Bona.

Hammam-el-Faraoun, hăm-măm'-ĕl-fâ-râ-oon' ("Pharaoh's baths"), a seaport town of Arabia, on the Gulf of Suez, 80 miles S.S.E. of Suez.

Hammamet, hăm'mâ-mĕt', or **Hamamet,** a seaport town of Africa, dominion and 42 miles S.E. of Tunis, on the Gulf of Hammamet, a bay of the Great Syrtis. It has a trade with the city of Tunis.

Hammam-Lef, hăm-măm'-lĕf (anc *Aquæ Calidæ*), a town and baths of the dominion and 20 miles S.E. of Tunis.

Hammam-Meskutin, hăm-măm'-mĕs-koo'te-ă, or **Meskhoutin,** mĕs'koo'tăn' ("the enchanted baths"), in Algeria, province and 38 miles E. of Constantine, near the Sebus River, the hot mineral springs here having formed some curious petrifactions. Here are baths and a military hospital. Traces of Roman edifices are discoverable.

Ham'mansburg, a post-village of Wood co., O., in Henry township, 3 miles N. of New Baltimore Station, which is 26 miles W. by N. of Tiffin. It has 2 churches, a planing-mill, and a saw-mill.

Hamme, hăm'mĕh, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, on an affluent of the Scheldt, 19 miles E.N.E. of Ghent. It is the seat of navigation, rope-making, and trading in hemp. Pop. of commune, 10,778.

Hammelburg, hăm'mĕl-bŏŏrg', a town of Bavaria, on the Saale, 23 miles N. of Würzburg. Pop. 2762.

Hammer, hăm'mĕr, a village of Denmark, in Jutland, 9 miles N.N.E. of Aalborg.

Hammer, hăm'mĕr, a village of Norway, 7 miles N.E. of Bergen, with 2780 inhabitants.

Hammer, hăm'mĕr, a village of Prussian Silesia, 12 miles by rail N. of Ratibor. Pop. 850.

Hammerfest, hăm'mĕr-fĕst', the northernmost town of Europe, in Norway, capital of the province of Finmark, on the Qual-oe ("whale island"), of which it is the chief port, 60 miles S.W. of the North Cape. Lat. 70° 40' 7" N.; lon. 23° 35' 43" E. The houses are of wood and painted externally; communication between its quarters is kept up by boats; its harbor is defended by a fort. In summer the heat is sometimes oppressive, and throughout the winter the temperature is mild enough for the fishery to be carried on. The exports comprise stockfish, whale, seal, and fish oil, skins, walrus hides and teeth, copper, and feathers. Its trade is mostly with Russia and Great Britain. P. 1547.

Hammeröe, hăm'mĕr-ö'ĕh, a peninsula of Norway, amt of Nordland, on the West-Fiord. Lat. 68° 10' N.

Ham'mersley's Fork, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Pa., on Kettle Creek, about 33 miles N.W. of Lock Haven. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Ham'mersmith, a town of England, and a suburb of London, co. of Middlesex, on the Thames, here crossed by a bridge, 4 miles W. of St. Paul's Cathedral. It has many handsome houses, a church built in 1631, a school endowed by Bishop Latimer, and a royal cathedral chapel, with ladies' school. Pop. of parish, 42,691.

Hammerstein, hăm'mĕr-stīne', a town of West Prussia, 18 miles W. of Schlochau. Pop. 2790.

Ham'mertown, a hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Pine Plains township.

Ham'mon, a station in Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Schuylkill & Susquehanna Branch of the Reading Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Auburn. Here is Summit Station Post-Office.

Ham'monas'set River, Connecticut, runs southward, forms part of the boundary between Middlesex and New Haven cos., and enters Long Island Sound.

Ham'mond, a post-village of Piatt co., Ill., at the crossing of two railroads, 20 miles E. of Decatur, and 8 miles S. of Bement. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and lumber-mills.

Hammond, a post-village of Lake co., Ind., 20 miles S.S.E. of Chicago. It has 12 churches, 2 banks, 2 academies, 6 newspaper offices, and an axe- and tool-factory. Pop. 5428.

Hammond, a township of Spencer co., Ind. P. 2629.

Hammond, a post-office and station of Bourbon co., Kansas, on the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, 7 miles N. of Fort Scott.

Hammond, a post-village of Tangipahoa parish, La., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 52 miles N.N.W. of New Orleans. It has 2 churches, a hotel, and a lumber-mill.

Hammond, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Mich., in Gaines township, on the Grand River Valley Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Grand Rapids.

Hammond, or **Hammond Corners,** a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in Hammond township, on the Black River & Morristown Railroad, 11 miles S. of Morristown, and about 22 miles S.S.W. of Ogdensburg. It has 3 churches, 2 carriage-shops, and 4 stores. The township is bounded on the W. by the St. Lawrence River, and includes a part of the Thousand Islands. Here are quarries of Potsdam sandstone. Pop. of the township, 1815.

Hammond, a post-office and station of Tioga co., Pa., on the Corning, Cowanesque & Antrim Railroad, 13 miles N.N.E. of Wellsborough.

Hammond, a post-office of Aiken co., S.C. Pop. of Hammond township, 2560.

Hammond, a post-office of Robertson co., Tex., and a station on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 6 miles S. of Bremond.

Hammond, a post-village of St. Croix co., Wis., in Hammond township, on the West Wisconsin Railroad, 17 miles E. of Hudson. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of carriages, ploughs, and other farming-implements. Pop. of the township, 1220.

Hammond, a post-village in Perth co., Ontario, 6½ miles E. of Newry. Pop. 100.

Hammond Corners, New York. See HAMMOND.

Hammond Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, Solomon group, are in lat. 8° 40' S., lon. 157° 20' E.

Ham'mond's, a station in Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, 2½ miles S. of Elgin.

Ham'mondsburg, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Iowa, in Otter township, about 7 miles S.E. of Indianola. P. 59.

Hammond's Corners, a hamlet of Chemung co., N.Y., 7 miles E. of Elmira. It has a church and a wagon-shop. The name of its post-office is North Chemung. See also CROWN POINT and HAMMOND.

Ham'moudsford, a post-office of Wabasha co., Minn.

Ham'mondsport, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., is pleasantly situated at the head or S. end of Keuka or Crooked Lake, in Urbana township, on the Bath & Hammondsport Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Bath, and about 32 miles N.W. of Elmira. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, several large vineyards, and a union school. Steamboats ply daily between this place and Penn Yan. The Catawba grape ripens well on the adjacent hills, and here are manufactures of wines and brandies. Pop. 1890, 934.

Ham'mondsville, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y., in Crown Point township, 12 miles from Lake Champlain, on a branch railroad connecting with the New York & Canada Railroad at Crown Point. Iron is mined here. It has about 50 houses.

Hammondsville, a post-village in Saline township, Jefferson co., O., on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 95 miles S.S.E. of Cleveland, and 20 miles N. by W. of Steubenville. It has a church, a coal-mine, and a manufactory of coke, and is surrounded by hills filled with coal, limestone, and iron. Pop. 504.

Ham'mond Vale, or **Upham** (ŭp'ăm) **Vale,** a post-village in Kings co., New Brunswick, 13 miles from Sussex. Pop. 200.

Hammons Mill, a post-office of Floyd co., Ga.

Ham'monton, a post-village of Atlantic co., N.J., 31 miles by rail S.E. of Philadelphia, and 30 miles N.W. of Atlantic City. It contains 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a bank, and manufactures of boots, shoes, and hosiery. Much fruit is cultivated here. Poultry-raising is also extensively carried on. Pop. in 1880, 1776; in 1890, 3833.

Ham'monville, a post-village of Hart co., Ky., 8 miles S.E. of Uptonville. It has 2 churches and a seminary. Pop. about 300.

Hamoon, hă'moon' (anc. *A'ria Pa'lus*), a large morass or lake, chiefly in Persia, but situated on the borders of Beloochistan and Afghanistan, between lat. 30° 50′ and 31° 54′ N. and lon. 61° 8′ and 62° 10′ E. Length, from N.E. to S.W., about 70 miles; breadth, from 15 to 20 miles. It receives the Helmund, Furrah-Rood, and other rivers; and while the Caspian, Aral, and other inland seas of Asia are decreasing in extent, this lake is said to be on the increase. Its E. part is shallow and covered with reeds. Here is an island on which is the Fort Rustum, or Koh-i-Kwajeh. The water is salt, and the banks are fringed by forests of tamarisks. Lake Zurrah, to the S.E., is now nearly dry.

Ham'orton, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., in Kennett township, 1 mile from Fairville Station, and about 12 miles N.N.W. of Wilmington, Del. It has 2 churches.

Hamp Branch, a post-office of Screven co., Ga.

Hamp'den, a county in the S.W. part of Massachusetts, bordering on Connecticut, has an area of about 620 square miles. It is intersected by the Connecticut River, which divides it into nearly equal parts, and is also drained by the Chicopee, Westfield, and Scantic Rivers, which afford extensive motive-power. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests of the ash, elm, oak, beech, sugar-maple, &c. The soil is partly fertile. Hay, butter, tobacco, Indian corn, oats, and potatoes are the staple products. Among its minerals are granite and new red sandstone. The prosperity of the county is partly derived from important manufactures of cotton goods, writing-paper, woollen goods, &c. It is intersected by the Boston & Albany, Connecticut River, New Haven & Northampton, and New London Northern Railroads. Capital, Springfield. Pop. in 1870, 78,409; in 1875, 94,304; in 1880, 104,142; in 1890, 135,713.

Hampden, a post-hamlet of Marengo co., Ala., about 50 miles S.W. of Selma. It has an academy, 1 or 2 churches, and a tannery.

Hampden, a township of Coffey co., Kansas, bounded S.W. by the river Neosho. Pop. 598.

Hampden, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Hampden township, on the W. bank of the Penobscot River, 5 or 6 miles below Bangor. It has 2 churches, an academy, 1 or 2 paper-mills, and a barrel-factory. The township contains another village, named Hampden Corner, and has 6 churches and 3 steam lumber-mills. Total pop. 2484.

Hampden, Baltimore co., Md. See Woodberry.

Hampden, formerly **South Wil'braham,** a post-village of Hampden co., Mass., in a township of the same name, 10 or 11 miles E.S.E. of Springfield. It has 3 churches and 3 woollen-factories.

Hampden, or **Hampton,** a hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., in Lebanon township, 1 mile from Junction Station, which is 16 miles E. of Easton, Pa.

Hampden, a post-office of Geauga co., O., in Hampden township, 3 miles from Chardon, and about 32 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland. The township has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 787.

Hampden, township, Cumberland co., Pa. Pop. 1199.

Hampden, a post-township of Columbia co., Wis., 10 miles W. of Columbus Station, and about 22 miles N.N.E. of Madison. Pop. 1012.

Hampden Centre, a post-office of Penobscot co., Me.

Hampden Corner, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Hampden township, on the W. bank of the Penobscot River, 3 miles from Hermon Railroad Station, and about 6 miles below Bangor. It has 3 churches and an academy. Pop. about 400.

Hampden Sidney College, a post-hamlet of Prince Edward co., Va., 7 miles from Farmville, and about 70 miles W.S.W. of Richmond. It has a church. Here is Hampden Sidney College (Presbyterian), which was organized in 1775 and has a library of 7000 volumes. It is also the seat of the Union Theological Seminary (Presbyterian).

Hampshire, a county of England. See Hants.

Hampshire, hamp'shir, a county in the W. central part of Massachusetts, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Connecticut River, and is also drained by the Westfield, Chicopee, and Swift Rivers. The surface is finely diversified by hills, valleys, and mountains, among which is Mount Holyoke. This county is copiously supplied with timber and water-power. The soil is generally fertile. Tobacco, butter, hay, Indian corn, and grass are the staple products. Hampshire has manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, paper, &c. It is intersected by the Connecticut River Railroad, the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, and the New London Northern Railroad. Capital, Northampton. Granite, syenite, and gneiss are found in it. Pop. in 1870, 44,388; in 1880, 47,232; in 1890, 51,859.

Hampshire, a county in the N.E. part of West Virginia, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Potomac River, and is intersected by the Cacapon River and the South Branch of the Potomac. The surface is diversified by several ridges of the Alleghany Mountains, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The valleys produce Indian corn, wheat, grass, &c. Iron ore is found here. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad passes along the northern border of this county, a branch extending into the interior as far S. as Romney, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 7643; in 1880, 10,366; in 1890, 11,419.

Hampshire, a post-village of Kane co., Ill., 50 miles by rail W.N.W. of Chicago. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a bank, a newspaper office, a lock-factory, and a brick- and tile-factory. Pop. 696.

Hampshire, a township of Clinton co., Iowa. P. 963.

Hampshire, a post-office of Steuben co., N.Y.

Hampshire, a post-hamlet of Maury co., Tenn., 16 miles W.S.W. of Columbia. It has a church and a seminary.

Hampshire Avon, a river of England. See Avon.

Hampshire Mines, a station in Mineral co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 1 mile W. of Piedmont. Here is a bed of excellent semi-bituminous coal, from 14 to 16 feet thick, situated 1000 feet above the railroad.

Hamp'stead, a village of England, co. of Middlesex, 4 miles N.N.W. of London. It contains many elegant and fashionable mansions, and its vicinity is much resorted to on holidays from the metropolis. East of the town is a mineral spring, formerly in high repute.

Hamp'stead, a post-village of Carroll co., Md., about 28 miles N.N.W. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, an academy, a cigar-factory, &c. Pop. 521.

Hampstead, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., in Hampstead township, 8 or 9 miles N.N.W. of Haverhill City, Mass. It has a church and a high school. Pop. of the township, 935. Hampstead Station is on the Nashua & Rochester Railroad, 16 miles N.E. of Nashua.

Hampstead, a post-hamlet of King George co., Va., near the Potomac River, 20 miles E. of Brooke's Station.

Hamp'stead, a post-village in Queens co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, 36 miles N. of St. John. It has 3 stores, a fulling-mill, saw- and grist-mills, and a stone-quarry. Pop. 250.

Hamp'ton, a parish and township of England, co. of Middlesex, on the Thames, about 15 miles W.S.W. of London, and 2½ miles W. of Kingston. Here are many noble mansions, the chief of which is Hampton Court, a royal palace, on the N. bank of the Thames, about 1 mile from the village. It was founded by Cardinal Wolsey, and two of the magnificent quadrangles in the Tudor style, though greatly altered, still remain. It contains state-rooms, in which are rich furniture and tapestry, with a superb collection of paintings, chiefly historical portraits by Holbein, Vandyke, Lely, Kneller, and West, and with the seven cartoons of Raffaelle. The garden has some good sculpture, fountains, vases, &c., and there is a park 5 miles in circumference. Pop. 3915; of the parish, 6122.

Hamp'ton, a county in the S. part of South Carolina, is bounded on the N. by Barnwell co., E. by Colleton co., S. by Beaufort co. (from which the Savannah & Charleston Railroad separates it), and W. by Georgia. The surface

is level, and is partly covered with forests of cypress, yellow pine, &c. Cotton, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes are the staples. It is traversed by the Port Royal & Augusta Railroad. Capital, Hampton Court-House. Pop. (1890) 20,544.

Hampton, a post-village, capital of Calhoun co., Ark., about 20 miles E.S.E. of Camden. It has 2 churches. P. 138.

Hampton, a post-township of Windham co., Conn., about 18 miles N. of Norwich. It has 2 churches. It is traversed by the New York & New England Railroad, on which is Hampton Station, 11 miles N.E. of Willimantic. Pop. of the township, 891.

Hampton, formerly **Bear Creek,** a post-village of Henry co., Ga., on the Atlanta division of the Georgia Central Railroad, 33 miles S. of Atlanta. It has 3 churches, a high school, a newspaper office, a carriage-shop, and several general stores. Pop. in 1890, 422.

Hampton, a post-village of Rock Island co., Ill., in Hampton township, on the Mississippi River, 10 miles above Davenport, and on the Western Union Railroad, 10 miles from Rock Island City. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of lumber, flour, &c. This township has 10 mines of coal, which is its chief article of export. Pop. in 1890, 2164; of the village, 341.

Hampton, a station in Will co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 5 miles N.N.E. of Wilmington.

Hampton, a post-village, capital of Franklin co., Iowa, 29 miles by rail S. of Mason City, and 32 miles N. of Eldora. It contains a court-house, 3 banks, 7 churches, 3 newspaper offices, a high school, aluminum-works, tobacco- and cigar-factories, &c. Pop. in 1890, 2067.

Hampton, a post-office of Rush co., Kansas.

Hampton, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Ky., on the road between Smithland and Carrsville.

Hampton, a post-hamlet of Dakota co., Minn., about 25 miles S. of St. Paul, and 12 miles S.W. of Hastings.

Hampton, a post-hamlet of Platte co., Mo., in Pettis township, about 18 miles N.W. of Kansas City.

Hampton, a post-village of Hamilton co., Neb., 8 miles by rail E. by N. of Aurora. It has 2 churches, an academy, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. 430.

Hampton, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., in Hampton township, and on the Eastern Railroad, 46 miles N.N.E. of Boston, and 10 miles S.S.W. of Portsmouth. It has 4 churches and a good hotel. The township is bounded on the S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. of the township, 1330. HAMPTON BEACH, in this township, is a summer resort, with numerous large hotels.

Hampton, Hunterdon co., N.J. See HAMPDEN.

Hampton, a township of Sussex co., N.J. Pop. 866.

Hampton, Oneida co., N.Y. See WESTMORELAND.

Hampton, a station in Orange co., N.Y., on the Erie Railroad, 3 miles E. by S. of Middletown.

Hampton, or Hampton Corners, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., in Hampton township, about 9 miles E.S.E. of Whitehall, and 1 mile from Poultney Station, Vt. It has 3 churches, a cheese-factory, and a woolen-mill. Pop. of the township, 877.

Hampton, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., in Reading township, about 27 miles S.S.W. of Harrisburg. It has 3 churches, an academy, &c. Pop. about 250.

Hampton, S.C. See HAMPTON COURT-HOUSE.

Hampton, a hamlet of Lancaster co., S.C., 15 miles S.W. of Monroe, N.C.

Hampton, a station in Richland co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Columbia.

Hampton, the capital of Elizabeth City co., Va., is on the N. side of Hampton Roads, at the mouth of the James River, 15 miles N.N.W. of Norfolk, and 2 miles W. of Fort Monroe. It contains 7 churches, the Hampton Normal Institute (colored), which was organized in 1868, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, and a free school. Here is a fashionable place of resort, with good bathing-ground on the beach at Old Point Comfort. Hampton has manufactures of ploughs, building-material, &c. Pop. in 1880, 2684; in 1890, 2513.

Hampton, a post-village of Kanawha co., W. Va., on the Kanawha River, 2 miles from Coalburg Railroad Station. Coal is mined here.

Hampton, a station in Uintah co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 51 miles W. of Green River City.

Hamp'ton, a post-village in Durham co., Ontario, 5 miles N. of Bowmanville. It contains 3 stores, several mills, and a tannery. Pop. 400.

Hampton, the chief town of Kings co., New Brunswick, is situated on the Kennebaccasis River, and on the Intercolonial Railway, 22 miles N.E. of St. John. It contains the county buildings, and several mills, stores, and hotels. Pop. 200.

Hampton Coal-Fields, in Alleghany co., Pa., is the terminus of the Edgewood Railroad, which extends 1 mile to Edgewood Junction.

Hampton Court-House, a post-village, capital of Hampton co., S.C., 67 miles S.E. of Augusta. It has 4 churches, a bank, a graded school, a newspaper office, and a lumber-mill. Pop. in 1890, 318.

Hampton Falls, a post-town of Rockingham co., N.H. on an inlet of the sea, and on the Eastern Railroad, 7 miles N. of Newburyport, Mass. It has 4 churches, a stocking-factory, and a shoe-factory. Pop. in 1890, 622.

Hampton Roads, Virginia, a channel between Chesapeake Bay and the estuary of James River, separating Fort Monroe from Sewall's Point, was the scene of a naval action between the Confederate iron-clad "Merrimac" and the "Monitor," March 9, 1862. About a mile S. of Fort Monroe is a small fortified island, called the Rip Raps.

Hampton's, a station of the Utah Northern Railroad, 7 miles W. of Mendon, Utah.

Hampton's Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Grayson co., Va., 30 miles S. of Wytheville. It has a church.

Hampton Station, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tenn., on the Memphis Branch of the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Clarksville.

Hampton Valley, a post-office of Marion co., Ark.

Hamp'tonville, a hamlet of Harrison co., Mo., 20 miles N. of Pattonsburg.

Hamptonville, a post-village of Yadkin co., N.C., 26 miles N. of Statesville. It has 2 churches.

Hampton Wick, a hamlet of England, co. of Middlesex, on the Thames, ½ mile N. of Kingston-upon-Thames.

Ham'rick's Station, a post-office of Putnam co., Ind., on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, 29 miles E.N.E. of Terre Haute.

Ham's Fork, a small river of Uintah co., Wyoming, runs southeastward, and unites with the Black Fork of Green River about 2 miles S. of Granger Station, on the Pacific Railroad.

Ham's Prairie, prā'rec, post-office, Callaway co., Mo.

Ham'tranck, a township of Wayne co., Mich. Pop. 3751. It contains Norris.

Hanva, hȧn'vŏh', or Hanowa, hȧ'no'vŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Gömör, on the Sajo. Pop. 900.

Ham, West, England. See WEST HAM.

Ham-with-Watch, a hamlet of England, co. of Surrey, on the Thames, 11 miles W.S.W. of St. Paul's, London. Here is Ham House, erected in 1610 for Henry, Prince of Wales, and many other elegant seats.

Han, hȧn, a town of Dalmatia, circle of Spalatro, on the left bank of the Cettina, N.E. of Sign.

Hanau, hȧ'nŏw, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Kinzig, near its junction with the Main, at a railway junction, 86 miles S.S.W. of Cassel. Pop. 22,409. It consists of an old and a new town, the latter well built, and having a good market-place, a castle, the seat of the Wetteravian Society of Natural History, a large hospital, handsome theatre, council-house, college, academy of arts, &c., manufactures of silk stuffs, ribbons, cotton fabrics, camlets, carpets, leather, gloves, hosiery, gold and silver articles, porcelain, carriages, &c., and a considerable trade in timber, barrels, and wine. Near it are mineral springs. At Hanau the French, in their retreat from Leipsic, totally defeated the Bavarians, October 30, 1813.

Hänau, hȧ'nŏw, a village of Switzerland, canton and about 18 miles from St. Gall, on the Thur.

Hanazo, a river of Abyssinia. See ANAZO.

Hanceville, hanss'vil, a post-village of Blount co., Ala., on the South & North Alabama Railroad, 44 miles S. of Decatur. It has 3 churches.

Han'cock, a county in the N.E. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Ogeechee River, and on the W. by the Oconee River. The surface is hilly or uneven, and is partly covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil in some parts is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and grass are the staple products. Among the minerals of this county are granite, agate, opal, kaolin, and zircon. It is intersected by the Georgia Railroad, which passes through Sparta, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 11,317; in 1880, 16,989; in 1890, 17,149.

Hancock, a western county of Illinois, borders on Iowa and Missouri. Area, about 769 square miles. It is bounded on the W. and N.W. by the Mississippi River, and is also drained by the La Moin or Crooked Creek. The surface is undulating, and diversified with prairies and woodlands. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, pork, and butter are the staple products. Among

the forest trees are white oak, hickory, elm, ash, linden, and honey-locust. Subcarboniferous limestone covered with a thick deposit of drift underlies this county. It is a good material for building, and is quarried for that purpose. Coal is found here. This county is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Wabash, the latter two communicating with Carthage, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 35,935; in 1880, 35,337; in 1890, 31,907.

Hancock, a county in the E. central part of Indiana, has an area of about 307 square miles. It is intersected by Sugar Creek, and is also drained by Big Blue River and Swamp Creek. The surface is nearly level, and more than one-third of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, and the Pennsylvania Lines, the latter passing through Greenfield, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 15,123; in 1880, 17,123; in 1890, 17,829.

Hancock, a county in the N. part of Iowa, has an area of 570 square miles. It is intersected by the Iowa River, and is also drained by the Boone River, which rises in it. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, and Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroads. Capital, Concord. Pop. in 1870, 999; in 1880, 3453; in 1890, 7621.

Hancock, a county of Kentucky, bordering on Indiana, has an area of about 200 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Ohio River. The surface is diversified with undulating uplands and wide river-bottoms, which are level and very fertile. Tobacco and Indian corn are the staple products. It is intersected by the Louisville, St. Louis & Texas Railway. Capital, Hawesville. Pop. in 1870, 6591; in 1880, 8563; in 1890, 9214.

Hancock, a county in the S.E. part of Maine, has an area of about 1312 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and is drained by the Union and Penobscot Rivers, the latter of which forms a part of the W. boundary. This county comprises numerous islands, the most remarkable of which is Mount Desert Island. The sea-coast is indented with many bays or inlets, which afford good harbors. The surface is diversified with many small lakes and extensive forests. Lumber, butter, grass, and potatoes are the staple products. It is traversed by the Maine Central Railroad. Capital, Ellsworth. Pop. in 1870, 30,495; in 1880, 38,129; in 1890, 37,312.

Hancock, the most southern county of Mississippi, has an area estimated at 549 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by Mississippi Sound, a part of the Gulf of Mexico, and on the W. by Pearl River. The surface is nearly level. The soil is sandy and poor. It is traversed by the Louisville & Nashville and New Orleans & Mobile Railroads. Capital, Bay St. Louis. Pop. in 1870, 4239; in 1880, 6439; in 1890, 8318.

Hancock, a county in the N.W. part of Ohio, has an area of about 522 square miles. It is intersected by the Blanchard Fork of the Auglaize River. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests, in which the beech, elm, white ash, hickory, white oak, and sugar-maple abound. The soil is a fertile calcareous loam. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, oats, pork, and butter are the staple products. Good Silurian limestone underlies a large part of this county. It is intersected by the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, Findlay, Fort Wayne & Western, Lake Erie & Western, and Toledo, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroads, all of which communicate with Findlay, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 23,847; in 1880, 27,784; in 1890, 42,563.

Hancock, a county in the N. part of East Tennessee, borders on Virginia. Area, about 260 square miles. It is intersected by Clinch River. The surface is partly mountainous, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Sneedsville. Pop. in 1870, 7143; in 1880, 9093; in 1890, 10,342.

Hancock, the most northern county of West Virginia, has an area of about 92 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. and W. by the Ohio River, which separates it from the state of Ohio. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wool, wheat, and oats are the staple products. Bituminous coal is found in it. It is traversed in its southern portion by the Pennsylvania Railroad, a branch of which runs N. to New Cumberland. Capital, Fairview. Pop. in 1870, 4303; in 1880, 4882; in 1890, 6414.

Hancock, a township of Hancock co., Ill. Pop. 1011.

Hancock, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ind., in Blue River township, 23 miles W. by N. of New Albany. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Hancock, a post-township of Hancock co., Me., is on Frenchman's Bay, a deep inlet of the sea, about 34 miles S.E. of Bangor. It has 4 churches. Pop. 1190.

Hancock, a post-village of Washington co., Md., on the Potomac River, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (its station being on the West Virginia side of the river, reached by an iron bridge), 122 miles W.N.W. of Baltimore, and 56 miles E. of Cumberland. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, a flour-mill, and a cement-factory. Pop. 815.

Hancock, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., in Hancock township, on Kinderhook Creek, 8 miles N.N.W. of Pittsfield. The township has 2 churches, a tannery, and 3 woollen-factories. It is bounded W. by the New York line, and contains a Shaker village. Here the Taconic Mountains afford fine views of the Berkshire and Hudson valleys. Pop. of the township, 506.

Hancock, a post-village in Hancock township, Houghton co., Mich., about 1 mile N. of Houghton, from which it is separated by a navigable water called Portage Lake, crossed by a bridge. It is connected with Lake Superior by a ship-canal, and is a terminus of the Mineral Range Railroad. Its prosperity is derived from rich mines of pure native copper. It has a national bank, a savings-bank, 7 churches, a high school, 2 newspaper offices, several smelting-furnaces and stamping-mills, 2 foundries, and a steam saw-mill. Pop. in 1890, 1772; of the township, 2735.

Hancock, a township of Carver co., Minn. Pop. 550.

Hancock, a post-village of Stevens co., Minn., on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 150 miles W. by N. of St. Paul. It has a church.

Hancock, Pulaski co., Mo. See Inox Summit.

Hancock, a post-village of Hillsborough co., N.H., in Hancock township, about 28 miles W. of Manchester. It has a church and a high school. Pop. of the township, 637.

Hancock, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., in a hilly, picturesque country, on the Delaware River, at the junction of its branches, and on the Erie Railroad, 164 miles N.W. of New York, and 50 miles by rail E.S.E. of Binghamton. It has 4 churches, a graded school, a bank, 2 flour-mills, 2 acid-mills, planing-mills, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 1279. There is also a Hancock Station in this township, on the Midland Railroad, 20 miles S. of Walton Junction.

Hancock, a post-hamlet of Perry co., O., in Jackson township, 5 miles from Junction City. It has 2 churches.

Hancock, a post-hamlet in Hancock township, Addison co., Vt., about 22 miles N. of Rutland. It has a church and a lumber-mill. Pop. 283.

Hancock, a post-hamlet of Waushara co., Wis., in Hancock township, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, Southern division, 44 miles N. of Portage City. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 660.

Hancock's Bridge, a post-village of Salem co., N.J., on Alloways Creek, 4½ miles S. of Salem. It has a church, a carriage-shop, a grain-elevator, and 3 stores.

Hancock Station, West Virginia. See Hancock, Md.

Hand, a county in the E. central part of South Dakota. Area, about 1000 square miles. Capital, Miller. Pop. in 1880, 153; in 1890, 6546.

Han'da, an island of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, separated from the mainland by a narrow sound.

Handah, hän'dä, or **Handak**, hän'däk', a town of Nubia, on the Nile, 40 miles S.E. of New Dongola.

Hand'forth, a hamlet of England, co. of Chester, 5 miles by rail S.W. of Stockport.

Handie's (han'diz) Peak, Colorado, a mountain in lat 37° 54' 50" N., lon. 107° 30' W. Its altitude is 13,977 feet above the sea-level. It is about 12 miles N.E. of Silverton.

Hand'ley, a post-office of Randolph co., Ala., 12 miles (direct) S.E. of Wedowee.

Handley, a post-village of Tarrant co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 8 miles E. of Fort Worth. It has a church, a grist-mill, &c.

Hands'borough, a post-village of Harrison co., Miss., is on the New Orleans & Mobile Railroad, 1 mile N. of Mississippi City, which is about 10 miles W. of Biloxi, and 2 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. It has 6 churches and several lumber-mills. Pop. 1021.

Handschuhsheim, hänt'shoos-hīme', a village of Baden, on the Main, 10 miles S. of Mannheim. Pop. 2540.

Hand'soms Depot, a post-office and station of Southampton co., Va., on the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad.

Han'dy, a post-office of Fayette co., Ala.

Handy, a township of Livingston co., Mich. Pop. 2144.

Handy, a post-office of Rock co., Minn.

Handzaame, or **Handzaeme**, hând'zȧ'mẹh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 15½ miles by rail S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 2640.

Hanerau, hȧ'nẹh-rŏw', a village of Prussia, in the N.W. part of Holstein, on the Eider.

Ha'nerville, a post-office of Dane co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, about 20 miles S.E. of Madison.

Hanesville, hânz'vil, a post-village of Kent co., Md., about 27 miles E. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches.

Hanesville, a post-office of Meigs co., O.

Ha'ney, a township of Crawford co., Wis., traversed by the Kickapoo River. Pop. 571.

Haney's, a station in Mills co., Iowa, on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, 19 miles S. of Council Bluffs.

Haney's Corner, a post-village in Shelby township, Ripley co., Ind., about 15 miles N. of Madison.

Ha'neyville, a post-hamlet of Lycoming co., Pa., 6 miles N. of Lock Haven. It has a lumber-mill.

Han'ford, a post-office and station of Tulare co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad. It has a flour-mill.

Han'ford's Landing, a hamlet of Monroe co., N.Y., is on the Genesee River, 2 or 3 miles N. of Rochester.

Hang-Chow-Foo, **Hang-Tchow-Foo**, hâng'-chŏw'-foo', or **Hang-Tcheou-Foo**, hâng'-che-oo'-foo', an important city of China, capital of the province of Che-Kiang, on the Tsien-tang-Kiang, 20 miles from its mouth in Hang-Chow-Foo Bay, at the S. terminus of the Grand Canal. It is populous, well built, and clean, and has extensive manufactures of silk, and a very active general trade. It suffered much in the civil war of 1861–64. P. 600,000.

Hangendenlissen, Austria. See FÜNFHAUS.

Hangest, hôⁿ'zhȧ', a village of France, in Somme, on railway, 7 miles N. of Montdidier. Pop. 1300.

Hang'ing Grove, township, Jasper co., Ind. P. 393.

Hanging Rock, a post-village of Lawrence co., O., on the Ohio River, 2 or 3 miles below Ironton, and about 60 miles S. by E. of Chillicothe. It is the terminus of a railroad which extends to the New Castle coal-mines. It has 2 churches and 2 stove-foundries. Pop. in 1890, 846.

Hanging Rock, a station in Summit co., Utah, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 27 miles S.W. of Evanston.

Hanging Rock, a station in Utah co., Utah, on the American Fork Railroad, 12 miles N.E. of American Fork.

Hanging Rock, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co., W. Va., about 14 miles S.E. of Romney. It has a flour-mill and a store.

Hanging Rock Mills, post-office, Hardy co., W. Va.

Hangman's Creek, a post-office of Stevens co., Washington.

Hangoo, or **Hangu**, hân-goo', a small town of Afghanistan, 15 miles W. of Kohat. Pop. about 1500.

Hang-o-Udde, **Hango Udde**, hâng'go ood'dẹh, or **Hangoud**, hâng-go-ood', a free port of Finland, on the N. coast of Finland, with a good harbor. It is connected by railway with the interior.

Hang-Tchow-Foo, China. See HANG-CHOW-FOO.

Hangwelly, hâng'wĕl'lee, a village of Ceylon, 10 miles E. of Colombo.

Hanifah, a town of Arabia. See ANIZEH.

Han-Keoo, **Han-Keou**, hân'-kō-oo', or **Han-Kow** ("mouth of commerce"), a treaty port and city of China, on the Yang-tse-Kiang, at the mouth of one of its tributaries, 700 miles from the sea. This city forms, with Han-Yang and Woo-Chang (Ou-Tchang or Oo-Tchang), the capital of Hoo-Pe, all in sight of one another, and separated only by the river, one of the greatest commercial centres in the world. Huc estimates their united pop. at 8,000,000; but they suffered much in the Tae-Ping wars. Lat. about 30° 30′ N.; lon. near 114° E.

Han-Kiang, hân'-ke-âng', a river of China, provinces of Shen-See and Hoo-Pe, after a tortuous E. course, estimated at 600 miles, joins the Yang-tse-Kiang at Han-Yang.

Hankin, hân'kin', a maritime town of Corea, on its E. coast. Lat. 39° 35′ N.; lon. 127° 35′ E.

Hank'in's, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Delaware River, and on the Erie Railroad, 143 miles N.W. of New York. It has a church and a public school.

Hank'inson, a post-village of Richland co., N.D., 19 miles by rail E. of Rutland. It has 3 churches, a public school, a bank, a newspaper office, and manufactures of flour, starch, &c. Pop. 300.

Han'ley, a town of England, co. of Stafford, on a railway, 2 miles E.N.E. of Newcastle, and forming part of the borough of Stoke-upon-Trent. It has fine public buildings and extensive potteries. Pop. (1891) 54,348.

Han'ley, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., Mich., 4 miles S. of Jenisonville Railroad Station. It has manufactures of wagons and horseshoes.

Han'lin Station, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., on the Pan-Handle Railroad, 32 miles W. of Pittsburg. It has about 12 houses.

Han'ly, a post-office of Jessamine co., Ky., 4 miles (direct) S. of Nicholasville.

Han'na, a township of Henry co., Ill., bounded N. by the Rock River. Pop. 964.

Hanna, a post-village of La Porte co., Ind., 59 miles by rail S.E. of Chicago. It has 2 churches, graded schools, and manufactures of butter.

Hanna, a township of La Porte co., Ind., is bounded S.E. by English Lake and the river Kankakee. Pop. 717.

Han'nah, or **Han'nah Fur'nace**, a station in Centre co., Pa., on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, 11 miles N. of Tyrone.

Han'nahatch'ee, a post-office of Steward co., Ga., about 30 miles S.S.E. of Columbus.

Han'nah's Creek, of North Carolina, flows into the Neuse River near the S. border of Johnstown co.

Han'na's Creek, of Indiana, flows into the Whitewater River in Union co.

Han'naville, a post-office of Brown co., Tex.

Han'naway Falls, formerly **Ells'worth**, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in Pierpont township, on the Racket River, 4 miles S. of Potsdam. It has a church, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. 179.

Han'nersville, a post-office of Davidson co., N.C.

Hanniah, a town of Asia. See LANCHANG.

Han'nibal, a city of Marion co., Mo., is situated on the Mississippi River, 18 miles below Quincy, and about 148 miles above St. Louis, which is 100 miles distant by land. By railroad it is 206 miles E. of St. Joseph, and 102 miles W. of Springfield, Ill. It is an important railroad centre, being the E. terminus of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and the N.E. terminus of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. It is connected with St. Louis by the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad, and with Eastern cities by the Wabash Railroad. Hannibal is the seat of Hannibal College (Methodist Episcopal South), which was founded in 1858, and it contains 12 churches, a high school, St. Joseph's Academy, a national bank, 1 other bank, gas-works, and printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 3 weekly newspapers. It has an extensive trade in lumber, several flouring-mills, iron-foundries, tobacco-factories, lime-kilns, a manufactory of railroad-cars, 2 grain-elevators, and extensive manufactures of sash, doors, and blinds. The river is here crossed by a new iron railroad bridge, which is nearly 1600 feet long between the abutments. Pop. in 1860, 6505; in 1870, 10,125; in 1880, 11,074; in 1890, 12,857.

Hannibal, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., in Hannibal township, on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 10 miles S.S.W. of Oswego, and about 28 miles N. of Auburn. It has 3 churches, a bank, an academy, a newspaper office, and manufactures of barrels and staves. Pop. 452; of the township, 2688.

Hannibal, a post-village of Monroe co., O., in Ohio township, on the Ohio River, about 20 miles below Moundsville, W. Va. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 400.

Han'nibal, three islands off the N.E. coast of Australia. Lat. 11° 35′ S.; lon. 142° 51′ 20″ E.

Han'nibal Centre, a post-hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., 3 miles S.E. of Hannibal Station. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a foundry.

Ha-Noi, the capital of Tonquin. See KETCHO.

Hanover, han'o-vẹr (Ger. *Hannover*, hân-no'vẹr; Fr. *Hanovre*, hȧ'nov'r'; L. *Hano'vera*), a city of Prussia, capital of the province of Hanover, on the Leine, an affluent of the Weser, 83 miles S.W. of Hamburg. Lat. 52° 22′ 16″ N.; lon. 9° 44′ 40″ E. Railways connect it with the principal North German towns. It is built in a sandy plain, enclosed by planted walks, and divided by the river (here crossed by several bridges) into an old and a new town, the latter regularly laid out, lighted with gas, and comprising a fine esplanade, on which stand the monumental rotunda of Leibnitz, and a column 156 feet in height, erected to the Hanoverians who fell at Waterloo. The principal edifices are the palaces, opera-house, arsenal, a splendid theatre, museum, polytechnic school, barracks, royal stables, city hall and record-office, a rich library of printed works and valuable manuscripts, and the Schloss-Kirche. Its institu-

tions comprise the Georgianum, founded in 1770, a gymnasium, a normal school, and various asylums and hospitals. It has manufactures of oil-cloth, gold and silver articles, carpets, lacquered wares, chicory, &c. The transit trade with Bremen, &c., is considerable; and here is an exchange for mining produce. About half a mile from the city is Mount Brilliant, a royal country residence, with a fine picture-gallery, and 1 mile distant is the old palace of Herrnhausen. The city has many public monuments. Hanover has increased rapidly in population since the annexation to Prussia, and the newly-built quarters are for the most part architecturally very fine. Pop. in 1880, including the suburb of Linden, 145,227; in 1890, 165,499.

Hanover, or **Hannover,** a province of Prussia, is bounded N. by the German Ocean, Holstein, and Lauenburg, from which it is separated by the Elbe, N.E. by Mecklenburg-Schwerin, E. by Prussian Saxony and Brunswick, S. by Prussian Saxony, Hesse-Nassau, and Rhenish Prussia, and W. by the Netherlands. It is of very irregular shape, and is divided into three distinct portions, the first, and by far the largest, forming Hanover proper, situated on the E., and tolerably compact; the second on the W., and separated from the former by Oldenburg and Rhenish Prussia, except where the continuity is maintained by a narrow tract not more than 6 miles wide; and the third in the S., completely isolated from the other two. Besides these three principal there are three minor portions, all in the S., and a range of sandy islands lining the coast. Within the territory are included part of Brunswick and the free town of Bremen. Area, 14,856 square miles.

The surface in the S. is covered by the Harz Mountains, some of whose summits here attain a height of more than 3000 feet; but all the rest of the country belongs to the W. part of the great plain which stretches E. across Prussia and Russia. In Hanover, this plain, after it becomes free of the N. slopes of the Harz, subsides into an extensive and monotonous flat, with a gentle slope towards the North Sea. The only exception to the general flatness is caused by branches of the Harz, one of which stretches in a N.N.W. direction and forms the watershed between the Ems and the Weser. In addition to these two rivers, the only other river of consequence is the Elbe, which skirts the N.E. and bounds a considerable portion of the N. The Harz Mountains are rich in minerals, which have long been worked to a great extent, and still form one of the chief sources both of wealth and employment. They produce a little gold, a considerable amount of silver, some zinc, from 100 to 150 tons of copper, and about 4000 tons of iron annually. A branch of the Harz, between the Leine and the Weser, yields both coal and lignite, and in several quarters rock salt is found.

The climate is remarkably mild, except in the higher districts of the S. The prevailing wind is the W.; the air, on the whole, is healthy, but its sudden changes of temperature, particularly near the coast, are trying to weak constitutions; and in the low flats, when the rivers become sluggish and numerous stagnant pools are formed, dysentery, ague, and intermittent fevers often prevail.

In the low alluvial flats the soil is remarkably rich, but usually so charged with moisture that it cannot be safely brought under the plough, and is formed into meadows, which yield heavy crops of hay or feed large numbers of cattle. When the ground attains a higher elevation the soil usually consists either of a thin vegetable mould on a substratum of sand so poor as often to be left in a state of nature with its covering of heath, or of deep beds of peat. But there are extensive tracts of arable land, amounting to one-fourth of the whole surface, so industriously cultivated as to produce more corn than is required for home consumption. Flax is extensively cultivated, and forms an important article of export. The domestic animals are horses, horned cattle, sheep, goats, and swine. Poultry also, particularly geese, are reared in vast numbers in the marshes, and the rearing of bees is practised among the moors.

Mining operations, next to agriculture, form the most important branches of industry. Other manufactures are of comparatively limited extent. The most important are tissues of flax and hemp. The only other articles deserving of notice are hosiery, ribbons, leather, chicory, tobacco, oil, chemical products, beer, and brandy. The trade has the advantage of three navigable rivers and a considerable extent of sea-coast, and railways communicate with the great continental trunks.

As a whole, Hanover is very thinly peopled, and, in proportion to its extent of surface, has fewer towns of importance than any other region in Germany. The inhabitants are generally of Saxon origin, except in the W., where they have a common origin with the Dutch, or are of Frisian extraction. The educated classes use the ordinary written language of the country, but the lower orders generally speak Low German. The principal seat of learning is the University of Göttingen. The great majority of the inhabitants are Protestants.

The countries of which the province of Hanover is now composed were, in early times, the theatre of protracted contests between the Saxons and the Romans. After the Romans lost their footing in the country and the Longobardi were expelled from it, the Saxons became sole possessors. Charlemagne subdued the Saxons, introduced Christianity, and founded several bishoprics. Wittekind, the Saxon leader, by becoming a Christian lost much of his influence with the great body of his countrymen, who still continued pagans, but was allowed to possess his hereditary states. In 961 the chief power was in the hands of Herrmann Billung, from whom the fourth in succession was Magnus. He succeeded in 1106. On the death of his son, Henry the Lion, in 1195, the possessions left to him were shared by his three sons. Through the heirs of one of these (William, the youngest), the lines of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel and of Brunswick-Lüneburg were ultimately formed. Ernest Augustus, one of the princes of the latter branch, after making several important additions to his territories, was raised to the dignity of Elector of Hanover in 1692, and married the daughter of the Elector Palatine, grand-daughter of James I. of England. He was succeeded, in 1698, by his son, George Lewis, who, in accordance with the revolutionary settlement of 1688, became sovereign of England, under the name of George I., on the demise of Queen Anne, in 1714. The connection thus formed with the crown of England continued during four succeeding reigns. In 1814 the Congress of Vienna raised Hanover to the rank of a kingdom; but on the accession of Queen Victoria to the crown of England the Salic law placed the Hanoverian crown on the head of the nearest male heir, Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland. He died in November, 1851, and was succeeded by his son, George V. In 1866 the Hanoverians took the Austrian side in the war with Prussia, in consequence of which the Prussians dethroned the king and annexed the country to Prussia. Capital, Hanover. Pop. in 1880, 2,120,168; in 1890, 2,278,361.——Adj. and inhab. HANOVERIAN, han-o-vee're-an.

Han'over, a county in the E. central part of Virginia, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the North Anna and Pamunkey Rivers, and on the S.W. by the Chickahominy River. It is intersected by the South Anna River. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and tobacco are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad and the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, the latter communicating with Hanover Court-House, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 16,455; in 1880, 18,588; in 1890, 17,402.

Hanover, a post-office of Coosa co., Ala.

Hanover, a village of New Haven co., Conn., on the Quinepiac River, and on the Hartford & New Haven Railroad, 15 miles N. by E. of New Haven. It has manufactures of cutlery.

Hanover, a post-village of New London co., Conn., in Sprague township, 2 miles from Baltic Railroad Station, and about 9 miles N. of Norwich. It has a church and a manufactory of flannels and tweeds.

Hanover, or **Ger'mantown,** a village of Clinton co., Ill., on Big Shoal Creek, 4 miles S. of Breese Station, and about 26 miles E. of Belleville. It has a church, a flour-mill, and 2 wagon-shops. Pop. 391. Here is Germantown Post-Office.

Hanover, a township of Cook co., Ill. Pop. 1098. It contains Bartlett, Spaulding, Hammond, &c.

Hanover, a post-village in Hanover township, Jo Daviess co., Ill., on Apple River, about 14 miles S.S.E. of Galena. It has 4 churches, a graded school, a public school, a flouring-mill, and a woollen-factory. The township is bounded on the S.W. by the Mississippi River. Pop. of the village, 743; of the township, 1666.

Hanover, a post-village in Hanover township, Jefferson co., Ind., about 6 miles W.S.W. of Madison, near the Ohio River, which forms the S.E. boundary of the township. Here is Hanover College (Presbyterian), which was founded in 1833. Hanover has a money-order post-office, 4 churches, a tannery, &c. Pop. 564; of the township, 1399.

Hanover, a township of Lake co., Ind. Pop. 973. It contains Brunswick and Hanover Centre.

Hanover, a township of Shelby co., Ind. Pop. 1572. It contains Morristown.

Hanover, a post-township of Allamakee co., Iowa, about 12 miles N.E. of Decorah, is traversed by the Upper Iowa River. Pop. 531.

Hanover, a township of Crawford co., Iowa. Pop. 36.

Hanover, a post-village of Washington co., Kansas, in Hanover township, on the Little Blue River, and on the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, 127 miles W. of St. Joseph, Mo., and 25 miles S.E. of Fairbury, Neb. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, and a pottery. Pop. in 1890, 903; of the township, 1757.

Hanover, a post-township and hamlet of Oxford co., Me., on the Androscoggin River, about 40 miles N.W. of Lewiston. It has a flour-mill, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. 188.

Hanover, a village or station of Howard co., Md., on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Baltimore.

Hanover, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., in Hanover township, on the Hanover Branch Railroad, 25 miles S.S.E. of Boston. It contains the Hanover Academy, and has manufactures of shoes, nails, and tacks. The township has 4 churches. Pop. in 1890, 2093.

Hanover, an incorporated post-village in Hanover township, Jackson co., Mich., on the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad, 14 miles S.S.W. of Jackson. It is surrounded by lakes, has 2 churches, a bank, a high school, a newspaper office, a fruit-evaporator, a cooper-shop, a steam grist-mill, &c. Pop. 363; of the township, 1575.

Hanover, a township of Wexford co., Mich. Pop. 242.

Hanover, a trading-post of Mille Lacs co., Minn., about 40 miles N. of Princeton.

Hanover, a post-office of Wright co., Minn.

Hanover, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mo., in Joachim township, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad (at Bailey Station), 32 miles S. of St. Louis. It has a church.

Hanover, a post-village in Hanover township, Grafton co., N.H., is finely situated ¼ mile E. of the Connecticut River, on a plain about 180 feet higher than the water, 55 miles N.W. of Concord, and nearly 1 mile E. of Norwich Station on the Passumpsic Railroad. It has 2 or 3 churches, a national bank, and a savings-bank, and is the seat of Dartmouth College (Congregational), which was organized in 1770 and has about 15 resident professors, 250 students, and a library of 46,000 volumes. This college is richly endowed, occupies 8 buildings, and comprises, besides its literary department, a medical school, and the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. Pop. of the township in 1890, 1877.

Hanover, a station in Burlington co., N.J., on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, 9 miles E. of Pemberton.

Hanover, a post-village in Hanover township, Morris co., N.J., on the Passaic River, 4 miles N.E. of Madison, and 6 or 7 miles E. of Morristown. It has a church, 2 stores, and a wagon-shop. Pop. of the township, 3623. The township is intersected by the Morris & Essex Railroad, is bounded on the N.E. by Rockaway River, and contains villages named Parsippany and Whippany.

Hanover, a township of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on Lake Erie. Pop. 4155. It contains Silver Creek, Forestville, Irving, and Smith's Mills.

Hanover, Oneida co., N.Y. See MARSHALL.

Hanover, a township of Ashland co., O. Pop. 1832. It contains Loudonville.

Hanover, a township of Butler co., O. Pop. 1460. It contains McGonigle's Station.

Hanover, a station in Butler co., O., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Hamilton.

Hanover, or **Han'overton,** a post-village of Columbiana co., O., in Hanover township, on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 75 miles S.S.E. of Cleveland, and about 25 miles E. by S. of Canton. It has 3 churches, a union school, and a carriage-shop. The name of its post-office is Hanoverton, but that of the railroad station is Hanover. Pop. 481; of the township, 2310.

Hanover, a post-village of Licking co., O., in Hanover township, on the Licking River, near the Ohio Canal, and on the Pittsburg & Columbus Railroad, 41 miles E. by N. of Columbus, and 9 miles E. of Newark. It has 2 churches and a graded school. Pop. 322; of the township, 1165.

Hanover, a township of Beaver co., Pa., bounded W. by the Ohio line. Pop. 1500. It contains Frankfort Springs and Harshaville, and has beds of good coal.

Hanover, a township of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. 2804.

Hanover, a township of Luzerne co., Pa., contains Nanticoke, Ashley, and other coal-mining villages. Pop. 2035, exclusive of Sugar Notch. Hanover Station is on the Nanticoke Railroad, 3 miles S.E. of Nanticoke.

Hanover, a station in Montgomery co., Pa., on the Perkiomen Railroad, 2 miles S. of Pennsburg.

Hanover, a township of Northampton co., Pa., on the Lehigh River. Pop. 499. Post-office, Hanoverville.

Hanover, a township of Washington co., Pa. Pop. 1898. It contains Florence, Murdocksville, &c., and is on the line of West Virginia. It has beds of coal.

Hanover, a post-borough of York co., Pa., in Heidelberg township, on the Hanover, Hanover Junction & Gettysburg Railroad, at the junction of the Hanover & York and Littlestown Railroads, 17 miles E.S.E. of Gettysburg, 24 miles S.W. of York, and 50 miles by railroad S. of Harrisburg. It contains 6 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, an academy, 2 foundries with machine-shops, and manufactures of carriages, &c. Four newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1880, 2317; in 1890, 3746.

Hanover, a post-village of Rock co., Wis., in Plymouth township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 34 miles S.S.E. of Madison, and 7 miles S.W. of Janesville. It is also on the Southern Wisconsin Railroad, which connects Janesville with Monroe. It has a church, 2 hotels, and manufactures of cigars, flour, and wagons.

Han'over, a thriving post-village in Grey co., Ontario, on the Saugeen River, 6 miles from Walkerton. It has excellent water-power, and contains saw- and grist-mills, a woollen-factory, a carding-mill, an iron-foundry, 4 stores, and a tannery. Pop. 700.

Hanover Centre, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Ind., in Hanover township, 7 miles S.W. of Crown Point. It has a church.

Hanover Centre, a post-hamlet in Hanover township, Grafton co., N.H., 5 miles N. of Lebanon. It has a church.

Hanover Court-House, a post-village, capital of Hanover co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 18 miles N. of Richmond, and 1 mile W. of the Pamunkey River. It has a brick court-house, built in 1735, a newspaper office, a church, and an academy. Henry Clay was born 1 mile from this place, in April, 1777.

Han'over Island, W. of Patagonia, in lat. 51° S., lon. 74° 30′ W., is separated from the mainland and Chatham Island by the East Channel.

Hanover Junction, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa., on the Northern Central Railroad, at its junction with the Hanover & Gettysburg Railroad, 11 miles S. of York. It has 2 or 3 churches near it. Iron ore is found here.

Hanover Junction, Virginia. See JUNCTION.

Hanoverton, Columbiana co., O. See HANOVER.

Han'overville, a post-hamlet of Northampton co., Pa., in Hanover township, about 5 miles N. of Bethlehem.

Hanovre, the French name of HANOVER.

Hanowa, a village of Hungary. See HARVA.

Hansbeke, hâns'bâ-kĕh, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the railway between Ostend and Ghent, 8 miles W.N.W. of Ghent. Pop. 2400.

Hansdorf (hâns'dorf), LOWER and UPPER, two contiguous villages of Prussian Silesia, 47 miles by rail S.S.W. of Breslau. United pop. 3074.

Hansdorf, a town of Hungary. See HANUSPALVA.

Hanse (hânss) **Towns,** called also the **Hansa** (han'-sâ) and **Hanseat'ic League,** a celebrated commercial confederacy, which derives its name from the ancient German word *Hanse* (hân'sĕh), signifying an "association for mutual support." In the Middle Ages, Hamburg, Lubeck, and afterwards Brunswick, Dantzic, Cologne, Bremen, and a great number of other towns, entered into an alliance in order to defend their commerce against the numerous banditti and pirates who then infested Germany and the neighboring seas. This alliance was formed the Hanseatic League. The confederated or Hanse Towns were each bound to contribute towards maintaining ships and soldiers for their mutual protection, not only against pirates and robbers, but also against the encroachments, oppression, or rapacity of the neighboring nobles and kings. The number of towns composing the league fluctuated; at one time it is said to have amounted to 85, among which were Bergen, in Norway, Berlin, Königsberg, and Cracow. This powerful confederacy formed the first systematic plan of commerce known in the Middle Ages. The cities enjoyed in England the privilege of exporting goods duty free, and in Denmark of importing them duty free. Their alliance was coveted and their hostility feared by the greatest powers. Several kings were defeated, and one (Magnus of Sweden) was deposed, by them. Lubeck was the place of assemblage, and was regarded as the capital of the league, and issued

the summons for the regular assemblies of the deputies from all the cities, which were held once in three years, and also for the extraordinary assemblies, generally held once in ten years. The epoch of the dissolution of the confederacy may be stated at 1630. However, Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen still constitute an association of a similar character, and are called free Hanseatic cities.——Adj. HANSE and HANSEAT'IC, and HANSARD.

Hansee, or **Hansi,** hăn'see, a town of the Hissar district, India, 89 miles N.W. of Delhi. Pop. 13,563.

Han'sell's, a station in Dearborn co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 9 miles N.W. of Lawrenceburg.

Han'sen, a hamlet of Oceana co., Mich., 10 miles S.E. of Hart.

Hans'ford, a county of the Panhandle of Texas, bounded N. by Indian Territory, and traversed by the North Fork of Canadian River. Area, 900 square miles. P. (1890) 133.

Han'son, a prairie county in the S.E. part of South Dakota. Area, 435 square miles. It is intersected by the Dakota River. Capital, Alexandria. Pop. in 1890, 4267.

Hanson, a post-hamlet of Hopkins co., Ky., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 32 miles S. of Henderson. It has 2 churches, tobacco-factories, &c.

Hanson, a post-village in Hanson township, Plymouth co., Mass., on the Old Colony Railroad (Plymouth Branch), 25 miles S. by E. of Boston. It has 2 churches. The township contains a village named South Hanson, and has manufactures of shoes, shoe-nails, and boxes. Pop. 1265.

Hanson, a post-office of Olmsted co., Minn.

Han'sonville, a post-village of Yuba co., Cal., about 66 miles N. by E. of Sacramento. It has a church and a manufactory of wine.

Hansonville, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Md., about 6 miles N. of Frederick. It has a tannery.

Hansonville, a post-hamlet of Russell co., Va., 14 miles N. of Abingdon. It has a church.

Han'soot', a town of British India, district and 12 miles W.S.W. of Baroach. Pop. about 4000.

Han-Tching, a city of Corea. See KING-KI-TAO.

Han-Tchong, hăn-chŏng', an inland city of China, province of Shen-See, capital of the department, on the Han-Kiang River. Lat. 32° 56' N.; lon. 107° 11' E.

Hants, Hamp'shire, Southamp'ton, or **Southamp'tonshire,** a county of England, having S. the English Channel, with its inlets of Spithead, the Solent, &c. Area, including the Isle of Wight, 1613 square miles. The ranges of the North and South Downs traverse the county. In the S. are the extensive bays of Southampton-water, and the harbors of Portsmouth and Langston, with the islets of Portsea and Hayling. In the N., N.E., and S.W. are extensive heaths. South Hants is particularly noted for rural and maritime beauty. Principal rivers, the Anton, Itchen, Avon, and Stour. The manufactures, except those connected with the dock-yards and shipping establishments at Portsmouth, are of little importance. The Basingstoke Canal is in the N.E., and the county is intersected by the London & Southwestern Railway and by the South Coast Railway, terminating at Portsmouth. Hampshire is subdivided into 48 hundreds; besides which, it contains the towns of Southampton, Portsmouth, Christchurch, Lymington, Petersfield, Gosport, Alresford, Alton, Basingstoke, Fordingbridge, Romsey, and Ringwood. It sends five members to the House of Commons. Winchester is the capital. Pop. in 1881, 593,470; in 1891, 690,086.

Hants, a county of Nova Scotia, bordering on Minas and Cobequid Bays. Area, 1175 square miles. The surface is much diversified with mountains and valleys. The underlying rock is the Permian sandstone of the coal-measures, and whole hills are filled with gypsum. Capital, Windsor. Pop. 21,301.

Hants Har'bor, a post-town and port of entry in the district of Trinity, Newfoundland, 12 miles from Heart's Content. Pop. 730.

Hants'port, a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, on the Avon River, 7 miles by rail N. of Windsor. It contains several factories and ship-yards, carding- and grist-mills, excellent freestone-quarries, and 8 or 9 stores. Pop. 700.

Hanusfalva, hŏh'noos'fŏl'vŏh', or **Hansdorf,** hănts'dorf, a town of Hungary, 12 miles W.N.W. of Eperies. Pop. 1200.

Hanvec, hŏn'vĕk', a village of France, in Finistère, 18 miles E.S.E. of Brest. Pop. 240.

Han'well, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex, having a station on the Great Western Railway, 7 miles W. of Paddington (London). Near it is the county lunatic asylum, a very handsome building, very extensive and well conducted. Here are also a noble railway viaduct, and an artesian well, depth 200 feet, temperature 55° Fahr.

Han-Yang, or **Han-Yang-Foo,** hăn-yăng-foo', a city of China, province of Hoo-Pe, capital of a department, at the junction of the Han-Kiang and Yang-tse-Kiang Rivers, and adjacent to Han-Kooo. Lat. 30° 34' N.; lon 113° 45' E.

Han-Yang-Foo, Corea. See KING-KI-TAO.

Hanzdorf, a town of Hungary. See HANUSFALVA.

Haooran, Haouran, or **Hauran,** hă-oo-răn' or hŏw'răn', a district or sanjak of Syria, S. of Damascus, E. of the Jordan and Mount Gilead, stretching thence to the Syrian desert, and inhabited mostly by a shifting population; but of late its good soil and climate have attracted permanent inhabitants. It is in part mountainous.

Haousa, or **Haoussah.** See HOUSSA.

Hapai, hă'pī', **Hapee, Hapaee,** hă'pee', or **Galvez,** găl'vĕz, an island group of the Pacific Ocean, in the Tonga Archipelago, consisting of four larger and numerous smaller islands, connected by coral reefs. Lat. 20° 3' S.; lon. 174° 41' W.

Haparanda, hă-pă-răn'dă, formerly **Charles-Johns Town,** a town of Sweden, læn of Piteå, on the N. shore of the Gulf of Bothnia, at the W. side of the river, and opposite the town of Torneå. Pop. 786.

Hapeville, hăp'vĭl, a post-village of Fulton co., Ga., on the Macon & Western Railroad, 3 miles S. of Atlanta. It has a church, a high school, and manufactures of lumber, wagons, &c.

Hapoor, Haupur, or **Hapur,** haw'poor', a town of India, district and 20 miles S. of Meerut. Pop. 14,294.

Happisburgh, hap'pis-bŭr'rŭh, or **Hais'borough,** a village of England, co. of Norfolk, on the North Sea, 6½ miles E. of North Walsham. There are two light-houses, 1 mile S.E. of the village, in lat. 52° 49' N., lon. 1° 32' E., with a fixed red light. Pop. of parish, 546.

Hap'py Camp, a post-village of Del Norte co., Cal., on the Klamath River, about 56 miles E. of Crescent City. Gold is found here. Pop. of Happy Camp township, 382.

Happy Creek, a post-office of Warren co., Va., on the Manassas division of the Virginia Midland Railroad, 2½ miles from Front Royal.

Happy Hol'low, a mining post-village of Rock Island co., Ill., in Hampton township, 2½ miles from Hampton. It has 6 coal-shafts.

Happy Hollow, a post-village of Wapello co., Iowa, in Cass township, 1 mile from the Des Moines River, and about 10 miles N.W. of Ottumwa. Coal-mining is the principal business here. Pop. about 300.

Happy Home, a post-office of Burke co., N.C., at Icard Station on the Western North Carolina Railroad, 45 miles W. of Statesville. Here is Rutherford College.

Happy Jack, a post-hamlet of Plaquemines parish, La., in the Ronquillo Settlement, on the Mississippi, 53 miles S.E. of New Orleans.

Happy Land, a post-office of Chambers co., Ala.

Happy Valley, a post-office of Harrison co., Mo.

Happy Valley, a post-office of Carter co., Tenn.

Hap'pyville, a station in Greene co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 39 miles E. of Louisiana, Mo.

Hapsal, Hapzal, hăp'săl, **Habsal,** hăb'săl, or **Gapsal,** găp'săl, a seaport town of Russia, in Esthonia, 58 miles S.W. of Revel. Pop. 2203.

Hapsburg, a village of Switzerland. See HABSBURG.

Hapur, a town of India. See HAPOOR.

Hara, hă'ră, or **Kara,** a lake in the Chinese Empire, in the Desert of Gobi, 50 miles S. of a lake called Lop Nor. Lat. 30° 50' N.; lon. 93° E.

Hara, or **Kara,** a town of the Chinese Empire, in Mongolia, near the Great Wall, 200 miles W. of Peking.

Harafoora. See ALFOORAS.

Harakah, hă'ră'kă (anc. *Libyssa?*), a picturesque town of Asia Minor, 20 miles W. of Ismeed, on the N. shore of its gulf, with remains of antiquity.

Har'alson, a northwestern county of Georgia, bordering on Alabama. Area, 269 square miles. It is drained by the Tallapoosa River. The surface is uneven or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests. It is intersected by the Central Railroad of Georgia. Indian corn, cotton, and grass are the staple products. Capital, Buchanan. Pop. in 1870, 4004; in 1880, 5974; in 1890, 11,316.

Haralson, a post-village of Coweta co., Ga., 6 miles S.E. of Senoia Railroad Station. It has 3 churches.

Haramuk, hă'ră-mŭk', or **Har'mok',** a mountain of Central Asia, in the Himalayas. Lat. 34° 26' N.; lon. 74° 43' E. Elevation, 13,000 feet.

Harapa, hă'ră'pă, a village of the Punjab, on the E.

bank of the Ravee (anc. *Hydraotes*), 105 miles S.W. of Lahore, with extensive ruins.

Harar, a town of Africa. See HUNNUR.

Har'ay, two islets of Scotland, off the E. coast of Shetland mainland.

Har'beson, a post-office of Sussex co., Del., and a station on the Junction & Breakwater Railroad, 9 miles from Lewes.

Harbine, Greene co., Ohio. See ALPHA.

Har'bison, a township of Dubois co., Ind., bounded N. by the East Fork of White River. Pop. 1590.

Har'bledown, a parish of England, co. of Kent, 1 mile W. of Canterbury. Here is an old hospital, founded for lepers, by Lanfranc, now used as an almshouse, attached to which is the ancient church of St. Nicholas. Pop. 685.

Har'bolt's, a station on the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Harrisburg, Pa.

Harbonnières, har'bon'ne-air', a town of France, in Somme, 17 miles N.N.E. of Montdidier. Pop. 1997.

Har'bor, a post-village of Ashtabula co., O., on the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburg Railroad, and on Lake Erie, 3 miles N. of Ashtabula. It has a good harbor, with 14 feet of water, and is an important shipping-point for coal and iron ore.

Harbor au Bouche, 5 boosh, a post-village in Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, on St. George's Bay, 30 miles N. of Antigonish. Pop., chiefly engaged in the fisheries, about 700.

Harbor Bridge, a station in Lawrence co., Pa., on the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad, 4 miles N.W. of New Castle.

Har'bor Brit'on, a post-town and port of entry, capital of Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, 240 miles W. of St. John's. Pop. 360.

Harbor Buf'fet, a fishing village of Newfoundland, on Long Island, in Placentia Bay, 16 miles from Little Placentia. Pop. 333.

Harbor Creek, a post-village of Erie co., Pa., in Harbor Creek township, on the Lake Shore Railroad, 8 miles E.N.E. of Erie, and 2 miles from Lake Erie. It has a cheese-factory, a woollen-mill, and several churches. The township has 6 churches and a pop. of 1974.

Harbor Grace (Fr. pron. har'bon' gräss), a port of entry, and, after St. John's, the most important town of Newfoundland, the capital of the district of Harbor Grace, is situated on the W. side of Conception Bay, 20 miles W. by N. of Portugal Cove. It has a pretty appearance from the sea, and contains a Roman Catholic cathedral, the dome of which forms a prominent object in entering the port, a prison, a convent, and a court-house. The harbor is about 5 miles in extent, but much exposed to the sea. The wharves are sheltered by a beach, on which is a light-house exhibiting a powerful revolving light. Harbor Grace is a town of considerable trade, nearly one-fourth of the business of the whole island being done here. It contains a number of stores, several hotels, and a printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper. It is the see of a Catholic bishop. Pop. 6770.

Harbor Island, one of the Bahama Islands, just N.E. of Eleuthera, with the port of Dunmore Town. Pop. 2500.

Harbor le Cow, a hamlet in the district of Burgeo and La Poile, Newfoundland, 14 miles from Rose Blanche.

Harbor Main, a village, the capital of the district of Harbor Main, Newfoundland, is situated at the head of Conception Bay. It is a fishing settlement. Pop. 670.

Harbor Springs, a post-town and summer resort, capital of Emmet co., Mich., on Little Traverse Bay, 8 miles by rail N.W. of Petoskey. It has 4 churches, 2 newspapers, public schools, lumber-mills, &c. Pop. 1052.

Har'borville, a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the Bay of Fundy, 10 miles N. of Berwick. It exports cordwood and potatoes, and contains 4 stores and several ship-yards. Pop. 250.

Har'bourton, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., N.J., in Hopewell township, 4 miles N.E. of Titusville Station, which is 11 miles N.W. of Trenton. It has a church.

Harburg, har'bŏŏrg, a town of Bavaria, on the Wernitz, 30 miles N.N.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 1270.

Harburg, or **Haarburg**, här'bŏŏrg, a town of Germany, in Hanover, 23 miles N.W. of Lüneburg, on the S. branch of the Elbe, at a railway junction, 6 miles S. of Hamburg. Pop. 17,131. It has a citadel, gunpowder- and bone-mills, sugar-refineries, tanneries, manufactures of woollens, linens, hosiery, and sail-cloth, extensive wharves, and an active trade by sea.

Harbutowitz, har'boo-to'vits, a village of Austrian Silesia, circle of Teschen, on the Vistula. Pop. 365.

Harchies, har'shee' or hark'yĕs, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 12 miles N.W. of Mons.

Harcourt, har'koor', a town of France, department of Eure, 10 miles N.E. of Bernay. Pop. 1068.

Harcourt-Thury, har'koor'-tü'ree', a town of France, in Calvados, 15 miles N.W. of Falaise. Pop. 1310.

Harda, a town of India. See HUNDAN.

Hardanger-Fiord, har'dăng'ĕr-fe-ord', an inlet on the W. coast of Norway, 33 miles S.E. of Bergen. It is approached through channels between numerous islands, extends from S.W. to N.E. about 37 miles, and then from N. to S. about 34 miles.

Hardanger-Fjeld, har'dăng'ĕr-fe-ĕld, a mountain-ridge of Norway, about lat. 60° 10' N., uniting N. with the Lang-Field, and S. with the Dovrefield.

Hard'away, a hamlet of Dougherty co., Ga., on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 8 miles S. of Albany. It has a saw-mill.

Har'deeville, a post-village of Beaufort co., S.C., on the Savannah & Charleston Railroad, 20 miles N. by E. of Savannah. It has 5 churches and 4 turpentine-distilleries.

Hardegsen, har'dĕg-sĕn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 10 miles N.N.W. of Göttingen. Pop. 1056. It has manufactures of linens and leather.

Har'deman, a county of West Tennessee, bordering on Mississippi, has an area of about 760 square miles. It is intersected by the Big Hatchee River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and mostly covered with forests. According to the census, it had, in 1870, 335,859 acres of woodland, and more than any other county in the state. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, pork, and lumber are the staple products. Sandstone is found here. This county is intersected by the Memphis & Charleston Railroad and the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad. Capital, Bolivar. Pop. in 1870, 18,074; in 1880, 22,921; in 1890, 21,029.

Hardeman, a county in the N. part of Texas, is intersected by the Pease River. Area, 1180 square miles. It is intersected by the Fort Worth & Denver City Railway, which, running through the county in a northeasterly direction, passes through Quanah, the capital. Pop. in 1880, 50; in 1890, 3904.

Hardeman, a post-office of Matagorda co., Tex.

Harden, a town of Wales. See HAWARDEN.

Hardenberg, har'dĕn-bĕrg', a town of the Netherlands, Overyssel, on the Vecht, 23 miles E.N.E. of Zwolle.

Hardenburg, Jennings co., Ind. See HAYDEN.

Hardenburg, a township of Ulster co., N.Y. P. 671.

Har'den's, a post-hamlet of Charles City co., Va., on the James River, 20 miles below Richmond.

Har'dentown, a station in Dearborn co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Railroad, 2 miles N.E. of Lawrenceburg.

Harderwick, har'dĕr-wik', **Harderwyk**, or **Harderwijk**, har'dĕr-wik', a seaport town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Zuyder Zee, 31 miles E. of Amsterdam. Pop. 6445. It has a gymnasium, an extensive establishment for curing herrings, and a depot for recruits. It was formerly a Hanseatic town.

Hardheim, hart'hīme, a town of Germany, in Baden, 44 miles E.N.E. of Mannheim. Pop. 2280.

Hardi, har'dee, a town of India, Boglipoor district. Pop. 4039.

Har'din, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of about 175 square miles. It is bounded on the E. and S. by the Ohio River. The surface is broken with ridges and deep gorges or ravines. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staple products. Among the minerals of this county are coal, iron, lead, and carboniferous limestone of the Keokuk group. Capital, Elizabethtown. Pop. in 1870, 5113; in 1880, 6024; in 1890, 7234.

Hardin, a county in the N. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Iowa River, and is also drained by Tipton Creek. The surface is undulating, and diversified with prairies and groves. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Chicago, Iowa & Dakota Railway, the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, the Iowa Central Railroad, and the Illinois Central Railroad. Capital, Eldora. Pop. in 1870, 13,684; in 1880, 17,807; in 1890, 19,003.

Hardin, a county of Kentucky, bordering on Ohio, has an area of about 580 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Ohio River, on the N.E. by Salt River, and is partly drained by Nolin Creek. The surface is hilly or undulating, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Louisville &

Nashville Railroad and the Newport News & Mississippi Valley Railroad, both of which communicate with Elizabethtown, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 15,705; in 1880, 22,564; in 1890, 21,304.

Hardin, a county in the N.W. central part of Ohio. Area, 425 square miles. It is intersected by the Scioto River, and is partly drained by the Blanchard Fork of the Auglaize River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, the Erie Railroad, the Toledo, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. Capital, Kenton. Pop. in 1870, 18,714; in 1880, 27,023; in 1890, 28,939.

Hardin, a county in the S. part of Tennessee, borders on Alabama. Area, about 560 square miles. It is intersected by the Tennessee River, which forms part of the northern boundary and is here navigable by steamboats. The surface presents no great inequalities, and is extensively covered with forests. This county has abundance of limestone and sandstone or freestone. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Savannah. Pop. in 1870, 11,768; in 1880, 14,793; in 1890, 17,698.

Hardin, a county in the S.E. part of Texas, has an area of about 940 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Neches River, and is also drained by Pine Island Creek. The surface is partly covered with forests. Cotton, Indian corn, and cattle are the staple products. The Southern Pacific Railroad traverses the county, passing through Kountze, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 1460; in 1880, 1870; in 1890, 3956.

Hardin, a post-village, capital of Calhoun co., Ill., is on the W. bank of the Illinois River, in Hardin township, about 30 miles N.W. of Alton. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 311.

Hardin, a township of Pike co., Ill. Pop. 1051.

Hardin, a post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, 3 miles from Luana Railroad Station, and about 64 miles N.W. of Dubuque. It has 2 churches.

Hardin, a township of Greene co., Iowa. Pop. 601.

Hardin, a township of Hardin co., Iowa. Pop. 2717.

Hardin, a township of Johnson co., Iowa. Pop. 719.

Hardin, a township of Pottawattamie co., Iowa. P. 722.

Hardin, a township of Webster co., Iowa. Pop. 370.

Hardin, a township of Clinton co., Mo. Pop. 1296.

Hardin, a post-village of Ray co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 47 miles E. by N. of Kansas City, and 1 mile N. of the Missouri River. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and a box-factory. Pop. 656.

Hardin, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., O., 1 mile from Hardin Station on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, and 5 miles W. of Sidney. It has 2 churches. Pop. 87.

Hardin, a post-village, capital of Hardin co., Tex., about 80 miles N.N.E. of Galveston. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Hardin City, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Iowa, on the Iowa River, about 32 miles N.N.W. of Marshalltown. It has a flour-mill and a store.

Har'ding, a station in Gloucester co., N.J., on a branch of the West Jersey Railroad, 4 miles S. of Glassborough.

Harding, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pa., 2½ miles from West Pittston.

Hardinghem, har'dăn'gŏm', a village of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 13 miles N.E. of Boulogne. Pop. 1239.

Har'ding's, a station on the railroad from Nashville, Tenn., to Hickman, Ky., 6 miles W. by S. of Nashville.

Har'dingville, a hamlet of Gloucester co., N.J., in Clayton township, 1½ miles from Harding. It has a church.

Har'dinsburg, a post-village of Washington co., Ind., in Posey township, about 30 miles W.N.W. of New Albany. It has 2 churches. Pop. 199.

Hardinsburg, a post-village, capital of Breckenridge co., Ky., is about 56 miles S.W. of Louisville, and 10 miles E. of Cloverport, which is on the Ohio River. It has 5 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 681.

Har'din Springs, a post-village of Hardin co., Ky., 8 miles W. of Big Clifty Railroad Station. It has a church, a mineral spring, a hotel, and a flour-mill.

Har'dinsville, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ill., about 25 miles N.W. of Vincennes, Ind. It has a church.

Hardinsville, a hamlet of Shelby co., Ky., 9 miles S.W. of Frankfort.

Hardinxveld, har'dinx-vĕlt', a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Meuse (Maas,, 4 miles W. of Gorkum. Pop. 4141.

Har'dison's Mills, a post-hamlet of Maury co., Tenn., on Duck River, 12 miles E. of Columbia. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Hard Labor Creek, of South Carolina, is an affluent or branch of Stevens Creek, in Edgefield co.

Hard'man's, a station on the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 10 miles E. of Grafton, W. Va.

Hardt, hart, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Dusseldorf, circle of Gladbach. Pop. 2408.

Hard Times Landing, a post-office of Tensas parish, La.

Hardui, a town of India. See Hurdoee.

Hard'ware, a post-hamlet of Albemarle co., Va., on the South Branch of Hardware River, 3 miles S. of North Garden Station.

Hardware River, Virginia, rises in Albemarle co., runs S.E., and enters the James River in Fluvanna co.

Hard'wick, a post-village in Hardwick township, Worcester co., Mass., 2½ miles from the Ware River Railroad, about 30 miles N.E. of Springfield. It has 3 churches. The township is bounded on the S.E. by the Ware River, contains a village named Gilbertville, and has manufactures of flannel, blankets, paper, &c. Pop. of the township, 1992.

Hardwick, a post-township of Warren co., N.J., about 15 miles N.E. of Belvidere. Pop. 638.

Hardwick, a post-village in Hardwick township, Caledonia co., Vt., on the Lamoille River, and on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 17 miles E.S.E. of Hyde Park, and about 22 miles N.N.E. of Montpelier. It has 4 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, and manufactures of lumber and marble. The township contains also East Hardwick, and has granite-quarries. Pop. of the township, 1547.

Hardwicke (hard'wik) **Bay,** South Australia, is an inlet of Spencer Gulf.

Hardwicke Island, British Columbia, is in Queen Charlotte Sound.

Hardwicke (or **Nundawas,** nŭn-daw'was) **Mountains,** East Australia, are in lat. 30° S. and lon. 150° E. They are of granitic formation.

Har'dy, a county in the N.E. part of West Virginia, borders on Virginia. Area, about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the South Branch of the Potomac River, and also drained by the Cacapon River, which rises in it. The surface is mountainous and extensively covered with forests. The Branch and Short Branch Mountains traverse the centre of the county. A ridge called the Great North Mountain extends along the E. border of the county. The soil of the valleys is fertile, and produces Indian corn, wheat, and grass. Iron ore is found in it. Capital, Moorefield. Pop. in 1870, 5518; in 1880, 6794; in 1890, 7567.

Hardy, a post-village of Nuckolls co., Neb., 8 miles by rail E. of Superior, and 15 miles (direct) S.E. of Nelson. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, &c. P. 343.

Har'dy Islands, British India, off the coast of Arracan, E. of Cheduba, in lat. 18° 35' N., lon. 94° E.

Har'dy's Ford, a post-office of Franklin co., Va.

Har'dy's Islands, a group of small islets off the N.E. coast of Australia, between Temple Bay and Shelburne Bay, in lat. 11° 54' 42" S., lon. 143° 30' 45" E.

Hardy's Islands, a group in the South Pacific Ocean, S.S.E. of New Ireland, in lat. 4° 30' S., lon. 154° 15' E.

Hardy Station, a post-hamlet of Grenada co., Miss., on the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, 8 miles N. of Grenada.

Har'dyston, a township of Sussex co., N.J. Pop. 1668. It contains Hamburg, Franklin Furnace, Stockholm, &c.

Hardystonville, har'diz-tŏn-vĭl, or **Up'per Ham'burg,** a village of Sussex co., N.J., in Hardyston township, on the New Jersey Midland Railroad, 1 mile S. of Hamburg. It has a flour-mill and a lime-kiln.

Har'dyville, a post-village of Mohave co., Arizona, on the Colorado River, at the head of ordinary steam navigation, 180 miles W.N.W. of Prescott. It has a number of stores and a ferry, and is chiefly supported by trade with the miners.

Hardyville, a post-hamlet of Hart co., Ky., 9 miles E. of Rowletts Depot. Pop. 68.

Hareid, hâ'rid, or **Harcidland,** hâ'rid-lânt', an island of Norway, stift of Trondhjem, in the Atlantic. Lat. 62° 22' N. Length, 11 miles; breadth, 8 miles.

Hare Island, Bay of Fundy. See Haute-Ile.

Hare Island, an island of Quebec, in the St. Lawrence, 96 miles N.E. of Quebec. Length, 8 miles.

Harelbeke, Belgium. See HAERLEBEKE.

Haren, hä'ren, a parish and village of the Netherlands, province and 3½ miles S. of Groningen. Pop. 3547.

Hare's Corner, a post-office of New Castle co., Del.

Hare's Store, a post-office of Johnston co., N.C.

Hare'wood, a village of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Wharfe, 7 miles N.N.E. of Leeds.

Harfleur, har'flur' (L. *Harfle'vium* or *Harflor'icum*), a seaport town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the Lezarde, 1 mile from its mouth in the Seine, 3 miles by rail E.N.E. of Havre, and 105 miles N.W. of Paris. Pop. 1908.

Har'ford, a county in the N.E. part of Maryland, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Susquehanna River, and on the S.E. by Chesapeake Bay. It is partly drained by Deer Creek. The surface is moderately uneven. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county has plenty of timber, and quarries of granite and limestone. It is intersected by the Baltimore & Lehigh Railroad, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad. Capital, Belair. Pop. in 1870, 22,605; in 1880, 28,042; in 1890, 28,993.

Harford, a post-village of Cortland co., N.Y., in Harford township, and on the Southern Central Railroad, 25 miles N. of Owego, and about 18 miles E. of Ithaca. It has an academy, 2 churches, and 2 grist-mills. Pop. of the township, 1038.

Harford, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., in Harford township, 6 miles E.S.E. of Montrose Depot, and about 30 miles N. of Scranton. It has 2 churches, a tannery, a carriage-shop, and a soldiers' orphan school. Pop. of the township, 1595.

Harford Furnace, a post-village of Harford co., Md., 27 miles N.E. of Baltimore. It has an iron-furnace.

Harford Mills, a post-hamlet of Cortland co., N.Y., in Harford township, on the Southern Central Railroad, 2 miles S. of Harford. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Harg, hang, a village of Sweden, 60 miles N.N.E. of Stockholm, on a lake of the same name, near the W. side of the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia.

Hargrave, Quebec. See BRYSON.

Harihar, a town of India. See HURRYHUR.

Hari Leygen, a village of Hungary. See RIGYICZA.

Har'ing, a post-hamlet of Wexford co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, at Linden Station, 3 miles N. of Cadillac. It has a large lumber-mill.

Haringhata, a river of Bengal. See BALESWAR.

Haringhe, hä'ring-nęh or hä'rängʰ', or **Hacringhe,** hä'ring-nęh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Yser, 34 miles S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 2100.

Haringvliet, hä'ring-fleet', a mouth of the Rhine and of the Meuse, in South Holland, continuous with Hollands-Diep. Breadth, 2½ miles.

Har'ipoor', a small town of Punjab, near the Rembeara, in lat. 33° 37′ N., lon. 74° 37′ E.

Haripoor, a fort and small town of Punjab, among the Lower Himalayas, in lat. 31° 54′ N., lon. 75° 53′ E.

Haripoor, a town of Punjab, on the Dor, about 10 miles from its junction with the Indus, in lat. 34° 4′ N., lon. 72° 53′ E.

Haripur, a town of India. See HURREEPOOR.

Hari-Rud, a river of Asia. See HERRI-ROOD.

Har'ker's Corners, a post-office of Peoria co., Ill.

Hark'ness, a station in Clinton co., N.Y., on the Au Sable Branch of the New York & Canada Railroad, 14 miles S.W. of Plattsburg.

Har'lan, a southeastern county of Kentucky, borders on Virginia. Area, about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Cumberland Mountains, and is drained by the Cumberland River, which rises in this county, and by the Clover Fork of that river. The surface is diversified with hills, valleys, and forests. Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. Coal and iron ore are found here. Capital, Harlan. Pop. in 1870, 4415; in 1880, 5278; in 1890, 6197.

Harlan, a county in the S. part of Nebraska, bordering on Kansas. Area, 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Republican River. The surface is undulating, and nearly destitute of forests. The soil is fertile. Capital, Alma. Pop. in 1876, 2140; in 1880, 6086; in 1890, 8153.

Harlan, a post-office of Clay co., Ala.

Harlan, or **Mays'ville,** a post-village of Allen co., Ind., 14 or 15 miles N.E. of Fort Wayne. It has 4 churches, a public school, a newspaper office, and 2 planing-mills. Pop. about 400.

Harlan, a township of Page co., Iowa. Pop. 936.

Harlan, a post-village, capital of Shelby co., Iowa, in Harlan township, on the West Nishnabatona River, and on the Harlan Branch Railroad, 15 miles N. of Avoca. It has 7 churches, 2 banks, 3 newspaper offices, a graded school, a high school, a harrow-factory, &c. Pop. in 1890, 1765.

Harlan, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Kansas, in Houston township, on the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, 36 miles W.N.W. of Beloit. It has a church.

Harlan, a post-village, capital of Harlan co., Ky., on the Cumberland River, 100 miles in a direct line S.E. of Lexington.

Harlan, a post-office of Clinton co., O.

Harlan, a township of Warren co., O. Pop. 2396. It contains Butlerville and Pleasant Plain.

Har'lansburg, a post-village of Lawrence co., Pa., in Scott township, on Slippery Rock Creek, 9 miles E. of New Castle. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a chair-factory, and manufactures of wagons and furniture.

Har'law, a locality in Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, memorable for a great battle fought between the Highlanders under the Lord of the Isles, and the forces under the Earl of Mar, in 1411.

Harlebeke, a town of Belgium. See HAERLEBEKE.

Harlech, har'lĕk, a decayed town of Wales, co. of Merioneth, on the Irish Sea, 6 miles by rail S. of Tremadoc.

Har'leeville, a township of Marion co., S.C. P. 1314.

Harlem, a city of the Netherlands. See HAARLEM.

Har'lem, a post-village of Columbia co., Ga., on the Georgia Railroad, 24 miles W. of Augusta. It has 2 churches, a high school, 2 newspaper offices, a planing-mill, a saw-mill, and a sash-factory. Pop. 647.

Harlem, a township of Stephenson co., Ill. Pop. 1243.

Harlem, a post-village of Winnebago co., Ill., in Harlem township, on the Kenosha division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Rockford. It has a church and a grain-elevator. The township is bounded W. by the Rock River. Pop. of the township, 781.

Harlem, a post-village of Clay co., Mo., on the Missouri River, nearly opposite Kansas City, from which it is 1½ miles distant. It is on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad and the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad. An iron bridge crosses the river here.

Harlem, a former town of New York, now a part of New York City. The name is now applied to that part of the city which lies between 8th Avenue and the East River north of 106th street. See HARLEM STATION.

Harlem, or **Harlem Springs,** a post-village in Lee township, Carroll co., O., about 30 miles S.E. of Canton. It contains an academy, 3 churches, and a carriage-factory.

Harlem, a post-township of Delaware co., O., about 20 miles N.N.E. of Columbus. Pop. 1149. It contains Centre Village.

Har'lem, a post-village in Leeds co., Ontario, 26 miles W.N.W. of Brockville. Pop. 150.

Harlem River, New York, a narrow portion of tide-water, which separates Manhattan Island from the mainland. It communicates, through Spuyten Duyvil Creek, with the Hudson River at the northern end of that island (which is nearly co-extensive with New York City), and with the East River at Hell Gate. Length, about 7 miles.

Harlem Springs, Carroll co., O. See HARLEM.

Harlem Station, a post-office of New York co., N.Y., is a branch of the New York post-office, and is on the New York & Harlem Railroad, 4½ miles N. of the Grand Central Depot. See HARLEM.

Har'lemville, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y., 34 miles S.S.E. of Albany. It has a church and 2 stores.

Harlensburg, Lawrence co., Pa. See HARLANSBURG.

Har'leston, a town of England, in Norfolk, 7 miles by rail S.W. of Bungay. Pop. 1267.

Har'ley, or **Der'by,** a post-village in Brant co., Ontario, 14 miles W.S.W. of Brantford. Pop. 100.

Harleysville, har'liz-vil, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., in Lower Salford township, about 11 miles N. of Norristown. It has a church, a newspaper office, &c.

Harlingen, har'ling-ęn, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, near the entrance of the Zuyder Zee, 16 miles by rail W. of Leeuwarden. It is well built, and intersected by canals. The principal edifices are the admiralty, a large parish church, and the town hall. The manufactures comprise sail-cloth, salt, bollands, paper, and bricks. English steamers leave with cargoes of cattle, butter, cheese, wool, flax, fruit, and vegetables. Pop. 11,043.

Har'ling'en, a post-village in Montgomery township, Somerset co., N.J., on the Delaware & Bound Brook Railroad, about 20 miles N.N.E. of Trenton, and 42 miles S.W.

of New York City, with a station on the Mercer & Somerset Railroad. It has a church and a carriage-factory.

Harlowe, har'lo, a post-office of Carteret co., N.C.

Har'man, a post-hamlet of Bay co., Mich., in Au Gres township, 4 miles S. of Alabaster. It has 2 lime-kilns and a saw-mill.

Harman's, Dearborn co., Ind. See HARRMAN'S.

Har'mans, a post-office and station of Anne Arundel co., Md., on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, 11 miles N.E. of Bowie Junction.

Harman's, a station in Adams co., Pa., on the railroad from Gettysburg to Hanover Junction, 8 miles E. of Gettysburg.

Harman's Mill, a hamlet of Pendleton co., W. Va., 60 miles S.S.W. of Keyser. It has a church.

Har'mar, a post-village of Washington co., O., is situated on the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Muskingum River, which separates it from Marietta, and on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 100 miles E. of Chillicothe. Steamboats are built at this place, which has also several mills and factories. Pop. 1511.

Har'marville, a post-village of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, and on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 13 miles N.E. of Pittsburg. It has a church.

Harmelen, han'meh-len, a village of the Netherlands, 7 miles W. of Utrecht, on the Old Rhine. Pop. 1017.

Harmersbach, han'mers-bäk', OBER, o'ber, and UNTER, ön'ter, two nearly contiguous villages of Baden, on a stream of the same name, 12 miles S.E. of Offenburg. Pop. of Ober-Harmersbach, 2156; of Unter-Harmersbach, 1687.

Harmersbach, a populous valley of Baden, near Zell, extending about 17 miles in length.

Har'mersville, a post-hamlet of Salem co., N.J., 6 or 7 miles S. of Salem.

Harmok, a mountain of Asia. See HARAMUK.

Har'mon, a post-township and hamlet of Lee co., Ill., and a station on the Chicago & Rock River Railroad, 12 miles W. of Amboy. It has 2 churches. Pop. 542.

Harmo'nious, a post-office of Jackson co., Ala.

Har'monsburg, a post-village in Summit township, Crawford co., Pa., at the head of Conneaut Lake, 8 miles W.N.W. of Meadville. It has 2 churches, an academy, a grist-mill, 2 tanneries, 2 saw-mills, &c.

Har'mon's Creek, a post-office of Washington co., Pa., on the Pan-Handle Railroad, 34 miles W. by S. of Pittsburg.

Har'mony, a post-office of Johnson co., Ark.

Harmony, a township of Hancock co., Ill. Pop. 1457. It contains Bentley.

Harmony, a post-hamlet of McHenry co., Ill., in Coral township, about 32 miles N.N.W. of Aurora. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory.

Harmony, a post-village of Clay co., Ind., in Van Buren township, on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 20 miles E. by N. of Terre Haute, and 4 miles E. of Brazil. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a blast-furnace, 2 potteries for stoneware, and productive mines of good block coal. Pop. in 1890, 1020.

Harmony, a township of Posey co., Ind., on the E. bank of the Wabash. Pop. 2304. It includes New Harmony.

Harmony, a township of Union co., Ind. Pop. 734.

Harmony, a post-office of Pawnee co., Kansas.

Harmony, a post-office of Owen co., Ky.

Harmony, a post-hamlet in Harmony township, Somerset co., Me., about 18 miles N.E. of Skowhegan. It has 2 churches, and common schools.

Harmony, a village of Caroline co., Md., 9 miles from Federalsburg. It has 2 churches.

Harmony, a post-office of Frederick co., Md., is at Beallsville, a village 9 miles N.W. of Frederick. It has a church and a woollen-factory.

Harmony, a post-township of Fillmore co., Minn., about 9 miles S. of Preston. It has a church. Pop. 962.

Harmony, a township of Washington co., Mo. P. 1486.

Harmony, a post-village of Washington co., Mo., about 75 miles S.S.W. of St. Louis.

Harmony, Burlington co., N.J. See NEW GRETNA.

Harmony, a hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., 1½ miles from Middletown. It has a church.

Harmony, a hamlet of Morris co., N.J., in Mendham township, 6 miles W. of Morristown.

Harmony, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., in Harmony township, on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Easton, Pa. It has 2 churches. The township is bounded on the N.W. by the Delaware River. Pop. of the township, 1405.

Harmony, a post-township of Chautauqua co., N.Y., about 10 miles W. of Jamestown. It is bounded on the N.E. by Chautauqua Lake, and intersected by the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad. Pop. 3622. It contains the villages of Ashville, Panama, and Watts Flats. Harmony Post-Office is at Ashville.

Harmony, a post-township of Clark co., O., 7 miles E. of Springfield, is traversed by the railroad between Columbus and Springfield. It contains Vienna village. P. 1821.

Harmony, a township of Morrow co., O. Pop. 773.

Harmony, a township of Beaver co., Pa., on the Ohio River. Pop. 225. It contains Economy.

Harmony, a post-borough of Butler co., Pa., on Conequenessing Creek, about 25 miles N. by W. of Pittsburg, and 1 mile E. of Zelienople. It has 4 churches, a bank, a collegiate institute, a machine-shop, boiler-works, tank-works, &c. Pop. in 1890, 585.

Harmony, a township of Forest co., Pa., on the Alleghany River. Pop. 1226.

Harmony, a township of Susquehanna co., Pa. Pop. 1212. It contains Brandt and Lanesborough.

Harmony, a post-hamlet of Providence co., R.I., 6 miles W.N.W. of Centredale Station. Pop. 50.

Harmony, a township of Clarendon co., S.C. P. 480.

Harmony, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., Va., on the Hycootee River, 25 miles E. of Danville. It has a church.

Harmony, a post-hamlet of Mason co., W. Va., on the Kanawha River, about 35 miles N.W. of Charleston.

Harmony, a township of Rock co., Wis. Pop. 1136.

Harmony, a township of Vernon co., Wis. Pop. 1006. It contains Newton.

Har'mony, a village in Queens co., Nova Scotia, 40 miles S.E. of Annapolis. Pop. 150.

Harmony Grove, a post-village of Jackson co., Ga., on the Northeastern Railroad, 18 miles N.N.W. of Athens. It has 3 churches, a bank, a high school, and manufactures of furniture and wagons. Pop. 611.

Harmony Grove, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Md., and a station on the Frederick & Pennsylvania Line Railroad, 2½ miles N.E. of Frederick. It has a church.

Harmony Hill, a post-hamlet of Rusk co., Tex., about 24 miles S.W. of Marshall.

Harmony Village, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., Va., 25 miles E. of West Point.

Har'nedsville, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Pa., 2 miles from Confluence Railroad Station. It has a church and a tannery. Coal is found here.

Harnes, harn, a village of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 15 miles E.S.E. of Béthune. Pop. 2913.

Har'nett, a county in the central part of North Carolina, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is intersected by the Cape Fear River, and is also drained by Little and South Rivers. The surface is hilly or undulating, and mostly covered with forests; the soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, cotton, pork, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad. Capital, Lillington. Pop. in 1870, 8895; in 1880, 10,862; in 1890, 13,700.

Harnett Court-House, N.C. See LILLINGTON.

Har'ney, a post-office of Carroll co., Md., about 45 miles N.W. of Baltimore.

Harney, a post-village, capital of Harney co., Oregon, in a wool- and cattle-growing region, about 90 miles S.W. of Baker City.

Harney, a station in Albany co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 15 miles S. by E. of Laramie. Elevation, 7857 feet.

Harney Lake, Oregon, is in Wasco co., and is about 10 miles long. It appears to have no outlet.

Harney's Peak, the highest summit of the Black Hills, is in the S.W. part of South Dakota, near lat. 43° 52′ N. and lon. 103° 33′ W. Its altitude is said to be 7403 feet above the level of the sea. Its nucleus is granitic, and its sides are covered with forests of pine.

Harnish Islands, Red Sea. See ARRÖE ISLANDS.

Haro, ä'ro, a town of Spain, province and 21 miles by rail W.N.W. of Logroño, near the Ebro. Pop. 6594, who manufacture hats, brandy, liqueurs, and leather.

Haröe, hä'rö'eh, a small island on the W. coast of Norway. Lat. 62° 45′ N.; lon. 6° 30′ E.

Har'old, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ark., on the Ouachita River, 20 miles W.N.W. of Hot Springs. It has 2 churches.

Harold, a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, 22 miles N.N.W. of Belleville. Pop. 150.

Har'old's Cross, a village of Ireland, forming a suburb of Dublin, about 1 mile S. of Dublin Castle.

Háromszék, hä'nom'ssek', a county of Hungary, in

Transylvania, of which it forms the S.E. angle, having Roumania on the E. and S. Area, 1369 square miles. It is a mountainous region. Pop. 125,881.

Harpauhalli, India. See HARPONELLY.

Har'per, a county in the S. part of Kansas, bordering on the Indian Territory. Area, about 810 square miles. It is drained by several tributaries of the Arkansas River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and almost destitute of forests. Capital, Anthony. Pop. in 1880, 4133; in 1890, 13,266.

Harper, a post-village of Keokuk co., Iowa, on the Sigourney Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 20 miles W. of Washington. It has 2 churches, and public schools. Pop. in 1890, 253.

Harper, a post-hamlet of Harper co., Kansas, 10 miles by rail N. of Anthony. It has 6 churches, 2 banks, public schools, and 4 newspaper offices. Pop. 1579.

Harper, a post-village of Logan co., O., about 6 miles by rail N. by E. of Bellefontaine. It has a church, a plough-factory, &c. Pop. 100.

Har'per, a post-village in Lanark co., Ontario, 7 miles W. of Perth. Pop. 100.

Har'per's, a post-office of Johnston co., N.C.

Harpers, a post-office of Georgetown co., S.C.

Harper's Cross Roads, a post-office of Chatham co., N.C.

Harper's Ferry, a post-hamlet of Allamakee co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, 15 miles by rail S. by E. of Lansing.

Harper's Ferry, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ky., on the Kentucky River, about 15 miles N. of Frankfort. It has a church.

Harper's Ferry, a post-village of Jefferson co., W. Va., on the Potomac River, at the mouth of the Shenandoah, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at the junction of the Valley Branch, 81 miles W. of Baltimore, and about 22 miles S. of Hagerstown. It has 6 churches, a normal school, called Storer College, a bank, a newspaper office, and pulp-mills. The Potomac here passes through a gorge in the Blue Ridge. The place is remarkable for the beauty of its scenery, and has been the theatre of memorable events. On the 16th of October, 1859, John Brown, the abolitionist surprised the place and captured the United States arsenal, but he was overpowered and taken prisoner on the next day. During the civil war Stonewall Jackson attacked a Union army which occupied Harper's Ferry and was commanded by General D. H. Miles. After a brief cannonade, Miles surrendered on the 15th of September, 1862, and the victors took 11,583 prisoners. The arsenal and armory were burned by the military in April, 1861. The railroad here crosses the Potomac by a bridge. Pop. in 1890, 958.

Har'persfield, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., in Harpersfield township, 4 miles N.W. of Stamford Station, and about 52 miles W.S.W. of Albany. It has 2 churches. The township is hilly and fertile. It includes part of Stamford village. Pop. of the township, 1454.

Harpersfield, a post-township of Ashtabula co., O., 3 miles from Geneva. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory. Pop. 1120.

Harper's Home, a post-office of Brunswick co., Va.

Harper's Mill, a post-hamlet of Erath co., Tex., 60 miles S.W. of Fort Worth. It has 3 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Harper's Mills, a post-office of Pendleton co., W. Va., about 50 miles W.N.W. of Harrisonburg, Va.

Harper's Station, a post-hamlet of Ross co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 17 miles W. of Chillicothe.

Har'persville, a post-village of Shelby co., Ala., about 25 miles S.E. of Birmingham. It has 2 churches, an academy, a tannery, a lumber-mill, and a wagon-shop.

Harpersville, a post-village of Scott co., Miss., 9½ miles N. of Forest. It has 3 churches, the Stonewall Institute, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Harpersville, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., in Colesville township, on the Susquehanna River, and on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 22 miles E.N.E. of Binghamton. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of furniture, carriages, and ploughs. Pop. 218.

Har'peth, a river in the central part of Tennessee, rises near the S.E. extremity of Williamson co., and, flowing N.W. through Cheatham co., enters Cumberland River from the left hand, in Dickson co. Its length is about 90 miles. A small creek, called West Harpeth, flows into the river about 6 miles below Franklin. Another, called Little Harpeth, enters it on the right bank, about 12 miles S.W. of Nashville.

Harp Island, Low Archipelago. See BOW ISLAND.

Har'ponel'ly, Har'ponhul'ly, or **Har'panhal'li,** a town of India, district and 60 miles S.W. of Bellary. Pop. 7895.

Harpoot, a town of Turkey. See KARPOOT.

Harpstedt, harp'stĕtt, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 25 miles W.N.W. of Hoya. Pop. 1194.

Harp'ster, a post-office of Ford co., Ill., on the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Gibson.

Harps'well, a township of Cumberland co., Me., comprising a peninsula and some islands in Casco Bay, 14 miles E. of Portland. It is a pleasant summer resort, and has an insurance company and 5 churches. Pop. 1749.

Harpswell Centre, post-office, Cumberland co., Me.

Harran, har-răn' (the *Haran* of Scripture; anc. *Car'ræ* or *Char'ræ*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic and 83 miles S.W. of Diarbekir.

Harrar, a town of Africa. See HURRUR.

Har'reldsville, a post-office of Butler co., Ky.

Har'rell, a post-village of Decatur co., Ga., on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, at Whigham Station, 15 miles E. of Bainbridge. It has 2 churches, an academy, and manufactures of pine lumber, rosin, and turpentine.

Har'rell's, a township of Mitchell co., N.C. Pop. 479.

Harrell's Store, a post-hamlet of Sampson co., N.C., 14 miles W. of Duplin Roads Station. It has a church and manufactures of rosin and turpentine.

Har'rellsville, a post-village of Hertford co., N.C., about 33 miles N. of Plymouth, and 3 miles W. of the Chowan River. Pop. of Harrellsville township, 1743.

Har'rican'aw, a river of Canada, rises in a small lake about lat. 49° 55' N. and lon. 77° 30' W., and, after a N.W. course of about 270 miles, falls into James's Bay at Hannah Bay-house.

Harries, har'riz, a station in Montgomery co., O., on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Dayton.

Harrietstown, har're-ĕts-tŏwn, a township of Franklin co., N.Y., among the Adirondacks. Pop. 491. It contains Mt. Seward, the Lower Saranac Lake, &c.

Harrietsville, har're-ĕts-vĭl, a post-village of Noble co., O., 20 miles N. by E. of Marietta. It has a church.

Harrietsville, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 8 miles S. of Dorchester Station. It contains a large cheese-factory. Pop. 120.

Har'rigan Cove, a post-settlement in Halifax co., Nova Scotia, 91 miles N.E. of Halifax. Pop. 250.

Har'riman, a post-village of Roane co., Tenn., 5 miles by rail S. of Oakdale. It has 10 churches, 3 banks, 3 newspaper offices, sugar-works, coke-ovens, &c. Pop. 716.

Har'rington, a seaport of England, in Cumberland, 5 miles by rail N. of Whitehaven. Pop. of parish, 2294.

Har'rington, a post-village of Kent co., Del., 64 miles by rail S. of Wilmington. It has an institute, 7 churches, a bank, a basket-factory, phosphate-works, and lumber-mills.

Harrington, a post-village of Washington co., Me., on an inlet of the ocean, about 22 miles W.S.W. of Machias. It has 3 churches, a high school, and a canning-factory. Large vessels are built here. Pop. of the township, 1150.

Harrington, a township of Bergen co., N.J., bounded on the N.E. by the state line of New York, and on the E. by the Hudson River. Pop. 2664. It contains Closter.

Harrington, a post-hamlet of Harnett co., N.C., about 34 miles S.W. of Raleigh.

Harrington East, a post-village in Argenteuil co., Quebec, 16 miles N.W. of Grenville. Pop. 100.

Harrington Inlet, East Australia, receives the Manning River, 34 miles S.S.W. of Port Macquarie.

Harrington West, a post-village in Oxford co., Ontario, on a branch of the Thames, 7 miles S. of Stratford. It contains 3 stores, a saw-mill, a grist-mill, and a cabinet-factory. Pop. 130.

Har'ris, or **Her'ries,** a district and parish of the Hebrides, in Scotland, forming a peninsula, comprising the S. part of the island of Lewis and small neighboring islands. Area, about 90,000 acres, mostly mountainous. Pop. 4120. The Sound of Harris is a navigable strait, 9 miles in length and from 8 to 12 miles in breadth, separating this peninsula from North Uist, and studded with rocks and islets. See HEBRIDES.

Har'ris, a county in the W. part of Georgia, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Chattahoochee River, and is also drained by Mulberry Creek. The surface is hilly, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, pork, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. Eozoic rocks underlie the N. part of this county.

It is traversed by the Georgia Midland & Gulf Railroad and the Columbus & Rome Railroad, the latter communicating with Hamilton, the capital. Pop. 1870, 13,284; in 1880, 15,753; in 1890, 16,797.

Harris, a county in the S.E. part of Texas, has an area of about 1630 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by Galveston Bay, is intersected by the San Jacinto River, and also drained by Buffalo Bayou and Cypress Creek. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and woodlands; the soil is partly alluvial, and fertile. Cattle, cotton, and Indian corn are the staple products. Seven railroads meet in this county,—viz., the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé, the Southern Pacific, the Houston, East & West Texas, the San Antonio & Aransas Pass, the Texas Western, the Houston & Texas Central, and the International & Great Northern. Capital, Houston. Pop. in 1870, 17,375; in 1880, 27,985; in 1890, 37,249.

Harris, a post-office of Barbour co., Ala.

Harris, a township of Fulton co., Ill. Pop. 1029. It contains Marietta.

Harris, a township of St. Joseph co., Ind., on the Michigan line. Pop. 408.

Harris, a station in Madison co., Ky., on the Richmond Branch Railroad, 3 miles S.W. of Richmond.

Harris, a post-hamlet of Chicago co., Minn., on the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad, 47 miles N. of St. Paul. It has 2 stores.

Harris, Cooper co., Mo. See HARRISTON.

Harris, a post-village of Sullivan co., Mo., 13 miles by rail N. of Gault. It has 2 churches, an academy, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 400.

Harris, a post-hamlet of Gallia co., O., on Raccoon Creek, about 12 miles N.W. of Gallipolis. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Harris, a township of Ottawa co., O. Pop. 2190. It contains Elmore.

Harris, a township of Centre co., Pa. Pop. 1999. It contains Boalsburg and the state agricultural college. Post-office, State College.

Harris, a post-office of Louisa co., Va.

Harris, a township of Marquette co., Wis. Pop. 531. It contains Harrisville.

Har'risburg, a post-hamlet of Bibb co., Ala., 22 miles N.N.E. of Marion. It has a church and an academy.

Harrisburg, a post-village, capital of Poinsett co., Ark., about 50 miles N.W. of Memphis, Tenn. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a canning-factory, a cotton-gin, &c.

Harrisburg, a post-hamlet of Alameda co., Cal., about 14 miles N. of San José.

Harrisburg, a hamlet of Jasper co., Ill., on the Grayville & Mattoon Railroad, 8 miles N. of Newton. Here is Rose Hill Post-Office.

Harrisburg, a post-village, capital of Saline co., Ill., on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, 68 miles N.E. of Cairo. It has a fine court-house, 6 churches, a public school, 2 banks, 2 flour-mills, a woollen-mill, a brick- and tile-factory, a hoop-factory, a planing-mill, and 4 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1880, 934; in 1890, 1723.

Harrisburg, a post-village of Fayette co., Ind., about 20 miles W.S.W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches.

Harrisburg, a township of Van Buren co., Iowa. Pop. 920.

Harrisburg, a post-village of Owen co., Ky., 3½ miles from Owenton, and 8 miles S. of Sparta Station. It contains a church, and is the seat of Owen College (non-sectarian and for both sexes), which was chartered in 1870.

Harrisburg, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Mo., 15 miles N.W. of Columbia. It has a church and about 7 houses.

Harrisburg, a post-township of Lewis co., N.Y., about 16 miles S.E. of Watertown. Pop. 816.

Harrisburg, a post-hamlet and station of Cabarrus co., N.C., on the North Carolina Railroad, 13 miles N.E. of Charlotte. It has a church.

Harrisburg, a post-hamlet of Nelson co., N.D., 12 miles S. of Lakota.

Harrisburg, a post-village of Franklin co., O., on Darby Creek, about 14 miles S.W. of Columbus. It has a church. Pop. 211.

Harrisburg, a village of Stark co., O., about 10 miles N.E. of Canton. It has 2 churches and a union school. Pop. 107. Here is Barryville Post-Office.

Harrisburg, a post-village of Linn co., Oregon, on the Willamette River, and on the Oregon & California Railroad, 25 miles S. of Albany, and 18 miles N. of Eugene City. It has a bank, 2 churches, a newspaper, a flouring-mill, and the Harrisburg College. Pop. in 1890, 413.

Harrisburg, a city, capital of Pennsylvania and of Dauphin co., is pleasantly situated on the E. bank of the Susquehanna River, 106 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia, 85 miles N. of Baltimore, and 120 miles N. of Washington. Lat. 40° 16′ N.; lon. 76° 50′ W. It is on the Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroads, and is the N.E. terminus of the Cumberland Valley Railroad and the Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Pittsburg Railroad, which connect with the Lebanon Valley Railroad. Three railroad bridges here cross the river, which is 1 mile wide and flows through picturesque scenery. The capitol, a brick edifice, is located on an eminence in a park of 10 acres, and contains the state library, of about 40,000 volumes. The city has a government building, a court-house, 50 churches, the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, a state arsenal, a general hospital, an opera-house, 3 academies, 3 national banks, 3 other banks, and 2 handsome public monuments. Four daily and 12 weekly newspapers are published here. The prosperity of this city is largely derived from manufactures, for which its position is very favorable, as it has ready access to coal- and iron-mines. Here are several blast-furnaces, rolling-mills, plate-mills, machine-shops, flour-mills, and manufactories of Bessemer steel, railroad-cars, carriages, boilers, cotton goods, bricks, &c. Harrisburg is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop. It became the capital of the state in 1810, and was incorporated as a city in 1860. Pop. in 1850, 7834; in 1860, 13,400; in 1870, 23,104; in 1880, 30,762; in 1890, 39,385.

Harrisburg, a post-office of Sevier co., Tenn.

Harrisburg, a post-village of Harris co., Tex., on Buffalo Bayou, 6 miles by rail S.E. of Houston. It has several churches, 3 lumber-mills, and a machine-shop. Pop. about 250.

Harrisburg, a post-hamlet of Charlotte co., Va., on Staunton River, about 40 miles S.E. of Lynchburg. It has a church. Here is Cub Creek Post-Office.

Har'risburg, a post-village in Brant co., Ontario, at a railway junction, 19 miles W. of Hamilton. Pop. 200.

Harrisburg Station, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Tenn., on the Mississippi Central Railroad, 5 miles S. of Jackson. It has a grist-mill and a store.

Harris City, a post-office of Decatur co., Ind.

Harris Creek, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Mich., in Bowne township, about 20 miles S.E of Grand Rapids. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Harris Creek, Amherst co., Va. See BURFORD'S.

Harris' Ferry, a post-office of Wood co., W. Va.

Harris Grove, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ill., 2½ miles from Bolle River.

Harris Grove, a post-village of Calloway co., Ky., 7 miles (direct) S.W. of Murray.

Harris Hill, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., in Clarence township, 5 miles S. of Clarence Centre. It has a church.

Harris Lot, a post-hamlet of Charles co., Md., near the Potomac River, 5 miles S.E. of Pope's Creek Station.

Harris Mills, Rhode Island. See HARRISVILLE.

Har'rison, a county in the S. part of Indiana, has an area of about 470 square miles. It is bounded on the E. and S. by the Ohio River, on the N.W. by Blue River, and is intersected by Indian Creek. The surface is partly hilly, and presents picturesque scenery. Near the Ohio River are hills called the "Knobs." Nearly half of the county is covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, and pork are the staple products. Large caverns occur in the carboniferous limestone which underlies this county. It is intersected by the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad. Capital, Corydon. Pop. in 1870, 19,913; in 1880, 21,326; in 1890, 20,780.

Harrison, a county in the W. part of Iowa, bordering on Nebraska, has an area of about 605 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Missouri River, and is intersected by Boyer and Soldier Rivers. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. A large portion of it is prairie. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and hay are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Capital, Logan. Pop. in 1870, 8931; in 1880, 16,649; in 1890, 21,356.

Harrison, a northeastern county of Kentucky, has an area of about 315 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Licking River, and is intersected by the South Fork of that river. The surface is partly hilly and partly undulating. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, pork, and grass are the staple products. Silurian limestone, a good material for building, underlies this county, which is

intersected by the Kentucky Central Railroad. Capital, Cynthiana. Pop. in 1870, 12,993; in 1880, 16,504; in 1890, 16,914.

Harrison, a county in the S. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 990 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and is drained by Biloxi and Wolf Rivers and Red Creek. The surface is nearly level, and partly covered with pine forests. The soil is mostly sandy and sterile. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad passes along the Southern border of this county, running through Mississippi City, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 5795; in 1880, 7895; in 1890, 12,481.

Harrison, a northern county of Missouri, borders on Iowa. Area, about 730 square miles. It is intersected by the Crooked Fork of Grand River, and also drained by Big Creek and other creeks. The surface is diversified with prairies and tracts of timber, with which this county is liberally supplied. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, cattle, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which communicates with Bethany, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 14,635; in 1880, 20,304; in 1890, 21,033.

Harrison, a county in the E. part of Ohio, has an area of about 405 square miles. It is drained by Stillwater and Conotton Creeks. The surface is diversified with valleys and hills of moderate height, which are arable even on their summits. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wool, hay, wheat, oats, and butter are the staple products. Limestone underlies part of this county, which has also mines of bituminous coal. It is intersected by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad. Capital, Cadiz. Pop. in 1870, 18,682; in 1880, 20,456; in 1890, 20,830.

Harrison, a county in the N.E. part of Texas, bordering on Louisiana, has an area of about 880 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Caddo Lake and Big Cypress Bayou, and on the S. by Sabine River. The surface is moderately uneven, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is very fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staples. This county is intersected by the Texas & Pacific Railroad and the Paris, Marshall & Sabine Pass Railway, both of which pass through Marshall, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 13,241; in 1880, 25,177; in 1890, 26,721.

Harrison, a county in the N. part of West Virginia, has an area of about 464 square miles. It is intersected by the West Fork of Monongahela River, and also drained by Elk River. The surface is diversified with high hills and fertile valleys. Nearly half of it is covered with forests. Indian corn, wheat, hay, oats, lumber, and pork are the staples. This county is traversed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the West Virginia & Pittsburg Railroad. It has productive mines of coal. Capital, Clarksburg. Pop. in 1870, 16,714; in 1880, 20,181; in 1890, 21,919.

Harrison, a post-village, capital of Boone co., Ark., about 125 miles N.N.W. of Little Rock. It has 7 churches, 2 banks, a public high school, 5 newspaper offices, and manufactures of tin-ware, flour, buggies, &c. Pop. 1438.

Harrison, a post-village of Winnebago co., Ill., on the Pecatonica River, about 14 miles N.N.W. of Rockford.

Harrison, a township of Bartholomew co., Ind. Pop. 1228. It contains Bethany.

Harrison, a township of Blackford co., Ind. Pop. 1680. It contains Montpelier.

Harrison, a township of Boone co., Ind. Pop. 1209. It contains New Brunswick.

Harrison, a township of Cass co., Ind. Pop. 1171.

Harrison, a township of Clay co., Ind., bounded N.W., W., and S.W. by Eel River. Pop. 2241. It contains Martz.

Harrison, a township of Daviess co., Ind. Pop. 1084. It contains Glen Dale.

Harrison, a township of Dearborn co., Ind., on the Ohio line. Pop. 1086.

Harrison, a post-township of Delaware co., Ind., 9 or 10 miles N.W. of Muncie. Pop. 1400.

Harrison, a township of Elkhart co., Ind. Pop. 1655.

Harrison, a township of Fayette co., Ind. Pop. 867. It contains Harrisburg.

Harrison, a township of Harrison co., Ind. Pop. 3462. It contains Corydon.

Harrison, a township of Henry co., Ind. Pop. 1888. It contains Cadiz.

Harrison, a township of Howard co., Ind. Pop. 807.

Harrison, a township of Knox co., Ind., bounded S. and E. by the White River. Pop. 2812.

Harrison, a township of Kosciusko co., Ind. Pop. 1745. It contains Palestine.

Harrison, a township of Miami co., Ind. Pop. 1262. It contains Amboy.

Harrison, a township of Morgan co., Ind., bounded N.W. by the White River. Pop. 378.

Harrison, a township of Owen co., Ind. Pop. 451.

Harrison, a township of Pulaski co., Ind., bounded W. by the Tippecanoe River. Pop. 753.

Harrison, a township of Spencer co., Ind. Pop. 1977. It contains Fulda and St. Meinrad.

Harrison, a township of Union co., Ind., on the Ohio line. Pop. 759. Post-offices, Beechy Mire and Clifton.

Harrison, a township of Vigo co., Ind., on the Wabash. Pop. 870, exclusive of Terre Haute.

Harrison, a township of Wayne co., Ind. Pop. 580.

Harrison, a township of Wells co., Ind. Pop. 2961. It contains Bluffton, the county seat.

Harrison, a township of Adair co., Iowa. Pop. 590.

Harrison, a township of Benton co., Iowa, bounded W. by the Cedar River. Pop. 540.

Harrison, a township of Boone co., Iowa. Pop. 441.

Harrison, a township of Harrison co., Iowa, traversed by Boyer River. Pop. 375, exclusive of Dunlap.

Harrison, a township of Lee co., Iowa. Pop. in 1875, 1017. It contains Primrose.

Harrison, a township of Mahaska co., Iowa. Pop. 1249. It contains a part of Muchachinock.

Harrison, a township of Franklin co., Kansas. P. 821.

Harrison, a post-hamlet of Jewell co., Kansas, 40 miles from Edgar, Neb. It has a church.

Harrison, a township of Jewell co., Kansas. P. 472.

Harrison, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., in Harrison township, at the N. end of Long Pond, about 25 miles W. of Lewiston. It has 3 churches, lumber- and granite-mills, and a chair-factory. Pop. of the township, 1071.

Harrison, a post-hamlet of Dorchester co., Md., on a branch of the Nanticoke River, 2 miles from Williamsburg Railroad Station. It has a church.

Harrison, a post-village, capital of Clare co., Mich., 15 miles by rail N. of Farwell. It has 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper-office, and manufactures of lumber. Pop. 752.

Harrison, a post-hamlet of Kandiyohi co., Minn., in Harrison township, on Diamond Lake, 5 miles N.W. of Atwater. Pop. of the township, 655.

Harrison, a township of Daviess co., Mo. Pop. 681.

Harrison, a township of Mercer co., Mo. Pop. 1438. It contains Goshen.

Harrison, a township of Moniteau co., Mo. P. 949.

Harrison, a township of Scotland co., Mo. P. 1220.

Harrison, a township of Vernon co., Mo. Pop. 1093.

Harrison, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Montana, about 25 miles above the Three Forks of the Missouri River. It has a church.

Harrison, a township of Gloucester co., N.J. Pop. 1545. It contains Harrisonville, Mickleton, Jefferson, Mullica Hill, &c.

Harrison, or **East Newark**, a city of Hudson co., N.J., on the Passaic River, and on the Pennsylvania, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroads, opposite Newark, with which it is connected by a bridge. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, a Catholic institute, and manufactures of electric incandescent lamps, cotton-thread, cutlery, wire cloth, &c. Pop. in 1890, 8338.

Harrison, a post-hamlet in Harrison township, Westchester co., N.Y., on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 24 miles N.E. of New York. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1485.

Harrison, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., N.C.

Harrison, a township of Carroll co., O. Pop. 915. It contains New Harrisburg.

Harrison, a township of Champaign co., O. Pop. 935. It contains Spring Hill.

Harrison, a township of Darke co., O. Pop. 1996. It contains Hollansburg and New Madison.

Harrison, a township of Gallia co., O. Pop. 1257.

Harrison, a post-village in Harrison township, Hamilton co., O., on the Whitewater River, at the boundary between Ohio and Indiana, and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, 23 miles W.N.W. of Cincinnati. It has 6 churches, a high school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of brushes, bricks, furniture, woollen goods, sash, blinds, &c. Pop. in 1890, 1690.

Harrison, a township of Hamilton co., O., bounded W. by the township of Harrison, Dearborn co., Ind. Pop. 2391.

Harrison, a township of Henry co., O., traversed by the Maumee River. Pop. 319.

Harrison, a township of Knox co., O. Pop. 622.

Harrison, a township of Licking co., O. Pop. 1224.

Harrison, a township of Logan co., O. Pop. 1049.

Harrison, a township of Montgomery co., O. Pop. 2113, exclusive of Dayton.

Harrison, a township of Muskingum co., O. Pop. 1197. It contains Taylorsville.

Harrison, a township of Paulding co., O., on the Indiana line. Pop. 304.

Harrison, a township of Perry co., O. Pop. 1202. It contains McCluney.

Harrison, a township of Pickaway co., O. Pop. 1271. It contains South Bloomfield.

Harrison, a township of Preble co., O. Pop. 2294. It contains Euphemia and Lewisburg.

Harrison, a township of Ross co., O. Pop. 1150. It contains Mooresville.

Harrison, a township of Scioto co., O. Pop. 1032. It contains Harrisonville.

Harrison, a township of Van Wert co., O., on the Indiana line. Pop. 1319.

Harrison, a township of Vinton co., O. Pop. 782.

Harrison, a township of Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 1870.

Harrison, a post-village of Douglass co., S.D., 8 miles direct W.N.W. of Grand View. It has 2 churches, a bank, a common school, 2 newspaper offices, and general stores and business houses. Pop. about 250.

Harrison, a decayed post-village of James co., Tenn., on the left or E. bank of the Tennessee River, about 16 miles N.E. of Chattanooga. It has several churches. Coal is found near this place. Pop. 421.

Harrison, a station on the Waco Branch of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 8 miles S.S.E. of Waco, Tex.

Harrison, a township of Calumet co., Wis., bounded S. by Winnebago Lake. Pop. 1884.

Harrison, a township of Grant co., Wis., traversed by the Platte River. Pop. 1049.

Harrison Bay, in Alaska, in the Arctic Ocean, is between lat. 70° 20′ and 70° 40′ N. and lon. 150° and 152° 30′ W., bounded E. and W. by Point Berens and Cape Halkett.

Har'risonburg, a post-village, capital of Catahoula parish, La., on the W. bank of the Ouachita River, 28 miles N.W. of Natchez, Miss., and about 50 miles N.E. of Alexandria. It has a court-house, a newspaper office, 2 churches, and a high school. Pop. 217.

Harrisonburg, a post-village, capital of Rockingham co., Va., is situated in the fertile Shenandoah Valley, 25 miles N.N.E. of Staunton, and 63 miles S.S.W. of Winchester. It is connected with those towns by a branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. It has 8 churches, a graded school, a national bank, 4 newspaper offices, a foundry, a pottery, a brick-factory, 2 planing-mills, a flour-mill, and manufactures of shovels, shoes, tan-bark, cigars, and cigar-boxes. Pop. in 1890, 2792.

Harrison City, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., in Penn township, 1½ miles from Manor Railroad Station, and about 20 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches, and extensive coal- and gas-works. P. about 300.

Harrison's Landing, a point on the left bank of the James River, in Charles City co., Va., 6 miles below City Point. It was a place of strategic importance during the war of 1861–65.

Harrison's Mills, a post-office of Crawford co., Mo.

Harrison's Mills, a post-office of Scioto co., O.

Harrison Square, a former post-village of Suffolk co., Mass., on the Old Colony Railroad, at the junction of the Shawmut & Milton Branch, 3½ miles S. of the initial station in Boston. It has 15 churches, 2 banks, and a high school. Its post-office is a branch of the Boston post-office, and it forms the 24th ward of Boston.

Harrison Station, a post-village of Tallahatchee co., Miss., on the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, 27 miles N. of Grenada. It has 2 churches.

Harrison Valley, a post-hamlet of Potter co., Pa., 33 miles by rail W. of Lawrenceville. It has 2 churches.

Har'risonville (Asbury Post-Office), a hamlet of Troup co., Ga., 5 miles W. of Hoganville. It has 4 churches.

Harrisonville, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, about 30 miles below St. Louis.

Harrisonville, a village of Martin co., Ind. See TRINITY SPRINGS.

Harrisonville, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Kansas, 12 miles S.W. of Independence. It has a church.

Harrisonville, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Ky., 14 miles S. of Bagdad. It has a church.

Harrisonville, a post-office of Baltimore co., Md.

Harrisonville, a post-village, capital of Cass co., Mo., on the Osage division of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 65 miles W. of Sedalia, and about 38 miles S.S.E. of Kansas City. It has 5 churches, a court-house, a high school, 3 newspaper offices, 3 banks, a woollen-factory, a bridge- and iron-works, &c. Pop. 1645.

Harrisonville, a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J., in Harrison township, 20 miles S.S.W. of Camden. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 400.

Harrisonville, a post-village of Meigs co., O., in Scipio township, about 10 miles N.W. of Pomeroy. It has 2 churches and 3 stores. Pop. 160.

Harrisonville, a hamlet of Scioto co., O., in Harrison township, about 12 miles N.E. of Portsmouth. It has a church and 2 stores. Here is Scioto Post-Office.

Harrisonville, a post-village of Fulton co., Pa., on Licking Creek, 28 miles W. of Chambersburg. It has a flour-mill, a store, a cabinet-shop, &c.

Harris's Corner, New Brunswick. See BOUNDARY CREEK.

Harris Station, a post-office on the Nashville & Decatur Railroad, 3 miles N. of Decatur, Ala.

Harris Station, a post-hamlet of Obion co., Tenn., on the Paducah & Memphis Railroad, 50 miles S.S.W. of Paducah. It has 2 churches.

Har'riston, a post-office of Desha co., Ark., on the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas Railroad, 10 miles S. of Watson.

Harriston, a post-office of Cooper co., Mo., at Harris Station on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 14 miles S.W. of Boonville.

Har'riston, a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, on a branch of the Maitland River, and on the Wellington, Grey & Bruce and Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railways, 35 miles N.W. of Elora. It contains a newspaper office, 3 churches, 4 hotels, 20 stores, 2 saw-mills, 2 shingle-mills, 2 planing-mills, 2 woollen-mills, 2 cabinet-factories, 2 foundries, agricultural works, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. 1000.

Har'ristown, a village of Ireland, co. of Kildare, 4 miles S. of Naas. Pop. of parish, 535.

Har'ristown, a post-village of Macon co., Ill., in Harristown township, on the Wabash Railroad, 7 miles W. of Decatur. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 984.

Harristown, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 4 miles E. of Salem.

Har'risville, a village of Woodstock township, Windham co., Conn., 3 miles from Putnam Station, and 1 mile from the post-village of South Woodstock. It has manufactures of warp and twine. In the vicinity is the beautiful Roseland Park.

Harrisville, a post-village of Randolph co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Columbus & Indianapolis Railroad, 7 miles E. of Winchester, and about 25 miles N. of Richmond. It has a church and a flouring-mill.

Harrisville, a post-village, capital of Alcona co., Mich., in Harrisville township, and on Lake Huron, about 80 miles N.N.E. of Bay City. It has a court-house, 4 churches, a newspaper office, a fine public school-house, and a large manufactory of pine lumber. Pop. in 1890, 987.

Harrisville, a post-office of Simpson co., Miss.

Harrisville, a post-village of Cheshire co., N.H., in Harrisville township, 40 miles W.S.W. of Concord. It has 2 churches, common schools, and manufactures of woollen goods. Pop. of the township, 748.

Harrisville, a village of Burlington co., N.J., on Wading River, about 30 miles S.S.E. of Mount Holly. It has a paper-mill.

Harrisville, a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y., in Diana township, on the West Branch of the Oswegatchie River, about 33 miles E.N.E. of Watertown. It has 2 churches, 2 tanneries, and manufactures of lumber and flour. It is on the border of a wilderness of great extent.

Harrisville, a post-office of Montgomery co., N.C.

Harrisville, a post-village of Harrison co., O., 13 miles N.W. of Wheeling, W. Va. It has 4 churches and a private bank. Pop. 258.

Harrisville, a township of Medina co., O. Pop. 1182 It contains Lodi.

Harrisville, a post-borough in Mercer township, Butler co., Pa., on the Shenango & Alleghany Railroad, about 45 miles N. of Pittsburg, and 26 miles S.W. of Oil City. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of chairs, ploughs, stoves, &c., and is the terminus of 3 pipe-lines for oil. Pop. 352.

Harrisville, or **Harris Mills,** a village in Coventry township, Kent co., R.I., on the Pawtuxet Valley Railroad, about 12 miles S.W. of Providence. It has 4 churches, 3 newspaper offices, and manufactures of cotton goods, woollen yarns, and machinery. Pop. 574

Harrisville, a village in Burrillville township, Providence co., R.I., on the Providence & Springfield Railroad, 21¼ miles N.W. of Providence. It has manufactures of woollen goods. Here and in the vicinity are 4 churches. Pop. 605.

Harrisville, a post-hamlet of Bell co., Tex., about 45 miles S. by W. of Waco. It has a store.

Harrisville, a post-village of Weber co., Utah, 5 miles N.W. of Ogden, and 3 miles from the Wahsatch Mountains. It has a church.

Harrisville (post-office, Ritchie Court-House), a post-village, capital of Ritchie co., W. Va., on the North Fork of Hughes River, and on the Pennsborough & Harrisville Railroad, about 25 miles (direct) E. of Parkersburg, and 1 or 2 miles S. of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. It has 3 churches and a newspaper office. Asphaltum and petroleum have been exported extensively from this county. Pop. 140.

Harrisville, a post-village of Marquette co., Wis., on the Montello River (which affords much water-power), about 25 miles N. of Portage City. It has a church, a flour-mill, a woollen-mill, and a saw-mill.

Harr'man's (or Har'man's) Station, a post-office of Dearborn co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 40 miles W. of Cincinnati.

Har'rodsburg, a post-village in Clear Creek township, Monroe co., Ind., on Clear Creek, near Harrodsburg Station of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 12 miles S. of Bloomington. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, washing-machine factories, &c.

Harrodsburg, a post-village, capital of Mercer co., Ky., is situated near Salt River, on the Louisville Southern Railroad, about 32 miles S. of Frankfort, and 30 miles S.W. of Lexington. It has mineral springs and is a summer resort, and contains a court-house, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, an institution called Daughters' College, several churches, and manufactories of flour, tobacco, jean, whiskey, &c. This place was first settled in 1773, and is said to be the oldest town in the state. Pop. in 1890, 3230.

Har'rod's Creek, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ky., on the Ohio River, and on the Louisville, Harrod's Creek & Westport Railroad, 8 miles from Louisville. It has a church.

Har'rogate, a town and one of the principal watering-places of England, co. and 27 miles W. of York, at a railway junction. It consists of two villages, High and Low Harrogate. Here are numerous hotels and boarding-houses, several churches, a hospital, a branch bank, theatres, libraries, promenade- and assembly-rooms, a race-course, and springs of chalybeate, sulphur, and saline waters. The sulphur well has been used since the end of the seventeenth century, chiefly in cases of scrofula and cutaneous eruptions. Pop. 6843.

Har'rold, a town of England, co. and 8 miles N.W. of Bedford. Pop. of parish, 1042.

Har'rold, a post-village of Hughes co., S.D., 42 miles by rail E.N.E. of Pierre. It has 2 churches, a bank, an academy, and a newspaper office. Pop. 167.

Harrold's Cross, Ireland. See HAROLD'S CROSS.

Har'row-on-the-Hill, a town of England, co. of Middlesex, finely situated on the summit of a high hill, 10 miles by rail N.W. of London. It contains many good houses, ancient and modern, and has a picturesque old church, and a grammar-school, one of the most famous in England, which was founded by John Lyon, a wealthy yeoman, in 1571. Pop. 4997.

Har'rowsmith, or Pike's Corners, a post-village in Frontenac co., Ontario, on the Kingston & Pembroke Railway, 18 miles N.W. of Kingston. Pop. 300.

Harsany, hŏr'shŏñ', a village of Hungary, co. of Bihar, 9 miles from Grosswardein. Pop. 1200.

Harsany, Kis, kish, and Nagy, nŏdj, two nearly contiguous villages of Hungary, co. of Baranya, 3 miles from Siklos. Pop. of Kis-Harsany, 470; of Nagy-Harsany, 1330.

Harseen, or Harsin, han-seen', a village of Persia, in Irak-Ajemee, 25 miles S.E. of Kermanshah. Pop. 1800.

Harsefeld, han'seh-fĕlt', a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 11 miles S.E. of Stade, on the Aue. Pop. 1230.

Harsewinkel, han'seh-win'kĕl, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 26 miles E. of Münster. Pop. 1100.

Har'shasville, a post-hamlet of Adams co., O., in Oliver township, 20 miles S. by E. of Hillsborough.

Harshn'ville, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa., in Hanover township, about 30 miles W. of Pittsburg. It has a church.

Harsh'barger, a post-office of Lincoln co., Kansas.

Harsh'mansville, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., O., on Mad River, and on the railroad between Dayton and Springfield, 6 miles N.E. of Dayton. It has a flour-mill.

Hart, a county in the N.E. part of Georgia, bordering on South Carolina, has an area of about 380 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Savannah River. The surface is hilly or uneven, and is extensively covered with forests. The staple products are cotton, grass, and Indian corn. It is intersected by the Central of Georgia Railroad and the Richmond & Danville Railroad, both of which communicate with Hartwell, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 6783; in 1880, 9094; in 1890, 10,887.

Hart, a county in the W. central part of Kentucky, has an area of about 410 square miles. It is intersected by Green River, and also drained by Nolin Creek. The surface is diversified with rounded or conical hills of moderate height, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile. Tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Cavernous limestone, a good material for building, is abundant in this county, and several caves are found in it. It is traversed by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, which communicates with Munfordville, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 13,687; in 1880, 17,133; in 1890, 16,439.

Hart, a post-village, capital of Oceana co., Mich., in Hart township, on the South Branch of the Pentwater River, about 34 miles N. by W. of Muskegon, and 4 miles E. of Mears Station. It has a newspaper office, 2 banks, 4 churches, a graded school, 2 saw-mills, a flouring-mill, a sash-factory, and a broom-handle factory. It is a great fruit-growing section, and abounds in pine lumber. Pop. in 1890, 757; of the township, 1841.

Hart, a post-township of Winona co., Minn., about 12 miles S.W. of Winona. Pop. 945.

Harta, or Kis Harta, kish han'tŏh, a village of Hungary, co. and 56 miles S. of Pesth, on the Danube. Pop. 2921.

Harta, or Hartha, han'tä, a town of Saxony, 31 miles S.E. of Leipsic. Pop. 2754.

Hartenstein, han'tęn-stīne', a town of Saxony, near the Mulde. Pop. 2606.

Hart'field, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., about 16 miles S.S.W. of Dunkirk. It has a church, a tannery, and a shingle-mill.

Hart'ford, a county in the N. part of Connecticut, bordering on Massachusetts, has an area of about 770 square miles. It is intersected by the Connecticut River, and also drained by the Farmington, Scantic, and Hockanum Rivers. The surface is hilly; the soil is mostly fertile. The valley of the Connecticut is remarkable for the beauty of its scenery and the fertility of its soil. Tobacco, butter, hay, Indian corn, and oats are the staple products. This county has important manufactures of hardware, paper, woollen goods, silk goods, fire-arms, sewing-machines, &c. It is intersected by the New York & New England, New York, New Haven & Hartford, Hartford & Connecticut Valley, and Central New England & Western Railroads, all of which communicate with Hartford, the capital of the county and also of the state. Pop. in 1870, 109,007; in 1880, 125,382; in 1890, 147,180.

Hartford, a post-hamlet of Sebastian co., Ark., 30 miles S. of Fort Smith. It has 3 churches, 2 academies, and manufactures of boots and shoes.

Hartford, a noted city, the capital of Connecticut, and seat of justice of Hartford co., was permanently settled in 1636 by a colony of one hundred persons from Cambridge, Mass., led by John Hooker, was incorporated as a city in 1784, and in 1873 became sole capital of the state, having previously divided that honor with New Haven. It is situated upon the W. bank of the Connecticut River, at the head of navigation, 50 miles from Long Island Sound, and by rail 112 miles N.E. from New York and 117 miles W.S.W. from Boston. Lat. 41° 45′ 59″ N.; lon. 72° 40′ 45″ W. Territorially, it extends, with the river as its E. boundary, about five miles from N. to S. and some two miles back, its area being 10,570 acres (16.5 square miles). Most of the residence portion is considerably elevated above the river level, and the surface is somewhat broken. There are upwards of 300 streets and alleys, some of which run parallel with the river and are intersected at right angles by those passing from E. to W., while others are very irregular. Main street extends from the N. boundary through the heart of the city. On this street, which is broad and several miles in length, are many of the public buildings and churches, and also a large number of the retail stores. State street extends from Main street to the river; on it is done much of the wholesale business; near its junction with Main street it divides into two parts, enclosing the public square, in which are the new post-office and the old state-house. Asylum street passes westward to the principal railroad station, and is the seat of important wholesale and retail

business. Facing this street is the city's most attractive feature,—Bushnell Park,—which, including the former site of Trinity College, embraces a tract of about 50 acres, with, as its central figure, upon a commanding eminence, the capitol or state-house, built of white marble in the modern Gothic style. This building is 295 feet long, 189 feet deep, and 256 feet in height, and was completed for occupancy in 1878 at a cost of $2,500,000. Other noteworthy edifices are Trinity College buildings, in the S.W. part of the city; the Memorial Arch, at one of the park entrances; St. Joseph's Cathedral, consecrated in 1892; Hosmer Hall, the home of the Hartford Theological Seminary; the high school, the post-office, the county court-house, the Young Men's Christian Association building, those of the Phœnix, Hartford, and Exchange banks and the "Society for Savings," while the insurance interests are prominent in the massive structures of the Connecticut Mutual and Ætna Life, the Traveller's Life and Accident, and the Hartford, Ætna, Connecticut, Phœnix, and National Fire companies. Hartford has 58 churches and chapels (12 Congregational, 9 Episcopal, 9 Baptist, 6 Methodist, 6 Roman Catholic, and others), 18 banks, including 5 trust companies, 4 savings-banks and several private banking institutions, Trinity College (Episcopal), founded in 1823, the Hartford Theological Institute, and, besides an excellent public school system, a large number of private schools of high grade. It has a free public library of 36,000 volumes, and in the same building, the Wadsworth Athenæum, the Watkinson free reference library of 44,000 volumes; besides these are the libraries of Trinity College (34,000 volumes) and the theological seminary (45,000 volumes). The American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, founded in 1816, is located here, also a retreat for the insane, a large hospital, old people's home, orphan asylum, and inebriate asylum. Hartford is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, and has 3 convents and several parochial schools. Four daily and 16 weekly newspapers are published here, besides a number of monthlies and quarterlies, devoted to special interests. More capital is employed in the insurance business in this city than in any other of its size in the United States. It has 8 fire insurance companies, with aggregate assets of over $30,000,000, and many life insurance companies, the assets of the 5 leading ones reaching $125,000,000. Its manufacturing industries give employment to about 6000 men and over 1500 women, disburse nearly $1,000,000 annually in wages, and turn out an annual product of $14,500,000. Fire-arms (Colt's pistols, Gatling guns, &c.), steam-engines, boilers, bicycles, sewing-machines, hardware, machinists' tools, carriages, silver-plated ware, type-setting machines, belting, envelopes, and pumps are among the foremost of these. A large amount of Hartford capital is invested in manufactories at Collinsville, Willimantic, South Manchester, Thompsonville, and Windsor Locks.

Hartford has a paid fire department, an electric fire-alarm and police telegraph, and a water supply from a system of six reservoirs, with an aggregate capacity of over 2,200,000,000 gallons, with an auxiliary supply when needed from the Connecticut River, obtained by powerful pumping engines. These water-works cost about $1,900,000. This city is a central market for tobacco, which is the staple product of the fertile Connecticut valley. It is the head of steamboat navigation, and communicates with New York City by a daily line of steamboats. It is also the port of entry for the customs district of Hartford, its collections exceeding $250,000 per annum. The lines of the New York, New Haven & Hartford and New York & New England Railroads pass through the city, which is also the N. terminus of the Valley division of the first-named road, the S. terminus of the Springfield division of the New England, and the E. terminus of the New England division of the Reading system, formerly the Connecticut Western. Street railways occupy the leading thoroughfares, and connect the city with East Hartford, Glastonbury, Wethersfield, and West Hartford. Pop. in 1830, 9789; in 1850, 13,555; in 1870, 37,743; in 1880, 42,553; in 1890, 53,230.

Hartford, a village of Crawford co., Ind., in Sterling township, about 38 miles W. of New Albany. It has a church, a graded school, a flouring-mill, a saw-mill, and a barrel-factory. P. about 300. Here is English Post-Office.

Hartford, a post-hamlet of Ohio co., Ind., on Laughery Creek, 7 miles S.W. of Aurora. It has a church.

Hartford, a post-village of Warren co., Iowa, in Richland township, about 16 miles S.E. of Des Moines, and 1 or 2 miles S. of the Des Moines River. It has 3 or 4 churches, a pottery, a flour-mill, &c. Coal is found here. Pop. 295.

Hartford, a post-village of Lyon co., Kansas, on the Neosho River, and on the Neosho division of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 14 miles S.E. of Emporia. It contains 3 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, a graded school, and a flour-mill. Pop. 441.

Hartford, a post-village, capital of Ohio co., Ky., on Rough Creek, 4 miles N. of Beaver Dam Railroad Station, and about 95 miles S.W. of Louisville. It has 3 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, an academy, a steam saw-mill, and a steam grist-mill. Pop in 1890, 740.

Hartford, a post-hamlet of Oxford co., Me., in Hartford township, on the Portland & Oxford Central Railroad, 56 miles N. of Portland. It has a tannery. Pop. of the township, 996.

Hartford, a post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., in Hartford township, on the Paw Paw River, and on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 17 miles N.E. of Benton Harbor, and 15 miles W. of Paw Paw. It has 5 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, a bank, 2 grain-elevators, a planing-mill, and manufactures of staves. Pop. in 1890, 1044; of the township, 1789.

Hartford, a post-hamlet of Todd co., Minn., in Hartford township, 20 miles S. of Motley. Pop. of township, 750.

Hartford, a township of Pike co., Mo. Pop. 1583.

Hartford, a post-office of Putnam co., Mo.

Hartford, a post-hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., on the railroad between Camden and Mount Holly, 5 miles W. of the latter.

Hartford, or North Hartford, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., in Hartford township, about 14 miles S. of Whitehall, and 54 miles N. by E. of Albany. It has 2 churches and a woollen-mill. Pop. about 300. The township contains South Hartford village, and a pop. of 1816.

Hartford (Buffalo Post-Office), a hamlet of Guernsey co., O., in Valley township, 1 mile from the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, and about 10 miles S. by E. of Cambridge. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, &c.

Hartford, or Cro'ton, a post-village of Licking co., O., in Hartford township, about 28 miles N.N.E. of Columbus. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a carriage-shop. Here is Croton Post-Office. Pop. 229; of the township, 1017.

Hartford, a post-village of Trumbull co., O., in Hartford township, about 15 miles N.N.E. of Youngstown. It is 3 miles S. of Burghill Station on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad. It has 3 churches, and an academic institute. It is often called Hartford Centre. Pop. of the township, 1314.

Hartford, a post-village in Hartford township, Windsor co., Vt., on White River, about 1 mile W. of the Connecticut River, and on the Central Vermont Railroad and the Woodstock Railroad, 60 miles S. of Montpelier. It has several churches, a chair-factory, and manufactures of boxes, carriages, and farming-implements. The township contains two other villages,—White River Junction and Quechee. Total pop. 3740.

Hartford, or Hartford City, a post-village of Mason co., W. Va., on the Ohio River, about 3 miles above Pomeroy, O. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of salt and bromine. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1890, 446.

Hartford, a post-village of Washington co., Wis., on the Rubicon River, 37 miles by rail N.W. of Milwaukee. It has 6 churches, 2 saw-mills, a newspaper office, a high school, a bank, a flour-mill, and a plough-factory. Pop. in 1890, 1296; of the township, 1339.

Hartford, a village in Yarmouth co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 6 miles from Yarmouth. Pop. 150.

Hartford City, a post-village, capital of Blackford co., Ind., is at the crossing of two railroads, 47 miles S. by W. of Fort Wayne, and 58 miles E.S.E. of Logansport. It has 8 churches, 2 banks, a graded school, 3 newspaper offices, and manufactures of washing-machines, window-glass, machinery, stationary engines, hubs, &c. Pop. 2287.

Harthn, a town of Saxony. See Hartha.

Harthau, har'tŏw, a village of Saxony, on a railway, 4 miles S. of Chemnitz. Pop. 1629.

Harthau, Gross, groce, and Klein, klīne, two adjacent villages of Saxony, circle of Bautzen, about 17 miles N.E. of Dresden. United pop. 797.

Hur'thegig, a post-office of Mercer co., Pa.

Hart'ington, a post-village, capital of Cedar co., Neb., 73 miles by rail W.N.W. of Sioux City. It has 5 churches, 2 banks, a high school, 2 newspaper offices, and 2 brick-yards. Pop. about 500.

Hart'land, a town of England, co. of Devon, 13 miles W.S.W. of Bideford. It has a large church, and a quay about 2 miles distant, on the Bristol Channel. Near it is Hartland Abbey, now a modern mansion; and about 2 miles to the N.W. is Hartland Point (anc. *Her'culis Pro-*

monto'rium), a lofty promontory, forming the S. entrance of the Bristol Channel, in lat. 51° 1′ N. and lon. 4° 31′ W.

Hart'land, a township of Hartford co., Conn., on the Massachusetts line, 21 miles N.W. of Hartford. Pop. 789. It contains Hartland Centre, and East and West Hartland.

Hartland, a post-office and station of McHenry co., Ill., in Hartland township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1037.

Hartland, a hamlet of Worth co., Iowa, in Hartland township, 28 miles N.N.W. of Mason City. Pop. of the township, 631.

Hartland, a post-village of Somerset co., Me., in Hartland township, on the Sebasticook River, at the outlet of Moose Pond, about 40 miles W. of Bangor. It contains an academy, 3 churches, a door-, sash-, and blind-factory, a woollen-mill, 2 tanneries, &c. Pop. of the township, 974.

Hartland, a post-village of Livingston co., Mich., in Hartland township, about 44 miles N.W. of Detroit. It has 2 churches, a union school, a flour-mill, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1105.

Hartland, a post-office and station of Freeborn co., Minn., in Hartland township, on the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 12½ miles N. by W. of Albert Lea. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 600.

Hartland, a post-village of Niagara co., N.Y., in Hartland township, about 30 miles N.E. of Buffalo, and 8 miles N.E. of Lockport. It has 3 churches. The township contains a village named Johnson's Creek. Pop. of the township, 3235.

Hartland, a post-township and hamlet of Huron co., O., about 20 miles S.W. of Oberlin. It has a church and a saw-mill. Pop. 953.

Hartland, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., in Hartland township, on the Connecticut River, and on the Central Vermont Railroad, 30 miles N. of Bellows Falls. It has a money-order post-office, 2 churches, 2 grist-mills, and 2 manufactories of sash and blinds. Pop. of township, 1710.

Hartland, a township of Pierce co., Wis. Pop. 1170. It contains Esdaile.

Hartland, a township of Shawano co., Wis. Pop. 918.

Hartland, a post-village in Delafield township, Waukesha co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 23 miles W. by N. of Milwaukee. It is near several small lakes. It has 3 churches and a flour-mill.

Hart'land, or Becaguimec, bĕk'ā'ghe'mĕk', a post-village in Carleton co., New Brunswick, on the St. John River, and on the New Brunswick Railway, 61 miles above Fredericton, and 12 miles N. of Woodstock. It contains 2 stores, a hotel, and a tannery. Pop. 400.

Hartland Centre, a post-hamlet of Hartford co., Conn., in Hartland township, 8 miles N. of New Hartford Railroad Station. It has a town hall.

Hartland Four Corners, a post-hamlet of Windsor co., Vt., in Hartland township, 2 miles from Hartland Station. It has a church.

Hartlepool, har'tĕl-pool', a town of England, co. and 19 miles E.S.E. of Durham, with which city and with Stockton it is connected by railways. It is situated on the S. side of an almost insulated promontory on the North Sea, and has some fine remains of feudal fortifications, a curious church in the early English style, an endowed school, a town hall, several branch banks, a chalybeate spring, and a harbor with some of the largest docks in England, which is defended by strong batteries. It has a large export trade in coals, and imports much Baltic produce, wools, and other staples. It belonged to the Norman family of Brus, or Bruce, until the thirteenth century, when by their accession to the Scottish throne they forfeited their English possessions. Pop. 21,521. WEST HARTLEPOOL, 1 mile W., on the North-Eastern Railroad, was founded in 1847, and contains a custom-house, several churches, theatre, athenæum, mechanic's institute, market-house, and extensive docks for coal, timber, and merchandise. It has an active trade with the Baltic ports of Dantzic and St. Petersburg, and with Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, &c. Chief industries, iron-ship-building, iron-founding, and cement-making. Pop. in 1891, 42,492.

Hartleton, har't'l-tŏn, a post-borough of Union co., Pa., about 22 miles W. of Sunbury, and 1 mile N. of the Lewisburg Centre & Spruce Creek Railroad. It has a tannery, 3 stores, 2 churches, and a steam saw-mill. Pop. 261.

Hart'ley, a town of England, co. of Northumberland, on the North Sea, 4½ miles by rail N. of North Shields. It has an excellent harbor. Pop. 1118.

Hart'ley, a post-village of O'Brien co., Iowa, 20 miles by rail E. of Sheldon. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, and a newspaper office. Pop. 519.

Hartley, a post-office of York co., Pa.

Hartley, a post-office and station of Montgomery co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad.

Hartley, a post-village in Victoria co., Ontario, 7½ miles N. of Cambray. Pop. 150.

Hartley Hall, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pa.

Hart'leyville, a post-hamlet of Athens co., O., in Trimble township, 17 miles E. of Logan. It has 2 churches.

Hart Lot, a post-hamlet in Eldridge township, Onondaga co., N.Y., on the Auburn Branch of the New York Central Railroad, at the junction of the Skaneateles Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Auburn. It has manufactures of paper, lime, &c. It is also called Skaneateles Junction.

Hart'man, a post-office and station of Columbia co., Wis., on the Madison & Portage Railroad, 10 miles S. of Portage City.

Hartmanitz, hart'mă-nits', a village of Bohemia, 18 miles S.S.E. of Klattau. Pop. 360.

Hartmannsdorf, hart'måns-dorf', a village of Saxony, on a railway, 36 miles S.E. of Leipsic. Pop. 3069.

Hart'man's, a station in Frederick co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 4 miles E. of Frederick Junction.

Hart'monsville, a post-hamlet of Mineral co., W. Va., 15 miles S. of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. It has a church.

Har'ton, a post-hamlet of Brookings co., S.D., 35 miles from Canby, Minn.

Har'tranft, a post-office and station of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Stony Creek Railroad, 2½ miles N.E. of Norristown.

Hart'ridge, a post-office of Wayne co., Ga.

Hart'ridgeville, a post-office of Emanuel co., Ga.

Harts, a post-office of Rowan co., N.C.

Harts'borough, a post-hamlet of Edgecombe co., N.C., 7 miles N.W. of Tarborough. It has a lumber-mill.

Harts'burg, a post-village of Logan co., Ill., in Orvil township, on the Pekin Branch of the Wabash Railroad, 8 miles N.W. of Lincoln. It has 3 churches.

Hartsburg, a hamlet of Putnam co., O., on the railroad between Tiffin and Fort Wayne, 15 miles S. of Defiance. It has a manufactory of handles for axes, &c.

Harts'dale, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the Harlem division of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, 20 miles N. of New York City.

Hart'sel, a post-hamlet of Park co., Col., on the Colorado Midland Railway, 69 miles W. of Colorado Springs.

Hart'sell's, a post-village of Morgan co., Ala., 11 miles by rail S. of New Decatur. It has 4 churches, a bank, an academy, a normal school, and a newspaper office. Pop. 596.

Hart's Falls, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., now SCHAGHTICOKE.

Hart's Grove, a post-village of Ashtabula co., O., about 44 miles E. by N. of Cleveland. It has 2 churches, a masonic hall, and a carriage-factory.

Harts'hill, a hamlet of England, co. of Warwick, 3¼ miles N.W. of Nuneaton. Pop. 1057.

Harts'horn, a post-hamlet of Wadena co., Minn., on the Wing River, about 20 miles E. of Wadena.

Hartshorn, a post-hamlet of Alamance co., N.C., 7 miles S.W. of Graham.

Hart's Island, in Long Island Sound, is a part of Rye township, Westchester co., N.Y. It was employed by the United States for hospital and other military purposes during the war of 1861–65, and is the property of New York City. It is also called Spectacle Island.

Hart's Mill, a post-hamlet of Chautauqua co., Kansas, on Big Caney Creek, about 13 miles S.W. of Sedan. It has a grist-mill.

Hart's Mills, a post-office of Monroe co., Wis., 8 miles S.W. of Kendall. Here is a saw-mill.

Hart's Road, a post-office of Nassau co., Fla., on the Florida Railroad, 12 miles W. by S. of Fernandina.

Hart's Store, a post-office of Greenville co., S.C.

Harts'town, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., in West Fallowfield township, 3 miles from Evansburg Railroad Station, and about 15 miles S.W. of Meadville. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill. Pop. 188.

Harts'ville, a post-village of Bartholomew co., Ind., on Clifty Creek, about 48 miles S.S.E. of Indianapolis. It has 3 churches and a newspaper office. Here is Hartsville College, which was organized in 1851 and is under the direction of the United Brethren. Pop. 433.

Hartsville, a post-village in New Marlborough township, Berkshire co., Mass., about 36 miles W. of Springfield. It has a church.

Hartsville, Dutchess co., New York. See MILLBROOK.

Hartsville, a hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., in Manlius township, 2 miles from Fayetteville.

Hartsville, a township of Steuben co., N.Y. Pop. 964. It contains the hamlet of Purdy Creek.

Hartsville, a post-office of Wake co., N.C.

Hartsville, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., in Warminster township, on the Northeast Pennsylvania Railroad, 19 miles N.N.E. of Philadelphia. It has 2 churches.

Hartsville, a post-office of Darlington co., S.C.

Hartsville, a post-village, capital of Trousdale co., Tenn., on the N. bank of the Cumberland River, about 42 miles E.N.E. of Nashville. It has several churches, a grist-mill, a newspaper office, and a bank. Pop. 654.

Hart'ville, a post-village, capital of Wright co., Mo., on the Gasconade River, near its source, 25 miles E. of Marshfield, and about 44 miles E. of Springfield. It has a court-house, 4 churches, a high school, a bank, district schools, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 500.

Hartville, a post-village of Stark co., O., in Lake township, 12 miles N. of Canton. It has 2 churches and 2 dry-goods stores. Pop. about 400.

Hart'well a post-village, capital of Hart co., Ga., 50 miles N.E. of Athens. It has 3 churches, a high school, a bank, and a newspaper office.

Hartwell, a post-village of Hamilton co., O., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, and on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, 11 miles N. of Cincinnati. It has 3 churches. Pop. 1507.

Hart'wellville, a post-office of Shiawassee co., Mich.

Hartwellville, Vermont. See HEARTWELLVILLE.

Hart'wick, a township of Osceola co., Mich. Pop. 417.

Hartwick, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., in Hartwick township, on Otego Creek, about 68 miles W. of Albany, and 8 miles S.W. of Cooperstown. It has 3 churches, a graded school, an iron-foundry, and a cheese-box factory. Pop. about 450. The township is bounded on the E. by the Susquehanna River. Pop. 1894.

Hartwick Seminary, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River, 5½ miles S. of Cooperstown, and 1 mile W. of Hartwick Station of the Cooperstown & Susquehanna Valley Railroad. Here is the Hartwick Theological Seminary (Lutheran), which was organized in 1816. The village has a church and about 20 houses.

Hart'wood, a post-office and station of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Monticello & Port Jervis Railroad, 8 miles S. of Monticello. It has a saw-mill. Pop. about 50.

Hartwood, a post-office of Stafford co., Va.

Hartz, a range of mountains. See HARZ.

Har'vard, a thriving post-village of McHenry co., Ill., in Chemung township, is finely situated at the intersection of three divisions of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 63 miles N.W. of Chicago, 28 miles E.N.E. of Rockford, and 28 miles S.E. of Janesville, Wis. It has 5 churches, a malt-house, railroad repair-shops, 2 newspaper offices, a grist-mill, and manufactures of farm-machinery, wagons, carriages, &c. Pop. in 1890, 1967.

Harvard, a post-village in Harvard township, Worcester co., Mass., on the Worcester & Nashua Railroad, 25 miles N.N.E. of Worcester. It has 3 churches. The township is bounded on the W. by the Nashua River, and has picturesque scenery. Here is a community of Shakers. Pop. of the township, in 1880, 1253; in 1890, 1095.

Harvard, a post-village of Clay co., Neb., is near the West fork of the Big Blue River, 81 miles by rail W. by S. of Lincoln, and 46 miles E. of Fort Kearney. It has 5 churches, 2 banks, a high school, 2 newspaper offices, and a cheese-factory. Pop. 1076.

Harvard, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., N.Y., on the East Branch of the Delaware River, about 44 miles E. by S. of Binghamton. It has a church, a tannery, a grist-mill, and 2 saw-mills.

Harvard University, Mass. See CAMBRIDGE.

Har'vel, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ill., 14 miles by rail N.N.E. of Litchfield. It has a grist-mill.

Har'vester Works, post-office, Ramsey co., Minn.

Har'vey, a county in the S. central part of Kansas. Area, 840 square miles. It is intersected by the Little Arkansas River, and by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. The surface is mostly level; about 94 per cent. of it is prairie. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staple products. Capital, Newton. Pop. in 1875, 5406; in 1878, 8107; in 1880, 11,451; in 1890, 17,601.

Harvey, a station in Marion co., Iowa, on the Oskaloosa division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 10 miles E. of Knoxville.

Harvey, a township of Cowley co., Kansas. Pop. 406.

Harvey, a township of Smith co., Kansas. Pop. 847. It contains Cedarville.

Harvey, a post-village in Chocolay township, Marquette co., Mich., on Lake Superior, 3 or 4 miles S. of Marquette. It has an iron-furnace and a steam saw-mill.

Harvey, a township of Meeker co., Minn. Pop. 470.

Harvey, a post-office of Jefferson co., Wis.

Harvey, a post-village in Albert co., New Brunswick, on the Bay of Fundy, 43 miles S.S.E. of Salisbury. P. 150.

Harvey, New Brunswick. See HARVEY STATION.

Harvey Hill Mines, a post-village in Megantic co., Quebec, 6 miles S.E. of Leeds. It contains productive copper-mines. Pop. 200.

Harvey's, a station on the Columbus & Indiana Central Railroad, 4 miles E. of Cambridge City, Ind.

Harvey's, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Pa., about 20 miles S.E. of Wheeling, W. Va. It has a grist-mill.

Har'veysburg, a post-village of Fountain co., Ind., 13 miles S. of Covington, and about 40 miles N. by E. of Terre Haute. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a furniture-factory.

Harveysburg, a post-village in Massie township, Warren co., O., on Cæsar's Creek, 4 miles S.E. of Corwin Station, and about 40 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It has 6 churches and a mineral spring. Pop. 402.

Harvey's Mills, a post-office of Dallas co., Iowa.

Harvey's Mills, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Va., 6 miles S. of Front Royal. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Harvey Station, a post-village in York co., New Brunswick, 20 miles by rail W. of Fredericton Junction (Blissville). Pop. 200.

Harvey's Wharf, a post-office of Northumberland co., Pa.

Har'veyville, a post-office of Wabaunsee co., Kansas.

Harveyville, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., in Huntington township, 7 miles N.W. of Shickshinny. It has 2 churches.

Har'vell, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad (Arkansas division), 8 miles S. of Poplar Bluff. It has 2 churches, 2 general stores, a saw-mill, and a drug-store.

Har'well, a station in Giles co., Tenn., on the Nashville & Decatur Railroad, 8 miles S. of Pulaski.

Harwich, hăr'rĭdj, a seaport town of England, co. of Essex, on a point of land at the estuary of the Stour, 10 miles by rail E. of Manningtree. The chief buildings are the town hall, jail, custom-house, theatre, assembly-rooms, baths, grammar-school, and a handsome modern church. The harbor is among the best on the E. coast of England, and is defended by a strong fort and battery. Some ship-building is carried on, and the town is a resort for sea-bathing. It has large manufactures of cement. It is of Saxon origin, and was incorporated in 1318 by Edward II. Harwich sends a member to the House of Commons. Pop. 6079. The name HARWICH is derived from two Saxon words, *—here*, signifying "army," and *wic*, a "fortification."

Har'wich, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., in Harwich township, and on the Old Colony Railroad (Cape Cod division), 84 miles S.E. of Boston. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a savings-bank, and a national bank. It is partly supported by the fisheries and the culture of cranberries. The township is bounded on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean. It has 6 churches, and contains other villages, named Harwichport and South Harwich. Pop. of the township in 1890, 2734.

Har'wich, or MacKay's Corners, a post-village in Kent co., Ontario, 9½ miles S. of Thamesville. Pop. 100.

Har'wichport', a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., in Harwich township, on the Atlantic Ocean, 2 miles from Harwich Centre Station, and about 48 miles E. of New Bedford. It has a church.

Har'winton, a post-village in Harwinton township, Litchfield co., Conn., about 22 miles W. of Hartford. The township is bounded on the W. by the Naugatuck River, and has a pop. of 1044.

Har'wood, a post-township of Champaign co., Ill., with a station on the Havana, Rantoul & Eastern Railroad, 4 miles E. of Rantoul. Pop. of township, 779.

Harwood, a post-office of Highland co., O.

Harwood, a post-village of Gonzales co., Tex., on the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad, 20 miles E. of Kingsbury, and 13 miles N. of Gonzales. It has a masonic hall and 3 stores.

Har'wood, a post-village in Northumberland co., Ontario, on Rice Lake, and on the Cobourg, Peterborough & Marmora Railway, 16 miles N. of Cobourg. It has corn-

munication by steamer with Peterborough and other ports, and contains a saw-mill, 2 stores, and 2 hotels. Pop. 400.

Har'wood Island, a post-office and steamboat-landing of Chicot co., Ark., on the Mississippi River.

Harz, or **Hartz,** harts (anc *Syl'va Hercyn'ia*), a mountain-system of Northwest Germany, mostly between lat. 51° 35′ and 51° 57′ N. and lon. 10° 10′ and 11° 30′ E. With its ramifications it is estimated to cover 1350 square miles between the Elbe and the Weser. Its culminating point is the Brocken, lat. 51° 48′ 11″ N., lon. 10° 35′ 30″ E., 3740 feet above the sea, N.W. of which are several other heights, of little less elevation. Its geological composition is granite, overlaid by graywacke and clay slate, and it affords a great amount of lead, besides much iron, and some copper, arsenic, sulphur, and silver. See BROCKEN.

Harzburg, harts'bŏŏrg, a village of Germany, grand duchy and 27 miles by rail S. of Brunswick.

Harzdorf, harts'dorf, ALT, ält, and NEU, noi, two nearly contiguous villages of Bohemia, about 3 miles from Rachenberg. United pop. 2959.

Harzgerode, harts'ghĕh-ro'dĕh, a town of Anhalt, 18 miles S. of Halberstadt. Pop. 2761. It is enclosed with walls, and has an old castle. Near it are silver-works, vitriol-works, iron-mines, the baths of Alexisbad, and the ruined castle of Heinrichsberg.

Hasa, the supposed ancient name of the river HAASE.

Hasan-Dagh, hâs'sân-dâg', or **Hasan-Tag,** a mountain of Asia Minor, 68 miles S.W. of Argæus, and 85 miles N.E. of Konieh. It is 8000 feet in elevation, and of volcanic structure.

Hasanee, Hasani, Hassanee, Hassani, hâs'-â'nee', or **Hassan,** hâs'sân', an island of the Red Sea, near its E. coast, about 100 miles N.W. of Yembo. Lat. 25° 4′ N.; lon. 37° 14′ E. The population are Bedouins.

Hasan Kaleh, or **Hassan Kaleh,** hâs'sân' kâ'lĕh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Aras, 20 miles E. of Erzroom.

Hasara, Asia. See ASTOR.

Has'ara, or **Has'ra,** a town of Bengal, district and 12 miles S.W. of Dacca. Pop. 5707.

Has'brouck, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., in Fallsburg township, on the Neversink River, about 32 miles N. of Port Jervis. It has 2 lumber-mills, a grist-mill, and about 24 houses.

Hase, a river of Germany. See HAASE.

Hasek, hâ'sĕk, a seaport town of Arabia, in Hadramaut, on its S.E. coast, opposite the Curia Maria Islands.

Has'elton, a post-village of Mahoning co., O., on the Mahoning River, and on the Lawrence Railroad, 2 miles S.E. of Youngstown. It has a brick-yard and 2 furnaces for pig-iron.

Haselünne, hâ'zĕh-lün'nĕh, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Haase, 8 miles E. of Meppen. Pop. 1785.

Hasenpoth, hâ'zĕn-pŏt', a town of Russia, in Courland, 27 miles N.E. of Libau. Pop. 3344.

Hash'my's Islands (native, *Mokor*), a group of five low islands in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 5° 42′ N., lon. 153° 6′ E., connected by coral reefs, and forming a lagoon inside. They are about 15 miles in circumference, and are covered with cocoanut-trees.

Hash'uqua, a post-village of Noxubee co., Miss., 16 miles W. of Shuqualak. It has a church.

Hasikee, Hasiki, hâ'se-kee', or **Haski,** hâs'kee, the westernmost of the Curia Maria Islands, off the S. coast of Arabia, in lat. 17° 27′ 16″ N., lon. 55° 40′ 49″ E.

Has'kell, a county in the N. part of Texas. Area, 900 square miles. It is intersected by the Brazos River, and also drained by the Clear Fork of that river. Capital, Haskell. Pop. in 1880, 48; in 1890, 1665.

Haskell, a post-office and station of La Porte co., Ind., at the crossing of two railroads, 17 miles S. of Michigan City. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Haskell, a post-town, capital of Haskell co., Tex., about 140 miles (direct) W. by N. of Fort Worth. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 745.

Haskell Flats, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., N.Y.

Has'kins, a post-village of Wood co., O., near the Maumee River, 17 miles by rail S.S.W. of Toledo. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a planing-mill. Pop. 243.

Has'kinville, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., about 48 miles N.W. of Elmira. It has a church.

Haslach, hâs'lâk, a river of Germany, is an affluent of the Rodach, in Franconia.

Haslach, a town of Upper Austria, on the Mühl, 22 miles N.W. of Lintz. Pop. 1693.

Haslach, a town of Baden, on the Kinzig, 16 miles S.E. of Offenburg. Pop. 1682.

Haslach, hâs'lâk, HOHEN, ho'ĕn, MITTEL, mit'tĕl, and NIEDER, nee'dĕr, are contiguous villages of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar. United pop. 1215.

Hasle, hâs'lĕh, a maritime town of Denmark, on the W. coast of the island of Bornholm. Pop. 423.

Haslemere, hâ'zĕl-meer, a town and parish of England, co. of Surrey, 8 miles by rail S.S.W. of Godalming. Pop. 1049.

Has'lett's, a township of Gates co., N.C. Pop. 946.

Hasli, hâs'lee, **Ober-Hasli,** o'bĕr-hâs'lee, or **Hasli-im-Weissland,** hâs'lee-im-ŵiss'lânt, a bailiwick in Switzerland, canton of Bern, comprehending all the upper part of the Aar valley, resting on the Grimsel, and the glacier of the Aar from its sources to the Lake of Brienz. It is surrounded by the loftiest masses of the Bernese Alps. It is noted for its natural beauties; among its cascades are those of the Reichenbach, Gentbach, Handeckfall, Gelmerbach, &c. Pop. 6700.

Has'lin, a post-hamlet of Beaufort co., N.C., in Pantego township, 80 miles E.S.E. of Tarborough.

Haslingden, hâs'ling-dĕn, a market-town and chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, 8 miles by rail N. of Bury. It has manufactures of cotton, also foundries and coal-mines. Pop. 7698.

Has'lington, a chapelry of England, co. of Chester, on the Manchester & Nantwich Railway, 2 miles E. of Crewe. Pop. 1539.

Has'lum, a post-office of Wayne co., Ga., on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad.

Hasparren, hâs'par'nŏn', a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 11 miles S. of Bayonne. Pop. 1573.

Haspres, hâsp'r, a town of France, in Nord, 8 miles S.W. of Valenciennes. Pop. 2779.

Hasra, a town of India. See HASARA.

Hassan, hâs'sân', a town of India, in Mysore, 60 miles N.W. of Seringapatam.

Has'san, a post-township of Hennepin co., Minn., on Crow River, about 24 miles N.W. of Minneapolis. P. 564.

Hassan, a post-office of Hancock co., O.

Hassan Abad, hâs'sân' â-bâd' ("abode of Hassan"), a village of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, 10 miles S.E. of Kasbin.

Hassan Aga, hâs'sân' â'gâ, a town of Asia Minor, near the Lake of Aboolonia, W. of Brusa.

Hassan Batrik, hâs'sân' bâ-treek', a town of Asia Minor, 24 miles N.W. of Malatcoyah.

Hassani, or **Hassance.** See HASANEE.

Hassan Kaleh, Turkey. See HASAN KALEH.

Hassan Oghlan, hâs'sân' og-lân', a town of Asia Minor, 17 miles E. of Angora.

Hassan Pasha Palanka, hâs'sân' pâ'shâ' pâ-lân'-kâ, a village of Servia, 27 miles S. of Semendria.

Hassard, haz'zard, a post-hamlet of Ralls co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 19 miles W.S.W. of Hannibal.

Hasselfelde, hâs'sĕl-fĕl'dĕh, a town of Germany, in Brunswick, 8 miles S.S.W. of Blankenburg. Pop. 2419.

Hasselt, hâs'sĕlt, a town of Belgium, capital of the province of Limbourg, on the Demer, at a railway junction, 16 miles W.N.W. of Maestricht. Pop. 11,361. It is well built, and has manufactures of linen fabrics, lace, and tobacco, with gin-distilleries.

Hasselt, hâs'sĕlt, a town of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 5½ miles N. of Zwolle. Pop. 2440.

Hasselt, one of the Lofoden Islands, in Norway.

Hasser, a town and fort of India. See ASEERGHUR.

Hassfurt, hâss'fŏŏrt, a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Main, 20 miles by rail N.W. of Bamberg. Pop. 2500.

Hassleben, hâss'lâ-bĕn, a village of Saxe-Weimar, 17 miles N.W. of Weimar, on the Gera. Pop. 1315.

Hassloch, hâss'lok, a village of Rhenish Bavaria, on the railway from Manuheim to Homburg, 15 miles N.N.E. of Landau. It has coal-works and several mills. Pop. 5069.

Hassmersheim, hâss'mers-hīme', a village of Baden, on the Neckar, 20 miles E.S.E. of Heidelberg. Pop. 1623.

Hastenbeck, hâs'tĕn-bĕk', a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 3 miles S.E. of Hameln. Pop. 400.

Hastings, hâs'tings, a borough of England, and one of its Cinque Ports, co. of Sussex, on the English Channel, at the E. termination of the South Coast Railway, 33 miles E.N.E. of Brighton, and also connected by branches of railway with London, Dover, Tunbridge, &c. The town lies mostly in a hollow, surrounded, except on the S., by cliffs, and consists of two principal streets; many of the squares and terraces are remarkably elegant. Among the public buildings are 2 ancient parish churches, a fine

modern church, a grammar-school, a town hall, a jail, custom-house, union workhouse, assembly-rooms, some excellent hotels, baths, libraries, a fort, and the remains of a castle in which William the Conqueror lodged previous to the battle of Hastings. The town formerly had an extensive trade, but is now chiefly noted as a bathing-place. Fisheries and boat-building employ many hands. It sends two members to the House of Commons. William the Conqueror landed near it, and the decisive battle of Hastings was fought in 1066, 7 miles N.W. of the town. (See BATTLE.) Pop. in 1881, 42,256; in 1891, 52,340.

Hastings, hās'tings, a post-village of Mills co., Iowa, on the Nishnabatona River, and on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 16 miles E. of Glenwood. It has 2 churches, 2 banks, and a newspaper office. Pop. 322.

Hastings, a city, the capital of Barry co., Mich., on the Thornapple River, 32 miles by rail S.S.E. of Grand Rapids, and about 40 miles W. by S. of Lansing. It contains a court-house, a national bank, a state bank, 6 churches, a union school, 3 newspaper offices, a felt-boot factory, a furniture-factory, a halter-factory, a chair- and table-factory, a flouring-mill, 2 or 3 saw-mills, and manufactures of sash, blinds, &c. The river affords motive-power at this place. Pop. in 1890, 2972.

Hastings, a city and railroad terminus, the capital of Dakota co., Minn., is situated on the right or S.W. bank of the Mississippi River, at the mouth of the Vermillion and about 2 miles above the mouth of the St. Croix River. By railroad it is 20 miles S.S.E. of St. Paul, 21 miles N.W. of Red Wing, and 41 miles E. of Shakopee. It is on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, the trains of which road cross the Mississippi here on a bridge. Hastings contains a court-house, 11 churches, a high school, a national bank, 1 other bank, 3 flour-mills, a roller-mill, a malt-house, a starch-factory, several machine-shops, steam saw mills, manufactures of furniture, beer, cigars, wagons, fanning-mills, sash, blinds, &c., and printing-offices issuing 1 daily and 2 weekly newspapers. The Vermilion River here affords abundant water-power. Pop. in 1890, 3705.

Hastings, a city and railroad centre, capital of Adams co., Neb., 97 miles by rail W.S.W. of Lincoln. It has churches of all denominations, several banks, a court-house, an asylum for the insane, a beet-sugar factory, a pickle-factory, a wire- and picket-fence factory, a bridge-works, 3 brick-yards, &c. Pop. 13,584.

Hastings, a post-village in Oswego co., N.Y., on the Syracuse Northern Railroad, 24 miles N. of Syracuse, and about 20 miles E.S.E. of Oswego. It has 2 churches. The township is bounded on the S. by the Oneida River, and contains villages named Central Square and Caughdenoy.

Hastings, or Hastings upon Hudson, a post-village in Greenburg township, Westchester co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, opposite the Palisades, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 20 miles N. of New York. It has 5 churches, steam marble-works, and the Hastings Commercial and Collegiate Institute. Pop. about 1500. Marble-quarries have been opened near this place. The name of its post-office is Hastings upon Hudson.

Hastings, a post-office of Richland co., O.

Hastings, a post-borough of Cambria co., Pa., about 8 miles by rail S. of La Jose. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and coal-mines.

Hastings, hās'tings, a county in the central part of Ontario, has an area of 2337 square miles. It is traversed by the Grand Trunk Railway. Gold is found in it. Chief town, Belleville. Pop. in 1891, 59,229.

Hastings, Hastings co., Ontario. See MADOC.

Hasting's, or Crook's Rapids, a post-village in Peterborough co., Ontario, on the river Trent, 24 miles E. of Peterborough, and 25 miles N. of Colborne. It has unsurpassed water-power, large cotton-, woollen-, and flour-mills, 2 iron-foundries, about 15 stores, and 3 hotels. Pop. 900.

Hastings, hās'tings, a river of New South Wales, the entrance to which is Port Macquarie, 192 miles N.E. of Sydney. Lat. 31° 25′ 45″ S.; lon. 152° 53′ 54″ E.

Hastings Centre, a post-hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., in Hastings township, on the Syracuse Northern Railroad, 20 miles N. of Syracuse. It has 2 saw-mills. Pop. 150.

Hastings upon Hudson. See HASTINGS.

Hasty, hās'te, a post-office of Gratiot co., Mich.

Haszprunka, a town of Hungary. See HAUSBRUNN.

Hathorough, hat'bŭr-rŭh, a post-borough of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Northeast Pennsylvania Railroad, 16 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has 2 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, a national bank, and a public library of 7500 volumes.

Hatch'echub'bee, a post-hamlet of Russell co., Ala., on the Mobile & Girard Railroad, 25 miles S.W. of Columbus, Ga.

Hatch'er's Station, a post-hamlet of Quitman co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Georgetown. It has a church.

Hatch'et Creek, a post-office of Clay co., Ala.

Hatchet Creek, a post-office of Alachua co., Fla.

Hatch Hol'low, a post-hamlet of Erie co., Pa., in Amity township, 4 miles N. of Union. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Hatchie (hatch'ee) **or Big Hatchie River** rises in Prentiss co., Miss., and after a short course passes into West Tennessee. It runs northwestward through Hardeman co. and nearly westward through Haywood co., and enters the Mississippi River at Randolph, Tipton co. Its length is estimated at 200 miles. It is said to be navigable for more than 100 miles.

Hatch's Bend, a post-office of Lafayette co., Fla.

Hatch's Mills, a post-office of La Porte co., Ind.

Hatch's Ranch, post-office, San Miguel co., New Mex.

Hatch'ville, a post-hamlet of Barnstable co., Mass., in Falmouth township, 3 miles E. of North Falmouth Station.

Hat Creek, a post-hamlet of Campbell co., Va., about 28 miles S.E. of Lynchburg.

Hat Creek, a post-hamlet of Laramie co., Wyoming, 150 miles from Cheyenne. It has a brewery.

Hat'field, a town of England, co. and 6½ miles W.S.W. of Hertford, at a railway junction. It has a handsome church, and a princely mansion, the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury. Pop. of parish, 3998.

Hat'field, a post-office of Pike co., Ky.

Hatfield, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., in Hatfield township, on the W. bank of the Connecticut River, 4 miles N.N.E. of Northampton, 21 miles N. of Springfield, and 2 miles E. of Hatfield Station of the Connecticut River Railroad. It has a church and an endowed academy. The township contains also North Hatfield and a pop. of 1600.

Hatfield, a post-office of Harrison co., Mo.

Hatfield, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., in Hatfield township, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 25 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has 2 churches, a sash-factory, 5 general stores, a wagon-shop, and a steam flour-mill. Pop. about 400; of the township, 1512.

Hatfield, a post-office of Logan co., W. Va.

Hatfield, a post-office of Jackson co., Wis., on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, at Tremont Station, 34½ miles W. of Grand Rapids.

Hatfield, a station of Jackson co., Wis., on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, 46 miles W. of Grand Rapids.

Hath'away, a post-office of Lake co., Tenn.

Hathaz, a town of Hungary. See HADHÁZ.

Hath'erleigh, a town of England, co. of Devon, 9½ miles S.S.W. of Torrington. Pop. of parish, 1684.

Hatia, an island of Bengal. See HATTIA.

Hatien, hâ'tee-ân', the most southwesterly province of French Cochin China, bounded on the S.W. by the Gulf of Siam, and on the S.E. by the China Sea. It extends from the frontiers of Cambodia on the N.W. in a S.S.E. direction, and terminates in the promontory and cape of Cambodia. The chief crops are rice, sugar-cane, betel, mulberry, areca, and cocoanuts. Pop. 117,362. The capital, CANCAO (which see), is sometimes called Hatien or Hatian.

Hat'ley, or Charleston, also called **East Hatley,** a post-village in Stanstead co., Quebec, 5 miles N.E. of Ayer's Flats. Pop. 300.

Hatlöe, hât'lö'eh, an island of Norway, 63 miles N. of Bergen. Length and breadth, about 4 miles.

Hato Vicjo, â'to ve-â'ho, a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Cundinamarca, lat. 6° 22′ N., lon. 75° 38′ W., between 4000 and 5000 feet above sea-level.

Hatra, the ancient name of AL-HADHR.

Hatras, hâ'trâs', a town of India, district of Aligbur, 25 miles by rail S. of Coel, with a fort and a cotton-market Pop. 33,100.

Hatria, an ancient name of ADRIA.

Hatria Picena, an ancient name of ATRI.

Hatschic, a town of Austria. See GOTTSCHEE.

Hattem, hât'tem, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 3 miles S.S.W. of Zwolle. Pop. 2843.

Hatten, hât'tôn', a village of Germany, in Alsace, 3 miles S. of Weissenburg. Pop. 1750.

Hattenheim, hât'ten-hime', a village of Prussia, on the Rhine, 9 miles W.S.W. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 1172.

Hat'teras, a post-hamlet of Dare co., N.C., in Hatteras township, on Hatteras Island. Pop. of township, 673.

Hatteras, Cape. See CAPE HATTERAS.

Hattersheim, hât'ters-hīme', a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Rhine, 2 miles W.S.W. of Elfeld, on the Taunus Railway.

Hattia, or **Hatia**, hât'tee'â, an island of Bengal, at the mouths of the Ganges and Megna, 15 miles in length and 10 miles in breadth. In 1876 the island was submerged by a cyclone, and, out of a population of 54,147, 30,000 persons were reported to have been destroyed.

Hattieville, hat'tee-vĭl, a post-office and station of Barnwell co., S.C., on the Port Royal Railroad, 32 miles S.E. of Augusta, Ga.

Hattingen, hât'ting-ẹn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 38 miles W. of Arnsberg, on the Ruhr. It has manufactures of hardware and woollen goods. Pop. 6682.

Hattorf, hât'torf, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, a few miles N. of Herzberg. Pop. 1780.

Hattville, Prescott co., Ontario. See PLANTAGENET.

Hatvan, hŏt'vŏn', a town of Hungary, co. of Heves, 30 miles E.N.E. of Pesth. Pop. 4013.

Hatzeg, hŏt'zĕg', or **Hotzing**, hot'zing', a town of Transylvania, 10 miles S. of Hunyad. Pop. 1100.

Hatzfeld, hâts'fĕlt, a town of Germany, in Hesse, on the Eder, 6 miles N.N.E. of Biedenkopf. Pop. 985.

Hatzfeld (Hun. *Zsomboly*, zhom'bol'), a town of Hungary, in Torontal, 22 miles W.N.W. of Temesvar. P. 6889.

Haubourdin, hō'boon'dăn', a town of France, in Nord, 4 miles by rail S.W. of Lille. It is the seat of varied manufactures. Pop. 4054.

Haubstadt, hob'stat, a post-village of Gibson co., Ind., on the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, 17 miles N. of Evansville. It has a church, a high school, a flour-mill, and manufactures of barrels, ploughs, and wagons. Pop. about 500.

Haught's (hawts) **Store**, a post-village of Dallas co., Tex., 6 miles S.E. of Mesquite Railroad Station. It has 2 churches, a steam-mill, &c.

Haughville, haw'vĭl, a post-village of Marion co., Ind., 2 miles N.W. of Indianapolis. It has 4 churches, malleable-iron-works, and a newspaper office. Pop. 2144.

Haugsdorf, or **Gross Haugsdorf**, groce hŏwgs'-dorf, a town of Lower Austria, on the Pulkau, 30 miles N.N.W. of Korneuburg. Pop. 1825.

Haui-Haui, a town of China. See HOWI-HOWE.

Haukivesi, hŏw'ke-vā'see, a lake of Finland, læns of Kuopio and Viborg, 22 miles in length by 10 miles in breadth, having the town of Nyslott at its S. extremity.

Haukivori, hŏw'ke-vo'ree, a village of Finland, 57 miles S.S.W. of Kuopio.

Haulbowline, Ireland. See HAWLBOWLINE.

Haulchin, hōl'shăn', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 10 miles S.E. of Mons. Pop. 1200.

Haunsdorf, hŏwns'dorf, OBER, o'bẹr, and NIEDER, nee'dẹr, two nearly contiguous villages of Prussia, in Silesia, 50 miles S.S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 2087.

Haunstetten, hŏwn'stĕt'tẹn, a village of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, 4 miles S.S.E. of Augsburg. Pop. 1193.

Haunted (hawn'tẹd) **House**, a station in Orange co., N.Y., on the New Jersey Midland Railroad, 3½ miles S. of Middletown.

Hauppauge, hŏp'pŏg, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., in Islip and Smithtown townships, 3 miles N. of Central Islip Station, and about 42 miles E. by N. of Brooklyn. It has a church, 3 stores, and about 40 houses.

Hauptwyl, or **Hauptweil**, hŏwpt'wĭl, a village of Switzerland, 1½ miles S.E. of Bischofszell. Pop. 1835.

Haupur, a town of India. See HAPOOR.

Hauran, a district of Syria. See HAOORAN.

Hausach, hŏw'zăk, a town of Baden, on the Kinzig, 4 miles E. of Haslach. Pop. 1276.

Hausberge, hŏws'bĕr-ghẹh, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 4 miles S. of Minden, on the Weser. Pop. 1329.

Hausbrunn, hŏws'brŏŏn, or **Haszprunka**, a village of Hungary, co. of and 26 miles from Presburg. P. 1450.

Hausen, hŏw'zẹn (*i.e.*, "houses"), the name, or part of the name, of many villages in Germany and Switzerland.

Hausen, OBER, o'bẹr, and UNTER, ŏŏn'tẹr, two villages of Baden, on the Rhine, W. of Ettenheim; the former with 2397 and the latter with 1164 inhabitants.

Hau'sertown, a post-village of Owen co., Ind., in Marion township, about 28 miles E.S.E. of Terre Haute.

Hausruck (hŏwss'rŏŏk) **Mountains**, in Upper Austria, separate the basins of the Inn and Ager.

Haussa, a territory of Africa. See HOUSSA.

Haussy, hōs'see', a village of France, in Nord, 10 miles E.N.E. of Cambrai, on the Selles. Pop. 3333.

Hautefort, hōt'fon', a village of France, in Dordogne, 21 miles E.N.E. of Périgueux. Pop. 1777.

Haute-Garonne, hōt-gâ'ronn' ("Upper Garonne"), a department of France, on the frontiers of Spain. Area, 2529 square miles. Pop. in 1886, 481,169. Surface very elevated in the S., where it borders on the highest part of the Pyrenees, the contreforts of which cover a considerable part of the department. Chief rivers, the Garonne and its affluents. The Canal du Midi traverses the department for 26 miles. The principal mines are of lead, copper, coal, antimony, iron, and zinc; excellent marble is produced, and there are numerous mineral springs and salt marshes. Cereal grain and wine are raised much beyond consumption, and form the chief articles of export. Lint, hemp, tobacco, and oranges are grown. An active transit trade is carried on with Spain. Capital, Toulouse. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Saint-Gaudens, Muret, Toulouse, and Villefranche-de-Lauraguais.

Haute-Ile, hōt-eel, or **Hare Island**, a small island of Canada, in the Bay of Fundy, 8 miles S.W. of Cape Chignecto.

Haute-Loire, hōt-lwan ("Upper Loire"), a department in the S.E. part of France, formed of a portion of the old province of Languedoc. Area, 1900 square miles. Pop. in 1886, 320,063. Surface elevated and mountainous, traversed on the E. by the Cévennes, and on the W. by the mountains of Margerides, which unite the Cévennes with the mountains of Auvergne, and on the S. by the Forez Mountains. Many of these are volcanic; culminating point, Mont Mezin, in the Cévennes, 5794 feet. The department is entirely situated in the basin of the Loire, by which, with its affluents, it is watered. The soil is poor, and agriculture is in a backward state. Wine is raised in small quantity and of an inferior quality. Cattle-rearing is an important branch of industry. Silk-worms are extensively reared. Chief mineral products, coal, antimony, gypsum, building-stone, and potter's clay. Capital, Le Puy. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Brioude, Le Puy, and Yssingeaux.

Haute-Luce, hōt-lŭss, a village of France, in Savoy, 11 miles N.E. of Conflans. Pop. 1271.

Haute-Marne, hōt-mann ("Upper Marne"), a department of France, in the N.E. part of the old province of Champagne. Area, 2385 square miles. Pop. in 1886, 247,781. Chief river, the Marne, which, as well as the Meuse and the Aube, rises in the department. It is traversed in the E. and S. by the mountains which separate the Meuse and Rhone, united by the plateau of Langres in the N.E. This department has some of the most important iron-mines in France. Chief industries, mining and forging of iron, cutlery, cotton-spinning, and weaving. Capital, Chaumont. It is divided into the arrondissements of Chaumont, Langres, and Vassy.

Hauterive, hōt'reev', a village of France, in Drôme, 27 miles N.N.E. of Valence. Pop. 448.

Haute-Rivoire, hōt-ree'vwar', a village of France, in Rhône, 34 miles W.S.W. of Lyons. Pop. 1764.

Hautes-Alpes, hōtz-ălp or hōt-ălp ("Upper Alps"), a department of France, forming part of the S.E. of Dauphiné and a small part of Provence. Area, 2114 square miles. Pop. in 1886, 122,924. Like the department of Basses-Alpes, it is covered almost throughout by enormous masses of mountains, several of which are among the loftiest of the Alpine range. Mount Pelvoux is in this department, and its culminating peak, called the Pointes des Arsines or des Ecrines, is 13,442 feet above the level of the sea. Capital, Gap. It is divided into the arrondissements of Gap, Briançon, and Embrun.

Haute-Saône, hōt-sōn ("Upper Saône,"), a department in the N.E. of France, formed of part of the old province of Franche-Comté. Area, 2023 square miles. Pop. in 1886, 290,954. Surface mountainous in the N.E., where it is covered by ramifications of the Vosges Mountains; it is watered by the Saône and its numerous affluents. The soil is fertile; one-third of the department is covered with forests, which supply excellent timber for the marine. The minerals comprise iron and coal, and it has many mineral springs; those of Luxeuil are much frequented. Chief industries, mining and the manufacture of glass, china, cloths, straw hats, and kirschwasser. Capital, Vesoul. It is divided into the arrondissements of Gray, Lure, and Vesoul.

Haute-Savoie, hōt-să'vwă' ("Upper Savoy"), a department in the S.E. of France, bounded on the N. and E. by Switzerland, and having the Lake of Geneva on its N. border. Area, 1659 square miles. It is an Alpine region, containing Mont Blanc and other high mountains. It has considerable mineral wealth, but much of its surface is inarable. Capital, Annecy. It is divided into four arrondissements. Pop. in 1886, 275,018.

Hautes-Pyrénées, hōt-pee'rā'nā' ("Upper Pyrenees"), a frontier department of France, composed of part of the old province of Gascony. Area, 1730 square miles. Pop. in 1886, 234,825. Surface covered by the ramifications of the Pyrenees, enclosing several fine valleys. The Adour and its affluents, the Arros and the Gave de Pau, rise in the department. The mineral springs of the Bagnères, Barrèges, and Cauterets are much frequented. The soil is fertile in the valleys, but the grain-crop is insufficient for the wants of the population. The chief manufactures are those of woollen stuffs, crape, glass, leather, &c. Here are quarries of marble and mines of copper, cobalt, iron, and zinc. Capital, Tarbes. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Argelès, Bagnères, and Tarbes.

Haute-Vienne, hōt-ve-ĕnn' ("Upper Vienne"), a department of France, in the N.W., formed of parts of the old province of Limousin. Area, 2118 square miles. Pop. in 1886, 363,182. Surface traversed by mountains, the principal chain of which separates the basins of the Loire and Garonne; highest point (Le Puy de Vieux), 3200 feet in elevation. The soil is infertile. Horses, cattle, and sheep are extensively reared. The minerals comprise tin, lead, copper, coal, and porcelain-clay. Chief manufactures, porcelain, cutlery, and paper. Capital, Limoges. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Limoges, Bellac, Rochechouart, and Saint-Yrieix.

Hauteville, hōt'veel', the name of several villages of France, the principal being HAUTEVILLE- (or HAUTTEVILLE-) LA-GUICHARD, hōt'veel'-lā-ghee'shar', 8 miles E.N.E. of Coutances, and the original residence of Tancred, the founder of the Norman dynasty in South Italy.

Hautevillers, hōt'vee'yair', a village of France, department of Marne, 12 miles S. of Reims. Pop. 886.

Hautmont, hō'mòx', a village of France, in Nord, at a railway junction, 3 miles S.W. of Maubeuge. It has manufactures of glass-ware and nails. Pop. 6180.

Hauto, ho'to, a station on the Nesquehoning Valley Railroad, 9 miles W. of Mauch Chunk, Pa.

Hautrage, hō'trăzh', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 9 miles W. of Mons. Pop. 1550.

Haut-Rhin, hō-răn' ("Upper Rhine"), a frontier department of France, in 1871 retroceded for the most part to Germany, in which empire it forms a part of Upper Alsace. The remaining portion was named the "territory of Belfort," but in 1878 the name Haut-Rhin was restored. Present area, 232 square miles. Capital, Belfort. Pop. 68,000. It now has but one arrondissement, that of Belfort.

Hauville, hō'veel', a town of France, in Eure, 11 miles E.N.E. of Pont-Audemer. Pop. 1391.

Havana, hȧ-van'ȧ, or **The Havan'nah** (Sp. *La Habana*, lȧ ȧ-bȧ'nȧ, formerly *Carenas*, kȧ-rȧ'nȧs; Fr. *La Havane*, lȧ hȧ'vȧn'; It. *Avana*, ȧ-vȧ'nȧ), the capital city of the island of Cuba, on its N. coast. Lat. of the Morro, 23° 9' 4" N.; lon. 82° 22' W. Pop. about 230,000, of whom one-seventh were formerly free colored and one-eighth slaves. It stands on the W. side of a harbor capable of holding 1000 large ships, which can anchor close to its quays. The entrance is defended by the Morro and Punta castles, by a strong citadel, and by the walls enclosing the city proper, and is separated by a fosse on the land side from its arsenal and the suburbs of Salud, Guadalupe, &c., in which nearly half of the population reside. Principal edifices, a Roman Catholic cathedral, believed to contain the remains of Columbus, governor's house, admiralty, general post-office, royal tobacco-factory, and the *Casa real de beneficencia* (a charitable institution). The city has numerous churches, convents, and schools, a university with medical and law schools, museum of natural history, school of painting, economic and education society, printing-establishments, newspapers, theatres, a dock-yard, and a botanic garden. The cigars made at Havana have universal celebrity; it has also manufactures of chocolate, woollen fabrics, and straw hats, and is the most important commercial city in the West Indies. The chief articles of export are sugar, tobacco, cigars, molasses, bees'-wax, and honey. The imports are corn, flour, rice, provisions, cotton goods, timber, wines, and silks. The trade is chiefly with the United States, Great Britain, Spain, France, and Germany; but a considerable import of slaves from Africa is still clandestinely maintained. Steamers ply constantly between Havana and New York, New Orleans, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. It is connected with the towns in the interior by railways. It is a bishop's see, and the seat of the colonial authorities. Havana was founded by Velasquez in 1511, on what was then called the Port of Carenas.

Havan'a, a post-hamlet of Hale co., Ala., 5 miles E. of Stewart's Station. It has 3 churches and an academy.

Havana, a post-village, capital of Mason co., Ill., in Havana township, on the E. bank of the Illinois River, opposite the mouth of the Spoon River. It is 38 miles by rail W.N.W. of Lincoln, 11 miles by rail S.E. of Lewiston, 46 miles by rail N.N.W. of Springfield, and 40 miles by rail S.W. of Peoria. It contains a court-house, 6 churches, 3 newspaper offices, a high school, 2 banks, a machine-shop, and a flour-mill, and has manufactures of carriages, cigars, ploughs, clothing, grain-drills, metal roofing, bricks, &c. Pop. in 1890, 2525; of the township, 3510.

Havana, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Kansas, 20 miles S.W. of Independence. It has a store.

Havana, or **Havanna,** a post-office and station of Steele co., Minn., in Havana township, on the Winona & St. Peter and Iowa & Minnesota Railroads, 5 miles E.S.E. of Owatonna. The township has 2 churches. Pop. in 1890, 791.

Havana, a post-hamlet of Gentry co., Mo., on Grand River, about 44 miles N.E. of St. Joseph. It has a flour-mill and a drug-store.

Havana, a post-village of Schuyler co., N.Y., on Catharine Creek, in Montour township, and on the Northern Central Railroad, 19 miles N. of Elmira, and 3 miles S. of Watkins. It contains 5 churches, a national bank, the Cook Academy, an iron-foundry, a wheelbarrow-factory, a grain-cradle factory, steam-engine-works, 3 newspaper offices, and a carriage-factory. Pop. in 1890, 1751. Catharine Creek flows through a deep narrow valley between hills nearly 500 feet high. Here are magnetic springs, and a remarkable ravine, called Havana Glen, which is visited by multitudes of tourists.

Havana, a post-village of Huron co., O., in Norwich township, on the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad, 23 miles S. of Sandusky. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of furniture.

Havanna, Hale co., Ala. See HAVANA.

Havanna, Cuba. See HAVANA.

Hav'ant, a market town of England, co. of Hants, on Langston Harbor, with stations on the South Coast and Southwestern Railways, 7 miles N.E. of Portsmouth. Pop. 2634.

Have, or **Le Have,** lęh hȧv, a harbor of Nova Scotia, on its S.E. coast, at the mouth of the Have River, 48 miles S.W. of Halifax.

Haveeza, a town of Persia. See HAWERZA.

Havel, hȧ'vęl, a river of North Germany, rises in the small lake of Käbelick, in Meeklenburg-Strelitz, and joins the Elbe at Havelberg. Length, 180 miles.

Havelberg, hȧ'vęl-bĕrg', a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 4 miles N. of Sandau, on an island in the Havel. It has a ship-yard, a distillery, and manufactures of stockings and beer. Pop. 6908.

Havelland, hȧ'vel-lănt, a district of Prussia, in the W. part of Brandenburg, consisting of the two circles of East Havelland (area, 475 square miles; pop. 71,515) and West Havelland (area, 527 square miles; pop. 73,994). The river Havel bounds it on the E., S., and W.

Hav'elock, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., at Rose Hill Station on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 8 miles N. of Chicago. It is also called Lake View. Here is Rose Hill Cemetery.

Havelock, a township of Chippewa co., Minn. P. 80.

Hav'elock, or **New Tus'ket,** a post-village in Digby co., Nova Scotia, on the Tusket River, and on the Annapolis & Yarmouth Railway, 35 miles from Annapolis. It has 2 churches, 2 stores, and many saw-mills. Pop. 500.

Havelock, Pontiac co., Quebec. See BRYSON.

Ha'ven, a post-office of Tama co., Iowa.

Haven, a post-township of Reno co., Kansas, on the Arkansas River. Pop. 463.

Haven, a post-township of Sherburne co., Minn. P. 119.

Ha'vensport, a hamlet of Fairfield co., O., on the Ohio Canal, 24 miles S.E. of Columbus. Pop. 83.

Hav'erford, a township of Delaware co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, about 9 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia. The surface is undulating. Milk is the staple product of the farms. The township contains 4 churches, several cotton-mills, and grist-mills. Pop. in 1890, 1733.

Haverford, formerly **Haverford College,** a post village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Its station is 9 miles W.N.W. from Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. Here is Haverford College, which is under the direction of the Orthodox Friends and is richly endowed. It was founded in 1833, and has a library of 8750 volumes. It is located in a park of 75 acres.

Hav'erford-West, or **Hwlfordd,** hool'forth, a borough, and county of itself, of Wales, capital of the co. of

Pembroke, on the Cleddy, opposite Prendergast, 8 miles by rail N.N.E. of Milford. It has 3 parish churches, a grammar-school, a guild hall, county jail, custom-house, hospital, lunatic asylum, workhouse, the remains of a castle built by Gilbert de Clare, first Earl of Pembroke, and a dock-yard, with quays admitting vessels of 100 tons at spring-tides. Cattle, butter, oats, and hard coal are exported. Imports, timber, coal, and groceries. The borough unites with Fishguard and Narberth in sending one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 6022.

Haverhill, hav'ẹr-il, a town of England, cos. of Essex and Suffolk, at a railway junction, 6¼ miles W. of Clare. Pop. 2451.

Haverhill, hā'vẹr-il, a city of Essex co., Mass., is situated on the left or N. bank of the Merrimac River, about 18 miles below Lowell. It is 33 miles N. of Boston by the Boston & Maine Railroad, which here crosses the river, and 6 miles N.E. of Lawrence. A bridge over the river connects this city with Bradford. Haverhill contains about 17 churches, 5 national banks, a high school, a city hall, a public library, gas-works, and printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 2 weekly newspapers. Here are extensive manufactures of boots and shoes, hats, caps, bricks, and flannel. The manufacture of boots and shoes is the principal business of the place, and employs about 10,000 men and women. The river is navigable to this town, which is nearly 18 miles from the ocean. Pop. in 1860, 9095; in 1870, 13,092; in 1880, 18,472; in 1890, 27,415.

Haverhill, a post-village, one of the capitals of Grafton co., N.H., is on the Connecticut River, in Haverhill township, and on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, 84 miles N.N.W. of Concord. It contains a court-house, an academy, 2 churches, a newspaper office, and a paper-mill. The township contains also North Haverhill and Woodsville. Total pop. in 1890, 2545.

Haverhill, a post-village of Scioto co., O., in Green township, on the Ohio River, about 20 miles above Portsmouth. It has a church, general stores, &c.

Hav'erstraw, formerly **Warren,** a post-village of Rockland co., N.Y., in Haverstraw township, on the W. bank of the Hudson River (here called Haverstraw, or Tappan, Bay), 35 miles N. of New York, and 6 miles below Peekskill. It contains 6 churches, an academy, 2 banks, 3 newspaper offices, a public school, a feed-mill, electric-light- and water-works, &c. It has extensive manufactures of bricks, brick-machines, and baskets. A steamboat plies between this place and New York and between Newburg and Haverstraw. Pop. in 1890, 5170. The township is partly occupied by steep and rocky peaks of the Ramapo Mountains.

Havilah, hav'I-lą, a post-village of Kern co., Cal., is near the Kern River, about 100 miles (direct) N. of Los Angeles. Gold is found here.

Hav'iland Hollow, a post-office and valley of Putnam co., N.Y.

Hav'ilandsville, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ky., 10 miles S. of Falmouth. Pop. 30.

Hav'irdsville, a post-office of Edgefield co., S.C.

Haviza, a town of Persia. See HAWEEZA.

Havré, hȧ'vrā', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 5 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 2000.

Havre, or **Le Havre,** lęh hȧv'r, formerly **Le Havre de Grace** (Fr. pron. hȧ'v'r dęh grȧss or ȧ'v'r dęh grȧs; L. *Por'tus Gra'tiæ,* "haven of grace"), a city and seaport of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the N. side of the estuary of the Seine, at its entrance into the English Channel, 143 miles W.N.W. of Paris, with which it is connected by railway. Lat. 49° 29' 16" N.; lon. 0° 6' 9" E. It is surrounded by ramparts and lofty walls crowned by a parapet and adorned by a finely-planted alley. The fortifications are very extensive and complete, rendering it a fortress of the first class. The harbor has five vast basins, not including the outer port. The most remarkable buildings are the church of Notre Dame, the hall of exchange, the arsenal, custom-house, the hôtel-de-ville (city hall), a magnificent edifice, 2 theatres, barracks, and 2 light-houses on Cap de la Hève. Elegant villas cover the slopes of Ingouville, which may be considered as a suburb of the town. The principal institutions are a school of navigation, a school of geometry as applied to the arts, a public library, a museum, and a lyceum. The manufactures consist of steam-engines, glass-ware, cotton goods, flour, linen, earthen- and stoneware, paper, lace, oil, refined sugar, cables, and cordage. There are also breweries, and numerous brick- and tile-works. A government tobacco-factory employs 500 workmen; and from the building-yards a great number of sailing-vessels and steamers are fitted out. The harbor of Havre, one of the most accessible in France, is entered by a narrow channel, formed by two long jetties stretching from E. to W., from which the current in a great measure serves to remove obstructions. This channel leads to the outer harbor (*avant-port*), an irregular expanse. This is occupied by great numbers of coasters and other small vessels. Within the *avant-port,* lined with fine quays and extensive warehouses, are seven spacious basins or docks, capable of accommodating 600 large vessels.

Havre is the port of Paris, and its commerce is connected with all parts of the world, but especially with America and the north of Europe. It imports vast quantities of colonial and other produce, among which cotton holds a most important place. Its exports consist of numerous articles of French manufacture, including silks, cottons, ironware, plate, mirrors, furniture, stained paper, bricks and tiles, provisions, tools, philosophical instruments, and agricultural implements; also wine, liqueurs, flour, &c. In the extent of its foreign commerce Havre ranks next to Marseilles; and its coastwise trade is exceeded only by that of Marseilles and Bordeaux. The quantity of cotton annually received here is about 700,000 bales. It is the seat of a court of primary resort and of commerce, is the residence of foreign consuls, and has a chamber of commerce. Regular lines of steamers communicate with Caen, Cherbourg, Dunkirk, London, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Liverpool, and St. Petersburg. Ocean steamers also ply between Havre and New York, Havana, Brazil, Calcutta, and China. Havre was founded by Louis XII. in 1509. It was held by the English in 1562, and bombarded by them in 1678 and 1759. Pop. in 1861, 74,336; in 1886, 112,074.

Havre de Grace, hav'ẹr de grass, a post-village of Harford co., Md., is at the N. end of Chesapeake Bay, and on the W. bank of the Susquehanna River, at its mouth, 36 miles E.N.E. of Baltimore, and 34 miles W.S.W. of Wilmington, Del. It is connected with these cities by the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroads, both of which here cross the river on magnificent iron bridges, about 3500 feet long between the shores. This place is the S. terminus of the Tidewater Canal. It contains 5 churches, a newspaper office, a high school, a flour-mill, 2 canneries for fruit, a lumber-mill, and a sash-factory. Pop. in 1880, 2816; in 1890, 3244.

Hawaii, hȧ-wī'ee, a kingdom of Polynesia, consisting of a group called also **Sandwich Islands,** or the **Hawaiian Archipelago,** in the North Pacific Ocean, mostly between lat. 19° and 22° 20' N., lon. 155° and 160° W. There are 15 islands, only 8 of which are inhabited. The principal are Hawaii or Owyhee, Maui or Mowee, Oahu or Woahoo, Kauai, Molokai, Ranai, Nihau, and Kahoolawe. Area, 7629 square miles; pop. in 1884, 80,578. The singularly rapid decrease of the native population, estimated by Cook at 400,000, commenced with the visit of that discoverer to these islands. Palmyra Island, lat. 6° N., about 800 miles S. of this group, belongs also to the Hawaiian kingdom; it has an area of 60 square miles, but is scantily peopled. In general, the surface rises to a great elevation, and in Hawaii are several active volcanoes, of which Mauna Loa is one of the highest active volcanoes in the world. The climate is salubrious, with sea-breezes and moderate rains; mean temperature, 75°; range of thermometer, 60° to 88° Fahr. The soil in the uplands is better adapted for grazing than for agriculture; fine wheat is, however, grown there, and the valleys produce coffee, sugar, cotton, tobacco, cacao, arrowroot, the mulberry, yams, sweet potatoes, and taro. Sugar is the staple article of export. Sandal-wood was formerly an important product, but the forests have been too rapidly thinned, and little is now produced. Live-stock of all the ordinary species thrives well. Honolulu, the capital, on the island of Oahu, is an important entrepôt for trade with all commercial nations. On Cook's discovery of the group each island had a separate ruler; but afterwards the whole of the islands were consolidated under one government, and idolatry was abolished. Missionary stations were established in 1820, and the natives are now converted to Christianity, and have printing-presses and newspapers. The islands are frequented by whaling-vessels, and are in the great line of commerce between California, China, and Australasia. With the United States there is a reciprocity treaty, which has greatly stimulated commerce and sugar-culture.

Hawaii, or **Owyhee,** the largest and southernmost island of the Hawaiian Archipelago. Lat. of S. point, 19° N.; lon. 155° 40' W. Chief town, Hilo. Pop. about 17,000. Area, 4875 square miles. The island is a mass of lava, and contains several volcanic mountains. Mauna Loa, an active volcano, has an elevation of 13,760 feet. The soil is very

fertile; the products comprise the bread-fruit, sugar-cane, sandal-wood, arum, and numerous tropical fruits.

Hawarden, hah'r-den, a town of Wales, co. of Flint, 6 miles W.N.W. of Chester. It has a grammar-school, and ruins of a fine castle, with large manufactures of earthenware, and iron-foundries. Pop. of parish, 8683.

Hawarden, hä'war-dĕn, a post-village of Sioux co., Iowa, 23 miles by rail W. of Orange City. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 744.

Hawasa, a town of Africa. See Aussa.

Hawash, hä'wäsh', a river of South Abyssinia, is supposed to rise by numerous heads near lat. 9° N., lon. 38° E. It flows E., and afterwards N.E., bounding the dominions of Shoa on the S. and E., and enters Lake Aussa near lat. 11° 30′ N., lon. 41° 20′ E., after a total course of from 460 to 500 miles.

Hawaz, a town of Persia. See Ahwaz.

Haw Creek, a township of Bartholomew co., Ind. Pop. 2634. It contains Hartsville and Hope.

Haw Creek, a township of Morgan co., Mo. Pop. 1731. It contains Florence.

Haw Creek, a post-office of Fayette co., Tex.

Haw'don, a lake of South Australia, is near the S. coast, in lat. 37° 10′ S., lon. 140° E.

Haweeza, or **Hawiza**, hä-wee'zä, written also **Hawisa**, **Haveeza**, and **Havizn**, hä-vee'zä, a town of Persia, in Khoozistan, on the Kerah (or Haweeza) River, 70 miles S.W. of Shooster. Pop. 12,000.

Hawes, hawz, a town of England, co. of York, North Riding, 20 miles W. of Middleham. It has a grammar-school, 2 branch banks, and a library. Pop. 1843.

Hawes (hawz) Cross Roads, a post-office of Washington co., Tenn.

Hawesville, hawz'vil, a post-village, capital of Hancock co., Ky., on the Ohio River, opposite Cannelton, and about 65 miles above Evansville, Ind. By land it is 20 or 25 miles N.E. of Owensborough. It has 6 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, a high school, a steam flour-mill, a saw-mill, 5 tobacco-factories or stemmeries, and a furniture-factory. Coal is found here.

Hawes-Water, a lake of England, co. of Westmoreland, 5 miles N. of Kendal. Length, 3 miles.

Hawick, hä'ĭk or hä'wik, a town of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, at the confluence of the Teviot and the Slitrig, 53 miles by rail S.S.E. of Edinburgh. It contains some very curious ancient houses, among which is the principal inn, formerly a strong border fortress. There are two bridges across the Teviot, and two over the Slitrig, one of which is supposed to be a Roman structure, a parish church, a grammar-school, public library, branch banks, exchange, and school of arts. It has important manufactures of tweeds, woollen stockings, flannels, plaids, shawls, blankets, carpets, druggets, and leather. Its vicinity comprises much of the beautiful scenery celebrated in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel." Pop. in 1881, 16,184; in 1891, 19,204.

Hawiza, or **Hawisa**, Persia. See Haweeza.

Hawk Creek, township, Renville co., Minn. Pop. 993.

Hawke Bay, Labrador, is on the E. coast, in lat. 53° N., lon. 55° 35′ W.

Hawke Cape, East Australia, in New South Wales, co. of Gloucester, 43 miles N.E. of Port Stephens.

Hawke's (hawks) Bay, New Zealand, is on the E. coast of North Island, between lat. 39° and 40° S. and lon. 177° and 178° E.

Hawke's Bay, a county on the E. coast of the North Island of New Zealand. Area, 2426 square miles.

Hawkesbury, hawks'bur-re, a village in Prescott co., Ontario, on the river Ottawa, 2 miles from Grenville, with which it has communication by ferry. It contains extensive saw-mills, woollen-, grist-, and planing-mills, 6 stores, and 2 hotels, and has a large lumber-trade. Pop. 1671.

Hawkesbury Island, British Columbia, is formed by an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 53° 30′ N., lon. 129° W.

Hawkesbury River, Australia, in New South Wales, is formed by the union of the Nepean and Grose Rivers, and enters the Pacific at Broken Bay, 20 miles N.N.E. of Sydney, after a course of 50 miles. Another river of this name, in the county of Bligh, is of less importance.

Hawkeshead, hawks'hĕd, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, 11 miles N.W. of Kirby-Kendal. It has a very ancient church and a grammar-school.

Hawkesville, hawks'vil, a post-village in Waterloo co., Ontario, on the Conestogo River, 12 miles N.N.W. of Berlin. It contains 4 stores, 3 hotels, 2 woollen-factories, a grist-mill, and about 500 inhabitants.

Hawk Eye, a post-office of Fayette co., Iowa, about 6 miles W. of West Union.

Hawk Eye, a post-hamlet of Dixon co., Neb., about 22 miles W.S.W. of Sioux City, Iowa. It has a church.

Haw'kins, a county of East Tennessee, bordering on Virginia, has an area of about 440 square miles. It is intersected by the Holston River, navigable by steamers, and is bounded on the N.W. by a long ridge called Clinch Mountain. The surface is diversified with high hills, fertile valleys, and extensive forests. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, and pork are the staple products. Among the minerals of this county are limestone and marble. The East Tennessee & Virginia Railroad passes along its southern border and communicates with Rogersville, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 15,837; in 1880, 20,610; in 1890, 22,246.

Hawkins, Jay co., Ind. See Antioch.

Hawkins, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 9 miles S.E. of Pittsburg.

Hawkins, a post-village of Wood co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 28 miles W. of Longview. It has 8 business houses and a church.

Hawkins' Mills, a post-hamlet of Russell co., Va., 16 miles N.W. of Abingdon.

Hawkins' Prairie, a post-village of Fannin co., Tex., 10 miles from Bonham. It has 3 churches.

Hawk'instown, a post-village of Shenandoah co., Va., 54 miles N.N.E. of Staunton. It is on the Valley Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Haw'kinsville, a post-hamlet of Barbour co., Ala., 4½ miles N. of Batesville Station. It has a church.

Hawkinsville, a post-office of Orange co., Fla., on the St. John's River, 174 miles S. of Jacksonville. Here is a steamboat-landing.

Hawkinsville, a post-village, capital of Pulaski co., Ga., at the head of navigation on the Ocmulgee River, and on a branch of the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, 48 miles S. of Macon. It has 5 or 6 churches (2 colored), a newspaper office, 2 banks, an academy, a high school, and a cotton-factory. Pop. in 1880, 1542; in 1890, 1755.

Hawkinsville, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., on Black River, 3 miles from Boonville Station, and about 30 miles N. of Utica. It has a grist-mill, a tannery, 3 churches, and a cheese-factory.

Hawkinsville, a post-hamlet of Matagorda co., Tex., on Caney River, about 65 miles S.W. of Galveston. It has a church. Sugar is made here.

Hawkinsville, a post-office of Sussex co., Va.

Hawk Mine, a post-office of Mitchell co., N.C.

Hawk Point, a post-office of Lincoln co., Mo.

Hawks, a station in Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Nesquehoning Valley Railroad, 1 mile from Tamanend.

Hawk's Nest, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., W. Va., on the Great Kanawha River, and on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 45 miles S.E. of Charleston. A short narrow-gauge railroad connects it with the coal-mines near Ansted.

Hawlbow'line, an island of Ireland, in Cork harbor, three-fourths of a mile south of Queenstown, and formerly the place of an important naval depot.

Hawlbowline, a rock of Ireland, co. of Down, off the entrance of Carlingford harbor.

Haw'lejck, a post-office of Bon Homme co., S.D.

Haw'ley, a mountainous township of Franklin co., Mass., 16 miles W. of Greenfield. It contains the post-hamlets of Hawley and West Hawley, and has a mineral spring. There are 2 churches. Pop. 588.

Hawley, a post-village of Clay co., Minn., on the North Pacific Railroad, 22 miles E. of Moorhead. It has 3 churches, and public schools. Pop. in 1890, 270.

Hawley, a post-borough of Wayne co., Pa., on the Lackawaxen River, the Delaware & Hudson Canal, the Pennsylvania Coal Company's Railroad, and the Honesdale Branch of the Erie Railroad, 9 miles S.S.E. of Honesdale. It has 5 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, a bank, a silk-factory, a glass-factory, and a glass-cutting factory. It has a large business in the transfer and forwarding of coal. Pop. in 1890, 1963.

Hawley's, haw'lĭz, a station on the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railroad, 7 miles S. of Pekin, Ill.

Hawley's, a station on the Delhi Branch of the Midland Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Delhi, N.Y.

Hawley's Store, a post-office of Sampson co., N.C.

Hawleysville, haw'lĭz-vil, a post-village of Page co., Iowa, on the E. branch of the Nodaway River, 7 miles N.E. of Clarinda. It has a church and a flour-mill. Pop. 200.

Hawleyton, haw'le-tŏn, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., 6 miles S. of Binghamton. It has a church.

Hawleyville, haw'le-vil, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., in Newtown township, on the Housatonic Rail-

road, at its junction with the Shepaug Railroad and with the Hawleyville Branch of the Danbury & Norwalk Railroad, 23 miles N.N.W. of Bridgeport. It has manufactures of combs, hats, and condensed milk.

Hawn, a post-office of Fulton co., Ill.

Haworth, hā'wŏrth, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 3 miles by rail S.W. of Keighley. Pop. 2884.

Haw Patch, a post-hamlet of La Grange co., Ind., 6 miles E.S.E. of Goshen. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Haw Ridge, a post-hamlet of Dale co., Ala., 30 miles S.S.E. of Troy. It has 2 churches.

Haw River, North Carolina, a branch of the Cape Fear, is formed by two forks which rise in the counties of Guilford and Rockingham and unite in Alamance co. It runs in a S.S.E. direction through Alamance and Chatham cos., and unites with the Deep River at Haywood to form the Cape Fear River. The Haw River, including one branch, is nearly 130 miles long.

Haw River, a post-village of Alamance co., N.C., on the Haw River, about 1 mile E. of Graham. It is on the North Carolina Railroad, which connects Raleigh with Greensborough, 56 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh. It has a church, a cotton-factory, and a flour-mill.

Haw'thorn, a post-office of White co., Ill., and a station on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Carmi.

Hawthorn, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 5½ miles W. of Red Oak. It has 2 grain-elevators and a store.

Haw'thorne, a station in Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 8 miles W. of Chicago.

Hawthorne, a post-hamlet of Passaic co., N.J., on the New Jersey Midland Railroad, and on the Erie Railroad. It is a suburb of Paterson, from which it is distant 1½ miles. It has 2 grist-mills.

Hawthorne, a post-village of Bedford co., Tenn., 8 miles S.W. of Shelbyville. It has 2 churches.

Haw'thornden, a glen in Scotland, co. and 8 miles S.E. of Edinburgh, on the North Esk, celebrated for having been the residence of the poet Drummond. Beneath the ancient mansion, which stands on a cliff, are caves hollowed out of the sandstone rock, reported to have been used as hiding-places during the border wars.

Haw Tree, a township of Warren co., N.C. Pop. 1540.

Haw'trey, a post-village in Oxford co., Ontario, on the Canada Southern Railway, 36 miles W. of Cayuga.

Hay, a town of Wales, co. of Brecon, on the Wye, 15 miles by rail W. of Hereford. Pop. 1777.

Hay, or **Fran'ceston**, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, 20 miles S. of Clinton. Pop. 125.

Hayange, hȧ'yŏnzh' or hī'ŏnzh' (Ger. *Hayingen*, hī'-ing-ĕn), a village of Germany, in Lorraine, 5 miles W.S.W. of Diedenhofen. Pop. 4690, employed in extensive iron-works.

Hay'cock, a township of Bucks co., Pa. Pop. 1250. It contains Applebachsville.

Hay'cock Island, off the W. side of Busuagon, one of the Philippines. Lat. 12° 9′ N.; lon. 119° 51′ 15″ E.

Haycock Island, between the islands of Celebes and Mindanao. Lat. 4° 18′ N.; lon. 125° 23′ E.

Haycock Island, in the China Sea, 40 miles S.S.W. of Great Natunas. Lat. 3° 19′ N.; lon. 107° 34′ E.

Haycock Island, in the China Sea, S.S.W. of South Natunas. Lat. 2° 13′ N.; lon. 108° 57′ E.

Haycock Island, a rocky islet in the Morgui Archipelago. Lat. 9° 40′ N.; lon. 97° 50′ E.

Haycock Island, in the Flores Sea, in Pantar Strait, rises in the form of a haycock. Lat. 8° 18′ S.; lon. 124° E.

Haycock Run, a post-office of Bucks co., Pa.

Hay Creek, a post-township of Goodhue co., Minn., 5 miles S. of Red Wing. Pop. 1026.

Hayd, or **Hayde**, Bohemia. See HAID and HAIDA.

Hayd, Ober, o'ber, and Unter, ŏŏn'ter, two contiguous villages of Germany, 22 miles by rail S. of Budweis.

Hayden, hā'dĕn, a post-village of Jennings co., Ind., 6 miles by rail W. of North Vernon. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a creamery.

Hayden Hill, a post-office and mining-camp of Lassen co., Cal., 120 miles E.N.E. of Redding.

Hayden Mount. See MOUNT HAYDEN.

Hayden Peak, Utah, a peak of the Uintah Mountains, near lon. 111° W. Its altitude is about 13,000 feet.

Hayden Row, a post-office and station of Middlesex co., Mass., in Hopkinton township, on the Hopkinton Railroad, 30 miles W.S.W. of Boston.

Hayden's, a station on the Montgomery & West Point Railroad, 26 miles E. of Montgomery, Ala.

Hayden's Ferry, a post-village of Maricopa co., Arizona, on Salt River, 10 miles E. of Phœnix. It has a flour mill and a soap-factory.

Haydenville, hā'dĕn-vĭl, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., on Mill River, and on the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Northampton. It is supported mainly by manufactures of cotton and brass goods. It has a savings-bank and 2 churches. The bursting of a dam on Mill River destroyed a number of lives and buildings here in May, 1874.

Haydenville, a post-village of Hocking co., O., in Greene township, on the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, 55 miles S.E. of Columbus. It has a church. Here are important coal-mines.

Hay'don, or **Charlesville**, charlz'vĭl, a post-village in Durham co., Ontario, on Big Creek, 9½ miles N. of Bowmanville. Pop. 200.

Hayducken District. See HAIDUCK DISTRICT.

Haye du Puits, hȧ dü pwee, a village of France, in Manche, 17 miles N. of Coutances. Pop. 1508.

Hayel, hȧ-yĕl', a town of Arabia, capital of Jebel Shomer, 250 miles N.E. of Medina. Pop. 12,000.

Haye Malherbe, hȧ mȧl'ĕrnb', a village of France, in Eure, 4 miles W.N.W. of Louviers. Pop. 1232.

Hayes, hāz, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Ala.

Hayes, a station on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 30 miles S.S.E. of San Francisco, Cal.

Hayes, a post-office and station of Douglas co., Ill., in Tuscola township, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 4 miles N. of Tuscola.

Hayes, a post-office of Adams co., Iowa.

Hayes, a township of Franklin co., Kansas. Pop. 586. It contains Norwood.

Hayes, a post-hamlet of Huron co., Mich., 4 miles from Caseville, and 48 miles N.E. of Bay City.

Hayes, a post-office of Washington co., Neb.

Hayes, Strafford co., N.H. See NORTH ROCHESTER.

Hayes, a post-office of Clarke co., Washington.

Hayes, a post-office of Oconto co., Wis.

Hayesland, hāz'lănd, a post-village in Wentworth co., Ontario, 11 miles N.W. of Hamilton. Pop. 100.

Hayes Peninsula, a broad peninsula of West Greenland, extending into Baffin's Bay and Smith Sound. Lat. 76° to 79° N.; lon. 60° to 73° W. The N. part is also called Prudhoe Land.

Hayes River, or **Hill River**, in Keewatin, Canada, rises near Lake Winnipeg, flows N.E., and, after a course estimated at upwards of 300 miles, enters James's Bay at York.

Hayes' Store, a post-office of Madison co., Ala.

Hayes' Store, a post-hamlet of Wake co., N.C., 5 miles N.W. of Raleigh. It has a flouring-mill.

Hayes' Store, a post-hamlet of Gloucester co., Va., on York River, 30 miles S.S.E. of West Point.

Hayestown, hāz'tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Sherman co., Neb., 28 miles from Grand Island.

Hayesville, Ala. See HAYSVILLE.

Hayesville, hāz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Keokuk co., Iowa, on the Skunk River, about 20 miles N.E. of Ottumwa.

Hayesville, a post-hamlet of Meade co., Ky., 12 miles from Muldraugh. It has a church and a wagon-shop.

Hayesville, a post-village, capital of Clay co., N.C., in Hayesville township, on the Hiawassee River, near its source, about 33 miles W.N.W. of Walhalla, S.C. It has an academy and 3 churches. Pop. of township, 884.

Hayesville, township, Franklin co., N.C. Pop. 1630.

Hayesville, or **Haysville**, an incorporated post-village of Ashland co., O., in Vermilion township, about 14 miles E. of Mansfield, and 44 miles W. of Massillon. It has a normal school, 3 churches, a foundry, and 2 carriage-shops. Pop. in 1890, 430.

Hayesville, a station in Pickaway co., O., on the Scioto Valley Railroad, 4 miles S. of Circleville.

Hayesville, Alleghany co., Pa. See HAYSVILLE.

Hayesville, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., 2½ miles from Oxford.

Hayfield, hā'feeld, a township of Dodge co., Minn. Pop. 196.

Hayfield, a post-township and village of Crawford co., Pa., 5 miles N.W. of Meadville. It has 7 churches. P. 1824.

Hayfield, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Va., about 9 miles W.N.W. of Winchester. It has 2 churches.

Hay Fork, a post-hamlet of Trinity co., Cal., 67 miles N.W. of Redding. Pop. of Hay Fork Valley township, 172.

Hay'good's Landing, post-office, Jackson co., Fla.

Hayingen, the German name of HAYANGE.

Hayingen, hī'ing-ĕn, a town of Würtemberg, 10 miles S.S.W. of Münsingen, with an old castle. Pop. 793.

Hayle, hāl, a town of England, in Cornwall, 9 miles by rail W.S.W. of Redruth. It is on St. Ives' Bay, and has a good trade, active fisheries, iron-foundries, and machine-shops. Pop. 1180.

Hay'ling, an island off the S. coast of England, co. of Hants, in Chichester harbor, near the island of Portsea, and connected by a railway with Havant, about 1 mile S. of that town. Area, 3887 acres. Off the S. coast is an extensive shoal, the Woolsner Sandbank, the relic of land submerged in the reign of Edward III. Pop. 1139.

Hay'maker, a post-office of McKean co., Pa.

Hay'makertown, a post-office of Botetourt co., Va.

Hay'market, a post-village of Prince William co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad (Manassas division), 38 miles W. of Alexandria, and about 40 miles W. of Washington, D.C. It has a church.

Hay Meadow, a post-office of Wilkes co., N.C.

Hay'mond, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ind., 7 miles S.W. of Brookville. It has a church.

Hayn, or Hain, Saxony. See GROSSENHAIN.

Haynau, Hainau, or Heinau, hī'nŏw, a town of Prussia, 9 miles W.N.W. of Liegnitz, on the Diechsco, and on the Berlin & Glogau Railway Large quantities of fuller's earth are obtained in its vicinity. Pop. 5351.

Haynersville, hā'nerz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Rensselaer co., N.Y., 7½ miles N.E. of Troy, It has about 9 houses.

Haynes, hānz, a post-office of Hocking co., O.

Haynes, a post-office of Union co., Tenn.

Haynes Bluff, a post-office and landing of Warren co., Miss., on the Yazoo River, 12 miles N.E. of Vicksburg. It was a strategic point of importance during a part of the war of 1861–65.

Haynesville, hānz'vĭl, a post-office of Ohio co., Ky.

Haynesville, a post-village of Claiborne parish, La., about 50 miles N.E. of Shreveport. It has 2 churches and the Haynesville Institute.

Haynesville, a post-township of Aroostook co., Me., 15 miles N. of Danforth Railroad Station. Pop. 165.

Hayneville, hān'vĭl, a post-village, capital of Lowndes co., Ala., about 24 miles S.W. of Montgomery. It contains a court-house, 5 churches, and a newspaper office.

Hayneville, a hamlet of Houston co., Ga., 10 miles S.E. of Perry. It has 2 churches.

Haynichen, a town of Germany. See HAINICHEN.

Hay Ranch, a station in Eureka co., Nevada, on the Eureka & Palisade Railroad, 19 miles S. of Palisade.

Hay River, of West Australia, flows southward into the Mairet Lagoon, 25 miles W. of Albany.

Hay River, Wisconsin, rises in Barron co., runs southward, and enters the Red Cedar River, in Dunn co., about 15 miles above Menomonee.

Hays, a county in the S.W. central part of Texas, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is intersected by the San Marcos River, and also drained by Union Creek. The surface is undulating or hilly; the soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and cattle are the staple products. Capital, San Marcos. Pop. in 1870, 4088; in 1880, 7555; in 1890, 11,352.

Hays, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., 6 miles S.E. of Pittsburg. Here coal is mined.

Hays City, a post-village, capital of Ellis co., Kansas, on Big Creek, and on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 222 miles W. of Topeka. It has 5 churches, a high school, 2 banks, 3 newspaper offices, &c. Pop. 1242.

Hays' Landing, a post-office of Issaquena co., Miss.

Hay's Peak, a densely-wooded, conical mountain of East Australia, in lat. 27° 36′ S. and lon. 152° 8′ E.

Hay Springs, a post-village of Sheridan co., Neb., 12 miles by rail W. of Rushville. It has 3 churches, 3 banks, 2 newspaper offices, &c. Pop. 378.

Hay'stack, a post-office of Surry co., N.C.

Haystack, Mount. See MOUNT HAYSTACK.

Haysville, hāz'vĭl, a post-office and station of Greene co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Eutaw.

Haysville, a post-village of Dubois co., Ind., about 1 mile S. of the East Fork of White River, and 54 miles N.E. of Evansville. It has 2 churches.

Haysville, a post-office of Sedgwick co., Kansas.

Haysville, Ohio. See HAYESVILLE.

Haysville, a hamlet and station of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Ohio River, and on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches and a large hotel.

Haysville, a post-office of Macon co., Tenn.

Hays'ville, a post-village in Waterloo co., Ontario, on Smith's Creek, 3 miles S.S.E. of New Hamburg. It contains a woollen-factory, grist-mill, linseed-oil-mill, cheese-factory, 3 stores, and 2 hotels. Pop. 300.

Hayti, or Haiti, hā'tee (*Fr. Haïti*, hā'ee'tee' or ā'ee'tee'; *Sp. Santo Domingo*, sān'to do-meeng'go, originally *Española*, ĕs-pān-yo'lā; *L. Hispaniola*), a rich and beautiful island, the largest in the West Indies, except Cuba, from which it is separated W. by the Windward Passage and E. from Porto Rico by the Mona Passage, and having N. the Atlantic Ocean and S. the Caribbean Sea. It is nearly 400 miles long, and from 60 to 150 miles broad, and comprises two republics, Hayti in the W., and Santo Domingo in the E. Area of the republic of Hayti, 9232 square miles. Pop. estimated at 572,000, of whom the great majority are blacks. Area of the republic of Santo Domingo, 20,595 square miles. The centre of the island is occupied by a mountainous region; Mount Chaco is 6000 feet above the sea, and parallel mountain-chains traverse the island. The plains in the S.E. are 80 miles in length, and the plain of Artibonito, in the W., is watered by the Artibonite, the chief river. The other considerable rivers are the Monte-Christi, Guna, and Neivo. There are several lakes in the S., and the soil generally is well watered. Shores swampy in the E., elsewhere mostly bold and surrounded by reefs; though there are several excellent harbors in the W., where two long projecting peninsulas enclose the large Bay of Gonaïves. Climate tropical, and on the plains very unhealthy to Europeans. There are but two seasons, the rainy season, May to June, and the dry season; the spring, April to June, is the finest time of the year. Hurricanes are common, especially in August and September. The soil is highly fertile, and a great part of the island is covered by dense forests of mahogany, iron-wood, logwood, cedar, and other valuable timber trees. Products comprise the plantain, vanilla, and manioc. The principal articles exported are mahogany, logwood, lignum-vitæ, coffee, cotton, tobacco, cacao, and sugar. Gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, and rock salt are found in the island, but the mines are now unproductive. The government of Hayti, nominally republican, is in reality military, the powers of the elective president greatly outweighing those of the legislature, entitled the National Assembly and consisting of a senate and a house of representatives. The high court of justice of Hayti sits in Port-au-Prince, the capital, where also, and at Aux Cayes, Cape Haytien, Gonaïves, Jeremie, Jacmel, and Port-de-Paix, are provincial, civil, and criminal courts. The Roman Catholic is the established religion, but all others are tolerated. Public revenue averages about $5,500,000; expenditure, $8,500,000. The foreign debt, contracted chiefly in France, amounts to $22,500,000, besides which there exists a large floating debt. The island was discovered by Columbus, December 5, 1493; and on its N. coast was planted the first permanent colony established by Europeans in the Western hemisphere. Spain held possession of the island until 1665, when the French obtained a share, and from this period till 1790 it was the most flourishing of all the West Indian colonies. After this a revolution of the black people took place, the independence of Hayti was proclaimed in 1800, and the French were finally expelled in 1803. Since that period a series of revolutions have occurred, and a sort of elective military government has prevailed under various leaders. Education and civilization were at a low ebb, but many schools have been recently established. Hayti, formerly the French portion of the island, was declared an empire under its president, Faustin I., in 1849, and a republic in 1858. See SANTO DOMINGO.

Hay'ton, a post-village of Calumet co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 9 miles S. of Hilbert, and about 26 miles N.E. of Fond du Lac. It has a church.

Hay'town, a village of Cass co., Ind., included in the present limits of Logansport. Pop. 260.

Hayt's Corners, a post-hamlet of Seneca co., N.Y., on the Geneva, Ithaca & Sayre Railroad, 16 miles S.S.E. of Geneva.

Hayward, Alameda co., Cal. See HAYWOOD.

Hay'ward, a post-office and station of Freeborn co., Minn., in Hayward township, and on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, 6 miles E. of Albert Lea. Pop. of the township, 551.

Hayward, a post-village of Pennington co., S.D., 16 miles (direct) S. of Rapid City, in the Black Hills.

Hayward, a post-village, capital of Sawyer co., Wis., 63 miles by rail S.W. of Ashland. It has 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 1349.

Haywards, a station on the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, 7 miles S. of Virginia City, Nevada.

Haywood, hā'wood, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is in-

tersected by the Big Pigeon River, which flows northward. The surface is mountainous, and extensively covered with forests. This county is bounded on the N.W. by the Iron or Smoky Mountain, and on the W. by the Balsam Mountains. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected by the Richmond & Danville Railroad, which passes through Waynesville, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 7921; in 1880, 10,271; in 1890, 13,346.

Haywood, a county of West Tennessee, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is intersected by the Hatchee River and the South Fork of the Forked Deer River. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests; the soil is very fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Memphis & Louisville Railroad. Capital, Brownsville. Pop. in 1870, 25,094; in 1880, 26,053; in 1890, 23,558.

Haywood, a post-office of Randolph co., Ala.

Haywood, or **Hayward,** a beautiful post-village of Alameda co., Cal., near the E. shore of San Francisco Bay, and on the Central Pacific Railroad, 21 miles S.E. of San Francisco. Large quantities of wheat, barley, fruits, &c., are shipped here. It has 3 churches, a high school, and an Odd-Fellows' hall. Pop. about 1000.

Haywood, a post-village of Chatham co., N.C., on the Raleigh & Augusta Railroad, at the point where the Deep and Haw Rivers unite to form the Cape Fear River, 30 miles S.W. of Raleigh. It has 2 churches and a high school.

Haywood, a post-office of Wilson co., Tenn.

Hay'wood's Land'ing, a post-office of Jackson co., Fla., on the Chattahoochee River, 15 miles above Chattahoochee. It has 1 or 2 stores and a warehouse.

Hazara, a district of India. See HUZARA.

Haz'ard, a station in Cherokee co., Iowa, on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, 27 miles E. by S. of Le Mars.

Hazard, a post-village, capital of Perry co., Ky., on the Kentucky River, about 100 miles S.E. of Lexington. It has 2 churches and a normal school.

Hazard, a station in Carbon co., Pa., on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, 20 miles N.W. of Allentown.

Hazard, a station in Laramie co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 6 miles W. by S. of Cheyenne. Elevation, 6325 feet.

Haz'ardville, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., in Enfield township, on the Connecticut Central Railroad, 18¾ miles N.N.E. of Hartford. It has 4 churches, and is celebrated for its manufactories of gunpowder.

Hazareh, a country of Central Asia. See HUZAREH.

Hazarybaugh, Hazareebagh, or **Hazaribagh,** hä'zä-ree-baw', a town of Bengal, capital of Hazarybaugh district, is in lat. 23° 59′ N., lon. 85° 27′ E. It is a scattering place, with cantonments and a penitentiary. Pop. 11,050.

Hazarybaugh, or **Hazaribagh,** a district of Bengal, Chuta-Nagpoor division. Lat. 23° 25′–24° 48′ N.; lon. 84° 29′–86° 38′ E. Area, 7020 square miles. It is a rough, rocky region, with much jungle, but has excellent tilled lands. Capital, Hazarybaugh. Pop. 771,875.

Hazebrouck, häz'brook' or äz'brook', a town of France, in Nord, at a railway junction, 32 miles W.N.W. of Lille, on the Bourre. Pop. 6363. It has a church with a lofty spire, a communal college, a public library, tanneries, flour-mills, and manufactures of linen and soap.

Ha'zel, a township of Luzerne co., Pa., contains Jeansville, and has mines of excellent anthracite. Pop., exclusive of the borough of Hazleton, 7110.

Hazel Creek, a post-office of Shasta co., Cal.

Hazel Dell, a post-village of Cumberland co., Ill., about 28 miles S.E. of Mattoon. It has a church, a steam flour-mill, and a carriage-shop.

Hazel Dell, a township of Pottawattamie co., Iowa. Pop. 636.

Hazel Dell, a post-office of Prentiss co., Miss.

Hazel Dell, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Pa., in Wayne township, on the Conequenessing Creek, 2 miles from Clinton Station. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Hazel Green, a post-office of Madison co., Ala., 14 miles N. of Huntsville.

Hazel Green, a post-hamlet of Shiawassee co., Mich., in Rush township, on the Saginaw division of the Michigan Central Railroad, 7 miles N. of Owosso. It has a church, a saw-mill, and a planing-mill.

Hazel Green, a post-village of Grant co., Wis., in Hazel Green township, 10 miles N. of Galena, Ill., about 12 miles E. of Dubuque, Iowa, and 13 miles S. of Platteville. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and numerous stores. The mining of lead ore is the principal business of this place. Pop. 426; of the township, 1549.

Hazel Grove, a post-office of Atchison co., Mo.

Hazel Grove, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 18 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 130.

Hazel Ridge, a post-office of Dickson co., Tenn.

Hazel Run, a post-hamlet of St. François co., Mo., in Marion township, 11 miles E. of Blackwell Station. It has a flour-mill, and a furnace for lead, found near here.

Hazel Spring, a post-office of Washington co., Va.

Ha'zelton, a post-village of Gibson co., Ind., on the S. bank of the White River, and on the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, 38 miles N. of Evansville, and 13 miles S. of Vincennes. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of flour and lumber. Pop. in 1890, 608.

Hazelton, or **Hazleton,** a post-village of Buchanan co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 10 miles N. of Independence. It has 3 churches, a bank, a graded public school, a grist-mill, and a creamery.

Hazelton, a post-village of Barber co., Kansas, 22 miles by rail W.S.W. of Anthony. It has 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 319.

Hazelton, a post-township of Shiawassee co., Mich., about 24 miles S. of East Saginaw. It contains Hazelton, a hamlet 12 miles N.E. of Corunna. Pop. 1134.

Hazelton, or **Hazleton,** a hamlet of Clarke co., Mo., near the Mississippi River, at Gregory Station.

Hazelton, a post-office of Grant co., Wis.

Hazel Valley, a post-office of Washington co., Ark.

Ha'zelwood, a post-office of Ford co., Kansas.

Hazelwood, a station on the Boston & Providence Railroad, 6½ miles S.W. of Boston, Mass.

Hazelwood, a post-office of Rice co., Minn.

Ha'zen, a post-village of Prairie co., Ark., on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, 41 miles N.E. of Little Rock. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, &c. P. 458.

Hazerswoude, hä'zĕrs-ou̇'dĕh, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 13 miles E. of the Hague. Pop. 3053.

Hazle (hā'z'l) Creek Bridge, a station in Carbon co., Pa., 1 mile N.W. of Weatherly, at the junction of the Beaver Meadow and Hazleton Branches of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Hazledean, hā'z'l-deen, a post-village in Carleton co., Ontario, 3 miles N.E. of Stittsville. Pop. 100.

Hazle (hā'z'l) Dell, a post-hamlet of Comanche co., Tex., 95 miles W.N.W. of Waco. It has a church.

Hazle Green, a post-office of Delaware co., Iowa, in Hazle Green township, about 32 miles N.N.E. of Cedar Rapids. Pop. of the township, 738.

Hazle Green, a post-village of Wolfe co., Ky., about 66 miles E. by S. of Lexington. It has 3 churches, a seminary, a newspaper office, and a grist-mill. Pop. 218.

Hazle Green, a post-office of Laclede co., Mo., 5 miles S. of Stoutland Station.

Hazle Hill, a township of Johnson co., Mo. P. 1240.

Hazlehurst, hā'z'l-hûrst, a post-village of Appling co., Ga., 20 miles by rail W. by N. of Baxley. It has 4 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 290.

Hazlehurst, a station on the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, 13 miles W. of Brunswick, Ga.

Hazlehurst, a post-village, capital of Copiah co., Miss., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 149 miles N. of New Orleans, and 34 miles S.S.W. of Jackson. It has 2 newspaper offices and 4 churches. Pop. 662.

Hazle Patch, a post-office of Laurel co., Ky., 6 miles S.E. of Livingston Station.

Hazlerigg, hā'z'l-rig, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Lebanon, and 30 miles S.E. of Lafayette. It has a steam saw-mill and a grist-mill.

Haz'let, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., about 15 miles by rail N.W. of Long Branch. Pop. about 150.

Hazleton, Iowa and Missouri. See HAZELTON.

Hazleton, hā'z'l-tŏn, a post-borough of Luzerne co., Pa., on a branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 24 miles S. of Wilkesbarre. It contains 30 churches, 3 banks, a town hall, a Catholic academy, 2 convents, a foundry, machine-shops, carriage-works, a lumber- and planing-mill, a brewery, and manufactures of baking-pans, cigars, coffins, and cattle-powder. Three daily and 8 weekly newspapers are published here. The streets of Hazleton are lighted with electric light and gas. Its prosperity is derived chiefly from operations in coal (anthracite). Pop. 11,872.

Haz'lettville, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Del., 5½ miles W. of Wyoming Station.

Ha'zlewood, a township of Alexander co., Ill. P. 674.

Hazlewood, a post-hamlet of Ballard co., Ky., 10 miles N.E. of Cairo, Ill. It has a chair-factory, a plough-factory, and a store.

Hazlewood, a post-office of Rice co., Minn.

Hazlewood, a post-village of Webster co., Mo., 16 miles S.E. of Marshfield. It has a church, a seminary, and a plough-factory. Pop. 200.

Hazlewood, a post-township of Webster co., Mo., 10 miles S.E. of Marshfield. It has 4 churches. Pop. 1267.

Hazlewood, a station on the Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Pittsburg, Pa.

Hazlewood, a township of Chester co., S.C. Pop. 1556.

Head'ford, a town of Ireland, co. of Galway, 9 miles S.W. of Tuam. Pop. 860.

Head Honey Island, a post-office and shipping-point of Holmes co., Miss., on the Yazoo River, 40 miles W. of Durant.

Head'ingly-with-Bur'ley, a village of England, co. of York, West Riding, 2 miles N.W. of Leeds. In its vicinity are the Leeds Zoological and Botanical Gardens and numerous elegant mansions. Pop 13,942.

Head'land, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ala., 27 miles S.W. of Fort Gaines, Ga.

Head'lee, a post-office of White co., Ind.

Head of Bar'ren, a post-office of Claiborne co., Tenn.

Head of Grade, a station in Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Mill Creek Branch of the Reading Railroad, 1 mile S.E. of Frackville.

Head of Island, a post-office of Livingston parish, La.

Head of Laurel, a post-office of Johnson co., Tenn.

Head of Saint Mar'garet's Bay, a post-village in Halifax co., Nova Scotia, at the head of a large bay on the Atlantic coast, 21 miles W. of Halifax. Pop. 500.

Head of Saint Mary's Bay, or **Bright'on,** a post-village in Digby co., Nova Scotia, 7 miles S.W. of Digby. Pop. 350.

Head Quar'ters, a post-hamlet of Nicholas co., Ky., 6 miles N.W. of Carlisle. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

Headsville, hĕdz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Robertson co., Tex., 8 miles S.E. of Kosse Station. It has a church.

Headsville, a post-office of Mineral co., W. Va.

Headville. See SAINT GERMAIN DE GRANTHAM.

Head Waters, a post-hamlet of Highland co., Va., 19 miles N.W. of Buffalo Gap Station.

Healdsburg, heeldz'burg, a post-town of Sonoma co., Cal., on the Russian River, and on the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad, 72 miles N. by W. of San Francisco, 20 miles from the ocean, and about 84 miles W. of Sacramento. It contains 7 churches, 2 banks, an academy, a graded school, 2 newspaper offices, a shoe-factory, 4 fruit-canning factories, 2 fruit-drying houses, a wine-factory, &c., and is surrounded by beautiful mountain-scenery. It was incorporated as a city in 1874. Pop. in 1890, 1485.

Healdville, heeld'vĭl, a post-office and station of Rutland co., Vt., on the Central Vermont Railroad, 19 miles S.S.E. of Rutland, near the top of the Green Mountain. It has 1 or 2 lumber-mills.

Healing Springs, a post-township of Davidson co., N.C., 18 miles S.S.E. of Lexington. It has 3 churches. Pop. 675.

Healing Springs, a post-hamlet of Bath co., Va., about 50 miles W.S.W. of Staunton. It has a church. Here are several valuable thermal springs of repute in the treatment of chronic diseases.

Heau, hà'ân', a large town of Tonquin, on the Sang-Koi River, at the head of its delta, 31 miles S.E. of Ketcho.

Heard, hĕrd, a county in the W. part of Georgia, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 375 square miles. It is intersected by the Chattahoochee River, which traverses it from N. to S. The surface is hilly, and mostly covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, and grass are the staple products. Gold and lead are said to be found here. Capital, Franklin. Pop. in 1870, 7866; in 1880, 8769; in 1890, 9557.

Heardmont, hĕrd'mont, a post-hamlet of Elbert co., Ga., on the Savannah River, 22 miles S.W. of Abbeville, S.C. It has a church.

Heard's Island, an island in the South Indian Ocean, 280 miles S.E. of Kerguelen Land. It is 30 miles long and 10 miles wide, and rises about 6000 feet.

Hearne, hĕrn, a post-village of Robertson co., Tex., 4 miles E. of the Brazos River, on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad where it crosses the International & Great Northern Railroad, 120 miles N.N.W. of Houston, 91 miles S.W. of Palestine, and 145 miles S. of Dallas. It has 6 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office. The car-shops of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad are located here. Pop. about 2000.

Heart Prairie, a post-office of Walworth co., Wis.

Heart River, North Dakota, rises in the W. part of the state, runs northeastward and eastward, and enters the Missouri near Bismarck. It is nearly 200 miles long.

Heart's Content, a seaport of Newfoundland, on the S.E. side of Trinity Bay. Lat. 47° 50′ N.; lon. 53° 20′ W. Two Atlantic cables land here, and there are overland wires to St. John's and Cape Ray. There is a good harbor here, and the surrounding scenery is very beautiful. Pop. 880.

Hearts Creek, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., W. Va., 40 miles from Barboursville. It has a church.

Heart's Delight, a fishing hamlet of Newfoundland, 9 miles S.S.W. of Heart's Content. Pop. 320.

Heart's Desire, a fishing hamlet of Newfoundland, 6 miles S.S.W. of Heart's Content. Pop. 100.

Heart's Ease, a hamlet of Newfoundland, at the entrance to Random Sound, 15 miles N.W. of Heart's Content. Pop. 160.

Heart'wellville, a post-hamlet of Bennington co., Vt., 10 miles N.E. of North Adams, Mass. It has a church, a lumber-mill, and a chair-factory.

Heath, heeth, a post-village and township of Franklin co., Mass., about 15 miles E. of North Adams. It has 2 churches, saw-mills, a grist-mill, &c. Pop. 503.

Heath, a township of Jefferson co., Pa., bounded N. by the Clarion River. Pop. 247.

Heath's Creek, a township of Pettis co., Mo. P. 2523.

Heaths'ville, a post-office of Crawford co., Ill.

Heathsville, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., N.C., 9 miles N.W. of Enfield.

Heathsville, a post-village, capital of Northumberland co., Va., about 56 miles (direct) E.N.E. of Richmond. It is on a peninsula called the Northern Neck, and near a navigable inlet of Chesapeake Bay. It has 3 churches.

Heath Town, a town of England, co. of Stafford, 3 miles N.E. of Wolverhampton. Pop. 5268.

Heath'ville, a hamlet of Jefferson co., Pa., on Red Bank Creek, and on the Low Grade division of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 9 miles W. of Brookville. It has a lumber-mill. Pop. about 40.

Heaton, hē'tŏn, or **Stew'ard,** a post-hamlet of Lee co., Ill., in Alto township, on the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, 40 miles W. of Aurora. It has a church.

Heaton, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Mo., about 32 miles W. of Springfield.

Heaton, a station in Montgomery co., Pa., 15 miles by rail N. of Philadelphia.

Hea'ton-Nor'ris, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Mersey, which separates it from Stockport. The London & Northwestern Railway is here carried across the Mersey on a viaduct. Pop. 16,431.

Heb'bardsville, a post-village of Henderson co., Ky., 10 miles N.E. of Robard's Station. It has 2 churches and a plough-factory. Pop. about 150.

Hebbardsville, a post-hamlet of Athens co., O., 6 miles S.S.W. of Athens, and about 18 miles N. by W. of Pomeroy. It has 4 churches.

Heb'bertsburg, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Tenn., about 60 miles W. of Knoxville. It has a church.

Heb'den Bridge, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 8 miles by rail W. of Halifax. Pop. 3894.

He'ber, a post-village, capital of Cleburne co., Ark., 54 miles (direct) N. by E. of Little Rock. It has 3 churches, an academy, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. about 800.

Heber, a post-village, capital of Wasatch co., Utah, on Provo River, at or near the base of the Wahsatch Mountain, about 45 miles S.E. of Salt Lake City. It has 3 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. 1533.

Hebertville, Chicoutimi co., Quebec. See LABARRE.

Hebrides, hĕb'rid-ēz, or **Western Islands** (anc. *Ebu'des*), a series of islands off the W. coast of Scotland, between lat. 55° 35′ and 58° 34′ N. and lon. 5° and 8° W., and consisting of two principal groups: the Outer Hebrides,—Lewis, North and South Uist, Benbecula, Barra, and numerous smaller islands, in the counties of Ross and Inverness; and the Inner Hebrides,—Skye, Rum, Eig, Canna, Coll, Tiree, Mull, Iona, Colonsa, Jura, Arran, Bute, &c., partly separated from the former by the channel termed the Little Minch, and lying more immediately off the shores of Inverness and Argyle, in which counties, and in Buteshire, they are included. Total number, not including the smaller islets, 160, 70 of which are permanently inhabited. Total area, about 3000 square miles. Pop. about 115,000. The climate is moist and chill in the Outer Hebrides; much

rain in winter, but little snow. The herring-fishery, formerly an important resource of the people, has greatly declined, the rearing of cattle and sheep being the most profitable branch of industry. Live-stock (including ponies), kelp, wool, cod, ling, herrings, limestone, and slate are the chief exports; imports are iron, groceries, salt, oatmeal, and, in some of the islands, peat fuel. In the Outer Hebrides many of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The principal villages are Stornoway, in Lewis; Portree, in Skye; and Torosay, in Mull. The language is Gaelic. The Hebrides in remote times were subject to the Kings of Norway, but in 1264 were annexed to the crown of Scotland. They were then held by various native chieftains in vassalage to the Scottish monarch, but subsequently all fell into the hands of one powerful chief, who thereupon, in 1346, assumed the title of "Lord of the Isles" and began to affect an entire independence of his sovereign. The abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, in 1748, secured to these islands, for the first time, the peace and safety afforded by a just and powerful government.——Adj. and inhab. HEBRID'EAN.

He'bron (anc. *Kirjath-Arba*; Arab. *El Khaleel*, el khă-leel'), a town of Palestine, 16 miles S.S.W. of Jerusalem. Lat. 31° 32′ 30″ N.; lon. 35° 3′ 20″ E. Pop. from 5000 to 10,000. It stands partly on the slopes of two hills, and in the deep, narrow valley of Mamre. Around it are extensive vineyards, and on its N. side is a suburb, separated from it by open fields. It is unwalled, but has several gates, some reservoirs of high antiquity, a large mosque, reputed to cover the tombs of Abraham and other patriarchs, a citadel, well-supplied bazaars, manufactures of glass-wares, leather, and other goods, which it exports to Egypt, and a considerable retail trade with the adjacent country. Hebron is one of the most ancient of existing cities. It was the early residence of Abraham and the patriarchs, as also of David.

He'bron, a post-village in Hebron township, Tolland co., Conn., about 20 miles S.E. of Hartford. It is 2½ miles from Turnerville Station on the Boston & New York Air-Line Railroad. The township has 4 churches, and manufactures of cotton and silk. Pop. in 1890, 1039.

Hebron, a post-office and station in Hebron township, Mellenry co., Ill., about 12 miles N. of Woodstock. It is on the Kenosha division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 38½ miles E.N.E. of Rockford. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. of the township, 1167.

Hebron, a post-village of Porter co., Ind., 51 miles by rail S.S.E. of Chicago. It has 5 churches, a bank, a graded school, a butter- and cheese-factory, and manufactures of carriages. Pop. in 1890, 689.

Hebron, a post-hamlet of Adair co., Iowa, near Grand River, about 48 miles S.W. of Des Moines. It has a church.

Hebron, a post-office of Boone co., Ky., about 5 miles (direct) N.E. of Burlington.

Hebron, a post-hamlet of Oxford co., Me., in Hebron township, about 14 miles N.W. of Lewiston. It has a church and an academy. The township is traversed by the Portland & Oxford Central Railroad. Pop. 600.

Hebron, a post-hamlet of Nicollet co., Minn., on the N. bank of the Minnesota River, 10 or 12 miles above Mankato. It has manufactures of flour, lumber, &c.

Hebron, a post-village of Lawrence co., Miss., 28 miles E. of Beauregard. It has a church, an academy, and a general store. Pop. about 300.

Hebron, a post-village, capital of Thayer co., Neb., on the Little Blue River, 7 miles S. of Belvidere Station, and about 74 miles S.W. of Lincoln. It has 5 churches, 3 banks, a high school, 3 newspaper offices, a flour-mill, a planing-mill, and a creamery. Pop. in 1890, 1502.

Hebron, a post-township of Grafton co., N.H., on Newfound Lake, about 8 miles S.W. of Plymouth. Pop. 382.

Hebron, a post-township of Washington co., N.Y., about 50 miles N.N.E. of Albany. It has valuable quarries of slate, and extensive cheese-factories. Pop. 2442. It contains the village of West Hebron, and a hamlet named Hebron, which is 6 miles N. of Salem, and has a church.

Hebron, a post-office and railroad station of Mecklenburg co., N.C. Here is a church.

Hebron, a post-village in Union township, Licking co., O., on the Ohio Canal and the Ohio Central Railroad, and near the South Fork of the Licking River, 27 miles E. of Columbus. It has 3 churches, a union school, a carriage-shop, and a tile-factory. Pop. 478.

Hebron, a post-township of Potter co., Pa., about 28 miles N.N.E. of Emporium. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of pine lumber. The soil is fertile. Pop. 754.

Hebron, township, Marlborough co., S.C. Pop. 1681.

Hebron, a township of Orangeburg co., S.C. Pop. 311.

Hebron, a post-hamlet of Spartanburg co., S.C., 20 miles S. of Spartanburg.

Hebron, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Utah, about 45 miles N.W. of Toquerville. It has a church and a cheese-factory. Pop. about 125.

Hebron, a post-village of Dinwiddie co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 24 miles W. of Petersburg. It has 2 churches.

Hebron, a post-hamlet of Pleasants co., W. Va., 7 miles N.W. of Pennsborough.

Hebron, a post-village in Hebron township, Jefferson co., Wis., on the Bark River, 8 miles N. of Whitewater, and 25 miles N.E. of Janesville. It has a church, and manufactures of cheese and furniture. Pop. of township, 1273.

He'bron, a port and Moravian mission-station, on Saeglek Bay, in the N. part of Labrador. Pop. 214.

Hebron, a post-village in Yarmouth co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 4 miles from Yarmouth. Pop. 500.

He'bronville, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., in Attleborough township, on the Boston & Providence Railroad, at the junction of the India Point Branch, 9 miles N.E. of Providence. It has 3 churches and a manufactory of cotton sheetings.

Hebrus, the ancient name of the MARITZA.

Hechingen, hĕk'ing-en, a town of Prussia, in Hohenzollern, on the Starzel, and on a railway, 31 miles S.S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 3469. It has a palace with fine grounds, a collegiate church, a high school, a bath-establishment, and some manufactures of woollen cloths.

Hecho, ă'cho, a market-town of Spain, province of Huesca, in a valley of the Pyrenees. Pop. 1676. In its vicinity are mines of iron, copper, and argentiferous lead.

Hechosoa, ă-cho-so'ă, a village of Mexico, state of Cinaloa, on the Yaqui, 25 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of California.

Heck'atoo, a post-office of Lincoln co., Ark., on the Arkansas River.

Hecker, Monroe co., Ill. See FREEDOM.

Heck'land, a post-office of Vigo co., Ind., on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, 8 miles N. of Terre Haute.

Heck'mondwike, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 7½ miles by rail W.N.W. of Wakefield. It has a branch bank, and manufactures of blankets and carpets. Pop. 8300.

Heck'scherville, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on a branch of the Mine Hill Railroad, 6 miles W. of Pottsville. Coal is mined here.

Heck's Corners, Ontario. See ROEBUCK.

Hecks'ton, a post-village in Grenville co., Ontario, on a branch of the South Nation River, 8 miles S. of Kemptville. Pop. 100.

Heck'town, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., in Lower Nazareth township, at Steuben Station on the Lehigh & Lackawanna Railroad, 8 miles N. of Bethlehem. It has a church, a broom-factory, and an academy.

Hec'la, or **Hek'la**, a famous volcano of Iceland, near its S.W. coast. Lat. 63° 59′ N.; lon. 19° 42′ W. Height above the sea, 5110 feet, it being surrounded by many much higher mountains. It has three peaks, little elevated above its body, and along its sides are numerous craters, the seats of former eruptions; the crater of its principal peak does not much exceed 100 feet in depth. It is composed chiefly of basalt and lava, but slag-sand and loose ashes cover a great part of its surface, and obsidian is among its most remarkable products. Since A.D. 900, 43 of its eruptions are on record, of which 5 have been simultaneous, or nearly so, with those of Vesuvius, 4 with those of Etna, and 1 with those of both.

Hec'la, a post-hamlet of Etna township, Whitley co., Ind., 30 miles W.N.W. of Fort Wayne. It has a church.

Hecla, or **Hecla Works**, a post-hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., about 11 miles W. of Utica. Here is a manufactory of iron castings. Pop. 125.

Hecla, a post-hamlet in Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Little Schuylkill Railroad, 9 miles S. of Tamaqua. It has manufactures of brushes, baskets, and lumber, and consists of about 20 houses.

Hecla (hĕk'lă) **Cove**, an inlet of Spitzbergen, on the N. coast of the large island, in lat. 79° 53′ N., lon. 16° 49′ E.; so named from the Hecla, under Sir John Franklin, having been stationed here from June to August, 1827.

Hec'tor, a post-village of Jay co., Ind., in Noble township, 6 miles E. of Portland. It has 2 churches.

Hector, a post-village of Renville co., Minn., 40 miles by rail E. of Granite Falls. It has 4 churches, a bank, a high school, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 554.

Hector, a post-township of Schuyler co., N.Y., about

15 miles W. of Ithaca, is bounded on the W. by Seneca Lake. Pop. 4970. It contains villages named Burdette, North Hector, Mecklenburg, and Peach Orchard. Hector Post-Office is at Peach Orchard.

Hector, a post-township of Potter co., Pa. Pop. 651.

Heddernheim, hĕd'dẹrn-hīmo', a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the right bank of the Nidda, 6 miles N.E. of Höchst. Pop. 2720.

Heddesdorf, hĕd'dẹs-dorf', a village of Rhenish Prussia, 8 miles N.W. of Coblentz, with tanneries, dyeing-, bleaching-, and iron-works. Pop. 2996.

Hédé, hā'dā', a town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 13 miles N.N.W. of Rennes. Pop. 951.

Hedel, hā'dẹl, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Meuse, 12 miles S.W. of Thiel. Pop. 1633.

Hedelfingen, hā'dẹl-fing'ẹn, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar. Pop. 1553.

Hedemarken, hā'dẹh-mar'kẹn, a district of Norway, stift of Hamar, of which it forms the E. part, having E. Sweden and N. the Dovrefield Mountains. It is traversed by the Glommen and other considerable rivers, and is one of the most fertile portions of Norway. Area, 9670 square miles. Pop. 120,651.

Hedemora, hā-dā-mo'rā, a town of Sweden, læn and 23 miles S.E. of Falun, on the Wester-Dal. Pop. 1129.

Hedemünden, hā'dẹh-mün'dẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 12 miles S.W. of Göttingen, on the Werra.

He'den, or **Hey'don**, a town of England, co. of York, East Riding, 6 miles by rail E. of Hull. Pop. 996.

Hedenfors, hā'dẹn-fors', a village of Sweden, læn of Norrbotten, on the Luleå.

Hedersleben, hā'dẹrs-lā'bẹn, a village of Prussian Saxony, 9 miles S.E. of Halberstadt. Pop. 2147.

Hedersleben, a village of Prussian Saxony, E. of Eisleben. Pop. 854.

Hedervar, hā'dẽn'var', a town of Hungary, co. and 18 miles N.W. of Raab, in the Kleine Schütt Island, formed by the Danube. Pop. 910. It has a castle.

Hedge, a post-office of Iowa co., Iowa.

Hedge City, a post-office of Knox co., Mo.

Hedg'es, a post-office and station of Clark co., Ky., 26 miles E. of Lexington.

Hedg'esville, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y. about 32 miles W. of Elmira. It has a church, &c.

Hedgesville, a post-village of Berkeley co., W. Va., on North Mountain, 7 miles N.W. of Martinsburg. It has 4 churches, 2 lumber-mills, &c. Pop. in 1890, 448.

Hedg'man's River, in the N.E. part of Virginia, unites with Thornton's River to form the North River.

Hedic, or **Hœdic**, hā'deek', a small island of France, in Morbihan, off the coast of Brittany, 14 miles S.E. of the peninsula of Quiberon.

Hedjaz, or **Hedsjaz**, Arabia. See EL HEJAZ.

Hedon, a town of England. See HEDEN.

Hed'rick, a post-town of Keokuk co., Iowa, 21 miles by rail E.S.E. of Oskaloosa. It has 2 churches, a bank, a tile-factory, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 592.

Hed'wig's Hill, a post-village of Mason co., Tex., 100 miles W. by N. of Austin. It has 2 churches.

Hedyphon, supposed ancient name of the JERAHAI.

Hcea, or **Hia**, hee'ā, a town of China, in Shan-See, 67 miles S. by W. of Ping-Yang.

Hcea-Kiang, or **Hia-Kiang**, hee'ā-ke-ăng', a town of China, province of Kiang-See, on the Kan-Kiang, 78 miles S.S.W. of Nan-Chang.

Hcen-Looee, or **Hia-Loui**, hee'ā-loo-ee', a town of China, in Quang-See, on an affluent of the Hong-Kiang, 50 miles W. of Tai-Ping.

Heeg, haig, a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, on a lake of the same name, 5 miles S.S.W. of Sneek.

Heeg Lake, a lake of the Netherlands, united with the Fljuessen, extends from N.E. to S.W. about 9 miles, with a breadth of 1½ miles. It communicates with several other lakes and with the North Sea.

Hee-Ho, or **Hi-Ho**, hee-ho', a river of Corea, falls into the Yellow Sea in lat. 38° 45' N. Length, 75 miles.

Hee'ley, a village of England, on the Midland Railway, near Sheffield. Pop. 3860.

Heemstede, haim'stā-dẹh, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, 3 miles S. of Haarlem. It has an old castle, many country residences, and an active trade in flowers, roots, and seeds. Pop. 3020.

Heenvliet, hain'fleet, a town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on the estuary of the Meuse, 4 miles E.S.E. of Briel. Pop. 1233.

Heeow-Ee, or **Hiao-Y**, he-ā'o-ee', a town of China, in Shan-See, on the Fuen-Ho, 8 miles S.E. of Fuen-Choo.

Heepen, hā'pẹn, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 23 miles S.W. of Minden. Pop. 2231.

Heer, hain, a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 1½ miles E. of Maestricht. Pop. 1404.

Heer Arendskerke, hain ā'rẹnds-kĕr'kẹh, a village of the Netherlands, in Zealand, 9 miles by rail E. of Middelburg. Pop. 2886.

Heerde, hain'dẹh, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 30 miles N.E. of Arnhem. Pop. 5293. It has a manufactory of paper.

Heerenberg, hā'rẹn-bĕng', a town of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 16 miles E.S.E. of Arnhem, on the Prussian frontier. Pop. 1380.

Heerenveen, hā'rẹn-vain', a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, on the Heeren-slot, at a railway junction, 18 miles S.E. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 1200.

Heerhugowaard, hain-boo'go-vārd', a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, near Alkmaar. Pop. 2758.

Heerlen, hain'lẹn, a town of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 13 miles E.N.E. of Maestricht. Pop. 5261, employed in needle-making, linen-bleaching, and trading in cattle.

Heesch, haish, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 11 miles E.N.E. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 2196.

Heestert, hais'tẽnt, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 5 miles E. of Courtrai. Pop. 2300.

Heeze, hā'zẹh, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 6 miles S.E. of Eindhoven. Pop. 1874.

Hef'lin, a post-village of Cleburne co., Ala., 6 miles by rail W. by S. of Edwardsville. It has four churches, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 383.

Hegenheim, hā'ghẹn-hīmo' (Fr. pron. hā'zhẽn'ōm'), a village of Germany, in Lorraine, near the Rhine, 14 miles E. of Altkirch. Pop. 2190.

Hegg, a post-office of Trempealeau co., Wis.

He'gins, a post-township of Schuylkill co., Pa., 7 miles N.W. of Tremont. Pop. 1154. It contains hamlets named Heginsville and Valley View.

Hegyalja, or **Hegyallya**, hĕd'yŏl'yŏh', a chain of hills in North Hungary, forming the extremity of an offshoot of the Carpathians, which extend S. between the Bodrog and Hernad Rivers and between lat. 48° and 49° N. This is the *Côte-d'Or* of Hungary, and produces the wines called Tokay. The wine-growing district has an area of about 90 square miles. See TOKAY.

Hegyes, hĕd'yĕsh', or **Igyusch**, id'yoosh', a village of Hungary, co. and 30 miles N.E. of Bács. Pop. 4203.

Heian, or **Heianjo**, a city of Japan. See KIOTO.

Heibuk, or **Haibak**, hā'bŭk', a thriving village of Afghan Toorkistan, in the Khooloom dominion, on the route from Afghanistan to Balkh, 80 miles N.W. of the Hindoo-Koosh, in a fertile tract, and having houses of earth with domed roofs, and a castle of sun-dried brick.

Heide, or **Heyde**, hī'dẹh, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, near the North Sea, 31 miles N.N.W. of Glückstadt. Pop. 6772.

Heideck, hī'dĕk, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, 23 miles S. of Nuremberg. Pop. 960.

Heideck, a village of Switzerland, canton and 13 miles N.N.W. of Lucerne, on the E. side of the Lake of Baldegg.

Heidekrug, hī'dẹh-krūōc', the name of several villages of Prussia, &c.

Heidelberg, hī'dẹl-bĕng', a city of Germany, grand duchy of Baden, on the left bank of the Neckar, at a railway junction, 32 miles N.N.E. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 31,737, mostly Protestants. It is picturesquely situated, surrounded by wooded hills and vineyards, and consists of a long main street, into which open many narrow and gloomy thoroughfares. Among its buildings are several churches, a synagogue, the university buildings, a massive prison, the *Karlsthor*, and the vast castle, on a height, now a ruin, in the cellar of which is the great Heidelberg tun, which holds 800 hogsheads. The university, founded in 1386, is the oldest in Germany, has a library of 200,000 volumes and many rare manuscripts, and is one of the most celebrated schools in Europe. Here are also a college for junior students, elementary schools, botanic gardens, and other appliances of learning, with a museum, *Spruch-collegium*, and dining-hall. In 1622 the ferocious Tilly, after bombarding Heidelberg for a month, took it by storm and gave it up to three days' pillage. In 1688 a French general, Melac, on the orders of Louis XIV., took the town and burned it, outrivalling even Tilly in cruelty and brutality. Heidelberg has manufactures of beer and of machinery.

Heidelberg, hī'dẹl-burg, a post-office of Le Sueur co., Minn.

Heidelberg, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. 1193, exclusive of the borough of Womelsdorf.

Heidelberg, a township of Lebanon co., Pa. Pop. 2256. It contains Schaefferstown.

Heidelberg, a township of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. 1441. It contains Saegersville, Pleasant Corner, and Germansville.

Heidelburg, hī'dęl-burg, a township of York co., Pa. Pop. 2266.

Heidelburg, a post-village in Waterloo co., Ontario, 9 miles N.W. of Berlin. Pop. 150.

Heidelsheim, hī'dęls-hīme', a town of Baden, 13 miles E.N.E. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 2238.

Heidenfeld, hī'dęn-fĕlt', or **Marktheidenfeld,** a village of Bavaria, on the Main, 18 miles N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 1900.

Heidenheim, hī'dęn-hīme', a town of Würtemberg, on the Brenz, E. of the Rauhe Alp, 35 miles by rail N.N.E. of Ulm. Pop. 5677. It has manufactures of cotton, flannel, paper, &c. Near it is the fortress of Hellenstein.

Heidenheim, a town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, 21 miles S.S.E. of Anspach. Pop. 1481.

Heidersdorf, hī'dęrs-dorf', a village of Prussia, government of Breslau, circle of Nimptsch. Pop. 1591.

Heidersdorf, a village of Prussia, government of Liegnitz, circle of Lauban. Pop. 2210.

Heidesheim, hī'dęs-hīme', a village of Hesse, in Rhein-Hessen, on the Rhine, 5 miles W. of Mentz.

Heidingsfeld, hī'dings-fĕlt', a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 2 miles S. of Würzburg. Pop. 3720.

Heidlersburg, hē'dlęrz-burg, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., about 27 miles S.S.W. of Harrisburg. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 150.

Heikenzand, Netherlands. See HEINKENZAND.

Heilbronn, hīl-bronn', a town of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, 26 miles N. of Stuttgart, at a railway junction, on the Neckar. Pop. 27,758. It is irregularly laid out. Principal edifices, the fine church of St. Kilian, town hall, with many ancient records, house of the Teutonic knights, now a barrack, a royal residence, formerly an orphan asylum, several churches, a richly-endowed hospital, a house of correction, and a remarkable square tower, memorable in German history. It has a gymnasium, and manufactures of woollen cloths, silver articles, carpets, tobacco, white lead and other chemical products, paper, &c. The name, signifying "fountain of health," is derived from the spring which supplies the town with water.

Heiligenbeil, hī'lę-ghęn-bīle', a town of Prussia, 29 miles by rail S.W. of Königsberg, near the Frische-Haff. Pop. 3354.

Heiligenberg, hī'lę-ghęn-bĕrg', or **Swienta Sierka,** swę-ĕn'tă se-ĕn'kă (anc. *Aræ Flaviæ?*), a town of Baden, 13 miles N.N.E. of Constance. Pop. 593.

Heiligenblut, hī'lę-ghęn-blōōt', a village of Austria, in Carinthia, on the S. declivity of the Gross Glockner, 4672 feet above the sea. Pop. 945.

Heiligenhafen, hī'lę-ghęn-hă'fęn, a seaport town of Prussia, in Holstein, on the Baltic, 33 miles E. of Kiel. Its harbor is merely an open roadstead. Pop. 2279.

Heiligen-Kreuz, hī'lę-ghęn-kroits (Hun. *Szent-Kereszt,* sĕnt-kă'rĕsst'), a town of Hungary, co. and 28 miles N.N.E. of Barsch, on the Grau. Pop. 1060.

Heiligenstadt, hī'lę-ghęn-stăt', a town of Prussian Saxony, at a railway junction, 48 miles N.W. of Erfurt, on the Leine. Pop. 5193. It is walled, and has a castle, several churches, a gymnasium, a prison, and manufactures of clocks, yarn, and woollen cloth.

Heiligenstadt, a town of Lower Austria, forming a suburb, on the N., of Vienna. Pop. 4599.

Heiligkreuz, hī'lig-kroits', a village and bath-establishment of Austria, in the Tyrol, circle of Schwatz.

Heilig's (hī'ligz**) Mill,** a post-office of Rowan co., N.C., 10 miles S. of Salisbury.

Heilmandale, hīl'măn-dāle, a post-office of Lebanon co., Pa., and a station on the railroad from Lebanon to Tremont, 4 miles N.W. of Lebanon.

Heilsberg, hīls'bĕrg, a town of East Prussia, 41 miles S.E. of Königsberg, on the Alle. It has manufactures of woollens, linens, and yarn. Pop. 5762.

Heilsburg, hīlz'burg, a post-office of Fayette co., Ill.

Heilsbronn, hīls'bronn', a town of Bavaria, Middle Franconia, on the Schwabach, 10 miles E.N.E. of Anspach.

Heilts-le-Maurupt, hĕlts-lęh-mō'rūpt', a town of France, in Marne, 28 miles E.S.E. of Châlons. Pop. 808.

Heimbach, hīm'bĂK, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 18 miles E.S.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, with manufactures of cotton yarn and wooden-wares. Pop. 910.

Heimbach, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 26 miles S.S.E. of Coblentz, on the Rhine. Pop. 1250.

Heimersdorf, hī'męrs-dorf', the name of villages in Prussian Silesia, government of Oppeln, and in Saxe-Meiningen.

Heimersheim, hī'męrs-hīme', a town of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles S. of Cologne. Pop. 750.

Heimiswyl, hī'mis-₩il', a village of Switzerland, canton and 13 miles N.E. of Bern. Pop. of parish, 2310.

Heimsheim, hīms'hīme, a town of Würtemberg, 14 miles W. of Stuttgart. It was burned in the Thirty Years' War, and by the French in 1692 and 1693. Pop. 1242.

Heinau, a town of Prussian Silesia. See HAYNAU.

Heinenoord, hī'nęh-nōnd', a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 11 miles W. of Dort.

Heinersdorf, hī'nęrs-dorf', a village of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, 4 miles E. of Sonnenberg. Pop. 1216.

Heiningen, hī'ning-ęn, a town of Würtemberg, 3 miles S. of Göppingen. Pop. 1184.

Heinkenzand, hīn'kęn-zănt', or **Heikenzand,** hī'kęn-zănt', a village of the Netherlands, in Zealand, island of South Beveland, 4 miles S.W. of Goes. Pop. 1343.

Heino, hī'no, a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 8 miles S.W. of Zwolle. Pop. 1741.

Heinrichs, hīn'rĭKS, a town of Prussian Saxony, 7 miles N.W. of Schleusingen. Pop. 1329.

Heinrichsbad, Switzerland. See HERISAU.

Heinrichsgrün, hīn'rĭks-grün', or **Heynesgryn,** hī'nęs-grin', a town of Bohemia, near Elbogen. Pop. 1811.

Heinrichswalde, hīn'rĭks-₩ăl'dęh, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 50 miles S.S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 1628.

Heinrichswalde, a village of East Prussia, 39 miles N.W. of Gumbinnen. Pop. 1071.

Heinrichtown, hīn'rik-tŏwn, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., on the railroad between Belleville and Duquoin, 4 miles S.E. of Belleville. Coal is mined here.

Heinsberg, hīns'bĕrg, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 20 miles W. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Worm. Pop. 1924.

Heiskell's Station, Tennessee. See BULL RUN.

Heis'ker Island, Hebrides, in Scotland, 7 miles W. of North Uist. Length, from E. to W., 2 miles. Pop. 114.

Heislerville, hīs'lęr-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., N.J., about 14 miles S. of Millville, and 1 mile from Delaware Bay. It has a church.

Heistand, hī'stand, a station in York co., Pa., on the York Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 4 miles E.N.E. of York. Near by there is an iron-mine.

Heistersburg, hīs'tęrz-burg, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Pa., about 40 miles S. of Pittsburg.

Heitersheim, hī'tęrs-hīme', a town of Baden, 12 miles S.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 1305.

Hejaz, a region of Arabia. See EL HEJAZ.

Hekla, Iceland. See HECLA.

Hela, hă'lă, a town of West Prussia, on the Baltic, 19 miles N.E. of Dantzic. Pop. 425.

Helchin, hĕl'kĭn, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Scheldt, 30 miles S. of Bruges.

Heldburg, hĕlt'bōōRG, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, 10 miles S. of Hildburghausen. Pop. 1124.

Helder, hĕl'dęr (Dutch, *Den Helder,* dĕn hĕl'dęr), a fortified maritime town of the Netherlands, in North Holland, at the N. extremity of that province, 41 miles N.W. of Amsterdam, and separated by the Mars-Diep, 2 miles across, from the island of Texel. Pop. 22,030. It has some trade with Amsterdam, with which it communicates by the Helder Canal, 50 miles long and 21 feet deep, and also by railway. Near it Admiral Van Tromp was killed in an action in 1693. The British took possession of Helder in 1799, but were compelled to re-embark a few weeks later.

Helder, or **Helden,** a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 9 miles N. of Roermond. It has distilleries and breweries. Pop. 3468.

Hel'derbergs, New York, a range of hills in Albany and Schoharie cos., rise nearly 1000 feet above the level of the sea. They give name to a formation of Silurian limestone and to a period of geological history.

Heldevad, hĕl'dęh-văd', or **Helligvad,** hĕl'lig-văd', a village of Prussia, in Sleswick, 9 miles W.N.W. of Apenrade.

Heldrungen, hĕld'rŏŏng-ęn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 34 miles W.S.W. of Merseburg. Pop. 2112.

Hel'en, a post-office of Sedgwick co., Kansas.

Helen, a township of McLeod co., Minn. Pop. 685.

Helena, an ancient name of ELNE.

Helena, the ancient name of the island of MACRONISI.

Helena, hĕl'ę-nạ or hĕl-ē'nạ, a post-village of Shelby co., Ala., on the Cahawba River, and on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 18 miles S. of Birmingham. It has several churches, schools for white and colored, and a rolling-mill. Coal is mined near this place. Pop. about 300.

Helena, a post-town, capital of Phillips co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, about 75 miles below Memphis, and 100 miles E. by S. of Little Rock. It is the E. terminus of the Arkansas Central Railroad, and contains a court-house, 9 churches, 2 oil-mills, 3 banks, printing-offices which issue a daily and a weekly newspaper, 2 cotton-compresses, a brick-yard, a shingle-mill, water-works, electric-light-works, &c. About 80,000 bales of cotton are annually shipped here. Pop. in 1890, 5189.

Helena, a post-office of Lake co., Col., on the Arkansas, about 100 miles S.W. of Denver. Gold is found here.

Helena, a post-hamlet of Tama co., Iowa, in Richland township, on the Iowa River, about 25 miles W.N.W. of Marengo. It has a church and a flouring-mill.

Helena, a post-hamlet of Mason co., Ky., on the Maysville & Lexington Railroad, 13 miles S. of Maysville. It has a church, a wagon-shop, &c. The post-office name is Helena Station.

Helena, a township of Antrim co., Mich. Pop. 530.

Helena, a post-village of Scott co., Minn., in Helena township, 36 miles S.W. of St. Paul, and 14 miles S. of Shakopee. The township has 2 churches and a pop. of 1208.

Helena, a city, the capital of Montana, and of Lewis and Clarke co., is situated in Prickly Pear Valley, near the Rocky Mountains, about 14 miles W. of the Missouri River, and 115 miles N. of Virginia City. Lat. 46° 35′ 30″ N.; lon. 111° 52′ 45″ W. It has rich gold-mines, which were discovered in September, 1864, after which the population increased rapidly. This is the most populous town in Montana. Three daily and 10 weekly newspapers are published here. Helena contains a court-house, 5 national banks, a United States land-office, a graded school, several quartz-mills, flour-mills, lumber-mills, and the offices of various public functionaries; also 12 churches, a Catholic academy and convent, and a hospital and insane asylum under Catholic management. Pop. in 1890, 13,834.

Helena, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Neb., on the South Fork of Little Nemaha River, 50 miles S.E. of Lincoln.

Helena, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the St. Regis River, at the mouth of the Deer River, about 45 miles E.N.E. of Ogdensburg. It has a church and a flouring-mill. Pop. 150.

Helena, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pa., and a station on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 17 miles N.W. of Blairsville.

Helena, a post-village of Newberry co., S.C., on the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, 48 miles W.N.W. of Columbia, and 1 mile W. of Newberry, at the junction of the Laurens Railroad. It has 2 churches, and several machine-shops of the railroad.

Helena, a post-village, capital of Karnes co., Tex., on the San Antonio River, about 55 miles S.E. of San Antonio, and 100 miles S. of Austin. It has a church and an academy.

Helena, or South Hinch'inbrook, a post-village in Huntingdon co., Quebec, on Trout River, 10 miles W.S.W. of Huntingdon. It contains saw- and grist-mills, several stores and hotels, and a pop. of 400.

Helena Station, Mason co., Ky. See HELENA.

Helena Station, a post-village of Iowa co., Wis., on the S. bank of the Wisconsin River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 34 miles W. by N. of Madison. A lead-mine has been opened near this place.

Hel'en Fur'nace, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa., in Highland township, 8 miles N. of Clarion Court-House. It has 2 churches, a planing-mill, and several saw-mills. Pop. about 300.

Helensburgh, hĕl'ĕnz-bŭr'ŭh, a burgh and watering-place of Scotland, co. of Dumbarton, on the Firth of Clyde, at the entrance of the Gareloch, 7 miles by rail N.W. of Dumbarton. It is beautifully situated, and has commodious baths, a bank, and a good library. Numerous steamers ply hence to Greenock and Glasgow. Pop. 6231.

Hel'enville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Wis., 6 miles E. of Jefferson, and about 42 miles W. of Milwaukee. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a carriage-shop.

Hel'enwood, an incorporated post-town of Scott co., Tenn., 11 miles by rail S. by W. of Winfield. It has 4 church organizations, and coal-mines. Pop. 299.

Helfenstein, hĕl'fĕn-stīn', a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., 1½ miles from Locust Gap. It has a church, a coal-mine, and is connected by rail with Locust Dale.

Hel'ford, a port of England, co. of Cornwall, near the mouth of the Hel, 5 miles S.S.W. of Falmouth.

Helge-å, hĕl'ghe-o, or **Helge-ån**, hĕl'ghe-on, a river in the S. of Sweden, enters the Baltic at Ahus, 12 miles S.S.E. of Christianstad, after a S. course of 80 miles.

Helgoland, hĕl'go-lănd, or **Heligoland**, hĕl'e-go-lănd ("holy land;" anc. *Her'thæ Su'era Ju'sula*), an island in the North Sea, formerly belonging to Great Britain. It is 46 miles N.W. of the mouths of the Elbe and Weser. Lat. 54° 10′ 46″ N.; lon. 7° 53′ 7″ E. It consists of a rock rising to about 200 feet in height, on which are a village and a light-house. The inhabitants, mainly of Frisian descent, are mostly occupied as pilots, or in haddock- and lobster-fisheries. It was held in high veneration in ancient times, and may be of some importance as a post in wartime. It was owned by the English from 1807 to 1890, when it was acquired by Germany for the establishment of a royal biological station. Pop. about 2000.

Helicon, hĕl'e-kon, or **Zagora**, zä-gō'rä, a famous mountain of Greece, in Bœotia, 6 miles S. of Livadia. Height, 4963 feet. In modern times it has been called alternately PALÆOVOUNI and ZAGORA, but it has latterly resumed its ancient name.

Hel'icon, a post-village of Crenshaw co., Ala., about 18 miles N.W. of Troy. It has 2 or 3 churches and an academy.

Heligoland, North Sea. See HELGOLAND.

Heliopolis, the ancient name of MATAREEYEH.

Heliopolis, the Greek for BAALBEC.

Hellada, hĕl-lä'dä' (anc. *Sper'chius*), a river of Greece, flows E., and enters the Gulf of Lamia, N. of Thermopylæ, after a course of 50 miles.

Hellah, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See HILLAH.

Hel'lam, a post-village of York co., Pa., in Hellam township, on the York Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 6 miles W.S.W. of Columbia. It has 2 churches, an academy, manufactures of cigars, a planing-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township in 1890, 2164.

Hellanceyah, or Hellaniyah. See CUNIA MUNIA.

Hellas, a country of Europe. See GREECE.

Hellebek, hĕl'lęh-bĕk', a village of Denmark, on the island of Seeland, at the N. entrance of the Sound, 4 miles N.W. of Elsinore.

Hellefors, hĕl'lęh-fors', a village of Sweden, læn and 45 miles N.N.W. of Örebro, on the Svartelf, which here forms several falls. It has extensive iron-works.

Hel'len, a village of Elk co., Pa., in Horton township, 12 miles S. by E. of Ridgway. It has 4 lumber-mills.

Hellendoorn, hĕl'lęn-dōrn', a village and parish of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 17 miles S.E. of Zwolle. Pop. 5671.

Hel'ler's, a township of Newberry co., S.C. Pop. 2061.

Heller's Corners, a post-office of Allen co., Ind.

Hel'lertown, a post-borough of Northampton co., Pa., on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 50 miles N. of Philadelphia, and 4 miles S. of Bethlehem. It has 2 churches, a knitting-works, agricultural-implement-works, a newspaper office, and a brick-yard. Pop. 708.

Hellespont (Helles'pontus). See DARDANELLES.

Hellevoetsluis, Netherlands. See HELVOETSLUIS.

Hell Gate, New York, a narrow, rocky part of the East River, is about 1 mile E. of the Central Park, and 7 miles from the Battery, or lower end of the city of New York. The navigation of this strait was formerly dangerous and difficult, but the rocks which obstructed it have been removed.

Hell Gate River, Montana, is formed by Deer Lodge Creek and the Little Blackfoot River, which rise in the Rocky Mountains and unite in Deer Lodge co. It runs nearly northwestward through a rich gold-region, and unites with the Bitter Root River in Missoula co. near the town of Missoula. Below this junction the stream is called Bitter Root or Clarke's River.

Helligvad, a town of Prussia. See HELDEVAD.

Hellin, ĕl-yeen' or hĕl-yeen' (anc. *Ilu'num ?*), a town of Spain, province and 35 miles S.S.E. of Albacete. Pop. 7632. It has various manufactures, and the remains of a Roman fortress. Near it are the mineral baths of Azaraque.

Hellovo, hĕl-lo'vo (anc. *O'thrys*) a mountain-range of Greece, forming the S. boundary of Thessaly. Lat. 39° N., lon. from 21° 4′ to 22° E. It is connected on the W. with the chain of Pindus, of which it is a spur. Eastward its continuation is called Mount Varibovo. Its principal peak, Gerneo Vouni, rises to 5570 feet in height; other summits vary from 3000 to 4400 feet in elevation. The river Hellada rises on its S., and the Emicassos and Phanari, tributaries of the Salombria (anc. *Pene'us*), on its N. side.

Hell's Sker'ries, a cluster of the Hebridean Isles, about 10 miles W. of Rum. The current which runs between them is extremely rapid.

Hellum, hĕl'lŭm, a village of the Netherlands, 9 miles E.N.E. of Groningen.

Helmarshausen, hĕl'mars-hŏw'zĕn, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Diemel, 22 miles N. of Cassel.

Helmbrechts, hĕlm'brĕkts, a village of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, N.W. of Münchberg. Pop. 2425.

Helme, hĕl'mĕh, a river of Prussian Saxony, joins the Unstrut 3 miles S.E. of Artern. Length, 45 miles.

Helmend, a river of Asia. See HELMUND.

Helmershausen, hĕl'mĕrs-hŏw'zĕn, a town of Saxe-Weimar, 9 miles W. of Meiningen. Pop. 965.

Hel'met Peak, Colorado, a mountain in the S.W. part of the state, near lat. 37° 25′ N. and lon. 108° 8′ W. It has an altitude of 12,042 feet above the sea-level.

Hel'mick, a post-hamlet of Coshocton co., O., in Clark township, about 32 miles N. of Zanesville. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a planing-mill.

Helm'ke's Mill, a station in Mendocino co., Cal., on the Mendocino Railroad, 3 miles from Cuffey's Cove. It has lumber-works.

Helmond, hĕl'mŏnt (Fr. pron. hĕl'mŏn' or ĕl'mŏn'), a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, on the Aa, 25 miles by rail S.S.E. of Bois-le-Duc. It has manufactures of ribbons, cotton goods, and linens. Pop. 7066.

Helms'dale, a village of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, on the E. coast, 18 miles by rail N.E. of Govan, at the mouth of the river of the same name. It is a great herring-fishing station. Pop. 794.

Helms'ley, a town of England, co. of York, North Riding, on the Ryo, and on a railway, 12 miles E. by N. of Thirsk. It has 2 branch banks, an elegant church, and the ruins of a castle.

Helms Mill, a post-hamlet of Russell co., Ky., 43 miles from Somerset. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Helm's Store, a post-office of Franklin co., Va.

Helmstadt, hĕlm'stăt, a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, 10 miles W. of Würzburg. Pop. 1100.

Helmstadt, a village of Baden, 9 miles S.E. of Wertheim. Pop. 1198.

Helmstedt, or **Helmstädt,** hĕlm'stĕtt, a town of Germany, duchy of Brunswick, at a railway junction, 21 miles E. of Brunswick. Pop. 7783. It is an old-fashioned town, but its fortifications have been turned into planted walks. The principal buildings are the Lutheran church, town hall, court-house, several hospitals, a gymnasium, and a normal school. It has manufactures of soap and tobacco-pipes, and alum- and vitriol-works. In its vicinity are coal-mines and mineral baths.

Helmund, hĕl'mŭnd, written also **Helmend** (anc. *Etyman'drus* or *Etyman'der*), a river of Afghanistan, rises 35 miles W. of Cabool, flows W.S.W. through the Afghanistan Desert, and near lat. 31° 30′ N. and lon. 62° E. enters Lake Hamoon by several mouths, after a total course estimated at 650 miles. Its banks are very fertile, and abound almost everywhere with traces of former cultivation and wealth; but at a little distance the country on either side is a mere arid waste.

Helm'ville, a post-office of Deer Lodge co., Montana.

Helo'tes, a post-hamlet of Bexar co., Tex., on Helotes Creek, 15 miles N.W. of San Antonio. Two miles from this place is an extensive cave in a hill.

Help'er Switch, a station in Muskingum co., O., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (Bellaire & Zanesville division), 11 miles E. of Zanesville.

Helsa, hĕl'să, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 9 miles S.E. of Cassel. Pop. 1060.

Helsingborg, hĕl'sing-bong', a fortified seaport town of Sweden, læn of Malmöhus, 33 miles N.N.W. of Malmö, on the Sound, opposite Elsinore. Pop. 7134. It has a good harbor, a fine council-house, and manufactures of earthenwares and iron goods, and is the terminus of two railways.

Helsingfors, hĕl'sing-fors', a seaport town of Russia, capital of Finland, on the Gulf of Finland, 100 miles E.S.E. of Åbo. Lat. 60° 11′ N.; lon. 24° 57′ E. Pop. 41,230. It has a fine town hall, and is the seat of a university, removed from Åbo in 1827, various museums, and a polytechnic school. It is the see of a Lutheran archbishop, and has an active trade. Its harbor is defended by the strong citadel of Sveaborg.

Helsingland, hĕl'sing-lănt', a former division of Sweden, now part of the læn of Gefle.

Helsingör, a town of Denmark. See ELSINORE.

Hel'stone, or **Hel'ston,** a borough of England, co. of Cornwall, on the Looe, 10 miles by rail W.S.W. of Falmouth. It is neatly built, and is watered by streams running through its streets. It has a grammar-school, a banking company, and an export trade in tin, copper, and shoes, from Port Leven and Looe Pool. Iron, coal, and timber are extensively imported. Pop. 3797.

Helt, a township of Vermilion co., Ind., bounded E. by the Wabash River, and W. by the Illinois line. Pop. 2794. It contains Hillsdale.

Heltau, hĕl'tŏw, or **Nagy Diznod,** nŏdj diz'nod', a village of Austria, in Transylvania, 6 miles S. of Hermannstadt. Pop. 3255.

Hel'ton, a post-township of Ashe co., N.C. Pop. 1004.

Hel'ton Station, a post-office and station of Marion co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Hannibal. It has a church and a mine of iron ore.

Hel'tonville, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ind., 10 miles N.E. of Bedford. It has 2 or 3 churches, a carriage-shop, and a plough-factory.

Helvel'lyn, one of the highest mountains of England, co. of Cumberland, forming part of the mountain-chain between Keswick and Ambleside. Height, 3055 feet.

Helvetia. See SWITZERLAND.

Helvetia, hel-ve'she-ą, a post-office of Carver co., Minn.

Helvetia, a post-office and Swiss settlement of Randolph co., W. Va., 58 miles S. of Clarksburg. It has a church, and 60 families, mostly supported by agriculture.

Helvetia, a township of Waupaca co., Wis., 5 miles N. of Ogdensburg Railroad Station. Pop. 223.

Helvetic Confederation. See SWITZERLAND.

Helvoetsluis, or **Helvoetsloys,** hĕl'vōōt-slois', written also **Hellevoetsluis,** hĕl'lĕh-vōōt-slois', a fortified seaport town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on the Haringvliet, the largest mouth of the Rhine, 17 miles S.W. of Rotterdam. Pop. 4651. It has a fine harbor, an arsenal, a dock-yard, and a naval school.

Helvoirt, hĕl'voirt', a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 5 miles S.W. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1432.

Hem'atite, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 35 miles S. by W. of St. Louis. It has 3 churches and a flour-mill.

Heman, hă'mŏw, a town of Bavaria, 15 miles W.N.W. of Ratisbon. Pop. 1605.

Hem'el-Hemp'stead, a town of England, co. of Herts, 1½ miles from Broxmore station of the London & Birmingham Railway, and 23 miles N.W. of London. It is pleasantly situated, and has a richly ornamented Norman church, a union workhouse, the West Herts Infirmary, and manufactures of straw plait and paper. Pop. 5996.

Hemixheim, hă'mix-hīme', or **Hemixem,** hă'mĕex'-ĕm', a village of Belgium, 5 miles S. of Antwerp, near the right bank of the Scheldt. Pop. 3400. It contains a church, and the castles of Calbeek and Emsdael, and near it, at the confluence of the Schelle-Vliet with the Scheldt, stands the old Abbey of St. Bernard.

Hem'lock, a post-village of Perry co., O., in Salt Lick township, 3 miles from Shawnee Railroad Station. It has 2 churches and a woollen-factory.

Hemlock, a post-village of Cambria co., Pa., in Washington township, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 19 or 20 miles S.W. of Altoona. Coal is mined near it.

Hemlock, a township of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. 1170.

Hemlock, a station in Elk co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of St. Mary's.

Hemlock City, a post-hamlet of Saginaw co., Mich., on the Saginaw Valley & St. Louis Railroad, 14 miles W. of East Saginaw. It has a saw-mill, a shingle-mill, and 2 stores.

Hemlock Grove, a post-office of Meigs co., O.

Hemlock Gutter, a station in Westport township, Bristol co., Mass., on the New Bedford & Fall River Railroad, 3 miles from Fall River.

Hemlock Hollow, a post-office of Wayne co., Pa.

Hemlock Lake, New York, between Ontario and Livingston cos., is 7 miles long and nearly 1 mile wide. The outlet joins Honeoye Creek.

Hemlock Lake, a post-village of Livingston co., N.Y., on the outlet of Hemlock Lake, about 25 miles S. of Rochester. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a foundry. P. 257.

Hem'mingford, a post-village in Huntingdon co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk Railway (Lachine & Province line division), 36 miles S. of Montreal. It is a port of entry, and contains 2 hotels, 8 stores, and saw-, grist-, and carding-mills. Pop. 600.

Hemp'field, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 3 miles W. of Lancaster.

Hempfield, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. 1119, exclusive of the borough of Greenville.

Hempfield, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. 5819, inclusive of Adamsburg and Grapeville, but not of Greensburg.

Hemp'hill, a county of the Panhandle of Texas,

bounded E. by the Indian Territory. Area, 900 square miles. Pop. in 1880, 149; in 1890, 519.

Hemphill, a station on the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad, 2 miles E. by S. of West Chester, Pa.

Hemphill, a post-village, capital of Sabine co., Tex., 100 miles E. of Trinity Railroad Station. It has a church.

Hemp'stead, a county in the S.W. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Little Missouri River, and on the S.W. by Red River, which is here navigable. The surface is hilly or uneven, and partly covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Among its minerals are iron ore and marly limestone (cretaceous). The Osage orange is indigenous here. This county is intersected by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad and the Arkansas & Louisiana Railroad. Capital, Washington. Pop. in 1870, 13,768; in 1880, 19,015; in 1890, 22,706.

Hempstead, a post-village of Queens co., N.Y., in Hempstead township, on the Long Island Railroad and on the Flushing & North Side Railroad, 20 miles E. of Brooklyn. The Hempstead Branch of the South Side Railroad connects it with Valley Stream Station of the main line. It has 7 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a seminary, a bank, and manufactures of straw hats and cork soles. Pop. in 1890, 4831. The township is bounded on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and comprises Rockaway, a fashionable bathing-place. Its surface is level. Pop. 23,756.

Hempstead, a post-village, capital of Waller co., Tex., on or near the E. bank of the Brazos River, and on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, at the E. terminus of the Austin Branch of the same, 50 miles N.W. of Houston, and 113 miles E. by S. of Austin. It has 4 churches, an oil-mill, and a newspaper. Pop. in 1890, 1671.

Hempstead Bay, of Queens co., N.Y., situated on the S. side of Long Island, is 6 miles long by 2 miles broad.

Hems, a town of Syria. See Homs.

Hemsbach, hĕms'bȧK, a town of Baden, on the Bergstrasse, and on the Main-Neckar Railway, 3 miles N. of Weinheim. Pop. 1621.

Hemsön, hĕm'sö'ĕn, a Swedish island in the Gulf of Bothnia, 5 miles N.N.E. of Hernösand. Length, from N. to S., 5 miles; breadth, 4 miles.

Hen'agar', a post-office of De Kalb co., Ala.

Hen and Chick'ens, a group of islands at the W. extremity of Lake Erie, about 9 miles W. of Point Pelee Island. The Hen is about 5 acres in superficies; the Chickens are mere rocks.

Hen and Chick'ens, a group of islands in the Malay Archipelago, in the Strait of Macassar, in lat. 5° 28′ S., lon. 117° 54′ E.

Henares, ȧ-nȧ'rĕs, a river of Spain, in New Castile, joins the Jarama, an affluent of the Tagus, 10 miles E.S.E. of Madrid, after a S.W. course of 75 miles.

Hendaye, a town of France. See Andaye.

Hen'derson, a county of Illinois, bordering on Iowa, has an area of about 366 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River, and is intersected by Henderson River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and forests. The soil is fertile. Maize, wheat, oats, pork, and hay are the staples. Limestone underlies a large part of this county. It is intersected by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. Capital, Oquawka. Pop. in 1870, 12,582; in 1880, 10,722; in 1890, 9876.

Henderson, a western county of Kentucky, adjacent to Evansville, Ind., has an area of about 472 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Ohio River, and on the S.E. by Green River, which enters the Ohio in the N. part of this county. The surface is uneven or hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is very fertile. Tobacco, Indian corn, pork, and grass are the staple products. In 1870 it produced 6,600,506 pounds of tobacco, and more than any other county in the United States. This county has beds of coal. It is intersected by the Louisville & Nashville, Ohio Valley, and Louisville, St. Louis & Texas Railroads. Capital, Henderson. Pop. in 1870, 18,457; in 1880, 24,515; in 1890, 29,536.

Henderson, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is bounded on the E. and S. by the Blue Ridge, and on the W. by the French Broad River. The surface is partly mountainous, and mostly covered with forests. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Indian corn, pork, and grass are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Richmond & Danville Railroad. Capital, Hendersonville. Pop. in 1870, 7706; in 1880, 10,281; in 1890, 12,589.

Henderson, a county of West Tennessee, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is drained by Beech and Big Sandy Creeks, affluents of the Tennessee River. The surface is nearly level, and mostly covered with forests of oak, chestnut, tulip-tree, &c. In 1870 this county had 231,446 acres of woodland. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, pork, and grass are the staple products. Marl is abundant. This county is intersected from E. to W. by the Tennessee Midland Railroad, which passes through Lexington, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 14,217 in 1880, 17,430; in 1890, 16,336.

Henderson, a county in the N.E. part of Texas. Area, 960 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Neches River, and on the S.W. by Trinity River. The surface is undulating or hilly. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staples. It is intersected by the St. Louis & Southwestern Railroad. Capital, Athens. Pop. in 1870, 6786; in 1880, 9735; in 1890, 12,285.

Henderson, a post-village of Pike co., Ala., 12 miles S.W. of Troy. It has 3 stores, and there are several churches near it. Pop. about 250.

Henderson, a hamlet of Houston co., Ga., 10 miles from Perry Railroad Station. It has 2 churches.

Henderson, a station on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 4 miles E.N.E. of Greenville, Ill.

Henderson, a post-village of Knox co., Ill., in Henderson township, 3 miles W. of Watnga, and 5 miles N. of Galesburg. It has 3 churches and a graded school. Coal abounds here. Pop. of the township, 1742.

Henderson, a post-village of Mills co., Iowa, 9 miles by rail N. of Hastings. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 201.

Henderson, a post-town, capital of Henderson co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 10 miles below Evansville, Ind., and 74 miles by rail N. of Hopkinsville. It has a court-house, 10 churches, a national bank, 2 other banks, 18 tobacco-factories, 3 newspaper offices, 2 foundries, a cotton-factory, 3 grist-mills, 2 saw-mills, a woollen-factory, a churn-factory, &c. Pop. in 1890, 8835.

Henderson, a post-office of East Carroll parish, La.

Henderson, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Md., 54 miles by rail S.S.W. of Wilmington, Del.

Henderson, a post-hamlet of Shiawassee co., Mich., on Shiawassee River, and on the Saginaw division of the Michigan Central Railroad, 9 miles N. of Corunna. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Henderson, a township of Wexford co., Mich. P. 75.

Henderson, a post-borough, capital of Sibley co., Minn., in Henderson township, on the left or W. bank of the Minnesota River, about 30 miles below Mankato, and 50 miles S.W. of Minneapolis. It is ½ mile from the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, which is on the other bank of the river, at East Henderson. Henderson contains a court-house, 4 churches, a graded school, a bank, and a grist-mill. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. (1890) of borough, 909; of township, additional, 719.

Henderson, a post-village of Webster co., Mo., in Benton township, about 13 miles E.S.E. of Springfield. It has 3 churches, a drug-store, and a wagon-shop.

Henderson, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., in Henderson township, about 18 miles S.W. of Watertown, and 2 miles from Lake Ontario. It has 3 churches, 2 flouring-mills, and a planing-mill. Pop. 358. The township is bounded on the W. by Lake Ontario, and has a steamboat-landing. Pop. 1688.

Henderson, a post-village, capital of Vance co., N.C., 14 miles by rail N. by E. of Raleigh, and 12 miles E. of Oxford. It has 10 churches, 2 banks, a female college, a newspaper office, and manufactures of tobacco. Pop. in 1890, 4191.

Henderson, a station on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, 31 miles N. of Cincinnati, O.

Henderson, township, Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. 661.

Henderson, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. 884. It contains the village of Big Run.

Henderson, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Pa., in Worth township, about 15 miles S.W. of Franklin. It has a church.

Henderson, a station on the Chester Valley Railroad, 3 miles S.W. of Norristown, Pa.

Henderson, a post-village of Madison co., Tenn., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 16 miles S.E. of Jackson. It has a masonic institute for both sexes, a newspaper office, and 6 churches (2 colored). Pop. about 600.

Henderson, a post-village, capital of Rusk co., Tex., about 55 miles N.E. of Palestine, and 40 miles S.W. of Marshall. It is the seat of Henderson College for both sexes, which was organized in 1871. It has 4 churches, a

bank, 3 newspaper offices, pottery-works, and a foundry. Pop. in 1890, 1536.

Henderson Harbor, a hamlet of Jefferson co., N.Y., on Henderson Bay, 9 miles S.W. of Sackett's Harbor.

Henderson Lake, Essex co., N.Y., is about 2½ miles long, and is connected with Lake Sandford by the Adirondack River. It is 1874 feet above tide-water.

Henderson's, a station on the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad, 9 miles N. of Charlotte, N.C.

Henderson's Cross Roads, a post-office of Wilson co., Tenn.

Henderson's Island, Pacific Ocean. See ELIZABETH ISLAND.

Henderson's Island, Col. See ISLAND STATION.

Henderson's Mill, a post-office of Marshall co., Ky.

Henderson's Springs, a post-office of Sevier co., Tenn.

Henderson Station, a post-hamlet of Ford co., Ill., in Patton township, on the Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroad, 4½ miles W. of Paxton.

Henderson Station, Greene co., Tenn. See HOME.

Hen'dersonville, a post-village, capital of Henderson co., N.C., in Hendersonville township, on the Spartanburg & Asheville Railroad, about 36 miles N.W. of Spartanburg, and 100 miles W. of Charlotte. It has an academy, 4 churches, a bank, a canning-factory, a furniture-factory, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 1216; of the township, 3355.

Hendersonville, a post-village of Sumner co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 15 miles N. by E. of Nashville. It has 2 churches, the Sumner High School, and a flouring-mill.

Hen'drick, a post-office of Blount co., Ala.

Hen'dricks, a county in the W. central part of Indiana, has an area of 400 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of Eel River and by White Lick Creek. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of good timber. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, cattle, pork, and hay are the staple products. This county is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Vandalia, the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western, and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, the latter road passing through Danville, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 20,277; in 1880, 22,981; in 1890, 21,498.

Hendricks, a township of Shelby co., Ind. Pop. 1704.

Hendricks, a post-office of Otoe co., Neb.

Hendricks, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Perkiomen Railroad, 8 miles S. of Pennsburg. It has a church.

Hendrick's Head, a point at the entrance of Sheepscott River, Me., has a fixed light 30 feet high.

Hen'drickson, a post-office of Butler co., Mo., on the Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 13 miles N. of Poplar Bluff.

Hendrick's Store, a post-office of Bedford co., Va.

Hen'drix, a post-office of McLean co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 2 miles S. of Bloomington.

Hen'drum, a post-office of Polk co., Minn.

Hendrysburg, hen'drĭz-burg, a post-village of Belmont co., O., 5 miles N. of Barnesville, and about 20 miles W. of Wheeling, W. Va. It has 2 churches and a distillery.

Hendy Creek, a post-office of Chemung co., N.Y.

Henequa, Bahama Islands. See INAGUA.

Hen'ery, a small fortified island of British India, presidency and 15 miles S. of Bombay. Lat. 18° 41′ N.; lon. 72° 57′ E. Adjacent to it is another islet, also fortified, and named Kenery.

Hengam, an island of Asia. See ANGAUM.

Heng-Choo-Foo, hĕng'-choo'-foo', or **Heng-Tcheou,** hĕng-chā-oo', a city of China, province of Hoo-Nan, on the Heng-Kiang. Lat. 26° 55′ N.; lon. 112° 18′ E.

Hengelo, hĕng'ŭeh-lō', a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 34 miles S.E. of Zwolle. Pop., with parish, 6388.

Hengelo, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 19 miles E.N.E. of Arnhem. Pop., with parish, 3487.

Hengersberg, hĕng'ĕrs-bĕrg', a town of Lower Bavaria, on the Danube, 23 miles N.W. of Passau. Pop. 1340.

Heng-Kiang, hĕng'-ke-ăng', a river of China, province of Hoo-Nan, after a N. course of nearly 300 miles, traverses Tong-Ting-Hoo, and enters the Yang-tse-Kiang. The cities of Heng-Choo-Foo and Chang-Sha are on its banks.

Hengoed, hĕng'o-ed or hĕn'gwĕd, a village of Wales, co. of Carmarthen, 1 mile N. of Llanelly. Pop. 2167.

Hengoed, a village of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 5 miles by rail N. of Caerphilly. Pop. 882.

Hengwiller, a town of Germany. See INGWILLER.

Hénin-Liétard, hā-năN'-le-ā'tăR', a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, at a railway junction, 16 miles E.S.E. of Béthune. Pop. 5491. It has coal-mines, a glass-factory, and a manufactory of cambric.

Hen'ley, a decayed post-village of Siskiyou co., Cal., on the Klamath River, about 20 miles N.N.E. of Yreka.

Hen'ley-in-Ar'den, a town of England, co. of Warwick, at the confluence of the Arrow and the Alne, 8½ miles W. of Warwick. It contains a church with a beautiful interior, of the time of Edward III., and remains of an ancient market-cross. Pop. 1101.

Henley-on-Thames, a borough of England, co. and 23 miles S.E. of Oxford, on a railway. The town is beautifully situated at the foot of the Chiltern Hills. It has an elegant five-arched stone bridge across the Thames, a Gothic church with a lofty spire, grammar-schools, almshouses, and a trade in malt, corn, and timber. Pop. 4523.

Hen'leys, a post-office of Amherst co., Va.

Hen'leyville, a post-hamlet of Tehama co., Cal., 14 miles W. of Tehama Station.

Henlopen, Cape. See CAPE HENLOPEN.

Hennebergh, hĕn'nĕh-bĕRG', a town of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, 6 miles S.W. of Meiningen. Pop. 565.

Hennebont, or **Hennebon,** hĕnn'bôN', a town of France, in Morbihan, on the Blavet, 35 miles by rail W.N.W. of Vannes. It has considerable trade by sea. Pop. 4844.

Hennegau, or **Hennegowen.** See HAINAUT.

Hen'nepin, a county in the E. part of Minnesota, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. and E. by the Mississippi River, on the S. by the Minnesota River, and on the N.W. by the Crow River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with numerous small lakes, one of which is named Minnetonka. A large part of this county is covered with forests, in which the oak, ash, and sugar-maple abound. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and butter are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies a part of the soil. This county is intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railroad, the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, and other railroads. Capital, Minneapolis. Pop. in 1880, 67,013; in 1890, 185,294.

Hennepin, a post-village, capital of Putnam co., Ill., on the left bank of the Illinois River, about 28 miles below Ottawa, 100 miles S.W. of Chicago, and 3 miles S.E. of Bureau Junction Station. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, a graded school, and a bank. Pop. in 1890, 574.

Hennersdorf, hĕn'nĕrs-dônf', or **Unter Braunau,** ŏŏn'tĕr brăn'nă, a village of Bohemia, at the confluence of the Sowinetz with the Elbe. Pop. 1300.

Hennersdorf, or **Gross Hennersdorf,** groce hĕn'-nĕrs-dônf' a village of Germany, in Saxony, 21 miles S.E. of Bautzen. Pop. 1429, mostly Moravians.

Hennersdorf-in-Seifen, hŏn'nĕrs-dORF'-in-sī-fĕn, a town of Germany, in Saxony, 1 mile N.W. of Gross Hennersdorf. Pop. 6309, engaged in weaving, &c.

Hen'nessey, a post-village of Kingfisher co., Oklahoma, 51 miles by rail N. of Union City. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 800.

Hen'niker, a post-town of Merrimack co., N.H., on the Contoocook River, 20 miles by rail W. of Concord. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a paper-mill, a shoe-factory, &c. Pop. 1385.

Hen'ning, a post-office of Vermilion co., Ill.

Henning, a post-hamlet of Lauderdale co., Tenn., 9 miles by rail N. of Covington. It has a saw-mill.

Hen'ning's Mills, a post-hamlet of Clermont co., O., 2½ miles from Williamsburg Station, and about 28 miles E. of Cincinnati. It has a church and a chair-factory.

Hennuyères, hĕn'nü'yair', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 15 miles by rail S.W. of Brussels. Pop. 1550.

Henon, hĕn-nôN', a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 9 miles S.S.E. of Saint-Brieuc. Pop. 306.

Hen Peck, a hamlet of Cass co., Ind., 2½ miles from Hoover Station. It has a church.

Henri-Chapelle, hôN'ree'-shă'pĕll', a village of Belgium, 17 miles E.N.E. of Liege. Pop. 1440.

Henrichemont, hôN'reesh'môN', a town of France, in Cher, 17 miles W. of Sancerre. Pop. 1516.

Henrico, hĕn-rī'ko, a county in the E. central part of Virginia, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Chickahominy River, and on the S.W. by the James River. The surface is moderately hilly, and presents picturesque scenery. Tertiary strata are found in the S.E. part and granite in the N.W. part of this county. Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staple

products. This county has mines of bituminous coal. It is intersected by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. Other railroads connected with it are noticed in the article on Richmond, which is the capital of the county and of Virginia. This is the most populous county of the state. Pop. in 1870, 66,179; in 1880, 82,703; in 1890, 103,394.

Hen'riet'ta, a post-office of Jackson co., Mich., in Henrietta township, at Marsh's Corners, about 10 miles N.E. of Jackson. Pop. of the township, 1145.

Henrietta, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Mo., 9 miles from Windsor Station.

Henrietta, a post-office of Nuckolls co., Neb., 20 miles S. of Edgar.

Henrietta, sometimes called **East Henrietta**, a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., in Henrietta township, about 6 miles S. of Rochester. It contains 3 churches, an academy, and a carriage-shop. The township is bounded on the W. by the Genesee River. Pop. of the township in 1890, 2135. Henrietta Station on the Rochester division of the Erie Railroad is in this township, at the village of West Henrietta, 9 miles S. by W. of Rochester.

Henrietta, a post-village of Lorain co., O., in Henrietta township, about 5 miles N.W. of Oberlin, and 3 miles N. of Kipton Station. It has several churches and cheese-factories. Pop. of the township, 810.

Henrietta, a post-hamlet of Blair co., Pa., is at the S. terminus of the Morrison's Cove Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 28 miles S. by E. of Altoona. It has an iron-mine and 16 houses.

Henrietta, a post-office of Cheatham co., Tenn.

Henrietta, a post-village, capital of Clay co., Tex., 95 miles by rail N.W. of Fort Worth. It has 8 churches, 2 banks, manufactures of flour, cigars, &c., and 3 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 2100.

Henrietta, a post-township of Richland co., Wis., about 12 miles N. of Richland Centre. It contains Woodstock. Pop. 1143.

Hen'ry, the most S.E. county of Alabama. Area, 984 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Chattahoochee River, which separates it from Georgia. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of pine and other trees; the soil is partly sandy. Cotton, maize, and pork are the staples. It is intersected by the Alabama Midland Railroad. Capital, Abbeville. Pop. in 1870, 14,191; in 1880, 18,761; in 1890, 24,847.

Henry, a county in the N.W. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 322 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by South River, an affluent of the Ocmulgee. The surface is hilly or uneven, and nearly half of it is covered with forests; the soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and wheat are the staple products. It is intersected by the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad and the Central of Georgia Railroad. Among its minerals are iron and quartz. Capital, McDonough. Pop. in 1870, 10,102; in 1880, 14,193; in 1890, 16,220.

Henry, a county in the N.W. part of Illinois, has an area of about 830 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by Rock River, is intersected by Green River, and is also drained by Edwards Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is fertile. A large portion of it is prairie. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, pork, and butter are the staple products. This county has valuable mines of bituminous coal and quarries of limestone. It is intersected by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad, the last-mentioned railroad passing through Cambridge, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 35,506; in 1880, 36,507; in 1890, 33,388.

Henry, a county in the E. part of Indiana, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by Big Blue River, and also drained by Fall Creek. The surface is partly undulating and partly level, and is extensively covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple abounds; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Fort Wayne & Louisville Railroad, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad. Capital, New Castle. Pop. in 1870, 22,986; in 1880, 24,016; in 1890, 23,879.

Henry, a county in the S.E. part of Iowa, has an area of 432 square miles. It is intersected by Skunk River, and also drained by Cedar Creek. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and forests of hard timber, which is here abundant; the soil is very fertile, and is based on limestone. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, pork, and butter are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad, the Burlington & Northwestern Railway, and the Burlington & Western Railroad. Capital, Mount Pleasant. Pop. in 1870, 21,463; in 1880, 20,986; in 1890, 18,895.

Henry, a county in the N. part of Kentucky. Area, 272 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Kentucky River, which is here navigable by steamboats. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of the oak, beech, and other trees; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, tobacco, and pork are the staple products. Limestone of good quality underlies the soil. This county is directly connected with Cincinnati by the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad. Capital, Newcastle. Pop. in 1870, 11,066; in 1880, 14,492; in 1890, 14,164.

Henry, a county in the W. part of Missouri, has an area of 740 square miles. It is intersected by Grand River, and is also drained by Deep Water and Tebo Creeks. The Osage River touches the S.E. corner of this county. The surface is undulating, and diversified with prairies and forests of the oak, hickory, walnut, &c.; the soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Among its mineral resources is bituminous coal. This county is intersected by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, the Kansas City, Osceola & Southern Railroad, and the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad. Capital, Clinton. Pop. in 1870, 17,401; in 1880, 23,906; in 1890, 28,235.

Henry, a county in the N.W. part of Ohio, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is intersected by the Maumee River, and also drained by Beaver Creek. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with dense forests of the ash, beech, elm, hickory, sugar-maple, and oak; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, and oats are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Wabash Railroad, the Chicago division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad. Capital, Napoleon. Pop. in 1870, 14,028; in 1880, 20,585; in 1890, 25,080.

Henry, a county of West Tennessee, borders on Kentucky. Area, about 580 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Tennessee and Big Sandy Rivers, and is partly drained by the North and South Forks of the Obion River, which rise in it. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, cotton, tobacco, and pork are the staple products. Limestone is found here. Cretaceous strata underlie part of this county, which is intersected by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and the Paducah, Tennessee & Alabama Railroad, both of which communicate with Paris, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 20,380; in 1880, 22,142; in 1890, 21,070.

Henry, a county in the S. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of about 410 square miles. It is intersected by Smith's River, an affluent of Dan River. The surface is hilly, and is extensively covered with forests. Tobacco, Indian corn, and oats are the staples. The county is traversed by the Danville & Western and the Roanoke & Southern Railroads. Capital, Martinsville. Pop. in 1870, 12,303; in 1880, 16,009; in 1890, 18,208.

Henry, a post-village in Henry township, Marshall co., Ill., on the right or W. bank of the Illinois River, and on the Peoria Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 7 miles above Lacon, and 33 miles N.N.E. of Peoria. It contains 8 churches, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, and Marshall College, founded in 1855. Pop. 1512; of the township, 1865. Here is a combination bridge, lock, and dam of the Illinois River Improvement.

Henry, a township of Fulton co., Ind. Pop. 2374.

Henry, a township of Henry co., Ind. Pop. 4009.

Henry, a post-office of Ray co., Mo., at Lexington Junction, where two divisions of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad cross each other, 5 miles N. of Lexington.

Henry, a post-village of Codington co., S.D., 18 miles by rail W. of Watertown. It has 3 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, a carriage-factory, &c. Pop. 194.

Henry, a post-village of Henry co., Tenn., 9 miles by rail S. by W. of Paris. It has a church.

Henry, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., Va., 5 miles E. of Jarrett's Railroad Station.

Hen'ry, a post-village in Prescott co., Ontario, 4½ miles S. of L'Orignal. Pop. 200.

Henry Clay Fac'tory, or **Rokeby**, rōk'be, a post-village of New Castle co., Del., 2½ miles N.W. of Wilmington, and ½ mile from Greenville Station. It has 4 churches, and manufactures of powder, cotton, and wool.

Henry Lake, Idaho, lies among the Rocky Mountains, near the S.W. border of Montana, about lat. 44° 38′ N., lon. 111° 34′ W. It is 3 or 4 miles long, and 6443 feet above

the level of the sea. Henry's Fork of the Snake River rises in this lake, which is environed by mountains and four remarkable passes, namely, Raynold's Pass, Targee or East Pass, Henry's or South Pass, and Red Rock or West Pass.

Henry's, a post-office of McDowell co., N.C., on the Western North Carolina Railroad, 118 miles W. of Salisbury.

Henry's Bend, a station in Venango co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo Railroad, and on the Allegheny River, 2 miles E. of Oleopolis.

Henry's Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Sevier co., Tenn., 11 miles S.S.E. of Strawberry Plains. It has a church and an academy.

Henry's Fork, a post-office of Roane co., W. Va.

Henry's Fork of Green River rises among the Uintah Mountains, on the slope of Gilbert's Peak, near the S. border of Uintah co., Wyoming, runs nearly eastward, and enters the Green River in Sweetwater co., after a course of about 70 miles. Its valley is fertile and beautiful.

Henry's Fork of the Snake River rises in Henry Lake, Idaho, among the Rocky Mountains. It runs southward and southwestward in Oneida co., Idaho, and enters the Snake River near lat. 43° 40′ N., lon. 112° W. It is about 150 miles long. Several cataracts occur on this river.

Henry Station, a post-village of Henry co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 121 miles N.E. of Memphis. It has 4 churches, a male and female institute, and a cotton-factory.

Hen'rysville, a post-village of Marshall co., Ala., about 30 miles S.E. of Huntsville. It has a church and the Marshall Institute.

Henrysville, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Pa., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 45 miles S.E. of Scranton.

Hen'ryton, a station on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 28 miles by rail W. of Baltimore, Md.

Hen'ryville, a post-village of Clarke co., Ind., on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, 20 miles N. of Louisville, Ky. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and a spoke-factory. Pop. 300.

Henryville, a village of Logan co., Ky., 10 miles N. of Russellville.

Henryville, a township of Renville co., Minn. P. 342.

Henryville, a post-office of Clay co., Miss.

Henryville, a village of Curry co., Oregon, 60 miles S.W. of Roseburg. Coal is mined here. Pop. 100.

Henryville, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Tenn., 25 miles S.W. of Columbia. It has a church.

Hen'ryville, or **Saint George de Henryville** sän^ zhonzh deh hôn^'ree'veel' (also called **Rivière du Sud**, ree've-air' dü süd), a post-village in Iberville co., Quebec, on Rivière du Sud, 9 miles W. of Des Rivières. It has 2 stores, 4 hotels, a convent, and 2 churches. Pop. 700.

Henschau, a village of Hungary. See Hanusfalva.

Hensies, hêns'yęs or hôn^'see', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 11½ miles W.N.W. of Mons. Pop. 1828.

Hens'ley, a township of Champaign co., Ill. Pop. 804.

Hensley, a township of Johnson co., Ind. Pop. 1668.

Hen'sonville, a post-hamlet of Greene co., N.Y., in Windham township, about 40 miles S.S.W. of Albany. It has a church.

Henzada, hen-zä'dâ, or **Henthada**, hen-thä'dâ, a town of British Burmah, capital of the district of Henzada, on the Irrawaddy, 66 miles W.N.W. of Pegu. Pop. 15,285.

Henzada, formerly **Myanoung**, mee'â-nôwng', a district of British Burmah, in Pegu. Area, 4047 square miles. Capital, Henzada. Pop. 476,612.

Heong-Shan, he-ong'-shân', a commercial town of China, in Quang-Tong, on a branch of the Canton River, 22 miles N.W. of Macao.

Hep'burn, a post-village of Page co., Iowa, on the Brownville & Nodaway Valley Railroad, 8 miles N. of Clarinda. Pop. about 100.

Hepburn, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 971.

Heperjes, a town of Hungary. See Eperies.

Hepha, the supposed ancient name of Haifpa.

Heph'zibah, a post-village of Richmond co., Ga., 14 miles S.W. of Augusta. It has 2 churches, a high school, a flint-quarry, and a manufactory of ploughs, wagons, &c.

Hep'ler, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Kansas, in Walnut township, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 20 miles S.W. of Fort Scott. It has a church.

Hepler, a post-hamlet of Schuylkill co., Pa., about 20 miles W. of Pottsville.

Heppenheim, hêp'pęn-hīme', a walled town of Hesse, on the Main-Neckar Railway, 16 miles S. of Darmstadt. It has manufactures of leather, wine, &c. Pop. 4258.

Heppenheim-an-der-Wiese, hêp'pęn-hīme'-ân-dêr-vee'zęh, a village of Hesse, 33 miles S.S.E. of Mentz, on the Eisbach. Pop. 1268.

Hepp'ner, a post-village, capital of Morrow co., Oregon, 55 miles by rail S. by E. of Willows Junction. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, an academy, 2 newspaper offices, a planing-mill, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. 675.

Hep'worth, a post-village in Grey co., Ontario, 12 miles W.N.W. of Owen Sound. Pop. 100.

Heraclea, supposed ancient name of Demir-Hissar.

Heraclea, or **Heracleia**, Asia. See Ereglee.

Heraiki, an island of the Pacific. See Croker Island.

Heraklia, or **Heraclia**, hêr'â-klee'â (anc. *Dony'sa*), a small island of the Grecian Archipelago, 6 miles S. of Naxos, 4 miles long and 3 miles wide.

Her'ald Island, Alaska, in the Arctic. Lat. 71° 20′ N.; lon. 175° 16′ W.

Herald's Prairie, prā'ree, a township of White co., Ill. It is traversed by the Little Wabash River. P. 1160.

Herat, hęr-ât', **Heraut**, he-rât', or **Herath**, hęr-âth', formerly **Heri**, hâ'ree', a fortified city of Afghanistan, capital of a chiefship, near the Herri-Rood, or Hury River, 360 miles W. of Cabool, and 200 miles E.S.E. of Meshed, in Khorassan. Lat. 34° 50′ N.; lon. 62° 30′ E. Elevation, 2500 feet. A ditch, mound, and bastioned wall enclose an oblong area, 1 mile in length, entered by five gates, the interior divided by four arched bazaars meeting in a domed quadrangle in the centre of the city. Herat contains many shops, caravansaries, public baths, reservoirs, and mosques. On the N. side of the city is a strong citadel, and without the walls are magnificent ruins of a religious edifice, and an enormous mound, raised by Nadir Shah. The vicinity is very beautiful, irrigated by numerous canals, and highly productive. Herat has been usually one of the most flourishing places in the East, as a grand mart for the products of India, China, Tartary, Afghanistan, and Persia. It has manufactures of silks, carpets, sheepskin caps and cloaks, shoes, &c. Most of its wealthy merchants are Hindoos. It was for a long time the capital of the empire founded by Tamerlane. Its territory now extends N. to the Moorghaub Mountains, and E. nearly to Candahar; and it is a post of great military as well as commercial importance, and has consequently been often besieged. Pop. 30,000.

Hérault, hâ'rō' or â'rō' (anc. *Arau'ris*), a river of France, rises in the Cévennes, in Gard, and enters the Mediterranean near Agde, in Hérault.

Hérault, a maritime department of the S. of France, on the Mediterranean, formed of a portion of the old province of Languedoc. Area, 2382 square miles. Pop. in 1891, 461,651. The surface is traversed by offsets of the Cévennes, interspersed by fine valleys. Principal rivers, the Hérault, Orb, and Lez. Coasts low, forming vast *étangs* (marshy lakes). Soil fertile in grain, fruits, and wines. The mineral products comprise coal, iron, lead, copper, fine building-stone, and marble. The marshes furnish a great quantity of salt. Commerce is facilitated by means of the Canal du Midi and by railways. Capital, Montpellier. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Montpellier, Béziers, Lodève, and Saint-Pons.

Herbanum, an ancient name of Orvieto.

Her'bemont, a post-office of Morgan co., Ind.

Herbern, hêr'bęrn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 16 miles S. of Münster. Pop. 1100.

Her'bert, a post-office of Kemper co., Miss.

Herbertingen, hêr'bęr-ting'ęn, a village of Würtemberg, 32 miles S.W. of Ulm. Pop. 1532.

Her'bertsville, a hamlet of Ocean co., N.J., in Brick township, 2½ miles from Allendale. It has a church and a brick-yard.

Herbesthal, hêr'bęs-tâl', a station on the Belgium Railway, between Aix-la-Chapelle and Verviers.

Herbeumont, hêr'buh'môn^', a village of Belgium, in Luxembourg, 9 miles W.S.W. of Neufchâteau. Pop. 1200.

Herbiers, or **Les Herbiers**, lâz êr'be-â', a town of France, in Vendée, on the Main, 24 miles N.E. of La Roche-sur-Yon. Pop. 1785.

Herbignac, hêr'been'yâk', a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 18 miles W.N.W. of Savenay. Pop. of commune, 3784.

Herbitzheim, hêr'bits-hīme' (Fr. pron. hêr'beet'-zêm'), a village of Germany, in Alsace, 22 miles N.W. of Zabern. Pop. 1622.

Herblay, hêr'blâ', a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, 9 miles by rail W.N.W. of Paris. P. 1611.

Herbolzheim, hêr'bolts-hīme', a town of Baden, 18 miles N.N.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 1996.

Herborn, hĕn'born, a town of Prussia, 32 miles N.E. of Nassau, on the Dille. Pop. 2710. It is enclosed by walls, and has an old hill-fortress, and a famous Calvinist seminary, established in 1584.

Her'born, a post-office of Shelby co., Ill.

Herbrechtingen, hĕn'brĕkt'ing-ĕn, a village of Würtemberg, on the Brenz, 19 miles N.N.E. of Ulm. Pop. 1706.

Herbsleben, hĕnbs'lā'bĕn, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Gotha, on the Unstrut, 12 miles N.E. of Gotha. Pop. 2189.

Herbstein, hĕnb'stīne, a town of Hesse, 14 miles W. of Fulda. Pop. 1616.

Herck, hĕnk, or **Herke,** hĕn'kĕh, a town of Belgium, in Limbourg, 9 miles W. of Hasselt. Pop. 2200.

Hercula'neum, or **Hercula'num** (It. *Ercolano,* ĕn-ko-lā'no), an ancient and buried city of South Italy, province and 7 miles E.S.E. of Naples, near the Bay of Naples, and at the W. declivity of Mount Vesuvius, during the eruption of which, A.D. 79, it was submerged by a flood of lava and showers of ashes. Its site was discovered in 1713, and, although extensive excavations have been made, the greater part of the town is still covered.

Herculis Libronis Portus. See Leghorn.

Herculis Portus, the ancient name of Porto Ercole.

Hercynia Sylva. See Harz and Black Forest.

Herdecke, hĕn'dĕk'kĕh, **Herdegge,** or **Herdecke,** hĕn'dĕk'kĕh, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, on the Ruhr, 16 miles by rail S. of Dortmund. Pop. 3738.

Herd'land, a township of Clay co., Iowa. Pop. 146.

Herd's Island, in McIntosh co., Ga., is one of the sea-island group or chain. Pop. 13.

Hereford, hĕr'e-fĕrd, or **Herefordshire,** hĕr'e-fĕrd-shĭr, an inland county in the W. of England. Area, 833 square miles. Surface beautifully undulating, and the soil unusually fertile. Principal hills, the Hatterel range of the Black Mountains in the S.W., and the Malvern on the E. Chief rivers, the Wye, Lugg, Arrow, Frome, and Monnow. Chief agricultural produce, wheat and barley, apples, pears, and hops, all of superior quality. The apple-crop is the largest in England, and is estimated to yield not less than 20,000 hogsheads of cider. The county gives name to a fine breed of beef-cattle. Oak bark is also an important product. Hereford sends six members to the House of Commons, three of whom are for the county. Hereford formed a part of the ancient Siluria, and was one of the last provinces which submitted to the Saxons, under whom it formed a part of Mercia. Numerous ruined castles testify to its former military importance. Capital, Hereford. Pop. in 1881, 121,249; in 1891, 115,986.

Hereford, a city of England, capital of the above county, on the Wye, at the junction of several railways, 10 miles N. of Monmouth. It stands in a richly cultivated and beautiful valley. The streets are generally broad; the houses are well built, though in great part ancient. The cathedral, built in the early Norman style in 1072, has lately been restored in good style. It contains many fine monuments, and attached to it are a chapter-house, lady-chapel, valuable library, cloisters, &c. A triennial musical festival is held here. The episcopal palace is ancient, and surrounded by large gardens; the college is a venerable pile, forming a quadrangle. Among the charities, for the number of which Hereford is famous, are 11 ancient hospitals or almshouses. Other public structures are the handsome county hall, the county jail and house of correction, town hall, city jail, theatre, a handsome Catholic chapel, a large infirmary, a lunatic hospital, a workhouse, a market-house, a bank, the Nelson Monument, ruins of a monastery of Black Friars, and some remains of the castle and city walls. Hereford has a trade in cider, hops, corn, wool, bark, and timber, which is much facilitated by the Hereford & Gloucester Canal, the navigation of the river being dependent on the season. The October fair is the largest in England for cattle and cheese. The city sends two members to Parliament. The diocese is one of the most ancient in England, being of British origin, and re-established by the Saxons in 680. Pop. in 1891, 20,267.

Her'eford, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., 22 miles N. of Baltimore, and 3 miles from Monkton Railroad Station. It has 3 stores, 2 churches, and about 28 houses.

Hereford, a post-township of Berks co., Pa., 2 miles from Palm Station, and 12 miles S. by W. of Allentown. It contains Treichlersville, and 2 churches. Pop. 1260.

Hereford, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., W. Va., 7 miles E. of Ripley.

Herefordshire, a county of England. See Hereford.

Heregh, hā'raig', a village of Hungary, co. and 21 miles E.S.E. of Comorn. Pop. 1420.

Herencia, ā-rĕn'the-ā, a town of Spain, province and 36 miles N.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 7290.

Herent, hā-rĕnt' or hā'rŏnt', a village of Belgium, in South Brabant, 2 miles N.W. of Louvain. Pop. 2600.

Herenthals, hā'rĕn-tāls', a town of Belgium, province of Antwerp, 12 miles S.S.W. of Turnhout. It has manufactures of cloth, lace, liquors, and hats. Pop. 4600.

Herenthout, hā'rĕn-tŏwt', a town of Belgium, in Antwerp, 15 miles S.W. of Turnhout. Pop. 2477.

Herffelingen, hĕnf'feh-ling'ĕn, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 13 miles S.W. of Brussels. Pop. 1720.

Herford, hĕn'fort, or **Hervorden,** hĕn'for-dĕn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, on the Werra, at a railway junction, 16 miles S.W. of Minden. Pop. 11,967. It has a large prison, arsenal, gymnasium, 6 churches, the central museum of arts, antiquities, and manufactures for the province, and manufactures of cotton cloth and yarn, leather, tobacco, and linens.

Hergnies, hĕrn'yee', a village of France, in Nord, on the Scheldt, 7 miles N. of Valenciennes. Pop. 1620.

Heri, a town of Afghanistan. See Herat.

Heric, hā'reek', a village of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 14 miles N.N.W. of Nantes. Pop. of commune, 4691.

Héricourt, hā'ree'koor', a town of France, in Haute-Saône, 15 miles S.E. of Lure. Pop. 3402. It has extensive manufactures of cotton, hemp, leather, calico, printed goods, and hosiery.

Heringen, hā'ring-ĕn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 50 miles W.N.W. of Merseburg, on the Helme. Pop. 2316.

Heringen, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Werra, 14 miles S.E. of Rothenburg. Pop. 1224.

Herinnes, hā'rinn' or hā'reen', a village of Belgium, in South Brabant, 17 miles S.W. of Brussels. Pop. 3460.

Herinnes, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Scheldt, 7 miles N. of Tournay. Pop. 1910.

Herioor, hĕr'e-oor', a town of India, in Mysore, 35 miles S.E. of Chitteldroog, with a temple.

Heri-Rood, a river of Asia. See Herri-Rood.

Herisau, hā're-sŏw', a town of Switzerland, canton and 7 miles N.W. of Appenzell, and capital of the Outer Rhodes. It has cotton-mills and other manufactories. Pop. of commune, 9736.

Hérisson, hā'rees'sŏn', a town of France, 19 miles N.N.E. of Montluçon. Pop. 1493.

Héristal, a village of Belgium. See Herstal.

Herius Vicinovia, supposed ancient name of Vilaine.

Herjeådalen, hĕn'yā-e-dā'lĕn, a district of Sweden, forming the S. part of the län of Jemtland, and named from the Herje-ån, which waters it.

Herje-ån, hĕn'yā-on', a river of Sweden, joins the Ljusne above Sveg, after a course of 40 miles.

Herke, a town of Belgium. See Herck.

Herkenbosch, hĕn'kĕn-bosk', a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 5 miles S.E. of Roermond. Pop. 1577.

Her'kimer, a county in the N.E. central part of New York, has an area of about 1400 square miles. It is intersected by the Mohawk and Black Rivers, and also drained by East and West Canada Creeks and Moose River. The surface is diversified with high ridges, steep hills, valleys, and extensive forests. The long valley of the Mohawk is remarkable for its beauty and fertility. The soil is mostly adapted to pasturage and dairy-farming, except the N. part, which is mountainous and rocky. Cheese, butter, hay, oats, cattle, and potatoes are the staple products. This county produced, in 1870, 5,101,654 pounds of cheese, and more than any other county in the state. Granite and Silurian (Trenton) limestone underlie a part of the soil. This county is intersected by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, the Adirondack & St. Lawrence Railway, and the Erie Canal. Capital, Herkimer. Pop. in 1870, 39,929; in 1880, 42,669; in 1890, 45,608.

Herkimer, a post-office of Marshall co., Kansas.

Herkimer, a post-village, capital of Herkimer co., N.Y., on the N. bank of the Mohawk River, at the mouth of the West Canada Creek, 81 miles W.N.W. of Albany, and 14 miles E.S.E. of Utica. It is on the New York Central Railroad, and near the Erie Canal. It contains a court-house, 5 churches, a graded school, 2 banks, 3 newspaper offices, a paper-mill, a flouring-mill, 2 knitting-mills, a chair-factory, a mattress-factory, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. about 4000.

Herkingen, hĕn'king-hĕn, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 15 miles S. of Brill.

Herleshausen, hĕn'lĕs-hŏw'zĕn, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, circle of Eschwege. Pop. 1115.

Herm, one of the smaller Channel Islands, 2½ miles E. of Guernsey. It is a summer resort. Pop. 83

Her'mann, a post-office of Ripley co., Ind.

Her'mann, a post-office of Lincoln co., Kansas.

Herman, a post-village of Grant co., Minn., 19 miles by rail N.W. of Morris, and 15 miles (direct) S. by W. of Elbow Lake. It has 2 churches, a bank, a high school, a newspaper office, an elevator, and manufactures of lumber. Pop. in 1890, 322.

Herman, a township of St. Louis co., Minn. Pop. 120.

Herman, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Neb., on the Omaha & Northwestern Railroad, 10 miles N. of Blair. It has a church.

Herman, a post-office of Butler co., Pa., on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 5 miles S.E. of Butler.

Herman, a post-township and hamlet of Dodge co., Wis., about 25 miles S. of Fond du Lac. The hamlet is 4 miles E. of Iron Ridge Station, which is on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. The township has 6 churches. Pop. 1896.

Herman, a township of Shawano co., Wis. Pop. 282.

Herman, a township of Sheboygan co., Wis. Pop. 2237. Post-offices, Edwards, Franklin, and Howard's Grove.

Hermanmiestetz, hêr'mân-mees'têts, **Hermanmiestec**, hêr'mân-mees'têts, or **Hermanstadt**, hêr'mân-stât', a town of Bohemia, 5 miles W. of Chrudim. Pop. 4271. It has a castle and a hospital.

Her'manu, a post-village, capital of Gasconade co., Mo., in Roark township, on the S. bank of the Missouri River, and on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 81 miles W. of St. Louis. It has 3 churches, a bank, 3 newspaper offices, a flour-mill, and manufactures of wine, cigars, tools, and pipe-tongs. Pop. in 1890, 1410.

Hermannstadt, or **Hermanstadt**, hêr'mân-stât' (Hun. *Nagy Szeben*, nôdj sâ'bên'; L. *Cibinium*), a town of Austria, in Transylvania, in the Saxonland, capital of a county of the same name, on the Zibin, near the Roumanian frontier, 72 miles S.S.E. of Klausenburg. Pop, 18,098. It is enclosed by walls, the upper town, on an eminence, communicating with a lower town by flights of steps. It has several suburbs, and is pretty well built, in a Gothic style, though dull. The principal edifices are the Bruckenthal palace, with an extensive library and museum, the theatre, numerous churches, the barracks, a military hospital, and an orphan asylum. It is a Greek bishop's see, is the seat of 2 gymnasia, and has many museums, and manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics, felt, hats, horn combs, earthenwares, leather, &c., and a considerable trade. The county has an area of 1274 square miles, and a pop. of 145,523.

Hermanos, or **Los Hermanos**, loce hêr-mâ'noce ("The Brothers"), a group of islands in the Caribbean Sea, 50 miles N.W. of Margarita. They belong to Venezuela.

Hermanos, a group of small islands in the Malay Archipelago, E. of Mindoro.

Hermansdorf, Bohemia. See Hermsdorf.

Hermanseifen, hêr'mân-sî'fęn, **Herzmanzeyf**, hêrts'mânt-sîf', or **Hermanstift**, hêr'mân-stift', a village of Bohemia, circle and 25 miles N.E. of Bidschow. Pop. 2604.

Hermanstadt, Bohemia. See Hermanmiestetz.

Hermanstadt, Transylvania. See Hermannstadt.

Her'mansville, a post-hamlet of Coos co., Oregon, on the South Fork of Coquille River, 60 miles W. of Roseburg. Coal is found near this place.

Hermé, hêr'mâ', a village of France, 68 miles S.E. of Paris, on the railway from Troyes to Montereau. Pop. 773.

Hermeskeil, hêr'mês-kîle', a village of Rhenish Prussia, government and 12 miles S.E. of Treves. P. 1300.

Hermies, hêr'mee', a village of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 17 miles S.E. of Arras. Pop. 2442.

Her'mitage, a post-office of Bradley co., Ark.

Hermitage, a post-office of Mendocino co., Cal.

Hermitage, a post-office of Grand co., Col.

Hermitage, a post-office of Baton Rouge parish, La.

Hermitage, a post-village, capital of Hickory co., Mo., in Centre township, on Pomme de Terre River, 54 miles N. of Springfield. One weekly newspaper is published here.

Hermitage, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., in Wethersfield township, about 40 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo. It has 2 churches, a banking-house, a cheese-factory, a flour-mill, and 2 lumber-mills.

Hermitage, a post-hamlet in Hickory township, Mercer co., Pa., 3 miles E. of Sharon. It has coal-mines.

Hermitage, a post-office of Davidson co., Tenn., on the Tennessee & Pacific Railroad, 12 miles E. of Nashville.

Hermitage, a post-office of Cass co., Tex.

Hermitage, a post-office of Augusta co., Va.

Hermitage, or **L'Hermitage**, lêr'mee'tâzh', a famous vineyard of France, in Drôme, on the left bank of the Rhone, 10 miles N. of Valence, where the "Hermitage" wine is produced. Area, about 300 acres.

Hermitage Cove, a hamlet in the district of Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, 9 miles from Harbor Briton. P. 120.

Her'mit Island, in the Pacific Ocean, about 10 miles N.W. of Cape Horn. Lat. (W. cape) 55° 50' S.; lon. 67° 55' W. It is about 12 miles long.

Her'mon (Arab. *Jebel-esh-Sheikh*, jêb'ęl-êsh-shaik), a mountain of Palestine, forming a part of the chain of Anti-Libanus. Its height is above 11,000 feet, and its summit is covered with snow during the greater part of the year. Little Mount Hermon is a much lower range, 25 miles S.E. of Acre, bounding the Plain of Esdraelon on the E., and to which the name of Hermon was first applied in the Middle Ages.

Her'mon, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Ill., 7 miles S.E. of Abingdon, and 16 miles S. by E. of Galesburg. It has 2 churches.

Hermon, a post-township of Penobscot co., Me., is intersected by the Maine Central Railroad. It has manufactures of barrels. Pop. 1489. Hermon Post-Office is 7 miles W. of Bangor.

Hermon, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in Hermon township, on Elm Creek, about 22 miles S.E. of Ogdensburg. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, and a money-order post-office. Pop. 573; of the township, 1806.

Hermon Centre, a post-office of Penobscot co., Me., on the Maine Central Railroad, 5 miles W. of Bangor.

Hermon Pond, a post-office of Penobscot co., Me., in Hermon township, on the Maine Central Railroad, 10 miles W. of Bangor.

Hermont, or **Hermonthis**. See Armant.

Hermonville, hêr'môn'veel', a village of France, in Marne, 7 miles N.W. of Reims. Pop. 1561.

Hermopolis, in the Grecian Archipelago. See Syra.

Hermopolis Magna. See Oshmooneyn.

Hermopolis Parva, ancient name of Damanhoor.

Hermo'sa, a post-office of La Plata co., Col.

Hermosa, an incorporated post-village of Custer co., S.D., 20 miles by rail S. of Rapid City. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. 172.

Her'mosil'la, a hamlet of Pueblo co., Col., on the Huerfano River, about 27 miles S.E. of Pueblo.

Hermosillo, hêr-mo-see'yo, a town of Mexico, in Sonora, on Sonora River, 110 miles N. of Guaymas. It has a mint, flour-mills and distilleries, and a pop. of 14,000.

Hermsdorf, hêrms'dorf, a village of Saxe-Altenburg, 33 miles S.W. of Leipsic. Pop. 1480.

Hermsdorf, or **Hermannsdorf**, hêr'mâns-dorf', a village of Bohemia, 36 miles N.E. of Königgrätz. P. 1723.

Hermsdorf-Grüssanisch, hêrms'dorf-grüs'sân-ish', a village of Prussia, government of Liegnitz, circle of Landshut. Pop. 2080.

Hermsdorf-Städtisch, hêrms'dorf-stêtt'ish, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, government of Liegnitz, circle of Landshut. Pop. 1390.

Hermsdorf-unterm-Knyast, hêrms'dorf-ôôn'têrm-knee'âst, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, 30 miles S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 2000.

Hermus, the ancient name of Sarabat.

Hernad, hêr'nôd', a river of Hungary, after an E. and S. course of 120 miles, joins the Theiss 18 miles S.W. of Tokay. Its principal affluents are the Tarcza and the Sajo. In its lower part it separates into two arms, which enclose an island 30 miles in length.

Hernakova-Czella, Hungary. See Hernyokova.

Hernan'do, a county in the W. part of Florida, is bounded on the W. by the Gulf of Mexico, and on the E. partly by the Withlacoochee River. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests. Cotton, maize, and sugar-cane are the staple products. Area, 520 square miles. Capital, Brooksville. Pop. in 1870, 2938; in 1880, 4248; in 1890, 2476.

Hernando, a post-village, capital of De Soto co., Miss., 22 miles by rail S. of Memphis, and 78 miles N. of Grenada. It has a court-house, a newspaper office, 5 churches, a bank, and an academy. About 5000 bales of cotton are annually shipped here. Pop. in 1890, 602.

Hernani, êr-nâ'nee, a town of Spain, in Guipuzcoa, 8 miles S.E. of St. Sebastian, on the Urumea. Pop. 2989.

Hern'don, a post-office of Greene co., Ark.

Herndon, a post-office and station of Burke co., Ga., on the Ogeechee River, 90 miles by rail N.W. of Savannah.

Herndon, a post-hamlet of Saline co., Mo., 10 miles E. of Brownsville Station. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Herndon, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., on the E. bank of the Susquehanna River, opposite Port Trevorton, on the Northern Central Railroad, 43 miles N. of Harrisburg. It is the west terminus of the Mahanoy & Shamokin Railroad, and is often called Trevorton Junction. It has 3 churches, an academy, a tannery, and a saw-mill.

Herndon, a post-village of Fairfax co., Va., on the Washington & Ohio Railroad, 23 miles N.W. of Alexandria. It has 3 churches, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and 3 stores.

Herne Bay, a town and watering-place of England, in Kent, on the estuary of the Thames, 10 miles by rail N.N.E. of Canterbury. Steamers communicate with London daily during the summer. Pop. 1715.

Herne Hill, in England, co. of Surrey, at a railway junction, 4 miles from St. Paul's, London, is covered with elegant villas.

Hernö, hĕr'nö', an island of Sweden, in the Gulf of Bothnia, læn of Hernösand, opposite the mouth of the Ångermann.

Hernösand, hĕr'nö-sånd', or **Westernorrland,** wĕs'tẽr-nor'lånd, a læn or province of North Sweden, mostly between lat. 62° and 64° N. and lon. 15° and 19° E., having E. the Gulf of Bothnia. Area, 9493 square miles. Pop. 158,134. It comprises the old district of Ångermannland. The principal rivers are the Ångermann and Indal; the principal towns, Hernösand and Sundsvall.

Hernösand, or **Hernœsand,** hĕr'nö-sånd', a maritime town of Sweden, capital of a læn of the same name, on the W. side of the island of Hernö, immediately off the mainland. Pop. 3348. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral, a library, public baths, a printing-establishment with Lappish type, and building-docks. The exports comprise Baltic produce and linen fabrics; the imports, salt, corn, wine, and manufactured goods.

Hernstadt, a town of Prussia. See HERRNSTADT.

Hernyokova, Hernakova-Czella, hĕrn'yo'ko'vŏh', or hĕr'nŏh'ko'vŏh-tsĕl'lŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Temesvar, 4 miles from Rekas. Pop. 1100.

Heron, hĕ'rôn', a village of Belgium, province and 21 miles W.S.W. of Liege, on the Forseille. Pop. 1150.

Heron, hĕr'ron', a town of Persia, in Azerbaijan, 49 miles E.S.E. of Ardabeel.

Her'on Isles, a small group of islands in the Gulf of Mexico, S. of the entrance of Mobile Bay, in lat. 30° 12' N., lon. 88° W.

Her'on Lake, Minnesota, is in Jackson co. It is about 10 miles long and 1 or 2 miles wide. Its outlet is a creek which enters the Des Moines River. The surface of the lake is 1398 feet above the level of the sea.

Heron Lake, a post-village of Jackson co., Minn., is on Heron Lake, near its N. end, 74 miles by rail W.S.W. of Mankato. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of furniture and hemp. Pop. 496.

Her'on's Island, a post-village in Restigouche co., New Brunswick, on an island in the Bay of Chaleurs, 10 miles E. of Dalhousie. Pop. 60.

Herr, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pittsburg branch of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 2 miles N.E. of Alleghany City.

Herrells, a post-office of Mitchell co., N.C.

Herrenbaumgarten, hĕr'rẽn-bŏwm'gan'tẽn, a town of Austria, 4 miles from Poysdorp. Pop. 1530.

Herrenberg, hĕr'rẽn-bĕrg', a town of Würtemberg, 18 miles S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2263.

Herrengrund, hĕr'rẽn-grŏŏnt', or **Urvölgy,** oor'vŏlj', a village of Hungary, 15 miles N.E. of Kremnitz.

Herrenkairo, hĕr'rẽn-kī'ro, a town of British India, Bengal, 19 miles S.S.W. of Hosungabad.

Herrenthout, Belgium. See HERENTHOUT.

Herrera, hĕr-rā'rā, a village of Spain, province and 54 miles E. of Seville. Pop. 4124.

Herrera del Duque, hĕr-rā'rā dĕl doo'kā (anc. *Lucĭana ?*), a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 70 miles E. by N. of Badajos. Pop. 2972.

Herrera de Rio Pisuerga, hĕr-rā'rā dā ree'o pe-swĕn'gā, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Pisuerga, 31 miles N.W. of Burgos. Pop. 1526.

Her'rick, a post-office of Knox co., Neb., on the Missouri River.

Herrick, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., in Herrick township, about 44 miles N.W. of Scranton. It has a church. The township has 3 churches, and a pop. of 1009.

Herrick, a township of Susquehanna co., Pa. P. 950.

Herrick Centre, a post-village in Herrick township, Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Jefferson Branch of the Erie Railroad, 13 miles N. of Carbondale. It has 2 tanneries and a saw-mill.

Herrick's Cross, a post-office of Tulare co., Cal.

Her'rickville, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., in Herrick township, about 24 miles S. of Owego, N.Y. It has a church.

Herrieden, hĕr'ree'dẽn, a town of Bavaria, on the Altmühl, 6 miles S.W. of Anspach. Pop. 1041.

Herries, a district of the Hebrides. See HARRIS.

Her'riman, a post-office of Salt Lake co., Utah.

Herrines, a village of Belgium. See HERINNES.

Herring, Allen co., O. See LAFAYETTE.

Herring Cove, Nova Scotia. See BROOKLYN.

Herring Cove, a maritime hamlet in Halifax co., Nova Scotia, on the W. side of the entrance to Halifax harbor, 9 miles from Halifax. Pop. 300.

Herring Neck, a large fishing settlement in the district of Twillingate and Fogo, Newfoundland, on New World Island, 4 miles from Twillingate. Pop. 870.

Her'ringsville, a post-hamlet of Sampson co., N.C., 20 miles S.W. of Magnolia Station. It has a turpentine-distillery.

Her'rin's Prairie, prā'ree, a post-village of Williamson co., Ill., about 12 miles N.E. of Carbondale. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Her'riotsville, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., Pa., in South Fayette township, about 15 miles S.W. of Pittsburg.

Herri-Rood, or **Herirood,** hĕr'ree'rood', called also **Hari-Rud** and **Heri-Rud,** or **Hury River,** a considerable river, rises in the northern part of Afghanistan, and, after a W. and N.W. course of about 200 miles, is supposed to be lost in the sand.

Herrleberg, hĕr'lẽh-bĕrg', a village of Switzerland, canton and 7 miles S.E. of Zurich, on the N. coast of the Lake of Zurich. Pop. 1079.

Herrlisheim, hĕr'lis-hīme', a village of Germany, 13 miles N.E. of Strasburg. Pop. 1093.

Herrlsheim, hĕrls'hīme (Fr. pron. hĕrl'sĕm'), a village of Germany, in Lorraine, on the Strasburg & Basel Railway, 4½ miles S. of Colmar. Pop. 1058.

Hernnals, hĕrn'nåls, a village of Austria, and one of the N. suburbs of Vienna. It has an imperial institution for the daughters of army officers.

Herrnhut, or **Herrnhuth,** hĕrn'hŏŏt, a small town of Saxony, 18 miles S.E. of Bautzen, on the railway from Dresden to Zittau, inhabited by Moravians. Pop. 1092.

Herrnsheim, hĕrns'hīme, a village of Hesse, province of Rhein-Hessen. Pop. 1476.

Herrnstadt, or **Hernstadt,** hĕrn'stått, a town of Prussian Silesia, 35 miles N.N.W. of Breslau. Pop. 2136.

Hersbruck, hĕrs'brŏŏk, a town of Bavaria, 17 miles by rail E.N.E. of Nuremberg. It has a castle, tanneries, &c. Pop. 3556.

Herseaux, hĕr'sō', a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Tournay & Courtrai Railway, 30 miles S. of Bruges. Pop. 2200.

Hersel, a river of Germany. See HÖRSEL.

Hersey, hẽr'ze, a post-village, capital of Osceola co., Mich., in Hersey and Richmond townships, on the Muskegon River at the mouth of the Hersey, and on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 86 miles W.N.W. of East Saginaw, 4 miles S.E. of Reed City, and 66 miles N. of Grand Rapids. It has 3 churches, a large hotel, a newspaper office, a flouring-mill, and 7 large mills for lumber and shingles. Pop. in 1890, 328; of Hersey township, 908.

Hersey, a post-village in Hersey township, Nobles co., Minn., on the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad, 170 miles S.W. of St. Paul. It has 2 stores, a warehouse for grain, and a hotel. Pop. of township, 170.

Hersey, a post-village of St. Croix co., Wis., on the West Wisconsin Railroad, 40 miles W. of Eau Claire. It has manufactures of lumber and staves.

Her'seyville, a post-hamlet and station of Monroe co., Wis., on the Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads, 4 miles W. of Sparta.

Hersfeld, hĕrs'fĕlt, or **Hirschfeld,** hĕẽnsh'fĕlt, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 32 miles by rail S.S.E. of Cassel, on the Fulda. Pop. 6929. It is enclosed by walls, and has an abbey church, a Calvinist gymnasium, a school of manufactures, manufactures of woollen cloth, and a transit trade by the river.

Hersin-Coupigny, hĕr'săx'-koo'peen'yee', a village of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 6 miles from Béthune. It has a corset-factory and a distillery. Pop. 2586.

Hers'man, a post-village of Brown co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad, 41 miles E. of Quincy. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

Hersselt, hĕrs'sẽlt, a village of Belgium, on the Great Nèthe, 24 miles E.S.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 4800.

Herstal, hĕrs'tȧl', or **Héristal,** hā'ris-tȧl', a village of Belgium, province and 3½ miles N.E. of Liege, on the Meuse. Pop. 8500. It has important manufactures of iron, steel, and hardware. Here in the Middle Ages stood a citadel named *Heristalium*, whence Popin d'Héristal, great-grandfather of Charlemagne, had his title.

Herstelle, hĕrs-tĕl'lẹh, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 39 miles S.S.E. of Minden, on the Weser. Pop. 1060.

Hertford, hȧr'fẹrd, a borough of England, capital of the county of Herts, on the navigable Lea, at a railway junction, 20 miles N. of London. It has handsome churches, a grammar-school, a green-coat school (a branch of Christ's Hospital, London, being a preparatory school for 500 children), almshouses and other charities, a general infirmary, county hall, town hall, and market-house; also considerable trade in malt. The borough sends a member to the House of Commons. The castle was founded in 909, and some parts of the existing edifice are very ancient. Pop. 6796.

Hert'ford, a county in the N.E. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia, has an area of about 320 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Chowan River, and intersected by the Meherrin River. The surface is nearly level, and is mostly covered with forests of pine and other trees. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected by the Norfolk & Carolina Railroad. Capital, Winton. Pop. in 1870, 9273; in 1880, 11,843; in 1890, 13,851.

Hertford, a post-village, capital of Perquimans co., N.C., in Hertford township, on the Perquimans River, about 60 miles S. by W. of Norfolk, Va. The largest vessels that navigate Albemarle Sound can ascend the river to this place. It has an academy and 5 churches. Pop. 733; of the township, 1499.

Herthæ Sacra Insula. See Helgoland.

Hertin, hĕr-teen', or **Rtina,** r'tee'nȧ, a village of Bohemia, near Königgrätz. Pop. 2159.

Hertogenbosch, Netherlands. See Bois-le-Duc.

Herts, or **Hertfordshire,** hȧr'fẹrd-shĭr, an inland county of England, N. of Middlesex. Area, 611 square miles. Surface in the N. hilly, elsewhere diversified with gentle elevations. Chief rivers, the Lea and the Colne. The principal crops are wheat and barley, turnips, hay for the London market, apples, and cherries. The county is traversed by several railways and the Grand Junction Canal. It is divided into 8 hundreds. Principal towns, Hertford, St. Albans, Barnet, Baldock, Hitchin, Hatfield, and Ware. It sends four members to the House of Commons, three of whom are for the county. Capital, Hertford. Pop. 220,125.

Hertsek, Turkey. See Herzegovina.

Hertzö, hĕrt'sö, an island of Sweden, læn of Piteå, in the Gulf of Bothnia, E. of Luleå. Length, about 10 miles.

Hervas, ĕr'vȧs, a town of Spain, province and 63 miles N.N.E. of Caceres. Pop. 3716.

Herve, hĕr'vẹh, a town of Belgium, province and 10 miles E. of Liege. Pop. 3900.

Herveld, hĕr'vĕlt, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 6 miles W. of Nymwegen. Pop. 610.

Hervey Archipelago. See Cook Islands.

Her'vey Bay, East Australia, is between lat. 24° and 25° S. and lon. 152° and 153° E., bounded seaward by the island terminating in Sandy Cape.

Her'vey City, a station in Macon co., Ill., on the Illinois Midland Railroad, at the junction of the Chicago & Illinois Southern Railroad, 9 miles S.E. of Decatur.

Herverden, a town of Prussia. See Herford.

Herwen, hĕr'wẹn, or **Herwerd,** hĕr'wȧnd, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 12 miles S.E. of Arnhem. Pop., including Aerdt, 2905.

Herwynen, or **Herwijnen,** hĕr-wī'nẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Waal, 5 miles W. of Bommel. Pop. 1770.

Herxheim, hĕrx'hīme', a village of Rhenish Bavaria, 5 miles S.E. of Landau. Pop. 3743.

Herzberg, hĕrts'bĕrg, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 39 miles S.S.E. of Hildesheim, on the S. declivity of the Harz. Pop. 3603. It communicates with Brunswick by a railway. It has manufactures of cotton goods, paper, linens, &c.

Herzberg, a town of Prussian Saxony, 13 miles N.E. of Torgau, on an island formed by the Black Elster, and on the railway between Berlin and Dresden, 62 miles S. of Berlin. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and pottery. Pop. 4008. Old (Alt, ält) Herzberg is a village, E. of the last-named, with 236 inhabitants.

Herzeburg, a town of Austria. See Herzogenburg.

Herzeele, hĕr-zā'lẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 13 miles S.S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 1800.

Herzegovina, Herzegowina, hĕrt'sẹh-go-vee'nȧ, or **Hertsek,** hĕrt'sĕk', a province of Europe, forming a part of Bosnia, and bounded N. and N.E. by Turkish Croatia and Bosnia proper, S. by Montenegro and Albania, W. by Dalmatia. Chief towns, Mostar, the capital, Stolatz, Trebigne, and Nikish. Chief rivers, the Narenta, Bregava, and Trebisat. Surface mountainous. Velleg, the highest mountain, rises above the snow-line. Area, 4660 square miles. Pop. 207,970. It passed from Turkish rule to Austrian military occupation in 1878.

Herzhorn, hĕnts'horn, a village of Prussia, in Holstein, 3 miles by rail E.N.E. of Glückstadt.

Herzhorn, herts'horn, post-office, Renville co., Minn.

Herzmanzeyf, Bohemia. See Hermanseifen.

Herzogenaurach, hĕrt'sō'ghẹn-ŏw'rȧk', a town of Bavaria, 12 miles N.W. of Nuremberg. Pop. 2174.

Herzogenbosch, Netherlands. See Bois-le-Duc.

Herzogenburg, hĕrt'sō-ghẹn-bŏŏrg', or **Herzeburg,** hĕrt'sẹh-bŏŏrg' (L. *Du'cum Bur'gum*), a town of Austria, on the Traisen, 6 miles N.N.E. of St. Pölten. P. 1676.

Herzogenrath, hĕrt'sō-ghẹn-rȧt' (Fr. *Rolduc*, rol'-dük'), a village of Rhenish Prussia, 7 miles by rail N. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 2417.

Herzogswaldau, hĕrt'sōgs-wȧl'dŏw, a village of Prussian Silesia, 48 miles N.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1270.

Herzogswaldau, Nieder, nee'dẹr hĕrt'sōgs-wȧl'-dŏw, a village of Prussian Silesia, 3 miles N.W. of Freystadt. Pop. 650.

Herzogswalde, hĕrt'sōgs-wȧl'dẹh, the name of villages in the kingdom of Saxony, S.W. of Dresden, and East Prussia, government of Königsberg.

Hesarab, hȧ'sȧ'rȧb', or **Hezar-Asp,** hȧ'zar'-ȧsp', written also **Asarys,** a town of Central Asia, dominions and 50 miles E.S.E. of Khiva, on the Canal of Hesarab, near the Oxus. It consists of about 600 houses.

Hesdin, ȧ'dȧⁿ', a fortified town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, on the Canche, 14 miles S.E. of Montreuil. Pop. 3083. It is beautifully situated, well built of brick, and has a good town hall, and manufactures of hosiery, oil, earthenware, leather, soap, and linen thread.

Hesh'bon, a village (and, in antiquity, a famous town) of Syria, 118 miles S.S.W. of Damascus.

Hesh'bon, a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., on Black Lick Creek, about 36 miles W. of Altoona. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Hesn, hĕsn, several places of Asiatic Turkey. The principal, Hesn-Keifa, hĕs'n kā'fȧ, is a fortified town on the Tigris, 65 miles S.E. of Diarbekir.

Hespe'ler, a village in Waterloo co., Ontario, on the river Speed, and on the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway, 19 miles N. of Harrisburg. It has good water-power, an extensive worsted- and hosiery-factory, woollen-, saw-, and grist-mills, a distillery, an iron-foundry, 5 hotels, 8 stores, and several churches. Pop. 797.

Hes'per, a post-village of Winneshiek co., Iowa, in Hesper township, 15 miles N. of Decorah. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a money-order post-office. Pop. of the township, 1025.

Hesper, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Kansas, about 11 miles S.E. of Lawrence.

Hesperin, hes-pee'rẹ-a, a post-village of Oceana co., Mich., on White River, about 25 miles N. by E. of Muskegon. It has a church, a newspaper office, a graded school, manufactures of flour, lumber, and pumps, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 450.

Hesperian, hes-pee'rẹ-ẹn, a post-village of Webster co., Iowa, in Sumner township, about 14 miles S.S.E. of Fort Dodge. It has 2 churches.

Hes'perus (or **Hes'peris**) **Peak,** Colorado, a peak of the La Plata Mountains, in the S.W. part of the state. Altitude, 13,115 feet above the sea-level.

Hesse, Germany. See Hessen.

Hesse, hĕss (Ger. *Hessen*, hĕs'sẹn), formerly **Hesse-Darmstadt,** hĕss-dȧrm'stȧtt, a state of Germany, situated between lat. 49° 50′ and 51° 45′ N., lon. 7° 50′ and 9° 30′ E. It consists of two principal portions, separated by Prussia, bounded E. and W. by Prussia and E. and S. by Bavaria and Baden. Its subdivisions are as follows:

Provinces.	Area in square miles.	Pop. in 1890.	Chief Towns.
Ober-Hessen	1270	286,084	Giessen.
Rhenish Hesse	530	307,643	Mentz.
Starkenburg	1164	419,932	Darmstadt.
Total	2964	993,659	

Hesse is a constitutional monarchy, and the sovereign has the title of Grand Duke. At the treaty of Berlin, September 3, 1866, the grand duchy ceded to Prussia the landgraviate of Hesse-Homburg, previously acquired in the same year, and portions of Ober-Hessen, with a territory of 423 square miles and a population of 75,102; while Prussia ceded to the grand duchy portions of the electorate of Hesse-Cassel, of the former duchy of Nassau, and of the territories of the city of Frankfort. Surface elevated and mountainous in the N., which is traversed in the N.E. by the Vogelberg and in the S.E. by the Odenwald. Highest point, the Taufstein, 2283 feet. The greater part of the territory is situated in the basin of the Rhine, the rest in that of the Weser. Chief rivers, the Rhine (which traverses all the S. portion) and its affluents the Main and the Lahn; and the Schwalm and Fulda, affluents of the Weser. The climate is cold, except in the valley of the Rhine. More than half the territory is arable, and the soil is very fertile. Chief crops, wheat in the lowlands, buckwheat in the Odenwald, oats in Rhenish Hesse, millet in Starkenburg; potatoes generally thrive best in the mountain-districts. The other products are flax, hemp, hops, tobacco, and fruit. The vine is cultivated in all the provinces, but chiefly in Rhenish Hesse. Forests belong chiefly to Ober-Hessen and Starkenburg. Cattle-rearing is an important branch of rural industry. Minerals comprise copper, iron, coal, and salt. Iron is mined chiefly in Ober-Hessen and the Odenwald, salt at Wimpfen, and coal at Dorheim. Spinning and weaving linen and hempen goods are the principal manufactures; and others comprise silk, paper, chemical products, and metals. The principal entrepôt is Mentz. The grand duchy is traversed from N. to S. by the Frankfort & Mannheim Railroad. The chief educational establishments are the University of Giessen, 7 gymnasia, and numerous elementary schools. Chief towns, Mentz, Darmstadt (the capital), Offenbach, Worms, and Giessen.

Hesse-Cassel, hĕss-kas'ĕl, or Electoral Hesse (Ger. *Kurhessen*, kōōr'hĕs'sĕn), formerly a state of Western Germany, was incorporated with Prussia, August 6, 1866, and now forms part of the province of Hesse-Nassau.

Hesse Cassel, hess kas'ĕl, a village of Allen co., Ind. It has a Catholic church, and a house of ladies called Poor Handmaids of Jesus Christ.

Hesse-Homburg, hĕss-hom'bŭrg, formerly a small state of Germany, in the W.; capital, Homburg. It was incorporated with Hesse-Darmstadt in 1866, but was afterwards, in the same year, ceded to Prussia by the treaty of Berlin, and now forms part of the province of Hesse-Nassau.

Hesselöe, hĕs'sĕl-ö'ĕh, a small island of Denmark, in the Cattegat, about 16 miles N. of Seeland. On it is a light, 85 feet above sea-level.

Hessen, hĕs'sĕn, or **Hesse,** hĕss (L. *Hessia*, hĕs'she-ą), a country in the W. part of Germany, originally inhabited by the Katten (*Catti*), a powerful German nation. It now comprises a district between lat. 49° 24′ and 51° 38′ N. and lon. 7° 53′ and 10° 11′ E. See Hesse and Hesse-Nassau.——Adj. and inhab. Hessian, hĕsh'yăn.

Hesse-Nassau, hĕss-năs'saw, a province of Prussia, formed of the former electorate of Hesse-Cassel, the duchy of Nassau, the landgraviate of Hesse-Homburg, the free state of Frankfort, and parts of Hesse-Darmstadt and Bavaria, ceded to Prussia by the treaty of Berlin, 1866. It is bounded on the N. by Westphalia, E. by Prussian Saxony and the states of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach and Bavaria, S. by the south part of the grand duchy of Hesse, W. by the Rhine provinces, Westphalia, and Waldeck. It is between 50° and 51° 40′ N. lat. and 7° 40′ and 10° 10′ E. lon., with a small detached territory to the E. of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, containing Schmalkalden, and another to the N. of Lippe. Area, 6137 square miles. Pop. in 1890, 1,664,000. It is divided into the districts of Cassel and Wiesbaden. Surface elevated and mountainous; the Meissner, S.E. of Almerode, 2325 feet above the sea, is the highest point in the main portion of the territory, and the Inselberg, one of the summits of the Thüringer-Wald, on the frontier of Schmalkalden, is the culminating point of the province. The chief rivers are the Weser, with its two upper branches the Werra and the Fulda, and the Rhine, which forms the S.W. boundary, with its affluents the Main and the Lahn. Climate generally cold, except in the valleys of the Main and Rhine. Soil fertile, with excellent pasturage in Wiesbaden. Chief crops, rye, barley, oats, wheat, maize, potatoes, flax, hemp, and tobacco. Fruit of all kinds is abundant, and cider is made. The vine is cultivated in the S. and W. of the province; it ripens also in the valley of the Werra, near Witzenhausen, the northernmost point of its cultivation in Germany. Excellent wine is produced in the district called the Rheingau, and in the vineyards of Steinburg, Rüdesheim, Hochheim, and Johannisberg. Forests occupy one-third of the territory; the principal timber is oak, elm, and beech. Among the minerals are iron, coal, copper, and lead. In Schmalkalden there are 7 iron-furnaces, producing iron of excellent quality; in the rest of the province there are several other iron-furnaces. The chief coal-mines are in the N.E. and in the Westerwald. Turf is abundant, and is used for fuel. The province has numerous mineral springs, and the sulphur baths of Nounderf are among the best-frequented in North Germany; the waters of Wiesbaden, Nieder-Selters, and Ems are in high repute and extensively exported. The most important manufactures are linen fabrics, flannels, carpets, cotton, silks, and velvets, iron and steel goods of every description, paper, wooden-wares, pianos, chemical products, tobacco, beet-root sugar, pottery, and jewelry. The chief branch of commerce is in the transit of goods, which is facilitated by the navigable rivers Rhine, Lahn, Main, Weser, Werra, and Fulda, and by railways. Among the educational establishments are the university at Marburg, the military and polytechnic school at Cassel, and the theological seminary at Fulda. The chief towns are Cassel, Hanau, Fulda, Marburg, Frankfort, Wiesbaden, and Homburg.

Hessen, Lower or Nieder. See Nieder-Hessen.

Hessen, Rhenish, Germany. See Rhein-Hessen.

Hessen, Upper or Ober. See Ober-Hessen.

Hess Road, a post-hamlet of Niagara co., N.Y., in Newfane township, about 9 miles N. of Lockport, and 1 mile from the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad. It has a church. Hess Road Station is on the Ontario Shore Branch of the above road, 23 miles E. of Lewiston.

Hess'ton, a post-office of La Porte co., Ind.

Hess'ville, a post-office of Sumner co., Kansas.

Hessville (Black Swamp Post-Office), a village of Sandusky co., O., in Washington township, 2 miles from Lindsey Station, which is 23 miles S.E. of Toledo. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, a lumber-mill, and a distillery.

Hessville, a post-office of Harrison co., W. Va.

Hes'ter, a post-office of Marion co., Mo.

Hester Mills, a post-office of Meigs co., Tenn., about 50 miles N.E. of Chattanooga. Here is a flour-mill.

Hester's Store, a post-office of Person co., N.C.

Hes'tonville, a suburb of Philadelphia, in the 24th ward, adjacent to George's Hill and Fairmount Park, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 4 miles W. of the state-house. It has 6 churches, a machine-shop, 2 woollen-factories, &c.

Hesudrus, or Hesydrus, India. See Sutlej.

Het Bildt, Netherlands. See Bildt.

Heteny-Hozzu, hă'tĕñ'-hos'soo', written also **Hosszuhetin,** a village of Hungary, co. of Baranya, 7 miles from Fünfkirchen. Pop. 2226.

Heteren, hă'tĕh-rĕn, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 7 miles W.S.W. of Arnhem. Pop. 3048.

Heth, a township of Harrison co., Ind., on the Ohio River. Pop. 1615. It contains Mauckport.

Heth, a post-office of Ozark co., Mo.

Hethâby, a village of Prussia. See Hadneby.

Het'hnu'ra, a village of Nepaul, 18 miles W.S.W. of Khatmandoo, and a principal mart for the commerce between the Nepaulese and the British dominions.

Het'lerville, a post-office of Columbia co., Pa.

Het Onde Schild, hĕt ŏw'dĕh skĭlt, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, island of Texel. P. 1058.

Het'ricks, a hamlet of York co., Pa., in Codorus township, 2 miles from Glenville Station.

Hets'terville, a post-hamlet of Darke co., O., on the railroad between Sidney and Union City, 4 or 5 miles E. of the latter.

Het Sloe, hĕt sloo, that part of the West Scheldt River which separates the island of South Beveland from that of Walcheren.

Hettenem, a village of France. See Huttenheim.

Hettingen, hĕt'ting-ĕn, a village of Germany, in Baden, circle of Lower Rhine. Pop. 1218.

Het'ton-le-Hole, a township of England, co. of Durham, 5¼ miles E.N.E. of Durham, with which, and with Sunderland, &c., it is connected by railway.

Hettstädt, or Hettstedt, hĕtt'stĕtt, a town of Prussian Saxony, 30 miles N.W. of Merseburg, on the Wipper. Pop. 5983. It has a fine church, copper-mines, and vitriol-works.

Het'y, the Dutch for Y, a branch of the Zuyder Zee.

Heubach, hoi'băk, Gross, groce, and Klein, klīne, two towns of Bavaria, on the Main, about 30 miles W.S.W. of Würzburg. Pop. of Gross Heubach, 1825; of Klein Heubach, 1890.

Heubach, hoi'bȧĸ, a town of South Germany, in Würtemberg, 7 miles E.S.E. of Gmünd. Pop. 1490.

Heuchelheim, hoi'ĸęl-hīme', a village of Hesse, in Ober-Hessen, circle of Giessen. Pop. 1476.

Heudicourt, huh'dec'koon', a village of France, department of Somme, 9 miles N.E. of Péronne. Pop. 1699.

Heukelom, hö'ĸęh-lom', or **Heukelum,** hö'ĸęh-lŭm', a small town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on the Linge, 5 miles N.E. of Gorkum. Pop. 1268.

Heule, hul or hö'lęh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 2 miles N.W. of Courtrai, on the Heule. It has manufactures of linen goods. Pop. 3400.

Heumen, hö'męn, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 6 miles S. of Nymwegen. Pop. 600.

Heure-le-Romain, hur-lęh-ro'mȧN', a village of Belgium, 7 miles N. of Liege. Pop. 1400.

Heusden, hus'dęn, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 4 miles S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 2520.

Heusden, a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, 8 miles N.N.W. of Hasselt. Pop. 1600.

Heusden, hus'dęn or hös'dęn, a small fortified town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, on the Old Maas, 8 miles N.W. of Bois-le-Duc, with a strong citadel. P. 2105.

Heustreu, hois'troi, a village of Bavaria, on the Saale, 45 miles N.N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 960.

Heuvelton, hū'vęl-tǫn, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Oswegatchie River, 7 miles by rail S.E. of Ogdensburg. It has 3 churches, a union free school, a lumber-mill, a flour-mill, and a sash-, door-, and blind-factory. Pop. about 500.

Hever, hȧ'vęr, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on a railway, and on the Dyle, 13 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1770.

Heverlé, hȧ'vęr'lȧ', a village of Belgium, in Brabant, on the Dyle, 12 miles E. of Brussels. Pop. 2100.

Heves, hȧ'vęsh', a market-town of Hungary, 55 miles E.N.E. of Pesth. Pop. 5703. Wine and tobacco are exported from it.

Heves, a county of Northwest Central Hungary. Area, 1462 square miles. In the N. it is mountainous, but the S.E. portion is a part of the central plain of Hungary. Chief town, Gyöngyös. Pop. 216,633.

Hew'ett, a township of Clark co., Wis. Pop. 101.

Hew'ett, a post-office of Boone co., W. Va.

Hew'ettsville, a post-hamlet of Clark co., Wis., 5 or 6 miles W. of Neillsville. It has a lumber-mill.

Hew'itt, a post-office of Walker co., Ala.

Hewitt, a post-hamlet of Passaic co., N.J., and a station on the Montclair & Greenwood Lake Railroad, 10 miles S. of Greenwood Lake Station, and 40 miles from New York City. It has 2 iron-furnaces.

Hew'ittville, a hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in Potsdam township. It has a saw-mill and a shingle-factory.

Hew'lett's, a station in Queens co., N.Y., on the Rockaway Branch of the Southern Railroad of Long Island, 19 miles S.W. of Long Island City.

Hewlett's, a post-office and station of Hanover co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 35 miles N.N.W. of Richmond. It has an academy. Pop. 100.

Hex'ham, a town of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Tyne, and on the Newcastle & Carlisle Railway, 20½ miles W. of Newcastle. It stands in a vale noted for beauty and richness. It has a parish church, formerly an abbey, a handsome Roman Catholic chapel, a small grammar-school, a town hall and jail, a house of correction, union workhouse, 2 branch banks, and manufactures of gloves, hats, and coarse worsteds. Pop. 5331.

Heyde, a town of Prussia. See Heide.

Heydon, a town of England. See Heden.

Heyduke Towns, of Hungary. See Haiduck.

Heyl, hīle, a small river of England, co. of Cornwall, flowing N. into the Bay of St. Ives.

Heynesgryn, Bohemia. See Heinrichsgrün.

Heyrieux, hȧ're-ŭh', a village of France, department of Isère, 11 miles N.E. of Vienne. Pop. 1365.

Heysham, hāz'hąm, a favorite resort for sea-bathing in England, co. of Lancaster, on a peninsula between Morecambe Bay and the mouth of the Loyne, 4¼ miles W. of Lancaster.

Heyst, hīst, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 9 miles N. of Bruges, near the sea. Pop. 1100.

Heyst-op-den-Berg, hīst-op-dĕn-bĕrg, a town of Belgium, province and 17 miles S.E. of Antwerp, on the Great Nèthe. It has tanneries, distilleries, &c. Pop. 6000.

Heytesbury, haits'bęr-e, an ancient borough and parish of England, co. of Wilts, 3½ miles E.S.E. of Warminster. Pop. 993. It has a church and a hospital.

Heythuisen, hī'toi'zęn, a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 6 miles N.W. of Roermond. Pop. 1762.

Heytman's, hite'mąnz, a station in Allamakee co., Iowa, on the Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, 54 miles N. of Dubuque.

Heywood, hā'wood, a village and chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, 8 miles by rail N.N.W. of Manchester.

Heyworth, hā'wǫrth, a post-village of McLean co., Ill., in Randolph township, on the Illinois Central Railroad 12 miles S. of Bloomington. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, and 2 wagon-shops. Pop. in 1890, 566.

Hezar-Asp, a town of Asia. See Hesarab.

Hia, a town of China. See Hera.

Hia-Kiang, a town of China. See Hera-Kiang.

Hia-Loui, a town of China. See Hera-Looee.

Hiang-Ho, he-ȧng'ho, a town of China, province of Pe-Chee-Lee, 30 miles E.S.E. of Peking, on the Pei-Ho.

Hiang-Ho-Vou, or **Hiang-Ho-Voo,** he-ȧng'-ho-voo', a city of China, province of Quang-See, 30 miles S.S.E. of Chin-Ngan.

Hiao-Y, a town of China. See Heeow-Ee.

Hiarnöe, an island of Denmark. See Hjarnöe.

Hi'attville, a post-hamlet of Bourbon co., Kansas, in Pawnee township, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 15 miles S.W. of Fort Scott.

Hi'awas'see, a post-village, capital of Towns co., Ga., on the Hiawassee River, about 100 miles N.N.E. of Atlanta.

Hiawassee (or **Hiwas'see**) **River** rises in the N.E. part of Georgia, and, running northwestward, intersects Cherokee co., N.C., from which it passes into the state of Tennessee. It pursues a N.W. course, forms the boundary between Bradley and McMinn cos., and enters the Tennessee River about 10 miles W. of Decatur. It is about 150 miles long.

Hiawa'tha, a post-village, capital of Brown co., Kansas, on the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, 42 miles W. by N. of St. Joseph, and about 32 miles N.W. of Atchison. It has a court-house, a bank, 3 newspaper offices, 14 churches, public schools, a library, and manufactures of carriages. Pop. in 1890, 2486.

Hiawa'tha, a post-village in Peterborough co., Ontario, on Rice Lake, 18 miles S.S.E. of Peterborough. Pop., chiefly Indians, 135.

Hibar, a river of Turkey. See Ibar.

Hibbe, a town of Hungary. See Gein.

Hibbiappaba, Brazil. See Iniapaba.

Hibb's Hole, a fishing settlement in the district of Brigus, Newfoundland, on the N. side of Conception Bay, 3 miles from Brigus. Pop. 183.

Hibbs'ville, a post-hamlet of Appanoose co., Iowa, 2 miles from Numa Station.

Hibernia, the Latin name of Ireland.

Hiber'nia, a post-office and winter resort of Clay co., Fla., on the St. John's River, 25 miles S. of Jacksonville.

Hibernia, a village of Callaway co., Mo., near the Missouri River, and on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 20 miles S.W. of Fulton.

Hibernia, a post-village in Rockaway township, Morris co., N.J., on the Hibernia Mine Railroad, 10 miles N. of Morristown. It has 2 churches. Iron ore is mined here.

Hibernia, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Clinton township, 12 miles N.E. of Poughkeepsie.

Hibiappaba, Brazil. See Iniapaba.

Hib'ler, a township of Edgefield co., S.C. Pop. 1607.

Hicaron, United States of Colombia. See Quicara.

Hicesia, the ancient name of Panaria.

Hick'man, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 240 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River, and is intersected by Little Obion River. The surface is mostly level. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, and pork are the staples. This county is intersected by the Mobile & Ohio Railroad and the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, the latter passing through Clinton, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 8453; in 1880, 10,651; in 1890, 11,637.

Hickman, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of about 648 square miles. It is intersected by Duck River. The surface is hilly, and mostly covered with forests of the ash, chestnut, hickory, oak, walnut, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, cotton, wheat, peanuts, and pork are the staples. This county has iron ore in plenty. It is intersected by the Nashville Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, which passes through Centreville, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 9856; in 1880, 12,095; in 1890, 14,499.

Hickman, a post-village, capital of Fulton co., Ky., on the Mississippi River, about 36 miles below Cairo, and

56 miles by land S.W. of Paducah. It is a terminus of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad. It has 8 churches, a newspaper office, a seminary, 2 banks, a wagon-factory, 2 spoke-factories, a box-factory, 3 saw-mills, and 2 grist-mills. Pop. in 1890, 1652.

Hickman, Garrard co., Ky. See Fitchport.

Hickman, a station in Boone co., Mo., on the Columbia Branch of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 9 miles S.S.W. of Centralia. It is near Hallsville.

Hickman, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Neb., on the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, 14 miles S. of Lincoln.

Hickman, a post-hamlet of Horry co., S.C., in Simpson Creek township.

Hickman Creek, of Kentucky, rises in Fayette co., and flows through Jessamine co. into the Kentucky River.

Hickman Mills, a post-village of Jackson co., Mo., 9 miles S. of Kansas City. It has 3 churches.

Hickman's, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Ala.

Hickman's, Kentucky. See Crow's.

Hickman's, a station on the Wyandotte, Kansas City & Northwestern Railroad, 8 miles E. of Kansas City, Mo.

Hickman's Bend, a hamlet of Mississippi co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, near the mouth of the Obion.

Hickman's Bridge, Kentucky. See Fitchport.

Hick'ory, a county in the S.W. central part of Missouri, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Pomme de Terre River, and is also drained by the Little Niangua River. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. Nearly half of this county is prairie. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Lead is said to be found in it. Capital, Hermitage, situated on or near the West bank of the Pomme de Terre River. Pop. in 1870, 6452; in 1880, 7337; in 1890, 9453.

Hickory, a township of Cass co., Ill. Pop. 513.

Hickory, or **Seven Hickory**, a township of Coles co., Ill. Pop. 1402.

Hickory, a post-office of Lake co., Ill.

Hickory, a township of Schuyler co., Ill. Pop. 557. It contains Bluff City.

Hickory, or **Independent**, a post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, and on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, 17 miles S.E. of Ottumwa. It has 2 churches and a woollen-mill. Pop. about 200.

Hickory, a post-township of Butler co., Kansas, 18 miles S.E. of El Dorado. Pop. 258.

Hickory, a station in Graves co., Ky., on the Paducah & Memphis Railroad, 6 miles N. of Mayfield.

Hickory, a post-office of Harford co., Md.

Hickory, a post-village of Newton co., Miss., on the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad, 71 miles E. of Jackson. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill. Pop. 155.

Hickory, formerly **Hickory Tavern**, a post-town and summer resort of Catawba co., N.C., is near the Catawba River, and on the Western North Carolina Railroad, 60 miles W. of Salisbury, and 35 miles W. of Statesville. It is the terminus of a branch of the Carolina Central Railroad. It has 7 churches, 2 newspaper offices, cotton-mills, flour-mills, saw- and planing-mills, a shoe-factory, a tannery, and a cigar- and tobacco-factory. Pop. 2023.

Hickory, a township of Forest co., Pa., on the E. bank of the Alleghany River. Pop. 513. Hickory Station, on the opposite side of the river, is on the Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo Railroad, 6 miles N.N.E. of Tionesta.

Hickory, a township of Lawrence co., Pa., is bounded W. by Neshannock Creek. Pop. 915.

Hickory, a township of Mercer co., Pa., contains New Virginia, Sharpsville, Wheatland, Hermitage, Neshannock, Sharon, &c. Pop., exclusive of Sharon, 7700. It has numerous large manufactories of iron, nails, hardware, &c.; also very valuable mines of splint furnace-coal, which is extensively mined for shipment.

Hickory, a post-village in Mount Pleasant township, Washington co., Pa., about 22 miles S.W. of Pittsburg. It is 4 miles from Primrose Station. It has 2 churches.

Hickory, a post-office of Mason co., W. Va.

Hickory Barren, a post-office of Greene co., Mo.

Hickory Corners, a post-village of Barry co., Mich., in Barry township, 22 miles N.E. of Kalamazoo. It has 2 churches, 2 wagon-shops, and 5 stores. Pop. about 200.

Hickory Corners, a post-office of Niagara co., N.Y.

Hickory Corners, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Pa., 2 miles from Georgetown. It has a church.

Hickory Creek, a post-office of Hempstead co., Ark.

Hickory Creek, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Ill., about 14 miles S.E. of Vandalia. It has a church.

Hickory Creek, a hamlet in Grundy co., Mo., on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Trenton. It has 2 stores, and large manufactures of walnut and oak lumber and of staves and shingles.

Hickory Creek, of Gillespie co., Tex., flows N.E. into the Rio Llano.

Hickory Flat, a post-hamlet of Chambers co., Ala., 10 miles N.E. of Buffalo Wallow.

Hickory Flat, a post-office of Cherokee co., Ga.

Hickory Flat, a post-office of Simpson co., Ky.

Hickory Flat, a post-office of Calcasieu parish, La.

Hickory Flat, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Miss., 22 miles S.E. of Holly Springs. It has 2 churches.

Hickory Fork, a hamlet of Gloucester co., Va., 27 miles S.E. of West Point. It has 2 stores. Here is White Marsh Post-Office.

Hickory Grove, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ga., 10 miles N.W. of Knoxville.

Hickory Grove, township, Jasper co., Iowa. P. 487.

Hickory Grove, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Iowa, on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Albin. It has 2 churches.

Hickory Grove, township, Scott co., Iowa. P. 1196.

Hickory Grove, a post-village of Graves co., Ky., on the Paducah & Memphis Railroad, 20 miles S. of Paducah It has a church.

Hickory Grove, a hamlet of Jackson co., Mich., in Parma township, 3 miles from Devereux Station.

Hickory Grove, a township of Warren co., Mo. Pop. 1763. It contains Wright City, Pitts, and Tuque.

Hickory Grove, a post-hamlet of Wake co., N.C., 14 miles from Neuse Station.

Hickory Grove, a post-hamlet of Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Erie Railroad, 4 miles E. of Great Bend. It has an academy, a tannery, and a steam lumber-mill.

Hickory Grove, a post-office of York co., S.C.

Hickory Grove, post-office, Prince William co., Va.

Hickory Grove, a township of Grant co., Wis. Pop. 843. Post-office, Homer.

Hickory Hill, a post-hamlet of Phillips co., Ark., 6 miles from Palmer Railroad Station.

Hickory Hill, a post-office of Marion co., Ill.

Hickory Hill, a township of Wayne co., Ill. Pop. 878. It contains Keenville and New Franklin.

Hickory Hill, a post-hamlet of Cole co., Mo., 18 miles S.W. of Jefferson City. It has a church.

Hickory Hill, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., in Elk township, 4½ miles S.E. of Oxford. It has 2 churches.

Hickory Mountain, a township of Chatham co., N.C. Pop. 960.

Hickory Plains, a post-village of Prairie co., Ark., 39 miles E.N.E. of Little Rock. It has 3 churches and an academy.

Hickory Plains, a post-hamlet of Prentiss co., Miss., 8 miles E. of Booneville. It has a church.

Hickory Point, a township of Macon co., Ill. Pop 1136. It contains Forsyth.

Hickory Ridge, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Ill., 7 miles W. of West Point. It has a church.

Hickory Ridge, a post-office of Jefferson co., Tenn.

Hickory Run, a post-village of Carbon co., Pa., on the Lehigh River, and on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 20 miles N. of Mauch Chunk. It has a sash-factory and 2 or 3 stores.

Hickory Tavern, Catawba co., N.C. See Hickory.

Hick'orytown, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., 3 miles E. of Norristown.

Hickory Valley, a post-hamlet of Independence co., Ark., 12 miles N. of Batesville. It has 3 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Hickory Valley, a post-office of Winn parish, La.

Hickory Valley, a post-hamlet of Hardeman co., Tenn., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Bolivar. It has a church and 2 stores.

Hickory Withe, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Tenn., 6 miles from Withe Railroad Station. It has 2 churches.

Hicks, a post-hamlet of Chemung co., N.Y., 5 miles S.E. of Erin Station. It has a public hall and a saw-mill.

Hicks, a station in Warren co., O., on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, 5 miles E. of Morrow.

Hicks'burg, a village of Dorchester co., Md., about 44 miles S.E. of Annapolis.

Hicks City, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Mo., 13 miles N.E. of Pleasant Hill. It has a church.

Hick's Ferry, a station in Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad, and on the Susquehanna River, 37 miles S.W. of Scranton.

Hicks'ford, called also **Greenville Junction**, a

post-village, formerly the capital of Greensville co., Va., on the Meherrin River, and on the railroad between Petersburg and Weldon, at the junction of the Gaston Branch Railroad, 44 miles S. of Petersburg. It has 4 churches and several flour-mills.

Hicks'ville, a post-hamlet of Sacramento co., Cal., 2 miles from McConnell's Railroad Station. It has a church.

Hicksville, a village in Bristol co., Mass., on the New Bedford and Fall River Railroad, 6 miles W.N.W. of New Bedford, and 7 miles from Fall River.

Hicksville, a post-village in Oyster Bay township, Queens co., N.Y., on the Long Island Railroad, at its junction with the Hicksville & Port Jefferson Branch, 26 miles E. of Brooklyn. It has 4 churches, an academy, a fine hotel, and manufactures of cigars, clothing, pearl buttons, mineral water, paper flowers, carriages, sash, and blinds.

Hicksville, a post-office of Rutherford co., N.C.

Hicksville, a post-village in Hicksville township, Defiance co., O., on the Chicago division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 20 miles W. of Defiance. It has a bank, 8 churches, a graded school, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of lumber, handles, cigars, staves, harness, &c. Pop. in 1890, 2141; of the township, 3314.

Hicksville, a post-hamlet of Bland co., Va., 27 miles N. of Wytheville.

Hick's Wharf, a post-hamlet of Matthews co., Va., on an arm of Chesapeake Bay.

Hi'co, a post-village of Benton co., Ark., about 20 miles W.N.W. of Fayetteville. It has a church, 3 stores, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Hico, a post-office of Calloway co., Ky.

Hico, a village of Nevada. See Hiko.

Hico, a station in Carroll co., Tenn., on the railroad from Nashville to Hickman, Ky., 7 miles W. by N. from Huntingdon.

Hico, a post-village of Hamilton co., Tex., 85 miles by rail W. of Waco. It has 5 churches, a bank, an academy, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 649.

Hida, a province of Japan. See Fida.

Hidalgo, hee-dăl'go, a state of Mexico, bounded by Mexico, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, and Vera Cruz. Area, 8158 square miles. Capital, Pachuca. P. (1882) 434,096.

Hidalgo, hę-dal'go, a county in the S. part of Texas, borders on Mexico. Area estimated at 2970 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Rio Grande. The surface is an alluvial plain, in which running water is scarce. The soil is mostly uncultivated, but it produces pasture for numerous cattle and horses. Capital, Hidalgo, situated on the N. bank of the Rio Grande. Pop. in 1870, 2387; in 1880, 4347; in 1890, 6534.

Hidalgo, a post-office of Jasper co., Ill., on the Grayville & Mattoon Railroad, 13 miles N. of Newton.

Hidalgo, a post-village, capital of Hidalgo co., Tex., on the Rio Grande, 57 miles above Brownsville.

Hidas, hee'dŏsh', a village of Hungary, co. of Baranya, about 10 miles from Székszard. Pop. 2572.

Hidda, hid'dă, a village of Afghanistan, 5 miles S. of Jelalabad. In its vicinity are numerous mounds and caves, containing sepulchral relics, vessels, ornaments, Sassanian and Byzantine coins, and supposed to be of Booddhic origin.

Hiddens-œ, Hiddensö, hid'dęns-ö', or **Hiddensee**, hid'dęn-sā', an island of Prussia, Pomerania, in the Baltic, immediately W. of Rügen. Length, 9 miles. Pop. 690, in 6 villages, the chief of which is Kloster.

Hidegkut, hee'dĕg'koot', or **Kaltenbrunn**, kăl'tęn-brŏŏnn', a village of Hungary, 4 miles from Fürstenfeld. Pop. 1600, chiefly Germans.

Hidjel'lee, a former district of Bengal, now included in Midnapoor.

Hidveg, hid'vĕg', a village of Hungary, co. of Zemplin, on the Hernad, about 8 miles from Miskolcz. P. 1280.

Hidveg, a town of Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, on the Raab, 11 miles S.S.E. of Stein-am-Anger.

Hielm, heelm, an islet of Denmark, off the E. coast of Jutland, 6 miles S.E. of Ebeltoft.

Hielmar, a lake of Sweden. See Hjelmar.

Hiern, an ancient name of Maritimo.

Hierap'olis (Turk. *Pambuk* or *Pambook Kalch*, păm'-book' kă'lęh, "cotton castle"), an ancient ruined city of Asiatic Turkey, situated near the Lycus, 121 miles E. by S. of Smyrna. Its interesting ruins, among which are those of 3 churches, a theatre, a gymnasium, and many sepulchral monuments, attest its former magnificence.

Hierden, heen'dęn, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 2 miles E. by N. of Harderwick.

Hières, or **Hieres**, France. See Hyères.

Hieron, the ancient name of Carnsore Point.

Hierosolyma, an ancient name of Jerusalem.

Hierro, one of the Canary Islands. See Ferro.

Hiester's (hee'stęrs) **Mill**, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., about 7 miles N.W. of Reading.

Hi'ett, a post-office of Brown co., O.

Hietzing, heet'sing, or **Maria Hietzing**, mă-ree'ă heet'sing, a village of Lower Austria, 3 miles S.W. of Vienna. It contains many elegant summer villas of the Viennese. Pop. 3009.

Hig'bee, a post-office of Bent co., Col.

Higbee, a post-village of Randolph co., Mo., 10 miles by rail S.W of Moberly. It has 5 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. in 1890, 1093.

Hig'by, a post-office of Ross co., O.

Higby, a post-office of Roane co., W. Va.

Hig'ganum', a post-village of Middlesex co., Conn., in Haddam township, on the W. bank of the Connecticut River, and on the Connecticut Valley Railroad, 23½ miles S. by E. of Hartford. It contains 4 churches, a savings-bank, a feldspar-mill, and manufactories of farming-implements and cotton-thread. Pop. about 1000.

Hig'gins, a township of Roscommon co., Mich. P. 76.

Higgins, a township of McDowell co., N.C. Pop. 401.

Higgins Ferry, a post-office of Edgefield co., S.C.

Hig'ginson, a post-office of White co., Ark., on the Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Judsonia.

Higgin's Point, a cape of Alaska, forming the N.W. point of the N. entrance into the channel of Revilla-Gigedo, in lat. 55° 27′ N., lon. 131° 34′ W.

Hig'ginsport, a post-office of Jackson co., Iowa.

Higginsport, a post-village of Brown co., O., in Lewis township, on the Ohio River, at the mouth of White Oak Creek, 45 miles above Cincinnati. It has 4 churches, a steamboat-landing, a union school, a flouring-mill, a saw-mill, and a newspaper office. About 2000 hogsheads of tobacco are shipped here annually. Pop. in 1890, 764.

Hig'ginsville, a post-hamlet of Vermilion co., Ill., 13 or 14 miles N.W. of Danville. It has a church.

Higginsville, a post-village of Lafayette co., Mo., 12½ miles by rail S.E. of Lexington. It has 10 churches, 3 banks, 2 newspaper offices, a public school, &c. Pop. 2315.

Higginsville, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, about 10 miles W. of Rome. It is 3 miles from State Bridge Railroad Station. Pop. 219.

Higginsville, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co., W. Va., 10 miles S. of South Branch Station.

Higgs'ton, a post-office of Montgomery co., Ga.

Higham, hi'ăm, a hamlet of England, co. of Derby, parish of Shirland. Pop. 500.

Higham Fer'rers, a town of England, co. and 14½ miles by rail E.N.E. of Northampton. It has a richly-ornamented church, with a chapel, &c., which are the remains of a monastic college. Pop. of parish, 1232.

High Bank, a hamlet of Pike co., Ind., on or near the East Fork of White River, 11 miles S. of Washington.

High Banks, a post-hamlet of Chippewa co., Wis., 16 miles N. of Augusta. It has a saw-mill.

High Bluff, a post-village in Marquette co., Manitoba, on the river Assiniboin, 51 miles W. by S. of Winnipeg. It is the centre of one of the best grain-sections of the province, and has large resources in good timber. It contains 2 saw-mills, a brewery, a store, 2 hotels, and 3 churches. Lake Manitoba lies about 12 miles N. of the village.

High Bridge, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., on the South Branch of the Raritan River, and on the Central Railroad, at the junction of the High Bridge Railroad, 42 miles W. of Elizabeth, and 21 miles E. of Easton. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, manufactures of car-wheels and axles, and mines of iron ore. Pop. about 700.

High Bridge, Muskingum co., O. See Ellis.

High Creek, a post-office of Fremont co., Iowa.

High Falls, a post-office of Geneva co., Ala.

High Falls, a post-village in Marbletown township, Ulster co., N.Y., 3 miles from Rosendale Station, which is 8 miles S.W. of Kingston. It has 3 churches and 3 manufactories of cement. Pop. in 1890, 574.

High Falls, a hamlet of Oconee co., S.C., 8 miles from Walhalla.

High'field, a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, on the Kennetcook River, 3½ miles from Newport. Pop. 200.

High For'est, a post-village of Olmsted co., Minn., in High Forest township, near Root River, 15 miles S. by W. of Rochester, and about 26 miles E.N.E. of Austin. It has 2 churches and a wagon-factory. Pop. 196; of township (additional), 1007.

High'gate, a village of England, co. of Middlesex, 4½

miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's, London. It stands on a fine eminence, about 450 feet above the metropolis, has a handsome church, spacious cemetery, grammar-school, hospital, and an almshouse. Pop. 5339.

High Gate, a post-office of Maries co., Mo.

High'gate, a post-village in Highgate township, Franklin co., Vt., on the Missisquoi River, and on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 9 miles N. of St. Albans, and 7 miles E. of Lake Champlain. The township, which is intersected by the Central Vermont Railroad, contains 4 churches, stove-factories, &c., and has a pop. of 1853.

High Gate, a post-office of Surry co., Va.

High'gate, a town of Jamaica, 10 miles W. of Annotto Bay. Pop. 2846.

Highgate Centre, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., in Highgate township, on the Missisquoi River, and on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 10 miles N. of St. Albans. It has 3 churches. Here is Highgate Station.

Highgate Springs, a post-hamlet and summer resort of Franklin co., Vt., in Highgate township, on the Central Vermont Railroad, and on Missisquoi Bay, 13 miles N. of St. Albans. It has mineral springs, a church, and a large hotel.

High Grove, a post-hamlet of Nelson co., Ky., 10 miles N. of Bardstown.

High Grove, a post-office of Maries co., Mo.

High Health, a post-office of Johnson co., Tenn.

High Hill, a post-office of Leake co., Miss.

High Hill, a post-village of Montgomery co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 73 miles W.N.W. of St. Louis. It has 2 churches, 5 stores, and a mill. Pop. about 200.

High Hill, a post-office of Muskingum co., O., in Meigs township, 6 miles S.W. of Cumberland Station.

High Hill, a post-village of Fayette co., Tex., 2½ miles from Schulenburg. It has a church and a brewery.

High Hill, a post-office of Vernon co., Wis.

High House, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Pa., 6 miles W. of Uniontown. Coal is found here.

High Knob, a post-office of Clay co., Ky.

High Knob, Pennsylvania. See POCONO MOUNTAIN.

High Lake, a township of Emmett co., Iowa. Pop. 205.

High Lake, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Pa., about 20 miles N. of Honesdale. It has a tannery.

Highland, hi'land, a county in the S.W. part of Ohio, has an area of about 475 square miles. It is drained by Paint, Brush, White Oak, and other creeks, and is a tableland or hilly upland, its highest hills being about 1300 feet above tide-water. The surface presents beautiful scenery, and is extensively covered with forests of oak, hickory, buckeye, sugar-maple, chestnut, &c.; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, oats, and pork are the staple products. Niagara limestone of good quality underlies a large part of the county. It is intersected by the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad and the Cincinnati, Portsmouth & Virginia Railroad, both of which communicate with Hillsborough, the capital of the county. Capital, Hillsborough. Pop. in 1870, 29,133; in 1880, 30,281; in 1890, 29,048.

Highland, a county of Virginia, bordering on West Virginia, has an area of about 389 square miles. It is drained by the Cowpasture River, Back Creek, and the South Branch of the Potomac, which rise in it and flow in opposite directions. The main range of the Alleghany Mountains extends along the N.W. border of this county, the surface of which is diversified with another high parallel ridge and is mostly covered with forests. The valleys produce grass, wheat, Indian corn, &c. Capital, Monterey. Pop. in 1870, 4151; in 1880, 5164; in 1890, 5352.

Highland, a post-office of Shelby co., Ala., about 16 miles S. of Birmingham.

Highland, a post-office of Sharp co., Ark.

Highland, a township of Grundy co., Ill. Pop. 1026.

Highland, a post-village of Madison co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 31 miles E.N.E. of St. Louis, Mo., and about 25 miles N.E. of Belleville. It has 4 churches, a bank, a Catholic seminary, 2 flouring-mills, a brewery, an embroidery-works, a machine-shop, an elevator, a sausage-factory, a condensed-milk factory, a newspaper office, a woollen-mill, a planing-mill, &c. Pop. in 1890, 1857.

Highland, a township of Franklin co., Ind. Pop. 1509. Its N.E. border is on Whitewater River.

Highland, a township of Greene co., Ind., on the left bank of the White River. Pop. 1143.

Highland, a township of Vermilion co., Ind., bounded on the E. by the Wabash, and on the W. by the Illinois line. Pop. 2232. It contains Gessie and Perrysville.

Highland, a hamlet of Vermilion co., Ind., is near the Wabash River, and on the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railroad, 24½ miles N. of Terre Haute.

Highland, a post-hamlet in Highland township, Clayton co., Iowa, about 60 miles W.N.W. of Dubuque, and 11 miles E.N.E. of Fayette. The township is intersected by the Volga River. Pop. of the township, 780.

Highland, a township of Greene co., Iowa. Pop. 122.

Highland, a township of Guthrie co., Iowa. Pop. 317.

Highland, a township of O'Brien co., Iowa. Pop. 299.

Highland, a township of Palo Alto co., Iowa. P. 217.

Highland, a township of Tama co., Iowa. Pop. 593.

Highland, a township of Union co., Iowa. Pop. 563.

Highland, a township of Wapello co., Iowa. Pop. 915.

Highland, a township of Washington co., Iowa. P. 787.

Highland, a township of Winneshiek co., Iowa, on the Minnesota line. Pop. 852.

Highland, a township of Clay co., Kansas. Pop. 476. Post-office, Powellsburg.

Highland, a post-village of Doniphan co., Kansas, in Iowa township, about 44 miles N.N.W. of Leavenworth, and 4 miles W. of Highland Station of the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad. Here is the Highland University (Presbyterian), founded in 1859. It has 3 churches, a banking-house, a brewery, and manufactures of brooms and farming-implements. Pop. about 750.

Highland, a township of Jewell co., Kansas. Pop 437. Post-offices, Amity and Upland.

Highland, a township of Morris co., Kansas. Pop. 838.

Highland, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ky., about 44 miles S. of Lexington. It has 3 churches and a steam saw-mill.

Highland, a station on the Dedham Branch of the Boston & Providence Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Boston.

Highland, a station in Suffolk co., Mass., on the Eastern Railroad, 1 mile N. of Chelsea.

Highland, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., in Highland township, 2 miles from Highland Station of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, about 20 miles W. of Pontiac, and 28 miles S. of Flint. It has a church, a wagon-shop, and a store. Pop. of the township, 1267.

Highland, a township of Osceola co., Mich. Pop. 179.

Highland, a post-hamlet of Fillmore co., Minn., in Holt township, about 30 miles S.S.W. of Winona. It has a church.

Highland, a township of Wabasha co., Minn. Pop. 832. It contains Lyon.

Highland, a post-hamlet of Tishemingo co., Miss., about 30 miles S.S.E. of Corinth. It has 2 stores.

Highland, a station in Lancaster co., Neb., on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Crete.

Highland, a post-office of Coos co., N.H.

Highland, a station in Bergen co., N.J., on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, 13 miles N. of Jersey City.

Highland, a township of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Delaware, which separates it from Pennsylvania. P. 1046.

Highland, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., in Lloyd township, on the W. bank of the Hudson River, 2 miles from Poughkeepsie. It has 2 boarding-houses, several elegant residences, 3 churches, 6 stores, 3 hotels, a spoke-factory, and 2 wagon-shops. It is surrounded by picturesque scenery. Pop. about 1600.

Highland, a township of Defiance co., O. Pop. 946.

Highland, Highland co., O. See NEW LEXINGTON.

Highland, a township of Muskingum co., O. Pop 784. It contains Bloomfield.

Highland, a post-office of Clackamas co., Oregon.

Highland, a township of Adams co., Pa. Pop. 421.

Highland, a station in Beaver co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 2 miles W. of Homewood, Pa.

Highland, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., 5 miles S.W. of Towanda.

Highland, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. 953. It contains Gum Tree and Rosenviek.

Highland, a township of Clarion co., Pa., bounded S.E. by the Clarion River. Pop. 524. It contains Helen Furnace.

Highland, a post-village of Minnehaha co., S.D., 19 miles (direct) N. by E. of Sioux Falls.

Highland, a post-office of Jackson co., Tenn.

Highland, a station of Salt Lake co., Utah, on the Bingham Cañon & Camp Floyd Railroad, 4 miles W. of Bingham Junction.

Highland, a post-office of Ritchie co., W. Va.

Highland, a post-village of Iowa co., Wis., in High-

land township, about 54 miles W. of Madison. It has 4 churches, and manufactures of beer, flour, furniture, ploughs, &c. Pop. 482; of the township, 3024. Lead-mines have been opened here.

Highland Centre, a post-office of Wapello co., Iowa, 9 or 10 miles N.N.E. of Ottumwa.

Highland Creek, Kentucky, drains part of Henderson co., runs N.W., and enters the Ohio River in Union co.

Highland Creek, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 14 miles N.E. of Toronto. It contains 4 stores, 2 hotels, and 2 grist-mills. Pop. 500.

Highland Falls, a post-village and summer resort of Orange co., N.Y., on the W. bank of the Hudson River, about 47 miles above New York, 2 miles below West Point, and about 2 miles from Garrison's Station. It has 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of razor-strops, &c. Pop. in 1890, 2237.

Highland Grove, a hamlet of Jones co., Iowa, 5 or 6 miles S. of Anamosa.

Highland Home, a post-office of Laurens co., S.C., 7 miles N. of Laurens Court-House.

Highland Mills, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., 13 miles by rail S.S.W. of Newburg. It has 2 churches, a large tannery, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Highland Park, an incorporated town of Lake co., Ill., on Lake Michigan, 23 miles by rail N. by W. of Chicago. It is on a bluff 100 feet above the lake. It has a hotel, 6 churches, an academy, a ladies' seminary, a newspaper office, and many fine residences. Pop. in 1890, 2163.

Highland Park, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., about 6 miles N. of Detroit. It has a church, a public school, and a shoe-factory.

Highland Prairie, prā'ree, a hamlet of Fillmore co., Minn., 5 miles E. of Whalan. It has a church.

Highlands, hī'landz (commonly pronounced in Scotland hee'landz), a natural division of Scotland, comprehending the country to the N. and N.W., in contradistinction to the Lowlands, which occupy the S. and S.E. districts. The division is formed by the Grampians, which extend across the island from Argyleshire on the Atlantic to Aberdeenshire or the German Ocean. The appellation of Highlands extends also to the Hebrides or Western Isles.—— Inhab. HIGHLANDER.

Highlands, or Nev'ersink Hills, in New Jersey, extend N.W. and S.E. from Sandy Hook to Raritan Bay. Mount Mitchell, the highest elevation, is 282 feet above the level of the sea. Here are the two Highland Lights, 100 feet apart, lat. 40° 23' N., lon. 73° 50' W.

Highlands, a station of Prince George's co., Md., on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Washington, D.C.

Highlands, a summer resort of Monmouth co., N.J., on the Neversink River, and on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, 6 miles N. of Long Branch, and about 25 miles S. of New York City. It has a church and 3 large boarding-houses, and is surrounded by picturesque scenery. Here is Highlands Post-Office.

Highlands, a township of Orange co., N.Y. Pop. 2953. It contains Highland Falls.

Highlands, a post-village of Macon co., N.C., on the Blue Ridge, 30 miles N. of Walhalla, S.C. It has a church, a saw-mill, &c.

Highlands of the Hudson, a hilly and picturesque region of New York, on both sides of the Hudson River. The Highlands are mostly comprised in the cos. of Orange, Putnam, and Dutchess. The highest summit, named New Beacon, has an altitude of 1685 feet above tide-water. Many lofty and precipitous bluffs rise close to the shores of the river.

Highland Springs, a post-office of Lake co., Cal.

Highlands Station, a post-office of Clay co., Fla.

Highlands Station, a post-office of Putnam co., N.Y., on the Hudson River Railroad, 4 miles N. of Peekskill.

Highland Station, a post-hamlet of Doniphan co., Kansas, on the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, 25 miles N. of Atchison.

Highland Station, a post-hamlet in Highland township, Oakland co., Mich., 28 miles by rail S. of Flint. It has a graded school and a manufactory of sash and blinds.

Highland Station, a village and station of Galveston co., Tex., 11 miles by rail N.W. of Galveston.

High'landtown, a suburb of Baltimore City, Md. It has 3 churches, chemical works, oil-refineries, breweries, and pork-packing establishments.

Highlandtown (Inverness Post-Office), a hamlet of Columbiana co., O., 5 miles E. by N. of Salineville.

Highland Village, a village in Colchester co., Nova Scotia, on Minas Basin, 21 miles W. of Truro. Pop. 100.

High'landville, a post-hamlet of Winneshiek co., Iowa, 14 miles N.E. of Decorah. It has a church.

Highlandville, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., in Needham township, on the Woonsocket division of the New York & New England Railroad, 11 miles W.S.W. of Boston. It has a graded school, 2 churches, and 5 woollen-factories, which produce stockings, cardigan jackets, &c.

Highlandville, a post-hamlet of Christian co., Mo., 20 miles S.E. of Springfield.

High Market, a township of Lewis co., N.Y. P. 1068.

High Mills, a village of Saratoga co., N.Y., 1 mile S. of Burnt Hills. It has 2 saw-mills, a grist-mill, and a woollen-mill.

High Mills, a hamlet of Schenectady co., N.Y., 6 miles N.E. of Schenectady. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

High'more, a post-town, capital of Hyde co., S.D., 63 miles by rail W. of Huron.

High Point, a post-hamlet of Walker co., Ga., 12 miles S. of Chattanooga. It has 2 churches.

High Point, a post-village of Decatur co., Iowa, in High Point township, about 60 miles S. of Des Moines. It has 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 796.

High Point, Harford co., Md. See FAIRMOUNT.

High Point, a post-village of Moniteau co., Mo., 10 miles S. of California. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of bagging, ploughs, and wagons.

High Point, a post-village in High Point township, Guilford co., N.C., on the North Carolina Railroad, 34 miles N.E. of Salisbury. It has 6 churches, 2 banks, a seminary, 3 newspaper offices, 2 cotton-factories, 3 tobacco-factories, and a shuttle-factory. Pop. of the township, 3481.

High Point, a post-office of Knox co., Tenn., 11 miles E.N.E. of Knoxville.

High Point, a post-hamlet of Grimes co., Tex., 12 miles from Navasota. It has a church.

High Prairie, a post-hamlet of Leavenworth co., Kansas, in High Prairie township, about 7 miles S.S.W. of Leavenworth. Pop. of the township, 1313.

High Ridge, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co., Conn., 8 miles N. of Stamford. It has a church and manufactures of baskets and shirts.

High Ridge, a post-office of Jefferson co., Mo., about 22 miles S.W. of St. Louis.

High Rock, a station in York co., Pa., on the Peach Bottom Railroad, 21 miles S.E. of York.

High Shoals, a post-village of Randolph co., Ala., 28 miles N.W. of West Point, Ga. It has a church and a woollen-factory.

High Shoals, a post-village of Oconee co., Ga., 13 miles (direct) S.W. of Watkinsville. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of cotton goods. Pop. 1136.

High Shoals, a post-office of Gaston co., N.C.

High'spire, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., in Lower Swatara township, on the Susquehanna River, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Harrisburg. It has 2 churches, a distillery, and a flour-mill. Pop. 612.

High Switch, a station in St. Clair co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Belleville & Southern Illinois Railroad, 2 miles N.W. of Belleville.

Hightae, hī'tā, a village of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, 2¼ miles S. of Lochmaben. Pop. 409. This place, with three small contiguous villages, constitutes the Four Towns, the land of which has been held by the inhabitants by mere right of possession, since the days of Bruce. Some of the people are gypsies.

High'tower, a post-hamlet of Cleburne co., Ala., 28 miles W. of Carrollton, Ga. Here is a copper-mine, with 3 smelting-furnaces.

High Tower, a post-village of Forsyth co., Ga., near the Etowah River, about 45 miles N.N.E. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches.

Hightower River, Georgia. See ETOWAH.

Hightowers, post-township, Caswell co., N.C. P. 1502.

High'town, a post-hamlet of Highland co., Va., about 50 miles N.W. of Staunton. It has a church.

Hightstown, hīts'tŏwn, a post-borough of Mercer co., N.J., 40 miles by rail N.E. of Camden, and 14 miles E. by N. of Trenton. It has the Peddie Institute, a seminary for young ladies, 6 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, a shirt-factory, a shoe-factory, an iron-foundry, and manufactures of agricultural implements. Pop. 1875.

High View, a post-office of Frederick co., Va.

High'ville, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., about 7 miles S.S.E. of Columbia. It has a church and manufactures of bee-hives and machinery.

High'water, a township of Cottonwood co., Minn. Pop. 291.

High'way', a station in Houghton co., Mich., on the Mineral Range Railroad, 4 miles by rail from Calumet, and 8 miles from Hancock.

High'wood, a neat post-village of Lake co., Ill., in Deerfield township, on Lake Michigan, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 24 miles N. by W. of Chicago. It has 3 churches.

High Woods, a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., in Saugerties township, 5 miles W. of Tivoli. It has 2 churches.

High'worth, a town of England, co. of Wilts, 6 miles N.N.E. of Swindon, on an eminence, near the Vale of White Horse. It is irregularly built of stone, and has an ancient church, with two curious chapels attached.

High Wycombe, England. See WYCOMBE.

Higo, a province of Japan. See FIGO.

Higuera, e-gâ'râ, a village of Chili, province and 33 miles N.E. of Coquimbo (or La Serena). It has silver- and copper-mines. Pop. 2322.

Higuera de Bargas, e-gâ'râ dâ bar'gâs, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 27 miles S. of Badajos. Pop. 2158.

Higuera de la Serena, e-gâ'râ dâ lâ sâ-râ'nâ, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province and 80 miles E. by S. of Badajos. Pop. 1472.

Higuera Junto Aracena, e-gâ'râ hoon'to â-râ-thâ'nâ, a town of Spain, 40 miles N.N.E. of Huelva, in the Sierra Morena. Pop. 1880.

Higuera-la-Real, e-gâ'râ-lâ-râ-âl', a town of Spain, province and 41 miles S.S.E. of Badajos. It has a hospital, a Jesuits' college, and a trade in wine. Pop. 4558.

Higuerucla, e-gâ-roo-â'lâ, a village of Spain, province and 26 miles E. of Albacete. Pop. 2414.

Higuey, hee'gâ', a village of the island of Hayti, republic and 78 miles E. of Santo Domingo, and 20 miles N.W. of Higuey Bay.

Higuey Bay, a bay of the island of Hayti, protected by the island of Saona, in lat. 18° 20' N., lon. 68° 40' W.

Hi-Ho, a river of Corea. See HEE-HO.

Hijar, or **Hixar,** e-har', a town of Spain, province and 62 miles N.N.E. of Teruel, on the Martin. Pop. 3133.

Hika, Manitowoc co., Wis. See CENTREVILLE.

Hiklar, hee'klar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 6 miles N. of Knisareeyeh.

Hi'ko, a post-village, capital of Lincoln co., Nevada, in a valley of the Great Basin, about 110 miles S.S.E. of Hamilton. It has silver-mines, the product of which is the chief article of export of Lincoln co.; also a quartz-mill.

Hila, hee'lâ, a village of Amboyna, with a governor's house, a Christian church, and a Mohammedan temple.

Hilabee Creek, Alabama. See HILLABEE CREEK.

Hil'bert, a post-village of Calumet co., Wis., 27 miles by rail S. of Green Bay, and 16 miles E.S.E. of Menasha. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a cheese-box factory, and manufactures of wagons and sleighs.

Hilchenbach, hilk'ẹn-bâk', a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 9 miles N.N.E. of Siegen. Pop. 1575.

Hil'da, or **Thrash'er's Cor'ners,** a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, on the river Moira, 3 miles N.N.E. of Belleville. It has 2 hotels. Pop. 100.

Hildburghausen, hilt'bŏŏrg-hŏw'zẹn, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, on the Werra, 17 miles by rail S.E. of Meiningen. It has a gymnasium, a burgher and a Jews' school, orphan, lunatic, and deaf-mute asylums, and manufactures of cloth and papier-maché. It was formerly the capital of the duchy of Saxe-Hildburghausen. P. 5148.

Hil'den, a town of Prussia, government and 6 miles S.E. of Dusseldorf. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and linens. Pop. 6789.

Hilders, hil'dẹrs, a town of Bavaria, on the Ulster, 57 miles N.N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 1057.

Hildesheim, hil'dẹs-hime', a town of Hanover, at a railway junction, 18 miles S.E. of Hanover. Pop. 22,581, of whom one-third are Roman Catholics. It is a large, old-fashioned town, enclosed by ramparts, now used as public walks, and has a cathedral of the ninth century, 3 churches, a consistory and a college belonging to the Roman Catholics, a Protestant college, deaf-mute and lunatic asylums, public schools, a council hall, and a trade in coarse linen cloths and yarn and in cattle. It is a Catholic bishop's see.

Hil'drethsburg, a post-office of Lyon co., Minn.

Hilfrath, hil'frât, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 20 miles N.N.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 990.

Hilgersdorf, hil'ghẹrs-dorf', a village of Bohemia, on the Hochwald, near the frontiers of Saxony. Pop. 1577.

Hil'ham, a post-village of Overton co., Tenn., about 85 miles E. by N. of Nashville. It has 2 churches.

Hill, a county in the N. central part of Texas, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Brazos River, and is partly drained by Richland Creek. The surface is hilly or undulating, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cattle, cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by several railways, which meet at Hillsborough, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 7453; in 1880, 16,554; in 1890, 27,583.

Hill, a post-hamlet of Effingham co., Ill., 6 miles E. of Mason Station. It has a church.

Hill, a post-village of Merrimack co., N.H., in Hill township, on the Merrimac River, and on the Bristol Branch of the Northern Railroad, 27 miles N. by W. of Concord. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of cabinet organs, glazing-tools, melodeons, &c. Pop. of the township, 620.

Hill, a township of Montgomery co., N.C. Pop. 447.

Hill, Mercer co., Pa. See CHARLESTON.

Hillabee, Clay co., Ala. See MILLERVILLE.

Hill'abee (or Hil'abee) Creek, Alabama, rises in Clay co., runs southward, and enters the Tallapoosa River in Tallapoosa co.

Hillah, or **Hilla,** hil'lâ, written also **Hellah,** hel'lâ, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 60 miles S. of Bagdad, the modern representative of Babylon, and near the centre of its ruins, on both sides of the Euphrates, here crossed by a floating bridge. Lat. 32° 28' 30" N.; lon. 44° 28' E. Pop. about 10,000. It is enclosed by earth ramparts and a ditch, is entered by 4 gates, and has a citadel, a mosque, several convents, some pretty well supplied bazaars, and manufactures of silks. The town has dye-houses and tanneries, but its population is chiefly agricultural.

Hillaya, hil-lî'â, or **Hilliya,** hil-lee'â, a small town of Sinde, 39 miles S. of Hyderabad.

Hill Church, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., about 16 miles E.N.E. of Reading.

Hill City, a post-village of Graham co., Kansas, 33 miles by rail E. of Hoxie. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, 3 newspaper offices, and a plough-factory. Pop. 545.

Hill City, a post-village and mining centre of Pennington co., S.D., in the Black Hills, 46 miles by rail S. of Deadwood. It has 4 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, lumber- and saw-mills, general stores and business houses, and mines of tin. Pop. 479.

Hille, hil'lẹh, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 8 miles N.W. of Minden. Pop. 3030.

Hille, hil'lâ, a village of Sweden, lœn and 4 miles N.E. of Gefle.

Hil'legass, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., near the Perkiomen Railroad, 20 miles S. of Allentown.

Hillegersberg, hil'lẹh-ghẹrs-bêrg', a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 6 miles S.W. of Haarlem. Pop. 2606.

Hillegom, hil'lẹh-hom', a village of the Netherlands, 2½ miles N. of Rotterdam. Pop. 2486.

Hilleröd, Denmark. See FREDERICKSBERG.

Hillersdorf, hil'lẹrs-dorf', NIEDER, nee'dẹr, and OBER, o'bẹr, a village of Austrian Silesia, circle of Troppau, on the Oppa. Pop. 1896.

Hill Gove, a post-office of Gove co., Kansas, at Buffalo Station on the Union Pacific Railroad, 68 miles E. of Wallace.

Hill Grove, a post-office of Meade co., Ky.

Hill Grove, a post-village of Darke co., O., on the Dayton & Union Railroad, 3 miles E. of Union City, Ind., and 44 miles N.W. of Dayton. It has 3 churches. Pop. about 200.

Hill Grove, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Va., about 24 miles S. of Lynchburg. It has 2 churches, a carriage-shop, and 3 stores.

Hill'ham, a post-office of Dubois co., Ind., 44 miles N. of Cannelton.

Hill'head', a burgh of Scotland, co. of Lanark, is one of the finest suburbs of Glasgow. It lies W. of that city and N. of Partick. Pop. 3718.

Hill'house, a post-office of Lake co., O.

Hill'hurst, a post-office of Pierce co., Washington, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 14 miles S. of New Tacoma. Here is a Granger hall.

Hillian's (hil'yanz) Store, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Ala., about 40 miles S.E. of Huntsville. It has 2 churches, a masonic hall, and a high school.

Hilliard, hil'yard, a station in Ware co., Ga., on the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, 4 miles W. of Waresborough.

Hilliard, or **Hilliards,** a post-village in Norwich township, Franklin co., O., on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, 10 miles N.W. of Columbus. It has 2 churches and a creamery. Pop. about 400.

Hilliard, a post-village of Uintah co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 13 miles S.E. of Evanston. Elevation, 7310 feet. It has a hotel, 3 saloons, and manufactures of lumber and charcoal. The Hilliard Flume & Lumber Company have here a flume 28 miles long.

Hilliard's, a post-hamlet of Allegan co., Mich., in Hopkins township, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 22 miles S. of Grand Rapids. It has a saw-mill.

Hilliard's, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Pa., and a station on the Shenango & Alleghany Railroad, 46 miles S.E. of Greenville. It has a church and 2 hotels.

Hilliardston, hĭl'yȧrds-tŏn, a post-hamlet of Nash co., N.C., 11 miles W. of Battleborough. Gold is found here.

Hilliardsville, hĭl'yȧrdz-vĭl, a post-office of Henry co., Ala.

Hillier, hĭl'yẽr, or **Pleas'ant Val'ley,** a post-village in Prince Edward co., Ontario, 18 miles S. of Belleville. It contains a carding-mill and 2 stores. Pop. 130.

Hillion, beel'yôN', a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 4 miles E. of Saint-Etienne. Pop. 346.

Hillis, the ancient name of Sadioncello.

Hil'lisburg, a post-village of Clinton co., Ind., in Johnson township, on the Lafayette & Muncie Railroad, 11 miles E. of Frankfort. It has a church, a carriage-shop, a flour-mill, and a plough-factory.

Hilliya, a town of India. See Hillaya.

Hill River, of British America. See Hayes River.

Hill's, a station in Prince George's co., Md., on the Pope's Creek Branch of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, 11 miles S. of Bowie Junction.

Hills, a post-office of Washington co., O.

Hill's, a station in Washington co., Pa., on the Chartiers Railroad, 17 miles S.W. of Pittsburg.

Hillsborough, hilz'bŭr-rŭh, a town of Ireland, co. of Down, 3 miles S.S.W. of Lisburn. It has a fine church, ruins of a castle, the seat of the Marquis of Downshire, and a hospital. Pop. 885.

Hillsborough, hilz'bŭr-rŭh, a county of Florida, is in the W. part of the peninsula, and is bounded on the W. by the Gulf of Mexico and Tampa Bay. The latter extends inward to the middle of the county, and is about 35 miles long. The surface is low and nearly level: the soil produces cotton, sugar-cane, and Indian corn. It is rich in phosphates. Area, 1280 square miles. Capital, Tampa. Pop. in 1870, 3216; in 1880, 5814; in 1890, 14,941.

Hillsborough, a county in the S. part of New Hampshire, bordering on Massachusetts, has an area of about 844 square miles. It is intersected by the Merrimac River, and also drained by the Contoocook, Souhegan, and Piscataquog Rivers, which afford abundant motive-power. The surface is hilly or uneven, and is extensively covered with forests of beech, elm, ash, oak, sugar-maple, &c.; the soil is partly fertile. Hay, butter, Indian corn, and potatoes are the staple products. This county has quarries of fine granite, and important manufactures of cotton goods and many other articles. It is traversed by the Concord & Montreal Railroad and the Boston & Maine Railroad, both of which communicate with Manchester and Nashua, the capitals. Another railroad connects Manchester, the chief city of this county, with Lawrence. Pop. in 1870, 64,238; in 1880, 75,634; in 1890, 93,247.

Hillsborough, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ala., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 12 miles W. of Decatur. It has 5 churches and an academy.

Hillsborough, a post-village of Union co., Ark., about 44 miles S.S.E. of Camden. It has a cotton-gin, a saw-mill, and general stores.

Hillsborough, a post-village of Weld co., Col., about 10 miles (direct) S.W. of Greeley, the capital of the county.

Hillsborough, a post-village of Jasper co., Ga., 9 miles S.W. of Monticello, and about 26 miles N. of Macon. It has 2 churches, a steam grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Hillsborough, a post-village, capital of Montgomery co., Ill., in Hillsborough township, on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 67 miles N.E. of St. Louis, Mo., and 11 miles E. of Litchfield. It has 5 churches, 2 banks, an academy, 2 flour-mills, a woollen-mill, and a manufactory of furniture. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. about 2000.

Hillsborough, a village of Clinton co., Ind., in Sugar Creek township, about 36 miles N. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches, a broom-factory, and a churn-factory. Here is Pickard's Mill Post-Office.

Hillsborough, a post-village of Fountain co., Ind., in Cain township, on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 27 miles E. of Danville, Ill. It has 1 or 2 banking-houses, 4 churches, 2 grist-mills, &c. Pop. about 300.

Hillsborough, a post-village of Henry co., Iowa, in Salem township, about 35 miles W. of Burlington. It has 3 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. about 300.

Hillsborough, a post-village of Marion co., Kansas, about 10 miles by rail W. of Marion. It has 4 churches, a bank, 3 newspaper offices, and manufactures of butter and cheese. Pop. 555.

Hillsborough, a post-village of Fleming co., Ky., 50 miles (direct) E.N.E. of Lexington, and about 24 miles S. by E. of Maysville. It has 2 churches. Pop. 212.

Hillsborough, a post-village of Caroline co., Md., on Tuckahoe Creek, and on the Maryland & Delaware Railroad, 12 miles N.E. of Easton. It has 3 churches, a graded school, 6 stores, and 3 warehouses for grain. Pop. 174.

Hillsborough, a post-village of Scott co., Miss., 8 miles N. of Forest. It has 2 churches.

Hillsborough, a post-village, capital of Jefferson co., Mo., in Central township, 4 miles N.N.W. of Victoria Station, about 38 miles S.S.W. of St. Louis, and 10 miles W. of the Mississippi River. It contains a court-house, a church, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 264.

Hillsborough, a post-village of Hillsborough co., N.H., 2½ miles from Hillsborough Bridge Station, and about 25 miles S. by W. of Concord. It has several churches. Hillsborough township contains Hillsborough Bridge village, and has a national bank, and manufactures of hosiery, woollen goods, &c. Pop. of the township, 2120.

Hillsborough, a post-township of Somerset co., N.J., is bounded on the N. by the Raritan River, and intersected by the Delaware & Bound Brook Railroad. Pop. 3443.

Hillsborough, a post-village, capital of Sierra co., New Mexico, 18 miles N. of Lake Valley. It has a church organization, a bank, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 621.

Hillsborough, a post-village, capital of Orange co., N.C., in Hillsborough township, on the Eno River, 40 miles by rail N.W. of Raleigh. It contains a court-house, the Hillsborough Military Academy, 7 churches, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 662; of the township, 4160.

Hillsborough, a post-village of Traill co., N.D., 40 miles by rail N.N.W. of Fargo. It has 6 churches, 3 banks, 4 newspaper offices, flour-mills, iron-works, and brick-yards. Pop. 715.

Hillsborough, a post-town, capital of Highland co., O., in Liberty township, about 40 miles W.S.W. of Chillicothe. It is the E. terminus of a branch of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 62 miles E. by N. of Cincinnati. It contains the Hillsborough Female College, a court-house, 7 churches, 3 banks, a union school, bent-wood-works, a chair-factory, 2 flouring-mills, and manufactures of furniture, woollen goods, farm-bells, clothing, sash, blinds, &c. Two newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1890, 3620. A narrow-gauge railroad extends from this place southward to Sardinia, 17 miles.

Hillsborough, a post-village, capital of Washington co., Oregon, on the Tualatin River, 21 miles by rail W. by S. of Portland, and 40 miles N. of Salem. It has 4 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, flour-mills, saw-mills, &c.

Hillsborough, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Pa., 14 miles S. of Johnstown. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a wagon-shop.

Hillsborough (Scenery Hill Post-Office), a village of Washington co., Pa., about 30 miles S. of Pittsburg.

Hillsborough, a post-hamlet of Coffee co., Tenn., 8 miles S.E. of Manchester. It has a church.

Hillsborough, a village of Williamson co., Tenn., 22½ miles S. of Nashville. It has 1 or 2 churches, a plough-factory, 2 stores, and a sulphur spring.

Hillsborough, a post-village, capital of Hill co., Tex., 66 miles by rail S.S.W. of Dallas, and 55 miles by rail S. by E. of Fort Worth. It has a newspaper office, manufactures of lumber, &c. Pop. in 1890, 2541.

Hillsborough, a hamlet of Albemarle co., Va., 4½ miles from Mechum's River Station. It has a church.

Hillsborough, a post-village of Loudoun co., Va., near the base of the Blue Ridge, about 46 miles N.W. of Washington, D.C. It has 2 churches, a high school, and a woollen-factory. Pop. about 300.

Hillsborough (Academy Post-Office), a hamlet of Pocahontas co., W. Va., 33 miles N.N.E. of Ronceverte. It has 2 churches and about 15 houses.

Hillsborough, a post-village of Vernon co., Wis., about 68 miles N.W. of Madison. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a hardware-factory, &c.

Hillsborough, Nova Scotia. See Six-Mile Road.

Hills'borough, a seaport town of New Brunswick, co. of Albert, on the Petitcodiac River, and on the Albert Railway, 22 miles S.E. of Salisbury. It contains a hotel, sev-

eral stores, churches, and schools, and a plaster-mill. Valuable coal-mines and gypsum-quarries are worked in the vicinity. It is a port of entry. Pop. 900.

Hillsborough, the principal town of the island of Carriacou, West Indies.

Hillsborough Bridge, a post-village in Hillsborough township, Hillsborough co., N.H., on the Contoocook River, and on the Concord & Claremont Railroad, 27 miles W. by S. of Concord. It has a newspaper office, a bank, a money-order post-office, 2 churches, an academy, a flour-mill, and manufactures of stockings, shirts, drawers, bedsteads, knitting-machines, &c.

Hillsborough Centre, a post-office of Hillsborough co., N.H.

Hillsborough River, in Hillsborough co., Fla., a stream which enters Hillsborough Bay (an arm of Tampa Bay) at the town of Tampa.

Hillsborough River, a salt-water tidal lagoon in Volusia co., Fla., extending S.S.E. 30 miles from Mosquito Inlet. Its northward continuation is called Halifax River, and the whole is often called Mosquito River.

Hillsborough Upper Village, a post-hamlet of Hillsborough co., N.H., about 26 miles W. of Concord. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill. Pop. about 90.

Hill's Branch, a post-hamlet of Cayuga co., N.Y., near the Cayuga Railroad. Hill's Branch Station is about 3 miles S. of Cayuga. It has plaster-mills.

Hillsburg, Nova Scotia. See BEAR RIVER.

Hills'burg, a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, on the river Credit, and on the Credit Valley Railroad, 20 miles E. by N. of Fergus. It contains 2 grist-mills, a woollen-factory, a foundry, a tannery, 4 churches, 4 stores, and 3 hotels. Pop. 400.

Hill's Corners, or **Wee'saw**, a post-hamlet of Berrien co., Mich., in Weesaw township, 5 miles N. of Galien. It has a church.

Hill's Corners, Columbia co., Wis. See HARTMAN.

Hills'dale, a county in the S. part of Michigan, bordering on Ohio, has an area of about 580 square miles. It is drained by the Kalamazoo River, the St. Joseph's River (of the Maumee), and the St. Joseph's (of Lake Michigan), all of which rise in this county. The surface is diversified with hills, and is extensively covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple, oak, and other trees abound. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, oats, butter, wool, and pork are the staple products. Devonian sandstone of good quality underlies a part of this county. It is intersected by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad and the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw Railroad, two branches of the former passing through Hillsdale, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 31,684; in 1880, 32,723; in 1890, 30,660.

Hillsdale, a post-village of Rock Island co., Ill., on or near Rock River, and on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 24 miles E.N.E. of Davenport, Iowa. It has a church.

Hillsdale, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ind., in Helt township, on the W. bank of the Wabash River, and on the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railroad, at its junction with the Indiana & Illinois Central Railroad, 23 miles N. of Terre Haute, and 1 mile W. of Montezuma. It has a manufactory of fire-brick.

Hillsdale, a post-hamlet of Mills co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 5 miles E. of Glenwood. Pop. 86.

Hillsdale, a post-village in Marysville township, Miami co., Kansas, on the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, 36 miles S.S.W. of Kansas City, and 7 miles N. of Paola. It has a church.

Hillsdale, a city, capital of Hillsdale co., Mich., is in a township of the same name, near the head of the St. Joseph River, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 33 miles W. of Adrian, 167 miles from Chicago, 22 miles E. of Coldwater, and 90 miles W.S.W. of Detroit. It contains a court-house, 8 churches, 1 national bank, 2 savings-banks, a high school, 3 hotels, 2 foundries, a planing-mill, 2 flour-mills, a chair-factory, and printing-offices which issue 3 weekly newspapers. Here is Hillsdale College (Free Baptist), which was organized in 1855 and has about 450 students. Pop. in 1880, 3441; in 1890, 3915; of the township, additional, 455.

Hillsdale, a township of Winona co., Minn. Pop. 549.

Hillsdale, a post-hamlet of Nemaha co., Neb., on the Missouri River, 12 miles below Brownville, and about 75 miles S.E. of Lincoln.

Hillsdale, a post-office of Bergen co., N.J., on the New Jersey & New York Railroad, 22 miles N. of Jersey City.

Hillsdale, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., in Hillsdale township, on the New York & Harlem Railroad, 110 miles N. by E. of New York, and about 16 miles E. by S. of Hudson. It has 2 churches, a public school, a newspaper office, a furnace, a grist-mill, and a carriage-shop. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1554.

Hillsdale, a post-hamlet of Guilford co., N.C., 10 miles N. of Greensborough. It has a church and an academy.

Hillsdale, a station in Dauphin co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, main line, 12 miles S.E. of Harrisburg.

Hillsdale, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa., 20 miles N.E. of Indiana. It has 2 churches.

Hillsdale, a post-hamlet of Macon co., Tenn., 17 miles E. by N. of Gallatin.

Hillsdale, a post-hamlet of Iron co., Utah, on Sevier River, 40 miles S.E. of Beaver. It has a church.

Hillsdale, a hamlet of Monroe co., W. Va., 4 miles N.E. of Union. It has a church.

Hillsdale, a station in Laramie co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 20 miles E. by N. of Cheyenne.

Hills'dale, a post-village in Kings co., New Brunswick, 30 miles from St. John. Pop. 200.

Hill's Fac'tory, a post-office of Spartanburg co., S.C., 17 miles S. of Spartanburg.

Hill's Fer'ry, a post-village of Stanislaus co., Cal., on the San Joaquin River, 13 miles S.W. of Turlock. It has a seminary, a foundry, a banking-house, and 4 churches.

Hill's Ferry, North Carolina. See PALMYRA.

Hill's Ferry, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Tex., on Red River.

Hill's Fork, a post-hamlet of Adams co., O., about 60 miles E.S.E. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches.

Hill's Grove, a post-office of McDonough co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 2 miles S.W. of Tennessee.

Hills'grove, a post-village of Sullivan co., Pa., on Loyalsock Creek, about 24 miles N.E. of Williamsport. It has a church, 2 large tanneries, and several mills.

Hill's Grove, a post-hamlet of Kent co., R.I., on the Stonington & Providence Railroad, 11 miles S. by W. of Providence. It has a manufactory of malleable iron.

Hill'side, a post-office of Tishemingo co., Miss.

Hillside, a station in Queens co., N.Y., on the Central Railroad of Long Island, 8 miles E. of Hunter's Point.

Hillside, a station in Montgomery co., Pa., on the Northeast Pennsylvania Railroad, 12 miles N. of Philadelphia.

Hillside, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 49 miles E. by S. of Pittsburg. It has a church.

Hills Land'ing, a hamlet of Prince George's co., Md., on the Patuxent River, 2½ miles from Upper Marlborough. It has a steam mill and about 12 dwellings. Steamers ascend the river to this place once a week.

Hill's Mills, a station in Barbour co., Ala., on the Vicksburg & Brunswick Railroad, 17 miles W. of Eufaula.

Hill's Point, a post-office of Dorchester co., Md.

Hills Prairie, prā'rec, a post-office of Bastrop co., Tex.

Hill Spring, a post-hamlet of Morris co., Kansas, 8 miles S.S.W. of Council Grove. It has a church.

Hill Spring, a post-office of Henry co., Ky., on the Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 23 miles N.W. of Frankfort.

Hill's Station, a post-hamlet of Clermont co., O., in Goshen township, near the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, about 30 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It has a church.

Hill's Store, a post-office of Randolph co., N.C.

Hill's View, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., 4 miles E.N.E. of Ligonier. It has an iron-furnace.

Hills'ville, a post-village of Lawrence co., Pa., about 9 miles W. of New Castle. It has 2 churches.

Hillsville, a post-village, capital of Carroll co., Va., 75 miles E. of Abingdon, and 60 miles S.W. of Salem. It has 2 churches, an academy, a bank, a newspaper office, an iron-foundry, an oil-mill, and a carding-machine factory.

Hill Tip'erah (**Tip'perah**, or **Trip'ura**), a native state of Bengal, bounded N. by Assam and E. by wild jungle-regions, partly outside of British control. On the S.W. lies the British district of Tipperah. It is governed by a rajah, who has absolute power but is assisted by a British political agent. Area, 3867 square miles. It is largely a dense forest, inhabited by hill-tribes. Capital, Agartala, a small town, 30 miles N. by E. of Comillah. Pop. 74,242.

Hill'ton, a post-office of Sharp co., Ark.

Hill Top, a post-office of Charles co., Md.

Hill'top, a station in Bucks co., Pa., on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 12 miles S. of Bethlehem.

Hill'town, a post-township and hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., 30 miles N. of Philadelphia, and 3 miles N.N.W. of Chalfont Station. The township has 5 churches. Pop. 2869.

Hill Val'ley, a post-hamlet of Huntingdon co., Pa., 4 miles W. of Shirleysburg. It has a church.

Hill View, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.Y., in Caldwell township, on the W. shore of Lake George, 4 miles from Caldwell. It has a church and a large hotel.

Hillville, Pa. See LOWER and UPPER HILLVILLE.

Hilo, hee'lo, a town of Hawaii, on Byron (Hilo or Waiakea) Bay, an inlet on the E. coast of the island of Hawaii. It is the second town in the kingdom, and a place of great beauty. Its harbor is spacious and generally secure. Pop. 4220.

Hilongos, he-lon'goce, a town of the Philippines, on the W. side of the island of Leyte, with Point Hilongos N.W., in lat. 10° 24′ N., lon. 124° 35′ E.

Hilpoltstein, hil'polt-stīne', a town of Bavaria, 19 miles S.S.E. of Nuremberg. Pop. 1511.

Hil'sa, a town of India, district and 35 miles S.E. of Patna. Pop. 3026. It has a trade in grain and oil-seeds.

Hilsbach, hils'bȧĸ, a town of Baden, 17 miles S.S.E. of Heidelberg. Pop. 1232.

Hilseuheim, hil'sẹn-hīme' (Fr. pron. heel'sẽn'ẽm'), a village of Germany, 5 miles N.E. of Schlettstadt. Pop. 2035.

Hil'ton, a post-village and summer resort of Tazewell co., Ill., in Fond du Lac township, near Peoria Lake, and on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 2 miles E. of Peoria. It has a church, an artesian well of sulphur water, and a hotel. Pop. 200.

Hilton, a township of Iowa co., Iowa. Pop. 749.

Hilton, a post-office of Nodaway co., Mo.

Hil'ton, a post-village in Northumberland co., Ontario, 5 miles N. of Brighton. Pop. 120.

Hil'ton Head, a post-township of Beaufort co., S.C., on the Atlantic Ocean. It comprises Hilton Head Island and several small islands on the S. side of Port Royal entrance, about 17 miles S. of Beaufort. Cotton, rice, corn, peanuts, and sweet potatoes are its staple products. Pop. of township, 3073, mostly colored.

Hil'ton's, a post-office of Sullivan co., Tenn.

Hilvarenbeek, hil'vȧ-rẹn-bȧk', a village of Netherlands, in North Brabant, 17 miles E.S.E. of Breda. P. 2302.

Hilversum, hil'vẹr-sŭm', a market-town of the Netherlands, 15 miles E.S.E. of Amsterdam. Pop. 7805. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen goods.

Hilzingen, hilt'sing-ẹn, a village of Baden, in Lake circle, 8 miles N.E. of Schaffhausen. Pop. 1323.

Himalaya (him-ȧ'lạ-yạ or him-ạ-lā'yạ) or **Himmalch** (him-mȧ'lạ) **Mountains**, or **The Himalayas**, him-ȧ'lạ-yạz (the "abode of snow;" anc. *Imaus*), a chain of snowy mountains, the most elevated on the globe, extending in an irregular curve, with a general direction W.N.W. and E.S.E. of more than 22° of longitude, nearly 1500 miles, breadth 100 to 160 miles, along the N. boundary of India, separating it from Thibet, and traversing the state of Cashmere, being the southeasternmost of the mountain-ranges which radiate from the Pameer plateau. They are situated between lat. 27° and 35° N., lon. 73° 23′ and 9° 40′ E., and extend from the river Indus on the W. to the great bend of the river Brahmapootra on the E. The Himalayas are not a single mountain-chain, but a range of rugged snowy peaks, depending from the high table-land of Thibet, and separated by deep gorges, the outlets of rapid streams, generated by the melted snow and ice of the interior, branching out, in Cashmere, into three parallel chains. The mountains rise on the S. from the plain of the Ganges in a wall-like range from 4000 to 5000 feet high, broken up at intervals by deep precipitous chasms, through which the springs and rivers flow down with great impetuosity. Between these and the higher ranges lie the fertile and well-cultivated valleys of Nepaul and Bootan. The mean elevation of the range has been estimated at from 16,000 to 18,000 feet, but 45 of its peaks are known to exceed 23,000 feet. Several reach a height of 25,000 feet. Mount Everest, or Gaurisankar, is 29,002 feet, Kunchinjunga 28,156, Dhawalaghiri 28,000, Morshiadi 26,522, Jibjibia 26,305, Nanda Devi 25,661, and Shumalari 27,200 feet above the sea. The high table-land of Thibet, forming the N. portion of the range, has a more gradual and extensive slope than the steep and abrupt mountain-declivities of the S. There are several passes in the Himalayas, all at a great elevation, the highest being the Ibi-Gamin Pass, 20,459 feet, and the Mana-Ghat, 18,570 feet, between Gnari-Khorsum and Gurhwal; the Parang La, in Spiti, 19,132 feet; and the Chang La, 18,368 feet, and Takalung La, 17,500 feet, in Ladakh; in the more easterly part of the range they decrease in altitude, except the Dunkia Pass, 18,460 feet, between Darjeeling and Shigatze. The difficulty of these ascents, as also of nearly all those of less elevation, is extreme. The base and summits and probably the great mass of this range consist of granite and crystalline stratified rocks. A zone of Silurian strata prevails at elevations of 15,000 to 18,000 feet, and tertiary strata, some of very modern date, with many organic remains, occur at various elevations along the ridge. The lower limit of the snow-line is on the S. side 16,200 feet, while on the N. it is 17,400 feet. Vegetation also extends much higher on the N. than on the S. side. This arises from the serenity and dryness of the air and the radiated heat from the extensive sloping table-land towards the N., while on the S. there are more frequent gales and moisture, and an abrupt precipitous termination of the mountains. Some of the peaks in the interior are free of snow, and the contrast of these with the other snow-covered summits, and with the deep azure of the sky, renders the scenery splendid. Magnificent glaciers are found in every part of the Himalayas and West Thibet wherever there is perennial snow. Some of these, in the W. part of the range, are 10 to 11 miles long and 1½ miles broad. The highest known are those of Deotal, in Gurhwal, 17,915 feet, and Namtso, in Lahool, 15,570 feet above the sea. The base of the mountains to the S. is covered with a dense jungle, separating them from the plains of India. This belt diminishes to the W. and N. of the Jumna. Cultivation is carried to the foot of the mountains. At the base, vegetation is of a tropical character; at an elevation of 5000 feet European plants succeed. Here rice and other grains are cultivated, as also a species of arum, the roots of which form the food of the hill-people; wheat grows at an elevation of 13,000 feet, barley at near 15,000 feet, and grass at 16,500 feet. The cultivation of the tea-plant has been introduced successfully along the entire S. and W. face of the mountains up to 5000 feet. Herds of cattle are numerous, and especially sheep and goats. Mines of iron, lead, and copper exist, but have been little wrought or explored.

Himberg, him'bẽrg, a market-town of Lower Austria, 8 miles S.S.E. of Vienna. Pop. 1578.

Himera, the ancient name of the SALSO.

Him'rod's, a post-village of Yates co., N.Y., in Milo township, on the Northern Central Railroad, 37 miles N. of Elmira, and 2 miles W. of Seneca Lake. It has a church, a steam saw-mill, and a carriage-shop.

Himrod's, a station in Erie co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 17 miles S. by E. of Erie.

Hinch, a post-village in Addington co., Ontario, 10 miles N. of Napanee. Pop. 150.

Hinche, hȧnsh, a town of Hayti, 46 miles S.E. of Cape Haytien, on an affluent of the Artibonite.

Hin'chinbrook Island, on the coast of Alaska, with a port on its S.W. coast, called Port Eches. Lat. 60° 16′ N.; lon. 146° 56′ W.

Hinck'ley, a town of England, co. and 13 miles by rail S.W. of Leicester. It is well built, and has a fine Gothic church, a town hall, a free school, 2 branch banks, a large manufactory of coarse hosiery, and remains of ancient walls, castle, and Roman antiquities. Pop. 6902.

Hinck'ley, a post-village of De Kalb co., Ill., 57 miles by rail W. of Chicago. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a bank, a newspaper office, and a tile-factory.

Hinckley, a post-village of Pine co., Minn., on Grindstone River, and on the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad, 77 miles N. of St. Paul. It has 3 churches, a bank, an academy, a newspaper office, and lumber mills. Pop. 618.

Hinckley, a post-village of Medina co., O., in Hinckley township, 8 miles N.E. of Medina, and about 20 miles S. of Cleveland. It has a graded school, a foundry, and a manufactory of farming-implements. The township contains 4 churches, and has a pop. of 972.

Hindelang, hin'dẹh-lȧng', a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, 15 miles S. of Kempten. Pop. 2237.

Hindeloopen, hin'dẹh-lō'pẹn, a town of the Netherlands, on the Zuyder Zee, 24 miles S.W. of Leeuwarden.

Hindia, hin'de-ȧ, a town of Hindostan, on the Nerbudda, 94 miles S.E. of Oojein.

Hindian, hin-de-ȧn', **Hindiyan**, hin-de-yȧn', or **Indiyan**, a town of Persia, in Khoozistan, 120 miles N.W. of Bushire, and not far from the Persian Gulf. Pop. 3500.

Hind'ley, a town of England, in Lancashire, 2 miles E.S.E. of Wigan. It has iron-mills and coal-mines. Pop. of township, 10,627.

Hind'marsh, an island of South Australia, in the entrance to Lake Victoria and to the Murray River.

Hindmarsh, a lake of Victoria, Australia, 30 miles in circumference. Lat. 36° S.; lon. 141° 30′ E.

Hindmarsh, a N.E. suburb of Adelaide, South Australia. Pop. 4473.

Hindöen, hin'dö'ĕn, the largest of the Lofloden Islands, Norway, in the Arctic Ocean, divided between the provinces of Nordland and Finmark. Length, 45 miles; breadth, 40 miles. Pop. 8193.

Hindole, or **Hindol**, hin'dōl', a native state of India, one of the Cuttack Mehals. Lat. 20° 30'–20° 50' N.; lon. 85° 9'–85° 31' E. Area, 312 square miles. It is in part a wild jungle-tract. Capitol, Hindole, a small village. Pop. 28,025.

Hin'doo-Koosh (-Coosh, or -Koo), or **Ghoor Mountains**, written also **Hindoo-Kusch** or **-Kush**, or **Indian Caucasus**, in'do-an kaw'kă-sŭs (anc. *Paropamisus Mons*), a great mountain-chain of Central Asia, between lat. 34° and 36° N. and lon. 68° and 75° E., extending from the Upper Indus westward to the Bamian Pass, separating Afghanistan from Afghan Toorkistan, and connected E. with the Himalayas, W. with the Huzareh Mountains, and N. with the table-land of Pameer. It rises in many parts to upwards of 20,000 feet in elevation, but has especially one vast summit, the Hindoo-Koh, in lat. 35° 40' N., lon. 68° 50' E., 80 miles N. of Cabool, more lofty than the rest, though no actual measurement of it has been made. This chain is generally barren, and remarkably destitute of timber; in most other respects it resembles the Himalayas. The principal passes over the Hindoo-Koosh are the Khawak Pass, 13,200 feet high; the Akrobat Pass, 10,200 feet; the Kara Kotul, 10,500 feet; and the Dundun Shikun, 9000 feet. Various large streams have their sources in these mountains; the principal are the Amoo-Darya and the Helmund.

Hin'doun', or **Hin'done'**, a town of India, dominion and 74 miles E.S.E. of Joypoor. It is well built, and has Hindoo temples, constructed in a Mohammedan style.

Hindoor, or **Hindur**, hin'door', called also **Nalagurh**, or **Nalagarh**, nă'la-gŭr', a native state of India, in the Punjab, traversed by high ranges of the Himalayan foot-hills. Area, 256 square miles. Pop. 49,698.

Hin'doore'a, a town of India, district and 9 miles N.E. of Dumoh. Pop. 3360.

Hindostan, or **Hindustan**, hin'dō-stăn', written also **Indostan, Hindoostan, Industhan**, and **Hindusthan**, a word of Persian origin, originally meaning the "land of the river Indus," or, according to some authorities, the "land of the blacks." The name is applied by Persian writers to India in general; Europeans apply it sometimes in a wide sense to the whole peninsula of India proper, and sometimes to the country N. of the Vindhya Mountains. The name is, however, not official, and is not so much used as in former times. See INDIA.

Hindostan, hin'dō-stan', a hamlet of Monroe co., Ind., 10 miles N. of Bloomington.

Hinds, hīndz, a county in the S.W. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Pearl River, and on the N.W. by the Big Black River. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests; the soil is very fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad and the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad. Capital, Jackson, which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1870, 30,488; in 1880, 43,958; in 1890, 39,279.

Hindsburg, hīndz'bŭrg, a post-village of Orleans co., N.Y., in Murray township, on the Erie Canal and New York Central Railroad, 4½ miles E. of Albion. Pop. about 200.

Hind's Creek, a post-office of Anderson co., Tenn.

Hindsville, hīndz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ark., about 50 miles N. of Ozark. It has a select school, a woollen-factory, and a grist-mill.

Hindu-Kusch (or **-Kush**). See HINDOO-KOOSH.

Hindur, India. See HINDOOR.

Hindustan, a region of Asia. See HINDOSTAN.

Hi'ner, a post-hamlet of Parker co., Tex., 40 miles from Fort Worth. It has a church and a steam saw-mill.

Hiner's Run, Clinton co., Pa. See HYNER.

Hines, hīnz, a station on the North & South Railroad of Georgia, 12 miles N. of Columbus.

Hinesberg, hīnz'bẹrg, a post-hamlet of Fond du Lac co., Wis., about 12 miles N.E. of Fond du Lac.

Hinesborough, hīnz'bŭr-rŭh, or **Hindsborough**, hīndz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Douglass co., Ill., 9 miles by rail E. of Arcola. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a brick- and tile-works, and a flour-mill.

Hinesburg, hīnz'burg, a post-village of Chittenden co., Vt., in Hinesburg township, 12 miles S.S.E. of Burlington. It has 3 churches, an academy, and manufactures of excelsior, lumber, woollen goods, &c. Here is a money-order post-office. Pop. about 500; of the township, 1573.

Hine's (hīnz) Corners, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Pa., about 20 miles N. of Carbondale.

Hineston, hīnz'tọn, a post-hamlet of Rapides parish, La., on the Calcasieu River, about 30 miles W.S.W. of Alexandria. It has a church.

Hinesville, hīnz'vĭl, a village of Liberty co., Ga., about 40 miles S.W. of Savannah. It contains the Bradwell Institute, a newspaper office, and a church.

Hinesville, a post-hamlet of Richland co., O., in Sharon township, on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad and the Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan Railroad, 14 miles N.W. of Mansfield. It has a church.

Hinganghat, a town of India. See INNYCOTTA.

Hingene, hing'nŏh-nĕh (Fr. pron. hăn'zhain'), a village of Belgium, province and 12 miles S.S.W. of Antwerp, on the Scheldt. Pop. 3442.

Hing'ham, a town of England, co. of Norfolk, 5½ miles W.N.W. of Wymondham. It has a large church, built in 1316, and a grammar-school. Pop. of parish, 1605.

Hingham, hing'ăm, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., in Hingham township, on Massachusetts Bay, and on the South Shore Branch of the Old Colony Railroad, about 12 miles by water, or 17 miles by rail, S.E. of Boston. It has 8 churches, a high school, the Derby Academy, a public library, 2 banks, and a newspaper office. It is a place of summer resort, commanding fine marine views. The township contains villages named Hingham Centre and South Hingham. Pop. of township, 4564.

Hingham, a post-village of Sheboygan co., Wis., in Lima township, 2½ miles from Sherman Station, and 14 miles S.W. of Sheboygan. It has a church, a flour-mill, a pump-factory, and a graded school. Pop. about 250.

Hingham Centre, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., in Hingham township, near the South Shore Branch of the Old Colony Railroad, 18 miles S.E. of Boston. It has a church, a public library, and manufactures of carriages, boots, cordage, scales, &c.

Hinghenghaut, or **Hingunghaut**, a town of India. See INNYCOTTA.

Hing-Hoa, hing-ho'ă, a maritime city of China, in Fo-Kien, 90 miles N.E. of Amoy.

Hinglaj, hing'lăj', a place of Hindoo pilgrimage, in Beloochistan, on the Aghor, 20 miles from its mouth in the Indian Ocean.

Hing-Me, hing'-mă', a town of China, in Quang-See, about 50 miles E. of Nan-Ning.

Hing-Ngin, hing'-ngin' or hing'-ngheen', a town of China, in Quang-Tong, 175 miles N.E. of Canton.

Hin-Gol, a river of Beloochistan. See AGHOR.

Hinlesta, Iniesta, or **Yniesta**, e-ne-ĕs'ta (anc. *Segestica?*), a town of Spain, province and 48 miles S.S.E. of Cuenca. Pop. 2880.

Hin'ka Lake, on the E. border of Manchooria, is partly in the Russian government of Primorsk. Its N. extremity is in lat. 45° N., lon. 147° 40' E., and it has a length of 90 miles and a breadth of 35 miles. It is navigable.

Hinkle's (hink'k'lz) Ferry, a post-office of Brazoria co., Tex., on the Brazos River.

Hinkle's Mills, a post-office of Upshur co., W. Va.

Hinkleton, hink'k'l-tọn, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., about 20 miles S.S.W. of Reading. It has 2 grist-mills and 3 stores.

Hinkleville, hink'k'l-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Ballard co., Ky., 20 miles W. of Paducah, and 15 miles E. of Cairo, Ill. It has 2 churches, 3 stores, and 12 families.

Hinkleville, a post-hamlet of Upshur co., W. Va., 33 miles S. of Clarksburg. It has 2 churches, a chair-factory, &c. Coal abounds here.

Hink'ley, a township of Washington co., Me., bounded W. by Grand Lake and S.E. by Big Lake. Pop. 19.

Hinlopen, or **Hinloopen**, hin'lō'pĕn, the strait separating the principal island of Spitzbergen from East Island.

Hin'man, a post-office of Emmett co., Mich.

Hin'mansville, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., in Schroeppel township, on the Oswego River, 2 miles from Lamson's Station, and 16 miles N.W. of Syracuse. P. 154.

Hinojares, or **Hinoxares**, e-no-nă'rĕs, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 38 miles S.E. of Jaen.

Hinojos, e-no-hoce', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 30 miles E.S.E. of Huelva. Pop. 1277.

Hinojosa de Duero, e-no-ho'să dă doo-ā'ro, a town of Spain, in Leon, 50 miles W. of Salamanca. Pop. 1616.

Hinojosa del Duque, e-no-ho'să dĕl doo'kă, a town

of Spain, province and 40 miles N.W. of Cordova. Pop. 8637. It has several convents and hospitals, and manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics and counterpanes.

Hinojosa de San Vicente, e-no-no'sȧ dȧ sȧn vethen'tȧ, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 38 miles W. by N. of Toledo. Pop. 1388.

Hinojosos, or Los Hinojosos, loce e-no-no'soce, a village of Spain, in New Castile, 60 miles S.W. of Cuenca. It consists of two contiguous places, Hinojoso del Orden, e-no-no'so del or'den, and Hinojoso del Marquesado, e-no-no'so del mar-kȧ-sȧ'do. Pop. 2244.

Hinsdale, hinz'dȧl, a county in the S.W. part of Colorado, is drained by the Rio Grande del Norte, which rises in it, and by the Lake Fork of the Gunnison. The surface is mountainous, and is partly covered with forests of evergreen trees. Among its prominent features are Mount Canby, Uncompahgre Peak, and Mount Oso. Rich mines of silver have been opened in this county, in the San Juan Mountains. Area, 1400 square miles. Capital, Lake City. Pop. in 1880, 1487; in 1890, 862.

Hinsdale, a post-village of Du Page co., Ill., 18 miles by rail W.S.W. of Chicago. It has 4 churches, a classical academy, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 1184.

Hinsdale, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Iowa, and a station on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, about 18 miles N.W. of Keokuk. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Hinsdale, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., in Hinsdale township, on the Boston & Albany Railroad, 45 miles N.W. of Springfield, and 8 miles E. of Pittsfield. It has 3 churches, a high school, a public library, basket-factories, and a woollen-mill. Pop. of the township, 1739.

Hinsdale, a post-village of Cheshire co., N.H., in Hinsdale township, on the Connecticut River, at the mouth of the Ashuelot, and on the Ashuelot Railroad, 19 miles S.S.W. of Keene, and about 8 miles below Brattleborough, Vt. It has 5 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of iron, leather, woollen goods, and mowing-machines. Its woollen-mills employ several hundred hands. Pop. of the township in 1890, 2258.

Hinsdale, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., in Hinsdale township, on Ischua Creek, on the Erie Railroad and the Genesee Valley Canal, and on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, 63 miles S.S.E. of Buffalo, and 6 miles N.N.E. of Olean. It has 2 churches, a cheese-factory, and several mills for lumber and flour. Pop. 321; of the township, 1575.

Hinsdale, a station in Queens co., N.Y., on the Central Railroad of Long Island, 4 miles W. of Garden City. Post-office, East Hinsdale.

Hin'ton, a hamlet of Plymouth co., Iowa, on or near Floyd River, and on the Illinois Central Railroad, 11 miles N.E. of Sioux City. It has a flour-mill.

Hinton, a post-office of Scott co., Ky., on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, 27 miles N. of Lexington.

Hinton, a post-village, capital of Summers co., W. Va., on New River, near the mouth of the Greenbrier, and on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 96 miles S.E. of Charleston. It has 6 churches, public schools, a bank, a newspaper office, railroad repair-shops, and saw-mills. Pop. in 1890, 2570.

Hinwcil, hin'ẘile, a village of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles S.S.E. of Zurich. Near it are the Gyren baths. Pop. 2638.

Hinzuan, one of the Comoro Islands. See JOHANNA.

Hiogo, he-o'go, or **Fiogo**, fe-o'go, a seaport town of Japan, on the island of Hondo, 22 miles by rail W. of Osaka. It is on a fine harbor, at the head of the Gulf of Osaka, and is adjacent to Kobé. It is lighted with gas, and has a fine town hall, a custom-house, government machine-shops, and an extensive foreign and coastwise trade. P. 1884, 40,618.

Hiöring, a town of Jutland. See HJÖRING.

Hip'pa, a small island of the North Pacific Ocean, W. of Graham Island, Queen Charlotte group, British Columbia.

Hip'perholme, a town of England, co. of York, 2 miles by rail E. of Halifax. Pop. 2130.

Hippola, the supposed ancient name of MAINA.

Hipponium. See MONTELEONE and BIVONA.

Hippo Regius, the ancient name of BONA.

Hippo Zaritus (or **Zarytus**), Africa. See BIZERTA.

Hi'ram, a post-hamlet of White co., Ark., 25 miles from Kensett Station. It has a church.

Hiram, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., in Hiram township, on the Saco River, and on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad (at Hiram Bridge Station), 36 miles W.N.W. of Portland. It has 4 churches, a high school, and manufactures of staves and shooks. Pop. of the township, 1393.

Hiram, a post-village in Hiram township, Portage co., O., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, Mahoning division, 33 miles S.E. of Cleveland. It has a church. Here is Hiram College (Christian), which was organized in 1866. The township is intersected by the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad. Pop. of township, 1234.

Hi'ramsburg, a post-village of Noble co., O., in Noble township, 1 mile from the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, and 41 miles N. of Marietta. It has 2 churches.

Hirchova, a town of Roumania. See HIRSCHOVA.

Hire, a township of McDonough co., Ill. Pop. 1186.

Hirepoli, he-rep'o-le, a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, 45 miles S.E. of Adrianople.

Hire's Grove, a post-office of Buena Vista co., Iowa, 6½ miles N.E. of Storm Lake.

Hirial, he-re-ȧl', a populous village of British India, 12 miles S.W. of Bellary.

Hiroshima, hee'ro-shee'mȧ, or **Hirosima**, hee'ro-see'mȧ (less correctly **Firosima**, fee'ro-see'mȧ), a city of Japan, on the S. coast of the island of Hondo, near its S.W. extremity. Pop. in 1884, 77,344.

Hirrlingen, hĕĕr'ling-ẹn, a village of Würtemberg, 15 miles W.S.W. of Reutlingen. Pop. 1396.

Hirschau, hĕĕr'shŏw, a town of Bavaria, 8 miles N.E. of Amberg. Pop. 1737.

Hirschberg, hĕĕrsh'bȧrg (Bohem. *Doksy*, dok'zee), a town of Bohemia, 36 miles N.N.E. of Prague. Pop. 2413.

Hirschberg, hĕĕrsh'bȧrg, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, on a railway, 27 miles S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Bober, near the Bohemian frontier. Pop. 12,954. It has 1 Lutheran and 4 Roman Catholic churches, a gymnasium, and various charitable establishments, and is an emporium for veils, linen fabrics, and hosiery, having also bleaching- and cotton-printing-works, paper-mills, sugar-refineries, and potteries.

Hirschberg, a town of Germany, in Reuss-Schleitz, on the Saale, 8 miles E.S.E. of Lobenstein. Pop. 1742.

Hirschfeld, a town of Germany. See HERSFELD.

Hirschfeldau, hĕĕrsh'fẹl-dŏw', MITTEL, mit'tẹl, NIEDER, nee'dẹr, and OBER, o'bẹr, three nearly contiguous villages of Prussian Silesia, in Liegnitz. Pop. 1150.

Hirschfelde, hĕĕrsh'fȧl-dẹh, a town of Saxony, on the Neisse, 5 miles N.E. of Zittau. Pop. 2015.

Hirschhorn, hĕĕrsh'horn, or **Hirschorn**, a village of Hesse, on the Neckar, 32 miles S.S.E. of Darmstadt. Pop. 1762.

Hirscholm, hĕĕrsh'olm, or **Hirsholm**, hĕĕrs'holm, a village of Denmark, island of Seeland, 14 miles N. of Copenhagen.

Hirschova, or Hirsova, hir-sho'vȧ, sometimes written **Hirchova**, a town of Roumania, in the Dobrudja, 60 miles N.E. of Silistria. Pop. 4000.

Hirsholmen, hĕĕrs'hol'mẹn, a group of small islands of Denmark, in the Cattegat, off the N.E. coast of Jutland, 4 miles N.E. of Frederickshavn.

Hirsingen, hĕĕr'sing-ẹn (Fr. *Hirsingue*, heer'sȧNg'), a village of Germany, in Alsace, 2½ miles S.S.E. of Altkirch.

Hirson, heer'sȯN', a town of France, in Aisne, on the Oise, 11 miles N.E. of Vervins. Pop. 4285. It has saw-mills, and manufactures of machinery, nails, &c.

Hirzel, hĕĕrt'sẹl, a village of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles S.S.E. of Zurich.

Hisar, or Hissar, his'sar', a Turkish word, signifying "castle," forming the name or part of the name of numerous towns in Western Asia.

Hisar, or Hissar, a village and fort of Persia, in Azerbaijan, 32 miles W.S.W. of Tukhti Suleiman. Near it are the caves of Kereftee, anciently devoted to Mithraic worship.

Hiseville, hĭs'vĭl, a post-village of Barren co., Ky., 10 miles N. of Glasgow. It has a church, a graded school, and a cabinet-maker's shop.

Hisingen, hee'zing-ẹn, an island of Sweden, formed by the two arms of the Götha-Elf, on the S.W. coast of the læn of Gothenburg. Length, 15 miles.

Hisoonah, his'oo-ȧ, **Huswa**, or **Hasua**, hŭs'wȧ, a town of Bengal, district and 30 miles E. by N. of Gayah. Pop. 6119.

Hispalis, the ancient name of SEVILLE.

Hispania, the Latin name of SPAIN.

Hispaniola, or San Domingo. See HAYTI

Hispellum, the ancient name of SPELLO.

Hispirasis, a supposed ancient name of IRSERA.

His'sar', a mountainous region of Central Asia, included in the dominions of Bokhara.

Hissar, the chief town of the above country, on an affluent of the Oxus, 130 miles N.E. of Balkh.

His'sar', or **His'ar'**, a town of India, capital of Hissar, 100 miles W.N.W. of Delhi. Pop. 14,133.

Hissar, a division of British India, in the S.E. part of the Punjab, comprising the districts of Hissar, Sirsa (or Bhattinna), and Rohtuk. Area, 8472 square miles. Pop. 1,232,435. Hissar District has an area of 3540 square miles. It is at present largely a wild, ill-cultivated country. Capital, Hissar. Pop. 484,681.

Hissar, a river of Asia. See Kafernihau.

Hissar, a village of Persia. See Hisar.

Histrin, Austria. See Istria.

Hit, hit (anc. *Is* or *Æiopolis*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, vilayet of Bagdad, on the Euphrates, 140 miles N.W. of Hillah. Lat. 33° 53′ N.; lon. 42° 40′ E. It consists of about 1500 houses, enclosed by a high mud wall with semicircular towers. A graceful minaret and some handsome tombs are its only structures worthy of notice. The inhabitants are employed in preparing wool, boat-building, lime-burning, manufacturing salt, and exporting bitumen and naphtha from the famous pits here, which were abundantly productive in the earliest ages of antiquity.

Hitch'cock, a county in the S.W. part of Nebraska, bordering on Kansas, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by the Republican River. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The greater part of it is prairie. Capital, Culbertson. Pop. in 1880, 1012; in 1890, 5799.

Hitchcock's, a station in Southington township, Hartford co., Conn., on the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, 19 miles N. of New Haven.

Hitchcock's Station, a post-office of Washington co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Salem. Here is a church.

Hitch'in, a town of England, co. and 14½ miles N.W. of Hertford, at a railway junction. It is beautifully situated, and has a richly-ornamented church containing numerous monuments and a fine altar-piece by Rubens, a grammar-school, a girls' school, a workhouse, an infirmary, town hall, gas-works, and an extensive meal- and malt-trade. P. 7630.

Hites, hits, a post-hamlet in East Deer township, Alleghany co., Pa., on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 19 miles N.E. of Alleghany City. It has a church, a graded school, a plate-glass factory, and a coal-mine.

Hite's Cove, a post-office and mining-camp of Mariposa co., Cal., on the South Fork of Merced River, 55 miles N.E. of Merced. It has a gold-mine and a stamp-mill. Pop. about 150.

Hitesville, hīts'vĭl, a hamlet of Coles co., Ill., 3 miles S. of Ashmore. It has a church.

Hitesville, a post-office of Union co., Ky.

Hit'son's Crossing, a post-hamlet of Palo Pinto co., Tex., on the Brazos River, 23 miles W. of Weatherford. It has a church.

Hitt, a post-hamlet of Scotland co., Mo., 10 miles N.W. of Memphis. It has a church.

Hitteren, hit'tẹr-ẹn, an island of Norway, 40 miles W. of Trondhjem, in the Atlantic. Length, from W. to E., 30 miles; greatest breadth, 10 miles. Pop. 526.

Hitterö, hit'tẹr-ö'ẹh, an island off the S. coast of Norway, nearly opposite Mandal.

Hittle, hit't'l, a township of Tazewell co., Ill. Pop. 940. It contains Armington.

Hittorf, hit'tonf, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Dusseldorf, on the Rhine. Pop. 1804.

Hitu, a town of Brazil. See Itu.

Hivnoa, e-vä-o'ä, an island in the Pacific Ocean, the largest of the S.W. group of the Marquesas. Lat. of the N. point, 9° 34′ S.; lon. 139° 4′ W. It is 22 miles long; greatest breadth, about 10 miles.

Hiwns'see, a township of Clay co., N.C. Pop. 418.

Hiwassee College, a post-office of Monroe co., Tenn., 7 miles E. of Sweetwater Station, and 48 miles S.W. of Knoxville. Here is the Hiwassee College, founded in 1849.

Hiwassee River, Georgia. See Hiawassee River.

Hixar, a town of Spain. See Hijar.

Hix'burg, a post-hamlet of Appomattox co., Va., 10 miles E. of Appomattox Court-House. It has a church.

Hix'on, a township of Clark co., Wis. Pop. 328.

Hix'ton, a post-village in Hixton township, Jackson co., Wis., on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, and on the Trempealeau River, 10 miles S.W. of Merrillan, and 50 miles N.E. of Winona, Minn. It has a flouring-mill. The township contains Sechlersville, and a pop. of 1263.

Hizen, a province of Japan. See Fizen.

Hjarnöe, or **Hiarnöe**, hyar'nö'ẹh, an island of Denmark, off the E. coast of Jutland, 8 miles E. by S. of the town of Horsen. Pop. 120.

Hjelmar, Hielmar, hyĕl'mar, or **Jelmar**, yĕl'mar, a lake of Sweden, bordering on the læns of Örebro, Nyköping, and Westmannland. Length, about 40 miles; breadth, 15 miles. It receives the Svart at its W. extremity, and discharges itself by the Thorshälla into Lake Mælar.

Hjöring, or **Hiöring**, he-ö'ring or hyö'ring, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, 20 miles N. of Aalborg. P. 1272.

Hjortöe, hyon'tö'ẹh, a small island of Denmark, S. of the island of Funen.

H'Lassa, the capital city of Thibet. See Lassa.

Hliboka, h'lee-bo'kä, a town of Austria, in Bukowina, 12 miles by rail S. of Czernowitz. Pop. 3072.

Hlinsko, h'lin'sko, a town of Bohemia, 15 miles S. of Chrudim, on the Chrudimka. Pop. 3141.

Hlubzien, a town of Silesia. See Leobschütz.

Hluk, h'look, a town of Moravia, 5 miles S.E. of Hradisch. Pop. 2100. Wine is made here.

Hoagland, hōg'lạnd, a post-village of Allen co., Ind., in Madison township, on the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad, 12 miles S. of Fort Wayne. It has a church and a steam grist-mill.

Hoag'lin, a township of Van Wert co., O. Pop. 622.

Hoag's Corner, a post-hamlet of Rensselaer co., N.Y., in Nassau township, about 16 miles E.S.E. of Albany. It has a church.

Hoai-Ho, ho-ī'-ho', a river of China, traverses Lake Hong-Tse, and joins the Hoang-Ho after an E. course of 400 miles.

Hoai-Khing, ho-ī'-king', a city of China, province of Ho-Nan. Lat. 35° 6′ N.; lon. 113° E.

Hoang-Choo, or **Hoang-Tchou**, ho-ång'-choo', a city of China, in Hoo-Pe, on the Yang-tse-Kiang, 33 miles E. of Han-Yang. Two towns of Corea have this name.

Hoang-Ho (ho-ång'-hō', pronounced almost whång'-ho') (*i.e.*, the "Yellow River," so named from the color which the yellow clay along its banks gives to its waters), one of the principal rivers of the Chinese Empire, appears to rise in the Koko-Nor territory, in Thibet, near lat. 34° N. and lon. 98° E., flows northeastward into Mongolia to about lat. 41° N., lon. 108° E., re-enters China proper, and, after abrupt bends southward and eastward, enters the Gulf of Pe-Chee-Lee, after a total course estimated at 2700 miles. Chief affluents, the Hoai-Ho and Hoei-Ho. On its banks are many cities of first and second rank, the principal being Lan-Choo and Kai-Fong, respectively the capitals of the provinces of Kan-Soo and Ho-Nan. Previous to 1853 it entered the Yellow Sea by a mouth some hundreds of miles S. of its present one. This stream is so turbulent and impetuous that it is scarcely adapted to Chinese navigation, and its frequent overflow is the cause of much destruction.

Hoang-Kiang, a river of China. See Hong-Kiang.

Hoang-Yan, ho-ång'-yän', or **Hwang-Yu'en'**, a town of China, province of Che-Kiang, about 90 miles S.S.W. of Ning-Po. Pop. about 120,000.

Hoas'ic, a post-village in Dundas co., Ontario, 8 miles N.N.E. of Morrisburg. Pop. 100.

Ho'back's River, Wyoming, rises on the western slope of the Wind River Mountains, runs westward, and enters the Snake River near lat. 43° 20′ N. It is said to bring in a large volume of water.

Ho'bart, a post-village of Lake co., Ind., in Hobart township, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 34 miles S.E. of Chicago. It has several churches, and manufactures of bricks, sash, and blinds. Pop. in 1880, 600; in 1890, 1010; of the township, 2197.

Hobart, a post-hamlet in Clam Lake township, Wexford co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 6 miles S. of Cadillac. It has a saw-mill and a planing-mill.

Hobart, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., in Stamford township, on a branch of the Delaware River, 4 miles S.W. of Stamford Station, and about 54 miles W.S.W. of Albany. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a national bank, a newspaper office, and manufactures of farming-implements and butter-firkins. Pop. in 1890, 561.

Hobart (hō'bạrt) **Town** (often pronounced hŏb'ẹr-tọn), a city of Tasmania, capital of the colony, on the W. bank of the river Derwent, near the S.E. coast, 12 miles from the sea, and 2 miles E. of Mount Wellington, which is 4166 feet in height. It has wide and regular streets, and is lighted with gas. The public buildings are of a light freestone quarried near the town. Among them are the government house, town hall and public library, hospital, jail, theatre, several banks, and some fine churches. It is the seat of Anglican and Catholic bishops. A railway 133 miles long connects it with Launceston. The river, a deep estuary, affords ample and excellent harbor accommodation. Leading articles of manufacture are beer, flour, soap, jam, woollen goods, hats, barrels, &c. Tin ore is here smelted, and tanners' bark ground for export. Pop. (1891) 24,905.

Hobay, a town of Formosa. See TAUSUI.

Hobbie, hob'be, a post-hamlet of Luzerne co., Pa., 16 miles S.W. of Wilkesbarre. It has 2 churches.

Hobbieville, hob'be-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Ind., about 18 miles S.W. of Bloomington. It has a church. Coal and iron ore are found here.

Hobbs, a post-office of Tipton co., Ind., on the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad, 4 miles E. of Tipton.

Hob'bysville, a post-office of Spartanburg co., S.C.

Ho'bo'ken, a village of Belgium, province and 3 miles S.W. of Antwerp. Pop. 2800.

Hobo'ken, a post-village of Marengo co., Ala., 12 miles from Gay's Landing. It has 2 churches and a high school.

Hoboken, a post-village of Pierce co., Ga., on the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, 43 miles W. of Brunswick. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of naval stores, &c.

Hoboken, a post-office of Grant co., Ind.

Hoboken, ho-bo'kĕn, a city and port of entry of Hudson co., N.J., on the W. bank of the Hudson River, opposite New York City, and immediately above Jersey City. It is the eastern terminus of the Morris & Essex Railroad and of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. It contains 14 churches (1 Baptist, 2 Catholic, 1 Dutch Reformed, 3 Episcopal, 2 German, 3 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian), several academies, 6 public schools, and the Stevens Institute of Technology, which has extensive apparatus for teaching the natural sciences and their application to the industrial arts. One daily and 2 weekly newspapers are published here. Hoboken has also 2 national banks, 2 savings-banks, a hospital, several foundries and machine-shops, and a large manufactory of lead-pencils. It has an extensive trade in coal, being one of the principal depots from which New York and its shipping are supplied. Six lines of European steamships start from this port. The principal industries of this place are connected with these steamships and the coal-docks. Several lines of horse-cars connect Hoboken with Jersey City and other towns. Pop. in 1870, 20,297; in 1880, 30,999; in 1890, 43,648.

Hoboken, a village in O'Hara township, Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pittsburg Branch of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Alleghany City, and 1 mile from Houston Post-Office. It has a church and the county workhouse.

Hobröe, ho'brö'ĕb, almost ho'brŭ'vĕb, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, at the head of the Mariager-Fiord, 8 miles W. of Mariager. Pop. 2081.

Hochelaga, hŏk-ā-lā'gā, a county of Quebec, forming the east part of the island of Montreal, comprises an area of 76 square miles. Capital, Longue Pointe. Pop. 25,640.

Hochelaga, a post-village in the above county, on the river St. Lawrence, 2 miles N.E. of Montreal. It is the terminus of the Montreal City Passenger Railway and of the Northern Colonization Railway. It contains a convent, a cotton-factory, gas-works, a military prison, and some fine residences. Pop. 1061.

Hochelbe, a town of Bohemia. See HOHENELBE.

Hochenau, a market-town of Austria. See HOHENAU.

Hochfelden, hŏk'fĕl-dŏn (Fr. pron. hôsh'fĕl'dôn'), a town of Germany, in Alsace, 13 miles N.N.W. of Strasburg. Pop. 2469.

Hochheim, ho'hīme or hŏk'hīme, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, near the Main, on the Taunus Railway, 7 miles S.E. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 2502. It gives name to a well-known class of wines.

Hochheim, hŏk'hīme, a post-hamlet of De Witt co., Tex., 15 miles N. of Cuero. It has a church.

Hochkirch, hŏk'kĭrĸ', a village of Saxony, 7 miles E.S.E. of Bautzen. Pop. 508.

Hochrentsch, a village of Bohemia. See RENTSCH.

Hoch-Sentis, a mountain of Switzerland. See SENTIS.

Hochspeyer, or **Hochspeier**, hŏĸ'spī'ẽr, a village of Rhenish Bavaria, 6½ miles E. of Kaiserslautern. P. 1716.

Höchst, hĕĸst, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Main, and on a railway, 6 miles W. of Frankfort. It has manufactures of furniture and tobacco. Pop. 4055.

Höchst, a market-town of Hesse, province of Starkenburg. Pop. 1841.

Hochstadt, hŏĸ'stätt, or **Wisowka**, vē-sov'kä, a town of Bohemia, 29 miles N.E. of Buntzlau. Pop. 1604.

Hochstadt, hŏĸ'stätt, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on the left bank of the Danube, and on the Nuremberg & Neumarkt Railway, 23 miles N.W. of Augsburg. P. 2304.

Hochstadt, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, 15 miles S.S.W. of Bamberg, on the Aisch. Pop. 1868.

Hochstetten, or **Gross Hochstettin**, groce hŏĸ'stĕt'tĕn, a parish and village of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles S.E. of Bern.

Hoch-Wesely, hŏĸ-vā'zĕh-le, or **Wesely**, a town of Bohemia, 7 miles N.W. of Bidschow. Pop. 1335.

Hock'anum', a small river of Connecticut, rises in Tolland co., runs southwestward, and enters the Connecticut River 2 or 3 miles below Hartford.

Hockanum, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., near the E. bank of the Connecticut, 3 miles S.E. of Hartford.

Hockanum, a hamlet of Hampshire co., Mass., in Hadley township, on the Connecticut River, near Mount Holyoke. A ferry connects it with Northampton.

Hockenheim, hok'ĕn-hīme', a village of Baden, 10 miles by rail S.W. of Heidelberg. Pop. 4176.

Hock'ers, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ark., 20 miles from Pine Bluff.

Hockes'sin, a post-hamlet of New Castle co., Del., on the Wilmington & Western Railroad, 15 miles W.N.W. of Wilmington. It has quarries of limestone and kaolin, brick-yards, and lime-kilns.

Hock'ing, a county in the S. part of Ohio, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Hocking River, and also drained by Rush, Salt, and Queer Creeks. The surface is partly hilly, is extensively covered with forests, and presents picturesque scenery. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool, and pork are the staple products. Mines of coal and iron ore have been opened in this county, which has also beds of limestone. It is traversed by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railroad (branches of which meet at the capital) and the Hocking Canal. Capital Logan. Pop. in 1870, 17,925; in 1880, 21,126; in 1890, 22,658.

Hocking, a township of Fairfield co., O. Pop. 2005, exclusive of the city of Lancaster.

Hocking Junction, in Franklin co., O., is the crossing of the Scioto Valley Railroad and the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, 9 miles S.E. of Columbus.

Hock'ingport, a post-village of Athens co., O., on the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Hocking River, 14 miles below Parkersburg, and about 20 miles N.E. of Pomeroy. It has 3 churches. Pop. about 500.

Hocking River, Ohio, rises in Fairfield co., runs southeastward through Hocking and Athens cos., and enters the Ohio River about 14 miles below Parkersburg, W. Va. It is nearly 125 miles long. The chief towns on its banks are Lancaster, Logan, and Athens. It traverses the Ohio coal-field.

Hock'ley, a county in the N.W. of Texas, on the Staked Plain. Area, 940 square miles.

Hockley, a post-village of Harris co., Tex., on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 35 miles N.W. of Houston. It has a church.

Hodchod'kee Creek, of Georgia, rises in Stewart co., and flows into Patawla Creek in Randolph co.

Hoddesdon, hŏdz'dŏn, a town of England, co. of Herts, 4 miles S.E. of Hertford. Pop. 2090.

Hodeida, ho-dā'dā or ho-dī'dā, written also **Hodidn**, a seaport town of Arabia, in Yemen, on the Red Sea, 100 miles N.N.W. of Mocha. Its bazaars are supplied with Indian silks, cloths, and grains, besides the produce of Arabia.

Hoden, ho-dĕn', or **Wadan**, wä-dän', a town and oasis of Africa, near lat. 19° 30′ N., lon. 13° 30′ W.

Hodgdon, hŏj'dŏn, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me., in Hodgdon township, 6 miles S. of Houlton. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and 1 or 2 lumber-mills. Pop. of the township, 939.

Hodgdon's Mills, a hamlet of Lincoln co., Me., on the Atlantic Ocean, about 14 miles E.S.E. of Bath.

Hodgeman, hŏj'măn, a county in the W. central part of Kansas, is drained by the Pawnee Fork, an affluent of the Arkansas River. Area, 864 square miles. Capital, Jetmore. Pop. in 1880, 1704; in 1890, 2395.

Hodgensville, hŏj'ĕnz-vĭl, a post-village, capital of La Rue co., Ky., 11 miles by rail S.E. of Elizabethtown. It has 5 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a distillery, &c. Pop. in 1890, 542.

Hodges, hŏj'ĕz, a post-village of Abbeville co., S.C., on the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, 10 miles E.N.E. of Abbeville Court-House. It has 2 churches.

Hodge's, a station of Jefferson co., Tenn., on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 19 miles N.E. of Knoxville.

Hodge's Corners, Ontario. See MAYNARD.

Hodge's Park, a post-village of Alexander co., Ill., on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, 11 miles N. of Cairo. It has 2 churches and 1 or 2 saw-mills.

Hodic, or **Hoedic**, an island of France. See HEDIC.

Hodida, a seaport town of Arabia. See HODEIDA

Hodimont, ho'dee'mŏn', a village of Belgium, province and 13 miles E. of Liege. Pop. 3100.

Hodony, ho'dŏn', a village of Hungary, co. of Temesvar, 4 miles from Kis-Becskerek. Pop. 1100.

Hodsak, hod'shŏk', or **Odsak**, od'shŏk', a town of Hungary, co. of Bács, 14 miles from Zombor. Pop. 3583.

Hodul, ho-dool', a town of India, 60 miles S. of Delhi, formerly a place of great extent. Pop. 5840.

Hoegaerden, a village of Belgium. See HOUGAERDE.

Hoei-Choo, ho-ā'-choo', **Hoei-Cheoo**, or **Hoei-Tcheou**, ho-ā'-chee-oo', a town of China, in Quang-Tong, 85 miles E. of Canton, on a tributary of the Canton River.

Hoei-Ho, ho-ā'-ho', a river of China, the chief affluent of the Hoang-Ho, which it enters in lat. 34° 45' N., lon. 110° 30' E. Total estimated course, 400 miles.

Hoei-Ngan, ho-ā'-ngân', or **Hoei-An**, ho-ā'-ân', a city of China, in Kiang-Soo, 100 miles N.N.E. of Nanking, on the Imperial Canal. It is surrounded by a triple wall, and is a place of great bustle and activity.

Hoei-Ning-Tching, ho-ā'-ning'-ching' (Mongol. *Hainda*, hân'dā), a town of Russian Asia, 15 miles N.E. of Kooldja.

Hoei-Tong, ho-ā'-tong', a city of China, on the E. coast of the island of Hainan, 50 miles S. of Kiong-Chéo. The walls of the town are high, the streets paved and narrow, and the houses built of red brick. Pop. 45,000.

Hoei-Ynan-Tching, the Chinese name of KOOLDJA.

Hocksche-Waard, or **De Hocksche-Waard**, dĕh hŏk'sKĕh-ẅärd', an island of the Netherlands, in South Holland, bounded N. by the Old Meuse, E. by the Dortsche-kil, S. by the Hollands-Diep, and W. by the Spui. Pop. 22,000.

Hoellalioe, hoel'lā-le-oo', a village on the S. coast of the island of Ceram. Pop. 400.

Hoen-Ho, ho-ĕn'-ho', a river of China, in Pe-Chee-Leo, joins the Pei-Ho at Tien-Tsin, after a S.E. course of 300 miles.

Hoerdt, hĕnt or hört, a village of Germany, 8 miles N. of Strasburg. Pop. 1870.

Hoevlaken, hoov'lä'kĕn, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 14 miles S.W. of Harderwick.

Hoeylaert, ho-ĭ'länt', a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 7 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 2350.

Hoeytiwinen, ho-ĭ'te-ä'nĕn, a lake of Finland, near the centre of the circle of Kuopio. Length, 30 miles; breadth, 12 miles. It communicates at the S.W. point with Lake Winijærvi.

Hof, hof, a town of Lower Austria, circle of Mannhartsberg, on the Leytha. Pop. 1240.

Hof, or **Dworec**, dwo'rĕts, a town of Austria, in Moravia, 30 miles N.E. of Olmutz. Pop. 3150.

Hof, hof, a town of Bavaria, on the Saale, 30 miles by rail N.E. of Bayreuth. Pop. 18,122. It has a gymnasium with a large library, and extensive manufactures of muslins, yarns, woollen stuffs, leather, and colors. There are iron-mines and marble-quarries in its vicinity.

Hoffenheim, hof'fĕn-hīme', a village of Baden, 21 miles S.S.E. of Mannheim. Pop. 1483.

Höflein, höf'līne, or **Höflein-bei-Bruck**, höf'-flīne-bī-brŏŏk', a village of Lower Austria, on the Leytha, near Bruck. Pop. 1080.

Hoff'man, a post-office and station of Richmond co., N.C., on the Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line Railroad, 85 miles S.W. of Raleigh.

Hoffman's, Wayne co., Mich. See CANTON.

Hoffman's Ferry, a post-hamlet of Schenectady co., N.Y., in Glenville township, on the Mohawk River, and on the New York Central Railroad, 26 miles N.W. of Albany.

Hoffman's Wharf, a post-office of Accomack co., Va.

Hof-Gastein, a town of Austria. See GASTEIN.

Hofgeismar, hof'ghīs'mar, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on an affluent of the Weser, and on the railway from Eisenach to Karlshafen, 15 miles N.W. of Cassel. Pop. 3897. It is enclosed by walls.

Hofheim, hof'hīme, a village of Bavaria, 36 miles N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 850.

Hofheim, a village of Hesse, 19 miles S.W. of Darmstadt. Pop. 1403.

Hofheim, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 9 miles E. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 1934.

Hof'hoof', **El Hof'hoof'**, or **Fif**, a town of Arabia, capital of Lahsa, 4 miles S. of El Mebarrez. It has a strong citadel and some good buildings. Pop. 24,000.

Höflein, höf'līne, GROSS, groce, or NAGY, nŏdj, a town of Hungary, co. and 10 miles N.W. of Oedenburg.

Hofstade, hof'stä'dĕh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the Dender, 18 miles E. of Ghent. Pop. 2000.

Hofteren, hof'tä-rĕn, an island of Norway, off the coast, 20 miles S.S.W. of Bergen. Length, 12 miles.

Hofwyl, hof'ẅil, or **Hofweil**, hof'ẅīl, a village of Switzerland, canton and 6 miles N. of Bern.

Ho'gan, a township of Dearborn co., Ind. Pop. 940. It contains Wilmington.

Höganäs, hö'gä-näs', a village of Sweden, læn of Malmöhus, near the N.E. entrance of the Sound, 37 miles N. of Copenhagen.

Hogan Mountain, a post-office and station in Iron co., Mo., on the Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 16 miles S. of Iron Mountain.

Ho'gansburg, a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y., in Bombay township, on the St. Regis River, 2 or 3 miles from its mouth, and about 22 miles N.W. of Malone. It has a flour-mill and several general stores. P. about 300.

Ho'gan's Land'ing, a post-office of Caldwell parish, La., on the Ouachita River, 8 miles from Columbia.

Ho'ganville, or **Ho'gansville**, a post-village of Troup co., Ga., on the Atlanta & West Point Railroad, 59 miles S.S.W. of Atlanta. It has 6 churches, a high school, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. 518.

Ho'garth's Land'ing, a post-office of St. John's co., Fla., on the St. John's River, 35 miles S. of Jacksonville.

Hog'back, or **Hog'buck**, a township of Transylvania co., N.C. Pop. 243.

Hog Back Valley, post-office, Transylvania co., N.C.

Hoge, ho'ghĕh, an island off the W. coast of Sleswick, 16 miles W.S.W. of Bredstedt. Pop. 416.

Hoge, hōg, a post-village of Leavenworth co., Kansas, on the Stranger River, and on the Leavenworth Branch of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 15 miles S.S.W. of Leavenworth. It has 2 churches and a flouring-mill.

Hogeland, ho'ghĕ-länd', **Hoghland**, or **Hogland**, hog'länd, a small island of Russia, in the Gulf of Finland, 110 miles W. of St. Petersburg.

Hogestown, hōgz'tŏwn, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., in Silver Spring township, 9 miles W. of Harrisburg. It has a church, a tannery, and 2 stores. It is 3 miles from Mechanicsburg Station.

Hog'ganfield, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, near Glasgow. Pop. 552.

Hog'gard's Mill, a post-hamlet of Baker co., Ga., 14 miles N.W. of Camilla. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Hogg's Falls, a hamlet of Ohio co., Ky., on Green River, 3 miles from Stroud's Station. It has a grist-mill.

Hog'head, Ireland, a promontory on the Atlantic, N. of the entrance of Kenmare River.

Hog Island, India, an islet in the harbor of Bombay.

Hog Island, an island off the N.E. extremity of Java, in lat. 7° 5' S., lon. 114° 55' E., is 20 miles in circuit.

Hog Island, off the W. coast of Sumatra, is about 40 miles in length by 3 miles in breadth.

Hog Island, an island off the S. extremity of Celebes, in lat. 6° 10' S., lon. 120° 22' E.

Hog Island, one of the Bahamas, N.E. of New Providence.

Hog Island, off the E. coast of Northampton co., Va., has Little Matchepungo Inlet on the N., Great Matchepungo Inlet on the S., and Broad Water Sound on the W. Its light-house is in lat. 37° 23' 16" N., lon. 75° 41' 35" W.

Hog Island, a hamlet of Falls co., Tex., 3 miles from Reagan Station. It has a church.

Hog Islands, a cluster of islets off the coast of Ireland, co. of Kerry, near the mouth of Kenmare River.

Hog Isle, an island of Hancock co., Me. Pop. 6.

Hogland, an island of Russia. See HOGELAND.

Hogolen (ho'go-lĕn) or **Hogolin** (ho'go-lin) **Islands**, called also **Hogolou**, **Rug**, **Ronk**, or **Tronk**, a group in the centre of the Carolines, Pacific Ocean, in lat. 7° N., lon. 152° E. Pop. 5000.

Hog River, a small stream of Michigan, enters the Coldwater River in Branch co.

Hog's ties, a group of dangerous rocky islets of the Bahamas, West Indies, 38 miles N.W. of Inagua.

Hogue, La, France. See CAPE LA HAGUE.

Högyesz, höd'yĕss', a town of Hungary, co. of Tolna, 32 miles N.N.E. of Fünfkirchen. Pop. 3070.

Höhe, a mountain-range of Germany. See TAUNUS.

Hohenau, ho'ĕn-ŏw', or **Hochenau**, hōk'ĕh-nŏw', a village of Lower Austria, on the Northern Railway, 45 miles N.E. of Vienna. Pop. 2078.

Hohenbruck, ho'ĕn-brŏŏk', or **Trzebochowice**, tzhĕ-bo-ko-ẅcot'sĕ, a town of Bohemia, 7 miles E. of Königgrätz. Pop. 3030. It has a manufactory of linen.

Hohenelbe, ho'ĕn-ĕl'bĕh, or **Hochelbe**, hōk'ĕl-bĕh.

a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, 16 miles N.E. of Gitschin. It has manufactures of cambric, paper, and linens. P. 3733.

Hohen-Ems, ho'ẹn-ẽms', a town of Austria, in Tyrol, 10 miles N.E. of Feldkirch. Pop. 3332.

Hohenfurt, ho'ẹn-fōōrt', or **Wyssebrod**, wĭs'sẹh-brot', a village of Bohemia, 26 miles S. of Budweis.

Hohenhameln, ho'ẹn-hä'mẹln, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 9 miles N.N.E. of Hildesheim. Pop. 1100.

Hohenhaslach, ho'ẹn-hās'läĸ, a village of Würtemberg, 18 miles N.N.W. of Stuttgart.

Hohenheim, ho'ẹn-hīme', a hamlet of Würtemberg, 4 miles S.S.E. of Stuttgart, with a school of agriculture.

Hohenleuben, ho'ẹn-loi'bẹn, a town of Germany, in Reuss-Schleitz, 7 miles N.W. of Greitz. Pop. 2456.

Hohenlinden, ho'ẹn-lind'ẹn, a village of Upper Bavaria, 20 miles E. of Munich. It is celebrated for the victory of the French and Bavarians, under Moreau, over the Austrians, under the Archduke John, December 3, 1800. Pop. 920.

Hohenlin'den, a post-office of Chickasaw co., Miss.

Hohenlohe, ho'ẹn-lo'ẹh, an ancient principality of Germany, in Franconia, now mediatized, and mostly comprised in the circle of Jaxt, Würtemberg, but partly in Bavaria.

Hohenmauth, ho'ẹn-mŏwt', or **Wysoke-Meyto**, ₩e-so'kẹh-mī'to, a town of Bohemia, 16 miles E. of Chrudim, on a railway. Pop., with suburbs, 6018.

Hohensax, ho'ẹn-säx', a village of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, 6 miles E.N.E. of Wildhaus.

Hohen Solms, Germany. See Solms.

Ho'hen Solms, or **Reuss**, rūce (Ger. pron. roice), a post-hamlet of Ascension parish, La., on the Mississippi River, 9 miles above Donaldsonville. It has a church, a sugar-refinery, and several stores.

Hohenstadt, ho'ẹn-stät' (Moravian, *Habrzeh*, häb'-zhä), a town of Moravia, on the Sazawa, and on a railway, 25 miles N.W. of Olmutz. Pop. 1500.

Hohenstaufen, ho'ẹn-stŏw'fẹn, a village of Würtemberg, 24 miles N.N.W. of Ulm. Pop. 1227.

Hohenstein, ho'ẹn-stīne', or **Olstynеb**, ol'ste-nĕb', a town of East Prussia, 78 miles S.S.W. of Königsberg, on the Ameland. Pop. 2519.

Hohenstein, ho'ẹn-stīne', or **Hohnstein**, hōn'-stīne, a town of Germany, in Saxony, on a railway, 12 miles N.E. of Zwickau. Pop. 5667, engaged in cotton-, woollen-, and linen-weaving, and in the manufacture of machinery.

Hohenwestedt, ho'ẹn-₩ĕs'tĕtt, a village of Prussia, in Holstein, 15 miles S.S.W. of Rendsburg. Pop. 1457.

Hohenzollern, ho'ẹn-tsol'lẹrn, a detached province of Prussia, consisting of the former principalities of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, united in 1850 to Prussia. Area, 441 square miles. It lies in the Black Forest region, and is traversed by the Rough Alps and other ridges, and, with some outlying parts, is entirely enclosed by Baden and Würtemberg. Capital, Sigmaringen. Pop. 66,468.

Ho-Heu, ho-he'oo', or **Ho-Hia**, ho-he'ä', a large town of China, province of Hoo-Pe, on the Yang-tse-Kiang, 260 miles above Han-Keoo. It is the seat of a large trade in grain and silk.

Hohnstein, a town of Saxony. See Hohenstein.

Hoho'kus, a post-hamlet of Bergen co., N.J., in Hohokus township, on the Erie Railroad, 23 miles N. of Jersey City. The township contains 8 churches, 2 cotton-factories, a paper-mill, and 3 carriage-shops. Pop. 2632.

Höhr, hör, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau. It has manufactures of earthenware. Pop. 1756.

Höhscheid, hö'shīte, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 3 miles by rail S.W. of Solingen, with cutler-shops and lead-works. Pop. 9959.

Hohwacht, hō'₩äĸt, a village of Prussia, on the N.E. coast of Holstein, with a harbor. It gives name to Hohwacht Bay (*Hohwachter Bucht*), the S. part of Kiel Bay.

Höier, hö'yẹr, originally **Höther**, hö'tẹr, a village of Prussia, in Sleswick, 8 miles W.N.W. of Tondern.

Hoi'sington, a post-village of Barton co., Kansas, 10 miles by rail N. of South Bend. It has a church, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, a creamery, &c.

Hoja-Jamote-Ka-Gote, ho'jä-jä-mōt'-kä-gōt' (?), a village of Beloochistan, province of Loos.

Ho'kah, a post-village of Houston co., Minn., 10 miles S.W. of La Crosse, Wis. It contains 2 newspaper offices, a Catholic academy, 4 churches, a graded school, 2 flour-mills, and railroad machine-shops. Pop. in 1890, 582.

Hokah (or Root) River, Minnesota, drains the S. part of Olmsted co., runs nearly eastward through Fillmore and Houston cos., and enters the Mississippi River about 4 miles below the city of La Crosse. Its length is estimated at 150 miles.

Hoke, a station in York co., Pa., on the Hanover & York Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Hanover.

Hok'endau'qua, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., on the Lehigh River, and on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 4 miles N. by W. of Allentown, and 1 mile above Catasauqua. Here are 4 or 5 large blast-furnaces, one of which is said to have produced about 360 tons of pig-iron in a week.

Hoke's Bluff, a post-hamlet of Etowah co., Ala., on Coosa River, 8 miles above Gadsden. It has a church and flour- and saw-mills.

Hokianga, ho-ke-än'gä, a river of New Zealand, in the North Island, enters the sea on its W. coast, near the N. extremity, in lat. 35° 30′ S., lon. 173° 26′ E.

Ho-Kien, ho'-ke-ĕn', or **Ho-Kian**, ho-ke-ăn', a town of China, in Pe-Chee-Leo, between the Tai-Ho and the Hoo-To-Ho, 100 miles S.S.W. of Peking.

Hokitika, ho'ke-tee'kä, a town and seaport of New Zealand, capital of the county of Westland, on the W. coast of the South Island, at the mouth of Hokitika River. It has numerous churches and schools, a savings-bank, a lunatic asylum, a hospital, saw-mills, a foundry, brick-yards, and a large export of timber and gold. Several daily and weekly papers are published here. Pop. 2905.

Ho'ko, a post-office of Clallam co., Washington.

Hol'nday's, a post-office of Adair co., Iowa.

Ho'lar (Dan. *Holum*, ho'loom), a village of Iceland, on its N. coast, having a cathedral, a printing establishment, and a school. It became a bishop's see in 1106.

Hol'beach, a town of England, co. of Lincoln, 7¼ miles by rail E. of Spalding. It is very ancient, and has a fine Gothic church, a free school founded about 1351, a workhouse, and branch banks. Pop. of parish, 5332.

Hol'beck, a southwestern suburb of Leeds, England, with large woollen-mills. Pop. 17,165.

Holbek, or **Holbeck**, hol'bĕk, a seaport town of Denmark, island of Seeland, on an arm of the Ise-Fiord, 35 miles W. of Copenhagen. Pop. 2931.

Holbrook, hōl'brŏŏk, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Ky., 8 miles W. of Mason Railroad Station.

Holbrook, formerly **East Ran'dolph**, a post-village and township of Norfolk co., Mass., 15 miles by rail S. of Boston. The village has a town hall, a high school, 3 churches, a free public library, a bank, a newspaper office, and manufactures of boots and shoes. Pop. 2474.

Holbrook, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Long Island Railroad, 50 miles E. of Hunter's Point. It has a church and a large cigar-factory.

Holbrook, a post-office of Greene co., Pa.

Holbrook, a post-office of Ritchie co., W. Va.

Hol'brook, a post-village in Oxford co., Ontario, 10 miles S.S.E. of Woodstock. Pop. 150.

Holcomb, hōl'kŭm, a post-hamlet of Ogle co., Ill., on the Chicago & Iowa Railroad (Rockford Branch), 13 miles S. of Rockford. It has a church.

Holcomb, a township of Dunklin co., Mo. Pop. 608.

Holcombe, hōl'kŭm, a post-hamlet of Burke co., Ga.

Holcomb's Rock, a post-office of Bedford co., Va.

Holcomb Valley, a mining-camp of San Bernardino co., Cal., about 40 miles E.N.E. of San Bernardino.

Hold'brook's, township, Cabarrus co., N.C. P. 1115.

Holden, hōl'dẹn, a station on the Stockton & Copperopolis Railroad, 11 miles E. of Stockton, Cal.

Holden, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Kansas, about 16 miles E.S.E. of Newton. It has 2 churches.

Holden, a post-township of Penobscot co., Me., about 6 miles S.E. of Bangor. It has a church. Pop. 758.

Holden, a post-village in Holden township, Worcester co., Mass., on the Fitchburg Railroad and the Massachusetts Central Railroad (Quinapoxet Station), 52 miles W. of Boston, and 8 miles N.N.W. of Worcester. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a cotton-mill, &c. The township contains Jeffersonville, and a pop. in 1890, of 2623.

Holden, a post-hamlet in Holden township, Goodhue co., Minn., 13 miles S.E. of Northfield, and 52 miles S. of St. Paul. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1303.

Holden, a flourishing post-village in Madison township, Johnson co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 43 miles W. of Sedalia, and 50 miles S.E. of Kansas City. It is the E. terminus of the Osage division of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. It has 10 churches, a public school, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, 2 flour-mills, and a broom-factory. Pop. in 1890, 2520.

Holden, a post-village of Millard co., Utah, 75 miles S.S.W. of York Railroad Station. It has a church and 2 stores. Pop. about 300.

Hold'er, a post-hamlet of McLean co., Ill., in Old Town township, on the Wabash Railroad, 10 miles E. of Bloomington. It has 2 churches.

Hold'erbaum, a station in Bedford co., Pa., 12 miles by a branch railroad N. of Bedford.

Hold'erness, a level and fertile district of England, co. of York, East Riding, consisting of the tongue of land between the North Sea and the estuary of the Humber. Area, 168,399 acres. Pop. 25,579.

Hold'ernss, a post-township of Grafton co., N.H., is on the W. side of Squam Lake. It is bounded on the W. by the Pemigewasset River, which separates it from Plymouth. Pop. 793.

Hold'ing, a township of Stearns co., Minn. Pop. 433.

Hold'ing's Ford, a post-hamlet of Stearns co., Minn., on the Sauk River. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, &c.

Holdrege, hōl'drej, a city, capital of Phelps co., Neb., 55 miles by rail W.S.W. of Hastings. It has 7 churches, 4 banks, 4 newspaper offices, a foundry, &c. Pop. 2601.

Holelisdorf, Austria. See Ober-Hollabrunn.

Hole in the Wall, a light-house at the S. extremity of Abaco Island, one of the Little Bahamas. It stands one-third of a mile N. of the passage called the Hole in the Wall, and shows a revolving light, 160 feet above the level of the sea, in lat. 25° 51′ 30″ N., lon. 77° 10′ 45″ W.

Holeschowitz, or **Hollesowice,** hōl'leh-sho'vits, a village of Bohemia, on the Moldau, 2 miles from Prague.

Hol'gate, a post-village of Henry co., O., 13 miles by rail E. of Defiance. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, and lumber-factories. Pop. in 1890, 1134.

Holguin, hol-gheen' or ol-gheen', a town of Cuba, 63 miles N.N.W. of Santiago de Cuba. Pop. 6600.

Holics, or **Holitsch,** ho'litch', a town of Hungary, 46 miles N. of Presburg, near the March. Pop. 4939. It has an imperial castle and stud, a synagogue, a Capuchin convent, and manufactures of pottery, &c.

Hol'iday's Cove, a post-office of Hancock co., W. Va., on the Pan-Handle Railroad, 4 miles E. of Steubenville.

Holin, a city of Mongolia. See Karakorum.

Holitz, ho'lits, or **Neu Holitz,** noi ho'lits, a town of Bohemia, 11 miles N.E. of Chrudim. A battle was fought here in 1758 between the Prussians and the Imperialists. Pop. 4220.

Holkar's Dominions, India. See Indore.

Hol'land (Dutch pron. hol'lânt; originally *Ollant*, *i.e.*, "muddy" or "marshy land;" Fr. *Hollande*, hol'lōnd'; L. *Bata'via* and *Hollan'dia*), the name sometimes given to the kingdom of the Netherlands, though, strictly speaking, it should be applied only to the provinces of North and South Holland. This name was associated with that kingdom for four years (1806–1810), under the rule of Louis Bonaparte, and during that time the kingdom of Holland included nearly all of the present kingdom of the Netherlands, together with part of Hanover and Oldenburg. See Netherlands, also North Holland and South Holland.

Holland, or **Preussisch Holland,** prois'sish hol'lânt, a town of East Prussia, 58 miles S.W. of Königsberg. Pop. 4718.

Hol'land, a post-hamlet of Faulkner co., Ark., 14 miles from Conway. It has a church and a store.

Holland, a township of Shelby co., Ill. Pop. 1352.

Holland, a post-village of Dubois co., Ind., in Cass township, 38 miles E.N.E. of Evansville. It has 3 churches.

Holland, a post-village in Colfax township, Grundy co., Iowa, on the Farmers' Union Railroad, 3 miles from Grundy Centre. It has a flour-mill.

Holland, a township of Sioux co., Iowa. Pop. 2208. It contains Orange City, the county seat.

Holland, a township of Dickinson co., Kansas. P. 461.

Holland, a post-township of Hampden co., Mass., about 24 miles E. by S. of Springfield. It has a church. P. 201.

Holland, a city of Ottawa co., Mich., in Holland township, on the S. bank of Black River, and on the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad, about 6 miles from Lake Michigan, 36 miles S. of Muskegon, 23 miles N.W. of Allegan, and 25 miles S.W. of Grand Rapids, with which city it is connected by a branch railroad. It contains 2 banks, a union school, Hope College (Reformed), which was organized in 1863, and 7 churches. Six weekly newspapers are published here, 4 in Dutch and 2 in English. It has 3 large tanneries, 2 grist-mills, 2 saw-mills, a foundry, a brewery, a large basket-factory, 3 furniture-factories, and 3 planing-mills. Pop. in 1890, 3945. Here is a beautiful lake 6 miles long.

Holland, a post-office of Lancaster co., Neb.

Holland, a post-office of Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, 12 miles S. of Phillipsburg.

Holland, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., in Holland township, on Cazenove Creek, and on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, 20 miles S.E. of Buffalo. It has 4 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, a basket-factory, a tannery, and a cheese-factory. Pop. in 1890, 582.

Holland, a post-village of Lucas co., O., on the Lake Shore Railroad, 10 miles W. of Toledo. It has 2 churches.

Holland, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Newtown & New York Railroad, about 20 miles N.E. of Philadelphia.

Holland, a post-township of Orleans co., Vt., about 60 miles N.E. of Montpelier, borders on Canada. It has 2 churches and 3 saw-mills. Pop. 881.

Holland, a post-village of Brown co., Wis., in Holland township, 3 miles from Holland Station (which see), and 27 miles N.E. of Oshkosh. It has 3 churches, a high school, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 1489.

Holland, a township of La Crosse co., Wis., bounded N. and W. by Black River. Pop. 863.

Holland, a township of Sheboygan co., Wis. P. 2937.

Holland Island, Dorchester co., Md., is an island in Chesapeake Bay, W. of Tangier Sound.

Holland Land'ing, a post-village in York co., Ontario, on the Holland River, and on the Northern Railway, 38 miles N. of Toronto. It contains saw-, grist-, and woollen-mills, a tannery, and a brewery. Pop. 700.

Holland, New, the former name of Australia.

Holland, Parts of, a district of England, forming a division of the county of Lincoln on the S.E., and having E. the North Sea. Area, 317,486 acres. Pop. 80,851. Holland Fen, in this district, is a tract now enclosed and drained, comprising 8835 acres.

Holland Pat'ent, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., on the Utica & Black River Railroad, 12 miles N. of Utica, and 5 miles S.W. of Trenton Falls. It contains several churches and a union school. Pop. 406.

Hol'lands, a post-office of Issaquena co., Miss.

Hol'landsburg, a hamlet of Parke co., Ind., in Union township, 9 miles E. of Rockville. It has a church.

Hollands-Diep, hol'lânts-deep' (Fr. *Dieppe*, de-ĕpp'), the principal arm of the Waal, between South Holland and North Brabant, Netherlands, divides, after a course of 14 miles, into the Haringvliet and Volkerak, the two largest mouths of the Rhine, encircling the island of Overflakkee.

Holland's Store, a post-hamlet of Anderson co., S.C., 13½ miles S.W. of Anderson Court-House. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Holland Station, formerly **Askeaton,** a post-hamlet of Brown co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, about 17 miles S. of Green Bay.

Hol'landville, a post-office of Kent co., Del.

Hol'lansburg, a post-village of Darke co., O., in Harrison township, about 38 miles W.N.W. of Dayton. It has 2 churches, a plough-factory, a saw-mill, and 2 carriage-shops. Pop. 230.

Hol'lenback, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. P. 1303.

Hol'lenberg, a post-village of Washington co., Kansas, on the Little Blue River, and on the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, 24 miles W.N.W. of Marysville. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Hol'lengsworth, a township of Montgomery co., N.C. Pop. 695.

Holleschau, or **Holleschow,** hol'leh-shŏw', a town of Moravia, 18 miles N. of Hradisch, on the Rusawa. It has a church, a fine castle, a town house, 3 chapels, and a synagogue. Pop. 3839.

Hollesowice, Bohemia. See Holeschowitz.

Hol'ley, a post-village in Murray township, Orleans co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal and the New York Central Railroad, 22½ miles W.N.W. of Rochester, and 8 miles E. of Albion. It has 5 churches, a union school and academy, a bank, a cider- and vinegar-works, a sash-, door-, and blind-factory, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 1381.

Holley's, a station in Bent co., Col., on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 6 miles E. of Granada.

Hollfeld, holl'fĕlt, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, 13 miles W. of Baireuth. Pop. 1041.

Hol'liday, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Ill., on or near the Kaskaskia River, and on the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 63 miles S.E. of Springfield. It has 2 churches, grist- and saw-mills, &c.

Holliday, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 50 miles W.S.W. of Hannibal. It has a church and 2 stores. Pop. about 100.

Holliday, a station in Tioga co., Pa., on the Corning, Cowanesque & Antrim Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Wellsborough.

Hol'lidaysburg, a post-borough, capital of Blair co., Pa., is on a branch of the Juniata River, 8 miles S. of Altoona, with which it is connected by a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is at the junction of branch railroads to Newry, Henrietta, &c. It contains 8 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, a female seminary, a town hall, 2 newspaper offices, 2 machine-shops, several blast-furnaces, a nail-factory, rolling-mills, foundries, &c. It has an extensive trade in iron and grain. P. (1890) 2975.

Hol'lin, a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, on the Conestogo River, 5 miles S.W. of Drayton. It contains carding-, grist-, and saw-mills, shingle- and cheese-factories, a tannery, a brick-field, several stores, and hotels. Pop. 400.

Hol'ling, a post-office of Douglas co., Kansas.

Hol'lingsworth, a post-office of Banks co., Ga., 38 miles N. of Athens.

Hol'lingwood, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, 1½ miles W.S.W. of Oldham. Pop. 5004.

Hollins, Maryland. See LAKE ROLAND.

Hol'lis, a post-hamlet in Hollis township, Peoria co., Ill., on the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad, at its junction with the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 1 mile W. of the Illinois River, and 2½ miles W. of Pekin. Coal is found here. Pop. of the township, 980.

Hollis, a post-township of York co., Me., is bounded on the E. by the Saco River. It contains 2 post-hamlets, named Hollis and Hollis Centre. The township has 5 churches, several lumber-mills, and a pop. of 1541.

Hollis, a post-village in Hollis township, Hillsborough co., N.H., about 15 miles N.W. of Lowell, Mass., and 3 miles from Hollis Station of the Worcester & Nashua Railroad. It has a church, a high school, a newspaper office, several saw-mills, a cooperage, &c. Pop. 1000.

Hollis Centre, a post-hamlet in Hollis township, York co., Me., on the Portland & Rochester Railroad, 20 miles W. of Portland. It has a church and several saw mills.

Hollis Junction, Illinois. See HOLLIS.

Hol'lister, a post-village, capital of San Benito co., Cal., in the beautiful and fertile San Benito Valley, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 94 miles S.S.E. of San Francisco. It has 5 churches, graded schools, 2 banks, 2 public halls, 3 hotels, and a steam flour-mill. Three newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1890, 1234.

Hollister, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Va., on the Potomac River, 30 miles from Fredericksburg.

Hol'listerville, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., in Salem township, about 14 miles E. of Scranton. It has a foundry, a grist-mill, and several general stores.

Hol'liston, a post-village in Holliston township, Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston & Albany Railroad (Milford Branch), 26 miles S.W. of Boston. It contains 4 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, a high school, a newspaper office, and a free public library. The township has manufactures of boots, shoes, and straw goods. Gneiss and syenite occur here. Pop. of township (1890) 2619.

Hol'lofields, a station on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 18 miles W. of Baltimore, Md.

Hol'loman, a township of Darlington co., S.C. P. 1590.

Hol'lonville, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ga., 13 miles S.W. of Griffin. It has a church and an academy.

Hol'low, a township of Bladen co., N.C. Pop. 1243.

Hol'loway's, a post-township of Person co., N.C. Pop. 1279. It contains Bethel Hill.

Hol'loway's Store, a post-office of Surry co., Va.

Hol'lowayville, a post-hamlet of Bureau co., Ill., 9 miles E. of Princeton, and 3 miles from De Pue Station. It has a church.

Hollow Creek, a township of Lexington co., S.C. Pop. 1315.

Hol'lowell Grant, a village in Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, on St. George's Bay, 10 miles from Antigonish. Pop. 150.

Hollow Poplar, a post-office of Mitchell co., N.C.

Hollow Poplar, a township of Yancey co., N.C. P. 382.

Hollow Rock, a post-village of Carroll co., Tenn., 9 miles by rail N.E. of Huntingdon. It has 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 707.

Hollow Springs, a post-hamlet of Cannon co., Tenn., about 12 miles N.E. of Wartrace. It has a church.

Hol'lowtown, a post-hamlet of Highland co., O., in Clay township, 40 miles E. of Cincinnati. It has 3 churches.

Hol'lowville, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y., about 7 miles E. by S. of Hudson.

Hollum, hol'lŭm, a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, on the S.W. end of the island of Ameland.

Hol'ly, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., in Holly township, on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad where it crosses the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 47 miles N.W. of Detroit, and 17 miles S. by E. of Flint. It has 5 churches, a national bank, a graded school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of flour, vinegar, patent reinholders, and lumber. Pop. 1266; of the township, 1962.

Holly, a township of Murray co., Minn. Pop. 154.

Holly, a township of New Hanover co., N.C. Pop. 1016.

Holly Branch, a post-office of Bradley co., Ark.

Holly Brook, a hamlet of Bland co., Va., 22 miles W. of Dublin Station. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Holly Bush, a post-hamlet of Cleveland co., N.C., 20 miles N.W. of Shelby. It has a seminary, a flour-mill, and an oil-mill.

Holly Creek, a hamlet of Murray co., Ga., 6 miles S. of Spring Place.

Holly Creek, a post-office of Wise co., Va.

Hol'lydale, a post-hamlet of Lunenburg co., Va., about 80 miles S.S.W. of Richmond.

Hol'ly Grove, a post-office of Walker co., Ala.

Holly Grove, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ark., on the Arkansas Central Railroad, 10 miles E. of Clarendon. It has a church and an academy.

Holly Grove, a township of Gates co., N.C. Pop. 1213.

Holly Grove, a post-office of Moore co., N.C.

Holly Hill, a post-village of Volusia co., Fla., on Halifax River, 1 mile from the ocean, and about 60 miles S. of St. Augustine. It has a church.

Holly Hill, a post-office of Whitley co., Ky.

Holly Hill, a post-office of Charleston co., S.C.

Holly Meadows, a post-office of Tucker co., W. Va.

Hol'lymount, a petty town of Ireland, co. of Mayo, 4 miles E.N.E. of Ballinrobe. Pop. 278.

Holly River, a post-office of Braxton co., W. Va.

Hol'lyrood, a post-hamlet of Ellsworth co., Kansas, in Wilson township, 12 miles S. of Wilson (Bosland Station), on the Kansas Pacific Railroad. It has a church. Coal and limestone are found here.

Holly Springs, a post-hamlet of Dallas co., Ark., 20 miles from Arkadelphia, and about 75 miles S. by W. of Little Rock. It has 4 churches and an academy.

Holly Springs, a post-office of Cherokee co., Ga.

Holly Springs, a post-hamlet of Claiborne parish, La., 9 miles S.W. of Homer.

Holly Springs, a post-village, capital of Marshall co., Miss., 75 miles by rail N. by E. of Grenada, and about 46 miles S.E. of Memphis, Tenn. It is pleasantly situated, and is noted for its educational institutions. It contains the Mississippi State Normal School, founded in 1870, the Shaw University, the Franklin Female College, the Bethlehem Academy (Catholic), 5 churches, a bank, 2 weekly newspapers, a grist-mill, and manufactures of stoneware, &c. Pop. in 1890, 2246.

Holly Springs, a post-office of Wake co., N.C.

Holly Springs, a post-office of Oconee co., S.C.

Holly Springs, a post-office of Jasper co., Tex.

Holly's Wharf, a post-office of Chowan co., N.C., on the Chowan River. Here is a steamboat-landing.

Hol'lyville, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., Del., 3 miles from Harbeson Station.

Hol'lywood, a village of Ireland, co. of Down, on Belfast Lough, 4½ miles by rail N.E. of Belfast. In its vicinity, which is very beautiful, are many handsome mansions and villas, the residences of Belfast merchants, whose families also resort here for sea-bathing. Pop. 3573.

Hol'lywood, a post-hamlet of Clark co., Ark., 10 miles W. of Arkadelphia. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Hollywood, a post-office and station of Richmond co., Ga., on the Central Railroad, 14 miles S. by E. of Augusta.

Hollywood, a post-hamlet of St. Mary's co., Md., about 48 miles S. of Annapolis.

Hollywood, a township of Carver co., Minn. P. 809.

Hollywood, a post-hamlet of Carteret co., N.C., on Bogue Sound, and on the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, about 30 miles S.S.E. of Newbern, and 5 miles from the ocean. It has a church and a warehouse.

Holman, hōl'măn, a post-office of Dearborn co., Ind.

Holman, a township of Osceola co., Iowa. Pop. 338. It contains Sibley, the county seat.

Holman, Wisconsin. See HOLMEN.

Holman City, a hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., in Paris township. Pop. 75.

Holman's, a post-hamlet of Davie co., N.C., 4½ miles N. of Mocksville.

Holman's Mills, a post-office of Alamance co., N.C.

Holman's Store, a post-office of Warren co., Mo.

Holman Station, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Ind., on a branch of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 33 miles N. by E. of Jeffersonville. It has a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and 2 or 3 stores. Pop. 125.

Holmanville, hōl'măn-vĭl, or **Holmansville,** hōl'măns-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Robertson co., Tenn., 5 miles from Adams Station.

Holmdel, hōm-dĕl', a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., in Holmdel township, about 7 miles W. of Red Bank, and 3 or 4 miles S. of Holmdel Station. It contains 2 churches and an academy. Pop. of the township, 1415. Holmdel Station on the New York & Long Branch Railroad is at Bethany, a hamlet 31 miles S. of New York.

Holme, hōme, a parish of Orkney, in Pomona, on Holme Sound, a beautiful firth on the S. coast of Pomona. Several small islets of the Orkneys bear this prefix.

Holmen, or **Holman,** hōl'măn, a post-hamlet of La Crosse co., Wis., 2 miles from Midway. It has a flour-mill.

Holmes, hōmz, a county in the N.W. part of Florida, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Choctawhatchee River. The surface is nearly level; the soil produces rice, sugar-cane, and maize. It is traversed by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Capital, Cerro Gordo. Pop. in 1870, 1572; in 1880, 2170; in 1890, 4336.

Holmes, a county in the W. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Big Black River, and intersected by the Yazoo River. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests and cypress swamps. The soil is very fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Illinois Central Railroad, the Yazoo Branch (Louisiana Division) of which passes through Lexington, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 19,370; in 1880, 27,164; in 1890, 30,970.

Holmes, a county in the N.E. central part of Ohio, has an area of about 430 square miles. It is intersected from N. to S. into two almost equal portions by Killbuck Creek, and is partly drained by the Walhonding River. The surface is diversified with hills about 500 feet high, separated by deep ravines and narrow valleys, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, wool, and pork are the staple products. This county has mines of bituminous coal, and abundance of limestone. It is intersected by the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railroad, and by the Cleveland & Canton Railroad, the former communicating with Millersburg, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 18,177; in 1880, 20,770; in 1890, 21,139.

Holmes, a post-office and station of Boone co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 23 miles N.N.W. of Indianapolis.

Holmes, a township of Mackinac co., Mich., on Lake Huron. Pop. 793.

Holmes, a township of Crawford co., O. Pop. 1572.

Holmesburg, hōmz'bŭrg, a former village of Pennsylvania, about 10 miles N.E. of Independence Hall, and 1 mile from the Delaware River. It is now in the 23d ward of Philadelphia. It has 5 churches, print-works, and a shovel-factory. The Holmesburg post-office is a branch of the Philadelphia post-office. Here are Holmesburg Junction, where the railroad to Bustleton joins the Philadelphia & Trenton Railroad, and Holmesburg Station, which is on the branch road to Bustleton, 1 mile from the junction.

Holmes (hōmz) City, a post-village of Douglas co., Minn., 25 miles N.E. of Morris, and at the N. extremity of Grant's Lake. The township of Holmes City contains also Blackwell's, Rachel, Oscar, Freeborn, Van Loon, and other lakes. Pop. 750.

Holmes Creek, a post-office of De Kalb co., Tenn.

Holmes Gap, a station of Cullman co., Ala., on the South & North Alabama Railroad, 28 miles S. of Decatur.

Holmes' (hōmz'ĕs) Hole, Mass. See Vineyard Haven.

Holmes' Mill, a post-office of Jefferson co., O.

Holmestrand, hol'mĕh-strănd', a seaport town of Norway, on the Drammen-Fiord, 34 miles S.S.W. of Christiania. Pop. 2084.

Holmesville, hōmz'vĭl, a hamlet of Appling co., Ga., about 95 miles W.S.W. of Savannah, and 8 miles S.E. of Baxley. It has a church.

Holmesville, a post-hamlet of La Porte co., Ind., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 50 miles E.S.E. of Chicago. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Holmesville, a post-village of Avoyelles parish, La., on Bayou Bœuf, 30 miles N. of Opelousas. It has a church.

Holmesville, a post-village of Pike co., Miss., on the Bogue Chitto, 10 miles E. of Magnolia. It has a church.

Holmesville, a post-village of Chenango co., N.Y., in New Berlin township, on the Unadilla River, and on a branch of the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, about 40 miles N.E. of Binghamton. It has a church, a cheese-factory, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 150.

Holmesville, a village of Oswego co., N.Y., on the Syracuse Northern Railroad, 34 miles N. of Syracuse. It contains 2 churches and a tannery. Here is South Richland Post-Office.

Holmesville, a post-village of Holmes co., O., in Prairie township, on Killbuck Creek, 6 miles by rail N. of Millersburg. It has 3 churches and a broom-factory. Pop. about 400.

Holmforth, hōm'fŏrth, a town of England, co. of York, 6 miles by rail S. of Huddersfield. Pop. 5013.

Holmia, the Latin name of Stockholm.

Holmlie, hōlm'lee, a post-office of Big Stone co., Minn.

Holmon, hol'mon, or **Golmn,** gol'mĂ, an island of Sweden, in the Gulf of Bothnia, 20 miles E. of Umeå. Lat. 63° 40' N.; lon. 21° E.

Holms, hōms, two islets of England and Wales, in the estuary of the river Severn.

Holmsland, holms'lănd, an island of Denmark, in Jutland, in the Ringkiöbing-Fiord, about 1 mile N.N.W. of the town of Ringkiöbing.

Holmwood, hōlm'wood, a post-hamlet of Jewell co., Kansas, in Holmwood township, 40 miles S. of Edgar, Neb. It has a church and a Baptist theological school.

Holomauc, the Moravian name of Olmutz.

Holouan, Persia. See Holwan.

Holstebröe, hol'stĕh-brö'ĕh, or **Holstebrö,** hol'stĕh-brö', a town of Denmark, in Jutland, 24 miles N.E. of Ringkiöbing, on the Stor. Pop. 2047.

Holstein, hol'stīne (L. *Holsa'tia*), formerly a duchy of Denmark and a state of the Germanic Confederation, now part of Sleswick-Holstein, a province of Prussia. See Sleswick-Holstein.

Holstein, hol'stīne, a post-office of Kane co., Ill.

Holstein, a post-village of Warren co., Mo., on the N. bank of the Missouri River, about 60 miles W. of St. Louis. It has a church and an academy.

Holstein, hol'stīne, a post-village in Grey co., Ontario, 5 miles N. of Mount Forest. Pop. 100.

Holsteinthor, hol'stīne-tōr', a village of Germany, forming a suburb of Lubeck. Pop. 1400.

Holston, hōl'stŏn, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Va., 8 miles N.W. of Abingdon. It has a church, a foundry, and a saw-mill.

Holston Bridge, a post-office of Scott co., Va., on the North Fork of the Holston, 22 miles W. of Bristol, Tenn.

Holston Furnace, a post-office of Sullivan co., Tenn., 7½ miles S.E. of Bristol. Here is an iron-furnace.

Holston Mills, a post-office of Sullivan co., Tenn., on the Holston River, 3 miles from Union Depot.

Holston River, a branch of the Tennessee River, is formed by the North and South Forks, which rise in Virginia and unite in Sullivan co., East Tennessee. It runs southwestward through Hawkins and Knox cos., irrigates a beautiful and fertile valley which extends along the S.E. base of the Cumberland Mountain, and unites with the Clinch River at Kingston, Roane co. It is about 200 miles long, or, if we include its North Fork, about 350 miles. Small steamboats can ascend it to Knoxville in all stages of water. The North and South Forks run in a W.S.W. direction through the cos. of Smyth and Washington of Virginia, and are nearly equal in length.

Holston Valley, a post-office of Sullivan co., Tenn., 8 miles E. of Bristol.

Hols'worthy, a town and parish of England, co. of Devon, on the Tamar, 7½ miles W.S.W. of Stratton. P. 1645.

Holt, hōlt, a borough of Wales, co. of Denbigh, on the Dee, crossed by a stone bridge of ten arches, 5½ miles N.E. of Wrexham. Pop. 1056.

Holt, a town of England, co. of Norfolk, 17 miles N.N.E. of Dereham. It has an ancient church, a shire hall, a workhouse, and a grammar-school. Pop. of parish, 1503.

Holt, hōlt, a county in the N.W. part of Missouri, borders on Kansas and Nebraska. Area, about 440 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Nodaway River, and on the S. and S.W. by the Missouri River, and is intersected by the Tarkio River. The surface is diversified with prairies and forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed along the western border, N. to S., and intersected from N. to W. by the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad. Capital, Oregon. Pop. in 1870, 11,652; in 1880, 15,509; in 1890, 15,469.

Holt, a county in the N. part of Nebraska, is bounded

on the N. by the Niobrara River. It is partly drained by the Elkhorn River. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. Capital, O'Neill. Pop. in 1880, 3287; in 1890, 13,672.

Holt, a post-hamlet of Taylor co., Iowa, in Holt township, about 15 miles N. of Bedford, and 12 miles S. of Corning. Pop. of the township, 796.

Holt, a post-hamlet in Delhi township, Ingham co., Mich., on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Lansing. It has 3 churches, 2 saw-mills, and a wagon-shop. Pop. about 150.

Holt, a well-wooded township of Fillmore co., Minn. Pop. 1055. It contains Highland and Whalan.

Holt, a post-village of Clay co., Mo., in Kearney township, 32 miles by rail N. by E. of Kansas City. It has 3 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. 259.

Holt, a post-hamlet of Beaver co., Pa., in Raccoon township, 25 miles W.N.W. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches.

Holt, hōlt, or **Yermaloff**, yĕr'mȧ-lŏff', an island of the Pacific, in the Low Archipelago. Lat. 16° 20' S.; lon. 143° 6' W.

Holten, hōl'tĕn, a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 21 miles S.S.E. of Zwolle. Pop. 3014.

Holten, a village of Norway, 25 miles N.W. of Tönsberg.

Holten, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 21 miles N. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 1000.

Holton, hōl'tŏn, a post-village of Ripley co., Ind., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 58 miles W. of Cincinnati. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of carriages, cigars, &c.

Holton, a post-village, capital of Jackson co., Kansas, on the Kansas Central Railroad, 58 miles W. by N. of Leavenworth, and about 30 miles N. of Topeka. It has 8 churches, a graded school, and 3 banks. One semi-weekly and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 2727.

Holton, a post-village of Muskegon co., Mich., in Holton township, on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 16 miles N.E. of Muskegon. It has a church and a steam lumber-mill. Pop. of the township, 620.

Holts, hōlts, a station on the Southwestern Railroad of Georgia (Arlington Extension), 17 miles E. of Arlington.

Holtsburg, hōlts'burg, a station in Davidson co., N.C., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Lexington.

Holt's Corners, a post-village of Marshall co., Tenn., 13 miles from Shelbyville. It has 3 churches.

Holt's Mills, a post-office of Penobscot co., Me., about 24 miles N.W. of Bangor.

Holt's Prairie, prā'rēe, a post-office of Perry co., Ill., at Holt's Station on the Iron Mountain, Chester & Eastern Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Tamaroa.

Holt's Sum'mit, a post-village of Callaway co., Mo., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 6 miles N. of Jefferson City. It has a church and a coal-mine.

Holtsville, hōlts'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Suffolk co., N.Y., at Waverly Station on the Long Island Railroad, about 50 miles E. of Brooklyn.

Holwan, Holouan, or **Holuan**, hol'wȧn', a city of antiquity, the Calah of Asshur (Gen. x. 11), and the *Hallah* of the Israelitish captivity, is now represented by the village Sar-Puli, in Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, 8 miles S. of Zohab. Here are some sculptured tablets, an excavated royal sepulchre, and various ruins and mounds. Lat. 34° 30' N.; lon. 45° 15' E. It remained populous long after the Arab invasion, but was ruined by the Huns in 1258. The Holwan River, here crossed by a bridge, rises 20 miles E. of Zohab, and, after a tortuous course, joins the Ghilan, an affluent of the Diala.

Holwerd, hol'wĕrt, a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, on the North Sea, opposite Ameland, and 6 miles N.W. of Dokkum. Pop. 1884.

Holy-Cross, a hamlet of England, co. of Stafford, 3¼ miles E.S.E. of Stourbridge. See WALTHAM-ABBEY.

Ho'lycross', a parish and village of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, 3 miles S.S.W. of Thurles. Here is an abbey founded in 1182, one of the finest ruins in Ireland. P. 1336.

Holy Cross, a post-office of Clay co., Minn., on the Red River of the North, 12 miles S. of Moorhead.

Holy Cross, a post-hamlet in Belgium township, Ozaukee co., Wis., 3 miles from Fredonia Station. It has a church.

Holy Cross, Mount. See MOUNT HOLY CROSS.

Holyhead, hol'ē-hĕd (Welsh, *Caer-Gybi*, kā'ĕr-ghĭb'-ee), a borough of Wales, on an island of the same name, co. of Anglesea, off its W. side, and connected with the isle of Anglesea by a long causeway. It is 23 miles by rail W. of Bangor. The island is mostly a barren rock, and ends on the N. in a huge headland hollowed into many caves. The town has many handsome houses, hotels, assembly-rooms, manufactures of ropes, and a good market-place. The harbor is formed by a noble breakwater over a mile long, and is one of the most important harbors of refuge on the British coast. Holyhead owes its importance to its being the nearest British port to Dublin. Pop. 5916.

Holy Island, formerly **Lin'disfarne'**, a peninsula, insulated at high water, on the N.E. coast of England, co. of Northumberland, 9 miles S.S.E. of Berwick-on-Tweed. The N. part of the island consists of sand-hills, forming a large rabbit-warren; the remainder is fertile. It has a small harbor on the E., defended by a battery, a village, frequented for sea-bathing, a fine ancient castle, and remarkable remains of a celebrated abbey, founded in 635 as a bishop's see, over which St. Cuthbert presided. It was destroyed by the Danes in 900, but was afterwards rebuilt.

Holy Island, in Africa. See CHULUWAN.

Holy Land, The, Asia. See PALESTINE.

Holyoke, hōl'yōk, a post-village, capital of Phillips co., Col., 50 miles by rail E. by S. of Sterling. It has 2 church organizations, 3 banks, a high school, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 649.

Holyoke, a city of Hampden co., Mass., on the W. bank of the Connecticut River, 8 miles N. of Springfield, and 9 miles S. of Northampton. It is on the Connecticut River Railroad, and is a terminus of the Holyoke Branch of the New Haven & Northampton Railroad. A dam 1019 feet long has been built across the river, which falls 60 feet in the course of a mile and affords immense water-power. Holyoke is finely situated on the side of a hill, and is surrounded by the river on all sides except the W. It contains a city hall or town house, 5 national banks, 3 savings banks, 2 or 3 newspaper offices, 5 convents, a Catholic orphanage, 17 churches, a high school, a public library, about 25 paper-mills, 7 cotton-factories, 6 woollen-mills, and manufactures of cutlery, machinery, files, screws, silk goods, sash and blinds, tools, lumber, bicycles, carriages, bits, trolleys, &c. It is stated that nearly 200 tons of paper, of all grades and varieties, are produced here in one day. About 2000 operatives are employed in the manufacture of cotton goods, 1200 in that of paper, and 450 in that of cassimeres, doeskins, and other woollen cloths. Pop. in 1860, 4997; in 1870, 10,733; in 1880, 21,915; in 1890, 35,637.

Holyoke, a hamlet in Centre township, Butler co., Pa., 4 miles from Butler. It has a church.

Ho'lyrood, a fishing hamlet in Newfoundland, 10 miles from St. Marys. Here is a fresh-water lake, 14 miles in length, abounding with trout.

Holyrood, a post-town of Newfoundland, on the S. side of Conception Bay, 28 miles from St. John's. Copper ore is found in the vicinity. Pop. 405.

Holyrood (NORTH ARM), a fishing hamlet of Newfoundland, 2 miles from Holyrood. Pop. 260.

Holy Sea, in Asia. See BAIKAL LAKE.

Hol'ytown, a town of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 10 miles E. by S. of Glasgow, with coal-mines. Pop. 2197.

Holywell, hol'ē-wĕl, a borough of Wales, co. of Flint, 15 miles by rail N.W. of Chester. It lies in a glen near the estuary of the Dee, and has a church partly ancient, a beautiful Gothic chapel, now used as a school, a court-house, remains of an abbey and of a British fortification, thriving manufactures of cottons, hardware, wire, shot, paints, and flour, and large smelting-houses and foundries. In its close vicinity are coal-, lead-, copper-, and zinc-mines. Holywell unites with Flint, &c., in sending one member to the House of Commons. Its ancient well, whence its name, sends up 21 tons of water every minute. Pop. 3540.

Holzemme, hōlt'sĕm'mĕh, a river of Prussian Saxony, joins the Bode below Gröningen. Length, 30 miles.

Holzenöe, hōlt'sĕn-ö'ĕh, an island of Norway, lat. 60° 34' N. and lon. 5° 10' E., 8 miles N.N.W. of Bergen. It is 15 miles in length.

Holzgerlingen, hōlts'ghĕr-ling'ĕn, a village of Würtemberg, 12 miles S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1718.

Holzminden, hōlts'min-dĕn, a town of Germany, duchy of Brunswick, on the Weser, 56 miles by rail S.W. of Brunswick. Pop. 6887. It is well built, and has several churches, a synagogue, a library, and manufactures of iron and steel wares, hosiery, files, pins, &c. It is also an entrepôt for linen fabrics.

Holzthalleben, hōlts'tȧl-lā'bĕn, a village of Germany, in Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, 12 miles W. of Sondershausen. Pop. 1298.

Ho'man, a post-office of Miller co., Ark., on the Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Fulton.

Homan, a station in Adams co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 5 miles N. of Quincy.

Ho'mansville, a post-office of Utah co., Utah.

Hombeeck, hom'bāk, a village of Belgium, 4 miles by rail N.W. of Mechlin. Pop. 1825.

Homberg, hom'bĕrg, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Efze, 20 miles S.W. of Cassel. Pop. 3212.

Homberg, a walled town of Hesse, province of Ober-Hessen, 18 miles N.E. of Giessen. Pop. 1433.

Homberg, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 16 miles N. of Dusseldorf, on the Rhine. Pop., with commune, 3405.

Homberg, or **Homburg** (Fr. *Hombourg*, hôn'boor'), two contiguous villages of Germany, on the Paris & Strasburg Railway, 27 miles E.N.E. of Metz.

Hombourg, hôn'boor', a village of Belgium, 19 miles E.N.E. of Liege, on the Gulpe. Pop. 1260.

Hombrechtikon, hom-brĕk'to-kon, a village of Switzerland, canton of Zurich, district of Meilen. Pop. 2673.

Hombressen, hom'brĕs-sen, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, N.W. from Cassel. Pop. 1232.

Homburg, hom'bŏŏrg, a fortified town of Rhenish Bavaria, 6 miles N. of Deux-Ponts. Pop. 3612, employed in manufactures of cotton and woollen goods.

Homburg-vor-der-Höhe, hom'bŏŏrg-vor-dĕn-hö'ẹh, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, former capital of the landgraviate of Hesse-Homburg, 9 miles by rail N.N.W. of Frankfort-on-the-Main. Pop. 8290. It has a castle, built in 1680, and a stocking-manufactory, but it is best known for its fine kursaal and its mineral springs. It has elegant bath establishments, and was until 1870 one of the most noted gambling-places in Europe.

Home, a post-office of Wayne co., Ill., 14 miles S. of Xenia.

Home, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ind., about 8 miles E. of Madison.

Home, a post-office of Van Buren co., Iowa.

Home, a post-office of Marshall co., Kansas.

Home, a township of Nemaha co., Kansas. Pop. 655. Post-office, Centralia.

Home, or **Mor'ganville,** a post-village of Pike co., Ky., about 60 miles N.W. of Abingdon, Va. It has 2 churches. Here is Home Post-Office.

Home, a township of Montcalm co., Mich. Pop. 93.

Home, a post-hamlet of Newaygo co., Mich., about 48 miles N.N.E. of Muskegon. It has a lumber-mill.

Home, a post-township of Brown co., Minn., is bounded on the N.E. by the Minnesota River. Pop. 1269. Home Post-Office is 10½ miles W. of New Ulm.

Home, or **Kel'lysburg,** a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., 10 miles N. of Indiana, and about 44 miles W.N.W. of Altoona. It has a tannery, a woollen-mill, and a grist-mill.

Home, a post-village of Greene co., Tenn., on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, at Henderson Station, 6 miles N.E. of Greeneville. It has 2 flouring-mills, 2 stores, and a woollen-factory.

Home, a post-office of Trempealeau co., Wis.

Home Bay, in British North America, N. of Cumberland Island, is in lat. 68° 30' N., lon. 68° W.

Home City, a village in Hamilton co., O., on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 11 miles W. of Cincinnati. Pop. about 1000.

Homedahl, hōm'dăl, a post-office of Faribault co., Minn.

Homel, ho'mel', or **Gomel,** go'mel', a town of Russia, government and 120 miles S.S.E. of Mohcelev. Pop., with Bielitza, a town on the opposite side of the Sozh, 22,000.

Home'land, a post-office of Culpeper co., Va.

Home Place, a post-office of Plaquemines parish, La.

Home Place, a village of Newton co., Tex., 75 miles N. of Orange. It has 2 churches and 3 stores.

Ho'mer, a post-village, capital of Banks co., Ga., about 80 miles N.E. of Atlanta, and 38 miles N. of Athens. It has 3 churches. Pop. 120.

Homer, a post-village of Champaign co., Ill., in South Homer township, on the Wabash Railroad, 20 miles W.S.W. of Danville, and about 18 miles E.S.E. of Champaign. It has a newspaper office, 2 banks, 3 churches, a seminary, a flour-mill, and a carriage-factory. Pop. 1000.

Homer, a township of Will co., Ill. Pop. 1279. It contains Hadley.

Homer, a post-village of Rush co., Ind., on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, 8 miles W.S.W. of Rushville. It has 2 churches.

Homer, a township of Benton co., Iowa. Pop. 728.

Homer, a township of Buchanan co., Iowa. Pop. 775.

Homer, a post-village of Hamilton co., Iowa, in Webster township, 9 miles S.W. of Webster City, and about 18 miles S.E. of Fort Dodge. It has 2 churches. Coal abounds here.

Homer, a post-hamlet of Logan co., Ky., 10 miles N. of Russellville. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 68.

Homer, a post-village, capital of Claiborne parish, La., about 50 miles E.N.E. of Shreveport. It has a brick court-house, 4 churches, a college, and a female seminary. Two weekly newspapers are published here. It is surrounded by cotton-plantations and vineyards. Pop. in 1890, 1132.

Homer, a post-village in Homer township, Calhoun co., Mich., on the Kalamazoo River, and on the Michigan Central Railroad (Air-Line division) where it crosses the Lansing division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 46 miles S. by W. of Lansing, and 23 miles W.S.W. of Jackson. It has a newspaper office, 2 banks, 4 churches, a graded school, a bath-tub factory, an oil-stove factory, a chair-hammock factory, a washing-machine factory, and a furniture-factory. Pop. in 1890, 1063; of the township, 2032.

Homer, a township of Midland co., Mich. Pop. 552.

Homer, a post-village of Winona co., Minn., in Homer township, on the Mississippi River, and on a branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 5 miles below Winona. It has a newspaper office and a flour-mill. The bluffs here are nearly 500 feet high. Pop. about 200; of the township, 859.

Homer, a post-hamlet of Dakota co., Neb., 14 miles S. by W. of Sioux City. It has a church.

Homer, a post-village of Homer township, Cortland co., N.Y., is finely situated in a valley on the Tioughnioga River, and on the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York Railroad, 33 miles S. of Syracuse, and 3 miles N. of Cortland. It contains 4 churches, an academy, a public school, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, a carriage-factory, woollen-mills, an oil-cloth factory, &c. Pop. about 4000.

Homer, a post-village of Licking co., O., in Burlington township, 4 miles W. of Utica Station, and about 35 miles N.E. of Columbus. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of brooms, carriages, and furniture. Pop. 220.

Homer, a township of Medina co., O. Pop. 886. It contains the village of Homerville.

Homer, a township of Morgan co., O. Pop. 1690.

Homer, a township of Potter co., Pa. Pop. 160. Post-office, East Homer.

Homer, a post-village, capital of Angelina co., Tex., about 68 miles S.E. of Palestine, and 125 miles N.N.E. of Houston. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of leather and saddles. Pop. 210.

Homer, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Wis., 6 miles S.E. of Boscobel. It has a church.

Ho'mer, a post-village in Lincoln co., Ontario, 4 miles E. of St. Catharine's. Pop. 150.

Homer City, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa., in Centre township, on Black Lick Creek, and on the Indiana Branch Railroad, 10 miles N. by E. of Blairsville. It has several churches.

Ho'merville, a post-village, capital of Clinch co., Ga., on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 122 miles S.W. of Savannah. It has a church and a turpentine-distillery.

Homerville, a post-village of Medina co., O., in Homer township, about 30 miles N.E. of Mansfield. It has 2 churches.

Homestead, hōm'stĕd, a post-office of San Diego co., Cal., 30 miles E. of San Diego.

Homestead, a post-village of Iowa co., Iowa, near the Iowa River, and on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 10 miles E. of Marengo, and 20 miles S.S.W. of Cedar Rapids. It belongs to the Amana Society. (See Amana.) It has a flour-mill, a woollen-mill, and a starch-factory. A great meteor, which illuminated a large portion of the state, fell here, February 12, 1875, near 10 P.M., and about 500 pounds of meteoric stones were found.

Homestead, a post-office of Chase co., Kansas.

Homestead, a post-township and hamlet of Benzie co., Mich., about 32 miles N.N.E. of Manistee. The hamlet is 5 miles W. of Benzonia. It has 2 saw-mills. Pop. 164.

Homestead, a post-office of Burt co., Neb., near the Missouri River.

Homestead, a post-village of Hudson co., N.J., on the New Jersey Midland Railroad and the Northern New Jersey Railroad, 4 miles N. of Jersey City. It has a church a silk-factory, an iron-foundry, and market-gardens.

Homestead, a post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, 8 miles by rail S.E. of Pittsburg. It has several churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of steel, glass, &c. Pop. in 1890, 7911.

Home'town, a hamlet of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Nesquehoning Valley Railroad, 14 miles W. of Mauch Chunk. In the vicinity are 2 churches.

Homet's Ferry, Bradford co., Pa. See FRENCHTOWN.

Homeville, hōm'vil (Collamer Post-Office), a village of Chester co., Pa., in Upper Oxford township, 6 miles S. of Atglen. It has a Friends' meeting and a store.

Homewood, hōm'wood, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 24 miles S. of Chicago. It has 2 churches, a tile-factory, &c.

Homewood, a post-office of Franklin co., Kansas.

Homewood, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Miss., 9 miles S. of Forest. It has 2 or 3 churches.

Homewood, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 7 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg.

Homewood, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, at its junction with the New Castle Branch, 35 miles N.N.W. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches.

Homewood, a post-office of Monroe co., Wis.

Home'worth, or **Win'chester,** a post-village of Columbiana co., O., in Knox township, on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 6 miles S. of Alliance. It has 2 churches, a town hall, and manufactures of carriages, cheese, and farming-implements. Pop. 235. The name of its post-office is Homeworth.

Hom'iny Creek, a post-office of Buncombe co., N.C., 10 miles W. of Asheville.

Homme, hom'meh, a river of Belgium, in Luxembourg, joins the Lesse after a course of 25 miles.

Homochit'to River, Mississippi, runs southwestward through Franklin co., forms the boundary between Adams and Wilkinson cos., and enters the Mississippi.

Homolitz, or **Homolicz,** ho'mo-lits', a village of Hungary, co. of Torontal, on the Danube, 6 miles S.S.E. of Pancsova. Pop. 4105.

Homonna, ho'mon'nŏh, or **Humene,** hoo-mā'neh, a town of Hungary, 30 miles E. of Eperies. Pop. 3462.

Homorod, ho'mo'rod', the name of several villages of Transylvania, in Szoklerland, the principal being Homorod-Almas, 9 miles S.E. of Udvarholy. Pop. 1710.

Homorod (or Great Homorod) River, Transylvania, joins the Aloota, after a S.S.W. course of 30 miles.

Ho'mosas'sa, a village of Hernando co., Fla., on Homosassa River, about 3 miles E. of the Gulf of Mexico, and 40 miles S.S.E. of Cedar Keys.

Ho'mowack', a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., on Roudout Creek, and on the Ellenville Branch of the Oswego Midland Railroad, 19 miles N. of Middletown. It has a church and a woollen-factory.

Homs, hŏms, **Hums,** hŭms, or **Hems,** hems (anc. *Em'esa*), a town of Syria, 86 miles N.N.E. of Damascus, near the Orontes and the lake of Homs. It has manufactures of gold and silver thread, cotton, woollen, and silk stuffs, and fine furniture. It has a Catholic (Melchite) archbishop, an American Protestant mission, and several churches and mosques. Homs is the seat of an active trade, chiefly with Tripoli. Pop. 20,000.

Hon'akersville, a hamlet of Russell co., Va., 20 miles from Saltville. It has 2 or 3 stores.

Ho-Nan, ho'-nan', an inland province of China, mostly between lat. 32° and 37° N. and lon. 110° and 116° E. Its N. part is intersected by the Hoang-Ho. The soil is highly fertile. Pop. 23,037,171. Chief city, Kai-Fong.

Ho-Nan, a city of China, in the above province, on an affluent of the Hoang-Ho, in lat. 34° 40' N., lon. 112° 28' E.

Ho-Nan, a famous Booddhist temple of China, on an island near Canton.

Hon'awar', or **Honore,** a town of India, on the W. coast, in North Canara, on the N. side of a salt lagoon 7 miles in length and 3 miles in breadth, forming a harbor deep and spacious, but dangerous to approach at certain seasons. Pop. 4985.

Hon'cut, a post-hamlet of Yuba co., Cal., on the Feather River, 1 mile from Moore's Station, and about 14 miles N. of Marysville. It has 2 churches.

Hon'cut Creek, a small stream of California, forms part of the boundary between Butte and Yuba cos. for its whole length, and falls into Feather River about 10 miles above Marysville.

Hon'da (Sp. pron. ŏn'dā), a town of the republic of Colombia, state of Tolima, on the Magdalena, 55 miles N.W. of Bogota. Pop. 5000. It is regularly built, has some religious edifices, a college, and 2 bridges, and is a depot for the commercial produce of the southern provinces.

Honda, the name of a bay on the N. coast of Cuba, 60 miles W. of Havana.

Honda, the name of a bay on the N. coast of the republic of Colombia. Lat. 12° 20' N.; lon. 71° 50' W.

Hon'do, Honjima, hon-jee'mā, or **Honjiu,** hon-jee'oo, *i.e.*, "mainland" (called by most authorities **Niph'on', Nip'on',** or **Nip'pon',** but that name belongs in strictness to the whole Japanese empire), the largest island of Japan, extending from the Strait of Matsmai southwestward for 900 miles to the narrow channels which separate it from the islands of Kioo-Sioo and Shikoku. It is long, narrow, and curved in outline, with many bays and outlying islets. Its climate and productions vary much with the latitude. The island is by far the most important and populous in Japan, under which head it is more fully described. Pop., including some small neighboring islands, in 1882, 27,836,067; in 1890, 30,771,933.

Hondo, hon'do or on'do, or **Rio Hondo,** ree'o on'do (*i.e.*, "deep river"), called also **Rio Grande,** ree'o grăn'dā, a river of Yucatan and Balize, enters a bay of the Caribbean Sea 25 miles S.E. of Bacalar.

Hondo Cañon, kăn'yōn, a post-office and valley of Bandera co., Tex., 60 miles N.W. of San Antonio.

Hondo Creek, or **Rio Hondo,** Texas, rises in Bandera co., runs southward through Medina co., and enters the Rio Frio in Frio co. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Hondschoote, hŏnt'shōt' (Dutch pron. bont'skō'teh), a village of France, in Nord, 10 miles S.E. of Dunkirk. Pop. 1870.

Honduras, hon-doo'răs, a republic of Central America, lat. 13° 10' to 16° 2' N., lon. 83° to 90° W., having N. the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Honduras, W. Guatemala, S.W. San Salvador and the Bay of Fonseca, and S.E. Nicaragua. Capital, Comayagua. Area, 47,090 square miles, with a coast-line of nearly 400 miles. Estimated pop. 431,917. The large island Ruatan and its dependencies belong to the state. (See BAY ISLANDS.) In general the country is mountainous. Its principal rivers are the Chamelicon, Santiago, Roman or Agua, Patook, and Segovia or Wanks, flowing to the Caribbean Sea; and the Choluteca, which falls into the Pacific Ocean. Near the sources of the Goascoran and the Humuya there occurs a complete gap in the Cordilleras chain, through which it is proposed to construct a railway from sea to sea. Lake Yojoa, in the W. of the state, 25 miles long by 8 broad, and 2050 feet above the sea, is the only lake of note. The Bay of Fonseca contains numerous islands, on one of which (Tigré) is situated Amapala, the only port of Honduras on the Pacific. The principal ports on the N. coast are Omoa and Trujillo. The exports consist chiefly of horned cattle, dry hides, indigo, bullion, and mahogany. Gold is found in the sands of all the streams, and there are copper-mines of great richness. Iron ores, platinum, cinnabar, zinc, and antimony exist, but are not worked; coal has been discovered in several localities. The valuable timbers are chiefly mahogany and rosewood; the former, a very important article of commerce, grows nearly all over the state, but most abundantly near the Bay of Honduras. Other products are fustic, Brazil wood, annotto, copaiba, copal, ipecacuanha, caoutchouc, the pitch pine and cedar, lime, lemon, orange, cocoanut, and many fine fruits. Sarsaparilla and vanilla of the best quality grow on the N.E. coast. The sugar-cane is indigenous, and yields two or three crops a year; the coffee is of excellent quality; wheat and other cereals flourish in the elevated districts, and maize near the coasts. Domestic animals are the horse, ass, ox, sheep, goat, hog, dog, and cat. Among wild animals are the deer, peccary, waree, tapir, manatee, monkey, raccoon, opossum, squirrel, ant-eater, armadillo, jaguar, coyote, ocelot, tiger-cat, and puma. Birds, reptiles, fishes, and mollusks are numerous. The government of the republic is vested in a president, elected for four years, and a congress of two houses, called the senate and the chamber of deputies. A canal has been proposed across the state from Puerto Cortez, in the Bay of Honduras, to the Bay of Fonseca, in the Pacific; length, 200 miles. Mean temperature of year, 79°; maximum, 86°; minimum, 62° Fahr. Annual rainfall, 47 inches.

Honduras, Bay of. See BAY OF HONDURAS.

Honduras, British, Central America. See BALIZE.

Honea, hŭn'ne, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ala., about 20 miles N.E. of Huntsville.

Honea Path, hŭn'ne path, a post-village of Anderson co., S.C., in Honea Path township, on the Columbia & Greenville Railroad, 34 miles S. of Greenville. It has 3 churches, a high school, &c. Pop. in 1890, 365.

Honeoye, ho-ne-oy', a post-village of Richmond township, Ontario co., N.Y., at the outlet of Honeoye Lake, about 27 miles S. of Rochester. It has 2 churches, a furnace, and a grist-mill. Pop. about 300.

Honeoye Falls, a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., on Honeoye Creek, and on the Batavia & Canandaigua

Branch of the New York Central Railroad, 19 miles W. by N. of Canandaigua, and about 15 miles S. of Rochester. It has 5 churches, a bank, 2 flouring-mills, a woollen-factory, a newspaper office, a paper-mill, a foundry, a sash- and blind-factory, &c. Pop. in 1890, 1128.

Honeoye Lake, New York, is in Ontario co., 8 miles W. of Canandaigua Lake. It is 5 or 6 miles long, and lies in a deep gorge or valley of erosion. Its outlet, Honeoye Creek, issues from the N. end of the lake, runs northwestward nearly 24 miles, and enters the Genesee River in Monroe co., 4 miles N. of Avon.

Honesdale, hōnz'dāl, a post-borough, capital of Wayne co., Pa., on the Lackawaxen River, at the mouth of Dyberry Creek, about 16 miles E. of Carbondale, and 32 miles N.E. of Scranton. It is on the Honesdale Branch of the Erie Railroad, and at the W. terminus of the Delaware & Hudson Canal. It contains 9 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, a graded school, 3 newspaper offices, a glass-cutting factory, a glass-decoration-works, a glass-factory, woollen-mills, 2 shoe-factories, a silk-mill, engine-works, sash- and blind-factories, &c. Pop. in 1890, 2816.

Honesville, hōnz'vil, a hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., in Deer Park township, 3 miles from Port Jervis.

Honey Bend, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad, 57 miles N.E. of St. Louis, Mo. Here is a church.

Honey Brook, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., 23 miles by rail E. by N. of Lancaster, and 18 miles by rail N.W. of Downingtown. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a high school, a graded school, and manufactures of cigars and leaf-tobacco. Pop. in 1890, 514; of the township, 1876.

Honey Creek, Vigo co., Ind., runs westward, and enters the Wabash River about 8 miles below Terre Haute.

Honey Creek, Iowa, rises in Hardin co., runs southeastward, and enters the Iowa River in Marshall co.

Honey Creek, Missouri, rises near the S. border of Mercer co., runs S. through Grundy co., and enters the Crooked Fork of Grand River 7 miles N. of Chillicothe.

Honey Creek, Wisconsin, runs nearly eastward, and enters the Wisconsin River in Sauk co.

Honey Creek, Walworth co., Wis., runs E. and S., and joins Sugar Creek to form an affluent of Fox River.

Honey Creek, a township of Adams co., Ill. Pop. 1495. It contains Coatsburg.

Honey Creek, township, Crawford co., Ill. P. 1868.

Honey Creek, a post-hamlet of Ogle co., Ill., on the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, at Daysville Station, 3 miles E. of Oregon.

Honey Creek, a post-village of Henry co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 12 miles S.E. of Anderson. It has 1 or 2 churches. Pop. 215.

Honey Creek, a township of Howard co., Ind. Pop. 732. It contains Russiaville.

Honey Creek, a township of Vigo co., Ind., bordering to a small extent on the Wabash. Pop. 1519.

Honey Creek, a township of White co., Ind. Pop. 611. It contains Reynolds.

Honey Creek, township, Delaware co., Iowa. P. 931.

Honey Creek, a township of Iowa co., Iowa. P. 977.

Honey Creek, a post-office and station of Pottawattamie co., Iowa, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 12 miles N. of Council Bluffs. Pop. about 50.

Honey Creek, a post-office of Hamilton co., Tex.

Honey Creek, a township of Sauk co., Wis. P. 1270.

Honey Creek, a post-village in Spring Prairie township, Walworth co., Wis., on Honey Creek, about 30 miles S.W. of Milwaukee. It has a church and a manufactory of farm-implements.

Hon'eycutt's, township, Sampson co., N.C. P. 1283.

Honey Grove, Juniata co., Pa. See Bealetown.

Honey Grove, a post-village of Fannin co., Tex., 16 miles by rail E. of Bonham. It has 9 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, a high school, an oil-mill, an ice-factory, &c. Pop. in 1890, 1828.

Honey Lake, Lassen co., Cal., is about 14 miles W. of Pyramid Lake (which is in Nevada). It is surrounded by the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and has no outlet. It is nearly 20 miles long, is irregular in shape, and quite shallow. Here is Honey Lake Valley, at an altitude of 4200 feet above the sea. It comprises about 20,000 acres of fine farming- and meadow-land.

Honeyville, hūn'e-vil, a post-hamlet of Page co., Va., 13 miles S.E. of Market. It has a tannery, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Honfleur, hôn'flur' or ôn'flur' (L. *Honfle'rium*), a seaport town of France, in Calvados, on the S. or left bank of the estuary of the Seine, 8 miles S.E. of Havre. It is a railway terminus, but is ill built, dirty, and dull. On a wooded height above it is a church resorted to by seafaring devotees. Honfleur has docks and rope-walks, and manufactures of lace, chemicals, and leather. It exports to England eggs, butter, fruits, &c. Pop. 9037.

Höngen, höng'ĕn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 5 miles N.W. of Eschweiler. Pop., with surroundings, 3770.

Hönggg, höng (almost hĕng), a village of Switzerland, canton and 4 miles N.W. of Zurich. Pop. 1616.

Hong-Hai, hong'-hī', an islet in the China Sea, off the coast of Quang-Tong, in lat. 22° 45′ N., lon. 115° 12′ E.

Hong-Kiang, or **Hon-Kiang**, hong'-ke-ăng', written also **Houng-Kiang**, a navigable river in the S. part of China, rises in the province of Yun-Nan, flows E. and S.E., and, after receiving the Pe-Kiang from the N., enters the China Sea, by many mouths, near Canton. It is sometimes called Seo-Kiang (Si-Kiang). The arm on which Canton is situated is called Canton River, or Choo-Kiang ("Pearl River"). The latter name (Choo-Kiang) is sometimes applied to the whole stream. Length, estimated at 800 miles.

Hong-Kong ("red harbor"), or **Hiang-Kiang** ("the fragrant or flowing streams"), an island belonging to the British, off the S.E. coast of China, province of Quang-Tong, situated at the mouth of the estuary that leads to Canton, from which it is distant S.E. 75 miles. Lat. 22° 16′ 30″ N.; lon. 114° 14′ 45″ E. It is about 10 miles in extreme length from N.W. to S.E., and 7½ miles in extreme breadth, separated from the mainland by a strait, which, at Lymoon Pass, is only about a quarter of a mile wide. A small part of the mainland belongs to the British colony. The general appearance of the island is unprepossessing, being composed mostly of lofty barren rocks that rise from the sea to heights of from 1000 to 2000 feet, and so abruptly as to leave hardly any space to build upon. Some rank vegetation here and there, and a little herbage and brushwood growing between the masses of granite and on the margins of the streams, form almost its only vegetable productions. Victoria, the capital (itself commonly called Hong-Kong), is situated on a magnificent bay of the same name, setting up into the N. side of the island. (See Victoria.) Hong-Kong is a great centre of the foreign trade of China, and a mart for opium, flour, mercury, ivory, betel, cotton, amber, oil, petroleum, woollens, silks, salt, tea, sugar, &c., and has manufactures of sugar, rum, ice, and vermilion. It has a mint for trade dollars.

Hong-Kong was ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Canton, in 1841, and again by the treaty of Nanking in 1842. Since then many wealthy Chinese merchants have established branch houses here, and charter British ships to carry goods to the N. ports. The government of the colony is vested in a governor, secretary, commandant, chief justice, attorney-general, and legislative council. It is the see of an Anglican bishop. Pop. in 1871, 124,194; in 1881, 160,402; in 1891, 221,441, mostly Chinese.

Hongrie, the French name of Hungary.

Honiton, hŭn'e-tŏn, a town of England, co. of Devon, on the Otter, 16½ miles by rail E.N.E. of Exeter. It consists chiefly of one long spacious street, well built, paved, and lighted. It has an ancient church, containing a curious screen and many old monuments, a superb modern church, a grammar-school, a workhouse, and a hospital. Honiton has long been celebrated for its manufactures of serges and of lace, but the true Honiton lace is not now made here. Pop. 3464.

Honjima, or **Honjiu**, Japan. See Hondo.

Hon-Kiang, a river of China. See Hong-Kiang.

Hon'ley, a town of England, co. of York, on a railway, 3 miles S. of Huddersfield. It has woollen-mills. Pop. 4906.

Honnecourt, honn'koor', a town of France, in Nord, 8 miles S. of Cambrai. Pop. 1711.

Honnef, hon'nĕf, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Cologne, on the Rhine. Pop. 3707.

Honningen, hon'ning-ĕn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 17 miles N.W. of Coblentz, on the Rhine. Pop. 1500.

Honningen, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 30 miles, W.N.W. of Coblentz.

Honö, ho'nö', a small triangular island of Sweden, in the Cattegat, and W. of Gothenburg.

Honolulu, hon-o-loo'loo, written also **Honoruru**, a city, capital of the kingdom of Hawaii, on the S.W. side of the island of Oahu, on a good harbor. Lat. 21° 18′ 12″ N.; lon. 157° 50′ 36″ W. It is a well-built, attractive town, with good public buildings, including a royal palace, parliament-house, post-office, hospital, hotels, custom-house, &c. Honolulu has also a college, ladies' seminary, several sub-

stantial churches, jail, insane asylum, reform school, large warehouses, stone wharves, iron-works, and factories for doors, ice, sash, blinds, &c. It is the seat of an Anglican bishop and of a Catholic vicar apostolic. Most of the houses have gardens filled with rich tropical vegetation. One Hawaiian and several English newspapers are here published. Pop. in 1884, 20,487.

Hono'raville, a post-hamlet of Crenshaw co., Ala., 15 miles E. of Greenville. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Honore, a town of India. See HONAWAR.

Honrubia, on-roo'be-ä, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles S.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 1552.

Hont, or Honth, hont, a county in the N.W. of Hungary, bounded S. by the Danube. Area, 1017 square miles. It is in part mountainous, and is rich in minerals. Chief town, Schemnitz. Pop. 116,256.

Hooblee, or Hoobly, hoo'blee (formerly *Havili*, hä'-ve-lee), a town of British India, 13 miles S.E. of Darwar. Pop. estimated at 15,000. It has 2 forts, some Mohammedan edifices, and a good trade.

Hoo-Chou, Hou-Tchou, Hou-Tcheou-Fou, hoo'-chō', or hoo'-chō-oo'-foo', a town of China, province of Che-Kiang, 70 miles N.W. of Ning-Po. It is a great silk-mart. Pop. about 60,000.

Hood, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is intersected by the Brazos River. The surface is hilly and mountainous, and is partly covered with forests. Among its prominent features is Comanche Peak. The soil is fertile. Cattle, cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected by the Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railway. Capital, Granbury. Pop. in 1870, 2585; in 1890, 6125; in 1890, 7614.

Hood, Mount. See MOUNT HOOD.

Hood River, a post-village of Wasco co., Oregon, on the Columbia River, 70 miles E. of Portland. It is in a fertile country, in which valuable evergreen trees abound, with beautiful scenery.

Hood's Canal or Channel, Washington, a narrow navigable inlet of salt water, which extends from Admiralty Inlet southwestward. It forms the boundary between Kitsap co. on the S.E. and the cos. of Jefferson and Mason on the other side. It is about 44 miles long, and has an average width of 2 or 3 miles.

Hood's Island, one of the Galapagos group.

Hood's Island (native name, *Fetoo'ka* or *Fetou'ga*), one of the Marquesas Islands, in lat. 9° 25' S., lon. 138° 57' W. It is said to be uninhabited.

Hood's Island. See LORD HOOD'S ISLAND.

Hood's Landing, a post-office of Roane co., Tenn., on the Tennessee or Clinch River.

Hood's Mills, a post-office of Jackson parish, La.

Hood's Mills, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 34 miles W. of Baltimore. It has a church and a grist-mill. Pop. 35.

Hood's River, British North America, flows into Coronation Gulf, Arctic Ocean.

Hood's Road, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Malvern Extension of the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad, 1 mile from Malvern.

Hood's Run, a post-office of Greenup co., Ky.

Hoods'ville, a post-office of Marion co., W. Va.

Hood'ville, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Ill., on the Shawneetown Branch of the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 3 miles S.E. of McLeansborough. It has a church, a woollen-mill, a flour-mill, and a tobacco-factory.

Hoof, hōf, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, near Cassel. It has a lignite-mine. Pop. 1006.

Hoofdplaat, hōf'plät', a village of the Netherlands, in Zealand, on the West Scheldt, 6 miles E.S.E. of Flushing. Pop. 1468.

Hooge, hō'ngh or ho'ghgh, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 7½ miles N. of Breda.

Hoogeveen, hō'ghgh-vain', a town of the Netherlands, in Drenthe, 19 miles S. of Assen. It has ship-yards and manufactures of calico and brandy. Pop. 11,103.

Hoogezand, hō'ghgh-zänt', a village of the Netherlands, 8 miles N.E. of Groningen. Pop. 2000.

Hoogkarspel, hōg-kär'spĕl, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, N.E. of Hoorn. Pop. 1216.

Hooglede, hōg'lä-dgh, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 17 miles S.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 4200.

Hoogly, or Hooghly, hoog'lee, the westernmost branch of the Ganges, at its delta, known above Nudden as the Bhagirathi. Total length, about 200 miles; its mouth is nearly 10 miles across. It is the only branch of the Ganges extensively navigated by large vessels, and the only one in the delta which is held sacred by the Hindoos.

Hoogly, a town of Bengal, capital of Hoogly district, on the river Hoogly, 23 miles by rail N. of Howrah. The finest building is the Imambarra, a Mohammedan institution, with which the Hoogly government college, a well-endowed school, was formerly connected, as the great hospital is still. Chinsoorah now forms part of this town. Hoogly has mills connected with the prison. Pop. 34,761.

Hoogly, or Hugli, hoog'lee, a district of Bengal, bounded E. by the river Hoogly. Area, 1482 square miles. It is a flat and fertile and well-cultivated country, subject to some extent to overflow. Pop. 1,488,558. Capital, Hoogly. Chief town, Howrah.

Hoogstraeten, or Hoogstraaten, hōg'strä'tĕn, a town of Belgium, province and 20 miles N.E. of Antwerp. It has manufactures of bricks, leather, and ropes. P. 2550.

Hook'em Fair, a hamlet of Matthews co., Va., on the Piankatank River, 1 mile from the wharf of the Baltimore steamboat. It has a church and an academy.

Hook'er, a post-office of Turner co., Dakota.

Hooker, a post-office of Washington co., Ind.

Hooker, a township of Laclede co., Mo. Pop. 1114.

Hooker, a post-office of Gage co., Neb., about 34 miles S.S.E. of Lincoln.

Hooker, a post-village in Concord township, Butler co., Pa., 5 miles N.W. of Karns City, and about 27 miles S. of Franklin. It has 2 churches.

Hooker, a station in Hamilton co., Tenn., on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, 10 miles W. of Chattanooga.

Hookeree, Hookery, or Hukeri, hoo'ker-ee, a town of India, 23 miles N. of Belgaum. Pop. 5364.

Hooker's, a post-office of St. Francis co., Ark.

Hooker's Station, a post-office of Fairfield co., O., on the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, 4 miles N.W. of Lancaster.

Hook'erstown, or Hook'erton, a post-village of Greene co., N.C., on Moccasin Creek, about 40 miles N.W. of New-Berne. It has 4 churches, 2 flour-mills, a female institute, and several stores. Pop. about 450.

Hook'ersville, a post-hamlet of Nicholas co., W. Va., 40 miles N.E. of Kanawha Falls Station. It has a tannery and a store.

Hook'erville, a post-office of Burleson co., Tex.

Hook'set, a post-village of Merrimack co., N.H., in Hookset township, on the Merrimac River, and on the Concord Railroad, at the S. terminus of the Suncook Valley Railroad, 11 miles below Concord. It has 2 hotels, a church, 1 or 2 cotton-factories, extensive brick-yards, and a graded school. Here is a railroad bridge over the river. Pop. of the township in 1890, 1893.

Hook's Point, a post-village of Hamilton co., Iowa, in Marion township, 16 miles S. of Webster City. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Hookstown, Baltimore co., Md. See ARLINGTON.

Hooks'town, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa., about 30 miles W.N.W. of Pittsburg, and 2 miles S. of the Ohio River. It has an academy and 3 churches. Pop. 250.

Hook'ton, a hamlet of Humboldt co., Cal., on the sea-coast, about 12 miles S. of Eureka. Lumber, grain, &c., are shipped here.

Hooly-Onore, hoo'lee-o-nōr', a town and fort of India, in Mysore, 130 miles N.W. of Seringapatam.

Hoo-Nan, or Hou-Nan, hoo'-nän' ("south of the lake"), a province of China, between lat. 25° and 30° N. and lon. 109° and 114° E., bounded southward by the Quang provinces. Surface elevated, but fertile; all the rivers are tributaries to Lake Tong-Ting-Hoo, on its N. border, and whence its name. Pop. 18,652,507. Chief city, Chang-Sha.

Hoo'pa Valley, a post-village of Humboldt co., Cal., on Trinity River, about 70 miles W.N.W. of Shasta. Here is an Indian reservation.

Hoo-Pe, or Hou-Pe, hoo'-pä' ("north of the lake"), a province of China, between lat. 29° and 33° N. and lon. 108° and 116° E., and in the centre of China proper. It is traversed by the Yang-tse-Kiang. Pop. 37,370,008. Chief city, Han-Keoo.

Hoop'er, a post-village of Dodge co., Neb., on the Elkhorn River, and on the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, 15 miles N. of Fremont. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, 2 academies, a newspaper office, a butter- and cheese-factory, &c. Pop. 670.

Hooper, a post-office and station in Union township, Broome co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River, and on the Erie Railroad, 6 miles W. of Binghamton.

Hooper, a post-village of Weber co., Utah, near Salt Lake, 7 miles by rail S.W. of Ogden. It has a church, a seminary, and manufactures of brooms and wooden-ware.

Hooper's Creek, a township of Henderson co., N.C. Pop. 755.

Hoop'er's Island, an island in the Sea of Corea, off the S. coast of Quelpaert Island, in lat. 32° 10′ N., lon. 126° 30′ E.

Hooper's Mills, a post-office of Cleburne co., Ala.

Hooper's Valley, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., N.Y., ½ mile from Smithborough Station. It has a grist-mill.

Hoop'ersville, a post-hamlet of Dorchester co., Md., on Chesapeake Bay, and on Hooper's Island, about 28 miles N.W. of Crisfield.

Hoopeston, hoops'tŏn, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad where it crosses the Bloomington division of the Wabash Railroad, 21 miles N. of Danville, and 104 miles S. of Chicago. It has 9 churches, 2 banks, a college, a high school, canning-factories, brick- and tile-works, and 1 daily and 2 weekly newspapers. Pop. in 1890, 1911.

Hoop Pole, a post-office of Ross co., O.

Hoo-Quang, Hou-Quang, Hou-Kouang, or **Hu-Kwang**, hoo'-kwăng', a former province of China, now forming the provinces of Hoo-Nan and Hoo-Pe, and having in its centre the large lake of Tong-Ting-Hoo.

Hoormara, hoor-mä'rä, a seaport town of Beloochistan, province of Mekran, on the Indian Ocean, in lat. 25° 25′ N., lon. 65° 6′ E. Pop. about 2000.

Hoorn, hōrn, a seaport town of the Netherlands, in North Holland, on the Zuyder Zee, 20 miles N.N.E. of Amsterdam. It has ship-yards, fisheries, and manufactures of woollen cloth, sail-cloth, &c. Pop. 9764.

Hoorn, a village of the Netherlands, at the S. end of the island of Texel.

Hoorn (generally called **De Hoorn**, dă hōrn), a village of the Netherlands, in the island of Terschelling.

Hoorn, South America. See CAPE HORN.

Hoorn, an island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Roads of Batavia, about 2 miles N.E. of Onrust.

Hoosac (hoo'sąk) **Mountain**, a range or ridge in Berkshire co., Mass., is a portion of the Green Mountains. The Hoosac Mountain is perforated by the Hoosac Tunnel, which is about 5 miles long, and is in Berkshire co.

Hoosac (or **Hoosick**, hoo'sĭk) **River** rises in Berkshire co., Mass., and runs northwestward through Pownal township, Vt., into Rensselaer co., N.Y. It finally flows westward, and enters the Hudson River about 14 miles above Troy. It is nearly 90 miles long.

Hoosac Tunnel, a post-office and station of Berkshire co., Mass., in Florida township, on Deerfield River, and on the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad, 136 miles W. by N. of Boston. It is at the E. end of the great tunnel through the Hoosac Mountain.

Hoo-Shcoo-Shan, or **Hou-Cheou-Chan**, hoo'-shō-oo'-shăn', a mountain of China, in Shan-See. Lat. 39° 20′ N.; lon. 111° 54′ E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

Hoo'sic, or **Hoosic Corner**, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., on Hoosic River, in a township of the same name, and on the Troy & Boston Railroad, 36 miles by rail N.E. of Albany, and 8 or 9 miles W. of Bennington, Vt. It has 2 churches and about 30 houses. The township contains Hoosic Falls. Total pop. in 1890, 10,471.

Hoosic Falls, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., on the Hoosic River, in Hoosic township, and on the Troy & Boston Railroad, 27 miles N.E. of Troy, and 21 miles N.W. of North Adams. It contains 5 churches, a bank, public schools, 2 newspaper offices, a grist-mill, iron-foundries, and manufactures of reapers, mowing-machines, and potato-diggers. Pop. in 1890, 7014.

Hoosic Junction, a station in Rensselaer co., N.Y., at the junction of the Troy & Bennington Branch with the main line of the Troy & Boston Railroad, 2 miles N.W. of Hoosic Falls.

Hoosier Prairie, hoo'zhẽr prā'ree, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Ill., in Hoosier Prairie township, 6 miles E. of Louisville. The township contains 4 churches. Pop. 1179.

Hoosierville, hoo'zhẽr-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Ind., 4 miles S.E. of Brazil. It has 2 churches.

Hoo'ver, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Ind., in Adams township, on the Eel River Railroad, 11 miles N.E. of Logansport. It has a large saw-mill.

Hoover Hill, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., N.C., on the Ubarce River. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill. Gold is found near it.

Hoover's, a former post-office and station of Hampton co., S.C., on the Port Royal & Augusta Railroad, about 1 mile from the present village of Hampton Court-House.

Hoo'versburg, a post-office of Miami co., Ind., about 18 miles N. of Peru.

Hoo'ver's Run, a post-office of Greene co., Pa.

Hoo'versville, or **Jes'sup's**, a village of Anne Arundel co., Md., at Jessup's Railroad Station, 16 miles S.W. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 200. Here is Jessup's Post-Office.

Hooversville, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Pa., on Stony Creek, 14 miles S. of Johnstown. It has a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and a planing-mill. Pop. 120.

Hooverton, Pennsylvania. See HARTRANFT.

Hopat'cong, a post-hamlet and summer resort of Morris co., N.J., on Hopatcong Lake, at Nolan's Point, 4 miles N. of Drakesville, and 50 miles W.N.W. of New York. It is the S. terminus of the Ogden Mine Railroad.

Hopatcong Lake, New Jersey, is in the S. part of Sussex co., and touches the W. border of Morris co. It is nearly 7 miles long. Its outlet is the Musconetcong River.

Hop Bottom, or **Fos'ter**, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 27 miles N. of Scranton. It has 2 churches, 2 lumber-mills, and a grist-mill. Pop. about 400. The name of its post-office is Hop Bottom.

Hope, or **Ens'tyn**, a borough of Wales, co. of Flint, on the Alen, 6 miles S.E. of Mold. The town has an ancient church, and ruins of a castle built prior to the conquest of Wales by Edward I. Pop. of parish, 3516.

Hope, a post-village of Hempstead co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 33 miles N.E. of Texarkana. It has 7 churches, 2 banks, a high school, 2 newspaper offices, a cotton-compress, a foundry, and manufactures of lumber. Pop. in 1890, 1937.

Hope, a post-village of Kootenai co., Idaho, 57 miles by rail N.E. of Rathdrum. It has a church and a newspaper office.

Hope, a post-office of Vermilion co., Ill., 8 miles N.N.W. of Fithian.

Hope, a post-village of Bartholomew co., Ind., on Haw Creek, 12 miles by rail N.E. of Columbus. It has 5 churches, a bank, a public school, 2 newspaper offices, a tile-factory, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 661.

Hope, an incorporated post-town of Dickinson co., Kansas, 21 miles by rail S. by E. of Abilene. It has 5 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 632.

Hope, a post-town of Knox co., Me., about 10 miles N. of Rockland, and 5 miles W. of Penobscot Bay. It has 2 churches, a furniture-factory, a canning-factory, &c. Pop. in 1890, 641.

Hope, post-hamlet of Midland co., Mich., 13 miles N. by W. of Midland. It has lumber- and shingle-mills.

Hope, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., about 9 miles N.E. of Belvidere. It has 4 churches, a machine-shop, &c.

Hope, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., N.Y., on the Sacondaga River, about 6 miles N.W. of Northville. It has a newspaper office. Pop. of the township, 560.

Hope, an incorporated post-village of Steele co., N.D., 30 miles by rail N.N.W. of Ripon. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 110.

Hope, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., O., in Plain township, about 16 miles N.E. of Columbus. It has 2 churches.

Hope, a post-office of Greene co., Pa., 8 miles N. of Waynesburg.

Hope, a station on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Easton, Pa.

Hope, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., on the Pawtuxet Valley Railroad, about 12 miles S.W. of Providence. It has a church and a cotton-mill. Pop. 578.

Hope, a township of Williamsburg co., S.C. Pop. 1591. It contains Gourdin's Station and Greeleyville.

Hope, a post-village of Lavaca co., Tex., 23 miles N.E. of Cuero. It has 2 churches, a saw-mill, and a grist-mill.

Hope, York co., Ontario. See SHANON.

Hope, a township in the county of Bonaventure, Quebec, on the N. shore of the Bay of Chaleurs, 9 miles from Paspebiac. It contains several mills. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fisheries, which on this coast are extensive. Pop. 1459.

Hope Bay, a village and bay on the N.E. coast of Jamaica, 7 miles W.N.W. of Port Antonio. Pop. 225.

Hope Church, or **Six Mile Ferry**, a post-village of Alleghany co., Pa., in Baldwin township, on the Monongahela River, and on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad, 6 miles S. of Pittsburg. Pop. about 450. The name of its post-office is Hope Church. Here are coal-mines.

Hope'dale, a post-office of Desha co., Ark.

Hopedale, a post-village of Tazewell co., Ill., in Hopedale township, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad (Jacksonville division), 23 miles W. by S. of Bloomington, and 16 miles S.E. of Pekin. It has 2 churches, a flouring-mill, a

bank, a newspaper office, a high school, and a brick-yard. Pop. 471; of the township, 1409.

Hopedale, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., about 18 miles S.E. of Worcester, and 34 miles S.W. of Boston. It has a church, a machine-shop, and a foundry. Pop. of Hopedale township, 1176.

Hopedale, a post-village of Harrison co., O., in Greene township, about 18 miles W.S.W. of Steubenville, and 6 miles N.E. of Cadiz. It contains a normal school, 3 churches, a newspaper office, and a flour-mill. Pop. 424.

Hopedale (Ger. *Hoffenthal*, hof'fĕn-tȧl'), a post and Moravian missionary station on the coast of Labrador. Lat. 55° 30′ N.; lon. 60° 16′ W. Pop. 283.

Hope Falls, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., N.Y., 6 miles N. of Northville. It has a church and a tannery.

Hopefield, a post-village of Crittenden co., Ark., on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, 2 miles W. of Memphis, from which it is separated by the Mississippi River. It has 3 churches.

Hope'ful, a post-office of Louisa co., Va.

Hope Fur'nace, a post-hamlet of Vinton co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 46 miles E. of Chillicothe. It has a church and an iron-furnace.

Hope Furnace, a hamlet of Mifflin co., Pa., 7 miles S.W. of Lewistown.

Hope Hall, a post-office of Montgomery co., Ala.

Hope Island, off the S.E. coast of Spitzbergen, in the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 76° 20′ N., lon. 19° 54′ E.

Hope Islands, a group off the E. coast of Australia.

Hope Mills, a post-office of Cumberland co., N.C.

Hope Mills, Page co., Va. See SPRINGFIELD.

Hope Nose, England, on the E. coast of Devonshire, bounds Torbay on the N.

Hope River, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 21 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 130.

Hope River, Jamaica, enters the Caribbean Sea 5 miles E.S.E. of Kingston. Length, 10 miles.

Hope's Advance Bay, on the N. coast of Labrador, is in lat. 60° N., lon. 70° W.

Hope Station, a post-office of Lexington co., S.C., on the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, 4 miles W. of Alston.

Hope'ton, a post-village of Merced co., Cal., about 20 miles N. of Merced Railroad Station. It has 2 churches and a woollen-factory.

Hopeton, a station of Ross co., O., on the Scioto Valley Railroad, 3 miles N. of Chillicothe.

Hope Town, a village of Cape Colony, Africa, on the Orange River, 60 miles S.E. of Griqua Town.

Hope Valley, a post-village in Hopkinton township, Washington co., R.I., on the Wood River, opposite Locustville, and at the terminus of the Wood River Railroad, 5½ miles N. of Richmond Switch, and about 22 miles W. of Newport. It has 3 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, machine-works, and manufactures of woollens.

Hope Vil'la, a post-village of East Baton Rouge parish, La., on Manchac Bayou, 21 miles N. of Donaldsonville.

Hope Village, Rhode Island. See HOPE.

Hope'ville, a post-village of Clarke co., Iowa, in Doyle township, about 14 miles S.W. of Osceola. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of brooms and furniture.

Hopeville, a post-hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., in Wall township, 3 miles from Ocean Beach Station. It has a church and a store.

Hopeville, a post-office of Greenville co., Va.

Hopeville, a post-hamlet of Grant co., W. Va., 38 miles S.S.W. of Keyser. It has a church.

Hope'well, a township of Marshall co., Ill., on the Illinois River. Pop. 753.

Hopewell, a post-office of Mahaska co., Iowa, about 24 miles N. of Ottumwa.

Hopewell, a post-office of Greenup co., Ky., on the Eastern Kentucky Railroad, 6½ miles N.N.E. of Grayson.

Hopewell, a post-office of Somerset co., Md., on the Eastern Shore Railroad, 3 miles N.E. of Crisfield.

Hopewell, a post-office of Calhoun co., Miss., 32 miles E. of Grenada.

Hopewell, a township of Cumberland co., N.J., bordering on the navigable Cohansey Creek. Pop. 1857.

Hopewell, a post-village in Hopewell township, Mercer co., N.J., on the Mercer & Somerset Railroad, and on the Delaware & Bound Brook Railroad, 40 miles N.E. of Philadelphia, and about 12 miles N. of Trenton. It has 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and a female seminary. The township, which is bounded on the W. by the Delaware River, contains a larger village, named Pennington, and one named Titusville. Pop. in 1890, 4438.

Hopewell, a hamlet of Sussex co., N.J., in Sparta township, 3½ miles W. of Oak Ridge Station.

Hopewell, a post-hamlet of Ontario co., N.Y., in Hopewell township, on the Northern Central Railroad, 6 miles E. by S. of Canandaigua. The township has 4 churches. Pop. of township, 1825.

Hopewell, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., N.C., 10 miles N.W. of Charlotte.

Hopewell, a township of Licking co., O. Pop. 1009. It contains a part of Gratiot.

Hopewell, a township of Mercer co., O. Pop. 894.

Hopewell, a post-township of Muskingum co., O. Pop. 1763. It contains the village of Mount Sterling, where is Hopewell Post-Office.

Hopewell, a township of Perry co., O. Pop. 1260.

Hopewell, a township of Seneca co., O. Pop. 1370. It contains Bascom.

Hopewell, a township of Beaver co., Pa., on the Ohio River. Pop. 1015. It has beds of coal.

Hopewell, a post-village in Broad Top township, Bedford co., Pa., on the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad, and on the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, 20 miles N.E. of Bedford. It has 3 churches, an iron-furnace, and a machine-shop.

Hopewell, a township of Bedford co., Pa. Pop. 1078. Its E. border is washed by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata.

Hopewell, a hamlet of Berks co., Pa., in Union township, 3 miles from Springfield Railroad Station. Here are the Hopewell Iron-Works.

Hopewell, a borough of Chester co., Pa., on the Peach Bottom Railroad, 3 or 4 miles W. of Oxford. It has a church, a flour-mill, a cheese-factory, &c. Pop. 268. Here is Hopewell Cotton-Works Post-Office.

Hopewell, a township of Cumberland co., Pa. P. 977.

Hopewell, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. P. 412.

Hopewell, a township of Washington co., Pa. Pop. 804. It has beds of coal.

Hopewell, a township of York co., Pa., bordering on Maryland. Pop. 3830. It contains Stewartstown, Hopewell Centre, &c.

Hopewell, a township of Anderson co., S.C. P. 1296.

Hopewell, a township of Orangeburg co., S.C. P. 293.

Hopewell, a post-office of York co., S.C., about 70 miles N. by W. of Columbia.

Hopewell, a post-office of Burnet co., Tex.

Hopewell, a post-office of Fayette co., W. Va.

Hope'well, a post-village in Albert co., New Brunswick, on Shepody Bay, 35 miles S.E. of Salisbury. Pop. 150.

Hopewell, a post-village in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, on the Intercolonial Railway, 17 miles S. of Pictou. It contains 4 stores, a saw-mill, a spool-factory, and a woollen-factory. Pop. 200.

Hopewell Academy, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Mo., 10 miles S. of Warrenton. It has a church.

Hopewell Cape, the chief town of Albert co., New Brunswick, on the S. side of the Petitcodiac River, at the head of Shepody Bay, 29 miles S.E. of Salisbury. It contains several ship-yards and stores, and the county buildings. Pop. 500.

Hopewell Centre, a post-hamlet of Ontario co., N.Y., 5 miles E. of Canandaigua. It has 1 or 2 churches.

Hopewell Centre, a post-office of York co., Pa., about 22 miles S.S.W. of Lancaster.

Hopewell Corner, a post-village in Albert co., New Brunswick, on Shepody Bay, 45 miles S.E. of Salisbury. It is a terminus of the Albert Railway. Pop. 250.

Hopewell Cotton-Works, Pa. See HOPEWELL.

Hopewell Cross Roads, post-office, Harford co., Md.

Hopewell Fur'nace, a post-village of Washington co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 66 miles S.S.W. of St. Louis. It has a church, a smelting-furnace for lead, and mines of lead and zinc.

Hopewell Hill, a post-village in Albert co., New Brunswick, on Shepody Bay, 37 miles S.E. of Salisbury Pop. 500.

Hopewell Junction, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Newburg, Dutchess & Connecticut Railroad, at its junction with the New York & New England Railroad, 13 miles E.N.E. of Newburg. It has 2 churches.

Hopewell Springs, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Tenn., 15 miles E. of Sweetwater. It has 2 churches and a high school.

Hôpital, L', France. See ALBERT-VILLE.

Hop'kins, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Pond River, and on the W. by the Tradewater River.

The surface is partly hilly, and mostly covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Tobacco, Indian corn, pork, and grass are the staple products. This county has beds of bituminous coal. It is traversed by the Newport News & Mississippi River Railroad and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Capital, Madisonville. Pop. in 1870, 13,827; in 1880, 19,122; in 1890, 23,505.

Hopkins, a county in the N.E. part of Texas, has an area of 750 square miles. It is drained by the Sulphur Fork of Red River and by White Oak Creek. The surface is undulating or moderately uneven. The soil is fertile. A large part of it is covered with forests. Cotton, cattle, maize, and pork are the staples. It is intersected by the East Line & Red River Railroad and the St. Louis & Southwestern Railroad. Capital, Sulphur Springs. Pop. in 1870, 12,651; in 1880, 15,461; in 1890, 20,572.

Hopkins, a post-township of Allegan co., Mich. Pop. 1821. It contains Hopkins Station.

Hopkins, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn., 8 miles by rail S.W. of Minneapolis. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and manufactures of threshing-machines. Pop. 800.

Hopkins, a post-village of Nodaway co., Mo., on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, which here connects with the Creston Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 60 miles N. of St. Joseph, and 9 miles S.S.W. of Bedford, Iowa. It has 2 newspaper offices, a graded school, a bank, 4 churches, &c. Pop. 846.

Hopkins' Mill, a post-office of Greene co., Pa., about 44 miles S.S.W. of Pittsburg.

Hopkins Mills, a hamlet in Foster township, Providence co., R.I., 16 miles W. of Providence. It has a church. Pop. 69. Hore is South Foster Post-Office.

Hopkins Station, a post-hamlet of Allegan co., Mich., on the railroad between Allegan and Grand Rapids, 8 miles N.E. of Allegan. It has a lumber-mill and 2 or 3 stores.

Hopkins Turnout, a post-office of Richland co., S.C., at Hopkins Station on the South Carolina Railroad, 12 miles E.S.E. of Columbia.

Hop'kinsville, a city, capital of Christian co., Ky., on Little River, and on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 74 miles S. of Henderson, and 71 miles N.W. of Nashville, Tenn. It contains a court-house, 8 churches, an asylum for the insane, founded by the state, 4 banks, 4 newspaper offices, 2 female colleges, an academy for boys, and manufactures of farming-implements, wagons, ice, &c. Pop. in 1890, 5833.

Hopkinsville, a post-hamlet in Hamilton township, Warren co., O., 2 miles from South Lebanon. It has a church.

Hop'kinton, a post-village in South Fork township, Delaware co., Iowa, on the South Fork of the Maquoketa River, and on the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad, 74 miles N.N.W. of Davenport, and about 35 miles W.S.W. of Dubuque. It has the Lenox Collegiate Institute, 3 churches, a bank, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 668.

Hopkinton, a post-village in Hopkinton township, Middlesex co., Mass., on the New York & New England Railroad, about 28 miles W.S.W. of Boston, and 15 miles E.S.E. of Worcester. It has 3 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, and manufactures of boots. Pop. of the township, 4503.

Hopkinton, an incorporated post-town of Merrimack co., N.H., on the Contoocook River, 8 miles W. of Concord. It has 4 churches, common schools, a newspaper office, a silk-mill, a tannery, and manufactures of lumber and butter. Pop. in 1890, 1817.

Hopkinton, a post-village in Hopkinton township, St. Lawrence co., N.Y., near the St. Regis River, about 40 miles E. of Ogdensburg. It has a church and a starch-factory. Pop. 200. The township is mostly covered with forests, and is about 40 miles long. Pop. 1956.

Hopkinton, a post-village in Hopkinton township, Washington co., R.I., 4 miles W. of Woodville Railroad Station. It has 4 churches and 2 carriage-factories. Pop. 115. The township is bounded E. by Wood River, and S. by Charles River, and contains also villages named Ashaway, Hope Valley, Woodville, and Locustville. Pop. 2760.

Hop'land, a post-hamlet of Mendocino co., Cal., near Russian River, 14 miles N.W. of Cloverdale. It has a church. Many hops are grown here.

Hop'penville, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., about 20 miles S. of Allentown.

Hop'per's Mills, a post-hamlet of Henderson co., Ill., about 22 miles S.W. of Monmouth. It has a church.

Hop'pertown, a post-office of Allegan co., Mich., and a station on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 5 miles N. of Grand Junction.

Hop'ping, a station in Monmouth co., N.J., on the Port Monmouth Branch of the New Jersey Southern Railroad, 1½ miles S. of Port Monmouth.

Hop River, a small stream of Tolland co., Conn., falls into the Willimantic River.

Hop River, a station in Tolland co., Conn., on the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad, 5 miles W. of Willimantic.

Hoquiam, ho'kwe-am, a post-village of Chehalis co., Washington, 14 miles (direct) W. of Montesano. It has 3 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, saw-mills, &c. Pop. 1302.

Hoquiam (or Hoquium) River, Chehalis co., Washington, runs S.W., and enters Gray's Harbor.

Hor, a mountain of Arabia Petræa, on the E. side of the Arabah, between the Dead Sea and the head of the Gulf of Akabah, forming part of Mount Seir. On the loftiest of its 3 peaks is the reputed tomb of Aaron.

Hor'ace, a post-office of Edgar co., Ill., on the Paris & Danville Railroad, 7 miles N. of Paris. Here is a church.

Horace, a post-hamlet of Audubon co., Iowa, in Greeley township, 7 miles from Exira.

Horace, a post-hamlet of Cass co., N.D., 8 miles S.W. of Fargo.

Horatio, ho-rā'sho, a post-hamlet of Darke co., O., 16 miles by rail W. of Piqua. It has a church.

Horatio, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa., 11 miles by rail W. of Winslow. It has 2 churches, coal-mines, &c.

Horazdiowitz, ho-räz-de-o'vits, or **Horawitz,** ho'rä-vits, a town of Bohemia, 63 miles S.S.W. of Prague. Pop. 2679. It has paper-mills, and manufactures of cloth, &c.

Horb, horb, a town of Würtemberg, Black Forest, on the Neckar, 31 miles S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2043. It has a castle and a rich hospital.

Hor'bury, a town of England, co. of York, 3 miles by rail S.W. of Wakefield. Pop. of township, 3977.

Horcajada, or **Horcaxada,** or-kä-hä'dä, a town of Spain, province of Cuenca, 50 miles S.E. of Madrid.

Horcajo de Santiago, or-kä'ho dā-sän-te-ä'go, a town of Spain, 43 miles S.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 2667.

Horcasitas, or-kä-see'tās, a town of Mexico, state of Tamaulipas, 70 miles S. of Nuevo Santander.

Horcera, or-thā'rä, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 60 miles from Jaen, W. of the Sierra de Peñolta.

Horche, hor'chā, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 7 miles from Guadalajara. Pop. 1881.

Hord, or **Hoard,** hōrd, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Ill., about 32 miles E. by S. of Vandalia. It has a church.

Hördt, hönt (almost hönt), a village of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Rhine. Pop. 1533.

Horeb, ho'rēb, a mountain of Arabia, in the peninsula of Sinai, forming the N. end of the ridge. See SINAI.

Ho'reb, a post-office of Pope co., Minn.

Horeb, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Va., 9 miles S.W. of Liberty. It has a church.

Horgen, hor'ghen, a village of Switzerland, canton of Zurich, on the W. shore of its lake, 8 miles S.S.E. of Zurich. It has manufactures of silks and cotton stuffs. Pop. 5199.

Horice, a town of Bohemia. See HORITZ.

Hor'icon, a post-hamlet of Martin co., Minn., in Rutland township, 15 miles W.S.W. of Winnebago.

Horicon, or **South Horicon,** a post-hamlet in Horicon township, Warren co., N.Y., on Schroon River, 20 miles W.N.W. of Whitehall. It has a church and a tannery. The township is mountainous. Pop. of township, 1543.

Horicon, a post-village in Hubbard township, Dodge co., Wis., on Rock River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, St. Paul division, at the junction of the Oshkosh Branch, at the S. end or outlet of Horicon Lake, 28 miles S. by W. of Fond du Lac, and 54 miles N.W. of Milwaukee. It has 4 churches, a graded school, and 2 manufactories of broad-cast seed-sowers. Pop. 1190.

Horicon Centre, a hamlet of Warren co., N.Y., in Horicon township, 10 miles E. of Riverside Railroad Station. It has a tannery.

Horicon Lake, New York. See LAKE GEORGE.

Horicon Lake, Wisconsin, formerly called **Winnebago Marsh,** is in the N. part of Dodge co., and touches the S. part of Fond du Lac co. It is about 15 miles long and 6 miles wide, and discharges its surplus water by Rock River, which issues from the S. end of the lake.

Horine (hō'rin) Station, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 29 miles S. of St. Louis. It has a church, and a quarry of white sand used in the manufacture of glass.

Horitz, or **Horice,** ho'rits, a town of Bohemia, 10 miles N.E. of Bidschow, on the Bistritz. Pop. 5681.

Hormooz, or Hormuz, Persia. See ORMUS.

Horn, horn, a town of Lower Austria, 46 miles N.W. of Vienna. Pop. 2138.

Horn, a town of Germany, in Lippe, 10 miles S. of Lemgo. Pop. 1717.

Horn, horn, or **Horne,** hor'neh (Fr. *Hornes,* horn), a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 2 miles W. by N. of Roermond. Pop. 949.

Horn, a post-office of Jasper co., Iowa, 8 miles N. of Newton.

Hornachos, on-nä'chose, formerly **Hornos,** or'nose, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 46 miles S.E. of Badajos. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, soap, &c. Pop. 3705.

Horn-Afvan, horn-äf'vän, an extensive lake in Swedish Lapland, about lat. 66° N. and between lon. 16° and 18° E. Length, from N.N.W. to S.S.E., 50 miles; breadth, 10 miles. It discharges itself into the Gulf of Bothnia by the river Skellefteä.

Hornbach, horn'bäk, Alt, ält, and Neu, noi, two contiguous villages of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Hornbach River, 5 miles S. of Deux-Ponts. United pop. 1803.

Hornberg, horn'bĕrg, a town of Baden, in the Black Forest, 23 miles N.E. of Freiburg, with an old castle. Pop. 2234.

Horn'brook, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, about 30 miles S.S.E. of Elmira, N.Y., and 3 miles above Towanda. It has a church and a quarry of flagstone.

Hornburg, horn'bŏŏrg, a town of Prussian Saxony, 45 miles W.S.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 2455.

Horn'by, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Wenning, at its junction with the Lune, 9 miles E.N.E. of Lancaster.

Horn'by, a post-village in Hornby township, Steuben co., N.Y., 8 miles N. of Corning, and about 18 miles N. of Elmira. It has 3 churches, a saw-mill, 2 wagon-shops, and 2 shingle-mills. The local name of the village is Hornby Forks. Pop. of the township, 1317.

Horn, Cape, South America. See CAPE HORN.

Horn'castle, a town of England, co. and 18 miles E.S.E. of Lincoln. It is on a railway, and on the river Bane, which is navigable. The town has remains of Roman fortifications, a church, a grammar-school, a workhouse, a branch bank, &c., with tanneries. Pop. 4865.

Horne, a town of the Netherlands. See HORN.

Horneburg, hor'neh-bŏŏrg', a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 8 miles S.S.E. of Stade. Pop. 1570.

Hor'nellsville, a city of Steuben co., N.Y., on the Canisteo River, and on the Erie Railroad, 332 miles W.N.W. of New York, 91 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo, and about 60 miles S. of Rochester. It is at the junction of two divisions of the railroad, one of which terminates at Buffalo and the other at Dunkirk. It contains 9 churches, a convent, 2 national banks, 2 other banks, a public library of 10,000 volumes, a free academy, a business college, railroad repair-shops, 3 daily and 3 weekly newspaper offices, and manufactures of mowing-machines, electric supplies, furniture, wire fencing, "Jersey" fabric, gloves, silk goods, leather, shoes, &c. Pop. in 1890, 10,996.

Hor'nerstown, a post-hamlet of Ocean co., N.J., on the railroad between Hightstown and Pemberton, 10 miles S. of Hightstown. It has a church.

Hor'nersville, a post-hamlet of Dunklin co., Mo., 60 miles S. of Dexter.

Hornes, a town of the Netherlands. See HORN.

Hornhausen, horn'hŏw'zĕn, a village of Prussian Saxony, 21 miles W.S.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 3049.

Horn'head, a bold, rocky promontory on the N. coast of Ireland, co. of Donegal, between Dunfanaghy Harbor and the Atlantic.

Horn'ing's Mills, a post-village in Grey co., Ontario, on a branch of the Nottawasaga River, and on the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, 20 miles N. of Orangeville. It has 2 saw-mills, 2 grist-mills, a woollen-factory, and 3 stores. Pop. 150.

Hornitos, or **Hornitas,** hor-nee'tŏs, a post-village of Mariposa co., Cal., 16 miles N.W. of Mariposa. It has 5 general stores. Gold is found near it.

Horn Lake, a post-village of De Soto co., Miss., on the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, 12 miles S. of Memphis. It has 2 churches and 10 stores.

Hornos, a town of Spain. See HORNACHOS.

Hornos (hor'nose or or'nose) **Islands,** a group of 8 islets in the Rio de la Plata, 31 miles N.E. of Buenos Ayres.

Hornoy, hor'nwä', a town of France, in Somme, 20 miles W.S.W. of Amiens. Pop. 1083.

Hornsborough, hornz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-hamlet of Chesterfield co., S.C., 15 miles S. of Beaver Dam, N.C. It has a church.

Hornsby, hornz'be, a post-office of Macoupin co., Ill., at Clyde Station on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 60 miles N.E. of St. Louis.

Horn's Corners, a post-office of Ozaukee co., Wis.

Horns Creek, township, Edgefield co., S.C. P. 1945.

Horn's Cross Roads, a post-office of Miller co., Ga.

Horn'sea, a town of England, co. of York, East Riding, on the North Sea, 14 miles by rail N.N.E. of Hull. It is much frequented as a watering-place.

Horn'sey, a town of England, co. of Middlesex, on the New River, 5½ miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's, London. It has many handsome mansions, and an interesting church built in the sixteenth century. Pop. 11,746.

Horn's Mills, a post-office of Carroll co., N.H., about 40 miles N.E. of Concord.

Horn's Pier, a post-village of Door co., Wis., on Lake Michigan, about 44 miles N.E. of Green Bay. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill.

Horn's Siding, a station in Warren co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 47 miles S.E. of Erie.

Horn's Store, a post-office of Grayson co., Ky.

Horn'town, a post-hamlet of Accomack co., Va., near the sea, and about 22 miles E. of Crisfield, Md. It has a church. Pop. about 150.

Hornu, hor'nü', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 6 miles by rail W. of Mons. Pop. 5550, forming a colony of miners. Coal is mined here.

Horodenka, ho-ro-den'kä, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 24 miles N.E. of Kolomea. Pop. 8324.

Horodlo, ho-rod'lo, a town of Poland, in Lublin, on the Bug, 33 miles E.N.E. of Zamosz. Pop. 1400.

Horodnia, a town of Russia. See GORODNIA.

Horowitz, a town of Bohemia. See HORZOWITZ.

Horrea Celia, the ancient name of ZAMORA.

Horr's Ranch, a post-hamlet of Stanislaus co., Cal., about 28 miles E. of Modesto. It has a church.

Hörrstein, or **Hörstein,** hör'stīne, a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, 8 miles N.N.W. of Aschaffenburg.

Horrues, hor'rü', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 11 miles N.N.E. of Mons. Pop. 2700.

Horry, or'ree', the most eastern county of South Carolina, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the W. by the Little Pedee River, and is intersected by the Waccamaw River. The Great Pedee also touches its S.W. border. The surface is nearly level, and is partly occupied by marshes and extensive forests of pine, &c. The soil is mostly sandy. Rice, Indian corn, pork, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. The Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad touches the N. extremity of this county, and the Atlantic Coast Line traverses it. Capital, Conway. Pop. in 1870, 10,721; in 1880, 15,574; in 1890, 19,256.

Horschitz, a town of Bohemia. See HORRITZ.

Hor'sea Island, a small island in Portsmouth harbor, England, 1 mile E. of Porchester.

Horse Branch, a post-hamlet of Ohio co., Ky., on the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad, 96 miles S.W. of Louisville.

Horse Cave, a station in Hart co., Ky. See CAVERNA.

Horse Cove, a post-office of Macon co., N.C.

Horse Cove, a fishing hamlet in Newfoundland, 14 miles from St. John's. Pop. 105.

Horse Creek, Illinois, rises in Marion co., runs southeastward through Jefferson co., and enters the Skillet Fork in Wayne co.

Horse Creek, Missouri, rises in Dade co., and runs N.W. into Barton co., from which it flows N.E. in Cedar co. until it enters Sac River. It is about 80 miles long.

Horse Creek, Wyoming, rises in the S. part of Laramie co., runs northeastward, and enters the North Fork of the Platte River in Lyon co., Neb., about 2 miles from the W. boundary of Nebraska.

Horse Creek, or **Newport,** a hamlet of Barton co., Mo., 30 miles S.S.E. of Nevada. It has 2 churches. Here is Newport Post-Office.

Horse Creek, a township of Dade co., Mo. Pop. 597.

Horse Creek, a post-township of Ashe co., N.C., 10 miles W.N.W. of Jefferson. Pop. 813.

Horse Creek, a station in Aiken co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, 4 miles E. of Hamburg.

Horse Creek, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Tenn., about 7 miles E. of Greeneville.

Horse Head, a post-hamlet of Prince George's co., Md., about 24 miles S.S.E. of Washington, D.C.

Horse'head Creek, a station of Johnson co., Ark.,

on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, 57 miles E. of Fort Smith.

Horse'heads, a post-village of Chemung co., N.Y., in Horseheads township, on the Chemung Canal, the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad, and the Northern Central Railroad, 5 or 6 miles N. of Elmira. It has a bank, a newspaper office, a union school, 6 churches, iron-works, a tannery, a brick-yard, and manufactures of lumber, bridges, and shoes. The Chemung navigable feeder extends from this point to Corning. Pop. in 1890, 1710.

Horse Island, in Lake Ontario, and in Jefferson co., N.Y., has an area of 27 acres. It is 2 miles from Sackett's Harbor, and has a light-house.

Horse Island, an island in Lake Huron, S.E. of Great Manitoulin Island.

Hörsel, hör'sęl, or **Hersel**, hĕr'sęl, a river of Germany, rises in the principality of Gotha, and, after a N. and W. course of 25 miles, joins the Werra 4 miles S. of Kreuzburg. Eisenach is on its banks.

Hörselberg, hör'sęl-bĕrg', a mountain-range of Germany, between Eisenach and Kreuzburg, 1540 feet high.

Horseley's (hörss'lĭz) Landing, a post-office of Nelson co., Va., on James River, 25 miles below Lynchburg.

Hor'sen, or Horsens, hor'sęns, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, 25 miles by rail S.W. of Aarhuus, on the Horsens-Fiord. Pop. 10,501. It is well built, and has several churches, 2 market-places, a good harbor, and an export trade in corn and tallow.

Horse Pas'ture, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Va., 32 miles N.W. of Reidsville, N.C. It has a church and a tobacco-factory.

Horse Plains, a post-office of Missoula co., Montana.

Horse Prairie, prā'rēe, a post-office of Beaver Head co., Montana.

Horse Shoe, a post-office of Henderson co., N.C.

Horse Shoe Bend, a post-office of Boisé co., Idaho.

Horse Shoe Bend, a post-office of Scott co., Tenn.

Horse Shoe Bottom, a post-office of Russell co., Ky., on the Cumberland River.

Horse Shoe Falls, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Tenn., on the Caney Fork, 10 miles N.E. of McMinnville. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Horse Shoe Mountain, Colorado, a peak of the Park Range, in the South Park. Altitude, 13,842 feet above the sea-level. It is formed of granite and stratified quartzite.

Horse Shoe Run, a post-office of Preston co., W. Va.

Hor'sey Island, on the E. coast of Essex, England, is 4½ miles S.S.W. of Harwich.

Horsham, hors'ŭm, a borough of England, co. of Sussex, on the Adur, 26 miles N.E. of Chichester, and 37 miles S.S.W. of London, at a railway junction. It has a venerable parish church, a grammar-school, a handsome town hall and court-house, a county jail, a workhouse, a market-house, and a bank. The borough sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. of parliamentary borough, 10,741.

Hors'ham, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., in Horsham township, 16 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has a Friends' meeting. The township is traversed by the Northeast Pennsylvania Railroad, and contains Prospectville. Pop. of the township, 1382.

Horst, horst, a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 18 miles N. of Roermond. Pop. 3735.

Horst, a village of Prussia, in Holstein, 8 miles E. of Glückstadt, on the Kiel & Altona Railway. Pop. 2030.

Hörstein, a town of Bavaria. See Hörnstein.

Horstmar, horst'man, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 16 miles N.W. of Münster. Pop. 1509.

Horta, or'tâ, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 50 miles S.W. of Tarragona, on an affluent of the Ebro. Pop. 2263.

Horta, or San Gines de Agudells de Horta, sân hee'nĕs dâ â-goo-pĕ'ls dâ or'tâ, a village of Spain, in Catalonia, 4 miles from Barcelona. Pop. 1855.

Horta, hor'tâ or or'tâ, a seaport town of the Azores, capital of the island of Fayal, on its S.E. coast. Pop. 7636. It is pretty well built, though very irregularly laid out.

Horten, hor'tęn, a town of Norway, on the Gulf of Christiania, opposite Moss, 32 miles S. of Christiania. It is the chief naval port of the kingdom and station of the fleet, and has an arsenal and building-yards. Pop. 6192.

Hor'tense', a post-office and mining-camp of Lake co., Col., 80 miles from Cañon City.

Horton, or **Great Horton**, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 2 miles S.W. of Bradford, of which it forms a suburb. Pop. 40,725.

Hor'ton, a post-village of Bremer co., Iowa, in Polk township, about 20 miles S.S.E. of Charles City, and 1 mile E. of the Cedar River. It has a church and 2 stores.

Horton, a city of Brown co., Kansas, 27 miles by rail W.S.W. of Troy, and 11 miles (direct) S. of Hiawatha. It has 6 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, railroad car-building and repair-shops, &c. Pop. 3316.

Horton, Jackson co., Mich. See Baldwin's.

Hor'ton, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, Kings co., on an arm of Minas Basin, opposite Cornwallis, 93 miles N.N.W. of Halifax. See Grand Pré.

Horto'nia, a township of Outagamie co, Wis., bounded N. by Wolf River. Pop. 1095. It contains Hortonville.

Hor'ton Land'ing, a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, on Gaspereaux River, and on the Windsor & Annapolis Railroad, 59 miles N.W. of Halifax. Steamers run between here and Parrsborough. Pop. 200.

Hor'ton River, in East Australia, flows N., and joins Gwydir River in lat. 29° 45′ S., lon. 150° 50′ E.

Horton's, a station in Pike co., Ill., on the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, 33 miles S.E. of Quincy.

Horton's, Indiana co., Pa. See Smithport.

Horton's Store, post-office, Prince William co., Va.

Hor'tonville, a hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., in Delaware township, 2 miles from Callicoon Depot. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a straw-paper-mill.

Hortonville, a post-office of Rutland co., Vt., about 15 miles N.W. of Rutland.

Hortonville, a post-village of Outagamie co., Wis., on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, 14 miles W.N.W. of Appleton. It has 4 churches, a graded school, a high school, a newspaper office, a grist-mill, a saw- and planing-mill, a creamery, &c. Pop. in 1890, 440.

Horváth Ország, the native name of Croatia.

Horzitz, or Horzicze, Bohemia. See Honitz.

Horzowitz, hor'zo-vits', or **Horowitz**, ho'ro-vits', a town of Bohemia, 12 miles by rail S.W. of Beraun. Pop. 3119, engaged in mines of iron, coal, silver, and mercury, and in manufactures.

Hosch's Store, a post-office of Jackson co., Ga.

Hosensack, hō'zęn-sak, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., in Lower Milford township, ½ mile from the Perkiomen Railroad. Hosensack Station is 15 miles S. of Allentown.

Hosh'iarpoor', or **Hushiarpur**, hoosh'e-ar-poor', a town of India, capital of the Hoshiarpoor district, 25 miles N.E. of Jullinder. Pop. 12,964.

Hoshiarpoor, or Hushiarpur, a district of India, in the Jullinder division of the Punjab, lying between the Beas and the Sutlej. Area, 2086 square miles. Capital, Hoshiarpoor. Pop. 938,890.

Hoshungabad, or Hoshangabad, ho-shŭng'â-bâd', written also **Hosungabad, Hoseinabad, Hussingabad, Hoshingabad**, and **Hussangabad**, a town of India, capital of the Hoshungabad district, on the Nerbudda River, 68 miles N. of Baitool. Pop. 13,070.

Hoshungabad, a district of India, Central Provinces, in the Nerbudda division. Area, 4378 square miles. It is very fertile, and in part level; but the hill-country is densely timbered. Capital, Hoshungabad. Pop. 440,180.

Hos'kins, a station in Simsbury township, Hartford co., Conn., on the Connecticut Western Railroad, 13½ miles from Hartford.

Hoskins, a post-office of Woodbury co., Iowa, 7 miles from Sioux City.

Hos'kinsville, a post-hamlet of Noble co., O., about 30 miles N. of Marietta. It has a church.

Hosmer, hoz'męr, a hamlet of Pike co., Ind., about 24 miles S.E. of Vincennes.

Hos'per, a post-office and station of Sioux co., Iowa, on the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad, 50 miles N.N.E. of Sioux City. It has a church, a store, and a hotel.

Hos'pett', or Hospet'ta, a town of India, district and 35 miles E.N.E. of Bellary. Pop. 9845.

Hos'pital, a village and parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Limerick, 11 miles W. of Tipperary.

Hospitalet, os-pe-tâ-lĕt' (formerly **Santa Eulalia de Provensana**, sân'tâ â'oo-lâ'le-â dâ pro-vĕn-sâ'nâ), a town of Spain, 4 miles S.W. of Barcelona. Pop. 2800.

Hos'pital Island, an island in the river Richelieu, Quebec, below Ash Island.

Hoss-Zuhetin, Hungary. See Hetény-Hozzu.

Host, a post-office of Berks co., Pa.

Hostalrich, os-tâl-reek', a town of Spain, province and 18 miles S.S.W. of Gerona. Pop. 1377.

Hostau, hos'tŏw, or **Hos'tow** (L. *Hostovium*), a town of Bohemia, 18 miles W.N.W. of Klattau. Pop. 1205.

Hostann, hos'tŏwn, a town of Bohemia, 27 miles S.W. of Pilsen. Pop. 1215.

Hoste (os'tâ) Island, Terra del Fuego, is between lat. 55° and 55° 40′ S. and lon. 68° and 70° W., 90 miles

in length, from E. to W., by 50 miles in greatest breadth. It is separated eastward from Navarin Island by Ponsonby Sound.

Hosterlitz, hos'ter-lits', a town of Moravia, 24 miles S.W. of Brünn. Pop. 1600.

Hostilia, the ancient name of Ostiglia.

Hostomitz, hos'to-mits', or **Hostonitz**, hos'to-nits', a town of Bohemia, 25 miles S.W. of Prague. Pop. 2429.

Hostow, a town of Bohemia. See Hostau.

Hosungabad, a town of India. See Hoshungabad.

Hoszszumezö, hos'soo'mă'zö', a village of Hungary, 7 miles N.W. of Szigeth. Pop. 970.

Hoszszu-Szer, hos'soo'-sain', a village of Hungary, co. of Aba-Uj-Var, on the Hernad, 3 miles from Kaschau.

Hotch'kissville, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., in Woodbury township, about 10 miles W. by N. of Waterbury. It has manufactures of pocket-cutlery, paper board, and woollens.

Hot Creek, a post-office of Nye co., Nevada.

Hotel', a township of Surry co., N.C. Pop. 709.

Hotel Road, Maine. See Lewiston Junction.

Hötensleben, hö'tens-lā'ben, a village of Prussian Saxony, 26 miles W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 2941.

Hot Ground, New York. See Ancram Lead-Mine.

Ho'tham, a town of Victoria, forming a northwestern suburb of Melbourne. Pop. 13,491.

Höther, a village of Denmark. See Höier.

Hot House, a post-office of Fannin co., Ga.

Hot House, a post-office of Cherokee co., N.C.

Hot Spring, a county in the S.W. central part of Arkansas, has an area estimated at 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Ouachita River. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests of the oak, pine, hickory, chestnut, &c. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, cotton, and pork are the staples. This county has deposits of magnetic iron ore, and quarries of excellent oil-stone (novaculite). It is intersected by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad and the Hot Springs Railroad. Capital, Malvern. Pop. in 1870, 5877; in 1880, 7775; in 1890, 11,603.

Hot Spring Lake, a lake 3 miles N.W. of Salt Lake City, Utah, is fed by hot springs. Length, 3 miles.

Hot Springs, a post-village and health resort, capital of Garland co., Ark., on the Hot Springs Railroad, about 56 miles W.S.W. of Little Rock, and 5 miles E. of the Ouachita River. It is situated in a narrow valley, about 1000 yards long, between two ridges, and has numerous (150) hot springs, which are celebrated for the cure of chronic diseases. The temperature of these springs varies from 100° to 148° Fahr. The water holds carbonic acid and several carbonates in solution. Fine novaculite, or oil-stone, is found at this place. It has 3 newspapers, 18 churches, and manufactures of oil-stones. The Army and Navy General Hospital situated here is one of the chief features of interest. Pop. in 1890, 8086.

Hot Springs, Kern co., Cal., 30 miles N.N.E. of Caliente Station, is a place of resort for invalids.

Hot Springs, a station in Carson co., Nevada, on the Central Pacific Railroad, 19 miles N.E. of Wadsworth.

Hot Springs, a post-village, capital of Fall River co., S.D., 35 miles by rail S. by W. of Rapid City. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, 3 newspaper offices, &c. Pop. 1423.

Hot Springs, a post-village and summer resort of Bath co., Va., is situated in a valley, 18 miles N.N.E. of Covington, and about 48 miles W.S.W. of Staunton. It is surrounded with beautiful mountain-scenery, and has several springs (100° Fahr.) which are esteemed as a remedy for dyspepsia and affections of the liver. The water contains sulphates and carbonates of lime and magnesia.

Hot Sulphur Springs, a post-village, capital of Grand co., Col., on Grand River, in the Middle Park, about 90 miles W.N.W. of Denver. It has warm springs, which contain sulphur, magnesia, &c. Silver, coal, and salt are said to be found here.

Hottbus, a town of Prussia. See Cottbus.

Hot'tentots, a peculiar African race, the aboriginal occupants of the S. end of that continent, at and near the Cape of Good Hope. Their limits may be said, in general terms, to have been the river Orange on the N. and N.E., and the Key on the E.; but the E. boundary appears to have been fluctuating, and, owing to their mixture with the Kaffre race, not definable. On the N.W. they passed the Orange and advanced N. and N.E. far into the interior. The Hottentots are generally tall and meagre, of a pale olive complexion; their cheek-bones project much, and their chins are narrow and pointed. They have thick lips, a flat nose with wide nostrils, woolly hair, and little beard. The women are often elegantly formed in early life, but become hideous. Both sexes are distinguished by excessive incurvation of the spine. When the Dutch first settled at the Cape, the Hottentots were a numerous nation, of pastoral and partially nomadic habits; and it is supposed that the seven tribes into which they were divided made up together a population of at least 200,000. At the present day this race is nearly extinct within the wide territory which formerly belonged to it; and of the 100,000 Hottentots, as they are called, now reckoned in the population of the colony, there are few, except in the extreme N., who understand the Hottentot language. The language of the southern Hottentots at present is the Cape-Dutch jargon. The Koras, or Kornannas (shoe-wearers), higher up the river Orange, still remain a favorable specimen of the pure Hottentot race. The Namaquas dwell towards the mouth of the Orange. These are much attached to their country, and their huts are erected in the old Hottentot fashion. The Bushmen are by some regarded as of Hottentot race. In language, as in physical characters, the Hottentots appear to be quite distinct from all other races of men.

Hötting, höt'ting, a village of Austria, in the Tyrol, on the Inn, near Innspruck. Pop. 3484.

Hotzenplotz, hot'sen-plots' (Moravian, *Osoblaha*, o-so-blā'hā), a small town of Austrian Silesia, 26 miles N.N.W. of Troppau, on the Prussian frontier. Pop. 3435.

Hotzing, a town of Austria. See Hatzeg.

Houat, hoo'ā', a small island off the W. coast of France, in Morbihan, 6 miles S.E. of the peninsula Quiberon. Lat 47° 25′ N.; lon. 2° 56′ W. It has a fort, a small harbor, and 300 inhabitants.

Hou-Cheou-Chan, China. See Hoo-Sheoo-Shan.

Houcksville, hŏwks'vil, a post-village of Carroll co., Md., about 27 miles N.N.W. of Baltimore.

Houcktown, hŏwk'town, a post-village of Hancock co., O., in Jackson township, about 28 miles S.W. of Tiffin. It has 2 churches.

Houdain, hoo'dăⁿ', a village of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 6 miles S.W. of Béthune. Pop. 1068.

Houdan, hoo'dôⁿ', a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 15 miles S.S.W. of Mantes-sur-Seine. Pop. 1976.

Houdeng-Aimeries, hoo'dŏⁿ'-ā'meh-ree', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Tiriau, 10 miles W. of Mons. It has forges, tanneries, and a colliery. Pop. 4000.

Houdeng-Goegnies, hoo'dŏⁿ'-ghŏn'yee', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, near the above. The inhabitants are chiefly employed as miners. Pop. 3700.

Houffalize, hoof'fā'leez', a town of Belgium, in Luxembourg, on the Ourthe, 9 miles N.E. of Bastogne, with a ruined fortress and 1100 inhabitants.

Hougaerde, hoo'gând', or **Hoegaerden**, hoo'gân'den, a village of Belgium, in South Brabant, 2½ miles S.W. of Tirlemont. It has breweries and distilleries. Pop. 3500.

Hougal, hŏw'găl, a town of India, in the Belgaum district. Pop. 9001.

Houghsund, or **Hougsund**, hoog'sŭnd, a town of Norway, 30 miles W.S.W. of Christiania. It has iron-works. Pop. 3221.

Houghton, hō'ton, a county of Michigan, is in the N.W. part of the upper peninsula, and is bounded on the N.W. by Lake Superior. It is drained by Sturgeon River, and contains Portage Lake, which is connected with Lake Superior by a ship-canal. The surface is hilly. The soil is mostly uncultivated, the inhabitants being employed in mining. The copper-mines of this county are the richest in the United States. Silver is found here. It is intersected by the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway, the Mineral Range Railroad, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Capital, Houghton. Pop. in 1870, 13,879; in 1880, 22,478; in 1890, 35,389.

Houghton, a post-office of Jo Daviess co., Ill., is at the village of Schapville.

Houghton, a post-village, capital of Houghton co., Mich., on the S. shore of Portage Lake, which is connected with Lake Superior by 2 government canals. It is about 10 miles from Lake Superior, ¼ mile from Hancock, with which it is connected by a free bridge, 95 miles N.W. of Marquette, and 28 miles N. of L'Anse. Large steamboats ply to the lake ports E. and W. It has 3 churches, a national bank, a court-house, the Michigan School of Mines, a smelting company, soap-works, 2 foundries, a newspaper office, manufactures of copper and iron, and 2 steam saw-mills. Here are rich copper-mines, a copper-rolling-mill, and several smelting-furnaces. Pop. in 1890, 2062.

Houghton, township, Keweenaw co., Mich. Pop. 189.

Houghton Centre, a post-village in Norfolk co., Ontario, on Lake Erie, 32 miles S.W. of Simcoe. Pop. 200.

Houghton Creek, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., N.Y., in Caneadea township, on the Genesee Valley Canal, about 24 miles S. of Warsaw. It has a cheese-factory and a saw-mill. Pop. about 75.

Houghton Lake, or **Roscommon Lake**, Michigan, in Roscommon co., is about 10 miles long and 5 miles wide. The water is discharged by the Muskegon River, which issues from the N.W. end of the lake.

Houghton Lake, a post-village, capital of Roscommon co., Mich., on Houghton Lake, 75 miles N.W. of Bay City. It has a newspaper office and several lumber-mills.

Houghton-le-Spring, a town of England, co. and 6 miles N.E. of Durham. It has a large cruciform church, containing the monument of Bernard Gilpin, a grammar-school, a girls' school, and other charities, a mechanics' institute, and large coal-mining interests. Pop. 5276.

Houghtonville, hō'tŏn-vĭl, a post-office of Rutland co., Vt.

Hougsund, Norway. See HOUGHSUND.

Hougue, a headland of France. See CAPE LA HAGUE.

Hou-Kouang, China. See HOO-QUANG.

Houlin, a town of Moravia. See HULEIN.

Houlka, hūl'ka, a post-village of Chickasaw co., Miss., about 50 miles N.W. of Columbus. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a plough-factory.

Houlton, hōl'tŏn, a post-village, capital of Aroostook co., Me., in Houlton township, on the New Brunswick & Canada Railroad, about 100 miles (direct) N.N.E. of Bangor, and 14 miles W. of Woodstock, New Brunswick. It has 6 churches, the Houlton Academy, a savings-bank, an iron-foundry, a machine-shop, 2 grist-mills, a woollen-mill, 2 carding-mills, and 4 saw-mills. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. of the township in 1890, 4015.

Houma, hoo'mą, a post-village, capital of Terre Bonne parish, La., on Bayou Terre Bonne, and on a branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad, 15 miles S. by E. of Schriever, and about 70 miles by rail W.S.W. of New Orleans. It has 7 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, and an ice-factory. Pop. in 1890, 1280.

Hou-Nan, a province of China. See HOO-NAN.

Hounsfield, hŏwnz'fēēld, a township of Jefferson co., N.Y. Pop. 2651.

Hounslow, hŏwnz'lo, a town of England, co. of Middlesex, 2¾ miles S.W. of Brentford. Hounslow Heath, noted in ancient times for tournaments and military encampments and in modern times for the depredations of highwaymen, is now in great part enclosed. Here are barracks and powder-mills. Pop. 9294.

Hou-Pe, a province of China. See HOO-PE.

Houplines, hoo'plēen', a village of France, in Nord, 7 miles N. of Lille. Pop. 1641.

Hou-Quang, China. See HOO-QUANG.

Hourour, or **Hourrour**, Africa. See HURRUR.

Hourtin, hoor'tăN', a village of France, in Gironde, 10 miles S.S.W. of Lesparre. Pop. 1441.

Housatonic, hoo-są-ton'ĭk, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., in Great Barrington township, on the Housatonic River, and on the Housatonic Railroad, 4 miles N. of Great Barrington. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of paper and cotton goods. Pop. about 1200.

Housatonic River rises in Berkshire co., Mass., and runs southward into Connecticut. It intersects Litchfield co., pursues a generally southward direction, forms the boundary between the counties of Fairfield and New Haven, and enters Long Island Sound about 4 miles E. of Bridgeport. It is nearly 150 miles long, and traverses a hilly country abounding in picturesque scenery. The Housatonic Railroad follows the course of this river for 55 miles. The tide ascends to Derby, nearly 14 miles from the Sound.

House, hŏwss, one of the Shetland Islands, connected by a bridge with the island of Barra. Length, 3 miles; breadth, about half a mile.

House, hŏwss, a station in Austin co., Tex., on the Texas Western Railroad, 9 miles E. by S. of Belleville.

House Creek, a post-hamlet of Wilcox co., Ga., 65 miles E.N.E. of Albany. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

House Mountain, a post-office of Knox co., Tenn.

House of Correc'tion, a station in Howard co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (Washington Branch), 17 miles S.W. of Baltimore, and 2 miles N. of Annapolis Junction.

Houser (hŏwz'ẽr) Mill, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Pa., about 28 miles S.S.E. of Scranton. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Houserville, howz'ẽr-vĭl, a post-village in College township, Centre co., Pa., 7 miles S. by W. of Bellefonte. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a woollen-factory.

House's Creek, township, Wake co., N.C. P. 2098.

House's (hŏwss'iz) Springs, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mo., 28 miles S.W. of St. Louis. It has a church.

House's Store, a post-office of Clay co., Ky.

Houseville, hŏwss'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., N.Y., in Turin township, about 32 miles N. of Rome. It has a church and a cheese-factory. Pop. about 100.

Houssa, hŏw'są, written also **Haussa**, **Haoussah**, and **Haousa**, a territory of Africa, in Soodan, about lat. 12°–13° N. and lon. 5°–10° E. The Houssa people are often spoken of as kindred to the Foolahs, but they are probably distinct. Their language is perhaps the finest and best in all Central Africa. In 1802 an extensive Houssa empire was established, but it speedily became divided into several kingdoms, of which Gando and Sacatoo are the most important.

Houston, hoo'stŏn (i.e., "Hugh's town"), a village of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 5 miles N.W. of Paisley, with cotton-mills. Pop. 518.

Houston, hū'stŏn, a county in the S.W. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Ocmulgee River, and is also drained by Echaconnee and Mossy Creeks. The surface is undulating, and more than one-third of it is covered with forests; the soil is calcareous and fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, pork, and grass are the staple products. Limestone underlies a part of this county, which is intersected by the Southwestern Railroad and the Georgia Southern & Florida Railroad. Capital, Perry. Pop. in 1870, 20,406; in 1880, 22,414; in 1890, 21,013.

Houston, the most southeastern county of Minnesota, borders on Iowa. Area, 565 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, is intersected by Root River, and partly drained by Houston River. The surface is undulating, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil is calcareous and very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay are the staple products. Magnesian limestone (Lower Silurian) underlies this county, which contains a portion of prairie. It is traversed by two branches of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Capital, Caledonia. Pop. in 1870, 14,936; in 1880, 16,332; in 1890, 14,653.

Houston, a county in the N.W. part of Middle Tennessee. Area, 210 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Cumberland River, and on the W. by the Tennessee River. The surface is hilly or undulating; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, grass, &c., are the staple products. This county is liberally supplied with timber. It is intersected by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Capital, Erin. Pop. in 1880, 4295; in 1890, 5390.

Houston, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of about 1200 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Neches River, and on the W. by the Trinity River. The surface is hilly or undulating, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and grass are the staple products. This county is intersected by the International & Great Northern Railroad, which passes through Crockett, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 8147; in 1880, 16,702; in 1890, 19,360.

Houston, a post-village of Winston co., Ala., on a branch of Sipsey Creek, about 55 miles N.N.W. of Birmingham. It has 2 churches.

Houston, a post-village of Suwanee co., Fla., on the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad, 76 miles W. of Jacksonville. It has 2 churches, and is surrounded by forests of magnolia, oak, and pine.

Houston, a post-village of Heard co., Ga., 12 miles N.W. of La Grange, and about 66 miles S.W. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches.

Houston, a township of Adams co., Ill. Pop. 1239. It contains Chatham.

Houston, a post-office of Randolph co., Ill., on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, 50 miles S.S.E. of St. Louis.

Houston, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ind., on Salt Creek, about 24 miles S.W. of Columbus. It has a church and 3 stores. Pop. 60.

Houston, a post-office of Graham co., Kansas, 35 miles N. of Trego.

Houston, a township of Smith co., Kansas. Pop. 959. It contains Gaylord and Thompson.

Houston, or **Hueston**, a station of Bourbon co., Ky., on the Kentucky Central Railroad, 15 miles N.E. of Lexington.

Houston, a post-village of Houston co., Minn., in a township of the same name, on Root River, and on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, 23 miles W. of La Crosse, Wis., and about 22 miles S. of Winona. It has 3 churches,

a graded school, 2 banks, a newspaper office, a flouring-mill, &c. Pop. in 1890, 536; of the township, 643.

Houston, a post-village, capital of Chickasaw co., Miss., about 46 miles N.W. of Columbus, and 18 miles S.W. of Okolona. It has a court-house, a normal college, a newspaper office, and 3 churches. Pop. 893.

Houston, a post-village, capital of Texas co., Mo., 2 miles E. of the Piney River, and about 145 miles S.W. of St. Louis. It has an academy, a bank, 4 churches, a foundry, a flour-mill, a saw- and planing-mill, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 355.

Houston, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., O., on the railroad which connects Sidney with Union City, 10 miles W. of Sidney. It has 3 churches. Pop. 56.

Houston, a hamlet of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Allegheny River, 10 miles by rail N.E. of Pittsburg.

Houston, a post-office of Wayne co., Tenn.

Houston, a city of Texas, capital of Harris co., is on Buffalo Bayou, 49 miles by rail N.W. of Galveston, 164 miles E.S.E. of Austin, and 152 miles S. of Palestine. It is the S. terminus of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad and of the International & Great Northern Railroad, which connect here with the Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad, and is also the W. terminus of the Texas & New Orleans Railroad. It is also on the Texas Western, Texas Transportation, and Houston, East & West Texas Railroads. It was in 1870 the third city of the state in population. Steamboats ply between this place and Galveston. Two daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here, also a Baptist religious paper. Houston contains 11 churches (2 Baptist, 2 Catholic, 1 Episcopal, 1 Jewish, 4 Methodist, and 1 Presbyterian), the Houston Academy, a convent, a city hall, 2 national banks, 4 other banks, 4 foundries, manufactures of engines, machinery, carriages, &c., 1 or 2 cotton-factories, several machine-shops of the railroads, and 2 planing-mills. Large quantities of cotton, maize, and other products are shipped here. Pop. (1890) 27,557.

Houstoun, a post-village, capital of Halifax co., Va., 45 miles by rail S. by E. of Rustburg. It has 3 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, a furniture-factory, &c. Pop. in 1890, 1285.

Houstonia, hū-sto'nē-a, a post-village of Pettis co., Mo., 16 miles by rail N.W. of Sedalia. It has 2 churches.

Houston Junction, Texas. See PIERCE JUNCTION.

Houston Run, a station on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad, 27 miles S. of Pittsburg, Pa., and 4 miles N.W. of Monongahela City.

Houston Station, a post-office of Kent co., Del., on the Junction & Breakwater Railroad, 68 miles S. of Wilmington.

Houstonville, hū'ston-vil, a hamlet of Champaign co., Ill., 32 miles E. by S. of Bloomington. It has a church.

Houstonville, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., on the Chartiers Railroad, 23 miles S.S.W. of Pittsburg. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

Hou-Tchou, or Hou-Tcheou-Fou. See HOO-CHOO.

Houtzdale, hŏwtz'dale, a post-borough of Clearfield co., Pa., on a branch of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, 28 miles by rail and 13 miles direct S.S.E. of Clearfield. It has 7 churches, public schools, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 2231. Much coal is mined here.

Hove, a suburb of Brighton, England. Pop. 11,277.

Howakel, ho-wä'kĕl', an island in the Red Sea, off the coast of Abyssinia. Lat. 15° 9′ N.; lon. 40° 19′ E.

How'ard, a county in the S.W. part of Arkansas. Area, 629 square miles. It is drained by Saline Bayou, an affluent of Little River. Its surface is diversified; its soil is fertile, corn and cotton being the staple products. Coal, kaolin, iron, antimony, gypsum, and silver are found in this county, which is traversed for a few miles only by the Arkansas & Louisiana Railway. Capital, Centre Point. Pop. in 1880, 9917; in 1890, 13,789.

Howard, a county in the N. central part of Indiana. Area, 300 square miles. It is intersected by the Wildcat River. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad, all of which centre at Kokomo, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 15,847; in 1880, 19,584; in 1890, 26,186.

Howard, a northern county of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of about 480 square miles. It is drained by the Upper Iowa River and the head-streams of the Turkey and Wapsipinicon Rivers. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and woodlands; the soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, and Indian corn are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads. Capital, Cresco. Pop. in 1870, 6282; in 1875, 7875; in 1880, 10,837; in 1890, 11,182.

Howard, a county in the central part of Maryland, has an area of about 275 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Patapsco River, and on the S.W. by the Patuxent River. The surface is hilly or undulating; the soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad passes along the N., N.E., and S.E. borders of this county, which is connected with Washington, D.C., by a branch of the same road. Capital, Ellicott, or Ellicott City. Pop. in 1870, 14,150; in 1880, 16,140; in 1890, 16,269.

Howard, a county in the N. central part of Missouri, has an area of about 470 square miles. It is bounded on the S. and W. by the Missouri River, and on the N.W. by the East Chariton River, and is drained by Bonne Femme and Moniteau Creeks. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests; the soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, pork, and tobacco are the staple products. This county has beds of bituminous coal and quarries of limestone. It is intersected by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad and the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Capital, Fayette. Pop. in 1870, 17,233; in 1880, 18,428; in 1890, 17,371.

Howard, a county in the E. central part of Nebraska, has an area of 576 square miles. It is drained by the Middle Loup and North Loup Rivers, which unite in the E. part of this county and form the Loup Fork of the Platte. The surface is undulating or nearly level prairie. It is intersected by the Burlington & Missouri River and Union Pacific Railroads, both of which pass through St. Paul, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 1680; in 1880, 4391; in 1890, 9430.

Howard, a county in the N.W. of Texas, traversed by the Salt Fork of the Colorado. Area, 840 square miles. Capital, Big Spring. Pop. in 1880, 50; in 1890, 1210.

Howard, a post-hamlet of Taylor co., Ga., on the Muscogee Railroad, 10 miles W. of Butler. It has a church.

Howard, a post-hamlet of Parke co., Ind., on the Wabash, 34 miles N. of Terre Haute. It has 2 churches.

Howard, a township of Washington co., Ind. P. 1168.

Howard, a township of Howard co., Iowa. Pop. 1021.

Howard, a township of Story co., Iowa. Pop. 1127.

Howard, a township of Tama co., Iowa. Pop. 766.

Howard, a township of Wayne co., Iowa, on the Missouri line. Pop. 589.

Howard, a post-village, capital of Elk co., Kansas, in Howard township, near the Elk River, 29 miles by rail S. by E. of Eureka. It has 6 churches, a graded school, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of cigars. Pop. in 1890, 1015.

Howard, a township of Cass co., Mich. Pop. 829.

Howard, Cass co., Mich. See DAILEY.

Howard, or **Howard Lake**, a post-village of Wright co., Minn., in the "Big Woods," 55 miles by rail W. of St. Paul. It contains 4 churches, a high school, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 610.

Howard, a township of Gentry co., Mo. Pop. 1670.

Howard, a post-hamlet of Nemaha co., Neb., on the Little Nemaha River, 14 miles W. of Peru. It has 2 general stores.

Howard, a post-office of Warren co., N.J.

Howard, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., about 42 miles W.N.W. of Elmira, and 9 miles N.E. of Hornellsville. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a cheese-factory, and saw- and planing-mills. Pop. about 300.

Howard, a post-hamlet of Knox co., O., on the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Columbus Railroad, 10 miles E. of Mt. Vernon. It has a church. Pop. of Howard township, 989.

Howard, a post-office of Wasco co., Oregon.

Howard, a post-borough of Centre co., Pa., on Bald Eagle Creek, 15 miles by rail S.W. of Lock Haven, and 12 miles N.E. of Bellefonte. It has 3 churches, a graded school, rolling-mills, 2 handle-factories, a foundry, and 5 wheel-factories. Pop. 554.

Howard, a post-village, capital of Miner co., S.D., 21 miles by rail W. of Madison. It has 5 churches, a graded school, 2 banks, 3 newspaper offices, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. about 500.

Howard, a post-village of Bell co., Tex., 30 miles S.S.W. of Waco, and about 68 miles N.N.E. of Austin. It has a church and an academy.

Howard, a post-office of Marshall co., W. Va., 14 miles (direct) S.S.E. of Mounds.

Howard Centre, a post-village of Howard co., Iowa, in a township of its own name, about 33 miles N.E. of Charles City. Pop. of the township in 1890, 569.

Howard City, a post-village in Reynolds township, Montcalm co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, at the northwest terminus of the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, 34 miles N.N.E. of Grand Rapids, and 79 miles N.W. of Lansing. It has a newspaper office, a graded school, a banking-house, 3 churches, and extensive manufactures of pine lumber. Here are several saw-mills, 6 shingle-mills, 2 planing-mills, 2 manufactories of sash and blinds, and a machine-shop. Pop. in 1890, 1137.

Howard College, Alabama. See MARION.

Howard Lake, Minnesota. See HOWARD.

Howard's, a station in Sonoma co., Cal., on the North Pacific Coast Railroad, 69 miles N.N.W. of San Francisco.

Howard's, a station in St. Louis co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 5 miles W. of St. Louis.

Howard's Grove, a post-hamlet of Sheboygan co., Wis., 7 or 8 miles N.W. of Sheboygan, and 5 miles W. of Lake Michigan. It has a saw-mill.

Howard's Landing, a post-office of Monroe co., Tenn.

Howard's Lick, a post-hamlet of Hardy co., W. Va., 23 miles N. of Broadway Depot, Va. It has a flour-mill.

Howard's Mill, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ky., 6 miles N.E. of Mount Sterling. It has a church, a mill, and 2 stores. Pop. 40.

Howard's Mills, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Mo., on Sac River, about 12 miles S. of Osceola. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Howard's Prairie, Wisconsin. See FRANKLIN.

Howard Springs, a post-office and watering-place of Cumberland co., Tenn., 28 miles W. of Rockwood Station.

How'ardsville, a post-village of San Juan co., Col., about 6 miles N.E. of Silverton. It has rich silver-mines, 2 churches, a brewery, a saw-mill, and 3 stores. Elevation, 9780 feet. Pop. about 300.

Howardsville, a post-office of Jo Daviess co., Ill.

Howardsville, a post-hamlet of St. Joseph co., Mich., about 22 miles S. by W. of Kalamazoo. It has a church, a grist-mill, and 2 saw-mills.

Howardsville, a post-hamlet of Albemarle co., Va., on the James River, about 40 miles N.E. of Lynchburg. It has a church. Pop. 83.

How'ardville, a station in Baltimore co., Md., on the Western Maryland Railroad, 9 miles N.W. of Baltimore.

Howardville, a post-hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., in Albion township, about 25 miles E. of Oswego. It has a tannery, saw-mill, &c.

How'den, a town of England, co. of York, East Riding, on the Ouse, here crossed by a ferry, 22 miles by rail W. of Hull. It has a magnificent church, and extensive remains of a palace of the bishops of Durham. Howden is the head of a poor-law union, and has 3 branch banks, and large horse-fairs. Pop. 2315.

How'den-Pans, a town of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Tyne, 2½ miles W.S.W. of North Shields. Pop. 1112. Vessels are built and coal is shipped here.

Howe, hōw, a township of Forest co., Pa. Pop. 78.

Howe, a post-village of Grayson co., Tex., on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 10 miles S. of Sherman. It has 2 churches and an academy. Pop. 284.

Howei, a town of Formosa. See TAMSUI.

Howe Island, or Sir John's Island, a post-village in Frontenac co., Ontario, on an island in the St. Lawrence, 9 miles E. of Kingston. Pop. 100.

How'ell, a county in the S. part of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of about 870 square miles. It is drained by Spring River, which rises in it, and by Eleven Point River. The surface is hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests of pine and other trees; the soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected by the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad. Capital, West Plains. Pop. in 1870, 4218; in 1880, 8814; in 1890, 18,618.

Howell, a post-village, capital of Livingston co., Mich., on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, 52 miles W.N.W. of Detroit, and 33 miles E.S.E. of Lansing. It has 6 churches, 3 banks, 3 newspaper offices, a high school, a foundry, a machine-shop, and manufactures of boat-work. The township contains several beautiful lakes. Pop. in 1890, 2387.

Howell, a post-village of Colfax co., Neb., 21 miles by rail W. by N. of Scribner, and 19 miles (direct) N. by E. of Schuyler. It has 2 churches, a bank, a creamery, a flour-mill, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 197.

Howell, a township of Monmouth co., N.J. Pop. 3018. It contains Farmingdale, Squankum, Turkey, &c. Howell Station is on the Freehold & Jamesburg Railroad, 3 miles E. by S. of Freehold.

Howell, a station in Albany co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 8 miles N. by W. of Laramie.

Howell Prairie, prā'ree, a post-office of Marion co., Oregon, 9 miles E. of Salem.

How'ell's, a station in Rankin co., Miss., on the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad, 7½ miles E. of Jackson.

Howell's Depot, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., on the Erie Railroad, 11 miles W.N.W. of Goshen. It has a church and 4 stores.

Howell's Mills, a post-office of Fulton co., Ga., 5 miles N.E. of Atlanta. Here are a flour- and a saw-mill.

Howell's Shop, a post-office of Patrick co., Va., 5 miles N.W. of Taylorsville.

How'ellsville, a post-township of Robeson co., N.C Pop. 1023.

Howellsville, a hamlet of Warren co., Va., on the Shenandoah River, 4 miles from Happy Creek Station. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

How'ellville (Chester Valley Post-Office), a village of Chester co., Pa., on the Chester Valley Railroad, at Howellville Station, 9 miles W.S.W. of Norristown. It has a church and a cotton-factory.

Howellville, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., about 27 miles W. of Philadelphia.

How'el's Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Ala., 85 miles S.E. of Huntsville. It has a steam mill.

Howe's, hōwz, a station in Essex co., Mass., on the Salem & Lawrence Railroad, 8½ miles N.W. of Salem.

Howesburg, hōwz'burg, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ky., ½ mile from Lyndon Station. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Howe's Cave, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 39 miles W. of Albany.

Howe's Mill, a post-office of Dent co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Railroad, 5 miles N. of Salem.

Howe's Valley, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Ky., 7 miles W. of Cecilian Station. It has a church and a plough-factory.

Howesville, hōwz'vil, a post-office of Clay co., Ind.

Howesville, a post-village of Decatur co., Tenn., 30 miles S. of Camden. It has 2 churches.

Howesville, a post-office of Preston co., W. Va., 5 miles W. of Kingwood.

How'ick, a village of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Lea, 4½ miles E.N.E. of Alnwick.

Howick, an island group on the N.E. coast of Australia, in lat. 14° 30′ S., lon. 145° E., 10 in number, all low, and covered for the most part with mangroves.

How'ick, a post-village in Chateauguay co., Quebec, on English River, 19 miles S.S.W. of Caughnawaga. It contains 4 stores, a hotel, an agricultural-implement-factory, and grist- and saw-mills. Pop. 300.

Howick, Huron co., Ontario. See GORRIE.

Howiczy, ho-vee'zhee, a village of Moravia, circle of Neu-Titschein, on the Upper Beczwa, a tributary of the March, about 40 miles S.E. from Weisskirchen. Pop. 3273.

Howi-Howe, hōw'ee-hōw', a town of China. See HAI-KEOU-SO.

How'land, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., in Howland township, on the W. bank of the Penobscot River, at the mouth of the Piscataquis, 35 miles N. of Bangor. Pop. of the township, 176.

Howland, a post-office and station of Putnam co., Mo., on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Unionville. Here is a mill.

Howland, a township of Trumbull co., O. Pop. 664.

Howland Flat, a post-village of Sierra co., Cal., about 60 miles N.E. of Marysville. It has a church and several stores. Here are valuable gold-mines. The name of its post-office is Table Rock.

Howland Island, in the Pacific, lat. 0° 49′ N., lon. 176° 40′ W., affords guano, and has a wharf and tolerable fresh water, but is without permanent inhabitants. It abounds with sea-birds and rats, and has but coarse and scanty vegetation.

Howland's, a station in Bristol co., Mass., on the New Bedford & Taunton Railroad, 9 miles S. by E. of Taunton.

How'landsburg, a hamlet of Kalamazoo co., Mich., in Ross township, 2 miles from Augusta Station. It has a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and a machine-shop. Pop. 100.

How'let Hill, a post-office of Onondaga co., N.Y.

How'rah, a town of Bengal, on the Hoogly, connected with Calcutta by steam-ferries and a massive pontoon-bridge. It is a railway terminus, and has large dock-yards, a hospital, a jail, and several mills. It is lighted with gas. With its suburbs, it covers 11 square miles. Pop. 97,784.

Howsa, a country of Africa. See HOUSSA.

Howth Station, a post-hamlet of Waller co., Tex., 55 miles N.W. of Houston.

Hox'ie, a post-village, capital of Sheridan co., Kansas, 33 miles by rail E. of Colby. It has 2 church organizations, a bank, public schools, 2 newspaper offices, &c. Pop. 245.

Höxter, hŏx'tĕr, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 30 miles by rail E. by N. of Paderborn, on the Weser. Pop. 5645. It has a hospital, and manufactures of paper and linen.

Hox'ton, a district forming a suburb of London, 2 miles N.E. of St. Paul's. Pop. 54,768.

Hoy, an island of Orkney, 2¼ miles S. of Stromness. Length, 14 miles; extreme breadth, 5 miles. It has fine cliff scenery, and a harbor at Longhope. Pop. 1385.

Hoya, hoi'â, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Weser, 23 miles S.S.E. of Bremen. Pop. 1957.

Hoya-Gonzalo, o'yâ-gon-thâ'lo, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 15 miles from Albacete. Pop. 1107.

Hoyer, hoi'ĕr, a seaport town of Prussia, in Sleswick, on the North Sea, 26 miles S.W. of Ribe. Pop. 1130.

Hoyerswerda, hoi'ĕrs-wĕr'dâ, or **Wajcrezy**, wâ'-yâ-rā'zee, a town of Prussian Silesia, 84 miles W.N.W. of Liegnitz, on the Black Elster. Pop. 2614.

Hoy'lake, or **Hoyle** (hoil) **Lake**, a village and watering-place of England, co. of Chester, on the sea, 7 miles by rail W. of Birkenhead.

Hoyleton, hoil'tŏn, a post-village of Washington co., Ill., about 10 miles S.W. of Centralia. It has 3 churches, a seminary, and a steam flour-mill.

Hoym, hoim, a town of Germany, duchy of Anhalt, 14 miles N.E. of Halberstadt. Pop. 2633.

Hoyo de Pinares, o'yo dâ pe-nâ'rĕs, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 35 miles W. of Madrid. Pop. 1340.

Hoyos, o'yoco, a village of Spain, in Estremadura, 48 miles N.N.W. of Caceres. Pop. 1930.

Hoyt, a post-village of Jackson co., Kansas, 2 miles W. of Hoyt Station, and 16 miles (direct) S. by W. of Holton. It has several stores.

Hoyt'ville, or **Hoyt's Corners**, a post-hamlet of Wood co., O., 6 miles E. of Deshler, and about 40 miles S.S.W. of Toledo. It has 3 churches, 2 saw-mills, and 2 stave-factories.

Hoytville, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., 34 miles by rail S.S.W. of Tioga. It has 2 churches, a public school, a tannery, &c. Pop. 560.

Hradek, h'râ'dĕk, or **Wünschelberg**, wün'shĕl-bĕrg', a town of Prussian Silesia, in Breslau, 11 miles W.N.W. of Glatz. Pop. 1829.

Hradisch, h'râ'dish, or **Hradisch-Ungarisch**, h'râ'dish-ŏŏng'gar-ish, a town of Moravia, on an island in the March, 42 miles E.S.E. of Brünn. Pop. 3100.

Hradisch, a famous old convent of Moravia, near Olmutz, now a military hospital.

Hradisko, a town of Bohemia. See GRADLITZ.

Hrajworon, a town of Russia. See GRAIVORON.

Hrochow-Teinitz, h'ro'kov-tī'nits, a village of Bohemia, 5 miles E. of Chrudim. Pop. 1786.

Hron, the Slavonic name of the GRAN.

Hronow, a town of Bohemia. See RONNOW.

Hrubieszow, a town of Russia. See GRUBESCHOW.

Hruska, a village of Austria. See RAUTSCHKA.

Hrusowany, a town of Austria. See GRUSBACH.

Huachapnre, wâ-châ-poo'râ or hwâ-châ-poo'râ, a headland of Chili, in lat. 34° 58′ S., lon. 72° 17′ W.

Huacho, wâ'cho or hwâ'cho, a small bay of Peru, 63 miles N.W. of Callao. About a mile from the coast is a small town of the same name.

Huafo, an island in the Pacific. See GUAFO.

Huaheine, or **Huahine**, hoo-â-hee'nâ, one of the Society Islands, N.W. of Tahiti. Estimated pop. 2000.

Huallaga, wâl-yâ'gâ or hwâl-yâ'gâ, a river of Peru, rises in the Andes, near lat. 11° S., 13,200 feet above the sea. It flows mostly northward, and joins the Amazon near lat. 5° S. and lon. 75° 40′ W., after a total course estimated at 500 miles. The towns of Huanca and Laguna are on its banks, and near lat. 7° S. it runs through a narrow gorge, forming there and elsewhere several falls.

Huamachuco, wâ-mâ-choo'ko, or **Guamachuco**, gwâ-mâ-choo'ko, a town of Peru, department of Trujillo, capital of a province, 55 miles N.E. of the town of Trujillo.

Huamanga, a town of Peru. See AYACUCHO.

Huamantla, wâ-mânt'lâ, a town of Mexico, about two days' march N. by E. of Puebla. A battle was fought here, October 9, 1847, between the Americans and the Mexicans, resulting in the defeat of the latter.

Huamblin, wâm-blen', or **Socorro**, so-kor'no, an island on the W. coast of Patagonia, in lat. 44° 49′ S., lon. 75° 15′ W.

Huancabamba, Ecuador. See GUANCABAMBA.

Huancavelica, wân-kâ-vâ-lee'kâ, or **Guancabelica**, gwân-kâ-nâ-lee'kâ, a town of Peru, capital of a province and of a department of its own name, in the Andes, 80 miles W.N.W. of Ayacucho. Elevation, 11,000 feet. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in mining and smelting the ores of gold, silver, and mercury. Pop. 8000; of the department, 104,140.

Huanta, wân'tâ, or **Guanta**, gwân'tâ, called also **Huancayo**, wân-kī'o, a town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, in the department of Junin, 25 miles S.E. of Jauja.

Huánuco, wâ'noo-ko, or **Guánuco**, gwâ'noo-ko, a town of Peru, capital of a department of its own name, among the Andes, 180 miles N.N.E. of Lima. It is now decayed. It gives name to a bishop's see.

Huánuco, a mountainous department of Peru, bounded W., S., and E. by the department of Junin. Chief town, Huánuco. Pop. 77,988.

Huaqui, a river of Mexico. See YAQUE.

Huaraz, wâ-râs', a town of Peru, capital of the department of Ancachs, 130 miles S.E. of Trujillo. A railway 172 miles long extends thence to Chimbote. Pop. 5000.

Huari, wâ-ree', a town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, E. of the Andes, about 160 miles E.S.E. of Trujillo.

Huarochiri, wâ-ro-che-ree', or **Guarochiri**, gwâ-ro-che-ree', a town of Peru, department of Lima, at the foot of the Andes, 60 miles E. of Lima.

Huasacualco, a river of Mexico. See COATZACOALCOS.

Huasco, wâs'ko, or **Guasco**, gwâs'ko, a town of Chili, department and 110 miles N. of Coquimbo, at the mouth of the river Huasco, in which it has a small harbor. It is also called Huasco Bajo, to distinguish it from Huasco Alto, a small inland place on the same river.

Huatulco, a port of Mexico. See GUATULCO.

Huaura, wŏw'râ, or **Guaura**, gwŏw'râ, a seaport town of Peru, department of Lima, province and 50 miles N.W. of Chancay, near the mouth of the river Guaura, with some salt-works and remains of ancient edifices.

Huayna Potosi, Bolivian Andes. See SUPAIWASI.

Hubb, hŭb, a river of Beloochistan, after a total course of 100 miles falls into the Arabian Sea on the N.W. side of Cape Monze, in lat. 24° 50′ N., lon. 66° 36′ E.

Hub'bard, a post-village of Hardin co., Iowa, 11 miles by rail W. of Eldora Junction. It has 7 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 452.

Hubbard, a post-village of Hubbard co., Minn., 4 miles (direct) S. by E. of Park Rapids. It has a church, 2 academies, a bank, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. about 300.

Hubbard, a post-village of Trumbull co., O., 8 miles by rail N.E. of Youngstown, and 6 miles S.W. of Sharon, Pa. It has 7 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a rolling-mill, and 2 furnaces. Coal is mined here. Pop. 1493.

Hubbard, a small post-village of Marion co., Oregon, in the Willamette Valley, on the Oregon & California Railroad, 20 miles N. of Salem. It has a church.

Hubbard, a post-village of Hill co., Tex., 26 miles by rail S.W. of Corsicana. It has 5 churches, a bank, a broom-factory, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. in 1890, 894.

Hubbard's Creek, Texas, drains part of Shackelford co., runs northeastward, and enters the Clear Fork of the Brazos River in Stephens co.

Hub'bardston, a post-town of Worcester co., Mass., 20 miles by rail N.N.W. of Worcester. It has 3 churches, a public library, a graded school, and manufactures of woollen-cloth, boxes, and lumber. Pop. in 1890, 1346.

Hubbardston, a post-village of Ionia co., Mich., on Fish Creek, about 33 miles N.N.W. of Lansing, and 15 miles N.E. of Ionia. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a bank, a newspaper office, a flour-mill, a sash-factory, &c.

Hub'bardstown, a post-office of Wayne co., W. Va.

Hub'bardsville, a post-hamlet of Madison co., N.Y., 30 miles by rail S.S.W. of Utica. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill, and a large trade in hops.

Hub'bardton, a post-office of Rutland co., Vt., in Hubbardton township, at the N. end of Bomaseen (or Bombazine) Lake, 8 miles N. of Castleton. Pop. of the township, 506.

Hubbardton River, a fine mill-stream of Addison co., Vt., falls into Poultney River.

Hub'bell's Falls, or Mohr's Corners, a post-village in Carleton co., Ontario, 7 miles E. of Arnprior.

Hubble, hŭb'b'l, a township of Cape Girardeau co., Mo. Pop. 1689.

Hubbleton, hŭb'b'l-tŏn, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Wis., on Crawfish River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 27 miles E.N.E. of Madison. It has a flour-mill.

Hub'elsville, a post-hamlet of Huntingdon co., Pa., about 34 miles S.E. of Altoona. It has a church.

Hubertsburg, hoo'bĕrts-bŏŏrg', a village and castle of Saxony, 24 miles E. of Leipsic. It is the seat of a hospital, almshouses, and other public institutions. Pop. 1712.

Hu'bertville, a post-office of Robertson co., Tenn., 6 miles from Springfield.

Hub'lersburg, a post-village of Centre co., Pa., in the beautiful Nittany Valley, about 16 miles S.S.W. of Lock Haven. It has 3 churches, a foundry, and a machine-shop. Pop. about 200.

Hub'ley, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 547.

Hilckeswagen, hük'kĕs-vä'ghĕn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 25 miles E.S.E. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 3428.

Huckleberry, hŭk'ĕl-ber-re, a post-office of Echols co., Ga., at Statenville Station on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 21 miles S. of Dupont.

Huck'nall, a town of England, co. and 7 miles by rail N.W. of Nottingham. The church contains a monument to the poet Byron, who was interred here in 1824. Pop. of parish, 4257.

Hud'dersfield, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Colne, at the junction of several railways, 14 miles S.S.W. of Leeds. It is mostly built of stone, on a hill-slope, and has an elegant parish church, handsome subordinate churches, many chapels, a college, a church collegiate school, several endowed free schools, and other charities, a large infirmary, a mechanics' institute and philosophical hall, library, news-room, banking company, several branch banks, and a spacious circular piece-hall, containing warehouse-room for manufacturers, who expose their goods here for sale. The principal manufactures of the town and vicinity are broad and narrow cloths, kerseymeres, cotton goods, mohairs, flushings, serges, cords, and especially "fancy goods." The trade is greatly facilitated by the abundance of coal in the vicinity, and by canals connecting with both the Mersey and the Humber. Huddersfield sends one member to the House of Commons. P. (1891) 95,422.

Hudiksvall, hoo'diks-väll', or **Huddiksvall,** hood'-diks-väll', a seaport town of Sweden, læn and 70 miles N. of Gefle, on an inlet of the Gulf of Bothnia. Lat. 64° 43' 45" N.; lon. 17° 15' E. Pop. 3016.

Hudlitz, hŏŏd'lits, or **Hudlice,** hŏŏd-leet'sĕ, a village of Bohemia, 4 miles from Beraun. Pop. 1533.

Hud'son, or North River, an important river of New York, rises from several lakes among the Adirondack Mountains, in Essex co., at an altitude of 4326 feet above the level of the sea. It runs southward, with wide deviations from a direct course, and intersects Warren co. At Luzerne, in the S. part of this county, it falls 60 feet over a nearly perpendicular ledge of gneiss. Below Sandy Hill it runs southward almost continually, with small deviations from a direct line. It forms the boundary between the cos. of Saratoga, Albany, Greene, Ulster, Orange, and Rockland on the right, and Washington, Rensselaer, Columbia, Dutchess, Putnam, and Westchester on the left, and enters New York Bay at the city of New York. It is about 350 miles long. The tide ascends 166 miles to Troy, which is the head of navigation. Magnificent steamboats ply daily between New York and Albany on this very important channel of commerce. The largest ships ascend to Hudson, 117 miles. At Albany a railroad bridge has been constructed across the river. The chief cities on the Hudson are New York, Jersey City, Albany, Troy, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, and Hudson. Its largest affluents are the Mohawk, Walkill, Hoosic, and Sacondaga. The Hudson is perhaps unrivalled among American rivers for picturesque and magnificent scenery. Below Newburg the river passes between steep bluffs called the Highlands of the Hudson, which rise abruptly from the shore to the height of 1600 feet. Between Rockland and Westchester cos. is an expanded part of the river, called Tappan Sea or Bay, which is about 4 miles wide and 13 miles long. Below this bay the W. bank of the river is a vertical or very steep wall of trap rock, which is about 500 feet high and is called the *Palisades.* This remarkable bluff extends in a nearly straight line for a distance of about 16 miles. The Hudson is a mile wide or more opposite the Palisades, and is about a mile wide between New York and Jersey City. This river was named in honor of Hendrik Hudson, who explored it in 1609. The Hudson River Railroad, which connects New York with Albany, is laid on the E. or left bank of the Hudson.

Hudson, a small county in the N.E. part of New Jersey, is bounded E. by the Hudson River and New York Bay, S. by Newark Bay, and W. by the Passaic River. The surface is uneven or hilly. It is intersected by the Hackensack River, and traversed by the Erie Railroad, the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Lehigh Valley Railroad, the Pennsylvania Railroad, the West Shore Railroad, and other railroads. Capital, Jersey City. Area, 43 square miles. Pop. in 1870, 129,007; in 1880, 187,944; in 1890, 275,126.

Hudson, a post-village of McLean co., Ill., in Hudson township, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 9 miles N. of Bloomington. It has 2 churches and a public school. Pop. in 1890, 273; of the township, 1269.

Hudson, a township of La Porte co., Ind. Pop. 497.

Hudson, a post-village of Steuben co., Ind., about 10 miles S.W. of Angola.

Hudson, a post-hamlet of Black Hawk co., Iowa, on Black Hawk Creek, about 11 miles S. of Cedar Falls.

Hudson, a post-township and hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., 15 miles N. by W. of Bangor. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. 510.

Hudson, a post-village in Hudson township, Middlesex co., Mass., on the Assabet River, and on the Marlborough Branch of the Fitchburg Railroad, about 28 miles W. of Boston, and 17 miles N.E. of Worcester. It has 5 churches, a high school, 3 banks, 2 newspaper offices, a tannery, and manufactures of boots and shoes, gossamers, paper-boxes, lasts, and shoe-machinery. Pop. of the township, 4670.

Hudson, a post-village of Lenawee co., Mich., in Hudson township, on Tiffin River, and on the Michigan Southern Railroad, 17 miles W. by S. of Adrian, 17 miles E. of Hillsdale, and about 30 miles S. of Jackson. It has 6 churches, a high school, 2 banking-houses, a foundry, and manufactures of potash, bells, cider, tiles, flour, woodenware, ploughs, &c. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1890, 2178; of the township, 3479.

Hudson, a post-office in Hudson township, Douglas co., Minn., 8 miles S. of Alexandria. Pop. 507.

Hudson, a post-office of Tunica co., Miss.

Hudson, a post-hamlet of Bates co., Mo., 62 miles S.W. of Sedalia, and 3½ miles from Appleton City.

Hudson, a post-village of Hillsborough co., N.H., in Hudson township, about 18 miles S. of Manchester, and 3 miles by rail E. of Nashua. The township is bounded on the W. by the Merrimac River, and has 4 churches, a carriage-factory, &c. Pop. in 1890, 1092.

Hudson, a former town of Hudson co., N.J., on the E. bank of the Hackensack River, about 3 miles W. of New York City. In 1870 it was merged in Jersey City.

Hudson, a city, the capital of Columbia co., N.Y., is finely situated on the E. bank of the Hudson River, and on the Hudson River Railroad, at the terminus of the Hudson & Chatham Branch of the Boston & Albany Railroad, 115 miles N. of New York, and 28 miles S. of Albany. The river-bank here is a steep bluff, about 60 feet high, from the top of which a ridge extends eastward to Prospect Hill, a rounded eminence, which is nearly 500 feet higher than the river, and is 1½ miles from the W. part of the city. Warren street, the principal street of Hudson, extends along the crest of this ridge from the base of Prospect Hill to the bluff, on which is a delightful promenade overlooking the river. Hudson contains a court-house of marble and limestone, a city hall, 13 churches, the Hudson Academy, a public library, 3 national banks, extensive manufactures of clothing, paper, and steam fire-engines, 3 blast-furnaces, several iron-foundries, and printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 3 weekly newspapers. A steam ferry-boat plies between this city and Athens, which is on the W. side of the river. This place was settled about 1784. Pop. in 1890, 9970.

Hudson, a post-village of Summit co., O., at the junction of two railroads, 25 miles S.S.E. of Cleveland, and 14 miles N.N.E. of Akron. It has 4 churches, a union school, a newspaper office, a flouring-mill, a saw-mill, and manufactures of evaporators, &c. Here is the Western Reserve Academy, which occupies the buildings and grounds of the Western Reserve College, since the removal of the latter to Cleveland in 1882. Pop. in 1890, 1143.

Hudson, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Pa., about 44 miles N.W. of Altoona. It has 2 churches, and coal-mines.

Hudson, a post-village of Lincoln co., S.D., 13 miles by rail S. by E. of Canton. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, a public school, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 260.

Hudson, a post-town, capital of St. Croix co., Wis., in Hudson township, on the E. bank of the St. Croix River (here navigable for large steamboats), at the mouth of Willow River, 20 miles E. of St. Paul, Minn., and 6 or 7 miles S. by E. of Stillwater. It is on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, and is 68 miles W. by N. of Eau Claire. It has 8 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, a high school, a chair-factory, a broom-factory, a saw-mill, several other mills, and manufactures of farming-implements, ploughs, cars, and wagons. Two newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1890, 2885; of the township, additional, 593.

Hud'son, or Pointe à Cavagnol, pwânt â kâ'vân'-yôl', a post-village in Vaudreuil co., Quebec, on the river Ottawa, 7 miles N.W. of Vaudreuil. It contains a glass-factory and 4 stores. Pop. 150.

Hudson Bay Territory. See North-West Territories, and Keewatin.

Hudson Centre, a post-office of Hillsborough co., N.H., on the Nashua & Rochester Railroad, at Hudson Station, 2½ miles E. of Nashua.

Hudson City, a post-office of Union co., N.J., is a branch of the Jersey City post-office, the former city of Hudson having been merged in Jersey City.

Hud'sondale, a post-village of Carbon co., Pa., in Packer township, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, at Hartz Station, about 7 miles N.W. of Mauch Chunk. It has a church, a foundry, and a machine-shop.

Hudson Junction, a post-office of St. Croix co., Wis., on the North Wisconsin Railroad, at its junction with the West Wisconsin Railroad, 3 miles E. of Hudson.

Hudson's Bay, North America, is an inland sea connected with the Atlantic Ocean by Hudson Strait. It is comprised between lat. 51° and 70° N. and between lon. 77° and 95° W. It is about 900 miles long (exclusive of Fox Channel, its N. portion), and its greatest width is near 600 miles. It is surrounded by British territory, the climate of which is extremely rigorous. Navigation is obstructed by ice for 9 or 10 months in the year. It is visited by whalemen in summer.

Hudson's Mill, a post-hamlet of Culpeper co., Va., 8 miles W. of Culpeper. It has a flour-mill.

Hudson Strait, North America, connects Hudson's Bay with the Atlantic Ocean, and washes the northern part of Labrador. It is about 400 miles long, and from 60 to 150 miles wide.

Hud'sonville, a post-hamlet of Breckenridge co., Ky., about 54 miles S.S.W. of Louisville. It has a church.

Hudsonville, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., Mich., on the railroad which connects Grand Rapids with Holland, 11 miles S.W. of Grand Rapids. It has a saw-mill.

Hudsonville, a post-village of Marshall co., Miss., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 8 miles N. of Holly Springs. It has a steam mill and 3 stores.

Hudsonville, a post-hamlet of Caldwell co., N.C., on the Chester & Lenoir Railroad, 8 miles N. of Icard. It has a church.

Hué, hwâ or hoo-â', a river of Anam, after an E.N.E. course of about 100 miles, falls into the road of Hué, which forms an excellent harbor, 65 miles N.W. of Turon Harbor. Lat. 16° N.

Hué, Hué-Fo, Thua-Thien, t'hwâ'-te-ên', Pha-Tua-Tien, fâ'-twâ'-te-ên', or Phux-Uan, foox'-wân', the capital city of the empire of Anam, in Cochin China, on the Hué River, about 10 miles from its mouth in the China Sea. Lat. 16° 30′ N.; lon. 107° 12′ E. It has probably no parallel in the East, having been early in the present century regularly fortified in the European style. Its walls, mounting numerous cannon, and upwards of 5 miles in circumference, enclose an inner citadel, with the palace, and spacious barracks, large granaries, an arsenal, and magazines, which, with other public buildings, are supplied with water by a broad canal from the river, faced with masonry and crossed by bridges. A large garrison and fleet are usually stationed here. Pop. 100,000.

Huecija, or Huecixa, wâ-thee'hâ, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 13 miles N. of Almeria. Pop. 966.

Huehuetoca, wâ-wâ-to'kâ, or **Gueguetoca**, gwâ-gwâ-to'kâ, a village of Mexico, state and 30 miles N. of Mexico.

Huejocingo, or Huexocingo, wâ-ho-seeng'go, a village of Mexico, 13 miles N.W. of the city of La Puebla.

Huelgoat, hwêl'go-â', a village of France, in Finistère, 20 miles N.E. of Châteaulin. Pop. 1277.

Huelma, wêl'mâ, a town of Spain, province and 27 miles S.E. of Jaen. Pop. 2748.

Huelsburg, or Huilsburg, hils'burg, a post-hamlet of Dodge co., Wis., 44 miles N.W. of Milwaukee. It has a foundry and a plough-factory.

Huelva, wêl'vâ or hwêl'vâ, or **Huelba**, wêl'bâ (anc. *Onoba*), a maritime town of Spain, capital of the province of the same name, on an inlet of the Atlantic, 49 miles W.S.W. of Seville. It is the terminus of two railways, and has an export trade by sea. Pop. 11,722.

Huelva, a province of Spain, in Andalusia, bordering on the Atlantic and on Portugal. Area, 4118 square miles. It is a picturesque mountain-country, and is rich in metals. Capital, Huelva. Pop. 196,469.

Hueneja, wâ-nâ'nâ, a town of Spain, province and 37 miles E. of Granada. Pop. 2805.

Hueneme, wên'e-mâ (Sp. pron. wâ'nâ-mâ), a post-village and shipping-point of Ventura co., Cal., on the ocean, about 40 miles E.S.E. of Santa Barbara. It has 3 churches, a bank, a public school, a newspaper office, and a starch-factory.

Huercal, wêr-kâl', a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 3 miles from Almeria. Pop. 1715.

Huercal-Overa, wêr-kâl'-o-vâ'râ, or **Huercal-Obera**, wêr-kâl'-o-bâ'râ, a town of Spain, province and 40 miles N.E. of Almeria, near the Almanzora. Pop. 4957, engaged in the manufacture of lace, table-linens, and soap.

Huerfano, wer'fâ-no, a county in the S. part of Colorado. Area, 1600 square miles. It is drained by the Huerfano and Cucharas Rivers. The surface presents grand mountain-scenery, and the county comprises a part of the Sangre de Cristo range of mountains. The soil produces good natural pasture. The mountains are partly covered with forests of evergreen trees. The county is traversed by the Denver & Rio Grande, Union Pacific, and Denver, Texas & Fort Worth Railroads. Capital, Walsenburg. Pop. in 1870, 2250; in 1880, 4124; in 1890, 6882.

Huerfano, a post-hamlet of Pueblo co., Col., on the Huerfano River. It has a church. Huerfano Station on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad is 156 miles S. of Denver.

Huerfano Cañon, kân'yôn, a post-hamlet of Huerfano co., Col., on the Huerfano River, 25 miles N.W. of Walsenburg. It has a store.

Huerfano River, Colorado, rises in the Sierra Blanca, drains part of Huerfano co., runs northeastward, and enters the Arkansas River in Pueblo co., nearly 25 miles below the town of Pueblo. It is about 100 miles long.

Huerta, wêr'tâ, numerous villages of Spain, the most worthy of notice being Huerta de Valdecarabaños, wêr'tâ dâ vâl-dâ-kâ-râ-bân'yoce, province and 17 miles S.E. of Toledo. Pop. 2100.

Huesca, wês'kâ or hwês'kâ (anc. *Os'ca*), a city of Spain, in Aragon, capital of a province, on the right bank of the Isuela, 30 miles by rail N.E. of Saragossa. Pop. 10,246. It is a fine city, solidly built and picturesque, but decaying. Principal edifices, the cathedral, with numerous statues and a magnificent altar-piece, 15 convents, a foundling hospital, cavalry barracks, and the ancient palace of the kings of Aragon. Its university was founded in 1354, but has been abolished. It is a bishop's see, and has 2 colleges and some schools. Near it are monasteries containing striking works of art. Huesca has some tanneries, linen-manufactures, and a large annual fair.

Huesca, a province of Spain, in Aragon, bounded on the N. by France, and E. by the province of Lerida. Area, 5872 square miles. Capital, Huesca. Pop. 274,623.

Huescar, wês'kar or hwês'kar, a town of Spain, province and 68 miles N.E. of Granada. It has manufactures of linen goods and woollen cloth. Pop. 5106.

Hueston, Bourbon co., Ky. See Houston.

Huete, wâ'tâ, a town of Spain, province and 34 miles N.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 2600. It has a fort.

Huetor-Tajor, wâ-tôr'-tâ-nôr', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 26 miles by rail W. of Granada, on the Genil.

Huexocingo, Mexico. See Huejocingo.

Huey, hû'I, a post-village of Clinton co., Ill., 4 miles by rail E. of Carlyle. It has 4 churches.

Hueysville, hû'Iz-vîl, a post-office of Floyd co., Ky.

Huf'faker's, a station in Washoe co., Nevada, on the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, 7 miles S. of Reno.

Huff'man's, a station, 3 miles S.E. of Jamesburg, N.J.

Huffman's, a post-office of Morgan co., O.

Huff'mansville, a hamlet of Edgar co., Ill., 6 miles N.E. of Paris.

Huff's Church, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., in Hereford township, about 40 miles N.N.W. of Philadelphia. It has a church.

Huff'stetler's Store, a post-office of Blount co., Tenn.

Huffs'ville, a hamlet of Floyd co., Va., 12 miles N.E of Floyd Court-House. It has a church.

Hüfingen, hü'fing-ẹn, a town of Baden, circle of Lake, 9 miles S. of Villingen. Pop. 1730.

Hügelsheim, hü'ghẹls-hīme', a village of Baden, 5½ miles S.W. of Rastadt. Pop. 1043.

Hug'giusville, a post-hamlet of Gentry co., Mo., about 50 miles N.N.E. of St. Joseph. It has a church.

Hughes, hūze, a county in the S. central part of South Dakota, is bounded on the S.W. by the Missouri River. Area, 756 square miles. It is traversed by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Pierre is the capital of the county and of the state. Pop. in 1880, 269; in 1890, 5044.

Hughes, a hamlet of Arapahoe co., Col., at the junction of two railroads, 19 miles N. by E. of Denver.

Hughes, a post-township of Nodaway co., Mo., about 38 miles N. of St. Joseph. Pop. 1420.

Hughesdale, hūz'dale, or **Hughes,** a post-hamlet of Providence co., R.I., in Johnston township, 2½ miles from Olneyville. It has a manufactory of chemicals.

Hughes River, West Virginia, is formed by its North and South Forks, which unite on the S.W. border of Ritchie co. It runs westward about 10 miles, and enters the Little Kanawha River at Newark, Wirt co. The North Fork runs southwestward through Ritchie co. The South Fork drains part of Doddridge co., and forms the S. boundary of Ritchie co., until it unites with the North Fork.

Hughes Springs, a post-village of Cass co., Tex., 6 miles by rail S.E. of Daingerfield. It has 3 churches, a foundry, a shingle-mill, 3 saw-mills, &c.

Hughes Station, a post-hamlet of Butler co., O., 25 miles N. of Cincinnati. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Hughesville, hūz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Charles co., Md., 54 miles S. of Baltimore. It has a church.

Hughesville, a small village of Michigan, on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 16 miles N. of Flint.

Hughesville, a post-hamlet of Pettis co., Mo., on the Lexington Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of Sedalia. It has 2 stores.

Hughesville, a post-borough of Lycoming co., Pa., in Wolf township, on Muncy Creek, and on the Muncy Creek Railroad, which connects with the Catawissa & Williamsport Railroad, 19 miles E. of Williamsport. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, 2 foundries, 2 machine-shops, a flour-mill, a chair-factory, and an extensive trade in lumber. Pop. in 1880, 899; in 1890, 1358.

Hughesville, a post-hamlet of Loudoun co., Va., 3 miles from Hamilton Railroad Station.

Hughsonville, hū'sọn-vĭl, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on Wappinger's Creek, 1 mile from New Hamburg Railroad Station, and about 9 miles S. of Poughkeepsie. It has a church and a tannery.

Hugli, India. See HOOGLY.

Hu'go, a post-village, capital of Lincoln co., Col., 143 miles by rail S.E. of Denver. It has a church, a newspaper office, and a cheese-factory. Pop. in 1890, 121.

Hugo, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Ill., about 20 miles N. of Charleston.

Huguenot, hū'ghẹ-not, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., on the Neversink River and the Delaware & Hudson Canal, and on the Port Jervis & Monticello Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Port Jervis. Pop. about 200.

Huguenot, a station in Richmond co., N.Y., on the Staten Island Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Edgewater.

Huguenot, a post-office of Powhatan co., Va.

Hühnerwasser, Hünerwasser, Hünnerwasser, or **Kurziwody,** koon'ze-vo'dee, a town of Bohemia, 12 miles N.W. of Buntzlau. Pop. 1102.

Huiet's, a township of Edgefield co., S.C. Pop. 2556.

Huitsburg, Wisconsin. See HUELSBURG.

Huisseau, hwees'sō', several villages of France: the principal, Huisseau-sur-Mauve, hwees'sō'-sür-mōv, in Loiret, 9 miles W. of Orleans. Pop. 1495.

Huizen, hoi'zẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 16 miles E.S.E. of Amsterdam. Pop. 3166.

Huizum, hoi'zŭm, or **Husum,** hü'sŭm, a village of the Netherlands, 1 mile S.E. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 1010.

Hujamree, hoo'jăm'ree, a mouth of the Great East Channel of the Indus, in lat. 24° 10' N., lon. 67° 28' E.

Hukong, hoo'kong', or **Payen-Dwen,** pī-ẽn'-dwẽn', a valley in the N. of Burmah, on the Assam frontier, bounded on all sides by hills of the Shuedounggyi range. The principal river of the valley is the Khyen-Dwen. The inhabitants are chiefly Singphos and their slaves.

Hu-Kwang, China. See HOO-QUANG.

Hul'berton, a post-office of Coahoma co., Miss.

Hul'burt, a station in Crittenden co., Ark., on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, 10 miles W. by S. of Memphis, Tenn.

Hul'burton, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, 25 miles W. of Rochester. It has a church.

Huldenbergh, hül'dẹn-bẽrg', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant. Pop. 1500.

Hul'dermau, a post-office of Barbour co., W. Va.

Hulch, Palestine. See BAHR-EL-HOOLEH.

Hulein, hoo'line, or **Houlin,** hoo'lin, a town of Moravia, on the railway from Vienna to Olmutz, 10 miles S. of Prerau. Pop. 2000.

Hu'lett's Land'ing, a post-office and landing of Washington co., N.Y., on the E. shore of Lake George.

Hu'lick's, a station in Clermont co., O., on the Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad, 2 miles E. of Batavia.

Hull, hŭll, or **Kings'ton-upon-Hull,** a borough of England, and county of itself, co. of York, East Riding, on the N. shore of the estuary of the Humber, where it is joined by the Hull, about 20 miles from its mouth, and at the junction of several railways, 34 miles E.S.E. of York. Lat. 53° 44' 36" N.; lon. 0° 20' W. The old town, about three-fourths of a mile in length, stands on the W. side of the river Hull, at its entrance into the Humber, and is enclosed from N. to W. by three noble docks, crossed by movable bridges. Beyond these are Myton on the W. and Sculcoates on the N., both containing populous quarters of the modern town; and beyond the Hull, on the E., are Sutton and Drypool. The town has a respectable but not a striking appearance; it is well built, and amply supplied with water. A line of streets runs from the Humber northward through the middle of the old town, and is crossed by several others leading to still broader thoroughfares beyond the docks, all of which present good shops and a very busy scene of traffic. In Sculcoates are many broad and handsome streets of private residences, all included in the borough. The streets are generally well paved and well lighted. Extensive warehouses, backed by narrow lanes, border the muddy river Hull, along which the town and its suburbs of Trippet and Sculcoates extend. In the centre of the old town is the market-place, containing the fine church of the Holy Trinity, 272 feet in length, and one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in England. There are 11 other churches, many dissenting chapels, a synagogue, and a floating chapel for mariners. Among the other public buildings are the custom-house, exchange, pilot-, dock-, excise-, and stamp-offices, infirmary, theatres, college, jail, mansion-house, and museum.

Among the institutions may be mentioned the Trinity Guild, founded in 1369, for superannuated seamen and the widows of seamen, with an annual revenue of about £13,000; it has an elegant edifice in the Tuscan order, containing a council-room with good portraits, a museum, a school for boys destined for the merchant service, and dwellings for pensioners. There are also numerous hospitals and other charities, a charter-house, a medical school, a grammar-school, a great number of charitable schools, refuges for the insane and the destitute, a dispensary, penitentiary, and lying-in charity, a mechanics' institute, lyceum, and athenæum, a sailors' institute, a savings-bank, a zoological garden, a botanic garden, and a fine public park.

Hull ranks as the third port in the kingdom. It is connected by railways with all parts of Great Britain. The Trent, Ouse, Don, &c., tributaries of the Humber, and navigable canals, connect it also with a large inland territory. Its docks and basins are very extensive and complete, are surrounded by broad quays and large warehouses, and are crowded with shipping of all nations.

The principal exports are cotton and woollen stuffs and yarn, earthenwares, hardwares, metals, rape-seed, and corn, the latter chiefly imported previously, with wool, bones, timber, hemp, flax, madder, skins, and other produce from Germany, Denmark, and the Baltic, with which, and with North America, its foreign trade is the most active. Its coasting trade is highly important.

Hull has some cotton- and flax-mills and iron-foundries. Ship-building and its auxiliary manufactures, including boilers and steam-engines, are extensively carried on. There are also numerous tanneries, potteries, breweries, sugar-refineries, soap- and gas-works, and grain- and oil-mills. In the E. suburbs are many mills impelled by wind, giving a Dutch appearance to the scenery along the Humber. The town has many banks and newspapers.

The town, under the name of Myton-wyk, was of importance in the time of Athelstan; but its consequence as a port dates from the time of Edward I., who conferred on it the designation of Kingston. Pop. in 1841, 65,670; in 1871, 121,892; in 1881, 165,690; in 1891, 199,991.

Hull, a post-village of Tuscaloosa co., Ala., 10 miles by rail S. of Tuscaloosa. It has 3 churches.

Hull, a village of Clinton co., Ill. See Aviston.

Hull, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ill., 10 miles by rail E. of Hannibal, Mo. It has a church.

Hull, a post-village of Sioux co., Iowa, 19 miles by rail E.S.E. of Canton. It has 5 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, a butter- and cheese-factory, and manufactures of washing-machines. Pop. 566.

Hull, a post-township of Plymouth co., Mass., is a small peninsula in Massachusetts Bay, 9 miles S.E. of Boston. Pop. in 1890, 989.

Hull, the chief town of the county of Ottawa, Quebec, on the Northern Colonization Railway, and on the Ottawa River, opposite Ottawa City. It has great water-power, and has an axe-factory, a carding- and woollen-mill, and manufactures of lumber, matches, pails, and wooden-ware; also 40 stores and several fine residences. Iron-mines are worked in the vicinity. A handsome suspension-bridge connecting Hull and Ottawa spans the Chaudière Falls, a magnificent cataract. Pop. in 1881, 6890; in 1891, 11,265.

Hullein, hŏŏl'līne, a village of Austria, 23 miles by rail S. of Olmutz. Pop. 2000.

Hul'lens, a hamlet of Alexander co., Ill., about 20 miles N.N.W. of Cairo. It has 2 churches.

Hull Prairie, prā'ree, a post-village of Wood co., O., in Middletown township, on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, 16 miles S.S.W. of Toledo.

Hull River, of England, co. of York, East Riding, rises near Great Driffield, flows S., and, after a total course of 30 miles, enters the Humber on the E. side of Hull.

Hull's, a post-office of Athens co., O.

Hull's Cross Roads, a post-office of Lincoln co., N.C.

Hull's Mills, a post-office of Dutchess co., N.Y.

Hull's Point, Ray co., Mo., is a shipping-point on the Missouri River, 4 miles from Orrick Railroad Station.

Hulls'ville, or **Saint Just**, a post-village in Haldimand co., Ontario, 28 miles S.W. of Hamilton.

Hulme, hūme or hōme, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, within the municipal limits of Manchester.

Hulmeville, hūm'vĭl, or **Hulmesville**, hūmz'vĭl, a post-borough of Bucks co., Pa., on Neshaminy Creek, about 8 miles S.W. of Trenton, N.J., and 1 mile from the New York & Philadelphia Railroad. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, rope-works, a flour-mill, and a hair-cloth factory. Pop. in 1890, 418.

Hulpe, hŭl'peh, a village of Belgium, in South Brabant, 4 miles E.N.E. of Waterloo. Pop. 1884.

Hüls, hüls, a village of Rhenish Prussia, at a railway junction, 17 miles N.W. of Dusseldorf. It has manufactures of ribbons and damasks. Pop. 5200.

Hulst, hŭlst, a town of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, on a railway, and on an affluent of the Scheldt, 15 miles W.N.W. of Antwerp. It has a custom-house. Pop. 2287.

Hulton, a post-village of Alleghany co., Pa., 3 miles by rail E.N.E. of Pittsburg. It has 4 churches, public schools, and manufactures of springs, tools, glass, &c.

Hultschin, hŏŏlt-sheen', a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Oppa, 13 miles E. of Troppau. Pop. 2764.

Hulwud, hŭl'wŭd', a town of India, in Baroda, peninsula of Kattywar, 25 miles E.S.E. of Mallia. Lat. 22° 51' N.; lon. 71° 16' E.

Hu'mansville, a post-village of Polk co., Mo., 20 miles by rail S. by E. of Osceola. It has 6 churches, 2 banks, a high school, a newspaper office, a wagon-factory, a plough-factory, and a flouring-mill. Pop. in 1890, 791.

Humbeek, hŭm'bāk, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 9 miles N. of Brussels. Pop. 2100.

Hum'ber, an estuary of the E. coast of England, between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, formed by the junction of the Ouse and Trent Rivers, 8 miles E. of Goole, whence it proceeds for about 18 miles eastward, and then for about 22 miles S.E. to the North Sea. It receives from the N. the Foulness and Hull, and from the S. the Ancholme and Ludd Rivers.

Hum'ber, or **Clair'ville**, a post-village in York co., Ontario, on the Humber River, ½ mile from Humber Summit. Pop. 200.

Hum'berstone, or **Pe'tersburg**, also called **Stonebridge**, a post-village of Welland co., Ontario, on the Welland Canal, 1 mile from Port Colborne. Pop. 400.

Hum'bird, or **Hum'burd**, a post-village of Clark co., Wis., on the West Wisconsin Railroad, 38 miles E.S.E. of Eau Claire, and 17 miles N. of Black River Falls. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Humboldt, hŭm'bōlt, a county in the N.W. part of California, is bounded on the W. by the Pacific Ocean, and is intersected by Eel and Mad Rivers. Area, estimated at 3570 square miles. Among its physical features is Cape Mendocino, the westernmost point of California. The surface is diversified with high mountains, fertile valleys, and rolling prairies, and a large part of the county is covered with dense forests of large evergreen trees, among which is the red-wood (*Sequoia sempervirens*). Lumber (mostly red-wood and pine) is the chief article of export. The soil of the valleys and prairies is fertile and adapted to pastoral pursuits. Cattle, oats, wool, and potatoes are the staple products. It is traversed in the W. by the Eel River & Eureka Railroad. Capital, Eureka. Pop. in 1870, 6140; in 1880, 15,512; in 1890, 23,469.

Humboldt, a county in the N.W. central part of Iowa, has an area of 432 square miles. It is drained by the East and West Forks of the Des Moines River, which last river is formed in the S. part of the county by the union of these branches. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and groves. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, and oats are the staple products. This county has abundance of limestone, a good material for building. It is intersected by several railroads. Capital, Dakotah. Pop. in 1870, 2596; in 1880, 5341; in 1890, 9836.

Humboldt, a county in the N.W. part of Nevada, borders on Oregon. Area, 16,580 square miles. It is intersected by the Humboldt River, and drained by the King, Quinn, and Little Humboldt Rivers. The surface presents barren granitic mountains, and sterile or arid table-lands, in which water and timber are scarce. Humboldt River enters Humboldt Lake, which is in the S. part of this county and has no outlet. The inhabitants are mostly employed in mining. The greater portion of the land in this county is irrigated for hay, the acreage of cereals and vegetables being almost insignificant in comparison. Silver, copper, and lead are found here. Capital, Winnemucca. This county is intersected by the Central Pacific Railroad. Pop. in 1870, 1916; in 1880, 3480; in 1890, 3434.

Humboldt, Coles co., Ill. See Humbolt.

Humboldt, a station on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, 3½ miles W. of Chicago, Ill.

Humboldt, a post-village of Humboldt co., Iowa, in Springvale township, on the Des Moines River, at or near the junction of its East and West Forks, 19 miles by rail N. of Fort Dodge. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, a graded school, and 5 newspaper offices. The place is the seat of Humboldt College, which was organized in 1869. Pop. in 1890, 1075.

Humboldt, a post-village in Humboldt township, Allen co., Kansas, on the E. bank of the Neosho River, and on the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, 86 miles S. of Lawrence, 35 miles N. by W. of Parsons, and 60 miles S.E. of Emporia. It is connected with the last two places by the Neosho division of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. It has 5 churches, a banking-house, 2 newspaper offices, 2 steam flouring-mills, and a furniture-factory. Pop. 1361; of the township, 1841.

Humboldt, a post-village of Marquette co., Mich., on the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, at the junction of the Republic Branch Railroad, 26 miles W. of Marquette. It has a church, a bank, and rich iron-mines.

Humboldt, a village of Sherburne co., Minn., on Elk River, and on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 50 miles N.W. of St. Paul.

Humboldt, a post-village of Richardson co., Neb., on the Big Nemaha River, and on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 71 miles S.E. of Lincoln. It has 5 churches, graded schools, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, a cheese-factory, 2 grist-mills, and a saw-mill. Pop. 1114.

Humboldt, a station in Humboldt co., Nevada, on the Central Pacific Railroad, and on the Humboldt River, 40 miles S.W. of Winnemucca. Here is Humboldt House Post-Office.

Humboldt, a post-village of Gibson co., Tenn., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad where it crosses the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 17 miles N. of Jackson, and 81 miles E.N.E. of Memphis. It has 5 churches, a seminary for girls, a money-order post-office, an Odd-Fellows' college, 2 newspaper offices, 2 flour-mills, and a foundry. Pop. in 1890, 1837.

Humboldt, a post-office of Hunt co., Tex.

Humboldt, a hamlet of Milwaukee co., Wis., ½ mile N. of the city limit of Milwaukee, and on the Milwaukee River, opposite Lake Shore Junction. It is regularly laid out in streets, has 15 or 20 houses, and a manufactory of cement. It was formerly a manufacturing village of some importance, but was partly destroyed by fire about 1873.

Humboldt Basin, a post-village or mining-camp of

Baker co., Oregon, about 37 miles S.S.E. of Baker City. Gold is found here.

Humboldt Bay, of Humboldt co., Cal., is about 270 miles N. of San Francisco. It is 16 miles in length, and from ¾ of a mile to 4 or 5 miles wide. It forms one of the best harbors on the coast, and has 21 feet of water on the bar. The entrance is scarcely 300 yards wide.

Humboldt House, Nevada. See HUMBOLDT.

Humboldt Lake (or **Sink**), of Humboldt co., in the W. central part of Nevada, near 40° 10′ N. lat. and 118° 40′ W. lon. Length, near 20 miles; greatest breadth, from 8 to 10 miles. It receives Humboldt River, but has no outlet. It is ordinarily no more than a marshy place, becoming a lake in certain seasons.

Humboldt Park, a post-office of Cook co., Ill.

Humboldt River, or **Mary's River**, in the N.E. part of Nevada, rises near the northeast extremity of the state, and flowing first in a southerly and then in a westward course, with a very winding channel, again turns towards the S., and falls into Humboldt Lake. Its whole length is estimated at 350 miles. The route of the Central Pacific Railroad passes along the valley of this stream. Its waters are alkaline except in times of flood.

Humboldt River Mountains. See EAST HUMBOLDT MOUNTAINS.

Humboldt Wells, Nevada. See WELLS.

Hum'bolt, a post-village in Humboldt township, Coles co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 8 miles N. by E. of Mattoon. It has 4 churches, a graded school, and a tile-factory. Pop. in 1890, 279: of the township, 1732.

Humburd, Clark co., Wis. See HUMBIRD.

Hume, a post-village of Edgar co., Ill., at the junction of two railroads, 22 miles E. of Tuscola. It has 3 churches, a public school, a bank, a newspaper office, and tile-works. Pop. in 1890, 433.

Hume, a post-village of Bates co., Mo., 6 miles by rail E. of Miami, Kansas. It has 6 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. in 1890, 436.

Hume, a township of Huron co., Mich. Pop. 923.

Hume, a post-township of Alleghany co., N.Y., is drained by the Genesee River. Pop. 1932. It contains villages named Cold Creek and Wiscoy. Hume Post-Office is at Cold Creek.

Hume, a post-hamlet of Allen co., O., and a station on the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Lima. It has a church.

Humeerpoor, or **Hamirpur**, hŭm'eer-poor', a town of India, capital of Humeerpoor district, on the Jumna, near the junction of the Betwa, 155 miles S.E. of Agra.

Humeerpoor, or **Hamirpur**, a district of the North-West Provinces, British India, bounded N.E. by the Jumna. Lat. 25° 7′–26° N.; lon. 79° 20′–80° 25′ E. Area, 2289 square miles. It is very level and fertile. Capital, Humeerpoor. Pop. 529,137.

Humene, a town of Hungary. See HOMONNA.

Hume River, in Australia, flows N.W. from the Australian Alps to near lat. 34° 45′ S., lon. 143° E., where it joins the Murrumbidgee.

Humeston, hum'es-tŏn, a post-village of Wayne co., Iowa, 17 miles by rail S.W. of Chariton. It has 3 churches, 2 banks, a normal school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of hydrants and wood-turning machinery. Pop. in 1890, 642.

Hum'macon'na, a post-office of Monroe co., Iowa.

Hum'mell's Store, a post-office of Berks co., Pa.

Hum'mell's Wharf, a post-office of Snyder co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, about 3 miles below Sunbury.

Hummelo, hŭm'mĕh-lo', a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 14 miles E. by N. of Arnhem. Pop. 3176.

Hum'melstown, a post-borough in Derry township, Dauphin co., Pa., on the Swatara River, and on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, 9¼ miles E. of Harrisburg. It contains 6 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, 2 banks, granite-works, a cigar-box factory, brick-works, a foundry, terra-cotta-works, carriage-factories, and a quarry of brown sandstone used for building. Pop. in 1890, 1486.

Hummock Island, Malay Archipelago. See BELK.

Humphrey, hŭm'fre, a post-village of Platte co., Neb., 30 miles by rail E. of Albion. It has 3 churches, 2 banks, a public school, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. in 1890, 691.

Humphrey, a post-township of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., about 50 miles S. by E. of Buffalo. Pop. 1071.

Humphreys, hŭm'friz, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Tennessee River, here navigable by steamboats, and is intersected by the Duck River, which enters the former in the S.W. part of this county. The surface is hilly or undulating, and is mostly covered with forests of the ash, beech, hickory, oak, walnut, &c. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, peanuts, grass, and pork are the staple products. Among its minerals are iron ore and sandstone. This county is traversed by the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad. Capital, Waverly. Pop. in 1870, 9326; in 1880, 11,379; in 1890, 11,720.

Humphreys, a post-village of Sullivan co., Mo., 14 miles by rail S.W. of Milan. It has 2 churches, a bank, and a public school. Pop. in 1890, 327.

Hum'phreysville, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y., 5 miles E. of Hudson. It has a flouring-mill.

Hump Isle, in Geelvink Bay, N. coast of Papua.

Humpoletz, hŏŏm'po-lĕts', a town of Bohemia, 25 miles S. of Czaslau. Pop. 5050.

Humptolips, hump-to'lips, a river of Washington Territory, flows in a S.S.W. direction through Chehalis co., and enters Gray's Harbor at its N. extremity.

Hums, a town of Syria. See HOMS.

Hun-Chun, a town of Manchooria, 9 miles N. of the Corean boundary, at the confluence of the Hun-Chun and Toomen Rivers, 25 miles above the mouth of the latter in the Sea of Japan, in lat. 42° 45′ N., lon. 130° 20′ E. It is one of the two Chinese towns allowed to trade with Corea. It supplies the Coreans with dogs, cats, horses, asses, mules, copper, and leather, and imports kitchen-furniture, grain, swine, and ponies. Pop. about 10,000.

Hundley's (hŭnd'liz) **Mills**, a post-office of Augusta co., Va., 6 miles N.W. of Staunton.

Hun'dred and Two, a river of Missouri, rises near the N. border of the state, and, flowing southward, falls into the Platte River in Buchanan co., about 10 miles S.E. of St. Joseph.

Hundsdorf, hŏŏnts'dorf, or **Hunsdorf**, hŏŏns'dorf, a village of Hungary, co. of Zips, near Kesmark. P. 2150.

Hundsfeld, hŏŏnts'fĕlt, a town of Prussian Silesia, 3 miles N.E. of Breslau. Pop. 1195.

Hundshübel, hŏŏnts'hü-bĕl, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau. Pop. 1371.

Hundsrück, hŏŏnts'rük, a mountain-region of Germany, covering the S. part of Rhenish Prussia, between the rivers Moselle and Nahe, extending also S. into Rhenish Bavaria, where it is connected with the Vosges. It rises in some places to 3000 feet above the sea.

Hund's Station, a post-office of Leavenworth co., Kansas, on the Kansas Central Railroad, 7 miles W. of Leavenworth.

Hünerwasser, Bohemia. See HUHNERWASSER.

Hünfeld, hün'fĕlt, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 9 miles N.N.E. of Fulda. Pop. 1634.

Hungary, hung'gą-re (Hun. *Magyar Ország*, mŏd'yŏr' on'sąg'; L. *Hungaria* and *Ungria*; Ger. *Ungarn*, ŏŏng'garn; Dutch, *Hongarije*, hŭng'ną-rī'ĕh; Fr. *Hongrie*, hŏN'gree'; It. *Ungheria*, oon-gą-ree'ą; Sp. *Hungria* or *Ungria*, oong-gree'ą), a kingdom of Central Europe, forming that part of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy situated between 44° 10′ and 49° 34′ N. lat. and 14° 25′ and 26° 20′ E. lon. Capital, Buda-Pesth. Area, 108,258 square miles. Pop. (1890) 15,122,514. It is bounded N. by the Carpathian Mountains, which separate it from Silesia and Galicia, E. and S. by Roumania, from which it is also separated by the Carpathians, S. by Bosnia and Servia, S.W. by Dalmatia and the Adriatic, and W. by Carniola, Styria, Lower Austria, and Moravia. From the fact that the river Leytha forms a part of its W. limit, it is sometimes called Transleithania. Within these limits are comprised Hungary proper, the united kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, the grand duchy of Transylvania, the Military Frontier, and the district of Fiume. Latterly Transylvania has been virtually consolidated with Hungary proper, but Croatia and Slavonia have a diet of their own, subordinate to that of Hungary, in which, however, they are represented. Hungary proper is bounded N. by Silesia and Galicia; S. by Croatia, Slavonia, and the Danube, separating it from Turkey; W. by Moravia, Lower Austria, and Styria; and E. by Transylvania and Bukowina. Area, 87,045 square miles. Pop. in 1890, exclusive of Transylvania, about 13,500,000. Including Transylvania, but excluding Croatia and Slavonia and the military confines, it is divided into 65 counties.

The Carpathians form a natural boundary on the N. and E. of Hungary, and their ramifications render this part of the country a mountainous region. They have different names in the numerous counties which they traverse. The most important for their metals are the mountains of Barsch, Honth, Sohl, Liptau, Gömör, and Zips. In the W., beyond the Danube, the country is traversed by spurs of the Alps of Styria, to which belong the Bakony-Wald and

the Vertes Mountains. These different mountains enclose two great plains, the smaller of which, about 4200 square miles in extent, is in the W., between the offsets of the Alps and Carpathians, and the other in the centre, with an area of about 21,000 square miles, traversed by the Danube and the Theiss, at an elevation of from 300 to 400 feet above the level of the sea. This region is so flat that the rivers have a very sluggish course, and a great part of the surface is covered with marshes and sand-downs. The rivers of Hungary belong to the basins of the Danube and the Theiss, and have generally a S. course; only one, the Poprad, having a N. direction, and flowing to the Vistula. The principal river is the Danube, which enters Hungary on the W. at Presburg, flows S.E. and E. 100 miles to Waitzen, then S. 180 miles to Vukovar, and again generally E. 190 miles to Orsova, where it enters Wallachia. Its principal affluents in Hungary are, on the right, the Leytha, which divides this province from Lower Austria, the Raab, Sarviz, and Drave, which last forms the S. boundary, W. of the Danube; left, the March (on the W. border), Waag, Neutra, Gran, Theiss, which has a S. course of nearly 400 miles, and numerous large tributaries, and the Temes; the larger affluents of the Theiss, which for 200 miles flows parallel to the Danube, at about 60 miles' distance, are the Tapolz and Hernad on the right, and the Szamos, Black and White Körös, and Maros on the left. The principal lakes are on either side of the Bakony-Wald, and are the Platten-See, or Lake Balaton, area 382 square miles, and the Neusiedler-See, impregnated with salt and soda, between the counties of Wieselburg and Oedenburg, which has an area of 126 square miles. The whole extent of marsh in Hungary is reckoned at 1932 square miles. The largest canals are the Franzens Canal, connecting the Danube and the Theiss, and the Bega Canal, in the Banat, which also joins the Danube. The climate varies exceedingly: in the mountainous districts it is cold and severe, while in the S. it is so genial that the vine, chestnut, fig, and other southern fruits are grown. Occasionally, as in 1863, it suffers greatly from drought. It is in general healthy, except in the marshy districts. Hungary imports large quantities of iron for railway purposes; agricultural implements are also imported in large numbers. The principal exports are tobacco, wool, corn, flour, and wine. The chief mineral products are gold, silver, copper, cobalt, salt, alum, and coal. The gold-washings of several of the rivers are important. Copper is abundant, and iron widely distributed. Opals are found in the county of Saros. Coal and turf both occur, the latter most widely distributed, but coal is little worked. Mineral springs are numerous, and many of them celebrated for their medicinal qualities. Soda lakes are scattered over both the Hungarian plains, and nitre exists in vast quantities. The country is generally fertile in grain, which is exported to a considerable extent. Chief crops, rye, barley, oats, maize, millet, buckwheat, and rice. The level regions of the counties of Bács and Temesvar possess the richest soil. The mountains are covered with dense forests. The cultivation of the vine is carried to great perfection. Next to France, Hungary produces the greatest quantity of wine of any country in Europe, and the quality of several of its vintages, especially that of Tokay, is unrivalled. Tobacco is an important product, great part of which is exported. Domestic animals comprise horses, horned cattle, buffaloes, sheep, and swine. The rich pastures of Hungary produce some of the finest cattle in Europe. Great improvements have recently been made in the breed of sheep. Swine are reared in the forests in vast herds. Wild and domestic fowls are abundant, and bees are extensively reared. Fish are plentiful in the rivers and lakes, and the Theiss is reckoned the richest in fish of any river in Europe. The chief occupations are agriculture, cattle-rearing, and mining. Manufactures are relatively unimportant, comprising woollens, linens, silks, leather, paper, tobacco, beer, and iron-ware. Placed between rich pastoral countries on the E. and manufacturing districts on the W., Hungary is well situated for trade. From 500 to 1000 vessels are engaged on the Danube to Vienna, exchanging grain and other raw materials for merchandise. The constitution of Hungary vests its legislative power, conjointly with the king, who is also the Emperor of Austria, in a diet of two houses; the first, that of Magnates, comprising 731 noblemen and dignitaries, and the second, the House of Deputies, numbering 444 delegates of town and country districts, including 35 representatives of Croatia and Slavonia. The union with Austria is formed, besides in the person of the monarch, by a body known as the Delegations, numbering 120 members, each portion of the Austro-Hungarian empire returning one-half.

Hungary is peopled by numerous distinct races, speaking different languages; the chief are Hungarians or Magyars, to whom the Szeklers are kindred, Slavonians, Gypsies, Jazyges, Germans, and Wallachians. The Magyars are of Asiatic origin, and many of them are Protestants. Their language has recently been substituted for Latin in official correspondence. The Slavic races include the Slovacks, Croats, Russniaks, Servians, Bulgarians, &c. The Wallachians have also their peculiar language. The Germans, who for eight centuries have been spread over the country, have in many places lost their language and nationality. Besides these principal nations, there are many Greeks, Armenians, and Jews. The greatest number of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and next to these communicants of the Greek Church, Calvinists, Lutherans, and Jews. The chief educational establishments are the universities at Pesth and Klausenburg, schools of philosophy, gymnasia, Latin, and numerous normal schools. Education is in a backward state, although the higher classes are well educated and generally familiar with foreign languages. The first inhabitants of Hungary mentioned in history were the Pannonians. The Magyars conquered it in the ninth century. Their followers embraced Christianity. Stephen, the last duke, assumed the title of king A.D. 1000, and added Transylvania to his dominions. Ferdinand I. of Austria was the first prince of Hapsburg who reigned in Hungary, being elected by the diet in 1526, and the succession fixed in the Imperial house in 1687. Since the termination of the civil wars in 1711, Austria has possessed the country; but, as the union was voluntary on the part of Hungary, it was never in reality a dependency of Austria, the two countries being united by having a common sovereign, and the power of the king controlled by the Hungarian Diet; but recent disputes have brought about a change of relations between the two countries. The insurrection of 1848 was suppressed, the predominant power of the Magyars destroyed, and the rival nations who helped to secure the victory to Austria rewarded. This led, in 1850, to a dismemberment of the ancient kingdom, and the organization of new territorial divisions; but the constitution of Hungary, national parliaments, trial by jury, &c., were restored in 1867, since which year Hungary has come to form, in conjunction with Austria, a bipartite state, called Austria-Hungary, or The Austro-Hungarian Empire. See CROATIA, SLAVONIA, and TRANSYLVANIA.

Hun'gary, a station on the Richmond & Fredericksburg Railroad, 8 miles N.W. of Richmond, Va.

Hungen, hŏŏng'ĕn, a town of Germany, in Hesse, 10 miles S.E. of Giessen, on the Horloff. Pop. 1223.

Hungerford, hŭng'gher-fȯrd, a town of England, co. of Wilts, on the Kennet, and on the Kennet & Avon Canal, 26 miles by rail W.S.W. of Reading. Pop. 2309.

Hungerford, hŭng'gher-fȯrd, a post-hamlet of Newaygo co., Mich., on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad (Big Rapids Branch), 7 miles S.W. of Big Rapids. It has 2 large lumber-mills and about 20 houses.

Hungerford Mills, Ontario. See TWEED.

Huningue, hü'nănȳ' (Ger. *Hüningen*, hü'ning-ĕn), a town of Germany, in Alsace, on the left bank of the Rhine, 2 miles N.W. of Basel. Pop. 2210. It has a noted fish breeding establishment.

Hunkin, hoon-keen', a town of Corea, on its E. coast. Lat. 39° 53' N.; lon. 127° 30' E.

Hun'lock Creek, a post-hamlet of Luzerne co., Pa., on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, and on the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad, 10 miles W.S.W. of Wilkesbarre. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Hünnerwasser, Bohemia. See HÜHNERWASSER.

Hun'newell, a post-village of Greenup co., Ky., on the Eastern Kentucky Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Grayson. It has a church, an iron-furnace, and a machine-shop.

Hunnewell, a post-village of Shelby co., Mo., on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, 37 miles W. of Hannibal. It has 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and a cultivator-factory. Pop. in 1890, 427.

Hunnewell's Point, post-office, Sagadahoc co., Me.

Hun'saker, a post-hamlet of Tulare co., Cal., about 15 miles S.E. of Visalia. It commands a grand view of the Sierra Nevada.

Hunsdorf, a village of Hungary. See HUNDSDORF.

Hunse, hŭn'sĕ (anc. *Unsin'gis*), a river of the Netherlands, provinces of Drenthe and Groningen, enters the Lauwer Zee after a N.W. course of 50 miles.

Huns'let, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, separated from Leeds (of which it is a suburb) by the river Aire. It has important woollen manufactures, chemical works, potteries, and glass-works. Pop. 37,289.

Huns'lett, a station in Henrico co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 5 miles N. of Richmond.

Hun'sucker's Store, a post-office of Montgomery co., N.C.

Hunt, a county in the N.E. part of Texas, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is drained by the Sabine River, two forks of which rise in this county and unite in the S. part of it. The surface is uneven or hilly, and is diversified with fertile prairies and forests. Cattle, cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Greenville. This county is intersected by the Missouri, Kansas, & Texas Railroad, and other railroads. Pop. in 1870, 10,291; in 1880, 17,230; in 1890, 31,885.

Hunte, hön'tĕh, a river of Germany, in Hanover and Oldenburg, rises in the marshes of Osnabrück, flows tortuously northward, and, after a course of 90 miles, joins the Weser 17 miles N.W. of Bremen. Chief affluent, the Aire.

Hunt'er, a station in Dallas co., Ala., on the New Orleans & Selma Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Selma.

Hunter, a post-office of Boone co., Ill., 8 miles from Beloit, Wis.

Hunter, a township of Edgar co., Ill. Pop. 1029.

Hunter, a post-village of Vigo co., Ind., is at Milton Station, 10 miles N.E. of Terre Haute. Coal is mined here.

Hunter, a mining-camp of White Pine co., Nevada, with a smelting-furnace for lead.

Hunter, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., in Hunter township, on Schoharie Creek, about 40 miles S.S.W. of Albany. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of furniture, &c. Pop. in 1890, 699. It is visited by numerous tourists in summer. The township comprises peaks of the Catskill Mountains, named Round Top, High Peak, and Pine Orchard. Pop. 2436.

Hunter, a post-hamlet of Belmont co., O., about 20 miles W.S.W. of Bellaire. It has a church.

Hunter, a station in Forest co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo Railroad, 3 miles S.W. of Tionesta.

Hunter, a station in Northumberland co., Pa., on the Mahanoy & Shamokin Branch of the Reading Railroad, 9 miles E. by N. of Herndon. Here is Raker Post-Office.

Hunter, a station in Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Montrose Railroad, 8 miles S. of Montrose.

Hunter, a township of Laurens co., S.C. Pop. 2557.

Hun'terdon, a county of New Jersey, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of about 434 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Musconetcong Creek, and on the S.W. by the Delaware River. It is also drained by the Lamington River and the South Branch of the Raritan. The surface is hilly or mountainous, the Musconetcong Mountain lying in the N.W. portion of the county; the soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, hay, butter, and flax are the staple products. It has quarries of limestone and freestone. It is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Pennsylvania, the Lehigh Valley, and the New Jersey Central, all of which communicate with Flemington, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 36,963; in 1880, 38,570; in 1890, 35,255.

Hunter Island, an island of the Pacific Ocean, E. of New Caledonia. Lat. 22° 30' S.; lon. 171° 45' E.

Hunter Island, in Micronesia, Radack chain. Lat. 5° 42' N.; lon. 169° 6' E.

Hunter Islands, a group in Hunter Channel, a portion of Bass's Strait, between Australia and Tasmania, comprising Barren, Three Hummocks, Albatross, and some smaller islands.

Hunter River, in Australia, New South Wales, flows tortuously S. and E. 300 miles, and enters the ocean at Newcastle. It traverses a fine coal-region.

Hunt'er's, a township of Tehama co., Cal. Pop. 40.

Hunter's, a station in Illinois, on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 9 miles E. of St. Louis, Mo.

Hunters Bluff, a post-office of Meigs co., Tenn.

Hunter's Creek, a post-hamlet of Lapeer co., Mich., on the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, 5 miles S. of Lapeer. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Hunter's Depot, a post-hamlet of Nelson co., Ky., on the Bardstown Branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, about 3 miles N.W. of Bardstown. It has 2 churches and 2 distilleries of whisky.

Hunter's Gap, a post-office of Lee co., Va.

Hunters Hall, a post-office of Franklin co., Va.

Hunter's Hill, township, Gates co., N.C. Pop. 1461.

Hunter's Hot Springs, a post-office of Gallatin co., Montana.

Hunter's Island, a large island of Canada, in Keewatin, bounded S. by Minnesota, and surrounded by navigable lakes and streams, tributaries of Rainy River.

Hunter's Island, or **Onaeusa,** o-nā-koo'sā, an island of the Pacific Ocean, N.W. of the Feejee group. Lat. 15° 31' S.; lon. 176° 11' E.

Hunter's Land, a post-hamlet of Schoharie co., N.Y., about 30 miles W. by S. of Albany. It has 2 churches.

Hunter's Lodge, a post-office of Fluvanna co., Va., 10 miles S. of Cobham Station.

Hunter's Mills, a post-hamlet of Fairfax co., Va., on the Washington & Ohio Railroad, 18 miles N.W. of Washington. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Hunter's Point, a village of Queens co., N.Y., on the East River, forming the principal nucleus of Long Island City. It is separated from Brooklyn by Newtown Creek, and is the principal western terminus of the Long Island Railroad and of the Flushing & North Side Railroad. It has 16 churches, a savings-bank, and manufactures of glass, furniture, chemicals, varnish, &c.

Hunter's Range, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Pa., about 40 miles N. of Easton. It has a saw-mill.

Hunters Retreat', post-office, Montgomery co., Tex.

Hunters Run, a post-office of Cumberland co., Pa., on the South Mountain Railroad, 8 miles E. by N. of Pine Grove.

Hunter's Store, a post-office of Taylor co., Tex.

Hunt'erstown, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., in Strabane township, about 5 miles N.E. of Gettysburg. It has 2 churches, a chair-factory, 3 stores, and about 50 houses. Pop. 200.

Hunt'erstown, a post-village in Maskinonge co., Quebec, 17 miles N.W. of Rivière du Loup *en haut.* It contains several large saw-mills. Pop. 300.

Hunt'ersville, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Ky., 5 miles S. of Albany. It has a church.

Huntersville, a post-hamlet of Mecklenburg co., N.C., on the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad, 16 miles N. of Charlotte. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and manufactures of sash, doors, &c.

Huntersville, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., O., about 20 miles E. by S. of Lima.

Huntersville, a village in Spring Creek township, Miami co., O., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, and on the Miami River, opposite Piqua. It has manufactories of furniture and cigars. Pop. 233.

Huntersville, a post-hamlet of Lycoming co., Pa., about 14 miles E.N.E. of Williamsport.

Huntersville, a post-hamlet of Greenville co., S.C., 14 miles S. of Greer's Depot. It has a church.

Huntersville, a post-village, capital of Pocahontas co., W. Va., near the W. base of the Alleghany Mountains, about 90 miles E. of Charleston. It has a church.

Hunt'ertown, a post-village in Perry township, Allen co., Ind., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 11 miles N. of Fort Wayne, and 1 mile W. of Huntertown Station on the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a creamery. Pop. about 300.

Hunt'ingburg, a post-village of Dubois co., Ind., 6 miles S. of Jasper, and about 44 miles E.N.E. of Evansville. It has 7 churches, a bank, public schools, 4 newspaper offices, 2 brick-works, a machine-shop and foundry, a pottery, railroad repair-shops, 2 planing-mills, and 2 flour-mills. Pop. in 1890, 3167.

Hunting Creek, a post-office of Wilkes co., N.C.

Hunt'ingdale, a post-village of Henry co., Mo., about 38 miles S.W. of Sedalia. It has a church, a drug-store, and a stoneware-factory.

Hunt'ingdon, Hunts, or **Huntingdonshire,** hunt'ing-dŏn-shir, an inland county of England, having W. and N. the county of Northampton. Area, 359 square miles. Surface in the W., S., and central parts gently varied; in the E. and N.E. flat, forming part of the great level of the Fens. Chief rivers, the Ouse and Nene. Agriculture is in an advanced state. Horses are extensively bred. Chief towns, Huntingdon, Kimbolton, St. Ives, and St. Neots. The county returns two members to the House of Commons. It formed a part of the British kingdom of the Iceni, and of the Saxon Mercia. Pop. in 1891, 57,772.

Huntingdon, a borough of England, capital of Huntingdon co., on the N. bank of the Ouse, here crossed by bridges, connecting it with Godmanchester, 17 miles N.W. of Cambridge, at a railway junction. The town has 2 ancient churches, a free grammar-school, a green-coat school, a town hall, with assembly-room, a hospital, county jail, theatre, baths, breweries, and considerable trade by the Ouse. It sends a member to the House of Commons. Oliver Cromwell was born in Huntingdon, in 1599. Pop. 4243.

Hunt'ingdon, a county in the S. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 890 square miles. It is in-

tersected by the Juniata River, and is also drained by the Raystown Branch of the same and the Little Juniata. The surface is diversified with several mountain-ridges and valleys, which present beautiful scenery, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies part of the soil. Rich mines of bituminous coal have been opened in Broad Top Mountain, in the S.W. part of this county, which has also mines of iron ore. It is intersected by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad terminates at Huntingdon, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 31,251; in 1880, 33,954; in 1890, 35,751.

Huntingdon, a post-borough, capital of Huntingdon co., Pa., is beautifully situated on the Juniata River and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 34 miles E. of Altoona. It is 98 miles by railroad, but only 60 miles by direct line, W.N.W. of Harrisburg. It is surrounded by picturesque mountain-scenery, and contains 12 churches, an academy, a public school, 3 banks, 4 newspaper offices, car-works, a chair-factory, a broom-factory, sewer-pipe-works, 2 steam tanneries, 2 flouring-mills, 2 planing-mills, a shoe-factory, and a brick-yard. The Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad extends from this place to Cumberland, Md. Pop. in 1880, 4125; in 1890, 5729.

Huntingdon, a post-village, capital of Carroll co., Tenn., is near Huntingdon Station on the Nashville & Northwestern Railroad, which is 107 miles W. by S. of Nashville. It has a court-house, 5 churches, a newspaper office, 2 banks, woollen-mills, the Southern Normal University, and a stave-factory. Pop. in 1890, 707.

Hunt'ingdon, a county of Quebec, bounded on the S. by the state of New York, and on the N.W. by the river St. Lawrence. It is drained by the Chateauguay River and other streams, and traversed at its eastern extremity by the Grand Trunk Railway (Province Line division). Area, 236 square miles. Capital, Huntingdon. Pop. 8864.

Huntingdon, the chief town of Huntingdon co., Quebec, is in a fine farming-country settled by English-speaking people, 38 miles S.W. of Caughnawaga. It contains saw-, grist-, shingle-, carding-, and planing-mills, a foundry, an agricultural-implement-factory, a newspaper office, and about 20 stores. Pop. 763.

Huntingdonshire, England. See HUNTINGDON.

Huntingdon Valley, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., 12 miles by rail N.E. of Philadelphia. It has a church, an Odd-Fellows' hall, and 2 flour-mills.

Hunting Hill, a post-office of Montgomery co., Md., about 2 miles (direct) S. by W. of Rockville, the capital of the county. It has 3 general stores.

Hunt'ington, a county in the N.E. part of Indiana, has an area of 380 square miles. It is intersected by the Wabash and Salamonie Rivers, and is also drained by Little River. The surface is nearly level, and more than one-third of it is covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple abounds. The soil is deep and fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Wabash Railroad, the Erie Railroad, and the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad. Capital, Huntington. Pop. in 1870, 19,036; in 1880, 21,805; in 1890, 27,644.

Huntington, a post-village of Sebastian co., Ark., 2 miles by rail N.N.W. of Mansfield. It has 4 churches, a bank, and a graded school. Pop. 893.

Huntington, a post-township of Fairfield co., Conn., is bounded on the E. and N.E. by the Housatonic River. It contains a post-hamlet named Huntington, which is 13 miles W. of New Haven, and a hamlet named Shelton. It has 2 paper-mills, and manufactures of silverware, brackets, carriage-joints, hooks and eyes, &c. Pop. 1527.

Huntington, a post-town, capital of Huntington co., Ind., on the Little River, 1 or 2 miles from its entrance into the Wabash, 48 miles E. by N. of Logansport, and 24 miles S.W. of Fort Wayne. It is in Huntington township, on the Wabash and Erie Railroads. It contains 10 churches, 3 banks, a free public library, and 2 newspaper offices. It has extensive water-power, railroad repair-shops, quarries of limestone, and manufactures of staves, spokes, lime, pumps, and stirrups. Pop. in 1890, 7328; of the township, 9319.

Huntington, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., in Huntington township, on the Westfield River, and on the Boston & Albany Railroad, 21 miles N.W. of Springfield. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, woollen-mills, and paper-mills. Pop. of the township in 1890, 1385.

Huntington, a post-hamlet of Ralls co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 15 miles W. of Hannibal.

Huntington, a post-office of Elko co., Nevada, 48 miles S. of Elko.

Huntington, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., is in Huntington township, and on an inlet of Long Island Sound, called Huntington Bay. It is about 38 miles E. of New York, with which it is connected by the Long Island Railroad. It has 8 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, a public hall, a union school, a pottery, a thimble-factory, and a windmill. Pop. in 1890, 3028. The township, which is bounded on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean, contains other villages, named Cold Springs and Northport, and a total pop. of 8277.

Huntington, a township of Brown co., O., on the Ohio River. Pop. 2967. It contains Aberdeen.

Huntington, a township of Gallia co., O. Pop. 1651. It contain Ewington and Vinton.

Huntington, a post-hamlet in Huntington township, Lorain co., O., about 40 miles S.W. of Cleveland, and 14 miles S. of Oberlin. The township contains 3 churches and a cheese-factory. Pop. of the township, 688.

Huntington, a post-village of Baker co., Oregon, 47 miles by rail S.E. of Baker City. It has a church, a public school, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 321.

Huntington, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. 1557. It contains New Columbus.

Huntington, a post-village of Laurens co., S.C., 15 miles (direct) E.N.E. of Laurens Court House.

Huntington, a post-hamlet in Huntington township, Chittenden co., Vt., about 20 miles S.E. of Burlington. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill. The Camel's Hump is on the E. border of the township. Pop. of township, 723.

Huntington, a post-town and railroad terminus, the capital of Cabell co., W. Va., on the Ohio River, just below the mouth of the Guyandotte River, and 18 miles above Ironton. It is 52 miles W. of Charleston. It contains Marshall College, a state normal school, 12 churches, 3 banks, public schools, 3 or 4 newspaper offices, 3 planing-mills, a foundry, and manufactures of car-wheels, lumber, and cigars. Pop. in 1890, 10,108.

Huntington Bay, a small arm of Long Island Sound, about 20 miles E.N.E. of New York City.

Huntington Centre, a post-hamlet of Chittenden co., Vt., in Huntington township, about 24 miles W. by N. of Montpelier. It has a church.

Huntington City, Maryland. See BOWIE.

Huntington Mines, Quebec. See DILLON.

Hunt'ingtown, a post-village of Calvert co., Md., 57 miles S. of Baltimore. It has 3 stores and 2 churches.

Hunt'ingville, a post-village in Compton co., Quebec, 2 miles from Lennoxville. Pop. 100.

Huntley, Illinois. See HUNTLEY GROVE.

Huntley, a post-office of Custer co., Montana.

Huntley, a post-office of Sampson co., N.C.

Huntley Grove (Post-Office Huntley), a post-village of McHenry co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, 55 miles W.N.W. of Chicago. It has 3 churches, a flouring-mill, and a flax-mill. Pop. in 1890, 550.

Hunt'ly, a town of Scotland, at the confluence of the Bogie and Deveron, co. and 34 miles by rail N.W. of Aberdeen. It has 2 bridges, a large market-place, several churches, 3 branch banks, some linen-bleaching-works, and considerable exports of agricultural produce. Pop. 3750.

Hun'toon', a station in Pickaway co., O., on the Scioto Valley Railroad, 11 miles N. of Circleville.

Hunts, a county of England. See HUNTINGDON.

Hunt's, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., N.Y., in Portage township, on the Erie Railroad, 17 miles S.S.E. of Warsaw. It has 1 or 2 churches.

Hunts'burg, a post-hamlet of Geauga co., O., in Huntsburg township, 3 miles from East Claridon Station, and about 38 miles E. of Cleveland. It has 2 or 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 824.

Hunts City, a post-office of Jasper co., Ill.

Hunt's Corners, a post-hamlet of Cortland co., N.Y., in Lapeer township, 5 miles W. of Marathon. It has a church and manufactures of leather and cheese.

Hunt's Grove, a station of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 20 miles W. of Cincinnati, O.

Hunt's Mills, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., N.J., 6 miles S.W. of Newton. It has a flour-mill, a saw-mill, &c.

Hunt's Mills, Providence co., R.I. See OMEGA.

Hunt's Peak, Colorado, a mountain of the Sangre de Cristo Range, in the S. part of the state. It has an elevation of 12,446 feet above the sea-level.

Hunt's Point, a station within the limits of New York City, on the New Rochelle Branch of the New York & New Haven Railroad, 3 miles from Harlem River Station.

Hunt's Point, a hamlet in Queens co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 8 miles from Liverpool. Pop. 300.

Hunt's Station, Jasper co., Ill. See FALMOUTH.

Hunt's Station, a post-office of Knox co., O., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (Lake Erie division), 6 miles S. of Mount Vernon.

Hunt's Station, a post-village of Franklin co., Tenn., on the Winchester & Alabama Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Winchester. It has several stores.

Hunts'ville, a city, the capital of Madison co., Ala., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 212 miles E. by S. of Memphis, 98 miles W.S.W. of Chattanooga, Tenn., and about 200 miles N. of Montgomery. It contains 13 churches, 3 banks, public schools, a male academy, the Huntsville Female College, a court-house, a foundry, a saw-mill, cotton-mills, and 2 manufactories of sash and blinds. Four weekly newspapers are published here. This is the most populous and important town of Northern Alabama. Pop. in 1890, 7995.

Huntsville, a post-village, capital of Madison co., Ark., about 140 miles N.W. of Little Rock. It has 5 churches, a bank, a high school, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 362.

Huntsville, a village of Douglas co., Col., 43 miles S. of Denver, and 1 mile from Larkepur Station.

Huntsville, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., in Canaan township, about 37 miles W.N.W. of Hartford. It has public schools, a flour-mill, and 2 saw-mills.

Huntsville, a post-village of Schuyler co., Ill., in Huntsville township, 7 miles S.E. of Augusta, and about 36 miles E.N.E. of Quincy. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of brooms and furniture. Pop. of the township, 1228.

Huntsville, a village of Madison co., Ind., on Fall Creek, about 30 miles E.N.E. of Indianapolis, and ¾ mile from Pendleton Railroad Station. It has a church, a graded school, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 200.

Huntsville, a hamlet of Randolph co., Ind., in West River township, 8 miles S.W. of Winchester. It has a church, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and 8 stores. Pop. 130. Here is Trenton Post-Office.

Huntsville, a post-office of Reno co., Kansas.

Huntsville, a post-office of Butler co., Ky.

Huntsville, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Miss., 21 miles S.E. of Winona. It has a church.

Huntsville, a post-village, capital of Randolph co., Mo., is near the East Chariton River, and on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 7 miles W.N.W. of Moberly, and about 22 miles S. of Macon City. It has 7 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, the Mount Pleasant College (Baptist), lumber-, saw-, and grist-mills, and manufactures of agricultural implements. Pop. in 1890, 1836. Here are mineral springs and coal-mines.

Huntsville, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., N.J., about 6 miles S. of Newton. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Huntsville, New York. See WEST DAY.

Huntsville, township, Rockingham co., N.C. P. 1880.

Huntsville, a post-village of Yadkin co., N.C., on the Yadkin River, about 30 miles N. of Salisbury. It has a church and a tobacco-factory.

Huntsville, a hamlet of Butler co., O., 1 mile from Hughes Station.

Huntsville, a post-village of Logan co., O., on the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, 7 miles N. of Bellefontaine. It has 3 churches, a union school, a newspaper office, and flour- and lumber-mills. Pop. 500.

Huntsville, a station in Cumberland co., Pa., on the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad, 29 miles W.S.W. of Harrisburg.

Huntsville, a post-hamlet of Luzerne co., Pa., about 7 miles N.W. of Wilkesbarre.

Huntsville, a village of Burrillville township, Providence co., R.I. Pop. 147.

Huntsville, a post-village, capital of Scott co., Tenn., about 44 miles N.W. of Knoxville. It has a church.

Huntsville, a post-village, capital of Walker co., Tex., on the Huntsville Branch of the International & Great Northern Railroad, 8 miles N.W. of Phelps, where it connects with the main line, 74 miles N. of Houston, and about 54 miles E. of Bryan. It contains 8 churches, the state penitentiary, a court-house, the Andrew Female College, the Austin College (Presbyterian), a bank, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1880, 2536; in 1890, 1509.

Huntsville, a post-village of Weber co., Utah, 12 miles N.E. of Ogden. It has a church, a lumber-mill, &c.

Huntsville, a post-office of Jackson co., W. Va., 50 miles S. by W. of Parkersburg.

Hunyad, hoon'yăd' (Hun. *Hunyath,* hoon'yăt'), a county in the S.W. part of Transylvania. Area, 2666 square miles. Pop. 257,461.

Huon, hoo'on, a river of Tasmania, joins D'Entrecasteaux Channel by an estuary 3 miles across.

Huon Islands, Pacific Ocean, a group N.W. of New Caledonia.

Hu-Peh, a province of China. See HOO-PE.

Hurd, a post-hamlet of Clearfield co., Pa., on Chest Creek, about 30 miles N.N.W. of Altoona.

Hurdn, hŭr'dâ, a populous fortified town of India, 40 miles S.S.E. of Mysore, with a temple of Seeva.

Hurdah, or **Hurda,** hŭr'dâ, a town of India, district and 48 miles S.W. of Hoshungabad. It is on the Great Peninsular Railway. Pop. 7499.

Hurd'land, a post-office of Clay co., Iowa.

Hurdland, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Mo., on the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad, 54 miles W.N.W. of Quincy, Ill. It has a church, and manufactures of wagons and washing-machines.

Hur'dle's Mills, a post-office of Person co., N.C.

Hurdoee, hŭr'do-ee, or **Hardui,** hŭr'doo-ee, a town of India, capital of Hurdoee district, 60 miles by rail N.W. of Lucknow. Pop. 6415.

Hurdoee, or **Hardui,** a district of the Seetapoor division, North-West Provinces, India, between the Ganges and the Goomtee. Area, 2286 square miles. Capital, Hurdoee. Pop. 931,377.

Hurdoongunge, hŭr'doo-o-gŭnj', or **Hardeoganj,** hŭr'de-o-gŭnj', a town of India, district of Aligbur, 6 miles E. of Coel. Pop. 5202.

Hurd's Corners, Michigan. See EAST DAYTON.

Hurd'town, a hamlet of Morris co., N.J., in Jefferson township, 8 miles N. of Dover, and on the Ogden Mine Railroad, 3 miles N.E. of Lake Hopatcong. It has a church and a mine of iron ore. Pop. about 100.

Hurdwar, hŭrd'war' (originally *Hari-dwar,* "gate of Vishnu," or *Gangi-dwar,* "gate of the Ganges"), a town and place of pilgrimage of India, district and 36 miles E. of Scharunpoor, on the Ganges, where it issues from the mountains. The town is small, but at the spring equinox the largest fair in India is held here, attended annually by from 200,000 to 300,000 persons, and every twelfth year by from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 pilgrims and dealers. Large numbers of horses, cattle, and camels, with Persian dried fruits, drugs, and shawls, are brought hither from Nepaul, the Punjab, Afghanistan, and Bokhara.

Hureekee, hoo-ree'kee', a village of the Punjab, on the Sutlej, just below the influx of the Beas, 33 miles S. of Amritsir. Though small, it has an active trade, being on the route between the Punjab and the rest of India.

Hurff'ville, a post-hamlet of Gloucester co., N.J., about 13 miles S. of Camden. It has a church, a creamery, and general stores. Pop. about 300.

Hurin, hoo-reen' (?), a town of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, 30 miles N.W. of Zohab. Here are massive remains of stone buildings of high antiquity.

Hur'ley, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., 4 miles W. of Kingston, and about 54 miles S. by W. of Albany. It has 2 churches, and stone-quarries. Pop. about 200.

Hurley, a post-village of Turner co., S.D., 9 miles by rail S. by E. of Parker. It has 5 churches, a bank, a high school, a newspaper office, and a creamery. Pop. (1890) 344.

Hurley, a post-village of Ashland co., Wis., about 52 miles by rail E.S.E. of Ashland. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, an academy, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 2267.

Hur'leyville, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., 33 miles by rail N.W. of Middletown.

Hurlford, hŭrl'ford', a town of Scotland, co. of Ayr, 2 miles S. of Kilmarnock. It has coal-mines. Pop. 3488.

Hurl Gate, New York. See HELL GATE.

Hur'lock, a post-village of Dorchester co., Md., 17 miles by rail E. of Cambridge. It has a saw-mill, a machine-shop, a creamery, and general stores. Pop. about 100.

Hu'ron, LAKE, formerly pronounced hu-ron', the third in size of the five great lakes of North America communicating with the St. Lawrence River, lies between 43° and 46° 15' N. lat. and between 80° and 84° 40' W. lon., being bounded on the S.S.W. by the state of Michigan, and in other directions by the Canadian province of Ontario. It receives its main supplies from Lakes Michigan and Superior, by the Straits of Mackinaw and St. Mary's River, and its outlet is called St. Clair River. It is divided into two unequal portions by a long peninsula named Cabot's Head, and the Manitoulin chain of islands. The parts to the N. and E. are called Manitou (*i.e.,* the Great Spirit) Bay, or the North Channel, and Georgian Bay. With the exception of

these bodies of water and Saginaw Bay, the outline of Lake Huron approaches in form very nearly to a crescent. Its position, lengthwise, is about S.S.E. and N.N.W., and the distance from one extremity to the other, following the curve, does not vary much from 280 miles. The greatest breadth, exclusive of Georgian Bay, is 105 miles; average breadth, 70 miles; area, 21,000 square miles. The surface of the water is elevated 19 feet above Lake Erie, 352 feet above Lake Ontario, and 578 feet above the level of the sea. The depth of Lake Huron is greater than that of any other in the chain, averaging, probably, not less than 1000 feet. Off Saginaw Bay, it is said that leads have been sunk 1800 feet, or 1200 feet below the level of the Atlantic, without reaching bottom. The waters are remarkably clear, especially towards the Straits of Mackinaw, and very pure and sweet. This lake is said to contain upwards of 3000 considerable islands. It is the reservoir of numerous streams, and its coast affords some fine harbors. Like most of the other lakes in the chain, it is subject to fearful storms; but its navigation is not generally considered dangerous.

Huron, a county in the E. part of Michigan. Area, 750 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. and E. by Lake Huron, and on the N.W. by Saginaw Bay. It is drained by Pigeon River and other streams. The surface is nearly level, and mostly covered with forests, in which the pine abounds. Lumber is the chief article of export. The staple products of the soil are wheat, oats, hay, and potatoes. It is intersected by the Flint & Pere Marquette and Saginaw, Tuscola & Huron Railroads. Capital, Bad Axe. Pop. in 1870, 9049; in 1880, 20,089; in 1890, 28,545.

Huron, a county in the N. part of Ohio, has an area of about 480 square miles. It is intersected by Huron and Vermilion Rivers. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple abounds. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, and wool are the staple products. This county is intersected by railroads named the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & St. Louis, the Baltimore & Ohio, and the Wheeling & Lake Erie. Capital, Norwalk. Pop. in 1870, 28,532; in 1880, 31,609; in 1890, 31,949.

Huron, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ind., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 53 miles E. of Vincennes.

Huron, a post-office of Des Moines co., Iowa, in Huron township, on the Mississippi River, about 20 miles above Burlington. Here is a church. Pop. of the township, 861.

Huron, a township of Houghton co., Mich. Pop. 437.

Huron, a village of Houghton co., Mich., 1 mile S. of Houghton. It has copper-mines.

Huron, a township of Huron co., Mich., bounded N.E. by Lake Huron. Pop. 372. It contains Huron City.

Huron, a township of Wayne co., Mich., traversed by the Huron River. Pop. 1738.

Huron, a post-township of Wayne co., N.Y., on Lake Ontario, about 28 miles W.S.W. of Oswego. It is deeply indented by Sodus Bay, across which a long carriage-bridge has been built. Here are cliffs, called Chimney Bluffs, which are nearly 200 feet high. It contains a hamlet named North Huron. Pop. of township, 1861.

Huron, a post-village in Huron township, Erie co., O., on Lake Erie, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 9 miles E.S.E. of Sandusky, and about 44 miles by water W. of Cleveland. It is the N. terminus of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad. It is at the mouth of Huron River (which serves as a harbor), and is connected with Milan by a navigable canal. It has a high school, 5 churches, a money-order post-office, a planing-mill, a barrel-factory, a newspaper office, and a town hall. Large quantities of fish are shipped here. Pop. in 1890, 1380; of the township, 2185.

Huron, a city, the capital of Beadle co., S.D., 119 miles by rail E. by N. of Pierre, and 33 miles by rail W. of De Smet. It has 6 churches, 2 banks, 2 academies, and 6 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 3038.

Hu'ron, a county in the W. part of Ontario, bordering on Lake Huron. Area, 1288 square miles. This county is watered by the Maitland and its tributaries, and traversed by the Grand Trunk Railway. It is a good farming-country, and has also many facilities for lumbering, fishing, and ship-building. Extensive salt-wells are worked near its chief town, Goderich. Pop. 65,165.

Huron Bay, a hamlet of Baraga co., Mich., on Lake Superior, 12 miles N.E. of L'Anse. It has quarries of good roofing-slate.

Huron City, a post-village of Huron co., Mich., in Huron township, on Lake Huron, about 66 miles E.N.E. of Bay City. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Huron River, of Michigan, rises among the small lakes of Oakland and Livingston cos., flows southwesterly to Portage Lake, and, turning thence towards the S.E., enters Lake Erie 20 miles S. of Detroit. It is 90 miles long. In the upper course it is called Woodruff's Creek.

Huron River, of Ohio, rises in the N. part of the state, and, flowing through Huron and Erie cos., enters Lake Erie at the village of Huron.

Huron Station, Wayne co., Mich. See ROCKWOOD.

Hurreepoor, or **Haripur,** hŭr'ree-poor', a town of India, capital of the Huzara district, Punjab, 80 miles E. of Peshawer. Pop. 4646.

Hurrial, hŭr-re-ăl', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 78 miles N.W. of Dacca.

Hurriana, hŭr-re-ăn'ă, a region of Northwestern India, now chiefly included in the Hissar division.

Hurriana, a town of the Jullindor division, India Pop. 7745.

Hur'ricane, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Ala.

Hurricane, a post-office of Saline co., Ark.

Hurricane, a township of Fayette co., Ill. Pop. 1333.

Hurricane, a post-township of Montgomery co., Ill. Pop. 724. It contains the village of Van Burensburg, where is Hurricane Post-Office.

Hurricane, a post-hamlet of Crittenden co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 2½ miles above Elizabethtown, Ill. Much produce is shipped here.

Hurricane, a post-office of Warren co., Miss., on or near the Mississippi River, 25 miles below Vicksburg.

Hurricane, a station in Maury co., Tenn., on the Nashville & Decatur Railroad, 51 miles S. of Nashville.

Hurricane, a post-village of Putnam co., W. Va., about 25 miles by rail W. by N. of Charleston. It has a church and a hub- and spoke-factory. Pop. in 1890, 207.

Hurricane Bayou, bī'oo, a post-office and station of Baldwin co., Ala., on the Tensas River, and on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 16 miles N.E. of Mobile.

Hurricane Branch, a post-office of Union co., Tenn.

Hurricane Bridge, a post-village of Putnam co., W. Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 26 miles W. of Charleston. It has 2 churches.

Hurricane Creek, Arkansas, rises in Saline co., runs southward through Grant co., and enters the Saline River.

Hurricane Creek, of Georgia, enters the Satilla River in Ware co. It is also called Telfair Creek. Little Hurricane Creek enters it in the N. part of the same county.

Hurricane Creek, in the W. central part of Tennessee, rises in Dickson co., and, flowing S.W., enters Duck River in Humphreys co.

Hurricane Creek, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Miss.

Hurricane Grove, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Wis., about 16 miles W.N.W. of Platteville.

Hurricane Hill, a post-hamlet of Lafayette co., Ark., 22 miles S. of Hope. It has a church.

Hurricane Island, a post-office of Knox co., Me., on Hurricane Island, in the entrance of Penobscot Bay, 4 miles S.W. of Carver's Harbor. Here are granite-quarries.

Hurricane Mills, a post-hamlet of Humphreys co., Tenn., 10 miles S. of Waverly. It has a church, a woollen mill, and a grist-mill.

Hurricane Mountain, New York, a peak of the Adirondacks, has an altitude of 3763 feet.

Hurricane Shoals, post-office, Spartanburg co., S.C.

Hurricane Switch, a post-hamlet of Maury co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, about 7 miles S. of Columbia. It has 2 churches.

Hur'ripaul' (originally *Haripala*), a town, or large collection of hamlets, of Bengal, district and 23 miles S.W. of Hoogly.

Hurrur, or **Hourour,** hoo'roor', written also **Harar,** a walled town of East Africa, capital of the district of the same name, in lat. 9° 37' N., lon. 41° 35' E., 175 miles S.S.W. of Zeyla, in a verdant valley. It carries on an extensive trade in slaves, coffee, ivory, ghee, ostrich feathers, gums, &c. The people are rigid Mohammedans; their language is peculiar, having an affinity to the Amharic, and they use the Arabic character. Pop. 35,000.

Hurrur, Harrar, or **Harar,** a district of East Africa, lying between Abyssinia and the Somaulee country, but since 1875 belonging by conquest to the Khedive of Egypt. It produces fine coffee. Capital, Hurrur. Pop. 1,900,000.

Hur'ryhur', or **Harihar,** hŭr'rẹ-hŭr', a town of India, in Mysore, on the Toombuddra, 45 miles N.W. of Chitteldroog. Pop. 6401.

Hurst, a post-office of Coryell co., Tex.

Hurst Crossing, a post-office of Sumner co., Kansas, on the Chikaskia Creek, 55 miles S. of Wichita.

Hurts'boro', a post-village of Russell co., Ala., 20 miles by rail W.S.W. of Seale. It has 5 churches and an academy. Pop. in 1890, 433.

Hurt's Store, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Va., at Staunton River Station on the Virginia Midland Railroad.

Hury River, Afghanistan. See Hanni-Roon.

Husavik, hoo'sâ-vik, a village of Iceland, on the E. side of Skjalfandi Bay, on the N. coast, here lined by bold cliffs. It has manufactures of sulphur.

Hush, Husch, hoosh, or **Husi**, a town of Roumania, 47 miles S.E. of Yassy. It is a Greek bishop's see. P. 18,500.

Hushak, a town of Turkey. See Ushak.

Hush-Eon, hŭsh-â-on', a town of China, in Quang-Tong, on the S. side of the island of Hainan, about 3 miles from Howi-Howe. It is surrounded with walls 40 feet high by 30 feet thick, with a parapet. Pop. of the town and suburbs, about 200,000.

Husintyn, hoos-yâ-teen', a town of Austria, in Galicia, 20 miles E. of Czortkow, adjacent to a small Russian town of the same name. Pop. 4427.

Husown, a town of Moravia. See Deutsch-Hausk.

Husseinpoor, hŭs-sin-poor', a town of India, district of Moradabad, 62 miles E. of Delhi. Pop. 7423.

Hussinetz, hoos'so-nĕts, or **Gussnitz**, gŏŏs'nits, a town of Bohemia, 75 miles S.S.W. of Prague. Pop. 1610.

Hussinetz, a village of Prussian Silesia, 18 miles N.E. of Reichenbach. Pop. 1281.

Hussingabad, British India. See Hoshungabad.

Hin'sted, a post-office and station in El Paso co., Col., on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 13 miles N. of Colorado Springs.

Husted, a station in Cumberland co., N.J., on the Bridgeton Branch of the West Jersey Railroad, 7 miles N. of Bridgeton.

Husted's, a post-office of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Dutchess & Columbia Railroad, 52 miles N.N.E. of Newburg.

Hustisford, hŭs'tis-ford, a post-village of Dodge co., Wis., on Rock River, in Hustisford township, about 8 miles S.E. of Juneau, and 44 miles N.W. of Milwaukee. It is 5 miles S.W. of Woodland Station. It has 2 churches, 2 flour-mills, &c. Pop. in 1890, 513; of the township, 1639.

Hus'tontown, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Pa., about 25 miles W.N.W. of Chambersburg. It has a church.

Hus'tonville, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ky., about 46 miles S. by W. of Lexington. It has 3 churches, a bank, and 2 academies. Pop. in 1890, 435.

Husum, hoo'sŏŏm, a seaport town of Prussia, 22 miles by rail W. by S. of Sleswick. It contains a fine modern Gothic church, an ancient castle, a normal school, and a hospital, and has considerable trade, including manufactures of tobacco, cotton prints, and woollen stuffs. P. 5755.

Husum, a village of the Netherlands. See Huizum.

Huswa, a town of India. See Hisooan.

Huszth, hoost, or **Khuszt**, Koost, a village of Hungary, at the junction of the Theiss with the Nagy Ag, 28 miles W.N.W. of Szigeth. Pop. 6413.

Hutch'ins, a post-village of Dallas co., Tex., 11 miles by rail S. of Dallas. It has a church.

Hutch'inson, a county in the S.E. part of South Dakota. Area, 795 square miles. It is intersected by the Dakota River, or Rivière à Jacques, also called James River. The surface is an undulating plain, in which timber is scarce. The soil is fertile, but is mostly uncultivated. It is intersected by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Capital, Olivet. Pop. in 1880, 5573; in 1890, 10,469.

Hutchinson, a county of the Panhandle of Texas, traversed by the Canadian River. Area, 900 square miles.

Hutchinson, a post-village of Jefferson co., Col., about 30 miles S.W. of Denver.

Hutchinson, a city and railroad centre, the capital of Reno co., Kansas, on the Arkansas River, 33 miles by rail W. of Newton, and about 45 miles N.W. of Wichita. It has 17 churches, a graded school system, a state reformatory costing $1,000,000, 2 national and 2 state banks, 2 flouring-mills, a planing-mill, an ice-factory with a capacity of 30 tons daily, a packing-house, creamery, lumber-yards, boiler-works, tobacco-establishments, and offices from which are issued a daily and 5 weekly newspapers. Underlying the city, at a depth of 400 feet, is a vein of rock-salt 325 feet in thickness, in working which are 16 plants having a capacity of 6000 barrels per day. Pop. in 1890, 8682.

Hutchinson, or **Hutch'ison**, a post-office and station of Bourbon co., Ky., on the Kentucky Central Railroad, 12 miles N.E. of Lexington. It has 2 churches.

Hutchinson, a post-village of McLeod co., Minn., on the South Fork of Crow River, 65 miles by rail W. of St. Paul, and 14 miles by rail N.W. of Glencoe. It has 8 churches, a graded school, 2 banks, a newspaper office, a foundry and machine-shop, and manufactures of flour and lumber. Pop. in 1890, 1414; of the township, 1869.

Hutchinson's, a station in Warren co., N.J., on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, 4 miles S. of Belvidere.

Hutchinson's, a station in Marshall co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (main line), 38 miles S.S.E. of Wheeling.

Hutchinson's Store, a post-office of Wake co., N.C., 10 miles N. of Raleigh.

Huth, a post-office of Franklin co., Ind.

Huthera, an island of Africa. See Pemba.

Hutnee, a town of India. See Huttany.

Hut'sonville, a post-village in Hutsonville township, Crawford co., Ill., on the Wabash River, 30 miles below Terre Haute, 8 miles by rail N.N.E. of Robinson, and 36 miles by rail S. of Paris. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a saw- and lumber-mill, and manufactures of bricks and tiles. Pop. in 1890, 582.

Huttah, or **Hutta**, hŭt'tą, a town of India, district and 35 miles N.N.E. of Dumoh. Pop. 7106.

Huttany, hŭt'tą-nee', or **Hut'nee**, called also **Athani**, ât'ą-nee, and **Athni**, ât'nee, a town of India, district of Belgaum, 44 miles W. by S. of Bejapoor, in lat. 16° 45' N., lon. 75° 7' E. It carries on an extensive trade in grain with Bombay, Surat, and other emporiums. Pop. 11,588.

Hütteldorf, hüt'tęl-dorf, or **Utteldorf**, oo'tęl-dorf, a village of Lower Austria, on the Wien, 5 miles by rail W. of Vienna. Pop. 1818.

Hüttenberg, hüt'tęn-bĕrg', a town of Austria, in Carinthia, 25 miles N.N.E. of Klagenfurth.

Hüttenheim, hüt'tęn-hīm' (Fr. pron. büt'tĕn'ĕm'), or **Hettenem**, a village in Alsace. Pop. 2324.

Hüttenrode, hüt'tęn-ro'dęh, a village of Brunswick, S.W. of Blankenburg. Pop. 1018.

Hut'to, a post-office and station of Williamson co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad (Brazos division), 27 miles N.E. of Austin.

Hut'ton, a post-hamlet of Coles co., Ill., in Hutton township, 8 miles S.S.E. of Charleston. Pop. of township, 2196.

Hutton, a post-office of Rush co., Kansas.

Hutton's, a station on the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 14 miles W. of Altamont, Md.

Hutton's Switch, a post-office of Garrett co., Md.

Hut'tonsville, a post-village of Randolph co., W. Va. on Tygart's Valley River, about 100 miles E.N.E. of Charleston. It has several churches and a flour-mill.

Hutton Valley, a post-hamlet of Howell co., Mo., 50 miles S. by W. of Salem. It has a church and 20 houses.

Huttweil, Hutweil, hoot'wīle, or **Huttwyl**, hoot'wil, a town of Switzerland, canton and 22 miles N.E. of Bern.

Hux'ley, a post-office of Laurel co., Ky.

Huy, hoi, a fortified town of Belgium, province and 17 miles S.W. of Liege by railway, and on the Meuse, here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. 11,744. It is enclosed by heights, and has a citadel, iron-works, and breweries, with tile-, paper-, leather-, glue-, and other factories, and an active trade in corn.

Huysse, hois'sęh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 11 miles S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 3500.

Huyton, hī'tŏn, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Manchester & Liverpool Railway, 5½ miles E. of Liverpool.

Huzara, hŭz'â-râ, Huzrah, hŭz'râ, or **Huzroo**, hŭz'roo, a commercial town of the Huzara district, 28 miles E. of Attock. Lat. 33° 50' N.; lon. 72° 45' E.

Huzara, or **Hazara**, hŭz'â-râ, a district of the Punjab, Peshawer division. Area, 2835 square miles. Capital, Hurreepoor. Pop. 307,218.

Huzareh (hŭz'â-rĕh) **and Eimauk** (â'mawk', also written **Eimak, â'mâk') Country**, a mountainous region of Afghanistan, mostly between lat. 31° 30' and 37° N. and lon. 62° and 68° E., and estimated to comprise 80,000 square miles, with a pop. of 350,000. The surface is wholly mountainous, and in some parts 14,000 feet in elevation. The Moorghaub, Helmund, Urghundaub, and other streams rise in this region. The inhabitants are of Mongol descent, very poor, and subject to their more powerful neighbors. They receive turbans, cotton cloths, tobacco, dyes, and carpets from the rest of Afghanistan, and rice, cotton, and salt from Toorkistan, in exchange for slaves, cattle, sheep, butter, strong woollens, felt, sacks, grain, lead, and sulphur. Silver and copper ores are met with, but no mines are wrought. Principal villages, Ghore, Siri Pool, and Andkhoo. The Huzareh, who dwell east of the Eimauks, are Sheeites; the Eimauks are orthodox Moslems.

Hvalöe, hvâ'lö"eh, or **Hvalöen,** hvâ'lö"en, called also **Qualöe,** or **Kvalöe,** an island of Norway, Nordland, in the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 69° 35′ N.; lon. 18° 30′ E. Length, from N. to S., 27 miles; breadth, 14 miles. Upon it is Hammerfest, the northernmost town of Europe.

Hvalöer, or **Hvalöerne,** hvâl'ö-âr'neh, an island group in the Skager-Rack, at the entrance of the Christiania-Fiord.

Hven, or **Hveen,** hvain, a Danish island, in the Sound, 8 miles S. of Elsinore, and long the residence of Tycho Brahe, remains of whose observatory exist here.

Hvidding, hvid'ding, or **Hvityng,** hvee'tüng, a village of Denmark, 6 miles S.S.W. of Ribe. Pop. 572.

Hviddingsöe, hvid'dings-ö"eh, a small island of Norway, in the Bukke-Fiord, 13 miles N.W. of Stavanger. A light-house has been erected on its S. extremity.

Hvityng, a village of Denmark. See HVIDDING.

Hwang-Yuen, China. See HOANG-YAN.

Hwlfordd, South Wales. See HAVERFORD-WEST.

Hyabarry, a river of South America. See JABARY.

Hyan'nis, a post-village and seaport of Barnstable co., Mass., in Barnstable township, on the Atlantic Ocean, and on a branch of the Cape Cod (Old Colony) Railroad, 79 miles S.S.E. of Boston. It has 5 churches, a high school, a national bank, an iron-foundry, and a shoe-factory. Pop. about 1500.

Hyan'nis Light, on Point Gammon, at the entrance of Hyannis Harbor, S. side of Cape Cod, Mass. It is a fixed light, with an elevation of 70 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 38′ 20″ N.; lon. 70° 15′ W.

Hyannis Port, a post-village and summer resort of Barnstable co., Mass., in Barnstable township, on the ocean, 2 miles from Hyannis Railroad Station, and about 80 miles S.S.E. of Boston. It contains a hotel, an exchange building, and about 25 houses.

Hyapura, a river of South America. See JAPURA.

Hy'att's, a station in Delaware co., O., on the Columbus & Toledo Railroad, 5 miles S. of Delaware. Post-office, Hyattville.

Hy'attstown, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md., about 40 miles W. of Baltimore. It has 3 churches.

Hy'attsville, a post-hamlet of Garrard co., Ky., on the Richmond Branch Railroad, 3 miles E. of Lancaster. It has a church and a tobacco-factory.

Hyattsville, a post-village of Prince George's co., Md., on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Washington. It is adjacent to Bladensburg. It has 2 churches and about 40 residences.

Hyattville, a post-office of Delaware co., O. See HYATT'S.

Hybla Major, the ancient name of PATERNO.

Hyby, a town of Hungary. See GEIB.

Hycatu, a town of Brazil. See ICATU.

Hy'co, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., Va., on the Hyco River, 115 miles S.W. of Richmond. It has a flour-mill.

Hycoo'tee River rises in Caswell co., N.C., runs northeastward into Virginia, and enters the Dan River in Halifax co., about 10 miles from the junction of the Staunton River with the Dan.

Hydaspes, the ancient name of the JHYLUM.

Hyde, hīde, a town of England, co. of Chester, at a railway junction, 4 miles E. of Stockport. It has coal-mines and cotton-mills. Pop. 14,223.

Hyde, hīde, a county in the E. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 435 square miles. It is bounded on the E. and S. by Pamlico Sound, and contains Mattamuskeet Lake and several other lakes. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified with forests and swamps. Indian corn, rice, and pork are the staples. Capital, Swan Quarter. Pop. in 1870, 6445; in 1880, 7765; in 1890, 8003.

Hyde, a county in the central part of South Dakota, bounded on the S.W. by the Missouri River. Area, 350 square miles. Capital, Highmore. Pop. in 1890, 1860.

Hyde Park, a former post-town of Cook co., Ill., but now the southern suburban section of Chicago, to which city it was annexed in 1889. Here are stations of the Illinois Central and Michigan Central Railroads, about 6 miles from the initial station, and here is the famous Jackson Park, the site of the Columbian Exposition. In this section are 15 churches, an elegant high school, a circulating library, an astronomical observatory, and the new University of Chicago with an endowment of about $5,000,000.

Hyde Park, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., in Hyde Park township, on the Neponset River, and on the New York & New England and Old Colony Railroads, 7 or 8 miles S. by W. of Boston. It has 6 churches, a high school, a grammar-school, a savings-bank, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of cotton, curled hair, machinery, paper, morocco, chemicals, edge-tools, rubber, and woollen goods. Pop. of the township in 1890, 10,193.

Hyde Park, a post-office of Wabasha co., Minn., on the Zumbro River, 14 miles S.S.W. of Lake City, and about 22 miles S. by E. of Red Wing.

Hyde Park, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Hyde Park township, on the Hudson River, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 6 miles N. of Poughkeepsie, and 79 miles N. of New York. It is finely situated on an eminence, and has 4 churches, many villas or country-seats, and a steamboat-landing. Pop. of the township, 2821.

Hyde Park, a village in Queens co., N.Y., on a branch of the Long Island Railroad, 17 miles E. of Long Island City, and 6 miles N. of Jamaica. Pop. 100.

Hyde Park, a former borough of Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Lackawanna River. In 1860 it was annexed to the city of Scranton, of which it constitutes the 4th, 5th, 6th, 14th, and 15th wards.

Hyde Park, a post-village of Cache co., Utah, 1 mile from the Utah Northern Railroad, 4 miles N. of Logan, and about 100 miles N. of Salt Lake City. It has a church.

Hyde Park, a post-village, capital of Lamoille co., Vt., in Hyde Park township, on the Lamoille River, and on the Vermont division of the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 52 miles W.N.W. of St. Johnsbury, and about 26 miles N. of Montpelier. It has the Lamoille Central Academy, a court-house, 5 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, a newspaper office, and manufactures of carriages, lumber, butter-tubs, and hard wood flooring. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery. Pop. of the township, 1633.

Hyderabad, hī'der-a-bâd', written also **Hydrabad,** a fortified city of India, capital of the state of Hyderabad, on the Musah, or Mussey, a tributary of the Kistnan, here crossed by a large stone bridge. Lat. 17° 20′ N.; lon. 78° 33′ E. It is the terminus of a line of railway. Population (1881), including suburbs, 354,692, comprising Rohillas, Arabs, Afghans, and Patans, mostly Moslems, this having long been the stronghold of Mohammedanism in the Deccan. The city, about 4 miles in length by 3 miles in breadth, is enclosed by a stone wall, and irregularly laid out. The streets are narrow, crooked, and ill paved. The houses are mostly of wood, and of only one story, but there are some rich, noble residences, containing collections of pictures, natural curiosities, and European porcelain, and one handsomely fitted up in the European fashion. The principal public buildings are the Nizam's palace, the "Four Minarets," and numerous other mosques. Outside of the city, on the road to the British station of Secunderabad, 3 miles N., is the royal cannon-foundry, also a magnificent residence, formerly that of the British representative, and some other fine country-seats. Among the curiosities of Hyderabad is the Nizam's regiment of women, who perform all military duties the same as men.

Hyderabad, or the **Nizam's Dominions,** a native state of India, in the Deccan, bounded S.E. by the Madras presidency, W. by the Bombay presidency, N. chiefly by Berar, and N.E. by the Central Provinces. Area, 93,000 square miles. The country is a fertile though ill-cultivated table-land, traversed by the Godavery in the N. and the Kistnah in the S. There are extensive pestilential marshes and jungles in some parts, but elsewhere the country is as healthful as any in India. The waste lands abound in wild elephants, deer, tigers, bears, buffaloes, and hogs. Diamonds and other precious stones occur, and coal and iron exist, but are scarcely wrought. The bulk of the people are of Hindoo faith, but the reigning family is Mohammedan and descends from a viceroy of the former Mogul ruler. Chief products, cottons, teak, wool, silk, hides, dye-stuffs, indigo, oil, and rice. The lands are generally held by the military tenure. The ruler is called the Nizam. Capital, Hyderabad. Pop. about 9,000,000.

Hyderabad, a town of India, capital of the Hyderabad district and of Sinde, near the E. bank of the Indus, opposite Kotree, whence a railway extends to Kurrachee, which is 105 miles to the S.W. Hyderabad is well fortified, and has an arsenal, a lunatic asylum, and manufactures of silks, cottons, silver and gold ornaments, lacquered wares, and earthen pots. Pop. about 35,000.

Hyderabad, or **Hnideraabad,** a district of India, in Sinde. Area, 5914 square miles. Capital, Hyderabad. Pop. 566,865.

Hyde's (hīdz) Mills, or **Hydesville,** hīdz'vil, a post-hamlet of Iowa co., Wis., on Mill Creek, about 30 miles W. of Madison. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Hydesville, a post-village of Humboldt co., Cal., on Eel River, 24 miles S. of Eureka. It has 1 or 2 churches.

Hydetown, Crawford co., Pa. See Oil Creek.

Hydeville, hīd'vĭl, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt., in Castleton township, on the Castleton River, and on the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, 11 miles E.N.E. of Whitehall, N.Y., and 14 miles S.W. of Rutland. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of marble and slate.

Hydra, hee'drȧ, or **Idra**, ee'drȧ, an island of Greece, off the E. coast of the Morea. Area, 38 square miles. Pop. about 20,000. It is a mere barren rock, but on its N. side is the city of Hydra.

Hydra, a city of Greece, on the island of Hydra, on a height, near the N.W. shore, with an indifferent harbor. It has some manufactures, and its people are reckoned the best sailors in the Levant. It has a school of navigation and a gymnasium. Pop. 7428.——Inhab. Hyd'riote.

Hydrabad, India. See Hyderabad.

Hydrnotes, the ancient name of the Ravee.

Hydron, hee'dron, an island between Hydra and the mainland, 4 miles in length by 2 miles across.

Hydruntum, the ancient name of Otranto.

Hyères, or **Hières**, ee-air' (anc. *Areæ?* and *Hieros?*), a town of South France, Var, 12 miles E. of Toulon. It is beautifully situated on a declivity facing the Mediterranean, and has many good houses and hotels. The town hall has a column with a bust of Massillon, a native of Hyères. It has manufactures of silk twist, brandy, essences, and oil, an active trade in fruits and salt, and the ruins of an old castle, and is a noted winter resort for invalids. Pop. 6797.

Hyères Islands (Fr. *Les Iles d'Hyères*, lȧ zeel dee-air'), a group of islands of France, in the Mediterranean, off Hyères. The names of the chief isles are Porquerolles, Port-Cros, Le Levant, Bagneau, and L'Esquillade, the last two mere rocks, and the others rough, barren, and scantily peopled.

Hy'er's Corners, a post-hamlet of Dane co., Wis., about 14 miles N.W. of Madison.

Hyetusa, the Latin name of Gaidaronisi.

Hykutzie, or **Hykutzye**, hī-kŭt-zee', a large walled town of Afghanistan, 35 miles N. of Shawl, on the route to Candahar. Here, on April 28, 1842, the troops under General England routed the Afghans and forced a passage to Candahar.

Hy'mer, a post-office of Chase co., Kansas.

Hymera, hī-me'rȧ, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Ind., on Busseron Creek, about 21 miles S. by E. of Terre Haute. It has a church.

Hymet'tus, a mountain-range of Greece, in Attica, lying S.W. of the Athenian plain. This range anciently was, and still is, celebrated for its honey.

Hyndman, hĭnd'măn, a post-borough of Bedford co., Pa., 6 miles by rail N. of Cook's Mills, and 23 miles by rail S. by W. of Bedford. It has 5 churches, public schools, a bank, a newspaper office, fire-clay-brick-works, &c. Pop. in 1890, 1056.

Hyndsdale, hīndz'dāle, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ind., on White River, 33 miles S.S.W. of Indianapolis.

Hyndsville, hīndz'vĭl, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., on West Kill Creek, 50 miles by rail W. of Albany. It has a church, a grist-mill, and 2 saw-mills.

Hy'ner, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa., 21 miles N.N.W. of Lock Haven. It has a church, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and about 30 houses.

Hyon, hee'ôn' or hī'ŏn, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 2 miles S.E. of Mons. Pop. 1163.

Hypanis, the ancient name of the Bug.

Hypanis, the supposed ancient name of the Kooban.

Hyphasis, a river of India. See Beas.

Hypsa, the ancient name of the Naro.

Hypsas, or **Hypsa**, a river of Sicily. See Belici.

Hyrcania, hĭr-kā'ne-ȧ, an ancient country or province of Central Asia, lying S.E. of the Caspian Sea, now the Persian province of Astrabad. Here the Parthian kings often resided in summer.——Adj. Hyrcanian, hĭr-kā'ne-ăn.

Hyremansville, hīr'mănz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., about 14 miles W. of Allentown.

Hyria, an ancient name of Oria.

Hy'rum, a post-hamlet of Cache co., Utah, 8 miles S. of Logan. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Hy'ter's Gap, a post-office of Washington co., Va.

Hythe, hīth, a borough of England, and one of its Cinque Ports, co. of Kent, near the English Channel, and near the Southeastern Railway, 11 miles W.S.W. of Dover, near the E. end of Romney Marsh. It has many curious ancient houses, an elegant cruciform church, a hospital, a county hall, a jail, a theatre, a library, and a branch bank. On the beach, which is higher than the town, is a line of strong martello towers. Hythe was anciently a port of great importance, but its harbor has been entirely destroyed by the shingle here thrown up, and it has now only one open beach, whence, however, vessels often sail to Boulogne. It is also a fashionable resort for sea-bathing. The borough sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 3383.

Hyuruha, a river of Brazil. See Jurua.

Hyutahy, a river of Brazil. See Jutay.

I.

☞ Names in Eastern Europe and in Asia beginning with I followed immediately by a vowel will generally be found under Y; thus, for Iakoutsk, see Yakootsk; Ialpoukh, see Yalpookh; Iampol, see Yampol, &c.

Iablonev, a town of Russia. See Yablonev.

Iablonoi, mountains in Asia. See Yablonoi.

Iacova, or **Jacova**, a town of Turkey. See Yacova.

Iadera, or **Iader**, Dalmatia. See Zara.

Iadrin, a town of Russia. See Yadrin.

Iagath, a town of Morocco. See Tetooan.

Iakhva, a river of Siberia. See Yakhva.

Iakoutsk, a province of Siberia. See Yakootsk.

Ialoutrovsk, or **Ialoutorovsk**. See Yalootrovosk.

Ialpoukh, a river and lake of Russia. See Yalpookh.

Ialta, a town of Russia. See Yalta.

Iama, a river of Siberia. See Yama.

Iambourg, a town of Russia. See Yamboorg.

Iamsk, a town of Siberia. See Yamsk.

Iana, a river of Siberia. See Yana.

Iang-Ling, a mountain of China. See Yang-Ling.

Ianina, a city of Turkey. See Yanina.

Ianopol, a town of Poland. See Yanopol.

Ianouchpol, a town of Russia. See Yanooshpol.

Ianov, a town of Russia. See Yanov.

Inpygium Promontorium. See Cape Leuca.

Iarenga, a river of Russia. See Yarenga.

Iarensk, a town of Russia. See Yaransk.

Iaroslav, a government of Russia. See Yaroslav.

Iaselda, a river of Russia. See Yaselda.

Iaswa, or **Iazva**, a river of Russia. See Yazva.

Iatan, i'ȧ-tăn, a post-village of Platte co., Mo., on the Missouri River, 30 miles below St. Joseph, and on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, 14 miles N. of Leavenworth, Kansas. It has a church and a plough-factory. Pop. 129.

Iatinum, an ancient name of Meaux.

Iba, ee'bȧ, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, circle of Rottenburg. Pop. 830.

Iba, or **Yba**, ee'bȧ, a town of the Philippine Islands, in Luzon, capital of the province of Zambales, 80 miles N.W. of Manila. Pop. 4130.

I'ba, a hamlet of De Kalb co., Ind., about 26 miles N. of Fort Wayne.

Ibaba, e-bȧ'bȧ, a town of Abyssinia, in Amhara, 70 miles S. by W. of Gondar, on the S. shore of Lake Dembea.

Ibadan, ee-bȧ'dăn, a city of Africa, in Yarriba, 70 miles N.N.E. of Lagos, with wide, straight streets and a reputed population of 150,000.

Ibague, e-bȧ'gȧ, or **Ibaque**, e-bȧ'kȧ, a town of South America, in the United States of Colombia, state of Cundinamarca, 70 miles W. of Bogota. Pop. 5000.

Ibaizabal, a river of Spain. See Nerva.

Ibar, ee'bar', or **Hibar**, hee'bar', a river of Servia, falls into the Morava in lat. 43° 25' N., lon. 20° 45' E.

Ibarra, e-bar'rȧ, a town of Ecuador, capital of the province of Imbabura, 50 miles N.N.E. of Quito, at the N. foot of the volcano of Imbabura. It is a bishop's see. It is in a fertile region, well built, and is estimated to have

10,000 inhabitants. It was overthrown by the great earthquake of 1868.

Ibarra, a village of Mexico, in Jalisco, 45 miles N. of Aguas-Calientes.

I'baton, a post-office of Jewell co., Kansas.

Ibbenbüren, ib'bęn-bü'ręn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 14 miles by rail W. of Osnaburg. It has active manufactures of glass, leather, linen, &c. Pop. 3707.

Ibeit, a town of Africa. See Obeid.

Ibera, or **Ybera**, e-bâ'râ, a marshy lake, or rather series of lakes, in the Argentine Republic, province of Corrientes, between the rivers Paraná and Uruguay, extending from near lat. 29° 30′ to near 30° S., and from lon. 56° 30′ to near 59° W.

Iberg, a village of Switzerland. See Yberg.

Iberia, a country of Asia. See Georgia.

Iberia, ī-bee're-ą, the ancient name of Spain.——Adj. and inhab. Iberian, ī-bee're-ąn.

Ibe'ria, a parish in the S. part of Louisiana, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is intersected by Bayou Teche, and bounded on the N.E. by Chetimaches Lake, and on the S.W. by Vermilion Bay. The surface is partly covered with forests of cypress and live-oak; the soil is fertile. Sugar-cane, cotton, and Indian corn are the staple products. Beds of rock salt occur, and a mine of salt has been wrought here. It is intersected by the Southern Pacific Railroad. Capital, New Iberia. Pop. in 1870, 9042; in 1880, 16,676; in 1890, 20,997.

Iberia, a post-village of Brown co., Minn., in Stark township, on the Big Cottonwood River, 5 miles S.E. of Sleepy Eye Station, and about 50 miles W. of Mankato. It has a church, a newspaper office, and a flouring-mill.

Iberia, a post-village of Miller co., Mo., about 38 miles S. of Jefferson City. It has 2 churches.

Iberia, a post-village of Morrow co., O., 1 mile from the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, and 53 miles N. of Columbus. It has 3 churches. Here is the Ohio Central College (United Presbyterian). Pop. 238.

Ibe'rian Mountains, an appellation sometimes given to the mountains in the central and E. parts of Spain.

Iberian Peninsula, the S.W. portion of Europe, comprising Spain and Portugal.

Iberus, the ancient name of the Ebro.

Iberville, ī'bęr-vĭl, a parish in the S. part of Louisiana, Area, 650 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, and on the W. by Atchafalaya Bayou. The surface is level and low, subject to inundation, and extensively covered with forests and cypress swamps. The levees, or banks of the river, are the highest parts of the parish. The soil is fertile. Molasses, sugar, maize, and cotton are the staple products. It is intersected by the Texas & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Plaquemine. Pop. in 1870, 12,347; in 1880, 17,544; in 1890, 21,848.

I'berville, a county in the S. part of Quebec, bounded on the W. by the Richelieu River, comprises an area of 188 square miles. It is traversed by the Vermont Central and Stanstead, Shefford & Chambly Railways. Capital, St. Athanase. Pop. 15,413.

Iberville, a town of Quebec. See Saint Athanase.

Ibi, ee-bee', a town of Spain, province and 23 miles N.W. of Alicante. Pop. 2393.

Ibiapaba, e-be-ą-pâ'bą, **Hibbiappaba**, **Hibiappaba**, hĭb-e-ąp-pâ'bą, or **Biapina**, be-ą-pee'ną, a mountain-chain of Brazil, stretching from E. to W., in the province of Ceará. It is divided into the mountains of Biapina, Bonvista, Boritana, Bôcos, &c.

Ibicui, e-be-kwee', a river of South America, rises in the S.W. of the province of Rio Grande do Sul, in Brazil, enters Uruguay, and joins the Uruguay River at Yapeyu, in lat. 29° 20′ S., after a course of about 400 miles.

Ibi Gamin, ee'be gâ'mĭn, or **Kamet**, kâ'męt, a mountain of the Himalayas. Lat. 30° 35′ N.; lon. 79° 38′ E. Height, 25,373 feet.

Ibisa, or **Ibiza**, Balearic Isles. See Iviça.

Ibituruna, a village of Brazil. See Boa-Successo.

Ibo, a town of Africa. See Abon.

Ibo, ee'bo, one of the Querimba Islands, in Mozambique Channel. Lat. (N.W. part) 12° 20′ S.; lon. 40° 38′ E.

Ibo, or **Oi'bo**, a town of the above island. It is defended by a large and two smaller forts, and has a harbor.

Ibos, ee'bos', a market-town of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, 4 miles W. of Tarbes. Pop. 1945.

Ibrah, ee'brâ or ib'râ, a town of Arabia, dominions and 60 miles S.S.W. of Muscat. It has many good houses, which are fortified and highly adorned.

Ibraheem, or **Ibrahim**, ib'râ-heem' (anc. *Ado'nis*), a rivulet of Syria, enters the Mediterranean about midway between Tripoli and Beyroot. It is connected in mythology with the death of Adonis, or Thammuz.

Ibraheem, or **Ibrahim**, a river of Persia, province of Kerman, enters the Persian Gulf 20 miles E. of Ormus, after a N. course of 75 miles.

Ibrail, **Ibraila**, or **Ibrahil**. See Brahilov.

Ibrig, a village of Switzerland. See Yberg.

Ibrim, ib'reem' (anc. *Premnis?*), a town of Nubia, upon a rocky height on the Nile, 12 miles S.W. of Derr.

Ibros, or **Ibros del Rey**, ee'broce dĕl râ, a town of Spain, province and 19 miles N.N.E. of Jaen. Pop. 4013.

Iburg, ee'bŏŏrg, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 8 miles S. of Osnaburg. Pop. 969.

Iça, a tributary of the Amazon. See Putumayo.

Iça, **Iza**, or **San Geronimo de Iça**, sân hâ-ron e-mo dâ ee'sâ, a town of Peru, capital of the province of Iça, department and 168 miles S.S.E. of Lima, and 45 miles by rail S.E. of Pisco, its port.

Iça, a small maritime department of Peru. Chief towns, Iça and Pisco. Area, 6295 square miles. Pop. 60,111.

Içabaquam, a river of Brazil. See Camacuan.

Icanna, supposed ancient name of the Yonne.

Ic'ard, a township of Burke co., N.C. Pop. 929.

Icard Station, Burke co., N.C. See Happy Home.

Icaria, **Icarus**, ancient names of Nicaria.

Icatu, or **Hycatu**, e-kâ-too', a town of Brazil, province and 52 miles S.E. of Maranhão, on the Monim.

Iceo, a town of Brazil. See Ico.

Ice Creek, a post-office of Lawrence co., O.

Iceland, īs'lănd (called *Island*, ees'lând, by the natives; Ger. *Island*, ĭs'lânt; Dutch, *Ijsland* or *Ysland*, ĭs'lânt; Sp. *Islanda*, ees-lân'dâ; Fr. *Islande*, ees'lônd'; L. *Islan'dia*), an island subject to the crown of Denmark, and situated between the North Atlantic and the Arctic Ocean, 130 miles from the S.E. coast of Greenland, and 850 miles W. of Norway, extending between lat. 63° 24′ and 66° 33′ N. and lon. 13° 31′ and 24° 17′ W. Greatest length, from E. to W., 300 miles; central breadth, about 200 miles; area, 39,543 square miles. The coast-line for a considerable extent on the S.E. is almost unbroken, but in all other directions it presents a continued succession of deep bays, fiords, and jutting promontories. One of the most remarkable of the latter is a large peninsula in the N.W., which stretches out between two bays 80 miles into the ocean. The water along the coast is generally deep, and the bays furnish a great number of harbors, with good anchorage and complete shelter; but the navigation is rendered dangerous by vast numbers of rocky islets which line the shores. The interior of the island has for the most part a very wild and desolate appearance, being covered by lofty mountain-masses of volcanic origin, many of them crowned with perpetual snow and ice, which, stretching down their sides into the intervening valleys, form immense glaciers. These icy mountains, which take the common name of Jökull or Jökul, have their culminating point in Oeräfa Jökull, near the S.E. coast, lat. 64° 0′ 48″ N., lon. 16° 45′ 31″ W.; height, 6409 feet. The Snäfell, near the W. coast, is 5965 feet in height; and Eyjafjalla Jökull, in the S., 5579 feet. Hecla, the noted volcano, is 5110 feet in elevation. The Skaptar Jökull occupies an immense tract in the S.E. part of the island. The glaciers cover a surface of upwards of 4000 square miles; they exist in all the mountains above 4000 feet in elevation, and extend down to the sea. The greatest mass of ice is in the S.E. of the island; and this region has for centuries been the scene of the most violent volcanic eruptions. There are 30 known volcanoes in Iceland, several of which have been active within a century. Destructive volcanic eruptions are not uncommon. The island also contains numerous small mud-volcanoes and intermittent thermal springs, in the chief of which, the Great Geyser (ghī'zęr), the water at a depth of 72 feet is 30° above the boiling-point. Jets of water and stones are thrown at intervals from this geyser to heights varying from 90 to 100 feet. The immense reservoirs of snow and ice furnish inexhaustible supplies to numerous lakes and rivers, but the latter, owing to the rugged nature of the surface, are more remarkable for their number than for their length. The most deserving of notice are the Hvitá or White River, the Thiorsá, the Jokulsá, and the Skilfjandafljot. The last two have each a course of about 100 miles. The Hvitá and the Thiorsá are each about 150 miles in length. The most valuable mineral product is sulphur; *surturbrand*, or lignite, is also found. The other minerals deserving of notice are chalcedonies, rock crystals, and the well-known double refracting spar, for which the island has long been famous. On many parts of the coast,

particularly the W., basaltic caves occur; that of Stappen is not unworthy to be compared with Fingal's Cave.

The climate is very variable; storms of extreme violence are frequent; the summer is moist; in winter the sky is dark and gloomy, but lighted up at night by brilliant displays of the aurora borealis. The temperature is more elevated than that of any other country in the same latitude; mean of year at Reikiavik, 40° Fahr.; of the summer, 56°, and of the winter, 29°.30. The S. coasts, washed by a prolongation of the Gulf Stream, are much milder than the N., and generally free from ice. Forests formerly abounded, but the island is now destitute of trees. The want of fuel is severely felt, although the Gulf Stream and the polar currents occasionally float driftwood to its shores, and a fine white turf is used. Except a few oats, and a kind of wild grass whose seeds are carefully garnered for food, no grain can be raised; but potatoes and garden-vegetables are cultivated. The flora of Iceland is nearly allied to that of Scandinavia, comprising mosses and a few shrubs. The most important domestic animal is the sheep, which, with the goat, cow, horse, ox, and dog, was introduced from Norway. Reindeer, introduced in 1770, now exist in large herds, but are not domesticated. The polar bear is sometimes cast on the shores from the northern ice-fields. Fish are very abundant on all the coasts, and form the chief support of the inhabitants. Birds are very numerous, the most valuable of which is the eider-duck. No reptiles of any kind exist in the island. There are few manufactures, and the only commerce consists in the exchange of wool, butter, skins, fish, oil, sulphur, and Iceland moss. The trade has been restricted to Icelandic and Danish vessels, but the ports are open to commerce.

The inhabitants belong to the Scandinavian race. Their language is peculiar to the island; it is more nearly allied to the old Norse than any other now spoken. They are strongly attached to their country, and hospitable to strangers. Iceland College, with 8 professors and about 80 students, is the only educational institution except a few schools; but domestic education is universal, and the intellectual capacity of the people is of a superior order. Many of the most valuable works of European literature have been translated into the native tongue. Almost all the inhabitants are Lutherans, the whole island forming a single bishopric. In 1874 the 1000th anniversary of Iceland's history was celebrated at Reikiavik, the capital, on which occasion the island received its autonomy, but it still remains subject to the King of Denmark, who appoints its governor. It has its own legislature, and all its citizens are equal before the law. Since 1874 the island has suffered much from the effects of volcanic eruptions, and from consequent dearth and destruction of the sheep, on which the people largely depend for supplies of food; and some emigration to the Canadian district of Keewatin has resulted.

Iceland was discovered by a Norwegian pirate in 860, and permanently settled in 874, but is believed to have been known to the Irish fishermen, and temporarily colonized by them, before this period. The Norse settlement continued to increase rapidly by the arrival of new settlers, and in the beginning of the tenth century the inhabitants formed themselves into a republic, which existed for nearly 400 years. In the thirteenth century it became subject to Norway, and, through it, in 1380, to Denmark, with which it still remains. Pop. in 1703, 50,444; in 1843, 57,180; in 1880, 72,445.——Adj. Ice-lan'dic; inhab. Ice'lander.

Ichaboe, ik'ȧ-bo, an island off the S.W. coast of Africa, lat. 26° 18′ S., lon. 14° 58′ E. It has afforded guano.

Ichak, a town of India. See Echauk.

Ichang, a town of China. See E-Chang.

Ichapoor, or **Ichapur**, itch-ȧ-poor', a village of Bengal, on the Hoogly, 14 miles by rail N. of Calcutta. It has an English school and a large government powder-mill.

Ich'awaynoch'away Creek, Georgia, drains part of Terrell co., runs southward through Calhoun and Baker cos., and enters Flint River about 15 miles below Newton. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Ichawur, e-chaw'ẹr, a town of India, dominion and 32 miles S.W. of Bhopaul, comprising about 1000 houses.

Ichenhausen, ik'ẹn-hŏw'zẹn, a town of Bavaria, on the Günz, 6 miles S.E. of Günzburg. Pop. 2450.

Ichenheim, ik'ẹn-hīme', a village of Baden, Middle Rhine, near the Rhine. Pop. 1450.

Ichterghem, ik'tẹr-ghĕm, or **Ichteghem**, ik'tẹ-chĕm, a village of Belgium, in the province of West Flanders, 12 miles S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 3800.

Ichtershausen, ik'tẹrs-hŏw'zẹn, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 12 miles E.S.E. of Gotha, on the Gera. Pop. 1300.

Ichtiman, ik'tẹ-mȧn', a border town of Eastern Roumelia, 35 miles N.W. of Tatar Bazardjik.

Ickesburg, iks'burg, a post-village of Perry co., Pa., in Saville township, 10 miles S.W. of Millerstown. It has several churches and stores. Pop. about 200.

Icó, or **Icco**, ee'ko, a town of Brazil, province of Ceará, on the Salgado, near its junction with the Jaguaribe, 32 miles N.N.E. of Crato. Pop., with district, 7000.

Icod, ee-kod', or **Fedde los Vinos**, fĕd dȧ loce veen'-yoce, a town on the W. coast of Teneriffe. Pop. 4000.

Icolmkill, in the Hebrides, Scotland. See Iona.

Iconium, the ancient name of Konieh.

Ico'nium, a post-village of Appanoose co., Iowa, in Chariton township, about 32 miles W.S.W. of Ottumwa. It has 2 churches and several stores. Pop. about 200.

Iconium, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Mo., 30 miles S.S.E. of Clinton.

Icricok, a town of Guinea. See Ecricok.

Iculisma, the ancient name of Angoulême.

I'cy Cape, Alaska, in the Arctic Ocean, midway between Capes North and Lisbourne. Lat. 70° 20′ N.; lon. 161° 40′ W.

I'cy Strait, Alaska, connects Chatham Strait with the Pacific Ocean.

Ida, I'dȧ (Turk. *Kaz-Tagh*, kȧz-tȧg), a famous mountain of Asia Minor, near the head of the Gulf of Adramyti, and 30 miles S.E. of the plain of Troy. Lat. 36° 12′ N.; lon. 26° 54′ E.

Ida, a mountain of Crete. See Psiloriti.

I'da, a county in the W. part of Iowa, has an area of 432 square miles. It is intersected by Maple River, and partly drained by the Little Sioux River, which touches its N.W. extremity. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staple products. It is intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Capital, Ida Grove. Pop. in 1870, 226; in 1880, 4382; in 1890, 10,705.

Ida, a post-hamlet of Republic co., Kansas, in Rose Creek township, 30 miles S.W. of Fairbury, Neb.

Ida, a post-village of Monroe co., Mich., in Ida township, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 10 miles W. of Monroe. It has a money-order post-office, 2 churches, 2 saw-mills, and a grist-mill. Pop. of the township, 1105.

Ida, a township of Douglas co., Minn. Pop. 325. It contains Ida Lake.

Ida, a post-office of Adair co., Mo., 9 miles from Kirksville.

Ida, a post-hamlet of Valley co., Neb., 12 miles N.W. of Ord.

Ida, a post-office of Lane co., Oregon.

Ida, a post-office of Pepin co., Wis.

Ida Grove, a post-village, capital of Ida co., Iowa, in Corwin township, on the Maple River, and on the Maple River Railroad, about 28 miles N. of Denison, and 28 miles W.S.W. of Sac City. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, and 4 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1880, 759; in 1890, 1563.

Idaho, i'dȧ-ho, one of the northwestern states of the American Union, situated in the Pacific highland, and principally in the basin of the Columbia River, is bounded N. by British Columbia and Montana, E. by Montana and Wyoming, S. by Utah and Nevada, and W. by Oregon and Washington. It lies between lat. 42° and 49° N. and lon. 111° and 117° W. The crest of the Bitter Root Mountains forms the boundary on the N.E., and the main chain of the Rocky Mountains extends along the southwestern frontier. The W. boundary follows for about 180 miles the course of the Shoshone, Snake, or Lewis River. Area, 86,294 square miles.

Surface.—The face of the country is principally mountainous, but there are several large prairie tracts. In the N. lateral spurs (the Kootenai, Cœur d'Alène, and Lapwai Mountains, and others) extend westward from the Bitter Root range. Idaho is divided by the Salmon River Mountains, whose snow-clad peaks exceed in some cases an altitude of 13,000 feet, into two distinct portions, known as Northern and Southern Idaho. A wagon-road, begun in 1890 and connecting Mt. Idaho and Little Salmon meadows, forms the only means of communication within the state between these two divisions. S. of this range the Three Buttes, and in the extreme E. the Three Tetons (13,691 feet), are famous landmarks. In the S. and S.E., respectively, are the Goose Creek and Bear River Mountains, which form part of the watershed dividing the Shoshone Valley from the Great Salt Lake Basin, in which the S.E. part of the state lies. Northward of these ranges and of the Shoshone River, but S. of the Salmon River Mountains, is the fertile Kamass Prairie, and there are elsewhere great sage-plains. In the S.E. is a region apparently vol-

canic at no remote period, and abounding in geysers and other thermal and saline springs. Remarkable points of interest are the Great Shoshone, American, and Salmon Falls, all cataracts of the Shoshone River. The first is, at high water, a rival of Niagara in magnificence, and the fall or perpendicular descent exceeds that of Niagara. The great cañon of the Shoshone, where the river flows for many miles at the bottom of a vast trough or chasm in the rocks, is another noteworthy feature. There are many lakes and rivers, with fertile valleys, and picturesque waterfalls abound in the mountains. Evergreen coniferous trees cover some of the hills and mountains with a dense forest. Red cedar especially abounds in the N., and pines, firs, spruces, &c., are abundant in many districts; but hard-wood timber is, as a rule, very deficient. Azoic and eozoic rocks cover a very large part of the area. The Shoshone River, with most of its tributaries, flows through regions largely covered with rocks of comparatively recent volcanic origin. The various geological ages, from the Silurian to the Pliocene, are nearly all represented in the state, but none of them extensively so, except the tertiary and the post-tertiary, whose strata and deposits cover large areas. Idaho is one of the most important sources of supply of the precious metals. Gold was discovered on the Pend d'Oreille River in 1852; in 1860 placer-mining operations were undertaken on the South Fork of the Clearwater, and on the forks of the Cœur d'Alène River are the famous Cœur d'Alène mines, rich in gold, silver, and lead. Both quartz and placer gold are obtained in nearly all parts of the state. The mineral product of 1889 was valued at over $17,000,000. Coal (strictly a lignite, tertiary or cretaceous) is found at various points. Salt, sulphur, iron ore, and building-stones are abundant.

Idaho is in general much better adapted for grazing than for agriculture. She has vast wastes covered with bunch-grasses and with "winter-fat" or "white sage" (*Eurotia lanata*), which is eagerly sought by cattle, and upon it they thrive and fatten even in winter. Notwithstanding the elevated character of the state, her winters are not often severe, considering the latitude; and even in the N. cattle may range in the valleys without shelter or foddering. Indian corn is not very profitably raised, for the summers are short. The country is well watered by rivers, and the soil when irrigated is wonderfully productive. Over 8,000,000 acres are reported as capable of successful irrigation. Of this number, 740,350 acres are now irrigated, and with the fertile bottom-lands along the streams are cultivated with profit. Among the mountains there are sheltered basins or parks, with fine soil and excellent pasturage. At present barley, potatoes, wheat, oats, wool, and dairy-products are the agricultural staples of the state.

Stage-routes have been established to the more important points, connecting with the Pacific railroads and the steamers upon the Upper Columbia. From Powder River up to Salmon Falls (200 miles) the Shoshone is navigable for steamers. The Clarke River in the N. is navigable to some extent. Steamers ply upon the beautiful Lake Pend d'Oreille or Kulispelm, the largest body of water in the state. The Union Pacific and Utah Northern Railroads traverse the southern portion, and the Northern Pacific crosses it from E. to W.

Government.—The state constitution was adopted in November, 1889. The state officers are elected for terms of two years. The three judges of the supreme court are elected at large, and the justices of the five judicial districts by the electors of each district. The legislature, having 18 senators and 36 representatives, holds biennial sessions. Idaho has one representative in the lower house of the national congress.

Education.—In 1890 there were 410 school districts, 315 school-houses, and 497 schools. The number of children of school age was 25,471, and the enrollment was 14,311. There were 33 private schools with an attendance of 1104 pupils. The amount received for school purposes was $202,235.47. The University of Idaho has been established at Moscow, Latah co., but the buildings are not yet complete. There are Roman Catholic and other mission schools, chiefly among the Indians. Among the conditions prescribed by the federal government when Idaho became a state, were the appropriation of 90,000 acres for an agricultural college, 100,000 acres to support a scientific school, 100,000 acres to maintain a state normal school, and 50,000 acres as an endowment for a state university.

Counties and Towns.—The counties are 18 in number, as follows: Ada, Alturas, Bear Lake, Bingham, Boisé, Cassia, Custer, Elmore, Idaho, Kootenay, Latah, Lembi, Logan, Nez Percés, Oneida, Owyhee, Shoshone, and Washington. The principal towns are Boisé City (the capital), Montpelier, Weiser, Paris, Bellevue, Wallace, Lewiston, Caldwell, Grangeville, Shoshone, Ketchum, Silver City, Challis, Clayton, Nampa, and Glenn Ferry.

The total population in 1870 was 20,583, of whom 10,618 were whites. In 1880 the population was 32,610, and in 1890, 84,385. The native Indians belong mainly to the Shoshone, Nez Percé, Bannack, and Kootenay tribes. In 1889 they were distributed in the reservations as follows: On the Nez Percé reservation there were 1450 Indians; on the Lembi reservation, 789; on the Fort Hill reservation, 1593; on the Cœur d'Alène reservation, 423; and on the Buck Valley reservation, 400. By act of congress in that year an agreement was ratified with the Indians by which 300,000 acres from the Fort Hill reservation and the same amount from the Cœur d'Alène reservation were ceded to the government. There are in Idaho over 25,000 Mormons, and though polygamy is not openly practised, nearly all the voters of this faith are disfranchised, as they refuse to take the "test oath."

History.—In 1863, Idaho was formed, being set off mainly from Washington, Dakota, and Nebraska. It then included Montana and a part of Wyoming. Its present area all belonged to Washington up to 1863. Idaho received its present limits in 1868, after having parted with a large share of its area in 1864. Gold was found here in 1852, and in 1860 it was struck in paying quantities at Oro Fino. Parts of the state were devastated by the Indian war of 1878. The mining, stamping, and smelting interests have been very productive, and to them the growth of the state is almost entirely due. The timber-manufacture and the pasturage of sheep and neat cattle are attracting much attention, and the future of Idaho as a pastoral region is full of promise. On July 3, 1890, Idaho was admitted to the Union as a state.

Idaho, a large county of Idaho, is bounded on the W. by the Snake or Lewis River, and intersected by the Salmon River. The surface is mountainous. The Lapwai Mountains extend along the N. border of the county. The soil of the valleys is fertile. This county has gold-mines (mostly placer). Area, 11,400 square miles. Capital, Mount Idaho. Pop. in 1870, 849; in 1880, 2031; in 1890, 2955.

Idaho, a post-office of Clay co., Ala.

Idaho, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., N.C., 3 miles from Fayetteville.

Idaho, a post-hamlet of Pike co., O., on Sunfish Creek, 28 miles S.S.W. of Chillicothe. It has a church and 3 stores.

Idaho City, the capital of Boisé co., Idaho, is situated in the Boisé Basin, on Moore's Creek, about 35 miles N.E. of Boisé City. It is near lat. 44° N. and lon. 114° 50′ W. Its prosperity is derived from rich placer-mines of gold. Silver is also found here. It contains 2 churches, a banking-house, a newspaper office, a saw-mill, a brewery, and manufactures of soda-water. This place is surrounded by mountains covered with pine forests. Pop. about 500

Idaho Falls, formerly **Eagle Rock**, a post-village of Bingham co., Idaho, 27 miles by rail N. by E. of Blackfoot. It has a bank, 2 newspaper offices, a lumber-yard, a flour-mill, and other industries. Pop. in 1890, about 300.

Idaho Springs, a post-town of Clear Creek co., Col., on Clear Creek, and on the Colorado Central Railroad, 38 miles W. of Denver. It has 5 churches, several hotels, and hot soda springs, which attract many visitors. Gold and silver are found near this place, which is surrounded by beautiful scenery. Pop. in 1890, 1338.

Idanha-Nova, e-dân'yȧ-no'vȧ, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 13 miles E. of Castello Branco. Pop. 2566.

Idar, ee'dar, a village of Germany, in the principality of Birkenfeld, 3 miles N.W. of Oberstein. Pop. 3055.

Idaville, i'da-vil, a post-village of White co., Ind., 16 miles by rail W. of Logansport. It has 6 churches, an academy, 2 newspaper offices, a flour-mill, and a tile-factory. Pop. about 500.

Idaville, or **Kilchis**, a post-hamlet of Tillamook co., Oregon, on Tillamook Bay, about 60 miles W. of Portland. It is partly supported by the lumber-business.

Idaville, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., in Huntington township, 14 miles S. of Carlisle. It has a church.

Idaville, a post-office of Tipton co., Tenn., 3 miles from Atoka Station.

Iddah, a town of Africa. See ATTAH.

Id'do, a post-office of Pike co., Ala.

Idegem, ee'de-ghĕm, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 25 miles S.S.E. of Ghent, on the Dender.

I'dell', a post-office of Crawford co., Kansas, about 18 miles N.E. of Parsons.

I'der, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ind.

Idiazabal, e-de-â-thâl', a town of Spain, in Guipuzcoa, 27 miles S. of San Sebastian. Pop. 1527.

Idjeng, id-jĕng', an active volcano at the E. end of the island of Java, 10,170 feet high.

I'dle, a river of England, co. of Nottingham, after a N.E. course, joins the Trent 4 miles below Gainsborough.

Idle, a town of England, co. of York, 3 miles N.N.E. of Bradford. Pop. 6253.

Idlewild, I'dĕl-wild, a post-office of Orange co., N.Y., 55 miles by rail N. of New York. Here was the residence of the poet N. P. Willis. See CORNWALL (N.Y.).

Idlewild, a post-village of Hamilton co., O., 3 miles by rail N.N.E. of Cincinnati. It has a church. Pop. about 600.

Idlewild, a post-office of Gibson co., Tenn., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 8 miles N. of Milan.

Idlewood, I'dĕl-wood, a station in Chartiers township, Alleghany co., Pa., 6 miles W. of Pittsburg.

Idlip, or **Idlib**, a town of Syria, 50 miles S.W. of Aleppo.

Idra, an island of Greece. See HYDRA.

Idria, id're-ą or ee'dre-â, a river of Austria, in Carniola, joins the Isonzo after a course of about 45 miles.

Idria, a town of Carniola, in an Alpine valley, 23 miles W.S.W. of Laybach. It has 2 large churches and an old castle. Its celebrated quicksilver-mine, next to those of Almaden, in Spain, is the richest in Europe. Pop. 3960.

Idro, ee'dro, or **Idro-Alto**, ee'dro âl'to (anc. *E'drum*), a small town of Northern Italy, province and 18 miles N.N.E. of Brescia, on a declivity on the S.E. shore of the lake of the same name. Pop. 833.

Idro Lake (anc. *Edri'nus La'cus*), in North Italy, is 17 miles N. of Brescia, between the lakes of Garda and Iseo. Length, from N. to S., 7 miles; greatest breadth, 1½ miles; depth, about 400 feet. It is traversed by the Chiese, an affluent of the Po, and it has on its W. side the fortress of Rocca d'Anfo.

Idstedt, id'stĕtt, a village of Prussia, 5 miles N.N.W. of Sleswick. A battle was fought here in 1850 between the Danes and the Sleswick-Holsteiners. Pop. 395.

Idstein, id'stīne, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 15 miles N. of Mentz. Pop. 2500.

Idumæa, id-u-mee'ą, **Idu'me**, or **E'dom**, an ancient country of Western Asia, comprising the mountainous tract between Palestine and the Gulf of Akabah, the whole country being a portion of Arabia. It is divided into the districts of Jebal and Esh-Sherah, both occupied by tribes of Bedouin Arabs.——Adj. and inhab. IDUMÆAN, id-u-mee'ąn, or E'DOMITE.

Idumania, a river of England. See BLACK WATER.

Idurum, the supposed ancient name of JUDENBURG.

Iedo, a city of Japan. See TOKIO.

Iefremov, a town of Russia. See YEFREMOV.

Ieia, a river of Russia. See YEIA.

Iekaterinburg, Russia. See YEKATERINBOORG.

Iekaterinodar, Russia. See YEKATERINODAR.

Iekaterinograd, Russia. See YEKATERINOGRAD.

Iekaterinoslav, Russia. See YEKATERINOSLAV.

Ielabouga, a town of Russia. See YELABOOGA.

Ielagoui, a river of Siberia. See YELAGOOI.

Ielatom, a town of Russia. See YELATOM.

Ieletz, a city of Russia. See YELETS.

Ielisavetgrad, Russia. See YELISAVETGRAD.

Ielnia, a town of Russia. See YELNIA.

Ielsi, e-ôl'see, a town of Italy, province and 9 miles E.S.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 2904.

Iemtsa, a river of Russia. See YEMTSA.

Ienidje, a town of Turkey. See YENIDJE.

Ienikale, a town and strait of Russia. See YENIKALE.

Ienisei, a river of Siberia. See YENISEI.

Ieniseisk, Russia. See YENISEISK.

Ierne, the ancient name of IRELAND.

Ieroslau, a river of Russia. See YEROSLAN.

Iesi, or **Jesi**, e-â'see (anc. *Æ'sis*), a walled town of Italy, in the Marches, 17 miles by rail S.W. of Ancona, on the left bank of the Esino. It is a bishop's see, and the seat of important manufactures. Pop. 18,912.

Ieso, an island of Japan. See YESSO.

Ietze, a river of Germany. See JETZE.

Ievst, a river of Russia. See YEVST.

If, eef, an islet off the S. coast of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, opposite Marseilles, and occupied as a fortress.

Iffendic, eef'fŏn"deek', a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 18 miles W. of Rennes. Pop. 345.

Iffezheim, if'fĕts-hīme', or **Iffesheim**, if'fęs-hīme', a village of Baden, on the Rhine, the steamboats on which have a station here. Pop. 1809.

Iflance, or **Iflani**, e-flâ'nee, an upland region of Asia Minor, S.E. of Amastra, in which are the two villages called Iflance of Kastamoonee and Iflance of Zafaran-Boli.

Iga, ee'gâ, a seaport town of Japan, in Hondo, on the W. coast of the Bay of Owari, 100 miles E.S.E. of Kioto.

Igal, ee'gŏl', a town of Hungary, 34 miles N.N.W. of Fünfkirchen. Pop. 1650.

Igatimi, e-gâ-te-mee', a river of South America, joins the Panama from the right, in lat. 24° 40' S. Length, about 200 miles. Its navigation is much obstructed by cataracts, no fewer than 20 occurring within a space of 20 miles.

Igea, or **Ixea**, e-â'â, or **Igea de Cornago**, e-â'â dâ kor-nâ'go, a town of Spain, province and 35 miles S.E. of Logroño. Pop. 1747.

Igelheim, ee'gęl-hīme', or **Iggelheim**, ig'ghęl-hīme', a village of Bavaria, 7 miles N.W. of Speyer. Pop. 2049.

Igillium, the ancient name of GIGLIO.

Iglau, ig'lŏw, written also **Iglaw** and **Gihawia**, ghe-hâv'lâ (L. *Igla'via*), a town of Moravia, on the Iglawa, and on a railway, 40 miles W.N.W. of Brünn. Pop. 20,112. It has 3 suburbs, several churches, a gymnasium, and a high school, with extensive manufactures of woollen cloth, paper, plush, vinegar, colors, potash, and glass, and a flourishing trade. Silver and lead are raised from neighboring mines.

Iglawa, ig-lâ'vâ, **Iglava**, ig-lâ'vâ, or **Igla**, ig'lâ, a river of Moravia, joins the Schwarza 19 miles S. of Brünn, after a S.E. course of 70 miles.

Iglesias, e-glâ'se-âs, a town of Sardinia, 34 miles by rail W.N.W. of Cagliari, near the W. coast of the island. Pop. 5448. It is enclosed by ruined fortifications, and has a cathedral, a handsome episcopal palace, several convents, a Jesuits' college, and a trade in wine.

Iglo, ig'lo" (Ger. *Neudorf*, noi'dorf), a free town of Hungary, co. of Zips, on the Hernad, and on a railway, 7 miles S. of Leutschau. Pop. 6691. It has a large Catholic church, a town hall, a board of mines, smelting-works for copper and iron, and some trade in flax and linen.

Igloo'lik', a small island of Northern Canada, in Fury and Hecla Strait. Lat. 69° 21' N.; lon. 81° 53' W.

Ignacio (ig-nâ'se-o) **Islands**, a group in the Gulf of California, off the coast of the Mexican state of Cinaloa.

Igo, i'go, a post-village and mining-camp of Shasta co., Cal., about 13 miles S.W. of Shasta. It has a masonic hall, a church organization, and a public school.

Igo, a post-office of Rooks co., Kansas.

I'gou's Ferry, a post-office of Hamilton co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River, 18 miles above Chattanooga.

Igrande, a town of France. See YGRANDE.

Igrapiuna, e-grâ-pe-oo'nâ, a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, near São Jorge dos Ilheos. Pop. 1000.

Iguaçu, **Iguazu**, or **Curitiba**, koo-re-tee'bâ, a river of Brazil, forms the boundary between the provinces of São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul, and joins the Parana in lat. 26° S., lon. 54° 45' W., after a W. course of 250 miles. See CURITIBA.

Iguaçu, or **Iguazu**, e-gwâ-soo', a town of Brazil, province and 21 miles N.W. of Rio Janeiro. Pop. 4000. It has a considerable trade by the river Iguaçu to Rio Janeiro.

Igualada, e-gwâ-lâ'dâ (anc. *Aquæ Latæ?*), a town of Spain, province and 33 miles by rail N.W. of Barcelona, on the Noya. Pop. 14,000. It stands on an eminence, and the new town has airy, well-planted walks, a parish church, a college, a hospital, and cavalry barracks. It has manufactures of cotton goods, cotton thread, hats, and fire-arms, with distilleries, and in its neighborhood are paper-mills.

Igualapa, e-gwâ-lâ'pâ, a town of Mexico, state and 180 miles S.S.W. of La Puebla. Pop. about 3000.

Igualejn, e-gwâ-lâ'nâ, a town of Spain, province and 42 miles W.S.W. of Malaga. Pop. 1593.

Iguape, e-gwâ'pâ, a river of Brazil, enters the Atlantic about 85 miles S.W. of Santos. Length, 150 miles.

Iguape, a town of Brazil, state of São Paulo, on the S. bank of the Iguape River, near its mouth. It has a good harbor, and exports rice and timber.

Iguarnçu, e-gwâ-râ-soo', or **Iguarassu**, e-gwâ-râs-soo', a town of Brazil, the earliest founded in the state of Pernambuco, 20 miles N.N.W. of the city of that name. It stands on a height, beside the Iguarnçu, a tributary of the Upper Parnahiba. Pop. 5000.

Iguazu, a town of Brazil. See IGUAÇU.

Igumen, e-goo-mĕn', a town of Russia, government and 38 miles E.S.E. of Minsk, on the Beresina. Pop. 2190

Iguvium, the ancient name of GUBBIO.

Igyusch, a town of Hungary. See HEGYES.

Iha, ee'â, a village of the Malay Archipelago, island of Saparoea, or Honi-Moa.

Ihna, ee'nå, a river of Prussia, in Pomerania, enters the Dammasche-See, an arm of the Stettiner-Haff, 9 miles N. of Stettin. Length, 55 miles.

Ihringen, ee'ring-ẹn, a village of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, near Breisach. Pop. 2708.

Ij, a river of the Netherlands. See Y.

Ijamsville, a post-village of Wabash co., Ind., in Pleasant township, on Eel River, and on the Eel River Railroad, about 30 miles E.N.E. of Logansport. It has 2 churches and several mills.

Ijamsville, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., on Bush Creek, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 52 miles W. of Baltimore. It has a church and a flour-mill. Pop. 100.

Ijighinsk, Siberia. See Jijiginsk.

Ijlst, a town of the Netherlands. See Ylst.

Ijma, a river of Russia. See Izhma.

Ijo, ee'yo, a small river of Finland, flows into the Gulf of Bothnia, near its N. extremity.

Ijsland, the Dutch name of Iceland.

Ijssel, a river of the Netherlands. See Yssel.

Ijsselmonde, Netherlands. See Ysselmonde.

Ijsselmuiden, Netherlands. See Ysselmuiden.

Ijsselstein, Netherlands. See Ysselstein.

Ijzendik, Netherlands. See Yzendyke.

Ik, ik, two rivers of Russia, government of Orenboorg, the principal of which joins the Kama 20 miles N.W. of Menselinsk, after a N.W. course of about 200 miles.

Ikarma, e-kar'må, one of the Kooril Islands, Pacific Ocean.

Ikazni, e-kåz'nee, a town of Russia, government of Minsk, 44 miles W.N.W. of Disna. Pop. 1200.

Ike-Aral-Nor, ee'kå-å'rål'-nōr', or **Ike-Aral-Noor**, a lake of the Chinese Empire, in Mongolia, Khalkas territory, near the E. frontier of Soongaria, between lat. 47° and 48° N., and intersected by the meridian of 90° E. lon. Length, 40 miles; average breadth, 20 miles. It receives several rivers, but has no known outlet.

Ikorets, or **Ikoretz**, e-ko-rōts', a river of Russia, joins the Don on the left, after a course of about 60 miles.

Ikopa, e-kro'på, or **Ikiopa**, e-ke-o'på, a river of Madagascar, rises in the province of Ankova, and falls into Bembatooka Bay, N.W. coast of Madagascar, being known during the latter part of its course by the name of the Bembatooka. It is navigable to Maro-be, about 25 miles from the sea. Entire length, about 270 miles.

Ilam, a village of England, co. of Stafford, 9 miles E.N.E. of Cheadle.

Ilambazar, e-lam-ba-zar', a town of Bengal, in Beerbhoom. Lat. 23° 37' 35'' N.; lon. 87° 34' 50'' E. It has a large trade, and manufactures of lac, lac ornaments, lac dyes, indigo, lacquered wares, and wild silk.

Ilanmore', an island of the Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Inverness, ¼ mile N. of Coll.

Ilanroan, ĭ-lạn-rōn', a small island of the Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Inverness, S. of Oransay.

Ilanterach, ĭ-lan'tẹr-åk, a small island of the Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Inverness, E. of Oransay.

Il-Bassan, a town of Turkey. See El-Bassan.

Ilbono, il-bo'no, a village of Sardinia, 30 miles N.N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 1341.

Il'chester, or **Iv'elchester** (anc. *Ischalis*), a town of England, co. of Somerset, on the ancient Foss-way and the Ivel, 4½ miles S.S.E. of Somerton. It was a Roman station, and a considerable town of the ancient Belgæ. Pop. of parish, 743.

Il'chester Mills, a post-village of Howard co., Md., on the Patapsco River, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 13 miles W.S.W. of Baltimore. Here is Mount St. Clement's College (Roman Catholic), organized in 1868, also a convent, 2 chapels, a cotton-mill, and a flour-mill.

Ilchi, a town of Toorkistan. See Khoten.

Il'derton, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 10 miles N.W. of London. Pop. 200.

Ile aux Moines, eel ō mwân, a small island of France, in the Gulf of Morbihan, Côtes-du-Nord, 12 miles N. of Lannion. It is the largest of the group called Sept Iles, or Seven Isles, and the only one which is inhabited.

Ile d'Aix, eel daix, a small island off the W. coast of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 14 miles N.W. of Rochefort. It has a strong military fort. There are villages of this name in the departments of Nord, Corrèze, Cher, and Pas-de-Calais.

Ile de Fer, Canary Islands. See Ferro.

Ile de France, in the Indian Ocean. See Mauritius.

Ile de France, eel deh frônss ("Isle of France"), an old province of France, of which the capital was Paris, now forming the departments of Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et-Marne, Aisne, Oise, and parts of Eure-et-Loir, Loiret, and Yonne.

Ile de la Réunion, France. See Réunion.

Ile des Faisans, eel dà fà'zôn' (*i.e.*, "isle of pheasants"), a small island, formed by the Bidassoa, on the borders of France and Spain, near Irun. Here the treaty of the Pyrenees was concluded between France and Spain, September 7, 1659.

Ile des Roches, eel dà rosh (*i.e.*, "isle of rocks"), one of the Seychelles Islands, in the Indian Ocean.

Ile d'Yeu, or **Ile Dieu**. See Isle Dieu.

Ilek, e-lêk', a river of Siberia, rises in the government of Irkootsk, flows N.N.W., and, after a course of about 200 miles, joins the Angara.

Ilekskoi-Gorodek, e-lêk-skoi'-go-ro-dêk', or **Ilet-ski**, e-lêt'skee, written also **Iletzoi-Gorodok**, a town of Russia, government and 78 miles S.W. of Orenboorg, at the confluence of the Ilek and Ural Rivers. Pop. 2886.

Ile l'Etoile, eel lå'twål', one of the Amirante Islands, in the Indian Ocean. Lat. 5° 55' S.; lon. 53° 4' E.

Ilerda, the ancient name of Lerida.

Iles Açores, the French name of the Azores.

Iles Antilles, the French for West Indies.

Ilesborough, Maine. See Isleborough.

Iles Canaries, the French name for the Canaries.

Iles d'Institut, eel dân'stee'tü', a group of islands off the N.W. coast of Australia, opposite the entrance of Admiralty Gulf, respectively named after the distinguished French authors Fénelon, Montesquieu, Pascal, Descartes, Corneille, and Condillac.

Iles Ioniennes, the French for Ionian Islands.

Ilex (ilz) **Junction**, a post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., 2½ miles S.W. of Springfield, at the crossing of branches of the Chicago & Alton and Wabash Railroads. It has a coal-mine.

Iles Salomon, the French name of Solomon Islands.

Ilfracombe, il'frạ-koom, a town of England, co. of Devon, on its N. coast, 9½ miles by rail N.N.E. of Barnstaple. It has a fishery and coasting-trade, and is frequented as a bathing-place. Steam-packets run between it and Bristol, Swansea, and Milford. Pop. of parish, 4721.

Ilgeldi, il-ghêl'dee, a village of Asia, 46 miles N.N.W. of Khiva. It is walled, and is inhabited by Oozbeks.

Ilghun, or **Ilgun**, eel'goon', a large village of Asia Minor, 43 miles N.W. of Konieh, in lat. 38° 9' N., lon. 32° E., with some Mohammedan edifices, classic remains, and two lakes in its vicinity.

Ilha, eel'yå, a Portuguese word, signifying "island," forming a part of many names in Brazil, &c.

Ilha das Pedras, Brazil. See Camamu.

Ilha das Rolhas, eel'yå dâs rōl'yâs, a small Portuguese island in the Gulf of Guinea, just S. of the island of St. Thomas.

Ilha do Governador, Brazil. See Governador.

Ilha do Principe. See Prince's Island.

Ilha dos Ovos, eel'yå doce o'voce, an island of Brazil, state of Maranhão, at the entrance of the Bay of Cuma. Lat. 2° 4' S.

Ilha dos Porcos, eel'yå doce por'koce, a group of islets of Brazil, off the coast of Rio Janeiro, 18 miles N.E. of the island of São Sebastião.

Ilha Grande, eel'yå grân'då ("great island"), an island of Brazil, state and 68 miles W.S.W. of Rio Janeiro, in the Bay of Angra. Length, 15 miles; breadth, 8 miles. It produces sugar and coffee, and has several good anchorages, resorted to by whale-ships. On its W. side is the village of Santa Anna. Pop. 2000.

Ilha Grande, a town of Brazil. See Angra dos Reis.

Ilhas do Almirante. See Amirante Islands.

Ilhas Verdes, the Portuguese for Cape Verd Islands.

Ilhavo, eel-yå'vo, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 4 miles S. of Aveiro, near the Atlantic. Pop. 8210.

Ilheos, eel-yå'oce, four small islands of Brazil, close to the coast of the state of Bahia, formerly called the Capitania of Jorge de Figueire do Correa, and now comprising one of the comarcas of Bahia.

Ili, a river of Asia. See Eelee.

Ili, a town of Central Asia. See Kooldja.

Iliamna, e-le-am'nå, a volcano of Alaska, on the peninsula of Aliaska. Height, 12,066 feet. It is generally in a state of activity.

Iliamna (or **Shel'ikoff**) **Lake**, a lake of Alaska, about 85 miles long and 24 miles broad, discharges its waters by the river Kwichak into Bristol Bay.

Ilici, an ancient name of Elche.

Ilijah, or **Ilidjah**, e-lid'jå, a village of Asiatic Turkey (anc. *Elegi'a*), 8 miles W. of Erzroom.

Ilijuh, or Ilidjah, a village of Asiatic Turkey, 70 miles W.N.W. of Diarbekir, on the Euphrates.

Ilim, e-lim' or e-leem', a river of Siberia, government of Irkootsk, tributary to the Angara. Total course, 180 miles. On it is Ilimsk, a fortified post, 300 miles N. of Irkootsk. Pop. 542.

Iliniça, Ilinizа, e-le-nee'sȧ, or **Ilinissa,** e-le-nis'sȧ (improperly written **Illinca**), a mountain-peak of the Andes, in Ecuador. Lat. 30° S. Height, 17,380 feet.

Il'ion, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., on the S. bank of the Mohawk River, on the Erie Canal and the New York Central Railroad, 2 miles W. of Herkimer, and 11½ miles E.S.E. of Utica. It has 5 churches, a national bank, an academy, a newspaper office, and a large armory, in which, at times, nearly 1000 men are employed making Remington rifles, pistols, &c.; also a manufactory of sewing-machines and one of farming-implements. A horse-railroad connects it with Mohawk. Pop. in 1890, 4057.

Ilipa, the supposed ancient name of Niebla.

Ilipa, the supposed ancient name of Olvera.

Ilipa, the supposed ancient name of Zalamea.

Ilisch, e-lis'ẹh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 58 miles N.E. of Diarbekir. It is named after the adjacent warm springs. Pop. 5000.

Ilissus, e-lis'sŭs, a little rivulet of Greece, in Attica, rises near the village of Alcti, flows S.W., skirting Athens on the S., and enters the Phaleron, a port E. of the Piræus, after a total course of 10 miles. It is said to have been once a much more considerable stream; but at present its waters seldom reach the sea.

Ilitsi, a town of Toorkistan. See Khoten.

Ilitурge, the supposed ancient name of Utrera.

Iliyats, a people of Persia. See Eeleeyats.

Il'kal', a town of the Bombay presidency, India. Pop. 10,136.

Il'keston, a town of England, co. of Derby, on a railway, 8 miles E.N.E. of Derby. The town, situated on a lofty hill, is well built, plentifully supplied with water, and well lighted with gas. The church is a fine ancient edifice, with a lofty tower, and there are several Dissenting chapels, national schools, a mechanics' institution, and a library. It has manufactures of hosiery, silk edgings, lace, silk mittens, and a silk fabric which is made into gloves. A considerable number of the inhabitants are also employed in mining coal and ironstone. Two canals intersect the town. Pop. of parish, 9662.

Ilk'ley (anc. *Olicana?*), a town of England, co. of York, 6 miles by rail N.W. of Otley. Pop. of parish, 2865.

Ill, eel, a river of Alsace, rises near Altkirch, flows N. of Strasburg, and joins the Rhine on the left. Length, 100 miles. It is navigable for 62 miles.

Ill, eel, a river of Austria, falls into the Rhine 14 miles S. of Lake Constance. Total course, about 50 miles.

Illabasco, San Salvador. See Cojutepeque.

Illana, eel-yȧ'nȧ, a town of Spain, New Castile, province of Guadalajara, 40 miles E.S.E. of Madrid. Pop. 1640.

Illancsa, il'lŏn'chŏh', a village of Hungary, in the Banat, 42 miles S.W. of Temesvar. Pop. 2848.

Illanon, il-lȧ-nōn', or **Illana,** il-lȧ'nȧ, a bay of the Malay Archipelago, forming a wide inlet of the Celebes Sea, extending into the island of Mindanao, on its S.W. side. Length and breadth, 70 miles each.

Illapel, eel-yȧ-pĕl', a town of Chili, state of Coquimbo, on a stream of the same name, 110 miles E. by N. of Valparaiso. Pop. 6403. Here gold has been mined.

Illary, an island of Scotland. See Illeray.

Illasi, il-lȧ'see, a village of Italy, 9 miles E.N.E. of Verona. Pop. 2399.

Illats, ee'yȧts', a village of France, in Gironde, 19 miles S.S.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1766.

Illau, il'lŏw (Hun. *Illava,* il'lŏh'vŏh'), a town of Hungary, 10 miles N.E. of Trentschin, on the Waag. Pop. 1100.

Illavla, a river of Russia. See Ilovla.

Illawara, Louisiana. See Alsatia.

Il'lawar'ra, a maritime district of New South Wales, co. of Camden, 50 miles S.S.W. of Sydney. It contains a fine lake or salt lagoon of the same name. Chief town, Wollongong.

Ille, eel, a river of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, rises in the *étang* Boulet, flows S. 18 miles, and joins the Vilaine at Rennes.

Ille, a town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Tet, 10 miles E.N.E. of Prades. Pop. 3222.

Ille-et-Vilaine, eel-ȧ-vee'lȧn', a department in the N.W. of France, on the English Channel, forming part of the old province of Normandy. Area, 2554 square miles. The surface is flat, and covered on the N. with forests, dunes, and marshes. The chief rivers are the Vilaine, Ille, Couesnon, and Rance. A portion of the department is traversed by the canal of Ille and Rance on the N. and that of Nantes and Brest on the S. Grain, tobacco, hemp, and flax are important crops, and cider is extensively made. The minerals comprise iron, lead, building-stones, and potters' clay. Manufactures of hempen and linen thread and sail-cloth are extensively carried on; the other branches of industry are iron-forging, glass-making, and tanning. Oysters are largely exported from Cancale. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Rennes, the capital, Fougères, Montfort, Redon, Saint-Malo, and Vitré. Pop. in 1881, 615,480; in 1891, 620,825.

Iller, il'lẹr, a river of Germany, rises in the Tyrol, flows mostly northward through Bavaria and along the frontier of Würtemberg, and joins the Danube about 2 miles above Ulm; course, 85 miles. On it are the towns of Immenstadt and Kempten. Its principal affluent is the Aurach.

Il'leray', or **Il'lary,** one of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Inverness. Length, about 4 miles; breadth, 1½ miles.

Illertissen, il'lẹr-tis'sẹn, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on the Iller, 38 miles W.S.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 1339.

Illescas, il-yĕs'kȧs (anc. *Illacuris?*), a town of Spain, province of Toledo, 22 miles S.W. of Madrid. Pop. 1661.

Il'lian'a, a post-office and station of Edgar co., Ill., on the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railroad, 40 miles E. of Tuscola.

Illiberis, the ancient name of Elne.

Illiberis, the ancient name of Granada.

Illiers, ee'yȧ' or eel'yȧ', a town of France, in Eure-et-Loir, on the Loir, 15 miles S.W. of Chartres. Pop. 2216.

Illimani, eel'ye-mȧ'ne, one of the loftiest mountains of the Bolivian Andes, East Cordillera, about 25 miles E.S.E. of La Paz, from which its appearance is singularly imposing. It is a serrated ridge, with four principal peaks, the northernmost of which is in lat. 16° 37' 50" S., lon. 67° 49' 39" W. Three of the loftiest summits are of the following elevations, respectively: S. peak, 21,149 feet above sea-level; middle peak, 21,094 feet; N. peak, 21,060 feet. The snowy part of the East Cordillera begins with the gigantic mass of the Illimani, and proceeds in a continuous line of snow-clad peaks to the group of Vilcanota, where it unites with the Cordillera of the Coast. It derives its name from being perpetually covered with snow. On its N. side it has glaciers above the height of 16,350 feet. On it also is the Lake of Illimani, 15,950 feet above the sea.

Illineze, il-lint'sȧ, a village of Hungary, in Slavonia, 39 miles W.S.W. of Peterwardein. Pop. 2473.

Illingen, il'ling-ẹn, a village of Germany, in Würtemberg, 17 miles N.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1348.

Illi'ni, a township of Macon co., Ill. Pop. 821.

Illinois, il'lin-oi' or il'lin-ois', a north-central state of the American Union, lying in the valley of the Mississippi and the Great Lakes, and bounded N. by Wisconsin, E. by Lake Michigan, Indiana, and Kentucky, S.E. and S. by Kentucky, S. and S.W. by Missouri, and W. by Missouri and Iowa. Lake Michigan washes its northeastern border; the Wabash separates it in part from Indiana; from Kentucky it is divided by the Ohio; and along its whole western limit flows the Mississippi, separating it from Iowa and Missouri. Area, 56,650 square miles, of which all but about 12 per cent. has been converted into farms. Two-thirds of the farm-land is tilled ground, and 16 per cent. woodland.

Face of the Country.—Illinois is mostly a level tableland, elevated from 340 to 800 feet above sea-level, and gently inclined to the S. Along the principal rivers there are some bluffs; in the N.W. there is a broken tract of uneven country; and in the alluvial districts there are, in some places, deep valleys eroded by the action of streams. In the extreme S. there is a remarkable elevation which crosses the state from Shawneetown to Grand Tower, reaching a height of 350 feet above sea-level. This appears to be the highest land in the state. Another elevation runs from N.N.W. to S.S.E. across the state, crossing Rock River at Grand Detour and the Illinois at Split Rock. The prairies, or open plains, are in part very level, but more generally gently undulating. They were, not many years since, very commonly almost destitute of trees; but the area of woodland has extended, partly from the cessation of prairie-fires, and to some extent from the planting of forest-trees. As a rule, the natural forests include but few coniferous trees.

Of the 56,650 square miles of Illinois, about 37,000 belong to the productive coal-field, but nearly all the state is deeply overlaid by the drift. The extreme S. of the state is tertiary and post-tertiary; the southern hills reveal De-

vonian strata, but are believed to have been upheaved after the triassic and before the cretaceous age. The N. portion of the state is mainly Silurian in its age; and rocks of every age from that of the Potsdam sandstone upward are known. The coals of Illinois are widely distributed, abundant, and easily accessible; but as a rule they are poor in quality as compared with Pennsylvania coals. All are bituminous. Their defects are the presence of too much moisture, the large admixture of iron sulphides, and the tendency to crumble: but they are good steam-coals, and are well suited to domestic uses. Nevertheless there are some coals of high grade, like the Howlet coal of Sangamon co., and especially the Big Muddy coal of Jackson co., which is a block coal of great excellence, well adapted for iron-smelting. In 1889 coal was mined in 49 counties and 854 mines; the total output was 12,104,272 tons. The iron ores of the state are hardly suitable for working, except when mixed with the better ores of Michigan and Missouri, but good bog-ores are reported to be found in the Kankakee country. In the N.W., zinc, and especially lead, are mixed in the galena limestone (Lower Silurian). The greatest annual lead-product of the galena district (1845) was 54,494,856 pounds. Limestone and handsome freestones are quarried at many places. Copper ores, gypsum, and marble are found at various points. Saline, sulphur, and chalybeate springs occur, mainly southward. Lead also occurs in the S.

The winter climate is quite various, for the state extends N. and S. through five and a half degrees of latitude, the northern limit having the latitude of Salem, Mass., and the southern extremity being farther S. than Petersburg, Va. The mean annual temperature is, therefore, about 11° Fahr. higher in the S. than in the N., while the variation is greater in the N. The average rainfall appears to be greatest in the N. central region. The prevailing diseases are of malarial origin; but the effect of drainage and cultivation has been to mitigate or banish such diseases to a considerable extent. In the S., especially on the Mississippi bottom-lands, dangerous paludal fevers prevail in summer and autumn.

Rivers and Lakes.—The Mississippi, Ohio, and Wabash afford important means of steam-communication. The principal river of the state is the Illinois, formed by the union of the Des Plaines and the Kankakee; and by means of the Illinois & Michigan Canal (from Chicago to Joliet) it receives a supply of water from Lake Michigan, and affords ready communication between the great lakes and the Mississippi. Its main tributaries have also been fitted, to some extent, for navigation. The rivers Sangamon, Kaskaskia, Fevre, Spoon, Rock, Embarras, and others have a limited extent of navigation. Peoria Lake is a beautiful expansion of the Illinois. In the N.E. are several shallow lakes in a marshy region considerably resorted to by sportsmen and fowlers.

Places of Interest to Tourists.—The most interesting points to be noted in Illinois are not so much the natural features of the country as its wonderful agricultural and manufacturing progress, the growth of its railroad interests, and the rapid development of its cities and public institutions. Still there is attractive natural scenery along the shores of Lakes Michigan and Peoria, as well as upon some portions of its rivers. The Cave-in Rock, once a notorious hiding-place for outlaws, is a remarkable natural grotto in Hardin co., near the Ohio River. There are picturesque conglomerate bluffs on the Mississippi, especially in the S. The Grand Prairie, which extends N.N.E. from Jackson co. for more than 200 miles, and the Great American Bottom, in the S.W., a tract embracing some 288,000 acres of unsurpassed fertility, are worthy the attention of the tourist. Among the relics of prehistoric times, none perhaps are more noteworthy than the great mound near Cahokia. The wet plains near the Kankakee abound in feathered game, and are a favorite resort of shooting-parties in the autumn.

Agricultural Resources.—No state in the Union exceeds Illinois in agricultural capabilities. Spring and winter wheat, corn, and other cereals, live-stock, hay, and dairy-products are the principal articles of export.

Fruit-culture is carried on in nearly every part of the state; but the hilly belt of the extreme S. is regarded as the best section for this occupation. Here the production of apples, peaches, pears, and the small fruits is the leading pursuit, and much capital is invested in it. In the southernmost counties cotton has been successfully grown.

Manufactures have already become extensive in Illinois, and by creating a home-market for food-products are reacting favorably upon agricultural interests. Iron, steel, steel rails, machinery, castings, pig lead and zinc, flour, cement, lime, brick, drain-tile, boots, shoes, hardware, watches, cooperage, lumber, furniture, farming-implements, bridge-work of wood and iron, carriages and railroad-cars, leather, saddlery, tobacco, lard, lard oil, soap, whisky, malt, and malt liquors, woollens, hosiery, and the coarser and simpler kinds of manufactured goods, are largely produced in nearly all parts of the state. Chicago, Aurora, Elgin, Joliet, Jacksonville, Dixon, Bloomington, and many other towns have large manufacturing interests.

The *fisheries* of the state centre chiefly at Chicago. Lake Michigan produces wall-eyed pike, three kinds of bass, two true pikes, salmon-trout, the excellent white-fish, three species of sucker, the carp, the sauger, lake-herring (a white-fish), sturgeon, &c. The Mississippi and its tributaries yield wall-eyed pike, pike-perch, buffalo-fish, sturgeon, paddle-fish, and other species, many of them utilized as food-fishes.

Railroads traverse nearly every county in the state. Trunk lines connect all the important towns with one another and with the principal cities in the adjacent states, extending in every direction, while of the minor or subsidiary roads and branches there are a very great number. In 1846 there were 22 miles of railroad in the state; in 1850, 111; in 1855, 887; in 1860, 2790; in 1870, 4823; in 1880, 7851; in 1890, 10,130. The first railroad in the state was the Sangamon & Morgan, a part of which was opened in 1839. Next the Galena & Chicago was undertaken in 1849, and in the following year ten miles were completed. At present the railroad service is so effective and so cheap that the transportation of freight upon the rivers Ohio and Mississippi, formerly very extensive, is now greatly reduced. The lake commerce, centring chiefly at Chicago, extends, *via* the Canadian canals and the river St. Lawrence, to the Atlantic ports and to Europe direct.

Counties.—Illinois has (1890) 102 counties, as follows: Adams, Alexander, Bond, Boone, Brown, Bureau, Calhoun, Carroll, Cass, Champaign, Christian, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Coles, Cook, Crawford, Cumberland, De Kalb, De Witt, Douglas, Du Page, Edgar, Edwards, Effingham, Fayette, Ford, Franklin, Fulton, Gallatin, Greene, Grundy, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Henderson, Henry, Iroquois, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jersey, Jo Daviess, Johnson, Kane, Kankakee, Kendall, Knox, Lake, La Salle, Lawrence, Lee, Livingston, Logan, Macon, Macoupin, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Mason, Massac, McDonough, McHenry, McLean, Menard, Mercer, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Moultrie, Ogle, Peoria, Perry, Piatt, Pike, Pope, Pulaski, Putnam, Randolph, Richland, Rock Island, Saline, Sangamon, Schuyler, Scott, Shelby, Stark, St. Clair, Stephenson, Tazewell, Union, Vermilion, Wabash, Warren, Washington, Wayne, White, Whiteside, Will, Williamson, Winnebago, and Woodford.

The principal cities are Chicago, on Lake Michigan (pop. in 1880, 503,185; in 1890, 1,099,850); Springfield, the capital (pop. in 1890, 24,963); Peoria, on Illinois River (41,024); Quincy, on the Mississippi (31,494); Rockford, a manufacturing centre (23,584); Joliet (23,264); Bloomington, a railroad centre (20,048); Aurora, with varied industries (19,688); Elgin, noted for the manufacture of watches (17,823); Decatur (16,841); Bellevillo (15,361); Galesburg (15,264); East St. Louis (15,169); Rock Island (13,634); Jacksonville (12,935); Moline (12,000); Danville (11,491); Streator (11,414). Cairo, Alton, and Freeport each have more than 10,000 inhabitants, and the population of Ottawa City, La Salle, and Kankakee exceeds 9000 in each case. Other important places are Galena (the emporium of the lead-region), Lincoln, Pekin, Champaign, Waukegan, Sterling, Dixon, Canton, and Monmouth.

Education.—Illinois has a permanent school fund, the avails of which, augmented by state and local taxation, support free public schools in every part of the state. There are also chartered and private schools in every considerable town. There are state, county, and city superintendents of public instruction; high and graded schools in the principal towns; libraries in many of the schools; and the schools are sustained by a generous and intelligent public spirit. State normal universities are maintained at Normal and Carbondale, county normal schools in Cook and Peoria cos., a German-English normal school at Galena, and normal courses in at least six colleges. There are 28 colleges and universities (some of them educating students of both sexes), besides many colleges for ladies. The State Industrial University is situated at Urbana and Champaign, and the Illinois Agricultural College at Irvington. There are some 16 theological, 4 law, and 9 medical schools; a soldiers' college at Fulton; institutions for the blind and for

deaf-mutes at Jacksonville; insane hospitals at Jacksonville, Elgin, Chicago, and Anna; reform schools at Pontiac and Chicago; a state institution for feeble-minded youth at Lincoln; a state eye and ear infirmary at Chicago; and at Joliet the state penitentiary, where the convicts are instructed, and made to earn enough to pay the expenses of the institution.

Constitution.—The first constitution was adopted in 1818, the next in 1847, and the present one in 1870. Among its unique provisions is one for minority representation, and all special and private legislation is forbidden. Judges are chosen by the people, and hold their office for limited terms. Most of the state executive officers, including the governor, are chosen for four years. The senate has 51 members, chosen for four years, in two classes, so that one-half vacate their positions at the end of every two years. Neither the state nor any county or town is allowed to appropriate any funds or do anything in aid of any sectarian or church institution of any character. Twenty-two representatives are sent to the Federal Congress.

The name of the state is derived from that of the Illinois confederacy of Indian tribes, chiefly Algonquins, who once inhabited a large part of this state, although the Sacs, Foxes, Iowas, &c., lived in the north. In 1679 La Salle entered this region from Canada, and founded Fort Crèvecœur at the mouth of the Illinois. Cahokia and Kaskaskia were founded in 1682 by the French, and the latter place was for many years the capital of the colony. The French lived at peace with the Indians, but the settlements did not increase greatly in population under their system. In 1763 occurred the conquest of Canada, and with it the Illinois country was held to have passed under English sway, and this whole region was made a county of Virginia. In 1787 the United States government organized the North-West Territory, and in 1800 the Indiana Territory, to each of which in succession Illinois belonged. In 1809 Illinois Territory was set off, and was made to include all the country east of the Mississippi River northward to British America. In 1818 the state was admitted to the Union, with its present limits. Important events were the Indian wars of the territorial period and the Black Hawk war of 1832. Springfield became the capital in 1840. The Mormon troubles occurred 1840–44. The important land-grant of 1850 in aid of the Central Railroad was the means of greatly stimulating the development of the resources of the state. During the war no state furnished more men proportionately, or better men, to the Union armies than did Illinois, which also had the honor of being the principal granary and feeder of the United States armies. In 1872 occurred the great fire at Chicago, which, however, did not apparently check to any great extent the growth of the city or the state in wealth and population. A prominent fact in the recent history of the state has been the wonderful extension of her railroad system. The Illinois & Michigan Canal, from Chicago to La Salle (constructed 1836–48, at a cost exceeding $6,000,000), has since 1865 been so deepened, at a further cost of some $3,000,000, that water now flows through it from Lake Michigan to the Illinois River, which indeed, geologists inform us, was anciently one of the natural outlets of that lake.

The population in 1800 was 2458; in 1810, 12,282; in 1820, 55,162; in 1830, 157,445; in 1840, 476,183; in 1850, 851,470; in 1860, 1,711,951; in 1865, 2,141,510; in 1870, 2,539,891; in 1880, 3,077,871; in 1890, 3,826,351.

Illinois, a township of Nemaha co., Kansas. Pop. 385. It contains Corning.

Illinois, a township of Sedgwick co., Kansas. Pop. 399.

Illinois Bayou, bī'oo, Pope co., Ark., runs southwestward, and enters the Arkansas River about 12 miles S.W. of Dover. It is nearly 75 miles long.

Illinois Bend, a post-office of Montague co., Tex.

Illinois City, a post-village of Rock Island co., Ill., 8 or 9 miles E. by S. of Muscatine, Iowa, and 1 mile from the Mississippi River. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of stoneware.

Illinois Grove, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Iowa, about 18 miles N.W. of Marshalltown.

Illinois River rises in Benton co., Ark., and runs nearly southwestward into the Indian Territory. It enters the Arkansas River about 22 miles below Tahlequah, which is on the Illinois.

Illinois River is formed by the Des Plaines and Kankakee Rivers, which unite in Grundy co., Ill., about 10 miles above Morris. It runs westward through La Salle co., and subsequently changes its course to the S.W. Having formed the boundary between the counties of Peoria, Fulton, Schuyler, and Brown on the right, and Woodford, Tazewell, Mason, and Cass on the left hand, it finally runs southward, and enters the Mississippi River about 18 miles above Alton. The length of the main stream is estimated at 350 miles. It is the largest river that traverses the state, and is navigable through its whole extent. It is stated that more than 50 steamboats navigate this river, which is connected by a canal with Lake Michigan. The chief towns on its banks are Peoria, Ottawa, La Salle, and Pekin. Its principal tributaries are the Fox and Sangamon Rivers. The Illinois traverses a rich, undulating country, in which bituminous coal is abundant.

Illinois River, a small river of Oregon, rises in Josephine co., runs N.W., and enters Rogue River in Curry co.

Illiop'olis, a post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., in Illiopolis township, on the Wabash Railroad, 20 miles E. by N. of Springfield. It has a bank, 3 churches, and a graded school. Pop. in 1890, 689; of the township, 1507.

Illisera, il'le-se-rä (?), a small town of Asia Minor, 57 miles S.E. of Konieh.

Illiturgis, the ancient name of Andujar.

Illkirch-Grafenstaden, ill'kĕrk-grä'fen-stä'den, (Fr. *Illkirch*, eel'keersh', or *Elkirch*), a town of Germany, in Alsace, 3 miles S. of Strasburg. Pop. 4739.

Illnau, ill'nŏw, Unter, ŏŏn'ter, and Ober, o'ber, two nearly contiguous villages of Switzerland, canton and 9 miles E.N.E. of Zurich, on the Kempt. Pop. 2731.

Illok, il'lok', or **Ujlak**, oo'ee-läk', a town of Slavonia, co. of Syrmia, with a port on the Danube, 20 miles W. of Peterwardein. Pop. 3127.

Illora, eel-yo'rä, a town of Spain, province and 22 miles W.N.W. of Granada, on the Charcon. Pop. 3850.

Illorai, il-lo'rī, or **Lorai**, lo'rī, a village of Sardinia, 42 miles S.E. of Sassari. Pop. 1180.

Illori, il-lo-ree', a city of Africa, in Yarriba, 50 miles S.S.W. of Rabba. It is the seat of a sultan, and a noted mart for trade. Here caravans from Egypt and Barbary meet the traders of the Guinea coast. It is well and regularly built, and has numerous mosques. Pop. 60,000.

Illookst, Illoukst, or **Illuxt**, il-lookst', a town of Russia, in Courland, 103 miles E.S.E. of Mitau. Pop. 980.

Illova, il-lo'vä, a river of Austria, joins the Save, after a course of about 50 miles.

Illueca, eel-yoo-ä'kä, a town of Spain, province and 42 miles W.S.W. of Saragossa. Pop. 1742.

Illyefalva, il'yā'fŏl'vŏh', or **Elicndorf**, ā'le-ęn-dorf', a town of Transylvania, on the Aloota, 14 miles N.E. of Kronstadt. Pop. 1320.

Illyria, il-lir'ia (anc. *Illyr'icum*, or *Illyria*; Ger. *Illyrien*, il-leo're-ęn; Fr. *Illyrie*, eel'lee'ree'), a division and titular kingdom of Austria, bounded N. by Salzburg and Styria, E. by Styria and Croatia, S. by the Adriatic, and W. by Italy and the Tyrol. Area, 10,937 square miles. It is now divided into the crown-lands or provinces of Carniola, Carinthia, and Küstenland (which see). It is very irregular in shape, and terminates sharply in the S. in a triangular peninsula. The surface is very mountainous. In the N. a branch of the Noric Alps, beginning at the Gross Glockner, stretches E., forming the boundary between Illyria on the S. and Salzburg and Styria on the N. Another branch, forming the Carnic or Julian Alps, stretches across the kingdom in a S.W. direction. The name is now of historical importance only; but it has been applied to a region of exceedingly vague and varying outlines. The Illyrian language (so called) is the Serbo-Croatian; and in a wide sense the term may include all the Southwestern Slavic dialects. Total pop. 1,430,780.

Illyr'ia, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Iowa, in Illyria township, about 66 miles W.N.W. of Dubuque. The township is drained by the Volga River, and contains a village named Wadena. Pop. of the township, 1010.

Ilm, ilm, a river of Germany, Bavaria, joins the Danube near Neustadt. The town of Pfaffenhofen is on its banks.

Ilm, a river of Germany, in Saxony, rises in the Thuringian Forest, flows N.E. past Ilmenau, Ilm, Kranichfeld, and Weimar, and joins the Saale 13 miles N. of Jena. Total course, 55 miles.

Ilm, Ilmstadt, ilm'stätt, or **Stadt-Ilm**, stätt-ilm, a town of Germany, duchy of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Ilm, 12 miles W.N.W. of Rudolstadt. Pop. 2821.

Ilmen, il-mĕn', a lake of Russia, government of Novgorod, 30 miles in length from E. to W., by 24 miles in greatest breadth. It receives the Lovat, Msta, and Scholon Rivers, and discharges its surplus waters by the Volkhov northward into Lake Ladoga.

Ilmenau, il'meh-nŏw', a town of Saxe-Weimar, on the Ilm, 27 miles S.W. of Weimar. Pop. 3443. It has manufactures of metal buttons, woollens, and porcelain, iron- and coal-mines, and a brisk trade in timber.

Ilmenau, a small river of Hanover, joins the Elbe from the S. 15 miles S.E. of Hamburg. Length, 60 miles.

Il'minster, a town of England, co. of Somerset, on the Ile, 10½ miles by rail S.E. of Taunton. It has a well-endowed grammar-school, a free school, a seminary for ladies, and a woollen-factory. Many of the inhabitants are employed in glove-making. Pop. 2431.

Ilo, or **Ylo**, ee'lo, a port of Peru, on the sea-coast, at the mouth of the rivulet called Ilo, 63 miles by rail S.W. of Moquegua.

Iloilo, or **Yloilo**, ee'lo-ee'lo, a town of the Philippine Islands, on the S.E. coast of Panay, opposite the isle of Guimaras. It has a large export trade in sugar, hemp, canes, sapan-wood, and tobacco, and imports coal. Its port is secure. Pop. 7500. It is the capital of a populous province of the same name.

Ilonczа, e'lon'tsŏh', or **Ilnitza**, eel'nit'zŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Beregh. Pop. 1000.

Ilopango, or **Illabasco**. See Cojutepeque.

Ilorci, a supposed ancient name of Lonca.

Ilovla, e-lov'lä, or **Ilavla**, e-läv'lä, a river of Russia, government of Saratov and the Don-Cossack country, joins the Don at Ilovlinskaia, after a S.W. course of 150 miles. A canal unites it with the Volga at Kamishin.

Ilovlinskaia, or **Ilowlinskaja**, e-lov-lin-skī'ä, a town of Russia, in the Don-Cossack country, on the Ilovla, near its confluence with the Don, 50 miles by rail N.W. of Tsaritsin. Pop. 3026.

Ilpendam, ilp'ẹn-dăm', a village of the Netherlands, on the North Holland Canal, 6 miles N. by E. of Amsterdam. Pop. 1618.

Il Rubicone, the Italian for the Rubicon.

Ilsenberg, il'sẹn-bĕng', a town of Prussian Saxony, 16 miles W. of Halberstadt. Pop. 3420.

Ilsfeld, ils'fĕlt, a village of Germany, in Würtemberg, 6 miles S. of Heilbronn. Pop. 1932.

Iluro, the ancient name of Oloron.

Ilva, an ancient name of Elba.

Il Vasto, a town of Italy. See Vasto.

Ilvesheim, il'vẹs-hīme', a village of Baden, on the Neckar, 4 miles E. of Mannheim. Pop. 1466.

Ilwaco, il-wä'ko, a post-hamlet and summer resort of Pacific co., Washington, on the Pacific Ocean, at the mouth of the Columbia River, 15 miles N.W. of Astoria. It has a hotel and a steamboat-landing.

Ilz, or **Iltz**, ilts, a small river of Lower Bavaria, joins the Danube at Ilzstadt, a suburb of Passau.

Ilza, il'zä, or **Ilsha**, a town of Poland, government of Radom, on the Ilza, 25 miles N.N.W. of Opatow. Pop. 2754.

Imáklit (e-mä'kleet), or **Ratmánoff** (rät-män'off) **Island**, one of the Diomede Islands, in Behring Strait. It belongs to Russia.

Imalaguan, e-mä-lä-gwän', an island of the Philippines, in the Sooloo Sea. Lat. 10° 42' N.; lon. 121° E.

Imam-Door, Imam-Dour, or **Imam-Dur**, e-mäm'door' (anc. *Dura*), a village of Asiatic Turkey, 70 miles N.W. of Bagdad, on the Tigris.

Imandra, e-män'drä, a lake of Russia, government of Archangel, 35 miles S. of Kola. Length, 60 miles.

Imareeych, or **Imariych**, Arabia. See Aared.

Imataca, e-mä-tä'kä, a river of Venezuela, after a course of about 75 miles, joins the Orinoco on the right about 60 miles above its mouth.

Imaus, Asia. See Himalaya Mountains.

Im'bros, or **Im'bro**, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Turkey, off the entrance of the Hellespont; its highest summit in lat. 40° 10' N., lon. 25° 51' E., and 1959 feet above the sea. Length, from E. to W., 19 miles; breadth, 10 miles. It is densely wooded, and has a pop. of about 4000.

Imerina, Madagascar. See Emerina.

Imeritia, e-mẹr-ish'e-ą, or **Imerethi**, im-ẹ-rä'tee, a former country, now included in the Russian government of Kootais (which see), Transcaucasia, forming a part of the ancient Colchis, having N. the Caucasus Mountains, E. Georgia, W. Mingrelia and Gooriel, and S. the old pashalic of Akhalzikh. The surface is mountainous, well wooded, and wholly comprised in the basin of the Rion (anc. *Phasis*). The climate is moist and unhealthy. The soil is very fertile. The products comprise wheat, barley, sorgho, maize, tobacco, hemp, madder, and a great variety of fruits common in Europe, which articles, with wine, cotton stuffs, taffetas, wool and woollen hosiery, honey, wax, and skins, constitute the chief exports.

Im'lay, a post-hamlet of Lapeer co., Mich., in Imlay township, on or near the Belle River, 2½ miles from Imlay City Station, and about 45 miles N. of Detroit. It has manufactures of brooms, sash, blinds, and lumber. The township contains a larger village, named Imlay City. Pop. of the township in 1890, 2620.

Imlay City, a post-village of Lapeer co., Mich., 34 miles by rail W. of Port Huron, and 12 miles E. of Lapeer. It has 5 churches, a high school, 3 banks, 2 newspaper offices, a foundry, a flour-mill, 2 elevators, and 2 planing-mills. Pop in 1890, 1251.

Imlay's Mills, former name of Jacksonville, N.J.

Im'laystown, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., 1 mile from the railroad which connects Hightstown with Pemberton, and 5 miles S. of Hightstown. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 200.

Im'lertown, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Pa., in Bedford township, 2½ miles from Yount's Station, which is 4 miles N. of Bedford. It has 2 churches.

Immenhausen, im'mẹn-hŏw'zẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 9 miles N.N.W. of Cassel. Pop. 1311.

Immenstadt, im'mẹn-stät', a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, 13 miles S.W. of Kempten. Pop. 2397.

Imola, ee'mo-lä (anc. *Forum Cornelii*), a town of Central Italy, province and 22 miles by rail E.S.E. of Bologna, on the Santerno. It is enclosed by old walls, defended by a castle, and well built. It has a cathedral, several other churches and convents, a hospital, a theatre, a college, and a public library. It is a bishop's see, and has active manufactures. Pop. 9355.

Imperador, Villa do, veel'lä do eem-pä-rä-dōn', a town of Brazil, state of Parahiba, has some trade in provisions and cotton.

Imperatriz, Villa da, veel'lä dä eem-pä-rä-trees', a town of Brazil, state of Ceará, on the Serra Ururubelama, W. of Fortaleza.

Imperial, a river of Chili. See Cauten.

Imperial, im-pe'rẹ-ąl, a post-village, the capital of Chase co., Neb., 24 miles (direct) S. by E. of Grant. It has 5 church organizations, 3 banks, an academy, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 159.

Imperial, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., 11 miles by rail W.S.W. of Montour Junction.

Imperial Mills, a hamlet of Kent co., Mich., about 8 miles N.E. of Grand Rapids. It has flouring-mills.

Imphan Tooral, or **Impan Tural**, imp-hän' (or imp-än') too-räl', or **Muth'nee**, the principal river of Munepoor, India, joins the Khyen-Dwein River 130 miles N.W. of Ava.

Imphy, ăn'fee', a village of France, in Nièvre, on an affluent of the Loire, 7 miles S.E. of Nevers. Pop. 1437.

Imst, imst, **Imlist**, im'list, or **Umbicta**, oom-be-ä'tä, a town of the Tyrol, on the Inn, 31 miles W. of Innspruck. Pop. 2236.

I'musdale, a post-office of Monterey co., Cal.

Inaba, e-nä'bä (Chinese, *Yn-Fan*), a coast province of Japan, in the W. part of the island of Hondo. It is mountainous, but fertile, and produces abundance of silk. Pop. 162,842.

Inaccessible Island, the westernmost of the Tristan d'Acunha group, in the Atlantic. Lat. 37° 6' S.

Inada, e-nä'dä, or **Ainada**, ī-nä'dä, a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, on the Black Sea, 75 miles E.N.E. of Adrianople.

Inagua, e-nä'gwä, or **Great Heneagua**, one of the Bahama Islands, the largest and most southerly of the group, 50 miles in length and 25 miles in greatest breadth. It affords salt and good pasturage. Lat. of N.E. point, 21° 18' N.; lon. 73° 40' W. Pop. 994. Little Inagua or Heneagua, one of the Bahama Islands, 12 miles northward, is about 8 miles in length by 6 miles across.

In'avale, a post-office and station of Webster co., Neb., on the Republican Valley Railroad, 8 miles W. of Red Cloud.

Inca, ing'kä, a town of the island of Majorca, 17 miles by rail N.E. of Palma. Pop. 3400.

Inch, intch, a Celtic word signifying "island," forms the name or a part of the name of numerous places and islands in Scotland and Ireland.

Inch, an island in Lough Swilly, co. of Donegal, Ireland. Area, 3822 acres. Pop. 1016.

Inch-Brayock, intch-brä'ọk, or **Ros'sie Island**, a low, flat island in the channel of the South Esk, in Scotland, co. of Forfar, between Montrose Basin and the German Ocean.

Inch-Cailliach, intch-käl'yọk ("island of old women"), an island of Scotland, co. of Stirling.

Inch Cape, German Ocean. See Bell Rock.

Inch'colm, an island of Scotland, co. of Fife, in the Firth of Forth, 2 miles S. of Aberdour. On it are the ruins of a monastery founded by Alexander I. in 1123.

Inch-Gar'vie, a rocky islet of Scotland, in the Firth of Forth, opposite Queensferry.

In'chiquin, a barony and island of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare. The island is in Lough Corrib. Pop. of barony, 11,510.

Inchkeith, intch-keth', a small rocky island of Scotland, in the Firth of Forth, 3 miles S. of Kinghorn, co. of Fife, opposite Leith. It has a light-house in its centre, with a revolving light. Lat. 56° 2' N.; lon. 3° 8' W.

Inch-Ken'neth, an island of the Hebrides, off the W. coast of Mull, is about 1 mile in length.

Inch-Marnoch, intch-mar'nok, an islet of Scotland, in the Firth of Clyde, co. and 2 miles W. of Bute.

Inch-Mur'rin, an islet of Scotland, in the S.W. part of Loch Lomond, is about 2 miles in length.

Inch-Tavannch, intch-tăv'ă-năk ("monks' island"), in Loch Lomond, Scotland, is 1 mile long.

Inchy-Beaumont, ăn'shee'-bō'mŏn', a village of France, in Nord, 11 miles E.S.E. of Cambrai. Pop. 1744.

Incino, in-chee'no, a village of Northern Italy, province of Como, 3 miles from Erba. Pop. 1056.

Incisa, in-chee'zâ or in-chee'sâ, a town of Italy, 14 miles S.W. of Alessandria, on the Belbo. Pop. 3051.

Incoronata, an island of Dalmatia. See Coronata.

In'crease, a post-office of Warren co., Tenn.

Inculisma, the ancient name of Angoulême.

Indals-Elf, in'dăls-ĕlf', or **In'dal**, a river of Sweden, lans of Jemtland and Hernösand, formed a short distance below Ragunda, flows S.E., and enters the Gulf of Bothnia 10 miles N. of Sundsvall. Length, 60 miles.

In'dapoor, a town of India, district and 84 miles E.S.E. of Poonah. Pop. 7007.

Indent'ed Head, a peninsula of Australia, in Victoria, bounding the entrance to Port Phillip on its W. side. Area, about 100,000 acres. It is watered by the Barwurn River, and consists chiefly of grassy plains.

In'depen'dence, a county in the N.E. part of Arkansas. Area, 736 square miles. It is intersected by White River, and is bounded on the E. by Black River. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. Marble is found in this county. It is intersected by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad. Capital, Batesville. Pop. in 1870, 14,566; in 1880, 18,086; in 1890, 21,961.

Independence, a hamlet of Autauga co., Ala., about 27 miles W.N.W. of Montgomery.

Independence, a post-village, capital of Inyo co., Cal., on Owen's River, near the E. base of the Sierra Nevada, about 270 miles E.S.E. of San Francisco, and 12 miles N.N.E. of Mount Tyndall. It has a church, a public school, 2 newspaper offices, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 300.

Independence, a hamlet of Grant and Madison cos., Ind., 15 miles S.S.W. of Marion. It has 2 churches.

Independence, a post-village of Warren co., Ind., on the Wabash River, the Wabash Railroad, and the Wabash & Erie Canal, 16 miles W.S.W. of Lafayette. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and a flour-mill. Pop. 183.

Independence, a township of Appanoose co., Iowa. Pop. 960.

Independence, a city, the capital of Buchanan co., Iowa, on Wapsipinicon River, and on the Dubuque & Sioux City (or Illinois Central) Railroad where it crosses the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 40 miles N.N.W. of Cedar Rapids, 69 miles W. of Dubuque, and 24 miles E. of Waterloo. It has 9 churches, 2 high schools, a convent, a Catholic seminary, a free public library, 3 banks, 3 newspaper offices, flour-mills, machine-shops, and a creamery. Pop. 3163. An asylum for the insane has been built by the state near this town.

Independence, Van Buren co., Iowa. See Hickory.

Independence, a post-town, capital of Montgomery co., Kansas, in Independence township, on the W. bank of the Verdigris River, and on a branch of the Southern Kansas Railroad, 38 miles S. by W. of Humboldt, and about 82 miles W.S.W. of Parsons. It is surrounded by a rich country, which is well watered and diversified by mounds, groves, and prairies. It contains a court-house, 2 banks, 8 churches, a United States land-office, a graded school, 3 steam grist-mills, 2 planing-mills, 3 brick-yards, a brewery, a steam-elevator, and manufactories of tobacco, candy, brooms, and wagons. One daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1890, 3127.

Independence, a township of Osborne co., Kansas. Pop. 277.

Independence, a post-village of Kenton co., Ky., on the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, 12 miles S. of Cincinnati. It has a church and a court-house. P. 134.

Independence, a post-office of Tangipahoa parish, La., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 62 miles N. of New Orleans.

Independence, a plantation in Penobscot co., Me. Pop. 185.

Independence, a township of Oakland co., Mich. Pop. 1274.

Independence, a township of Hennepin co., Minn. Pop. 652.

Independence, a post-village of Tate co., Miss., 9 miles E. of Coldwater, and 40 miles S.S.E. of Memphis, Tenn. It has 2 churches.

Independence, a township of Dunklin co., Mo. P. 747.

Independence, a city, capital of Jackson co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific and Wyandotte, Kansas City & Northwestern Railroads, 10 miles E. of Kansas City, 4 miles S. of the Missouri River, and 272 miles W. of St. Louis. It contains 8 or 9 churches, seminaries for each sex, 4 banks, printing offices which issue 5 newspapers, a flouring-mill, a woollen-mill, a broom-factory, a foundry, a cigar-factory, and a planing-mill. It was formerly the place where many emigrants to California, Texas, &c., procured their outfits. Pop. in 1890, 6380.

Independence, a township of Macon co., Mo. P. 964.

Independence, township, Nodaway co., Mo. P. 1818.

Independence, township, Schuyler co., Mo. P. 1694.

Independence, a township of Alleghany co., N.Y. Pop. 1249. It contains the villages of Green's Corners and Whitesville.

Independence, a post-village in Independence township, Cuyahoga co., O., near the W. bank of the Cuyahoga River, 12 miles by rail S.S.E. of Cleveland. It has 2 churches, graded schools, a bank, a newspaper office, bending-works, and manufactures of sash, doors, &c. Pop. about 600; of the township, 1973.

Independence, Richland co., O. See Butler.

Independence, a post-village of Polk co., Oregon, near the Willamette River, 12 miles S.W. of Salem. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office.

Independence (Seventy-Six Post-Office), a village in Independence township, Beaver co., Pa., 4 miles S.W. of Economy. The township contains 2 churches, several grist- and saw-mills, and a pop. of 728.

Independence, a post-village in Independence township, Washington co., Pa., about 34 miles W.S.W. of Pittsburg. It has 3 churches, a tannery, and a manufactory of farming-implements. Pop. 144; of the township, 977.

Independence, a post-village of Washington co., Tex., 12 miles N.E. of Brenham. Here is Baylor University (Baptist), which was organized in 1846, and has 6 professors, about 100 students, and a library of 2700 volumes. Independence contains also a female college, 3 churches, a newspaper office, and manufactures of wagons, ploughs, &c. Pop. in 1890, 373.

Independence, a post-village, capital of Grayson co., Va., on New River, about 56 miles E. by S. of Abingdon. It has 3 churches, a high school, 2 newspaper offices, &c. Pop. about 350.

Independence, a post-office of Lewis co., Wash.

Independence, a post-village of Preston co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 11 miles E.N.E. of Grafton. It has 3 churches and a public school. Pop. 273.

Independence, a post-village of Trempealeau co., Wis., 30 miles by rail N.N.E. of Winona, Minn. It has 2 churches, a graded school, 2 newspaper offices, a flour-mill, and a brick-yard. Pop. in 1890, 382.

Independence Creek, New York, rises in Hamilton co., runs westward, and enters Black River in Lewis co., about 3 miles E. of Martinsburg.

Independencia (een-dâ-pĕn-dĕn'shе-â) **Bay**, an inlet of Peru, on the Pacific coast, 40 miles S. of Pisco. It is resorted to for guano.

Independent, Van Buren co., Iowa. See Hickory.

Independ'ent Hill, a post-office of Rutherford co., Tenn.

Independent Hill, a post-hamlet of Prince William co., Va., 8 miles S.E. of Bristoe Station.

Independent Tartary, Asia. See Toorkistan.

Inderab, a town of Tartary. See Anderab.

Inderabia, in'dе-râ'bе-â, or **Anderabia**, ăn'dе-râ'-bе-â, an island in the Persian Gulf, off the coast of Persia, 5 miles from the mainland.

Inderghur, or Indergurh, in'dĕr-gûr', a town of India, dominion and 85 miles S.S.E. of Jeypoor. Lat. 25° 45' N.; lon. 76° 18' E.

Inderkush, in-dẽr-koosh', a village of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, S. of Lake Ooroomeeyah, 25 miles E. of Nakhodeh.

In'dex, a post-office of Cass co., Mo., 6 miles S. of Gun City Station. Pop. of Index township, 795.

Index Peak, Wyoming, a volcanic peak near the source of Clarke's Fork, and 1 mile N. of Pilot Peak. It has an altitude of about 10,500 feet. Silver-mines have been opened very near this mountain.

India, in'de-ạ (Fr. *Ind*, ȧnd; Ger. and Dutch, *Indien*, in'de-ọn; L. *In'dia*; Gr. Ἰνδία, a name probably derived from that of the river Indus), often called **Ind** by the poets, an extensive country or region of Southern Asia, comprising in its largest acceptation not only India proper and Indo-China, but also at least the northernmost islands of the Indian (Malay) Archipelago, thus nearly corresponding in application to the popular but vague appellation EAST INDIES. In this extensive sense it was employed by the ancient Greeks and Romans. It more correctly designates an extensive empire belonging to the British crown, consisting of the great central peninsula of Southern Asia and a narrow strip along the E. side of the Bay of Bengal, between lat. 8° 4′ and 36° 15′ N. and lon. 66° 44′ and 99° 30′ E. A part of this empire thus belongs geographically to Indo-China. It is bounded N. by the Himalaya Mountains, dividing it from Thibet and Toorkistan, W. by a range separating it from Afghanistan and Beloochistan, E. by parallel offshoots from the opposite extremity of the Himalayas, dividing it from Burmah and Siam, and on the other sides by the Indian Ocean. Its length, from N. to S., is nearly 2000 miles; extreme breadth, on the parallel of 28°, 1800 miles. It comprises several native states, besides the territory directly subject to British rule. Over most of these the British have control, guaranteeing external protection and internal tranquillity, upon payment of an annual tribute. Some of them are required to provide a native force, placed at the disposal of the British, to resist the common enemy. Total area of India, about 1,563,420 square miles. For administrative and political purposes, the possessions of the British Empire in India, with their dependent native states, are distributed as follows, the areas and populations being according to the census returns of 1881.

Presidencies and Provinces under the administration of	Area in sq. miles.	Pop.
Governor-General of India:		
Ajmeer	2,661	460,722
Berar	17,500	2,672,673
Mysore	27,077	4,186,188
Coorg	2,000	178,302
Governor of		
Madras	138,856	30,868,504
Bombay	123,142	16,454,414
Lieutenant-Governor of		
Bengal	156,200	66,691,456
North-West Provinces	105,395	44,107,869
Punjab	104,975	18,850,437
Chief Commissioner of		
Central Provinces	84,048	9,838,791
British Burmah	88,556	6,736,771
Assam	55,384	4,881,426
Total	905,794	205,927,553

Feudatory States under	Area in sq. miles.	Pop.
Governor-General of India	308,677	31,560,898
Governor of Madras	9,815	3,344,849
Governor of Bombay	67,370	6,941,249
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	38,217	2,845,405
Lieutenant-Governor of North-West Provinces	5,445	741,750
Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab	114,739	3,861,683
Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces	29,749	1,709,720
Total	574,012	51,005,554
Total of British India	1,479,806	256,933,107

The whole peninsula has a very regular coast-line of about 3000 miles, the Gulfs of Cambay and Cutch, on the W., being the only indentations of any extent, and is very deficient in harbors. In physical features India is extremely diversified, consisting of three distinct parts,—a central table-land, a vast circumvallation of mountains, and a series of low plains. The table-land occupies generally the space between the Ghauts on the E., W., and S., and the Vindhya Mountains on the N.; it has a mean height of 1400 to 3000 feet, and its surface is sprinkled over with isolated conical hills, rising to 2000 feet above the plain, or 4000 to 5000 feet above the sea. It has a general slope towards the E., as indicated by the drainage. This table-land is divided into two portions,—the Deccan in the N., between the Nerbudda and Kistnah Rivers, including the valley of Berar; and the plateau of Mysore, between the Kistnah River and the Neilgherry Hills. Between this and the Himalayas lies the immense Gangetic plain in the E., comprehending the vast tract of level country drained by the Ganges and its affluents, the lower part of which is annually submerged for several months. This plain is exceedingly fertile, and the most thickly populated portion of India. In the W. the great sandy desert called the Thurr, intersected by the Indus, extends from the Punjab to the Runn of Cutch, a distance of about 500 miles, with a similar breadth, forming part of the generally arid region extending into Central Asia and Northern Africa. On the N. the mountains present a huge barrier between the basins of the Indus, the Upper Brahmapootra, and the Ganges.

India has two distinct river systems, which draw their supplies from totally different sources. The Indus, with its magnificent tributaries, which intersect the Punjab, and the Ganges and Brahmapootra, with their gigantic branches, derive their chief supplies from the melting of the snows on the Himalayas; and the more intense the heat, so much the more plentifully do these solid storehouses give up their treasures. All the rivers of the Hindostan system, on the other hand,—the Sabermuttee, Mhye, Nerbudda, and Taptee, falling into the Gulf of Cambay in Western India, and the Godavery, Kistnah, and Cavery, discharging themselves into the Bay of Bengal,—originate in the western mountains, and are fed by the rains which fall over these, to the extent of 100 inches on an average, during June, July, and August. Both systems, whether fed by snow or by rain, are in flood at the same period of the year, that being just the season when moisture is most required. Both draw their supplies from mountains too rocky or barren to require moisture and too steep to retain it, and which send to the ocean, through tracts of the finest country in the world, supplies of water sufficient to transform them into one universal garden. Canals of irrigation are constructed in India on a gigantic scale.

The climate of India is still more varied than the features of the country. The temperature varies extremely, according to latitude and elevation. On the plains, in the S., showers are frequent at all seasons; in Central India the rains are extremely light; in the N. there are both summer and winter rains; in Sinde there is no rainy season, and showers fall only at intervals of years. Near the level of the sea the annual rainfall is at Madras 52, at Bombay 75, and at Calcutta 66 inches. On the highlands, again, the rainfall is immense: at Chirrapoonjee, in the Cossya Hills, it is 615 inches in a year. As the result of this, the productiveness of the different regions presents the most striking contrasts. In the upper and arid regions of Bengal famine recurs at regular intervals of eighteen or nineteen years, and in the North-West Provinces at intervals of seven to ten years; while in the moist alluvial plains food-products are superabundant. The heat is so great in the plains that European labor is impossible, and no third generation of Englishmen can live and maintain vigor there; whereas in the hilly and mountainous regions, 3000 to 7000 feet above the sea, the climate is healthy, and there sanataria are established as a refuge from the lowlands. In the N. of the Indian Ocean, the S.W. monsoon blows from March to October; the N.E. monsoon succeeds, and continues from October to March. The S.W. monsoon brings foul weather; and the wind blows with greater force during this than during the N.E. monsoon, when the sky is generally clear.

Forests occupy a large extent of territory, containing a great variety of useful timber trees; and forests of bamboo are numerous. Extensive tracts of country are covered with dense jungles, and at the mouths of the rivers, especially in the delta of the Ganges, immense marshes, with a thick rank vegetation, are the resort of formidable wild animals, elephants, and deer.

The chief vegetable products of India are wheat and other cereals, cotton, sugar, indigo, opium, hemp, flax, tea, and timber. Wheat is grown in great abundance in the North-West Provinces and in the Punjab; barley and millet are extensively consumed by the population throughout the peninsula; rice is the staple food of the inhabitants of Bengal and in the plains. Cotton is grown over a portion of Bengal proper, Aracan, and Pegu; but the most important cotton-fields are in Nagpoor, the Southern Mahratta country, Berar, and Guzerat. The sugar-cane is culti-

vated nearly all over the peninsula. Indigo is cultivated, on a large scale, only in Bengal proper, where it is the staple product, and whence it is exported to the amount of 11½ millions of pounds weight in a year. Opium is produced in greatest abundance in the district S. of the Ganges, in Bengal, and in Malwah, whence it is exported through Bombay. Tea has been grown for years in Assam; lately it has been cultivated over extensive tracts on the slopes of the Himalayas, where it grows at an elevation of 5000 feet. Tea is grown also in the Neilgherries, where coffee is extensively cultivated; and the cinchona plant has been successfully introduced there, and at Darjeeling, &c. The most valuable timber is the teak; it grows wild in the mountainous parts of Malabar and the Coromandel coast, in the Punjab, the valley of the Nerbudda, the Tenasserim provinces, and Pegu.

Iron and coal are extensively worked near Burdwan in Bengal and Jubbulpoor in the Central Provinces; iron and copper are distributed nearly all over India; coal is found also in the Tenasserim provinces, Cuttack, Bahar, Lower Assam, Sylhet, Aracan, Central Provinces, Guzerat, Madras, and Upper Assam. Silver is found in small quantities in the jungles of Beerbhoom; gold and precious stones in the rivers of Tenasserim, the Punjab, and on the coast of Malabar; diamonds in the districts of Sumbulpoor, Golconda, and Vizapoor. Salt (a government monopoly) is extracted from sea-water on a large scale, and from the mines of the salt mountains in the Punjab.

The zoology of India comprises the elephant, tiger, leopard, panther, wolf, hyena, lion (which is rare), wild buffalo, bear, jackal, deer, and monkeys. Crocodiles, serpents, and other reptiles are numerous. Domestic animals are the horse, camel, buffalo, ox, sheep, goat, and swine.

In consequence of large expenditure for public works, famine-relief, &c., the public debt of the empire is large, and taxation, though apparently light, bears heavily upon a people where the rate of wages is so low as in India.

Restrictions which hindered commerce and retarded the development of the resources of the country have been gradually removed within the last twenty years, and India now enjoys free trade, except in some few of the staples; the dues on British and foreign shipping are the same. The inland duties and duties on goods carried coastwise are abolished. Exports include cotton, rice, seeds, indigo, hemp, jute, hides, saltpetre, wool, silk, coffee, sugar, gums, opium, oils, tea, skins, teak, safflower, ivory, coir rope, cutch, &c., to the value of £56,874,849. Of the exports, about one-half are sent to the United Kingdom and one-fifth to China.

Great public works have been completed in India within the last few years. Among these are the Ganges, Jumna, Midnapoor, Agra, and Doab Canals, the Godavery, Kistnah, and Cavery weirs, for irrigation, and a magnificent system of railways, in making which the greatest engineering difficulties have been overcome.

About 123,000 men are employed in the British military service of India, one-half of them Europeans. Many low-caste Hindoos are employed as coolies or laborers in various tropical countries.

In this extensive country a great diversity of language prevails. In Upper India the numerous and various dialects are of Indo-European stock, allied in roots to the Sanscrit, the most important being Hindee and Bengalee; in Southern India the leading tongues are Tamil, Teloogoo, and Canarese, all Dravidian. Hindoostance is the language of most of the Mohammedans, and the *lingua franca* of the whole peninsula. Brahmanism prevails throughout India proper. Booddhism is the religion of British Burmah and of some of the tribes on the slopes of the Himalayas. Devil- and fetish-worship prevail among the aboriginal tribes. In the Punjab, which was subjected to British rule in 1849, the inhabitants are partly Sikhs, or disciples of Nanak, who bear an implacable hatred to the Mohammedans, who also abound there. Of the total population of 257,000,000, the numbers assigned to the various religions are about: Hindoo, 190,000,000; Sikhs, 1,800,000; Mohammedans, 50,000,000; Booddhists and Jains, 4,600,000; Christians, 1,850,000; others, 6,000,000; and of unknown religion, 100,000. Since the census was taken there has been a remarkable increase in the number of native Christians, especially in the southern districts. The aboriginal races of India have no literature, and almost no traditions. The Mohammedan invasion of India began in the eleventh and was completed in the fifteenth century; but most of the Mohammedans now in India spring from a Brahmanical stock. The Arabs or Siddees of Central India and the Concan came in successive hordes from Arabia and Africa. The Parsees, or fire-worshippers, were refugees from the religious persecution of Persia. Though small in number, they have in Bombay earned a distinguished name for public munificence, skill, and success in commerce; and they have led the way in the cause of female education. The government of India has for some years past been devoting laudable attention to education, which was put on a new footing, with universities in each of the capital cities, in 1854. English is taught in all its schools, and is highly prized by the native youth of India as a means of employment in government and mercantile offices. In the great and highly important literary records of ancient India there is a singular paucity of historical information.

Alexander the Great invaded and partly subdued the country. About 126 B.C. it was again invaded by the Tartars. From the tenth to the twelfth centuries of the Christian era the Mohammedans overran and conquered considerable portions of India; and subsequently the Mogul empire was established. In 1498 India was first visited by Vasco da Gama, and subsequently the Portuguese, the Dutch, and the Danes established settlements on the peninsula; but the former never acquired more than a paltry territory on the W. coast, and the two latter a few commercial factories. The French influence in India, at one time considerable, also yielded to the superior enterprise of the British, and finally the French relinquished the field. In 1625 the first English settlement was made by a company of merchants, in a small spot on the Coromandel coast of 5 square miles, transferred in 1653 to Madras. A short time previously a settlement had also been obtained which afterwards became the Calcutta station. In 1687 Bombay was erected into a presidency. In 1773, by an act of the British legislature, the three provinces were placed under the administration of a governor-general, and Calcutta was made the seat of a supreme council, the presidencies of Madras and Bombay being made subordinate to that of Bengal. Hitherto the affairs of India had been managed by the Company, but in 1784 a board of control was appointed by government, the president of which became secretary of state for India in 1858. Since the year 1750, when the warlike acquisition of territory commenced under Lord Clive, a succession of conquests, almost forced upon the British contrary to their inclinations, have placed nearly all of India under their sway. The governor-general, assisted by an executive council of five, and by a legislative council, in which the non-official and native communities are represented, has the power of making laws for British India, subject to the approval of the home government; and he has the sole direction of the army, which is under the control of a commander-in-chief. In May, 1857, the Bengal native troops mutinied, and massacred many Europeans. In November, 1858, a proclamation was issued conferring the sovereignty of India on the British crown. In June, 1859, Oude was subjugated, and order restored. The Central Provinces and British Burmah were consolidated in 1861–62, each under a chief commissioner, directly subject to the governor-general. In 1876 the British sovereign assumed the title of Empress of India.

Indin, in'de-ą, a township of Plumas co., Cal. Pop. 850.

India, a post-office of East Carroll parish, La.

Indian, in'de-ąn, or **Indiantown**, in'de-ąn-tŏwn, a township of Williamsburg co., S.C. Pop. 1147.

Indiana, in'de-an'a, a state of the American Union, extending from Lake Michigan to the Ohio River, bounded on the N. by Lake Michigan and the state of Michigan, on the E. by Ohio, on the S.E. and S. by Kentucky, and on the W. by Illinois. Its northern limit is the parallel of 41° 46′ N. lat. Its eastern line runs due N. from the mouth of the Great Miami River; the Ohio River separates it from Kentucky, and the Wabash from Illinois, below the point where that river first reaches the meridian of 87° 30′ W., which meridian is the western boundary of the state from that point northward to Lake Michigan. Area, 36,350 square miles.

The Face of the Country has generally a slight southern slope. In the extreme N.W. is a sandy tract, covered with dunes, to the southward of which occurs a flat region, containing much marsh-land and a number of shallow lakes. The N.E. abounds in little lakes, with much timber, interspersed with "oak openings" and prairie-land. Northward from the White and Wabash the country is generally level or gently rolling, with very little absolutely waste land; and much of the soil is exceedingly fertile. In the S. and S.W. there is much broken and bluffy land, especially near the streams, where the country is generally well wooded. The timber of the state is very generally of the hard-wood kinds. Oak forests abound, especially northward. Ash, hickory, maple, whitewood, black walnut, and other useful

trees are plentiful. Of coniferous trees, the N.W. affords pines; tamarack trees abound in many marshy regions, and the cypress grows in the S.W.

The northwestern and southeastern parts of the state belong to the Silurian system; and between these areas that system is mainly overlaid by Devonian and subcarboniferous strata, and in the limestone regions of the S. occur some remarkable and interesting caves. In the S.W. and W. there are important coal-fields. From Rome, on the Ohio, to Williamsport (150 miles), there extends a strip of coal-land averaging 3 miles in width and having a general N.N.W. direction. This is the zone of "block coal," a valuable non-caking or splint coal, highly prized for its adaptation to the manufacture of steel and the better grades of iron. It is believed to underlie some 450 square miles, or 288,000 acres, and is easily mined in square blocks, whence the name. This belt also contains ordinary coking coal of good quality. Westward of this belt there is another coal region, of over 6000 square miles, producing mostly a good coking coal. Near Brazil, Clay co., are the principal points where block coal is mined. Washington, Daviess co., affords fine gas coal; and Cannelton has important mines of cannel coal. The coals of Indiana are generally much better than those of the states farther west. The output of coal in 1887 was considerably over 3,000,000 tons, a production greater than in any previous year. Owing to the discovery of natural gas in that year, there was a decline in the demand for coal until 1890, when the product was again largely increased. The gas-field of Indiana is greater than that of either Ohio or Pennsylvania, and more than 70 cities and towns are supplied with this cheap fuel. The iron-product has become very considerable; but the ores are mainly from the Lake Superior region or from Missouri and Tennessee. Bog ore and local deposits of higher grades of iron exist, however, and in some places have been wrought. Other minerals are fire-brick and fictile clays, kaolin, limestone, and good sandstone. Salt springs exist, and other springs yielding medicinal waters are common in the S. part of Indiana. Epsom salts and saltpetre have been obtained from the earth of some of the caves.

In *Agriculture* this state takes a leading position, both as a grain-producing and as a stock-raising state. The cereal crops, hay, live-stock, provisions, flour and meats, potatoes, tobacco, dairy-products, fruit, timber, and other forest products are the chief articles of export.

In 1813 the Swiss settlers of Vevay started wine-culture at that point, and, though it did not thrive for some time, the manufacture of wine has now become an established industry. Other products of large aggregate value are grass- and clover-seeds, linseed, maple sugar, sorghum syrup, pulse, sweet potatoes (in the S.), honey, and wax.

Manufactures.—We have already noticed incidentally the manufactures of iron, lumber, cheese, &c., all of them of importance. To these we may add those of flour, woollens, machinery, carriages and railway-cars, castings, furniture, starch, bricks, saddlery, cooperage, beer, malt, spirits, packed meats, and agricultural implements.

The rivers naturally navigable are the Ohio, the Wabash, and parts of the White, Maumee, and a few other streams. The Wabash is not now navigated above Lafayette, although slackwater navigation once was maintained in parts of its upper course in connection with the Wabash & Erie Canal, which descended the Maumee to Toledo, O. The Whitewater Canal extends from Hagerstown to Lawrenceburg, 75 miles, and affords good water-power at the latter point. The railroad system extends to almost every part of the state, and has greatly limited the navigation of canals and rivers. In 1847 the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad was opened. In that year there were 42 miles of railroad in the state; in 1850, 228 miles; in 1855, 1406 miles; in 1860, 2163 miles; in 1865, 2217 miles; in 1870, 3177 miles; in 1880, 4373 miles; in 1890, 6106 miles. The main lines belong principally to the E. and W. systems, and carry, besides the proper commerce and travel of the state, immense values of freight to and from the states to the westward and the eastward.

Education.—The free-school system is maintained by a fund of nearly $10,000,000. There are state and county boards of education, state, county, and city superintendents, township libraries, county and township teachers' institutes, graded schools in the thickly-settled districts, high schools in the larger towns, and, in part, a separate school system for colored children. A uniform series of text books for the public schools in Indiana is provided by the authority of the state. The State University at Bloomington receives the graduates of the high schools, male and female, and is free to all. Purdue University, at Lafayette, is the state agricultural and mechanical school, embracing schools of natural science, engineering, agriculture, and military science, with five special or post-graduate professional courses. There are in the state a number of denominational and private universities and colleges, and several collegiate institutions for women. There are state normal schools at Covington, Indianapolis, and Terre Haute, and private normal schools at Angola, Mitchell, and Valparaiso; several schools of law, medicine, and theology, and many private schools of various grades. There are at Indianapolis state schools for the blind and for deaf-mutes; reform school for girls and women at Indianapolis, for boys at Plainfield; state and other hospitals for the insane and other unfortunates; state prisons at Jeffersonville and Michigan City; and orphanages and other charitable institutions, mostly private, in nearly all the larger towns.

The Counties are 92 in number, to wit: Adams, Allen, Bartholomew, Benton, Blackford, Boone, Brown, Carroll, Cass, Clarke, Clay, Clinton, Crawford, Daviess, Dearborn, Decatur, De Kalb, Delaware, Dubois, Elkhart, Fayette, Floyd, Fountain, Franklin, Fulton, Gibson, Grant, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Harrison, Hendricks, Henry, Howard, Huntington, Jackson, Jasper, Jay, Jefferson, Jennings, Johnson, Knox, Kosciusko, La Grange, Lake, La Porte, Lawrence, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Martin, Miami, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Newton, Noble, Ohio, Orange, Owen, Parke, Perry, Pike, Porter, Posey, Pulaski, Putnam, Randolph, Ripley, Rush, Scott, Shelby, Spencer, Starke, Steuben, St. Joseph, Sullivan, Switzerland, Tippecanoe, Tipton, Union, Vanderburg, Vermilion, Vigo, Wabash, Warren, Warrick, Washington, Wayne, Wells, White, and Whitley.

Cities and Towns.—Of these, the principal are Indianapolis, the capital, a great railroad and manufacturing centre (pop. in 1880, 75,056; in 1890, 105,436); Evansville, on the Ohio, the commercial centre of the S.W. (pop. in 1890, 50,756); Fort Wayne, on the Maumee, the emporium of the N.E. (35,393); Terre Haute, on the Wabash, an active commercial and educational centre (30,217); South Bend, on St. Joseph's River, a manufacturing and commercial town (21,819); New Albany, noted for its iron, woollen, and glass manufactures (21,059); Richmond, a railroad centre with valuable water-power and varied manufactures (16,603); Lafayette, with an extensive grain trade (16,243); Logansport, a manufacturing town (13,328); Elkhart (11,360); Muncie (11,345); Michigan City (10,776); Anderson (10,741); Jeffersonville (10,666). There are altogether 37 cities having a population of more than 4000 each. Several new and promising towns, such as Knightsville, Brazil, &c., have sprung up with the growth of iron-manufacture and the mining of block coal.

Finances.—The state debt of Indiana was in 1890 $8,540,615.12. Since 1887 the annual expenditures have exceeded the revenue by about $500,000. The county debts have largely increased since 1880, and in 1890 but 18 counties were out of debt. A large portion of the original debt contracted years ago was taken up by the state and converted into non-negotiable school-fund bonds.

Constitution, Laws, &c.—The first constitution of the state was adopted in 1816; that now in force was framed in 1851, and has since been somewhat modified. The governor is chosen for a term of four years, most of the other important executive officers for two years. The legislature meets every two years. The 50 senators are chosen for terms of four years, and the 100 representatives for terms of two years. The judicial officers are elected by the people for limited terms of service. Thirteen representatives are sent by the state to the Congress of the United States.

History.—Permanent but not extensive settlements were made by the French at Corydon, and at Vincennes in 1702. In 1763 the country came under British sway, and in 1783 was organized as the Northwest Territory, which included all the United States territories N. of the Ohio. From 1788 to 1791 a harassing Indian war was waged. Indiana Territory was organized in 1800; and at one time its limits included the present states of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and parts of Minnesota and of Ohio. Michigan, as a territory, was set off in 1805, but did not have all its present area. Illinois Territory was detached in 1809, but Indiana did not receive its present limits until 1816, when it was admitted into the Union as a state; while there was even then a remainder of the former Indiana Territory left undisposed of in the Lake Superior country, but in 1818 this was transferred to Michigan. Meanwhile the Indian troubles had culminated in the Shawnee war and the defeat of Tecumseh at Tippecanoe (1811). The British war of 1812–15, the expulsion of the Indians, the admission of In-

diana to the Union (1816), and the depression of industrial and commercial pursuits in the East were followed by a large immigration to this new and beautiful region, and by a period of great prosperity, which ultimately was overstimulated into an unhealthy fever of speculation common to all the West, and the collapse of an artificial and complicated financial system was precipitated in 1837 by the changes which had taken place in the financial policy of the general government. The crash that followed and involved so many thousands in distress was ultimately a benefit to the state, by destroying the factitious and illusory values that then prevailed; and in 1848 the state by a fortunate turn of affairs was enabled to cast off half her large debt unpaid, yet without repudiating a dollar. The record of Indiana in the war of 1861–65 was highly honorable, and she bore her part without incurring the heavy war debts that have so weighed upon many other states.

The population in 1800 was 5641, of which 4875 were within the present state limits; in 1810, 24,520, chiefly in the present limits; in 1815, 60,074; in 1820, 147,178; in 1825, 224,717; in 1830, 343,031; in 1835, 485,053; in 1840, 685,866; in 1845, 823,410; in 1850, 988,416; in 1854, 1,143,905; in 1860, 1,350,428; in 1866, 1,531,080; in 1870, 1,680,637; in 1880, 1,978,301; in 1890, 2,192,404.

Indiana, a county in the W. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 830 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Conemaugh River, and is also drained by Mahoning, Black Lick, and Two Lick Creeks. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile, and adapted to pasturage. Oats, Indian corn, wheat, butter, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county has mines of bituminous coal and iron ore, also salt springs. The Pennsylvania Railroad passes along the S. border of this county, and a branch of that road terminates at Indiana, which is the capital. Pop. in 1870, 36,138; in 1880, 40,527; in 1890, 42,175.

Indiana, a post-borough, capital of Indiana co., Pa., 42 miles direct and 86 miles by rail E.N.E. of Pittsburg, and 40 miles W.N.W. of Altoona. It contains a state normal school which cost about $175,000, 8 churches, a national bank, 2 other banks, 6 newspaper offices, lumber-mills, flour-mills, and a foundry. Pop. in 1890, 1963.

Indianapolis, in-de-an-ap'o-lis, a city, the capital of Indiana, and of Marion co., is on the West Fork of White River, 109 miles N.W. of Cincinnati, and 195 miles S.S.E. of Chicago. Lat. 39° 50′ N.; lon. 86° 5′ W. It is within 35 miles of the exact centre of population of the United States. The site is nearly level, and covers an area of 25 square miles. The streets generally cross one another at right angles, except four wide diagonal avenues, which converge at the business centre of the city. Many of the streets are about 100 feet wide. This city contains a fine court-house, the state institution for the deaf and dumb, a hospital for the insane, the Indiana blind institute, 124 churches, a state library, a public library, a masonic hall, an art school, 3 medical colleges, a city hospital, 6 national banks, and a private bank. A new capitol building has been erected at a cost of $2,000,000. Among the notable public buildings may be mentioned the Commercial Club, the Propylæum, the Chamber of Commerce, and an academy of music. Eight daily and 28 weekly newspapers are published here. Indianapolis is the most populous city of the state. It was selected as the seat of government in 1820, the site being then covered with a dense forest. The city is the terminus of 16 railroads running in all directions, traversing localities unsurpassed in agricultural and mineral resources, and furnishing the best facilities for bringing the country products to the city and for distributing the city manufactures through the country. It is near the centre of the agricultural productive region of the West, and is thus the natural market for an extensive area. It is a great industrial centre, and has about 1000 manufactories employing more than 25,000 people, with an annual output of $60,000,000 worth of products. Among the leading industries of the city are 5 agricultural-implement factories, 4 architectural-iron-works, 2 belting-factories, car-works, 38 carriage- and wagon-factories, 2 canned-goods factories, a chemical-factory, 3 electric-light-machinery factories, 24 foundries, engine- and boiler-works, 2 fertilizer-factories, 2 flour-mill-machinery-works, 7 flour-mills, 2 railroad-frog- and switch-works, 40 furniture-factories, 21 builders'-materials mills, malleable-iron-works, 13 medicinal laboratories, 6 natural-gas-supply factories, 3 pork-packing establishments, 11 pump-works, 5 railroad-shops, a stove-foundry, starch-works, 5 stave- and heading-factories, 4 breweries, 2 woollen-mills, &c. The city leads in the manufacture of mill-machinery, artistic tiling, terra-cotta, malleable iron, lounges, builders' materials, &c. The receiving-yards for live-stock cover 105 acres, and the stock-sheds 12 acres; the amount of business done therein amounts to $25,000,000 a year. The city has an excellent fire department and a complete fire-alarm telegraph. The water supply is ample, and is procured by the Holly system. The different points of the city are connected by electric- and horse-cars. Owing to its central location and railroad facilities, it is a favorite meeting-place for organized bodies, and is widely known as the "Convention City." Pop. in 1850, 8090; in 1860, 18,611; in 1870, 48,244; in 1880, 75,056; in 1890, 105,436.

Indianapolis, a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, about 28 miles N. of Ottumwa. It has 3 churches.

Indian Archipelago. See MALAY ARCHIPELAGO.

Indian Arm, a hamlet and harbor in the district of Bonavista, Newfoundland, 63 miles from Catalina. P. 220.

Indian Bay, a post-village of Monroe co., Ark., near White River. It has a steam saw-mill.

Indian Bot'tom, a post-hamlet of Letcher co., Ky., about 135 miles E.S.E. of Lexington. It has a church.

Indian Camp, a post-hamlet of Guernsey co., O., about 24 miles N.E. of Zanesville. It has a church.

Indian Camp, a post-office of Upshur co., W. Va.

Indian Castle, a hamlet of Herkimer co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, 4 miles S.E. of Little Falls. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Indian Caucasus, Asia. See HINDOO-KOOSH.

Indian Cove, a post-village in Levis co., Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, 3 miles E. of Levis. It contains a number of stores. Pop. 350.

Indian Creek, a small stream of Yuba co., towards the N. part of California, falls into Dry Creek about 22 miles from its junction with Yuba River. Gold is found along this stream.

Indian (or Big Indian) Creek, Illinois, drains part of De Kalb co., runs southward in La Salle co., and enters Fox River about 8 miles N.E. of Ottawa.

Indian Creek, Illinois, rises in Morgan co., runs in a W.N.W. direction, and enters the Illinois River in the W. part of Cass co.

Indian Creek, Indiana, drains part of Floyd co., runs southwestward through Harrison co., and enters the Ohio River about 8 miles above Leavenworth.

Indian Creek, Indiana, rises in Monroe co., runs southward, and enters the East Fork of White River in Martin co., about 3 miles E. of Dover Hill.

Indian Creek, of Morgan co., Ind., falls into the West Fork of White River a few miles below Martinsville.

Indian Creek, of Switzerland co., Ind., flows into the Ohio near Vevay.

Indian Creek, of Tishomingo co., Miss., enters the Tennessee River near Eastport.

Indian Creek, Missouri, enters the Maramec from the right, in Franklin co.

Indian Creek, Tennessee, rises in Wayne co., runs northwestward, and enters the Tennessee River in the N. part of Hardin co.

Indian Creek, a post-office of Carroll co., Ark.

Indian Creek, a village of Trinity co., Cal. Pop. 185; of Indian Creek township, 783.

Indian Creek, a township of Cass co., Ill., on the Illinois River. Pop. 433.

Indian Creek, a township of White co., Ill. Pop. 2010. It contains Gossett, Norris City, and Sacramento.

Indian Creek, a township of Lawrence co., Ind. Pop. 1348. It contains Fayetteville and Silverville.

Indian Creek, township, Monroe co., Ind. Pop. 988.

Indian Creek, a township of Pulaski co., Ind. Pop. 812. It is traversed by the Tippecanoe River, and contains Pulaski.

Indian Creek, a township of Mills co., Iowa. Pop. 505, exclusive of Emerson and Hastings.

Indian Creek, a township of Story co., Iowa. Pop. 1022. It contains Iowa Centre.

Indian Creek, a township of Anderson co., Kansas. Pop. 180.

Indian Creek, a post-office of Elk co., Kansas.

Indian Creek, a post-office of Knox co., Ky.

Indian Creek, a post-village of Monroe co., Mo., about 28 miles W.S.W. of Hannibal. Pop. of Indian Creek township, 654.

Indian Creek, a township of Pike co., Mo. P. 1103.

Indian Creek, a post-office of York co., Neb.

Indian Creek, a station in Fayette co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, 65 miles S.S.E of Pittsburg.

Indian Creek, a post-office of Unicoi co., Tenn.

Indian Creek, a post-hamlet of Brown co., Tex., 125 miles S.W. of Fort Worth. It has a church.

Indian Creek, a post-office of Norfolk co., Va.

Indian Creek, Monroe co., W. Va. See CENTREVILLE.

Indian Desert, India. See THARR.

Indian Draft, a post-office of Allegbany co., Va.

Indian Falls, a post-village of Genesee co., N.Y., on Tonawanda Creek, about 28 miles E.N.E. of Buffalo. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Here is a cascade 30 feet high.

Indian Fields, a post-office of Clark co., Ky.

Indian Fields, a township of Tuscola co., Mich. Pop. 1006. It contains Caro.

Indian Fields, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., in Coeymans township, about 17 miles S.S.W. of Albany. It has a church, a foundry, and 2 stores. Pop. about 150.

Indian Ford, a post-hamlet of Rock co., Wis., in Fulton township, on Rock River, 2 miles S. of Edgerton, and about 20 miles S.E. of Madison. It has 2 flour-mills.

Indian Grove, a township of Livingston co., Ill. Pop. 2635. It contains Fairbury.

Indian Grove, a post-hamlet of Chariton co., Mo., 7 miles from Dalton. It has a church.

Indian Grove, a post-office of Surry co., N.C.

Indian Gulch, a post-hamlet of Mariposa co., Cal., about 80 miles S.E. of Stockton. Gold is found here.

Indian Har'bor, a small fishing-settlement in the district of Burgeo and La Poile, Newfoundland, 34 miles from Burgeo.

Indian Harbor, a post-village in Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on the sea, 18 miles S.E. of Sherbrooke. P. 250.

Indian Harbor, post-village, Halifax co., Nova Scotia, on St. Margaret's Bay, 28 miles W. of Halifax. Pop. 250.

Indian Head, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Pa., 12 miles E.N.E. of Connellsville. It has a tannery.

Indian Hill, a post-office of Davidson co., N.C.

Indian Hill, township, Abbeville co., S.C. Pop. 1920.

Indian Island, a post-village and warehousing port in Charlotte co., New Brunswick, on an island in the Bay of Fundy, opposite Eastport, Me., and 14 miles from St. Andrews. Pop. 75.

Indian Islands, two small islands in the district of Twillingate and Fogo, Newfoundland, 14 miles from Fogo. They are inhabited by fishermen. Pop. 210.

Indian Kentucky Creek, of Indiana, rises in Ripley co., and flows into the Ohio 8 miles above Madison.

Indian Lake, New York, is in the E. part of Hamilton co., and is about 7 miles long. Its surplus water flows through a short outlet into the Hudson River.

Indian Lake, a township of Nobles co., Minn. P. 161.

Indian Lake, a post-office of Hamilton co., N.Y., in a township of the same name, and on the shore of Indian Lake, about 50 miles W.N.W. of Whitehall. The township includes Eckford and other lakes, and is a wild mountainous forest. It has 3 large hotels for sportsmen and tourists. Pop. of the township, 425.

Indian Land, township, Lancaster co., S.C. Pop. 969.

Indian Lorette, Canada. See ANCIENNE LORETTE.

Indian Mills, a post-office of Burlington co., N.J.

Indian Mills, a post-office of Summers co., W. Va.

Indian Mound, a post-hamlet of Stewart co., Tenn., 10 miles N.W. of Cumberland City. It has a church.

Indian Neck, a post-office of King and Queen co., Va.

Indian Ocean (anc. *Mu're In'dicum* or *In'dicus Oce'anus*; Ger. *Indisches Meer,* in'dish-ęs mair; Fr. *Mer des Indes,* mair dăz ănd, *i.e.*, "Sea of the Indies"), a vast sea, separated from the Pacific on the E. by the Malay Archipelago and Australia, bounded on the S. by a line drawn from the Cape of Good Hope to Bass's Strait, divided from the Atlantic by Africa on the W., and enclosed by the countries of Asia on the N., extending from about lat. 25° N., in the Gulf of Arabia, a little beyond the Tropic of Cancer, to the Antarctic Circle, and from lon. 19° 56′ 30″ to 146° 38′ E. Its extent from N. to S. somewhat exceeds 3500 miles, and its breadth varies from 6000 miles, between the Cape of Good Hope and South Cape in Tasmania, to 4000 miles between the coast of Arabia and that of Malacca and Sumatra. Its N. shores are rendered singularly irregular by the projection of three vast peninsulas, Arabia, India, and Indo-China, which are respectively separated by the Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea, and Bay of Bengal. It communicates with the China Sea by the Strait of Malacca, Sunda Strait, and the Strait of Flores. The other principal inlets are the Mozambique Channel, Red Sea, Gulfs of Cutch and Cambay, the Gulf of Mannar, Palk's Strait, the Straits of Bali, Lombok, and Ombay, the Sea of Timor, and Bass's Strait. The most important islands are Madagascar, Mauritius, Reunion, the Comoro Islands, the Seychelles, Socotra, the Laccadives, Maldives, Chagos, Ceylon, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Its main affluents are—in Asia, the Salwin, Irrawaddy, Brahmapootra, Ganges, Godavery, Kistnah, Nerbudda, Indus, and the Shatel-Arab, formed by the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates; and in Africa, the Zambezi. The monsoons, or periodical winds, prevail in the N. part, blowing from the S.W. between April and October, and from the S.E. between October and April. Tempests are general at the periods of change; and between lat. 5° and 40° S. violent hurricanes frequently occur.

In the S. part of the Indian Ocean the equatorial current, connecting the Pacific and Atlantic, flows from E. to W. at a rate varying with the seasons; but N. of Madagascar, where its breadth greatly diminishes, it runs from 45 miles to 60 miles in 24 hours. A S.W. current also flows along the African coast towards the Mozambique Channel, its velocity ranging between 18 miles and 28 miles a day, but attaining more than double that rate near Delagoa Bay and Cape Corrientes. It finally joins the Cape current near Cape Padron. On the S.W. coast of Australia the current divides near Cape Leeuwin, in lat. 34° 22′ S., into two streams, one of which flows N., and the other E., with an average speed of about 20 miles each day, thus embracing the whole coast of Australia. The maximum heat of the water occurs in the Arabian Sea, in lat. 9° 55′ N. and lon. 59° 52′ E., where it reaches 87.5° Fahr.

In'diano'la, or Chil'licoth'e, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., in Carroll township, on the Little Vermilion River, 18 miles by rail S.S.W. of Danville. The name of its post-office is Indianola. It has 2 churches and a carriage-factory. Pop. in 1890, 472.

Indianola, a post-village, capital of Warren co., Iowa, 1 mile N. of the South River, 21 miles by rail S. of Des Moines, and about 25 miles E. of Winterset. It contains 5 churches, a public school, a national bank, 1 other bank, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of bricks, tiles, and earthenware. Here is the Simpson Centenary College (Methodist), organized in 1867. Pop. in 1890, 2254.

Indianola, a post-office of Butler co., Kansas, 18 miles E. of Wichita.

Indianola, a village of Shawnee co., Kansas, on Soldier Creek, 5 or 6 miles N. of Topeka.

Indianola, a post-village, capital of Red Willow co., Neb., is on the Republican River, 22 miles by rail E. of Culbertson. It has 3 churches, a bank, a flour-mill, 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 579.

Indianola, a post-village, capital of Calhoun co., Tex., on the W. shore of Matagorda Bay, about 14 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, and 120 miles by water W.S.W. of Galveston. It is the S.E. terminus of the Gulf, Western Texas & Pacific Railroad. It has a court-house, a convent, a newspaper office, and 2 churches. Steamboats ply between this port and Galveston. Cattle form the chief article of export.

Indian Or'chard, a post-village of Hampden co., Mass., on the Chicopee River, and on the Athol, Springfield & Northeastern Railroad, 6 miles N.E. of Springfield proper, of which it now forms a part. It has 3 churches, public schools, a newspaper office, and manufactures of yarn, valves, hydrants, &c. Pop. 2478.

Indian Point, a township of Knox co., Ill. Pop. 1496.

Indian Point, a post-hamlet in Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, on the N. shore of Mahone Bay, 11 miles N. of Lunenburg. Pop. 250.

Indian Prairie, prā'rec, a township of Wayne co., Ill. Pop. 1727. It contains Johnsonville.

Indian Ridge, a post-office of Grainger co., Tenn.

Indian River, of Sussex co., Del., flows eastward into the Atlantic.

Indian River, a navigable tidal inlet of Florida, on the E. side of the peninsula, flows nearly parallel with the coast in Brevard and Volusia cos. Length, about 100 miles. The breadth is very unequal; in some parts it expands into extensive lakes or lagoons. It communicates by canal with Halifax River, and by Indian River Inlet with the sea, and is continuous southward with St. Lucie Sound.

Indian River, New York, rises in Lewis co., runs westward and northward through Jefferson co., and enters Black Lake in St. Lawrence co.

Indian River, a hundred of Sussex co., Del. Pop. 1667. It contains Rehoboth Bay, and is bounded S. by Indian River.

Indian River, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Me., on an inlet of the ocean, about 15 miles S.W. of Machias. It has 2 churches.

Indian River, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., N.Y., on Indian River, 30 miles E. of Watertown. It has 2 saw-mills.

Indian River, a post-village in Peterborough co., Ontario, 9 miles E. by N. of Peterborough.

Indian River, a post-village in Prince co., Prince Edward Island, 10 miles from Summerside.

Indian Rock, a post-office of Franklin co., Mo.

Indian Rock, a post-hamlet of Botetourt co., Va., on the James River, 200 miles above Richmond, and 7 miles from the Natural Bridge. It has lime-kilns and a church.

Indian Run, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Pa., about 14 miles S.E. of Sharon, and 2 miles from Leesburg Station. It has a church.

Indian Springs, a post-village of Butts co., Ga., about 50 miles S.S.E. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and important saline sulphur springs.

Indian Springs, a watering-place of Martin co., Ind., in Mitchelltree township, 9 miles N. of Shoals Station. Here are chalybeate and sulphur springs, containing sulphates and carbonates of lime, magnesia, and soda.

Indian Springs, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Md., 87 miles W. of Baltimore. It has a hotel.

Indian Stream, New Hampshire, is one of the head-streams of the Connecticut River. It rises in the N. part of Coos co., and runs in a S.S.W. direction until it unites with the East Branch.

Indian Territory, an unorganized tract of land within the limits of the United States, and set apart by the general government as an abode for tribal Indians. Its original limits were very much larger than at present. As now constituted, it is bounded N. by Kansas, E. by Missouri and Arkansas, S. by Texas, and W. by Oklahoma. Area, 31,400 square miles.

Face of the Country.—The general slope of the land is towards the S.E. to the lower valley of the Red River. Between the Red and Canadian Rivers are several groups of hills, such as the Shawnee and the Sans Bois, which are continuations of the Ozark Mountains from Arkansas. The rivers have broad and fertile bottom-lands which are separated from the rolling upland prairies by bluffs more or less abrupt. The valleys and southern prairies are especially rich and productive and well adapted for crops of cereals.

Rivers.—Indian Territory is well watered. The principal rivers are the Arkansas, which, with the Canadian River and other tributaries, drains the northern portion, and the Red River, which, with numerous affluents, drains the southern section and forms the southern boundary.

The *Climate* is generally mild and healthful. The summers are hot, but there is an ample rainfall and not the liability to droughts which characterizes some of the neighboring sections.

Geology and Minerals.—Excepting a limited area of azoic rock-formation in the Cherokee and Creek country, the oldest geological strata are of carboniferous age. These strata are known to contain good coal, largely of a semi-bituminous character, and the indications are that the amount of coal here is large. The strata are reported to have a northwestern dip, and to be overlaid to the westward by Permian and triassic layers; and it is believed that the coal extends westward beneath these strata. Coal is mined to a considerable extent at various places in the territory. Iron, marble, and yellow sandstone are found in abundance in the Cherokee country, and copper has been discovered at several points. But little, however, is absolutely known of the geology of this territory.

Vegetation and Animals.—There are extensive wooded districts in the northern portion of the territory. A belt of forest known as the "Cross-Timbers," from 5 to 60 miles wide, extends along the border of the carboniferous formation in the western part of the territory. It follows a nearly N. and S. line from the Arkansas to the Red River, and extends into Texas until it reaches the Brazos. The native wild animals have very generally disappeared, but some bears and other fur-bearing animals, wild turkeys, and several varieties of grouse are found. Many portions of the territory, especially the rocky regions in the Cherokee country, are well adapted for grazing, and large numbers of cattle are bred by the civilized Indians.

History, Civilization, &c.—This region was purchased with the Louisiana district from France in 1803 (except a portion acquired with Texas in 1845), was selected in 1832 as the abode of the southern Indians east of the Mississippi, who were to be removed by the United States government from their ancient hunting-grounds, and set apart for that purpose by Congress in 1834. At that time it was the only unorganized portion of the great territory acquired from France, and it was not deemed probable that civilization would extend far beyond the Mississippi, as the meagre reports which then came from the vast western portion of the country were not of a character to encourage immigration. Besides its present limits, the territory thus set apart included the greater part of what is now the territory of Oklahoma, and also portions of Kansas and Nebraska. Between the years 1833 and 1838 the Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, and Chickasaws were removed hither, and they were followed by the Seminoles in 1846. Together they constitute what are now known as the "five civilized tribes." The government covenanted to maintain the exclusive title of the land to the Indians and to protect them from the westward tide of white civilization. In 1850 the area of this grant was stated to be over 195,000 square miles, but by subsequent treaties the Indians ceded back to the United States the region lying N. of the 37th parallel. In 1866 the western portion of their domain was ceded to the government in consideration of the payment of a fixed valuation for the land thus released. The treaty stipulated that this region was to be used by the government for the settlement of other Indian tribes or freedmen, but was not to be open to white settlers. This region was known as the Oklahoma district, and the Sacs, Foxes, and Pottawatomies were settled here in 1867, the Iowas and Kickapoos in 1883, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in 1869, and at various other times, both on this land and among the civilized tribes themselves, reservations were established for remnants and parts of other tribes. Among the tribes thus added are the Quapaws, Caddoes, Ionie, or Texas, Modocs, Senecas, Ottawas, Wyandottes, Peorias, Shawnees, Osages, Kansas, Pawnees, Delawares, Wichitas, Apaches, Nez Percés, Oncas, and Missourias. By further payment to the Creeks and Seminoles in 1889 the government obtained a removal of the clause in the treaties prohibiting white immigration, and was thus enabled to throw open and organize Oklahoma Territory. Among the five civilized tribes, and some of the smaller tribal organizations associated with them, missionary and educational work has been conducted for many years with commendable zeal by representatives of various denominations, and several hundred churches are to be found throughout the territory. The Indians are looked upon as wards of the United States government, and there is, therefore, no organized territorial government such as is found in other territories, though the United States maintains several military stations and a large number of post-offices. Each "nation" regulates its own internal affairs, having its own form of government with some simple code of law. The lands of each of the civilized tribes are held in severalty. Any Indian may cultivate as large a tract as he chooses, but one quarter of a mile must intervene between farms. The civilized tribes were slave-holders, and during the war of 1861–65 they took sides with the Southern Confederacy, and were for a time held to have forfeited their lands, but were finally reinstated in possession of them. Since the war they have been more prosperous than before on account of the extension of cattle-raising as a general pursuit. The descendants of slaves, of pure or mixed African blood, still reside in the territory, and are in most instances hired as laborers by the Indians, many of whom are wealthy. A white person can hold land in the territory only by marrying an Indian. The white population has, however, greatly increased, and is found mainly among the Chickasaws, Choctaws, and Cherokees. It includes persons acting as missionaries, teachers, mechanics, traders, and miners.

Education.—The more civilized tribes have their own school laws, and considerable advance has been made in education. There are a large number of day-schools, and several boarding-, industrial-, and manual-labor-schools. Most of the Indians preserve the use of their old languages, and the Cherokees have a remarkable syllabic alphabet of 85 characters, invented in 1826 by George Guess, or Sequoyah, a man of their own nation. The tribes longest settled have a few newspapers, and a printed literature of limited extent, chiefly religious and the work of Protestant missionaries.

Railroads.—The construction of railroads has been opposed by the Indians, but in 1873 the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway was opened across the territory in a general S.S.W. direction. At Vinita it is joined by the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, and at Wagoner by the Kansas & Arkansas Valley Railroad. Two branches of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Railroad cross the southern part of the territory.

Population and Towns.—The total population, according to the census of 1890, is 186,490, made up as follows: Indians of the five civilized tribes, 52,065; colored citizens

and claimants, 14,224; Indians of other tribes, 8708; colored persons not citizens, 3500; whites, 107,987; Chinese, 6. The principal towns are Tahlequah (the Cherokee capital), Vinita, Lehigh, MacAllister, Ardmore, and Purcell.

In'diantown, a post-town in St. John co., New Brunswick, at the outlet of the river St. John into the harbor of St. John, 2 miles from the city, of which it may be considered a suburb. It contains several large mills and factories, and is the landing-place of the river-steamers, which cannot reach the city proper except at times when the waters of the harbor and river are on a level, and this can only be effected for a period of 15 or 20 minutes, during the time of high tide. A handsome suspension-bridge spans the river at this place. Pop. 2500. Street-cars run between Indiantown and St. John.

Indian Township, a township of Washington co., Me., bounded S. by Big Lake. Pop. 14.

Indian Trail, a post-office of Union co., N.C., on the Carolina Central Railroad, 22 miles S.E. of Charlotte.

Indian Val'ley, a post-office of Ada co., Idaho.

Indian Valley, a post-office of Union co., Oregon.

Indian Valley, a post-office of Floyd co., Va.

Indian Vil'lage, a hamlet of Noble co., Ind., 3 miles from Cromwell Station, and about 35 miles N.W. of Fort Wayne. It has a church.

Indian Village, a township of Tama co., Iowa. Pop. 1059, exclusive of Montour. It contains Butlerville.

Indian Village, a post-hamlet of Ouachita parish, La., 17 miles W. of Monroe. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill. See also PEARL RIVER.

Indian Wells, a station of San Diego co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 129 miles S.E. of Los Angeles.

Indian Wheel'ing Creek, of Ohio, flows through Belmont co., and enters the Ohio opposite Wheeling.

India (in'de-a) Point, a station in Providence, R.I., is the terminus of branches of the Boston & Providence and Providence & Worcester Railroads, which here connect with the Providence, Warren & Bristol Railroad. It is on the Providence River, and has a heavy trade in coal, cotton, and other merchandise. Here a railroad bridge and another bridge cross the Seekonk or Blackstone River, connecting Providence with Watchemoket and East Providence.

Indicus Oceanus, or **Indicum Mare.** See INDIAN OCEAN.

Indic, in'dee, a village of Hungary, in Slavonia, 18 miles S.S.E. of Peterwardein. Pop. 3459.

Indies, East. See EAST INDIES, and INDIA.

Indies, West. See WEST INDIES.

Indighirka, or **Indigirka,** in'de-ghir'kâ or in'de-ghir'ka, or **Zapadnaia-Kolima,** zâ-pâd-nī'â-ko-lee'-mâ, a river of East Siberia, government of Yakootsk, rises in the Yablonoi Mountains, and, after a N. course estimated at 750 miles, enters the Arctic Ocean in lat. 71° N., lon. 150° E., by an estuary containing numerous islands. It receives many affluents, but the region it traverses is almost wholly a frozen desert, with a few villages.

Indio, een'de-o, a river of the Isthmus of Panama, in the United States of Colombia, unites with the Pacora to form a considerable stream, which enters the Pacific E. of Panama. Its shores abound with fine timber.

Indje-Kuia-Soo, in'jee-kâ'râ-soo (anc. *Haliacmon*), a river of European Turkey, in Macedonia, enters the Gulf of Salonica 18 miles S.W. of Salonica. Length, 110 miles.

Indjighiz, Ingighiz, or **Injighis,** in-je-ghiz' or in-je-gheez', a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, 33 miles W.N.W. of Constantinople. It has some mineral baths, and remains of ancient structures.

In'do-Chi'na, also called **Farther India** and **Chin-India,** the southeastern peninsula of Asia, comprising Annam, French Cochin China, Cambodia, Siam, Laos, the Shan country, Malacca, Burmah, British Burmah, and several districts of Assam and Bengal. The country differs entirely in character from India proper, in great part consisting of forest-clad mountain-ridges separated by narrow valleys. The people are almost entirely of the so-called Mongolian stock, and employ languages of monosyllabic character, more or less closely allied to the Chinese, except in the Malay sub-peninsula, where the Malay race and language predominate.

Indore, or **Indoor,** in'dōr', a state of Central India, often called **Holkar's Dominions,** from its ruler, a Mahratta chief, who is called the Maharajah Holkar. The country is an aggregate of 8 isolated tracts, of which the southernmost are traversed by the Nerbudda River and the Vindhya Mountains, and the more northern are mostly parts of a fertile table-land. Area, 8075 square miles. Capital, Indore. Pop. 635,450. The opium-crop affords a large revenue, and the ruler pays a tribute to the British India government.

Indore, a town, the capital of the above state, is situated on a wooded table-land, elevation nearly 2000 feet, on a railway, 33 miles S. of Oojein. Lat. 22° 22′ N.; lon 75° 50′ E. The massive granite palace of the Holkar is its only edifice of importance. Pop. (1881) 75,400.

Indostan, India. See HINDOSTAN.

Indragiri, in-drâ-ghēr'ree, or **Andragery,** ân-drâ-ghā'ree, a navigable river of Sumatra, enters the ocean on its E. coast, in lat. 0° 32′ S., lon. 103° E. On it is a town of the same name.

Indragiri, or **Andragery,** a native state in the island of Sumatra, on the S.E. coast, between the rivers Kampar and Jambi, which enter the sea respectively in lat. 0° 30′ N. and 1° S. It is traversed by the river Indragiri, and is in general flat, especially towards the coast. Indragiri is governed by a sultan, but is under the supremacy of the Dutch.

Indramayo, or **Indramaijo,** een-drâ-mī'o, a cape, river, and town of Java: the town near the mouth of the river, which enters the sea on its N. coast, near the cape, 90 miles E. of Batavia.

Indraprastha, the ancient name of DELHI.

In'drapoor', or **Indrapura,** in-drâ-poo'râ, a town, river, state, and volcano of Sumatra: the town near the S.W. coast, 150 miles N.W. of Bencoolen.

Indrapoor (or Indrapura) Point, Sumatra, is in lat. 2° 5′ S., lon. 105° 27′ E.; and N. of it is a bay in which are the Indrapoor Islands.

Indre, ând'r, a river of France, departments of Indre and Indre-et-Loire, joins the Loire 18 miles W.S.W. of Tours, after a N.W. course of 115 miles. It is navigable from Loches to the Loire, 45 miles.

Indre, a department of Northwest France, formed of part of the old province of Berri. Area, 2624 square miles. Pop. in 1891, 292,868. The surface is uniformly level. The principal rivers are the Indre and Creuse. More grain and wine are raised than are required for home consumption, though much of the soil is barren and swampy. This department furnishes the best lithographic stones in France. Woollen and cotton cloths and yarn, iron and iron goods, earthenwares, cutlery, leather, tiles, and parchment, are among the chief products. Capital, Châteauroux. Indre is divided into the arrondissements of Châteauroux, Issoudun, La Châtre, and Le Blanc.

Indré, an island of France. See INDRET.

Indre, or **L'Indre,** a village of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 5½ miles from Nantes. Pop. 2229.

Indre-et-Loire, ând'r-â-lwar, a department in the N.W. of France, formed chiefly of the old province of Touraine, comprising a region on both sides of the Loire. Area, 2332 square miles. Pop. in 1891, 337,298. The surface is level, and, near the Loire, very fertile, elsewhere poor and often marshy. The Cher, Indre, and Vienne Rivers water its S. portion. Agriculture is excellent, and the produce in cereal grain is more than adequate to home consumption. The department furnishes lithographic stones, pipe- and potters' clay, and contains an immense amount of petrified shells, which are used as manure. Hemp, liquorice, anise-seed, truffles, fruits, &c., are raised in considerable quantities. The culture of silk is important, as are the silk-, woollen-, and leather-manufactures of Tours. The other principal manufactures are files and rasps, iron-wares, red lead, and pottery. Capital, Tours. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Tours, Chinon, and Loches.

Indret, or **Indré,** ân'drâ', a small island of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, formed by the Loire, 5 miles W. of Nantes, with machine-shops and other works belonging to the French naval establishment.

Induno, in-doo'no, a village of Italy, province of Como, near Varese. Near it, in a deep gorge, is a remarkable fountain. Pop. 1970.

Indus, in'dŭs, or **Sindh,** sind (Sanscrit, *Sindhoo* or *Sindhu,* the "sea;" Persian, *Ab-Sind,* âb-sind), a great river of South Asia, rises in Thibet, on the N. side of the Kailas (of the Himalayas), in lat. 31° 20′ N., lon. 81° 15′ E., near the sources of the Sutlej. It flows N.W. for about 120 miles, where it is joined by the Gartok-chu. The conjoint stream now breaks through the Himalayas, and thenceforth has a S.W. course, traversing the Punjab, and afterwards Sinde, to its mouths in the Indian Ocean, between lat. 23° and 25° N. and lon. 67° 30′ and 69° E. Total course estimated at 2000 miles. Its affluents, though not numerous, are important. N. of the Himalayas it receives the Gartok-chu, Sinhkha-bab (which is regarded as the true Indus), Zanskar, and Shayook Rivers. S. of the mountains

the Cabool River enters it, and in lat. 28° 55′ N., lon. 70° 28′ E., 470 miles from the ocean, it is joined from the N.E. by the Punjnud, which brings to it the united streams of the Punjab, or "five rivers,"—the Sutlej (anc. *Hesu'drus*), the Beas (anc. *Hypā'sis*), the Chenaub (anc. *Acesi'nes*), the Ravee (anc. *Hydraō'tes*), and the Jhylum (anc. *Hydas'pes*). Below this it has no tributary of much size, but repeatedly subdivides, giving off lateral streams, the principal being the Fulailee and Narra branches; and at Tricoal, lat. 25° 9′ N., lon. 68° 21′ E., the delta commences, the chief arms of which are the Buggaur, Sata, and Pinyaree. The Indus enters the sea by a great number of mouths, the principal of which are the Pittee, Hujamree, Khedlwaree, Kookewaree, Seer, and Koree. The latter is 7 miles wide and 20 feet deep, and is properly an arm of the sea. The delta extends from the ocean to Hyderabad, and from Kurrachee to Luckput, being about 130 miles in extreme length and breadth. On the banks of the Indus are the towns of Moor, Leh, Iskardoh, Attock, Caulabagh, Dera Ismaeel Khan, Dera Ghazee Khan, Bukkur, Leia, Mittun-Kote, Roree, Sukkur, Sehwan, Hyderabad, Meanee, Tatta, Ghara, Bundor Vikkur, and, at its westerninost entrance, Kurrachee. Its source is supposed to be 18,000 feet above the sea, its bed at Leh 10,000 feet, and at Attock, 940 miles from its mouth, it is 1000 feet above the ocean-level, 800 feet across, 60 feet in depth, and has a current of 6 miles an hour. Below this point it runs with great velocity, mostly between high cliffs (in one place 700 feet in elevation), as far as Caulabagh, after which its course is through a level country, with a breadth usually varying from one-fourth of a mile to upwards of 1 mile, and an average velocity of from 2 to 3 miles an hour. During the season when it is lowest, tides are perceptible upward to about 25 miles below Tatta, or 75 miles from the ocean. The mean annual discharge of water is supposed to be 150,212,079,642 tons, a large proportion of its waters being consumed in irrigation and evaporation. The Indus is navigable from the sea as high as the influx of the Cabool River, near Attock, 942 miles, and its tributaries are mostly navigable to the foot of the mountains; but the channel is so encumbered by shifting banks as to be adapted only for steamers and vessels of comparatively small draught. The gavial, or long-snouted crocodile, is numerous in the river, and the alligator is found in its lagoons. The *bolan*, a cetacean, is also abundant. Fish, especially the *pulla*, a species of carp, are very abundant, and form a chief article of food for the natives. The country immediately adjacent to its banks, in its delta especially, is of high fertility, but on either side this region is flanked by a bare desert.

Industan, or Industhan, India. See HINDOSTAN.

In'dustry, a post-village of McDonough co., Ill., in Industry township, about 52 miles N.E. of Quincy, and 11 miles S. of Macomb. It has 3 churches, a public school, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 432; of township, 1419.

Industry, a post-hamlet of Dickinson co., Kansas, 10 miles S.W. of Wakefield Station. It has a grist-mill.

Industry, a post-village of Franklin co., Me., 6 miles N.E. of Farmington. It has a church, district schools, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Post-office, Allen's Mills.

Industry, a post-office of Phelps co., Neb.

Industry, a hamlet of York township, Belmont co., O., near Powhatan Point.

Industry, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa., on the N. bank of the Ohio River, 34 miles by rail W.N.W. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches. Pop. of Industry township, 618.

Industry, a post-village of Austin co., Tex., 16 miles S.W. of Brenham, and 70 miles W.N.W. of Houston. It has 4 churches, and manufactures of cigars, furniture, and oil.

Industry Village, Quebec. See JOLIETTE.

Ineboli, ee'neh-bo'lee, or **Ainabol,** I'nā-bol (anc. *Jonop'olis?*), a maritime town of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 72 miles W.S.W. of Sinope. It has a fair roadstead, and exports much wool, mohair, &c. Pop. from 2000 to 3000.

Inez, Martin co., Ky. See EDEN.

Inferum Mare. See TYRRHENE SEA.

Inficionado, een-fe-se-o-nā'do, a village of Brazil, in Minas-Geraes, 12 miles N. of Mariana. Pop. 4500.

Ingáliuk, in-gā'le-ook, (or **Krusenstern,** kroo'sen-stern) **Island,** one of the Diomede Islands, in Behring Strait. It belongs to the United States.

Ingalls, ing'gălz, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Kansas, in Grant township, about 50 miles W.N.W. of Salina. It has a church.

Ingall's Crossing, a post-hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., in Volney township, on the Midland Railroad, 16 miles S.E. of Oswego. It has a cheese-factory.

Ingalliston, ing'gălz-tŏn, a township of Menominee co., Mich. Pop. 272. It includes English, or Kloman.

Ingart (ing'gart) Grove, a post-office of Ringgold co., Iowa.

Ingbert, or Sanct Ingbert, sânkt ing'bert, a town of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, 10 miles by rail W. of Deux-Ponts, with iron- and coal-mines, and manufactures of iron, glass, and chemicals. P., with neighboring villages, 9220.

Ingelfingen, ing'el-fing'en, a town of Würtemberg, on the Kocher, 43 miles N.N.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1403.

Ingelheim, ing'el-hīme', NIEDER, nee'der, and OBER, o'ber, two contiguous market-towns of Germany, in Hesse, province of Rhein-Hessen, on the Selz, near its influx into the Rhine, 9 miles W.S.W. of Mentz. Pop. of the former, 2441; of the latter, 2075.

Ingelmunster, ing'nel-mŭn'ster, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, at a railway junction, 7½ miles N. of Courtrai. It has manufactures of linen and salt, and large carpet-mills. Pop. 5400.

Ingendohl, ing'en-dōl', a village of Switzerland, canton and 2 miles S.W. of Schwytz. Pop. 1773.

Ingenheim, ing'en-hīme', a village of Bavaria, near Bergzabern. Pop. 1580.

Ingenio, een-hā'ne-o, a town of the Canary Islands, on the E. side of the island of Gran Canaria. Pop. 1486.

Ingenöe, ing'en-ö'eh, an island of Norway, in Finmark, in the Arctic Ocean, 30 miles S.W. of North Cape.

Ingermannland, the German name of INGRIA.

Ingersheim, ing'ers-hīme' (Fr. pron. ăN'zhĕn'zĕm'), a town of Germany, 3 miles N.W. of Colmar. Pop. 2388.

Ingersoll, ing'ger-sol, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Mich., on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, 8 miles W.N.W. of Lansing.

Ingersoll, a township of Midland co., Mich. Pop. 430. Post-office, Lee's Corner.

Ingersoll, ing'ger-sol, an incorporated town in Oxford co., Ontario, on the river Thames, and on the Great Western Railway, 19 miles N.N.E. of London. It contains 7 churches, 2 branch banks, 2 newspaper offices, saw- and grist-mills, and manufactories of iron castings, machinery, woollens, wooden-ware, cheese, &c. Ingersoll has a large trade in lumber, grain, and country-produce. Pop. 4022.

Inge-Su, a town of Asia Minor. See INJEH-SOO.

Ingham, ing'am, a county in the S. part of Michigan, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by Grand River, which crosses the W. border several times, and it is partly drained by Red Cedar Creek. The surface is nearly level, and a large portion of it is covered with forests of sugar-maple, ash, beech, oak, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Wheat, maize, oats, hay, wool, and butter are the staples. This county contains Lansing, the capital of Michigan. It is intersected by the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad, the Michigan Central Railroad, and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. Capital, Mason. Pop. in 1870, 25,268; in 1880, 33,676; in 1890, 37,666.

Ingham, a post-township of Franklin co., Iowa, on the West Fork of the Cedar River, about 30 miles S.W. of Charles City. Pop. 456.

Ingham, a township of Ingham co., Mich. Pop. 1338.

Ingham's (ing'amz) Mills, a post-hamlet of Herkimer co., N.Y., on East Canada Creek, 3 miles from East Creek Station. It has a church, a flour-mill, &c.

Inghe-Nor, in'gheh-nor', or **Inghe-Noor,** in'gheh-noor', a lake of the Chinese Empire, 90 miles W.N.W. of the lake Koko-Nor. It is 18 miles long by 16 miles broad, and flows into the Koko-Nor by the Poocapira.

Inghilterra, Inglaterra. See ENGLAND.

Ingighis, or Injighiz, Turkey. See INDJIGHIZ.

Inglefield, ing'gel-feeld, a post-office and station of Vanderburg co., Ind., on the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, 10 miles N. of Evansville.

Inglehart's, ing'gel-harts, a station on the Annapolis & Elk Ridge Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Annapolis, Md.

Ingleside, ing'gel-side, a post-hamlet of Limestone co., Ala., 8 miles from Bibbs Lane Station. It has a church and a steam-mill.

Ingleside, a post-hamlet of Queen Anne co., Md., about 15 miles E.N.E. of Centreville. It has 2 churches.

Ingleside, a station in Hampden co., Mass., on the Westfield & Holyoke Railroad, 2 miles from Holyoke Station. It is a manufacturing place, and is within the limits of Holyoke. It has a fine hotel, and is a summer resort.

Ingleside, Pennsylvania. See GARVER'S FERRY.

Ingleton, ing'ghel-tŏn, a village of England, co. of York, West Riding, 9½ miles N.W. of Settle, on the Leeds & East Lancashire Railway.

Ingleville, ing'gęl-vĭl, a post-office of Clay co., Iowa, 10 miles S.W. of Spencer.

Inglewood, ing'gęl-wood, a post-village of Rockingham co., Va., 15 miles E. of Harrisonburg. It has 2 churches.

Ingoda, in-go'dȧ, a river of Siberia, in Transbaikalia, after a N.E. course of about 300 miles, joins the Onon to form the Shilka River, an affluent of the Amoor.

Ingolstadt, ing'ol-stȧtt' or ing'gǫl-stȧtt', a town of Upper Bavaria, on the left bank of the Danube, 45 miles by rail N. of Munich, and 35 miles S.W. of Ratisbon. Pop. 14,485. It is well built, is strongly fortified, and has 7 churches, a royal palace, several hospitals, and many charitable institutions. Its university, founded in 1472, was transferred in 1800 to Landshut, and afterwards to Munich. The trade of Ingolstadt has decayed, and it has now only a few manufactures of cloth, playing-cards, cutlery, leather, &c.

In'gomar', a post-office of Issaquena co., Miss., at Duvall's Landing, on the Mississippi River, 45 miles above Vicksburg.

Ingonish, een-go-neesh', a post-village in Victoria co., Nova Scotia, in Cape Breton Island, on the sea-coast, 45 miles N.W. of Sydney. It contains 2 stores and a saw-mill. Pop. 200.

Ingool, Ingoul, or **Ingul,** in-gool', a river of Russia, government of Kherson, rises N. of Yelisavetgrad, and flows S. into the Bug near Nikolaiev, after a course of 150 miles.

Ingoolets, Ingoulets, or **Inguletz,** in-goo-lĕts', a river of Russia, government of Kherson, rises N. of Yelisavetgrad, and flows S. into the Dnieper 8 miles N.E. of Kherson. Length, 220 miles.

Ingoor, Ingour, or **Ingur,** in-goon', written also **Inguri** and **Ingouri,** in-goo'ree, a river of Russia, rises on the S. slope of the Caucasus, flows W.S.W., and falls into the Black Sea. Total course, 70 miles.

Ingouville, ȧn'goo'veel', a former town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, on a slope commanding a fine view of the Seine, 1 mile N. of Havre. It has chemical works and sugar-refineries, and numerous villas of the inhabitants of Havre, to which city it has been annexed.

Ingoygem, or **Ingoyghem,** ing'hoi-hȧm', a village of Belgium, in West Flandors, 8 miles E. of Courtrai. Pop. 1700.

Ingraham, ing'gra-ȧm, a post-village of Clay co., Ill., about 14 miles N.E. of Flora. It has a church, a flour-mill, and about 15 houses.

Ingraham, a township of Mills co., Iowa. Pop. 504.

Ingraham, a post-office of Clinton co., N.Y., about 9 miles N. of Plattsburg.

Ingrahamville, ing'gra-ȧm-vĭl, a hamlet in Pawtucket township, Providence co., R.I., on the navigable Pawtucket River, 1½ miles S. of Pawtucket. It has a brick mill for cotton yarn.

Ingram, ing'grȧm, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pan-Handle Railroad, 5 miles W. of Pittsburg, at the S. end of a tunnel on that road. Here are coal-beds.

Ingram's, a township of Johnston co., N.C. P. 1326.

Ingrandes, ȧn'grȯ̃nd', a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, on the Loire, 20 miles W.S.W. of Angers. It has tanneries, oil-mills, &c. Pop. 1328.

Ingria, in'gre-ȧ (Ger. *Ingermannland,* ing'ęr-mȧnn-lȧnt'), an old province of Russia, now forming part of the government of St. Petersburg. The Ingrians proper, or Vod, are one of the native Finnic tribes of this region, speaking their own language, and mostly of the Protestant faith. They are very poor, and number about 17,800.

Ingrowitz, in'gro-vĭts', a town of Moravia, 32 miles N.E. of Iglau. Pop. 1600.

Ingul and **Inguletz?** See INGOOL and INGOOLETS.

Ingur, or **Inguri,** Russia. See INGOOR.

Ingweiler, ing'vī-lęr, **Ingwiller,** ȧn'veel'lain', or **Hengwiller,** hȯ̃n'veel'lain', a town of Germany, Alsace, on the Moder, 11 miles N.N.E. of Zabern. Pop. 2276.

Inhamban, or **Inhambane,** een-ȧm-bȧn', a Portuguese town of East Africa, at the head of a deep bay, 200 miles N.E. of Delagoa Bay. It has a fort, and exports oil-nuts, india-rubber, wax, ivory, and copal. Pop. 6500. Near it the Inhamban River, after a S.E. course of 150 miles, reaches the sea.

Inhambupe, een-yȧm-boo'pā, a town of Brazil, state and 90 miles N.N.E. of Bahia, on the Inhambupe.

Inhauma, een-yŏw'mȧ, a village of Brazil, state and 8 miles N.E. of Rio Janeiro. Pop. 2000.

Inia, ee'ne-ȧ, a river of Siberia, rises in lat. 64° N., lon. 87° E., and joins the Obi near Kolyvan.

Iniesta, a town of Spain. See HINIESTA.

Inisheer, Inishmain, and **Inishmore.** See ARRAN ISLANDS.

Inishmulcloghy, ancient name for CONEY ISLAND.

Inistioge, a town of Ireland. See INNISTIOGUE.

Inistioge, in-is-to-ōg', or **Pro'ton,** a post-village in Grey co., Ontario, on the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, 35 miles N.N.W. of Orangeville. It has a store and a saw-mill. Pop. 100.

Injeh-Soo, Injeh-Su, or **Inge-Su,** in'jeh-soo', a town of Asia Minor, 13 miles S.W. of Kaisareeyeh. It has about 750 Greek and the same number of Mohammedan residences, 2 churches, and a handsome khan.

Injeram, in-jeh-rȧm', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 35 miles S.E. of Rajahmundry, on the N. branch of the Godavery.

Inkerman, ink-ęr-mȧn' (anc. *Doros?*), a village and seaport of South Russia, in the Crimea, 35 miles S.W. of Simferopol. It was once a celebrated city, and has numerous caverns cut in the rock, supposed to be the work of the monks in the Middle Ages. Near this place, November 5, 1854, was fought the battle of Inkerman, between the English and French, on one side, and the Russians on the other.

Ink'erman, a post-office of Hardy co., W. Va.

Ink'erman, a post-village in Dundas co., Ontario, 21 miles N. of Iroquois. It has a saw-mill, &c. Pop. 256.

Inkerman, Quebec. See BRISTOL.

Ink'ster, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Mich., 14 miles by rail W. of Detroit. It has a church, &c.

Inkster, a post-village of Grand Forks co., N.D., 19 miles by rail N. by W. of Larimore. It has 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 211.

In'land, a post-office or hamlet of Cedar co., Iowa, in Inland township, about 27 miles N.W. of Davenport. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 882.

Inland, a post-hamlet of Benzie co., Mich., in Inland township, about 33 miles N.N.E. of Manistee, and 16 miles S.W. of Traverse City. Pop. of the township, 185.

Inland, a post-office of Adams co., Neb., on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 91 miles W. of Lincoln.

Inland, Summit co., O. See GREENSBURG.

In'man, a post-office of Spartanburg co., S.C.

Inman's (in'manz) **Grove,** a post-office of Holt co., Neb.

Inn, inn (anc. *Œnus*), a river of Central Europe, and one of the principal affluents of the Danube, rises in the Engadine, Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, flows mostly N.E., through the Tyrol and Bavaria, and joins the Danube at Passau. Total course estimated at 250 miles. In a part of its course it forms the W. frontier of Austria. On its banks are the towns of Imst, Innspruck, Kufstein, Wasserburg, and Mühldorf.

Innaconda, in-nȧ-kon'dȧ, a town of India, district and 52 miles S.W. of Guntoor. It is a place of large trade. Pop. 4261.

Innerberg, a town of Austria. See EISENERZ.

In'ner Islands, a group of islands in the district of Bonavista, Newfoundland, 10 miles from Green's Pond.

In'nerkip, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, on the Firth of Clyde, 4½ miles by rail S.W. of Greenock. P. 637.

In'nerkip, a post-village in Oxford co. Ontario, 8 miles N.N.E. of Woodstock. It contains grist- and saw-mills, 5 cheese-factories, and 3 stores. Pop. 200.

Innerleithen, in'nęr-lee'thųn, or **In'verlei'then,** a village and watering-place of Scotland, co. and 5½ miles by rail E.S.E. of Peebles. It is the "St. Ronan's Well" of Sir Walter Scott. It has mineral springs and woollen-mills. Pop. 1605.

Inverness, Scotland. See INVERNESS.

Innerste, in'nęr-stęh, a river of Germany, rises in the Harz Mountains, in Hanover, and joins the Leine after a course of nearly 60 miles.

Innis, a Celtic word, signifying "island," forming the part of many names in Ireland.

In'nisbeg', numerous small islands belonging to Ireland, near Dunmore Head and other headlands.

In'nisbe'gil, or **In'nisbig'gle,** an island of Achil Sound, Ireland, co. of Mayo, about 1½ miles long.

In'nisboffin, or **Boffin,** a parish of Ireland, co. of Galway, comprising the island of the same name, 3 miles N.N.W. of Claggan Point. Pop. 1262. On its S. coast is an excellent harbor. Innisboffin is also the name of several islands of Ireland, cos. of Donegal and Longford.

Inniscattery, in-nis-kat'tę-re, or **Scattery,** an island of Ireland, in the estuary of the Shannon, co. of Clare, 2 miles S.S.W. of Kilrush. Area, 100 acres. It was formerly a stronghold of the Danes during their descents upon Ireland; and it is in great part covered with the ruins of ecclesiastical and other edifices.

In'nisfal'len, a small island of Ireland, co. of Kerry, in the Lower Lake of Killarney. It is beautifully wooded.

In'nisfil, or Victo'ria, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 2½ miles N.N.W. of Lefroy. Pop. 150.

In'nishan'non, a town of Ireland, co. and 12 miles S.S.W. of Cork, on the Bandon. Pop. 454.

In'nishark', an island of Ireland, co. of Galway, S.W. of Innisboffin, has a circuit of about 4 miles.

In'nishere', an island of Ireland, co. of Galway, separated by the South Sound from the co. of Clare, distant 6 miles. Pop. 495.

In'nisher'kin, or Sher'kin, an island of Ireland, at the entrance of Baltimore Bay, co. of Cork.

Innishgeil, in'nish-gheel', an island of Ireland, co. of Galway, in Lough Corrib, 4 miles S. of Cong.

Inniskea, in'nis-kâ', two islands off the W. coast of Ireland, co. of Mayo, 10 miles N.N.E. of Achil Head.

In'niskeel', a small island of Ireland, co. of Donegal, in Guibarra Bay.

In'nismur'ray, a small island of Ireland, co. of Sligo, near the S. side of the entrance to Donegal Bay, 13 miles N.W. of Sligo.

Innistogue, in'nis-tōg', a town of Ireland, co. of Kilkenny, on the Nore, here crossed by a handsome bridge of ten arches, 8 miles N.N.W. of New Ross. Pop. 701.

In'nisturk', an island of Ireland, co. of Mayo, in the Atlantic Ocean, 4½ miles S.S.W. of Clare Island, and 6 miles W. of the mainland. It is 2 miles long, by about 1½ broad. Pop. 112.

In'nisville, or En'nisville, a post-village in Lanark co., Ontario, on the Mississippi River, 15 miles N. of Perth. It contains saw-, grist-, and oatmeal-mills, and a woollen-factory. Pop. 200. A small steamer runs between here and Carleton Place.

Innspruck, or Innsbruck, ins'prŏŏk (*i.e.*, the "bridge of the Inn"), (anc. *Æ'nipons*), the capital city of Tyrol, Austria, at the entrance of the Sill into the Inn, here crossed by 3 bridges, 84 miles by rail N.N.E. of Trent. Pop. 16,324. It consists of an old and a new town and five suburbs, the latter better built and more extensive than the city proper. The houses are mostly 4 or 5 stories in height, and in the Italian style. The principal edifices are the Franciscan church, several other fine churches, the palace, with public gardens stretching along the Inn, an old palace, now used for public offices, a botanic garden, a gymnasium and normal school, the *Ferdinandeum* and various other museums, a seminary for ladies, a provincial house of correction, council-chambers, a town hall, a theatre, and a handsome ball-room. The university, founded in 1672, has 50 professors and a library of 50,000 volumes. A statue of Joseph II., and a triumphal arch raised by Maria Theresa, are among the conspicuous ornaments of the city. Innspruck has manufactures of silk, woollen, and cotton goods, leather, glass, cutlery, and sealing-wax, and a considerable trade with Italy and countries N. of the Alps. It is the seat of the state assembly, and other superior departments of the public service for the Tyrol and Vorarlberg.

In'ny, a river of Ireland, in Leinster, rises in Lough Sheeland, flows S.W., and falls into Lough Ree.

Innycotta, in'ne-kot'tâ, called also **Hinghenghaut, Hingunghat,** and **Hingunghat,** hin'gan-gawt', a town of India, Central Provinces, 20 miles by rail S.W. of Wurdah. It has a good trade. Pop. 8361.

In-Oghi, in-o ghee, a large village of Asia Minor, 26 miles N. of Kutaieh, with remarkable caverns.

Inowrazlaw, or Inowraclaw, e-nov-râts'lâv (Ger. *Jung-Breslau*, yŏŏng-brĕs'lŏw), a town of Prussia, province of Posen, at a railway junction, 20 miles E.S.E. of Bromberg. It has several churches, a convent, a synagogue, a hospital, distilleries, saltpetre-works, and great beds of rock salt. Pop. 9147, one-half of whom are Jews.

Inquisivi, een-ke-se-vee', a town of Bolivia, province of La Paz, on a plateau in the mountains of Cocasuyo.

Insalah, a town of Algeria. See Ain-Salah.

Insara, in-sâ'râ, or **Inssar,** in-sar', a town of Russia, government and 57 miles N.N.W. of Penza. Pop. 3518.

Insch, insh, a burgh of Scotland, co. and 20 miles by rail N.W. of Aberdeen. Pop. 553.

Inseln des Grünen Vorgebirges ("islands of the green promontory"). See Cape Verd Islands.

In'skip, a post-office of Butte co., Cal., about 60 miles N. of Marysville.

Inssar, a town of Russia. See Insara.

Inster, in'stĕr, a river of East Prussia, unites with the Angerap in forming the Pregel. Length, about 45 miles.

Insterburg, in'stĕr-bŏŏrg', a town of East Prussia, 16 miles W.N.W. of Gumbinnen, at the confluence of the Angerap and the Inster (which here receives the name of Pregel), and at an important railway junction. Pop. 16,303. It has a castle, a high school, Protestant churches, a normal school, and manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, stockings, sugar, leather, and earthenwares.

Insua, een'soo â, a mountain-range of Brazil, state of Matto-Grosso, near the W. bank of the Paraguay. A ravine at the bottom of this range separates it from the Serra dos Dourados, and furnishes an outlet for Lakes Mandioro, Gahiba, and Uberaba.

Insula, an ancient name of Lille.

Insula, the supposed ancient name of the Isle.

Insula Asturiæ, the ancient name of Astura.

Insula Ciciæ, a town of Spain. See Bayona.

Interamna, the ancient name of Terni.

Interamni, the supposed ancient name of Salvaleon.

Interamnia, the ancient name of Teramo.

Intercourse, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., about 12 miles E. of Lancaster. It has 4 churches.

Interlachen, or Interlaken, in'tĕr-lâk'ĕn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 26 miles by rail S.E. of Bern, on the Aar, between Lakes Thun and Brienz. The village is much resorted to in summer, and has a reading-room, kursaal, and library. The rich abbey of Interlachen was suppressed in the sixteenth century.

Interlachen, in'tĕr-lâk'ĕn, a post-village of Putnam co., Fla., about 18 miles by rail W. by S. of Palatka. It has 3 churches, a bank, and a public school. Pop. 207.

Interme'diate, a post-hamlet of Charlevoix co., Mich., 13 miles S. of Charlevoix. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Internum Mare. See Mediterranean.

Intimelium Albium, Italy. See Vintimiglia.

Intra, in'trâ, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Novara, 1½ miles N.E. of Pallanza, on the W. side of Lago Maggiore. Pop. 4258.

Introdacqun, in-tro-dâk'kwâ, a town of Italy, province of Aquila, 4 miles S.S.W. of Sulmona. Pop. 5324.

Inverary, in-vĕr-â'rec, a burgh and seaport town of Scotland, capital of the co. of Argyle, on a bay on the W. shore of Loch Fyne, 40 miles N.W. of Glasgow. It has a prison. The borough unites with Ayr, Campbeltown, Oban, and Irvine in sending one member to the House of Commons. W. of the town is Inverary Castle, the chief seat of the Duke of Argyle. Pop. 984.

Invera'ry, a post-office of Sevier co., Utah.

Invern'ry, or Stor'rington, a post-village in Frontenac co., Ontario, 12 miles N. of Kingston. It contains 2 hotels and 3 stores.

Inverbervie, a town of Scotland. See Bervie.

In'vercar'gill, a town of New Zealand, capital of the county of Southland, on New River, an inlet reaching N. from Foveaux Strait, at a railway junction, 110 miles W.S.W. of Dunedin. It has a hospital, several newspapers, several saw-mills, and ships much timber, wool, preserved meat, &c. Small vessels may load at the town, and larger ones at Bluff Harbor, its port. Pop. 4500.

In'vergor'don, a village of Scotland, co. of Ross, on the N. side of the Firth of Cromarty, 12 miles by rail N.E. of Dingwall. Pop. 1157.

In'ver Grove, a township of Dakota co., Minn. P. 920.

In'verhu'ron, a post-village in Bruce co., Ontario, on Lake Huron, 23 miles S.S.W. of Southampton. It contains several saw- and grist-mills, a store, and 2 hotels, and has a large grain-trade by the lake. Pop. 150.

Inverkeithing, in-vĕr-kee'thing, a town of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, 10 miles W.N.W. of Edinburgh. It is connected by railway-ferry with Queensferry. It has several schools and public libraries, and near it are some foundries, mills, tanneries, brick-works, and a ship-building-yard. Pop. 1763.

Inverleithen, Scotland. See Innerleithen.

Inverlochy, a castle of Scotland. See Maryburgh.

In'vermay', a post-village in Bruce co., Ontario, 18 miles S.W. of Owen Sound. It contains 2 saw-mills, a grist-mill, a tannery, 4 stores, and 2 hotels. Pop. 150.

Inverness, in'vĕr-nĕss' (formerly **Innerness**), a burgh of Scotland, capital of a county, and of the North Highlands, on both sides of the Ness, within a mile of its influx into Moray Firth, 82 miles W.N.W. of Aberdeen. It is an important railway centre. It stands in a beautiful plain near the Caledonian Canal, on which are wharves for loading and unloading goods. The principal edifices are the High church, county buildings on Castle Hill, the ruins of a citadel built by Cromwell, 2 endowed academies, other schools, an infirmary, dispensary, town hall, jail, mechanics' institute, the united charities, various libraries, public reading-rooms, the custom-house, exchange, and the fine Anglican cathedral. In its environs are many beautiful villas. Inverness has manufactures of linens, plaidings, woollen

and hemp, with ship-building docks, breweries, railway-shops, and tanneries. It is the seat of the Anglican bishop of Moray. Inverness is very ancient, and was the capital of the Pictish kingdom in the sixth century. Pop. 14,469.

In'verness', or **Inveraess-shire**, in'vẹr-nẹss'-shir, a maritime and Highland county of Scotland, the largest in the kingdom, extending across the island from sea to sea, having N. Moray Firth and Ross-shire, and W. the Atlantic Ocean. It comprises also some of the Western Islands, of which Skye is the principal. Area, 4255 square miles. The surface is mountainous, rugged, and well wooded. The principal rivers are the Spey, Ness, Beauly, Lochy, Garry, and Glass. Lakes are numerous. It is chiefly a pastoral county, cattle, sheep, and wool being its principal exports. The county is traversed the whole of its length from S.W. to N.E. by the Caledonian Canal. The principal town is Inverness, the capital. The county sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1881, 90,454; in 1891, 88,362.

In'verness', a township of Cheboygan co., Mich., on Mackinaw Strait. Pop. 522.

Inveraess, a post-office of Cumberland co., N.C., 23 miles W. of Fayetteville.

Inverness, Columbiana co., O. See HIGHLANDTOWN.

In'verness', a county of Nova Scotia, occupying the W.N.W. portion of the island of Cape Breton. Area, 1385 square miles. There is excellent land in the county, and agriculture is the general occupation of the people, who are also largely engaged in the fisheries. Coal and petroleum are obtained in Inverness. Capital, Port Hood. P. 23,415.

Inverness, a post-village in Megantic co., Quebec, 11 miles E.S.E. of Becancour Station. It contains 8 stores, a tannery, several grist-, saw-, carding-, and fulling-mills, and a printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper.

Inveruno, in-vȧ-roo'no, or **Invruno**, in-vroo'no, a village of Italy, 17 miles W. by N. of Milan. Pop. 2192.

In'veru'ry, or **Inverurie**, a burgh of Scotland, co. and 16 miles by rail N.W. of Aberdeen, at the confluence of the Dee and the Ury. The burgh unites with Banff, Cullen, Kintore, and Peterhead in sending one member to the House of Commons. The Aberdeen Canal terminates at Port Elphinstone, near Inverury.

Inves'tigator Islands, a group off the S. coast of Australia, in lat. 33° 45' S., lon. 134° 30' E., comprising Flinders Island and several islets.

Investigator Strait, of South Australia, between Kangaroo Island and Yorke Peninsula, 25 miles across, connects Spencer Gulf with the ocean.

Invibiis and **Inviæ**, ancient names of ENVIE.

Invorio Inferiore, in-vo're-o in-fȧ-re-o'rȧ, or **Invorio Maggiore**, mȧd-jo'rȧ, a village of Italy, about 3 miles from Arona. Pop. 2491.

Invorio Superiore, soo-pȧ-re-o'rȧ, or **Minore**, mẹ-no'rȧ, a village of Italy, about 3 miles from Arona.

In'wood, a post-village of Marshall co., Ind., 90 miles by rail E.S.E. of Chicago. It has a church, &c.

Inwood, a post-village of Lyon co., Iowa, 9 miles by rail E. by S. of Canton, S.D. It has 2 churches, a bank, a creamery, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. about 300.

In'yack, In'yak, or Saint Mary, an island of Africa, in Delagoa Bay.

In'yan Ka'ra Creek rises among the Black Hills, near the W. boundary of South Dakota, runs northwestward, and enters the Belle Fourche in Laramie co., Wyoming. Near its source is a mountain called Inyan Kara Peak.

Inyan Reakah, ẹ-ah'kȧ ("river of the rock"), or **Rock River**, rises in Minnesota, and runs southward, passes into Iowa, and finally enters the Sioux River on the W. border of Sioux co., Iowa.

Inyan Yankey River. See LITTLE SIOUX RIVER.

In'yo, a county of California, borders on Nevada. It is bounded on the W. by the Sierra Nevada, and is traversed by two parallel ranges, called Inyo and Panamint Mountains, the direction of which is nearly N. and S. On the western border of this county stand two of the highest peaks of the Sierra Nevada,—Mount Whitney, which has an altitude of 14,898 feet, and Mount Tyndall, 14,386 feet. This county contains extensive plains of sterile sand, in which water and timber are scarce. The largest stream of this county is Owens River, which enters Owens Lake, a body of saline water having no outlet. Among the remarkable features of this region is the "Death Valley," which is 40 miles long or more, is sunk far below the level of the sea, and is destitute of vegetation. Gold and silver are found in this county near the Sierra Nevada. The Carson & Colorado Railroad extends to Keeler, in this county. Capital, Independence. Area, 10,020 square miles. Pop. in 1870, 1956; in 1880, 2923; in 1890, 3544.

Inzago, in-zȧ'go (L. *Anticiacum*), a village of Italy, in Milan, 4 miles W. by N. of Gorgonzola. Pop. 3566.

Inzer, in'zẹr (?), a river of Russia, in Orenboorg, rises in the Ural Mountains, and joins the Belaia about 50 miles S.E. of Oofa. Length, 150 miles.

Inzersdorf, int'sẹrs-dorf', a village of Lower Austria, 4 miles S. of Vienna, on the Liesingbach, and on the railway to Grätz. Pop. 7502.

Inzili, a town of Persia. See ENZELLEE.

Inzinzac, ȧn'zȧn'zȧk', a village of France, in Morbihan, 7 miles N.N.E. of Lorient. Pop. 330.

Inzlingen, ints'ling-ẹn, a village of Baden, near Lorrach. Pop. 1129.

Iola, i-o'kȧ, a post-village of Keokuk co., Iowa, in Jackson township, about 20 miles N.E. of Ottumwa. It has 2 churches.

Iola, i-o'lȧ, a post-village of Calhoun co., Fla., on the Appalachicola River, about 60 miles W.S.W. of Tallahassee. It has 2 churches.

Iola, a post-village of Clay co., Ill., on the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 83 miles S.E. of Springfield. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a carriage-factory. Pop. about 300.

Iola, a post-office of Marion co., Iowa, in Clay township, 3 miles from Durham Station.

Iola, a post-town, capital of Allen co., Kansas, on the Neosho River, in Iola township, and on the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, 8 miles N. of Humboldt, and 78 miles S. of Lawrence. It has 7 churches, a graded school, 2 banks, 3 newspaper offices, carriage-works, marble-works, and a cider- and vinegar-factory. Here is a remarkable flowing well of gas and mineral water, 750 feet deep. Pop. in 1890, 1706; of the township, 2743.

Iola, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Pa., about 14 miles N. by E. of Danville. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Iola, a post-hamlet of Grimes co., Tex., 20 miles E. by N. of Bryan. It has 2 stores. Pop. about 30.

Iola, a post-village of Waupaca co., Wis., about 44 miles W.N.W. of Appleton. It has 2 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, and a lumber-mill.

Ioli, e-o'le, a town of India, in the Bombay presidency. Pop. 17,574.

I'on, a post-hamlet of Allamakee co., Iowa, in Fairview township, about 20 miles S. of Lansing. It has 2 churches.

Iona, e-o'nȧ, **Icolmkill**, ik'om-kill' (*i.e., I-Columbkill*, "the isle of Columba's retreat" or "cell"), an island of the Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Argyle, off the S.W. extremity of the island of Mull. Area, 2000 acres. In the Middle Ages it was highly celebrated as the seat of an abbey founded in the sixth century by St. Columba, which long remained the chief seat of learning in the N. and the centre of missionary enterprise undertaken by the Culdees. Its ruined cathedral or abbey, on its E. side, is 160 feet in length by 60 in its greatest breadth, and, like most of its other edifices, is of a much later date. St. Oran's Chapel is in the Saxon style; St. Mary's and other parts are of a later architecture.

Iona, e-o'nȧ, a post-office of Cape Girardeau co., Mo.

Io'na (formerly **Cranctown**), a hamlet in Gloucester co., N.J., on the West Jersey Railroad, 25 miles S. of Camden. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Iona, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Pittsburg, at the junction of the Plum Creek Branch Railroad, ½ mile from Verona Station.

Iona, a post-office of Lebanon co., Pa.

Io'na, a post-village in Elgin co., Ontario, on the Canada Southern Railway, 13 miles S.W. of St. Thomas. It contains 6 stores and 2 hotels. Pop. 500.

Iona Island, an island of Rockland co., N.Y., in the Hudson River, about 40 miles above New York.

Ione, i'ōn, a post-village of Amador co., Cal., on or near Sutter Creek, about 40 miles E.S.E. of Sacramento, and 48 miles by rail from Stockton. It has 4 churches, a common school, 1 or 2 flour-mills, and a newspaper office. Gold is found near this place. Pop in 1880, 636; in 1890, 806.

Ione City, a post-village and mining-camp of Nye co., Nevada, on Reese River, about 50 miles S.S.W. of Austin. It has 2 quartz-mills.

Ioni, i-o'ne, a post-office of Anderson co., Tex.

Ionia, i-o'ne-ȧ, a county in the S.W. central part of Michigan, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by Grand River, and is also drained by Flat, Maple, and Looking-Glass Rivers. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with dense forests, in which the beech,

pine, and sugar-maple abound. It contains also many open groves of oak and hickory, called "oak openings." The soil is uniformly fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, wool, lumber, and butter are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad and the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad, both of which communicate with Ionia, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 27,681; in 1880, 33,872; in 1890, 32,501.

Ionia, a decayed post-village of Warren co., Ill., about 10 miles N.W. of Galesburg. It has 2 churches.

Ionia, a post-village of Chickasaw co., Iowa, 8 miles by rail W. by S. of New Hampton. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a bank, and a dairy. Pop. about 250.

Ionia, a post-hamlet in Ionia township, Jewell co., Kansas, near Limestone Creek, about 11 miles S.W. of Jewell Centre. Pop. of the township, 684.

Ionia, a post-town or city, capital of Ionia co., Mich., on Grand River, and on the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad where it crosses the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, 34 miles E. of Grand Rapids, and 38 miles N.W. of Lansing. A branch railroad extends hence 67 miles northward to Big Rapids. Ionia is noted for its fine residences, and has 8 churches, a high school, a national bank, a savings-bank, 2 private banks, 2 iron-foundries, a pottery, a brewery, a brick-yard, 2 flouring-mills, a wagon-factory, 2 furniture-factories, and railroad machine-shops. Two daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published at this place. Pop. in 1890, 4482.

Ionia, a post-village of Dixon co., Neb., on the Missouri River, 4 miles S. of Burbank Station, and about 30 miles by land N.W. of Sioux City, Iowa. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a lumber-mill.

Ionia, a hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., in Van Buren township, ½ mile from Memphis Station. It has 2 churches.

Ionia, a post-hamlet of Dinwiddie co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 18 miles W. of Petersburg. It has a church, a saw-mill, and 20 families.

Ionia City, a post-hamlet of Pettis co., Mo., about 16 miles S.S.W. of Sedalia.

Ionian (ī-o'ne-an) **Islands** (Fr. *Îles Ioniennes*, eel zeo'-o'ne-ênn'; Ger. *Ionische Inseln*, e-o'nish-çh in'sêln; It. *Isole Joniche*, ee'so-lè e-o'ne-kè; Sp. *Islas Jonicas*, ees'lâs ho'ne-kâs), an insular group, situated in the Mediterranean off the W. coast of Greece and Epirus, and forming the eparchies of Corfu, Zante, and Cephalonia, in the kingdom of Greece, between lat. 38° and 40° N. and lon. 19° and 23° E., and consisting of Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Paxo, and Cerigo, with Fano, Merlera, Meganisi, Calamo, Servi, Cerigotto, and many smaller islands. United area, 1092 square miles. Pop. 229,516, nearly all of Greek descent. The surface is mountainous, and generally covered with heath, but in some of the larger islands are fertile plains. About half their surface is under cultivation, yielding wheat, barley, and other grains; wine, chiefly grown in the four largest islands; olive oil, mostly procured from Corfu and Zante; currants, in Zante and Cephalonia; and some cotton, flax, and pulse. The manufactures consist of woollen fabrics for home consumption, soap in Corfu and Zante, salt in Zante and Santa Maura, silk fabrics in Zante, earthenwares, goats'-hair carpets, linens, and sacking. Shipbuilding is an important branch of industry, and many of the population are occupied in maritime trade and navigation. The principal towns are Corfu, Zante, Argostoli, and Vathi. These islands are often mentioned in ancient history, but are only spoken of singly. They remained subject to Venice from 1386 to 1797. In 1814 they were placed under British protection, though forming an autonomous republic; and in 1864 they were annexed to the kingdom of Greece. They are supposed to derive their name from the Ionians, who planted colonies in Cephalonia (Cephallenia) and some other of these islands.

Ionian Sea (Fr. *Mer Ionienne*, mair ee'o'ne-ênn'; Sp. *Mar Jonico*, mar ho'ne-ko; anc. *Ma're Io'nium*), that part of the Mediterranean between Greece and European Turkey on the E. and Italy and Sicily on the W. The principal inlets are the Gulfs of Taranto, Squillace, Arta, and Patras. It communicates with the Adriatic Sea by the Strait of Otranto, and contains all the Ionian Islands except Cerigo.

Ionopolis, the supposed ancient name of Inebolu.

Ios, the ancient name of Nio.

Iosco, i-os'ko, a county in the E. part of Michigan, is adjacent to Saginaw Bay, and is bounded on the E. by Lake Huron. Area, about 570 square miles. It is intersected by the Au Sable River, and is also drained by the Au Gres River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of pine and other trees. Lumber is the chief article of export. This county is intersected by the Detroit, Bay City & Alpena Railroad. Capital, Tawas City. Pop. in 1870, 3163; in 1880, 6873; in 1890, 15,224.

Iosco, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Mich., in Iosco township, 33 miles S.E. of Lansing. It has 2 churches, a wagon-shop, and a vinegar-factory. Pop. of township, 943.

Iosco, a township of Wascca co., Minn. Pop. 932.

Ioudoma, a river of Siberia. See Yoodoma.

Ioug, a river of Russia. See Yooo.

Iougan Bolshoi, Russia. See Yoogan Bolshoi.

Ioukhnov, a town of Russia. See Yookhnov.

Ioukhnovka, a town of Russia. See Yookhnovka.

Iourbourg, a town of Russia. See Yoorboorg.

Iowa, i'o-wa, a river of the state of Iowa, rises near the S. border of Winnebago co., and runs southward through Hancock and Wright cos. It subsequently flows southeastward through the counties of Hardin, Marshall, Tama, Johnson, &c., and enters the Mississippi River in Louisa co. about 20 miles S. of Muscatine. It is about 375 miles long, and traverses a region of fertile, undulating prairies.

Iowa (named from the Ioway Indians, a tribe of the Dakota stock), a north-central state of the American Union, situated in the Mississippi Valley, and bounded N. by Minnesota, E. by Wisconsin and Illinois, S. by Missouri, and W. by Nebraska and South Dakota. Its northern limit is the parallel of 43° 31′ N. lat. The Mississippi washes its E. border; on the S. is the parallel of 40° 36′ N.; but the Des Moines River, for a little distance, is its southern boundary, while the rivers Big Sioux and Missouri, on the W., respectively divide it from South Dakota and Nebraska. Area, 56,025 square miles, one-half of which in 1890 was under cultivation.

The Face of the Country is for the most part what is called rolling prairie,—that is, a country with no marked hills, but with long wave-like elevations of gentle slope. Some of the rivers have bold, bluffy, and rocky banks; and in some regions near the larger streams the soil and underlying drift and loess have been deeply eroded by torrents, giving to the country a broken character. This is especially true of some portions of the Missouri Valley. The highest elevation in the state, near Spirit Lake, Dickinson co., is 1694 feet; the lowest point, the low-water surface of the Mississippi at the S.E. angle of the state, is 441 feet.

Geology and Minerals.—The examination of the successive strata of rocks revealed on the bluffs and along the river-channels from N.E. to S.W. shows no less than 20 well-marked geological formations, ascending from the Potsdam sandstone of the N.E. to the cretaceous rocks of the S.W. and W. Outside of this regular series there is in the extreme N.W. a small area of the singular (azoic) Sioux quartzite, while a large part of the W. is covered with a deep loess or drift, referred to a pleistocene age. All the geological strata are, as a rule, overlaid by a drift of considerable depth. In point of economic value the most important geological strata are the coal measures. The lower coal measures are the most important, and extend to the N.W. about 175 miles along the Des Moines River, from near Keokuk to a point beyond Fort Dodge, having an area of about 6100 square miles. To the S.W. occur the middle coal-measures, whose area is 3400 square miles; and along the Nodaway River there is a development of the upper carboniferous (area, 3500 square miles), the latter extending into the adjacent states of Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, but its coal is not abundant. There are also detached coalfields of some importance. Important coal-mining points are at or near Eldora, Boone, Moingona, Des Moines, Pella, Otley, Oskaloosa, Ottumwa, Alpine, Coveport, Fairfield, Muscatine, Davenport, &c. The coals of Iowa are bituminous, and as compared with the coals of the Alleghany field they are mostly somewhat inferior in quality, but they are nevertheless of the highest importance to the industrial development of a state no more abundantly supplied with timber and wood than Iowa is. Lead is found mainly in the galena limestone, and Dubuque has a large annual product of this commodity. Lime, gypsum, sandstone, limestone, and other building-stones, brick-materials, and fictile clays are abundant. Peat and lignite of economic value are reported to exist in the N. and N. central region.

The *rivers* are all direct or indirect tributaries of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. Among them are the Upper Iowa, Turkey, Maquoketa, Wapsipinicon, Cedar, Iowa, Skunk or Checauqua, Des Moines, Chariton, Crooked, Nishnabatona, Boyer, Soldier, Maple, Little Sioux, Floyd, and Rock Rivers. Two or three of these have, or have had, a limited importance as navigable streams; many of them afford water-power at their falls; and the rapids

of the Mississippi at Davenport and at Keokuk are extensively utilized for the same purpose. At Keokuk the United States government has constructed a wide and deep canal around the rapids. The principal lakes are in the N., and they are all small. Spirit Lake, Lake Okoboji, Clear, Swan, High, Palo Alto, Butler, and Storm Lakes are beautiful sheets of water; and the Walled Lakes, of which there are a number, present the singular phenomenon of a natural wall of loose stones surrounding their waters. The prairies abound in feathered game, and are much visited in autumn by sportsmen.

Vegetation.—One-eighth of the state, it is claimed, is covered by natural forests, mostly of hard-wood and other deciduous trees,—such as the oak, walnut, hickory, elm, maple, cottonwood, &c. This supply, with the abundant stores of pine timber shipped from Minnesota and Wisconsin, is sufficient for all present constructive purposes, and the coal-mines of the state afford fuel for railroad and domestic uses and for the supply of manufactories. The area of forest-land is reported to be extending, on account of the arrest of prairie-fires and the very general planting of trees by the settlers. The native or wild grasses serve well as pasturage, and afford a large supply of cheap hay. The wild rice of the N., of which the seed was formerly eaten by the Indians, affords a useful paper-stock. The native tanning plant (a *Polygonum*) is collected and employed in tanning leather, for which use it is well adapted. Native small fruits and berries exist in abundance, but their use is being restricted by the cultivation of improved varieties.

Agricultural Resources, &c.—There is very little absolutely waste land in the state. The prairies are everywhere covered with a deep friable loam, with few stones and stumps, and with but little marsh- or slough-land. The bluff-country of the W. has a very deep soil of good character, always free from surplus moisture; and the climate of the whole state is generally healthful. In the N.W. there is a small area which has in some seasons suffered from drought and at other times from the ravages of grasshoppers. No state is naturally better adapted to the use of agricultural machinery. The winter climate is keen, and the snow-fall, though not so great as is usual in New England, is sometimes very considerable. The water-supply is ample for the purposes of agriculture, but not excessive. Hence the air is usually dry, and the state, though newly settled, is measurably free from paludal fevers and catarrhal diseases. These causes have greatly stimulated its development as an agricultural region. Oats, wheat, corn, barley, and other cereals, potatoes, hay, dairy-products, wool, linseed, sorghum, and live-stock of all kinds are produced very largely. The southern portion is generally well adapted to vine-growing. Fruit-culture is attracting much attention, and is profitably conducted. Iowa stands in the first rank as a food-producing state.

Manufactures have largely increased of late, both steam- and water-power being extensively employed as motors. The leading articles of manufacture are flour, lumber, furniture, carriages, packed meats, woollens, cooperage, saddlery, agricultural and other machinery, bricks, pottery, leather, leather goods, pig lead, metallic wares, cheese, brewed and distilled liquors, linseed oil, lime, &c.

The *Counties*, 99 in number, are Adair, Adams, Allamakee, Appanoose, Audubon, Benton, Black Hawk, Boone, Bremer, Buchanan, Buena Vista, Butler, Calhoun, Carroll, Cass, Cedar, Cerro Gordo, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Clarke, Clay, Clayton, Clinton, Crawford, Dallas, Davis, Decatur, Delaware, Des Moines, Dickinson, Dubuque, Emmett, Fayette, Floyd, Franklin, Fremont, Greene, Grundy, Guthrie, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Harrison, Henry, Howard, Humboldt, Ida, Iowa, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Jones, Keokuk, Kossuth, Lee, Linn, Louisa, Lucas, Lyon, Madison, Mahaska, Marion, Marshall, Mills, Mitchell, Monona, Monroe, Montgomery, Muscatine, O'Brien, Osceola, Page, Palo Alto, Plymouth, Pocahontas, Polk, Pottawattamie, Poweshiek, Ringgold, Sac, Scott, Shelby, Sioux, Story, Tama, Taylor, Union, Van Buren, Wapello, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster, Winnebago, Winneshiek, Woodbury, Worth, and Wright.

The principal towns are Des Moines, the capital, a thriving city of the interior (pop. in 1890, 50,093); Sioux City, an important railroad centre near the mouth of the Big Sioux River (pop. 37,806); Dubuque, on the Mississippi, the centre of the lead-region, and an important business point (pop. 30,311); Davenport, on the Mississippi, opposite Rock Island, Ill., a manufacturing and commercial city (pop. 26,872); Burlington, a manufacturing and business centre on the Mississippi (pop. 22,565); Council Bluffs, on the Missouri, opposite Omaha, Neb. (pop. 21,474); Cedar Rapids, a railroad and manufacturing town (pop. 18,020); Keokuk, on the Mississippi, at the S.E. angle of the state (pop. 14,101); Ottumwa, on the Des Moines River (pop. 14,001); Clinton, on the Mississippi, opposite Fulton, Ill. (pop. 13,619); Muscatine, on the Mississippi, and near important coal-mines (pop. 11,454); Marshalltown, in the valley of the Iowa River (pop. 8914); Fort Madison, on the Mississippi, about 25 miles above Keokuk (pop. 7901); Creston, a trade and railroad centre (pop. 7200); Iowa City, formerly the capital, and the seat of the state university (pop. 7016); and numerous other towns, such as Waterloo, Oskaloosa, Boone, Lyons, &c.

Railroads.—Iowa has greatly extended her railroad system, so that nearly all the counties are traversed by lines which extend directly or indirectly to every important point within the state; and, moreover, the most convenient and direct routes between the East and the far West pass through her limits. The Union Pacific Railroad has its eastern terminus within her borders, and is reached by several excellent and well-conducted lines. The Mississippi is spanned by iron railroad bridges at various points, and the Union Pacific is carried across the Missouri at Omaha on a similar bridge. In 1855 Iowa had 68 miles of railroad; in 1860, 655; in 1865, 891; in 1870, 2095; in 1875, 3850; in 1887, 8324; in 1890, 8416. The works were built at a cost of about $42,000 per road-mile.

The debt of Iowa is small, and a large part is due to the school fund. The assessed valuation in 1889 of real property was $374,763,112; of personal property, $103,564,136; of railroads, $43,591,410; of telegraphs and telephones, $658,819; total assessed valuation, $522,567,477.

The school fund amounts in all to more than $4,000,000, which, as a whole, gives nearly 9 per cent. interest; and the state appropriation and local school taxes bring up the total amount of the yearly expenditure for public schools to over $5,000,000. The schools are cared for by state, county, and city superintendents, and by local boards of directors. Women may hold educational offices. School industrial expositions are provided for by law, and have given useful results. Normal-school training is given in the state university, in Whittier College, Salem, in the state normal schools at Cedar Falls and Des Moines, and also in a number of private normal schools. The state university is at Iowa City, and provides professional as well as academic instruction for both sexes. There are 18 denominational incorporated colleges and universities (embracing several professional schools), besides several women's colleges and some unincorporated institutions called colleges. Besides these, the state agricultural college at Ames has a thorough system of industrial instruction, and at Vinton there is a state college for the blind. The state institution for deaf-mutes is at Council Bluffs; the reform school for boys is at Eldora, and that for girls at Salem. State penitentiaries are maintained at Fort Madison and Anamosa; insane hospitals at Independence and Mount Pleasant; an orphans' home at Davenport; and a school for feeble-minded children at Glenwood. There are also many private and denominational schools.

Constitution, &c.—The constitution of 1846 was abrogated in 1857, when that now in force was framed. The governor and other chief executive officers are chosen by ballot for the term of two years. Voters must have resided in the state six months, and 60 days in the county where they vote. Judges are elected by the people for limited terms of years. State senators, 50 in number, are chosen for terms of four years. The house of representatives has 100 members, who serve two years. The state sends eleven members to the lower house of Congress.

History.—Anciently the abode of portions of the Sac, Fox, Iowa, and Dakota tribes of Indians, this region was claimed by the French, and was a part of the Louisiana purchase of 1803; of the Missouri Territory, 1812–34; was a portion of Michigan Territory, 1834–36; of Wisconsin Territory, 1836–38, the capital being at Burlington; was organized as Iowa Territory in 1838, and then included a large part of the present state of Minnesota; was admitted as a state in 1846; but the W. and N. portion remained as Iowa Territory until 1849, when Minnesota Territory was organized, receiving a portion of the state of Iowa on the N., while at the same time Iowa was enlarged by the addition of a portion of the late Iowa Territory, and received its present limits. The French settled at Dubuque in 1788, and wrought the lead-mines there; but the settlement was not permanent, and no town or settled white population existed here before 1833. Its admission into the Union has been followed by unexampled and uninterrupted prosperity. The civil war of 1861–65 scarcely

checked its growth, although 83,000 of Iowa's most active citizens bore an honorable part in that contest.

Pop. in 1838, 23,859; in 1840, 43,112; in 1846, 97,588; in 1850, 192,214; in 1860, 674,913; in 1870, 1,194,020; in 1875, 1,350,544; in 1880, 1,624,615; in 1890, 1,911,896.

Iowa, a county in the S.E. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Iowa River and the North Fork of the English River, the former of which runs through the N. part of the county. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is fertile. A large part of it is prairie. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads. Capital, Marengo. Bituminous coal is found here. Pop. in 1870, 16,644; in 1880, 19,221; in 1890, 18,270.

Iowa, a county in the S.W. part of Wisconsin, has an area of about 740 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Wisconsin River, and is partly drained by the headstreams of the Pecatonica River. The surface is diversified with ridges or hills, valleys, and forests. The soil is calcareous and fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies a part of this county, which has also mines of lead and zinc. It is connected with market by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and the Illinois Central Railroad, both of which communicate with Dodgeville, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 24,544; in 1880, 23,628; in 1890, 22,117.

Iowa, a station in Henderson co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, at the junction of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 9 miles S.E. of Burlington, Iowa.

Iowa, a township of Allamakee co., Iowa, is the northeasternmost township in the state. Pop. 683.

Iowa, a township of Benton co., Iowa, bordering on the Iowa River. It contains Belle Plain and East Irving. Pop. 1152, exclusive of Belle Plain.

Iowa, a township of Cedar co., Iowa, on the Cedar River. Pop. 1050.

Iowa, a township of Crawford co., Iowa. Pop. 223.

Iowa, a township of Dubuque co., Iowa. Pop. 842.

Iowa, a township of Iowa co., Iowa. Pop. 1163.

Iowa, a township of Jackson co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River. Pop. 1163.

Iowa, a township of Marshall co., Iowa. Pop. 460, exclusive of Albion.

Iowa, a township of Washington co., Iowa, on the Iowa River. Pop. 1422.

Iowa, a township of Winnebago co., Iowa. Pop. 832.

Iowa, a township of Wright co., Iowa, is traversed by the Iowa River. Pop. 288. It contains Fryeburg.

Iowa, a township of Doniphan co., Kansas, on the Missouri River. Pop. 3438. It contains Highland, Highland Station, Fanning, Iowa Point, and White Cloud.

Iowa Bar, a post-office and mining-camp of Bear Lake co., Idaho, about 40 miles N. of Soda Springs. Gold is found here.

Iowa Centre, a post-village of Story co., Iowa, on Indian Creek, 7 miles S. of Nevada, and about 27 miles N.N.E. of Des Moines. It has 3 churches and a graded school. Pop. 248.

Iowa City, or **Iowa Hill**, a post-village of Placer co., Cal., about 48 miles E. of Marysville. It has a brewery, 2 hotels, 5 stores, and 2 churches. Gold is found here, and hydraulic mining is the principal business of the place. Pop. about 400.

Iowa City, the capital of Johnson co., Iowa, and the capital of the state from 1839 to 1856, is pleasantly situated in Iowa City township, on the E. bank of the Iowa River, 54 miles W. by N. of Davenport, and 120 miles E. of Des Moines. It is connected with these cities by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. It is the seat of the Iowa State University, organized in 1860. This university, open to both sexes, comprises six departments,—the academic or collegiate, and schools of law, medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy. The building erected for the capitol and six other buildings are occupied by this university. Iowa City contains 21 or 22 churches, a high school, a commercial college, 2 national banks, 3 savings-banks, a paper-mill, a foundry, and manufactures of carriages, alcohol, flour, cigars, linseed oil, pumps, gloves, &c. It also has printing-offices which issue 1 daily and 3 weekly newspapers. Pop. in 1890, 7016.

Iowa Falls, a post-village of Hardin co., Iowa, in Hardin township, on the Iowa River, and on the Illinois Central or Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, 50 miles W. of Waterloo, and 50 miles E. of Fort Dodge. It has 7 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, a cigar-factory, a broom-factory, and manufactures of ditchers. Pop. 1796.

Iowa Lake, a post-office and township of Emmett co., Iowa, 32 miles N.W. of Algona. Here is a small lake, on the line between Iowa and Minnesota. Pop. 45.

Iowa Mills, a station in Jefferson co., Pa., on the Low Grade Railroad, 6 miles E. of Brookville.

Iowa Point, a post-village of Doniphan co., Kansas, on the Missouri River, and on the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, 31 miles N. of Atchison. It has a steam flour-mill, a steam saw-mill, and a steamboat-landing. Pop. 242.

Iowa Point, a post-office of Clay co., Tex.

Io'waville, a post-office of Sedgwick co., Kansas.

Ipa, ee'pȧ, a river of Russia, rises in Minsk, and, after a course of 70 miles, joins the Pripets.

Ipava, e-pȧ'vȧ, a small lake of Venezuela, forming, according to some geographers, the principal source of the Orinoco.

Ipava, i-pah'vą, a post-village of Fulton co., Ill., in Pleasant township, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad (Buda & Rushville Branch), 10 miles W.S.W. of Lewistown, and about 44 miles N. of Jacksonville. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, a flour-mill, and a woollen-mill. Coal is found near this place.

Iphofen, ip-ho'fen, a town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, 32 miles N.N.W. of Anspach. Pop. 1867.

Ipoly, ee'pol', or **Eypel**, i'pęl, a river of Hungary, joins the Danube 10 miles below Gran, after a S.S.W. course estimated at 90 miles, for the last 35 miles of which it is navigable.

Ipolysagh, ee'pol'shȧg', a town of Hungary, co. of Hont, at the confluence of the Krapina with the Ipoly. Pop. 2413.

Ipoot, **Ipout**, or **Iput**, e-poot', a river of Russia, after a S.W. course of about 220 miles, joins the Sozh a little above Novo Biclitza, in the government of Mohcelev.

Ips, or **Ybbs**, ips, a town of Austria, at the confluence of the Ips with the Danube, 25 miles W. of St. Pölten. Pop. 1952.

Ipsala, ip'sȧ'lȧ, a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, sanjak of Gallipoli, on the Maritza, at the influx of the river Ipsala, 30 miles N.E. of Enos.

Ipsambool, or **Ipsamboul**, ip-sȧm-bool', written also **Abu-Simbel**, **Ebsambool**, **Ebsambul**, and **Abu-Sambul**, a village of Nubia, on the W. bank of the Nile, 48 miles S.W. of Derr, and having two temples, with statues and sculptures, built by Rameses the Great, regarded as the finest remains of antiquity in the Nile Valley, except those at Thebes.

Ipsara, ip'sȧ-rȧ, or **Ipsera**, ip'sȧ-rȧ, written also **Psara** (anc. *Psy'ra*), an island belonging to Turkey, in the Ægean Sea, 9 miles N.W. of Scio. Length and breadth, 5 miles each. Products, cotton, wine, and fruit. On its S. side is a village of the same name. ANTI-IPSARA is an islet off the W. coast of the above.

Ipsera, ip'sę-rȧ, **Ipeer**, or **Ipir**, e-peer' (anc. *Hispirasis?*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, 24 miles N.N.E. of Erzroom.

Ipsica, or **Ispica**, in Sicily. See MONICA.

Ipsitz, or **Ybbsitz**, ip'sits, a town of Lower Austria, 6 miles E.S.E. of Waidhofen. Pop. 1074.

Ips'wich, a town of England, capital of the co. of Suffolk, on the Orwell, here crossed by a handsome iron bridge, at the influx of the Gipping, at a railway junction, 66 miles N.E. of London, and 24 miles S.E. of Bury St. Edmunds. The town stands on a slope, sheltered by hills on the E. and N. It is irregularly built, with streets mostly narrow and houses old-fashioned, though it contains many new and substantial buildings; it is well supplied with water. Principal edifices, the town and county halls, custom-house on the quay, market-house, corn exchange, county and borough jails, an old monastery of Black Friars, the theatre, assembly-rooms, and barracks. Besides the grammar-school (which was restored by Cardinal Wolsey, and has a noble building constructed since 1851), Ipswich possesses several minor endowed schools and charities, a philological society and mechanics' institution, and a workingmen's college. It has some manufactures of woollen cloths and of yarn, with iron- and soap-factories, breweries, snuff-mills, and docks at which large vessels have been built. The Orwell is navigable to the town for vessels of 300 tons burden. It sends two members to the House of Commons. Ipswich was burnt by the Danes in 991 and 1000; but in later Saxon and Norman times it rose to a high degree of prosperity. William the Conqueror built a castle here, of which some traces still exist. Pop. in 1891, 57,260.

Ipswich, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in a township of the same name, on the Ipswich River, 3 miles from its entrance into the ocean, 27 miles N.N.E. of Boston, and 9 miles S. of Newburyport. It is on the Eastern Railroad, and has 4 stone bridges across the river, which here affords water-power. It contains several churches, an insane asylum, a high school, a national bank, a savings-bank, 2 newspaper offices, a cotton-mill, and a woollen-mill. Pop. of the township, 4439.

Ipswich, a post-village, capital of Edmunds co., S.D., 26 miles by rail W. of Aberdeen. It has 3 churches, a bank, 3 newspaper offices, and manufactures of pencil-holders, &c. Pop. in 1890, 539.

Ips'wich, a town of Australia, in Queensland, 25 miles by rail W. of Brisbane. It has coal-mines. Pop. 7730.

Ipswich River, Massachusetts, traverses Essex co., and enters the Atlantic Ocean 10 miles S.S.E. of Newburyport.

Ipuca, e-poo'kâ, a village of Brazil, 70 miles E.N.E. of Rio Janeiro. Pop. 3000.

Iput, a river of Russia. See Iroot.

Iqui, ee'kwee or ee'kee, two islands of Japan, S.E. of Kioo-Sioo. Lat. 31° 30′ N.; lon. 132° E.

Iquique, e-kee'kâ, a seaport town of Chili, near its northern extremity, on the Pacific Ocean, 40 miles W. of Tarapaca. It is opposite the island of Iquique (lat. 20° 12′ 30″ S., lon. 70° 14′ 45″ W.), which has been considerably reduced in height, in consequence of the immense quantity of guano taken from it. Iquique exports much saltpetre. In 1877 it suffered greatly from an earthquake. A railway 37 miles long extends hence to Noria. Two newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1884, 16,430.

Iquitos, ee-kee'toce, a thriving town of Peru, on the Upper Amazon, 60 miles above the mouth of the Napo. It has a floating-dock capable of raising a thousand-ton ship, large government iron-works, a ship-yard, a machine-shop, a saw-mill, and a brick-factory.

I'ra, a township of St. Clair co., Mich., on the N. shore of Lake St. Clair. Pop. 1596. It contains Fair Haven.

Ira, or Ira Centre, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., in Ira township, 2 miles E. of the Southern Central Railroad, on which Ira Station is 21 miles N. of Auburn. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 2067.

Ira, a post-township of Rutland co., Vt., 7 miles S.W. of Rutland. Pop. 413.

Iraja, ee-rà'zhâ, a village of Brazil, state of Rio Janeiro, near a river of its own name. Pop. 5000.

Irak, a town of Asia. See Irek.

Irak-Ajemee, or **Irak-Ajemi**, ee'rák'-âj'ĕh-mee' (anc. Great *Me'dia*, or *Media* Proper), a large province occupying the central portion of Persia, between lat. 31° 50′ and 37° N. and lon. 46° and 53° E., comprising Persian Koordistan and the subordinate provinces of Ardelan, Laristan, Ispahan, and Kasban. The surface is an elevated table-land, traversed by several mountain-ranges. Principal rivers, the Kizil-Oozen, forming a part of its N. boundary, and the Kerah, with its affluents in the S.W.; besides which there are several large streams that lose themselves in the sandy deserts. The watered valleys are fertile. Ispahan is the great emporium of trade, and is the rendezvous of large caravans from Bagdad, Herat, and even India. The other principal cities are Teheran, Hamadan, Kasbin, Sinna, Kermanshah, and Koom.

Irak-Arabee, or **Irak-Arabi**, ee'rák'-âr'a-bee' (anc. *Babylo'nia*), a district in Asiatic Turkey, vilayet of Bagdad, is mostly between the lower courses of the Euphrates and the Tigris, and comprises the city of Bagdad, and the ruins of Babylon, Seleucia, and Ctesiphon.

Iran, the Persian name of Persia.

I'randal', a town of India, in the Bombay presidency. Pop. 11,142.

Irapirang, a river of Brazil. See Vasa-Barris.

Irasburg, i'raz-burg, a post-village, capital of Orleans co., Vt., in Irasburg township, on the Black River, 40 miles (direct) N.N.E. of Montpelier, and 4 miles W. of the Passumpsic Railroad. It has 2 churches, a national bank, a saw-mill, and an iron-foundry. Pop. of township, 1035.

I'ra Station, a post-office of Cayuga co., N.Y., on the Southern Central Railroad, 21 miles N. of Auburn.

Irasu, e-rà-soo', a volcano of the republic of Costa Rica, near the city of Carthage. Height, 11,478 feet.

Irawadi, a river of Asia. See Irrawaddy.

Irbid, or Irbil. See Arbela.

Irbit, ir-bit' or ĕr-beet', a town of Siberia, government of Perm, 100 miles E.N.E. of Yekaterinboorg, on the navigable river Neiva. It is enclosed by a palisade, and is chiefly noted for a large annual fair, which lasts for a month, in February and March, and is attended by a great concourse of European and Asiatic merchants. It is connected by steamboat lines with the principal towns of the Obi valley. Pop. 4212.

Iredell, ir'dĕl, a county in the N.W. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 610 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Catawba River, and is drained by several small affluents of the Yadkin River. The surface is hilly, and a large portion of it is covered with forests; the soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Western North Carolina Railroad and the Richmond & Danville Railroad, which communicates with Statesville, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 16,931; in 1880, 22,675; in 1890, 25,462.

Iredell, a post-village of Bosque co., Tex., 74 miles by rail N.W. of Waco. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 251.

Iregh, ee'rĕg', a town of Hungary, co. of Tolna, 24 miles S.S.E. of Veszprim. Pop. 2857. It has a castle.

Iregh, or Uregh, ü'rĕg' (?), a town of Hungary, in Slavonia, co. of Syrmia, 12 miles S. of Peterwardein, with a castle and a breeding-stud. Pop. 4357.

I'rek, or I'rak, a town of Asia Minor, 47 miles S.E. of Samsoon. Pop. 6000.

Ireland, ir'lând (Erse, *Erin*, â'rin, usually pronounced ee'rin; Fr. *Irlande*, eer'lôxd'; Sp. *Irlanda*, eer-lân'dâ; Ger. *Irland*, ēēr'lânt; L. *Hiber'nia*, *Iver'na*, or *Juver'nia*; Gr. Ἰέρνη, *Ier'nē*), the more western of the two principal islands of which the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is composed, between lat. 51° 25′ and 55° 23′ N. and lon. 6° 20′ and 10° 20′ W. It has the Atlantic on all sides except the E., where it is separated from Great Britain by St. George's Channel, the Irish Sea, and the North Channel. Length, from Fair Head to Mizzen Head, about 300 miles; greatest breadth, 170 miles. Area, including the adjacent islands, 32,393 square miles. Pop. in 1871, 5,412,377; in 1881, 5,174,836; in 1891, 4,706,162.

Ireland is divided into 4 provinces and 32 counties, the areas and populations of which are given in the following table:

	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1881.	Pop. 1891.
Carlow	346	46,568	40,899
Dublin	354	418,910	429,111
Kildare	654	75,804	69,988
Kilkenny	798	99,531	87,154
King's County	772	72,852	65,408
Longford	421	61,009	52,563
Louth	315	77,484	70,852
Meath	906	87,469	76,616
Queen's County	664	73,124	64,639
Westmeath	700	71,798	66,028
Wexford	901	123,854	111,536
Wicklow	782	70,386	61,934
Leinster	7,611	1,278,989	1,105,718
Clare	1,294	141,457	123,859
Cork	2,885	495,607	436,641
Kerry	1,852	201,089	178,919
Limerick	1,064	180,632	158,563
Tipperary	1,659	199,612	172,882
Waterford	721	112,788	98,130
Munster	9,475	1,331,115	1,168,994
Antrim	1,164	421,943	427,068
Armagh	512	163,177	143,056
Cavan	746	129,476	111,679
Donegal	1,870	206,035	185,211
Down	967	272,107	260,893
Fermanagh	714	84,879	74,037
Londonderry	816	164,991	121,666
Monaghan	500	102,748	86,089
Tyrone	1,260	197,719	171,278
Ulster	8,549	1,743,075	1,617,877
Galway	2,342	242,005	214,256
Leitrim	613	90,372	78,379
Mayo	2,131	245,212	218,406
Roscommon	950	132,490	114,194
Sligo	722	111,578	98,338
Connaught	6,758	821,657	723,573
Total	32,393	5,174,836	4,706,162

Religious denominations: Roman Catholics in 1871, 4,150,867; in 1891, 3,549,745; Protestant Episcopalians

in 1871, 667,093; in 1891, 600,830; Presbyterians in 1871, 497,648; in 1891, 446,687; Methodists in 1871, 43,441; in 1891, 55,235.

Ireland is of a rhomboidal form, with a waved continuous outline on the E. coast, but indented by deep inlets on its other sides, with rock-bound coasts N. and W. The surface is mostly level. Most of its mountains, as the Wicklow, Mourne, Donegal, Mayo, Galway, and Kerry, are in isolated groups towards the coasts and extremities of the island, surrounding a central plain comprising a large extent of bogland and traversed by a few low hill-ranges. Carran-tual, in the MacGillicuddy Reeks, Kerry, is the highest summit, and rises to 3404 feet. Granite, flanked by Silurian strata, forms the Wicklow range of mountains on the E. coast. The same rocks prevail in the Mourne Mountains, and an extensive trap formation in Antrim of 800 square miles is succeeded by clay-slate on the W. Granite again appears in the Galway Mountains, and the old red sandstone extensively prevails in Munster. The great plain in the centre, 250 to 300 feet above the sea, is formed of carboniferous limestone, and contains six coal districts, the Leinster or Castle-Comer, the Slieve-Ardagh in Tipperary, the Munster, the Lough Allen, the Monaghan, and the Tyrone, besides a small coal-field in Antrim. But few collieries are wrought, and the output is small. The coal raised S. of Dublin is anthracite, that in the N. is bituminous. Besides the coal, Ireland possesses two other species of fuel, viz., lignite and turf or peat. The former is found in dense strata encompassing the S. half of Lough Neagh; while the turf occupies nearly one-seventh of the entire area. Copper and lead are found in the Silurian and mountain limestone strata. Black marble is in almost inexhaustible quantity in the district of Connemara. The lower chalk and greensand formations partially prevail, but there are no tertiary beds. Copper-mines are operated in the counties of Cork, Waterford, and Wicklow. Lead is widely diffused, but is wrought chiefly in the granitic district of Wicklow. A small quantity of silver is found in the various lead-mines. Zinc occurs at Silvermines, Tipperary, but the quantity obtained has decreased greatly. Other minerals useful in the arts and manufactures are sulphur, manganese, antimony, nickel, iron, iron and copper pyrites, tin, alum, marble, roofing-slates, building-stones, and rock salt.

The country is well watered. Principal rivers, the Shannon, Barrow, Blackwater, Suir, Nore, Bann, Foyle, Boyne, Slaney, Liffey, Bandon, and Erne. Principal lakes—termed loughs—are Neagh, Erne, Allen, Corrib, Mask, Conn, Ree, and Derg, and the famed Lakes of Killarney. The aggregate surface of these lakes is estimated at 336 square miles. Loughs Strangford, Belfast, Foyle, and Swilly, on the N. and N.E. coast, are inlets of the sea. Other principal inlets are Dundrum, Carlingford, Dundalk, and Dublin Bays, and Wexford harbor, on the E.; Bantry, Dunmanus, Dingle, Tralee, Galway, Clew, Blacksod, Killala, Sligo, Donegal, and Guibarra Bays, with the estuaries of the Shannon and Kenmare Rivers, on the W.; and Waterford, Dungarvan, and Cork harbors, on the S. coast. Ireland is much indented by the sea, no locality being above 50 miles from its shores; and this, together with its exposure to the warm winds from the Atlantic, conduces to the general mildness and moisture of its climate. The mean annual temperature ranges from 48° Fahr. in the N. to 52° in the S.; mean summer, 60.5°; mean winter, 30.9°. Average annual rainfall, 33.99 inches. Westerly winds prevail for nine months in the year. Plants that require artificial heat in England flourish here in the open air. The broad-leaved myrtle grows luxuriantly in some southern counties, and the arbutus-unedo, menziesia, and other plants of South Europe flourish; while Alpine plants of the extreme north of Europe are also found on some of the mountains.

Farms are generally very small. About nine-tenths of the lands were confiscated by the governments of James I., Cromwell, and William III., and bestowed on English proprietors, by whose descendants the bulk of Irish property is still possessed. Potatoes long formed the staple crop and food of the Irish peasantry, till the failure of the potato-crop in 1845, '46, and '47, which led to a famine and to the emigration of many of the people. Many vessels are employed in the fisheries around the coasts, where herrings, pilchards, cod, ling, and hake are among the more plentiful kinds taken, and in the estuaries, where salmon and eels are abundant. The wolf and Irish elk formerly existed in Ireland, and bones of the latter have been found. Venomous reptiles are unknown. Manufactures consist of paper, glass, tobacco, and especially linen goods, the chief seat of which latter is Ulster. The manufacture of linen has greatly revived since the application of machinery to the spinning of yarn and the introduction of the power-loom in weaving. The malt-trade and the distilling of whisky are extensively carried on. In the north of Ireland many persons are employed in working patterns on muslins with the needle. Belfast is the centre of this manufacture. Coarse woollen stuffs are made in the centre of the country, besides mixed stuffs and silks in Dublin, Waterford, and other principal cities. Principal exports are raw produce, wheat, oats, flour, butter, bacon, beef, eggs, wool, flax, ore, and spirits. Imports comprise coal, fish, salt, woollen and cotton yarn and fabrics, and colonial produce.

The Grand and Royal Canals intersect the country from E. to W., and connect Dublin with the Shannon; the Ulster Canal connects Lough Erne with Lough Neagh, and thence by the Lagan Canal Belfast communicates with the W. coast. All the principal towns are connected with one another and with Dublin by rail. Lines of electric telegraph-wires have been laid between the chief towns, and submarine lines connect England with Ireland, and Ireland with Newfoundland.

Ireland has, since 1800, been represented in the British House of Lords by 28 temporal peers elected for life, and also, prior to the disestablishment of the Irish church, by 4 spiritual peers; and since the Reform Act of 1832, in the House of Commons, by 103 members, viz., two elected by each county, two by each of the cities Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and Waterford, the towns Belfast and Galway, and Dublin University, and one by each of 25 other boroughs. The electoral franchise rests with much the same classes as in England; in boroughs the parliamentary right of voting is vested in a 4*l.* rating occupation. The local government is vested in the lord-lieutenant, assisted by the secretary for Ireland and a privy council nominated by the crown. The judicial power is with the lord-chancellor, the master of the rolls, and 12 circuit judges. Each county has a lieutenant, aided by an indefinite number of deputy-lieutenants and a police-force appointed by the crown. In 1869 an act was passed by which from January 1, 1871, the Protestant church in Ireland was disendowed and ceased to be a state establishment, placing all religions on the same footing. The Episcopal church consists of 2 archbishoprics (Armagh and Dublin) and 10 bishoprics; the Roman Catholic church has 4 archbishoprics and 24 bishoprics; and the Presbyterian church 36 presbyteries. The Roman Catholics are by far the most numerous, comprising 77 per cent. of the whole population; the Protestants are most prevalent in Ulster and in parts of Leinster. The national schools are aided by annual parliamentary grants. There is a university in Dublin, also a prosperous Roman Catholic university, and colleges have been endowed by government in Cork, Galway, and Belfast. There are several denominational colleges.

The greater part of the Irish are descendants of the aboriginal Celts, with an admixture towards the north of Saxons, and in later times of English and Scottish emigrants. Their dark complexion and smaller and more slender form of body, as well as their more volatile temperament, distinguish the Irish from the Saxon. The Erse, a dialect of the Celtic, is the native language, and is now chiefly used in the west part of the country. There are considerable numbers of persons speaking Irish only. In the year 432, Christianity was introduced by St. Patrick. From the eighth to the twelfth century the country was the scene of perpetual warfare between the petty kings and their chiefs. In 1174, Henry II. of England conquered a part of the country and portioned it out among his Anglo-Norman followers. In the reign of King John the division into counties took place, and English laws and customs were partially introduced. But the powerful barons continued to resist the government of Henry VII., Elizabeth, and James I., with repeated outbreaks. The most memorable risings in later times were in 1641, 1689, and 1798. In 1800 the parliamentary union of Ireland with Great Britain took place. In 1829 the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act was passed, in 1832 the Irish Reform Bill, in 1838 the Poor Law Bill. In 1844 the Irish repeal agitation was at its height, and in 1848 an insurrection of the populace took place, but was speedily put down. In August, 1866, owing to an insurrection of the Fenians, the "Habeas Corpus Act" was suspended, and serious encounters between the rebels and the military occurred in March, 1867. Later events of interest have been the disestablishment of the Episcopal church, the passage of the Land-Tenure Bill, and the home-rule movement.

Ireland, ir'land, a post-village of Dubois co., Ind., 45 miles N.E. of Evansville. It has 3 churches and a mill.

Ireland, a post-hamlet of Hampden co., Mass., 1 mile from Holyoke proper, of which city it now forms a part,

and 8 or 9 miles N. by W. of Springfield. It has 2 churches, a soap-factory, and several fine residences.

Ireland, a post-office of Lewis co., W. Va.

Ireland, Ontario. See MacGillivray.

Ireland Hill, a post-office of Marion co., Ala.

Ireland's Eye, a rocky islet in the Irish Sea, 1 mile N. of Howth Harbor, in the N.E. of Dublin Bay. It contains a martello tower and a light-house.

Ireland's Eye, a small island in Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, 17 miles from Heart's Content. Pop. 100.

Ireland's Mills, a post-office and station of Chenango co., N.Y., on the Auburn Branch of the Oswego Midland Railroad, 12 miles N.W. of Norwich.

Iren, e-rĕn' or e-rain', a river of Russia, rises in the government of Perm, flows circuitously, and, after a N.W. course of about 150 miles, joins the Silva.

Ireton, ir'tŏn, a post-village of Sioux co., Iowa, 13 miles by rail W. of Orange City. It has 3 churches, 3 banks, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 412.

Irgheez, Irghiz, ĭr-gheez', or **Ooloo- (Ulu-) Irghiz**, oo'loo'-ĭr-gheez', a river of Toorkistan, rises in Lake Chalkar, lat. 51° 20' N., lon. 61° 25' E., flows S. and S.E., joins the Kara-Targhai, and falls into Lake Aksakal ("white water"). Total course, about 300 miles.

Irgheez- (or Irghiz-) Bolchoi, ĭr-gheez'-bol'choi', a river of Russia, government of Saratov, is formed by the junction of the Karalyts and the Kamelik, and, after a circuitous course of about 130 miles, joins the Volga.

Irgheez- (or Irghiz-) Maloi, ĭr-gheez'-mă'loy', rises in the government of Saratov, N. of the Irgheez-Bolchoi, and, flowing nearly parallel to it, joins the Volga between the towns of Khvalynsk and Volsk.

Irgbendab, a river of Afghanistan. See Urghundaub.

Iria Flavia, the ancient name of Padron.

Irigny, ee'reen'yee', a village of France, in Rhône, on the railway to Saint-Etienne. Pop. 1345.

Iris, the ancient name of the Yeshil-Irmak.

I'risburg, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Va., 30 miles W. of Danville. It has 2 churches.

Irish Bend, a post-office of St. Mary's parish, La.

Irish Cove, a post-village in Richmond co., Nova Scotia, on Bras d'Or Lake, Cape Breton Island, 33 miles S.W. of Sydney. Pop. 300.

Irish Creek, or **Jas'per**, a post-village in Grenville co., Ontario, on the Brockville & Ottawa Railway, 21 miles N.N.W. of Brockville. Pop. 750.

Irish Ridge, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., O., 18 miles S.S.E. of Barnesville.

Irish Ripple, Lawrence co., Pa. See Newport.

I'rish Sea is that part of the Atlantic Ocean extending between lat. 51° 40' and 54° 30' N. and lon. 3° and 6° W., having W. Ireland, N. Scotland, E. England, and S. Wales. On the S.W. it is continuous with St. George's Channel, and communicates with the Atlantic Ocean N. by the North Channel. It contains the Isle of Man and Anglesey, with Holyhead and some smaller islands.

Irki, ir'kee or eer'kee, a town of North India, in Gurhwal, 15 miles S.E. of Belaspoor.

Irkoot, Irkont, or Irkut, ir'koot' or ĭr'koot', a river of Siberia, government of Irkootsk, rises near the frontiers of China, and, after a N.E. course of about 220 miles, joins the Angara at the town of Irkootsk.

Irkootsk, Irkoutsk, or Irkutsk, ir'kootsk' or ĭr'kootsk', a city of Siberia, capital of the government of Irkootsk, and of Eastern Siberia, on the Angara, at the influx of the Irkoot, 30 miles from the N.W. shore of Lake Baikal. Lat. 52° 17' 2" N.; lon. 104° 16' 21" E. It is fortified, and divided into two nearly equal parts by the Angara, here crossed by a long wooden bridge. Viewed from the E., it has a fine appearance, with its 15 churches and their spires, its convents and hospitals. Many of its public edifices, with some private dwellings, are built of stone, the rest being of wood. It has a citadel, several suburbs, a good bazaar, an exchange, the Baikal admiralty-house, some building-docks on the river, the governor's house, theatre, prison, and numerous public schools, among which are a medical college, a gymnasium, with a library, a high school, a seminary for youth of the native tribes, and a female orphan school; also an imperial woollen-factory, and manufactures of linens, leather, glass, and soap. It is the great entrepôt for the commerce of Northeast Asia, and sends tea, rhubarb, fruits, paper, silks, porcelain, and other Chinese produce, with furs and ivory, to Russia, in exchange for European goods. It has also some trade with Khokan and Bokhara, and a large fair in June. Irkootsk is the see of an archbishop. Pop. in 1884, 36,117.

Irkootsk, a government of Russia, in Eastern Siberia, bounded on the S.W. by Chinese Mongolia, and on the S.E. by Lake Baikal. It is rich in mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron. Extensive forests cover a great portion of the government. Barley and rye are the chief crops; the climate is too cold for fruit-trees. Capital, Irkootsk. Pop. 358,629, comprising Russian exiles, Cossacks, and different tribes of Buriats, Toongooses, and Mongols.

Irland, Irlanda, Irlande. See Ireland.

Irnis, the German name of Giornico.

Irodouer, ee'ro'dwair', a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, arrondissement of Montfort. Pop. 1896.

Iron, ī'urn, a county in the S.E. part of Missouri, has an area of about 520 square miles. It is drained by the headstreams of the Black River and small affluents of the St. Francis River. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests of the hickory, oak, pine, walnut, cedar, &c. Among its prominent features is the Pilot Knob, a conical hill which is about 1500 feet above the sea-level and is rich in good iron ore. This hill is said to be 581 feet higher than the adjacent plain. Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staple products of the soil, which is partly based on limestone. Marble, lead, and nickel are said to be found in this county. It is intersected by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, which passes through Ironton, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 6278; in 1880, 8183; in 1890, 9119.

Iron, a county in the S. part of Utah, is intersected by the Colorado River. Area, 3436 square miles. The surface is diversified with mountains and arid plains or tablelands in which water and timber are scarce. The soil requires irrigation to render it fertile. This county is traversed by a long range called the Wahsatch Mountains. Capital Crystal Falls. Pop. in 1870, 2277; in 1880, 4013; in 1890, 2683.

Iron, a township of Iron co., Mo. Pop. 1118.

Iron, a township of St. François co., Mo. Pop. 2555.

Iron, a post-office of Johnson co., Tenn.

Iro'na, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., N.Y., on the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad, 34 miles E. of Malone. It has several iron-forges, and a lumber-mill.

Ironbound (ī'urn-bŏwnd) Island, a huge rock in the Atlantic, off the entrance to La Have River, Nova Scotia. It has a light-house.

Iron (ī'urn) Bridge, a station in Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Mount Pleasant Branch Railroad, 3 miles S. of Mount Pleasant.

Iron Bridge, a post-office of Gregg co., Tex.

Iron Cape, Flores Island. See Flores Head.

Iron City, an oil town or hamlet of Clarion co., Pa., in Elk township.

Irondale, ī'urn-dāle, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala., 5 miles by rail E. by N. of Birmingham. It has 2 churches, and mineral springs. Pop. about 500.

Irondale, a station in Lyon co., Ky., on the Louisville & Paducah Railroad, 5 miles E. of Eddyville.

Irondale, a post-village of Washington co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 70 miles S. by W. of St. Louis. It has 3 churches and a furnace for pig-iron. Iron ore is found near it.

Irondale, a post-office of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Harlem Railroad, 95 miles N. by E. of New York.

Irondale, a hamlet of Essex co., N.Y., about 30 miles N. of Whitehall.

Irondale, a post-village of Jefferson co., O., 37 miles by rail S.S.E. of Alliance, and about 3 miles from the Ohio River. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, tin-works, and manufactures of galvanized and sheet iron. Coal and iron ore are found here. Pop. in 1890, 694.

I'rondequoit', a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., 4 miles N.E. of Rochester. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of wine.

Irondequoit Bay, New York, extends S. from Lake Ontario into Monroe co. Length, 5 or 6 miles.

Irondequoit Creek, New York, drains the E. part of Monroe co., and enters Irondequoit Bay 6 miles N.E. of Rochester.

Iron (ī'urn) Duff, a post-hamlet of Haywood co., N.C., 35 miles S. of Wolf Creek Station, Tenn. It has 2 churches.

Iron Fur'nace, a post-village of Scioto co., O., in Bloom township, on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad (at Webster Station), 18 miles E.N.E. of Portsmouth. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of fire-bricks.

Iron Hill, a post-office of Crittenden co., Ky.

Iron Hill, a station in Dent co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Railroad, 1 mile S. of Salem.

Iron Hill, a post-office of Columbus co., N.C.

Iron Hill, or Brome Woods, a post-village in Brome co., Quebec, 8 miles N.E. of Sweetsburgh. Pop. 150.

Iron Hills, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Iowa, on Beaver Creek, about 24 miles S. of Dubuque. It has 1 or 2 churches, 2 stores, and a saw-mill.

Ironia, ē-rō'nę-ą, a post-hamlet in Randolph township, Morris co., N.J., and a station on the Chester Branch of the Morris & Essex Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Chester. Iron is mined here.

Iron Junction, a post-office of Dutchess co., N.Y.

Iron Mountain, Missouri, a hill in St. François co., about 80 miles S. by W. from St. Louis. It is about 300 feet higher than the adjacent plain. It consists mainly of good iron ore (hematite), piled "in masses of all sizes, from a pigeon's egg to a middle-sized church." This ore contains about 70 per cent. of metal.

Iron Mountain, Virginia, is a long ridge, extending between the cos. of Grayson and Smyth, in the S.W. part of the state. The highest peak rises about 4200 feet above the sea-level.

Iron Mountain, a city of Dickinson co., Mich., at the junction of two railways, 51 miles W. of Escanaba. It has 9 churches, 2 banks, 3 newspaper offices, extensive iron-mines, and ships great quantities of excellent ore. Pop. 8599.

Iron Mountain, a post-village of St. François co., Mo., 81 miles by rail S. by W. of St. Louis. It has 4 churches, and rich iron-mines. Pop. in 1890, 1001.

Iron Mountain, a post-office of Rusk co., Tex.

Iron Mount Forge, a hamlet of Mitchell co., N.C., 25 miles from Johnson City, Tenn. It has a church and an iron-forge or furnace.

Iron Point, a station of Humboldt co., Nev., on the Humboldt River, and on the Central Pacific Railroad, 28 miles E. of Winnemucca.

Iron Ridge, a post-village of Crawford co., Mo., in Knobview township, near the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, 100 miles S.W. of St. Louis. It has a church and a rich iron-mine, and is surrounded by picturesque scenery. Pop. about 250.

Iron Ridge, a station in York co., Pa., on the Hanover & York Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Hanover.

Iron Ridge, a post-village of Dodge co., Wis., in Hubbard township, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad and the Fond du Lac, Amboy & Peoria Railroad, 47 miles N.W. of Milwaukee, and 30 miles S. of Fond du Lac. It has a church. Iron is found here.

Iron River, a post-town of Iron co., Mich., 40 miles by rail N.W. of Iron Mountain. It has large mining interests. Pop. in 1890, 1117.

Ironside, ī'ŭrn-side, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Va., 38 miles W.N.W. of Danville.

Ironside, ī'ŭrn-side, a post-village in Ottawa co., Quebec, on the Gatineau River, 5½ miles N. by W. of Ottawa. It has valuable iron-mines. Pop. 100.

Iron Spring, a post-office of Montgomery co., Ark.

Iron Station, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., N.C., on the Carolina Central Railroad, 7 miles E. of Lincolnton. It has a church, a flour-mill, and an iron-furnace.

Iron Stone, a station in Worcester co., Mass., on the Eastern division of the New York & New England Railroad, 40 miles S.W. of Boston.

Iron Stone, a station in Berks co., Pa., on the Colebrookdale Railroad, 5 miles N. by W. of Pottstown.

Iron Sum'mit, a post-hamlet of Pulaski co., Mo., on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad (at Hancock Station), 30 miles W. of Rolla. It has 2 churches.

Ironton, ī'ŭrn-tŏn, a post-village, capital of Iron co., Mo., in Arcadia township, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 88 miles S. by W. of St. Louis, and 2 miles S. of Pilot Knob. Good iron ore and granite abound near this place. It has a newspaper office, 5 churches, public schools, a flour-mill, and manufactures of ploughs, wagons, sash, and doors. Pop in 1890, 965.

Ironton, a station in Niagara co., N.Y., on the Buffalo & Niagara Falls Branch of the New York Central Railroad, 16 miles N. of Buffalo, and 1 mile N. of Tonawanda.

Ironton, a township of Lincoln co., N.C. Pop. 2084.

Ironton, a city, the capital of Lawrence co., O., on the Ohio River, 10 miles from the most southern point of the state, 142 miles by river E.S.E. from Cincinnati, and 163 miles by rail from Dayton. It is the southern terminus of the Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton Railroad. The city is built on a small plain, or bottom, at the base of hills abounding in iron ore and bituminous coal. It has 16 churches, 2 national and 2 private banks, a high school, 4 weekly newspapers, and a public library. Here are several rolling-mills, iron-foundries, furnaces, and other manufactories. Iron is the chief export. Facilities are excellent for food supplies and transportation. Pop. in 1890, 10,939.

Ironton, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., in North Whitehall township, 7½ miles N.W. of Allentown. It has 2 churches, 2 hotels, and an iron-mine. The Ironton Railroad extends hence to Coplay. Pop. about 250.

Ironton, a post-village of Sauk co., Wis., in Ironton township, about 38 miles W. of Portage City, and 2½ miles S.W. of Lavalle Station. It has 2 churches, an iron-blast-furnace, a foundry, a machine-shop, a grist-mill, and a graded school. Pop. about 500; of the township, 1311.

Irontown, ī'ŭrn-tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Taylor co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 8 miles E.N.E. of Grafton. It has an iron-furnace.

Ironville, ī'ŭrn-vĭl, a post-office of Perry co., Ala.

Ironville, a post-hamlet of Essex co., N.Y., in Crown Point township, 6 miles by rail W. of Crown Point village. It has a church, an iron-forge, a saw-mill, &c.

Ironville, a hamlet of Blair co., Pa., in Snyder township, 1 mile from Tyrone.

Ironville, a station in Lancaster co., Pa., on the Reading & Columbia Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Columbia.

Ironwood, ī'ŭrn-wood, a city of Gogebic co., Mich., 7 miles by rail W. by S. of Bessemer. It has 6 churches, 3 banks, 2 newspaper offices, and iron-works. Pop. 7745.

Iroquois, Ir'o-kwoy, a county in the E. part of Illinois, bordering on Indiana, has an area of about 1120 square miles. It is intersected by the Iroquois River, and is partly drained by Sugar Creek. The greater part of this county is prairie. The soil is fertile, and adapted to pasturage. Indian corn, oats, hay, cattle, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected by the Illinois Central, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, Peoria & Western, and Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroads, the latter two passing through Watseka, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 25,782; in 1880, 35,451; in 1890, 35,167.

Iroquois, or Six Nations, the name given by the French to the Indian confederacy of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas, afterwards joined by the Tuscaroras on the latter being driven from their hunting-grounds in North Carolina. The remains of this once formidable confederacy are still scattered through the state of New York and the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, the Canadian Iroquois being in part of other tribes than those named above, and the whole being regarded as forming a distinct branch of the American race.

Iroquois, a post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., on the Iroquois River, 80 miles by rail S. of Chicago. It has a church, a graded school, a brick-yard, and steam saw- and tile-mills. Pop. 393.

Iroquois, a post-village of Kingsbury co., S.D., 18 miles by rail E. of Huron. It has 2 churches, 2 banks, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 183.

Iroquois, or Matil'da, a village in Dundas co., Ontario, on the Point Iroquois Canal, and on a railway, 13 miles N.N.E. of Prescott, and 99 miles W. of Montreal. It has several mills and factories, 2 churches, about 20 stores, 3 hotels, and an export trade in flour, &c. Pop. 781.

Iroquois River, or Pick'amink, rises in Jasper co., Ind., and runs westward to Watseka, in Illinois. It flows thence northward through Iroquois co., and enters the Kankakee River about 5 miles S.E. of the village of Kankakee, in Illinois. It is nearly 120 miles long.

Irpen, ir-pĕn', a river of Russia, rises in the government of Kiev, flows E., then N., and, after a course of 100 miles, joins the Dnieper 20 miles above Kiev.

Ir'rawad'dy (written also **Irrawadi,** or **Irawadi,** originally *Eriyati,* the "great river"), one of the great rivers of Southeast Asia, is supposed to rise in Thibet, near lat. 28° N., lon. 97° 30' E., flows generally S., traversing Burmah and British Burmah, and enters the Indian Ocean (Bay of Bengal), by numerous mouths, E. of Cape Negrais, in lat. 16° 1' N., lon. 94° E. Its length is estimated at 1200 miles. Its principal affluents are the Khyen-Dwem, Mogouny, Bhamo, and Lung-Tchuen Rivers. In lat. 17° N. it separates into numerous arms, which cover a large part of British Burmah with a network of ramifications, and the Rangoon and Bassein branches form the E. and W. boundaries of its delta, a region comprising upwards of 10,000 square miles, covered with teak forests and grass-jungles interspersed with rice-grounds. The main stream, from the head of the delta to Yedan above Ava, varies from 1 to 4 miles in breadth, and may always be ascended to Ava from the sea by vessels of 200 tons, which, during the rains, can reach Bhamo. River-steamers at present greatly facilitate commerce on this river.

Irrlich, ĕŏn'lĭĸ, a village of Rhenish Prussia, at the confluence of the Wield with the Rhine. Pop. 1250.

Irsa, ĕĕr'sŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Pesth, 9 miles from Czegled. Pop. 1900.

Irthing, ir'thing, a river of England, joins the Eden near Newby, after a S. course of 26 miles.

Ir'tish, Ir'tysh, or **Irtisch** (Russ. pron. ĕŏn-tish'), a river of Asia, rises in the Altai Mountains, near lat. 47° N., lon. 89° E., and flows N.W. through Soongaria (in Chinese Toorkistan) and West Siberia. It traverses Lake Zaisan, and joins the Obi 180 miles N. of Tobolsk, after a course estimated at upwards of 1900 miles, by far the greater part of which is in the Russian territories. Its principal affluents on the right are the Om, Tara, Shish, Tui, and Domianka, and on the left the Tunduk, Osha, Ishim, Vagai, Tobol, and Konda or Mulina. The country around its upper portions is one of the best agricultural districts in Siberia.

Irun, e-roon', a town of Spain, in Guipuzcoa, near the Bidassoa and the frontier of France, 10 miles by rail E. of St. Sebastian. Pop. 2765.

Irupana, e-roo-pà'nà, a town of Bolivia, department and 50 miles E. of La Paz.

Irvin, Howard co., Ind. See Ervin.

Irvine, ir'vin, a river of Scotland, co. of Ayr, rises on the borders of Lanarkshire, flows W., and, after a course of 20 miles, joins the Firth of Clyde by an estuary.

Irvine, a town of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on the Firth of Clyde, at a railway junction, on the Irvine, 21 miles S.W. of Glasgow. The town is lighted with gas and well supplied with water. It has an academy, endowed and other schools, libraries, a news-room, 4 branch banks, and a custom-house. Its harbor is provided with a good quay and has received recent improvements. The weaving of book-muslins, jaconets, and checks employs many hands; it has also rope-walks, tanneries, large chemical works, foundries, and distilleries. Coal forms the principal article of export. The borough unites with Ayr, Campbeltown, Oban, and Inverary in sending one member to the House of Commons. Pop., with Fullarton (a suburban part), 8439.

Irvine, ęr'vin, a post-village, capital of Estill co., Ky., on the right bank of the Kentucky River, about 40 miles S.E. of Lexington. It has a bank, 3 churches, and manufactures of iron and wool. It is near the Estill Springs, a watering-place. Pop. 224.

Irvine, Oregon. See Irving.

Irvine, or **Irvineton**, a post-village of Warren co., Pa., in Brokenstraw township, on the Alleghany River, at the mouth of Brokenstraw Creek, 23 miles E.S.E. of Corry, 6 miles W. of Warren, and 29 miles N.E. of Titusville. It is the N. terminus of the Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo Railroad, and is on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, at its junction with the Dunkirk, Alleghany Valley & Pittsburg Railroad. It has 2 churches, a foundry, a woollen-factory, a grist-mill, and a sulphur spring.

Irvine, ęr'vin, or **Dublin Range**, a post-village in Megantic co., Quebec, 14 miles E.S.E. of Becancour Station.

Ir'vinestown, or **Low'therstown**, a town of Ireland, on a railway, 9 miles N. of Enniskillen. Pop. 787.

Irving, ęr'ving, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ill., in Irving township, on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 54 miles E.N.E. of Alton, and 17 miles E. by N. of Litchfield. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, a saw-mill, and a flour-mill. Pop. in 1890, 630.

Irving, a post-village of Iowa, on Salt Creek, and on the boundary between Benton and Tama cos., about 17 miles N.W. of Marengo, and 4 miles N. of Belle Plain. It has 3 churches, a collegiate institute, and a grist-mill. The post-office is in Tama co.

Irving, a township of Brown co., Kansas. Pop. 743.

Irving, a township of Jewell co., Kansas. Pop. 374.

Irving, a post-village of Marshall co., Kansas, pleasantly situated on the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad where it crosses the Big Blue River, 91 miles W. of Atchison, and about 33 miles N. of Manhattan. It has an academy called the Wetmore Institute, a newspaper office, 3 churches, a bank, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 400.

Irving, a station in Pendleton co., Ky., on the Kentucky Central Railroad, 32 miles S. of Covington.

Irving, a post-township and hamlet of Barry co., Mich., on the Thornapple River, and on the Grand River Valley Railroad, 8 miles W. by N. of Hastings. It has 2 churches. Pop. of Irving township, 1126.

Irving, a post-hamlet in Irving township, Kandiyohi co., Minn., on the E. shore of Green Lake, and on the creek which issues from that lake, about 40 miles W.S.W. of St. Cloud. Here is a church. Pop. of township, 383.

Irving, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on Cattaraugus Creek, and on the Lake Shore Railroad, 29 miles S.S.W. of Buffalo, 11 miles E.N.E. of Dunkirk, and about ½ mile from Lake Erie. It contains 1 or 2 churches, a flouring-mill, &c. Pop. 365.

Irving, or **Irvine**, a post-hamlet of Lane co., Oregon, on the Oregon & California Railroad, 7 miles N. of Eugene City. It has a store and 2 warehouses for grain.

Irving, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Wis., in Irving township, on Black River, 8 miles below Black River Falls, and about 33 miles N.N.E. of La Crosse. It has a lumber-mill and a church. Pop. of township, 1257.

Irving College, a post-office of Warren co., Tenn.

Irving Park, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 6½ miles N.W. of Chicago.

Irving Place, a hamlet of Essex co., N.J., 1 mile S.W. of Irvington, and 4 miles from Newark.

Irvington, ęr'ving-tŏn, a post-village of Washington co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 7 miles S. of Centralia, and 106 miles N. of Cairo. It has 3 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. about 300. Here is the Illinois Agricultural College, organized in 1866.

Irvington, a suburban village in Warren and Centre townships, Marion co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 4 miles E. of Indianapolis. It contains several elegant residences, and a manufactory of organs which employs over 200 men. It is the seat of the Northwestern Christian University. Pop. 650.

Irvington, a village in Irvington township, Kossuth co., Iowa, on the East Fork of the Des Moines River, 5 miles below Algona, and about 40 miles N. of Fort Dodge. Pop. of township, 460.

Irvington, a post-hamlet of Van Buren co., Mich., in Geneva township, on the Michigan Central Railroad, 32 miles W. by N. of Kalamazoo. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Irvington, a post-village of Douglas co., Neb., 2 miles from Warner, and 8 miles N.W. of Omaha. It has a church.

Irvington, a post-village of Essex co., N.J., in Clinton township, 3 miles S.W. of Newark. It has 5 churches. Pop. in about 2000.

Irvington, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, 24 miles by rail N. of New York, and 3 miles S. of Tarrytown. It has 4 churches, public schools, and horticultural works. Pop. in 1890, 2209. Here is Sunny Side, the former residence of Washington Irving.

Irvington, a post-hamlet of Chesterfield co., S.C., in Old Store township, about 20 miles W. by N. of Chesterfield.

Irvo'na, a post-borough of Clearfield co., Pa., 25 miles by rail N.W. of Bellwood. It has 2 churches, a public school, a tannery, a saw-mill, and a shingle-mill. Pop. about 1000.

Ir'well, a river of England, co. of Lancaster, after a very tortuous S. course of 40 miles joins the Mersey at Flixton. It passes Rochdale, Bury, and Manchester, at which last city it receives the Irk and the Medloch.

Irwin, ęr'wĭn, a county in the S. part of Georgia. Area, 601 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Ocmulgee River, and intersected by the Allapaha River. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of pine. The soil is mostly sandy, and not fertile. It produces cotton, Indian corn, &c., and is traversed by the Georgia Southern & Florida Railroad. Capital, Irwinville. Pop. in 1870, 1837; in 1880, 2696; in 1890, 6316.

Irwin, a post-village of Shelby co., Iowa, 6 miles by rail N. by E. of Kirkman. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. about 400.

Irwin, a post-village of Union co., O., 23 miles by rail N.E. of Springfield. It has a church. Pop. about 100.

Irwin, or **Irwin's Station**, a post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the junction of the Youghiogheny Railroad, 21 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg, and 10 miles W. of Greensburg. It contains 9 churches, a bank, a union school, a foundry, a planing-mill, a plate-glass factory, and 2 newspaper offices. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1890, 2428.

Irwin's, Belmont co., O. See Vallonia.

Irwin's, Jackson co., O. See Camba.

Irwinton, ęr'wĭn-tŏn, a post-village, capital of Wilkinson co., Ga., about 30 miles E. by S. of Macon, and 4 miles S. of the Central Railroad of Georgia (McIntire Station). It has 1 or 2 churches, a newspaper office, and the Talmage Institute. Pop. of Irwinton township, 1838.

Irwinville, ęr'wĭn-vĭl, a post-village, capital of Irwin co., Ga., about 50 miles E. of Albany.

Is, a town of Asia. See Hit.

Isa, ee'sà, or **Is'sa**, a river of Russia, rises in the gov-

ernment of Penza, flows N.W., and, after a course of about 70 miles, joins the Moksha 9 miles below Troitsk.

Isa, a river of Russia, issues from a lake in the government of Vitebsk, and joins the Velikaia. Course, 65 miles.

Isaac's Harbor, or **Stor'mont**, a post-village in Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic coast, 90 miles S.E. of New Glasgow. Several gold-mines are worked here. The surrounding scenery is picturesque. Pop. 400.

Isaba, e-sâ'bâ, a village of Spain, in Navarre, province and 29 miles N.E. of Pamplona. Pop. 1100.

Isabal, a village of Central America. See IZABAL.

Isabel, iz'a-bĕl, a post-hamlet of Edgar co., Ill., on the Illinois Midland Railroad, 14 miles W. by N. of Paris. Pop. about 100.

Isabel, a township of Fulton co., Ill., bordering on the Illinois and Spoon Rivers. Pop. 715.

Isabel, a post-office of Lane co., Oregon.

Is'abel'la, a county in the central part of Michigan, has an area of 580 square miles. It is intersected by the Chippewa River, and is partly drained by the sources of Pine River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil produces wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, &c. The Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad traverses the N.E. part of this county. Capital, Mount Pleasant. Pop. in 1870, 4113; in 1880, 12,159; in 1890, 18,784.

Isabella, a post-office of Pope co., Ark.

Isabella, a post-village, capital of Worth co., Ga., near Isabella Station, which is on the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, 21 miles E.S.E. of Albany. It has a court-house, 2 churches, and a public school. Pop. about 250.

Isabella, a township of Isabella co., Mich., on the Chippewa River, contiguous to Mount Pleasant. Pop. 901.

Isabella, a post-hamlet of Ozark co., Mo., about 70 miles S.E. of Springfield. It has a church.

Isabella, a post-office and station of Chester co., Pa., on the Wilmington & Reading Railroad, 24 miles S. of Reading. Here is an iron-furnace.

Isabella, e-sâ-bĕl'yâ, an island on the W. coast of Mexico. Lat. 21° 45′ N.; lon. 106° W.

Isabella, a port on the N. coast of Hayti, 36 miles W.N.W. of Santiago. Here Columbus, in 1493, established the first European settlement in the New World.

Is'abelle, or **Isabella**, a township of Pierce co., Wis., on Lake Pepin. Pop. 225.

Isabelle River, a small stream of Pierce co., Wis., flows southward and enters Lake Pepin.

Isac, ee'sâk', a river of France, in the department of Loire-Inférieure, flows W., and, after a course of 45 miles, joins the Vilaine opposite Rieux.

Isaca, the ancient name of EXE.

Isado'ra, a post-hamlet of Worth co., Mo., 18 miles E. of Hopkins, and about 65 miles N.N.E. of St. Joseph. It has a steam grist-mill, a saw-mill, and 3 stores.

Isakli, e-sâk'lee, a town of Asia Minor, 40 miles E.S.E. of Afiom.

Isaktchi, or **Isaktschi**, e-sâk'chee, a town of Roumania, in the Dobrudja, on the right bank of the Danube, 100 miles N.E. of Silistria.

Isala, the ancient name of the YSSEL.

Isalco, a village and volcano of America. See IZALCO.

Isamal, e-sâ-mâl', or **Izamal**, a town of Yucatan, 50 miles E.S.E. of Merida, on the road to Valladolid.

Isano, a village of Italy. See IZZANO.

Isanotzkoi, e-sâ-not'skoi, one of the straits uniting Behring's Sea and the Pacific Ocean. It separates the island of Oonimak, in the Aleutian Archipelago, from the peninsula of Aliaska, lat. 55° N., and is about 24 miles long by 9 miles broad.

Isanti, i'san-te, a county in the E. part of Minnesota, has an area of about 490 square miles. It is intersected by Rum River. The surface is diversified with small lakes and forests. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staple products. Capital, Cambridge. Pop. in 1870, 2035; in 1880, 5063; in 1890, 7607.

Isanti, a post-hamlet of Isanti co., Minn., on or near Rum River, about 2 miles N. of Cambridge, and about 40 miles N. of Minneapolis. It has a church. Pop. of Isanti township, 793.

Isar, ee'zar, or **Iser**, ee'zer (anc. *Isara*), a river of Germany, rises in the Tyrol, N. of Innspruck, traverses Bavaria N.W., and joins the Danube on the right, opposite Deggendorf. Length, 165 miles.

Isara, the ancient name of the ISÈRE.

Isa Somali, Africa. See EESSAH SOMAULEE.

Isau'ra, or **Isau'ria**, a famous ancient city of Asia Minor, the ruins of which are near the town of Hajilar, 45 miles W. of Karaman, and consist of a fine massive wall with hexagonal towers, a triumphal arch, and tombs.

Isbarta, is-bar'tâ, a town of Asia Minor, 64 miles N. of Adalia.

Isborsk, is-borsk', a small town of Russia, government and 22 miles W.S.W. of Pskov. The town, founded about 862, has several churches and a ruined castle.

Isca, an ancient name of EXETER.

Iscanderoun, Syria. See ISKANDEROON.

Isca Silurum, the ancient name of CAERLEON.

Ischalis, the ancient name of ILCHESTER.

Ischan, a village of Central Asia. See ISHAN.

Ischel, ish'ęl, or **Ischl**, ish'l, a town of Upper Austria, on the Traun, over which there is a suspension-bridge, at the junction of the Ischel, 44 miles S.W. of Steyer. It has saline springs and salt-works, with elegant bath-establishments, which, with the beauty of its situation, have rendered it a fashionable watering-place. Pop. 2195; or, with surroundings, 6842.

Ischia, is'ke-â, a village of Italy, 21 miles W.N.W. of Viterbo. Pop. 2397.

Ischia, a town and bishop's see of Italy, on the N.E. coast of the island of Ischia. It has a fort, and a harbor suitable for light-draught vessels. Pop. 6497.

Ischia (anc. *Ar'ime*, *Inar'ime*, *Æna'ria*, or *Pithecu'sa*), an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Italy, 8 miles S.W. of Cape Miseno, from which it is separated by a channel 6 miles across. Lat. (E. point) 40° 43′ 54″ N.; lon. 13° 57′ 45″ E. It is 7 miles long and 4 miles broad. Area, 26 square miles. Near its centre is Mount San Nicolo, or Epomeo, an extinct volcano, rising about 2600 feet, from which the surface gradually slopes in all directions towards the sea. The soil is very fertile, producing great quantities of superior wine, with figs, corn, and game. Sulphur is abundant, and the mineral springs at Casamaccia are annually resorted to by summer visitors. Pop. 24,000. Principal town, Ischia, on its N.E. coast.

Ischim, a town of Siberia. See ISHIM.

Ischitella, is-ke-tĕl'lâ, a town of Italy, province of Foggia, 25 miles E.N.E. of San Severo, near the Adriatic, at the N. foot of Mount Gargano. Pop. 4913.

Ischl, a town of Austria. See ISCHEL.

Ischua, ish'u-a, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., in Ischua township, and on a creek of the same name. It is also on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, 57 miles S.S.E. of Buffalo, and 12 miles N. of Olean. It has 2 churches, an academy, a flouring-mill, and a steam saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 853.

Ischua Creek, of Cattaraugus co., in the S.W. part of New York, falls into the Alleghany River.

Ise-Fiord, ee'sâ-fe-ord', an inlet of Denmark, on the N. side of the island of Seeland. Length, 20 miles; breadth, 10 miles. Roeskilde- and Lamme-Fiords are its chief branches, and it contains the island of Ouröe.

Iseghem, ee'sęh-ghĕm', a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 24 miles by rail S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 7955. It has manufactures of linen, sugar, and hats.

Iselin, Middlesex co., N.J. See UNIONTOWN.

Iseno Umi, Japan. See BAY OF OVARI.

Isento, the supposed ancient name of CRATO.

Iseo, e-sâ'o, or **Sabino**, sâ-bee'no, a town of Italy, province of Brescia, on the S.E. extremity of Lake Isco. Pop. 2151. See LAKE ISEO.

Iser, ee'zęr, a river of Austria, rises in the N. part of Bohemia, and, after a S.S.W. course of nearly 60 miles, joins the Elbe above Brandeis.

Iser, a river of Germany. See ISAR.

Iserd, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See SERT.

Isère, ee'zair' (anc. *Isara*), a river of France, rises in Mount Iseran (in Savoy), flows tortuously W. and S.W. past Grenoble and Romans, and joins the Rhone on the left, 4 miles N.N.W. of Valence. Length, 150 miles.

Isère, a department of the S.E. of France, comprising part of the old province of Dauphiné. Area, 3163 square miles. Pop. in 1881, 580,271. The surface is mountainous. Chief rivers, the Rhone, Isère, Drac, and Romanche. The minerals are lignite, anthracite, lithographic stones, white marble, iron, lead, zinc, copper, &c. The gold-mine of La Gardette, discovered in 1781, was abandoned at the first revolution. Grenoble gloves, made here, are in high repute; and the cheese, wine, and silk of the department are celebrated. Capital, Grenoble. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Grenoble, La Tour du Pin, Saint-Marcellin, and Vienne.

Iserlohn, ee'zęr-lōne', a walled town of Prussia, in Westphalia, on a railway, 18 miles W. of Arnsberg. Pop. 16,838. It has a Latin school, and manufactures of cutlery.

brass-wares, chemicals, steam-engines, machinery, wire, needles, pins, buttons, velvets, silk, woollen stuffs, and leather, and a large general trade. Near it is much picturesque scenery, among which forges, paper-mills, bleaching-grounds, &c., are thickly interspersed.

Iscrnia, e-sẽa'ne-â (ano. *Æser'nia*), a town of Italy, province and 23 miles W. of Campobasso, on the W. slope of the Apennines. It has manufactures of paper, cloth, pottery, parchment, leather, &c. Pop. 9066. Isernia has remains of extreme antiquity. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1805.

Iset, e-sĕt', a river of Siberia, rises in Lake Isetskoe, in the government of Perm, and, after an E. course of more than 250 miles, joins the Tobol on the left. Its gold-washings are very productive.

Isetskoe, a lake of Siberia. See ISET.

Isetskoe, a village of Siberia, on the Iset, in the government of Tobolsk.

Isfahan, a city of Persia. See ISPAHAN.

Ishan, or **Ischan**, ee-shân', a village of Central Asia, 24 miles E. of Khiva.

Ishgonish, Nova Scotia. See CHIGONAISE RIVER.

Ishim, or **Ischim**, ish'im' or ish-eem', a river of Siberia, government of Tobolsk, rises S. of lat. 50° N., and, after a tortuous N. course of 700 miles, through a sterile tract termed the Steppe of Ishim, joins the Irtish 120 miles S.E. of Tobolsk. On its banks are the towns of Petropaulovsk and Ishim.

Ishim, or **Ischim**, a town of Siberia, government and 160 miles E.S.E. of Tobolsk, on the Ishim. Pop. 5842.

Ishlawrcoed, ish-lŏwr'kwĕd', a hamlet of England, co. of Monmouth, 7 miles W.S.W. of Pontypool. Pop. 2598.

Ish'peming, a city of Marquette co., Mich., on the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads, 15 miles W.S.W. of Marquette, and 2 miles W. of Negaunee. It has 10 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, 4 school-houses, a large hotel called the Nelson House, a foundry, machine-shops, a blast-furnace, and a carriage-factory. Five newspapers are published here. It is supported mainly by its iron-mines, which are very rich. There are several iron-furnaces in the vicinity. Pop. in 1890, 11,197.

Ishpeming, a township of Marquette co., Mich., adjacent to Ishpeming City. Pop. 904.

Isia, the Latin name of EZE.

Isigny, ee'seen'yee', a market-town of France, in Calvados, on an inlet of the English Channel, near its confluence with the Vire, 20 miles W.N.W. of Bayeux. Pop. 2104.

Isili, e-see'lee, a town of the island of Sardinia, 37 miles N. of Cagliari. Pop. 2195. It has a gunpowder-factory.

Isinglass (I'zing-glass) **River**, in the S.E. part of New Hampshire, falls into the Cocheco River.

I'sinour's, a post-hamlet of Fillmore co., Minn., on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, 50 miles E. of Austin. It has a flour-mill.

I'sis, a river of England, joins the Thame at Dorchester, co. of Oxford, the stream thenceforth taking the name of Thames.

Isium, or **Isjum**, a town of Russia. See IZIOOM.

Iskanderecyeh, a town of Turkey. See SCUTARI.

Iskandereeyeh, or **Iskanderiyeh**, a town of Egypt. See ALEXANDRIA.

Iskanderoon, **Iskanderun**, or **Iscanderoun**, is-kân-dẹ-roon', written also **Iskenderun**, **Scanderoon**, and **Alexandretta** (*i.e.*, "Little Alexandria") (ano. *Alexandrei'a*), a seaport town of Northern Syria, on the E. coast of the Bay of Iskanderoon, 23 miles N. of Antioch. Lat. 36° 35′ 3″ N.; lon. 36° E. It has been improved in appearance, and also in salubrity, by the drainage of an adjacent marsh, but is still unhealthy. It is the port of Antioch and of Aleppo, and has the best harbor on the Syrian coast, with an import trade in corn, rice, salt, and European goods, and exports of galls, silk, cotton, syrup, wheat, barley, castor-oil beans, tobacco, wool, gums, wax, glue, sesame, butter, provisions, mohair, hides, leather, soap, &c. ISKANDEROON is derived from Alexander (in Turkish, *Iskander*) the Great, in honor of whom the ancient ALEXANDRIA was named. See BAY OF ISKANDEROON.

Iskardoh, a state of Asia. See BULTI.

Iskardoh, is-kar'do, a valley of Little Thibet, 19 miles in length, and 7 miles across, traversed by the Upper Indus.

Iskardoh, or **Iskardo**, a town of Asia, capital of Bulti, on the Upper Indus. Lat. 35° 10′ N.; lon. 75° 27′ E.

Iskelib, is'kẹh-leeb, or **Eskilup**, es'kẹ-lŭp, a town of Asia Minor, near the Kizil-Irmak, 26 miles W.N.W. of Chooroom. Estimated pop. 9000. It has an old castle and several Byzantine remains.

Iskenderun, or **Iskenderoon**. See ISKANDEROON.

Isker, is'kẹr, sometimes written **Esker** (anc. *Es'cus*), a river of Bulgaria, rises in the Balkan, flows N.N.E., and joins the Danube 22 miles W. of Nicopolis. Total course, 150 miles.

Iskil, is'kil or is-keel', a town of Asia Minor, 60 miles N.E. of Konieh. Pop. about 2500.

Isla, ees'lâ, a Spanish word signifying "island," and forming a part of many names, as ISLA DEL REY, "King's Island," ISLA DE PINOS, "Isle of Pines," &c.

Isla, I'lą, or **Islay**, I'lâ, a river of Scotland, cos. of Forfar and Perth, enters the Tay after a S.W. course of 41 miles.

Isla, a post-office of Saunders co., Neb., about 50 miles W. of Omaha.

Isla, Hebrides. See ISLAY.

Isla de la Higuera, ees'lâ dâ lâ e-gâ'râ, or **Isla-Cristina**, ees'lâ-kris-tee'nâ, a village of Spain, province and 22 miles W.S.W. of Huelva, with a natural harbor, between the rivers Guadiana and Odiel, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 1819.

Isla del Angel de la Guardia, ees'lâ dĕl âng-nĕl' dâ lâ gwar'dee-â, **Angeles**, âng'nâ-lẽs, or **Santa Inez**, sân'tâ ee'nĕz, the largest island in the Gulf of California, Mexico, is divided from Old California by the Whale's (or Ballenas) Channel. Length, 49 miles.

Isla de Leon, ees'lâ dâ lâ-ōn', a long, narrow island in the S. of Spain, province of Cadiz, in the Atlantic, separated from the mainland by the channel of Santi Petri. Length, 10 miles; breadth, about 2 miles. On it are the cities of Cadiz and Isla de Leon.

Isla de Leon, or **San Fernando**, sân fer-nân'do, a city of Spain, province and 7 miles S.E. of Cadiz, at a railway junction, on the E. side of the Isla de Leon. It is very ancient, is strongly fortified, and its arsenal is noted for its great extent. It has 2 hospitals, several convents, an excellent marine observatory, and manufactures of soap, salt, leather, and spirits. Pop. 18,202.

Isla del Rey, ees'lâ dĕl râ, the largest of the Pearl Islands, in the Gulf of Panama, South America. Length, 20 miles.

Isla de Negros, ees'lâ dâ nâ'groce, an island of the Pacific Ocean, near the N. coast of Admiralty Island. See also NEGROS.

Isla de Pinos, the Spanish name of the ISLE OF PINES.

Isladi, is'lâ'dee, a town of Bulgaria, 40 miles E. of Sophia, on the Vid.

Islam'abad', a town of Cashmere, on the Jhylum, 27 miles S.E. of Serinagur. It has considerable manufactures of shawls, chintzes, and coarse cottons and woollens.

Islamabad, a town of India. See CHITTAGONG.

Isla Mayor, ees'lâ mī-or', a large island of Spain, province of Seville, embraced by two arms of the Guadalquivir, between Seville and the sea. Length, 17 miles.

Islamgurh, is-lâm-gŭr', a fort of India, dominions and 120 miles W.S.W. of Bhawlpoor.

Islamje, or **Islamdji**, Turkey. See SELIMNO.

Islamkote, is-lâm-kōt', a fort of India, in Sinde, near the Cutch frontier.

Is'lamnug'gur, or **Islamnagar**, is'lâm-nŭg'ŭr, a town of India, district of Budaon, 45 miles W. of Bareilly. Pop. 5424.

Islamnuggur, or **Islamnagur**, is'lâm-nŭg'ŭr, a town of India, on the Betwah, a tributary of the Jumna, 5 miles N. of Bhopaul. Lat. 23° 24′ N.; lon. 77° 30′ E.

Islampoor, is-lâm-poor', a town of India, in Ajmeer, 105 miles W.S.W. of Delhi. Lat. 28° 6′ N.; lon. 75° 40′ E.

Islampoor, a town of Bengal. See ATASARAI.

Island, I'ląnd, a county in the N.W. part of Washington, borders on the Strait of Juan de Fuca. It consists of two islands, named Camano and Whidby. The latter is nearly 40 miles long, is comparatively narrow, and is bounded on the S.W. by Admiralty Inlet, which is navigable for large ships. Camano Island is much inferior in size to Whidby. The surface of the county is partly covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Barley, grass, wool, and potatoes are the staple products. Capital, Coupville. Area, 220 square miles. Pop. in 1880, 1087; in 1890, 1787.

Island, Islanda, or **Islandia**. See ICELAND.

Island, a post-village of Iberville parish, La., on the Mississippi River, 20 miles S. by E. of Baton Rouge.

Island, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, about 3 miles below Lock Haven. It has 2 churches.

Island Branch, a post-hamlet of Kanawha co., W. Va., 7 miles N.E. of Sissonville.

Islandbridge, I'ląnd-brĭj', a village of Ireland, in

Leinster, co. of Dublin, on the Liffey, 1¾ miles W. of Dublin Castle. Here are artillery barracks.

Island Brook, a post-village in Compton co., Quebec, 9 miles E.S.E. of Cookshire. Pop. 100.

Island City, a post-office of Owsley co., Ky., 36 miles N.E. of Livingston.

Island City, a post-village of Gentry co., Mo., about 86 miles N.N.E. of St. Joseph. It has a church.

Island City, a post-village of Union co., Oregon, 4 miles N.E. of La Grande. It has a flour-mill, a store, a harness-shop, &c.

Island Cove, a fishing and farming village in Newfoundland, on the N. shore of Conception Bay, 27 miles from Carbonear. Pop. 830.

Island Cove, a village of Newfoundland, 9 miles from Harbor Grace. Pop. 970.

Island Creek, a post-office of Calvert co., Md.

Island Creek, a station in Plymouth co., Mass., the S. terminus of the South Duxbury Branch of the Old Colony Railroad, is 41 miles by rail S.E. of Boston.

Island Creek, a township of Duplin co., N.C. Pop. 1449. It contains Duplin Roads.

Island Creek, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., O., in Island Creek township (which is bounded on the E. by the Ohio River), about 7 miles N.W. of Steubenville. The township is intersected by the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad. Pop. of the township, 1909.

Islande, the French name of ICELAND.

Island Falls, a post-hamlet of Aroostook co., Me., in Island Falls township, on the Mattawamkeag River, 26 miles W.S.W. of Houlton. It has a church and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 183.

Island Ford, a post-office of Rutherford co., N.C., on Broad River, 20 miles W. by S. of Shelby.

Island Ford, a post-office of Morgan co., Tenn.

Island Grove, a township of Sangamon co., Ill. Pop. 1069. Island Grove Station, near this township, is on the Springfield & Quincy division of the Wabash Railroad, 19 miles W. by S. of Springfield.

Island Home, a post-hamlet of Tallapoosa co., Ala., on the Tallapoosa River, 5 miles N.W. of Sturdevant. It has a church.

Island Lake, a station in Carlton co., Minn., on the North Pacific Railroad, 46 miles W. of Duluth.

Island Lake, a post-hamlet of Lyon co., Minn., 11 miles S.W. of Marshall.

Island Lake, British America. See NORTH LINED LAKE.

Island Mills, a hamlet of Sullivan co., Tenn., 4 miles from Union Depot. It has a flour-mill and 2 stores.

Island Mine, a post-hamlet of Isle Royale co., Mich., on an island in Lake Superior, about 60 miles N. of Houghton. It has a church and a copper-mine.

Island No. 10 is situated in the Mississippi River, at the W. extremity of Kentucky, and on the border of Tennessee, about 40 miles below Columbus. It was taken by the Union army in April, 1862.

Island of Desolation. See KERGUELEN LAND.

Island of St. John. See PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Island Pond, a post-office of Wayne co., Pa., 4 miles E. of Starucca Station.

Island Pond, a post-village of Essex co., Vt., in Brighton township, on a small lake of the same name, and on the Grand Trunk Railroad, 149 miles N.W. of Portland, Me., and about 60 miles N.E. of Montpelier. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, several mills for lumber and flour, and a graded school. Here is a custom-house.

Islandshire, ī'land-shir, a part of the co. of Northumberland, in England, comprises Holy Island. Pop. 4592.

Islands of the Blest. See CANARIES.

Island Station, a post-office of Arapahoe co., Col., 14 miles N. of Denver, and 1 mile from Henderson's Island, on the Denver Pacific Railroad.

Island Station, a post-office of McLean co., Ky., on the Owensborough & Nashville Railroad, 24 miles S. of Owensborough. Here is a church.

Isla Plana, Spain. See TABARCA.

Islas Filipinas, the Spanish for PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Islay, ees-lī', a town of Peru, on the sea-coast, 10 miles N.W. of Mollendo, with a custom-house and a good roadstead. Lat. 17° S.; lon. 72° 10′ 5″ W.

Islay, ī'lā, or **Isla,** ī'le, one of the larger islands of the Inner Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Argyle, immediately S.W. of the island of Jura, and 14 miles W. of the peninsula of Kintyre. It is 25 miles long by 17 miles broad, and is formed of quartz rock, clay schists, and limestone. It has beds of marl, bog iron ore, and lead- and copper-mines. Principal exports, cattle, limestone, and whisky. P. 8143.

Islay Sound, between the island of Islay and Jura, has an average breadth of 1 mile.

Isle, eel (anc. *In'sula?*), a river of France, rises in the department of Haute-Vienne, and joins the Dordogne at Libourne, after a S.W. course of 100 miles. It is navigable from Périgueux to the Gironde.

Isle au Carrot, eel ō kar'rō', an island in the St. Lawrence, N. of Crane Island, below Quebec. It is about 1½ miles long.

Isle au Chat, eel ō shâ, an island in the mouth of Lake St. Francis, an expansion of the river St. Lawrence, off the S.W. angle of Grande Isle.

Isle au Haut, eel ō hō, at the entrance of Penobscot Bay, Hancock co., Me., is composed of high, steep cliffs, and contains a fixed light, 40 feet above the level of the sea, lat. 43° 59′ N., lon. 68° 34′ W. The township of Isle au Haut comprises this and several other islands.

Isle au Héron, eel ō hâ'rôn', an island in the Lachine Rapids, a little below Caughnawaga, Quebec.

Isle au Raisin, eel ō rā'zân', an island at the entrance of Lake St. Peter, between La Pierre and Dumoine Islands, on the S. side of the south channel of the St. Lawrence.

Isle au Sépulcre, eel ō sā-pülk'r', an island of Quebec, in the river Chicoutimi, 4 miles above Portage de l'Enfant.

Isle aux Chats, eel ō shâ, a settlement in Argenteuil co., Quebec, on the North River, 1½ miles from Carillon. It is connected with an island of the same name, containing saw-, grist-, and woollen-mills.

Isle aux Chiens, eel ō shee'ân', an islet and fishing village at the harbor-entrance of the French island of St. Pierre, near Newfoundland. Pop. 499.

Isle aux Coudres, eel ō kood'r ("hazel island"), a post-village in Charlevoix co., Quebec, on an island of the same name in the St. Lawrence, 12 miles S.E. of St. Paul's Bay. Pop. 718.

Isle aux Grues, eel ō grü, a post-village in Montmagny co., Quebec, on an island in the St. Lawrence, 6 miles N. by E. of St. Thomas. Pop. 639.

Isle aux Noix, Quebec. See FORT ISLE AUX NOIX.

Isle aux Pommes, eel ō pôm, an island in the river St. Lawrence, off Green Island.

Isle aux Reaux, eel ō rō, an island in the St. Lawrence, off the N.E. end of the island of Orleans, Quebec. It is about 1½ miles long.

Isle aux Têtes, eel ō têt, or **Ash Island,** an island in the Richelieu River, Canada, near the mouth of the Lacolle. On it is a redoubt commanding the river.

Isle-Baise, eel-bâz, a town of France, in Gers, N. of Mirande, on the Baise. Pop. 927.

Isle Bellerive, eel bel'reev', the largest islet in the mouth of the St. Maurice, Quebec.

Isle Bizard, eel be'zar', an island in the Lake of Two Mountains, Quebec, 6 miles S. of St. Eustache. Pop. 335.

Isleborough, ī'bür-rūh, a post-township of Waldo co., Me., comprising Long Island, in Penobscot Bay. Area, 6009 acres. It has 3 churches, district and high schools, lies 10 miles E. of Belfast, and its people are largely engaged in maritime pursuits. Pop. in 1890, 1006.

Isle-Bouchard, eel-boo'shar', a town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 10 miles E.S.E. of Chinon, on an island in the Vienne. Pop. 1569.

Isle-Bouin, France. See BOUIN.

Isle Bouquet, eel boo'kā', an island in the river St. Lawrence, opposite Laprairie, Quebec.

Isle Brulée, eel brü'lā', an island in the St. Lawrence, nearly opposite the mouth of the Kamouraska River. It is one of the Kamouraska group.

Isle Carillon, eel kâ'ree'yôn', an island in the Ottawa, at the entrance of the Lake of Two Mountains. See also ISLE AUX CHATS.

Isle-d'Aix, L', France. See ILE D'AIX.

Isle de France. See ILE DE FRANCE.

Isle-Dieu, Isle-d'Yeu, or **L'Ile-d'Yeu,** eel de-uh', a town and fortified island of France, Vendée, in the Atlantic, about 10 miles from the coast, and 28 miles N.W. of Les Sables. Pop. of town, 3113; of commune, 3275.

Isle Dupas, eel dü'pâ', a post-village in Berthier co., Quebec, on an island in the river St. Lawrence, 2½ miles S.E. of Berthier-en-Haut. Pop. 150.

Isle du Portage, eel dü por'tâzh', a small island of Quebec, at the N.E. end of the island of Montreal, below Ste. Thérèse de Blainville.

Isle-en-Dodon, L', France. See L'ISLE-EN-DODON.

Isle-en-Jourdain, eel-ôn-zhoor'dân', a town of France, in Gers, 14 miles N.N.E. of Lombez, on the Save. Pop. 2248. It has manufactures of leather.

Isle Jésus, eel zhā'züs', an island in the province of Quebec, comprising the co. of Laval, 8 miles N.W. of Montreal, bounded by the Jesus and Prairie Rivers, branches of the Ottawa before it joins the St. Lawrence. Length, 23 miles; greatest breadth, 6 miles. Area, 54,202 acres. Pop. 9472. Capital, Sainte Rose.

Isle-Jourdain, eel-zhoor'dăn', a town of France, in Vienne, 16 miles S.W. of Montmorillon, on the Vienne.

Isle, L', leel, a town of France, in Vaucluse, 14 miles E. of Avignon, on an island formed by the Sorgue. Pop. 3795.

Isle La Motte, eel lă mŏt, a post-town of Grand Isle co., Vt., on an island of its own name, 6 miles long, in Lake Champlain, about 30 miles N. of Burlington. Here are 2 churches, district schools, and extensive quarries of black, gray, and variegated marble. Pop. in 1890, 551.

Isle La Peche, eel la paish, an island in the river St. Maurice, at the N.E. extremity of the rear of Batiscan, Quebec. It is much frequented by Indians and the inhabitants around La Tuque for its excellent fishing.

Isle Madame, eel mă'dăm', an island in the Atlantic, belonging to Richmond co., Nova Scotia, and separated by Lennox Passage, on the N., from Cape Breton Island. It contains Arichat and other towns, and is 16 miles long from E. to W., by 5 miles broad.

Isle Madame, an island in the St. Lawrence, off the N.E. point of the island of Montreal.

Isle Moran, eel mo'rŏn', an island on the S. side of Lake St. Peter, at the mouth of the Nicolet River, Quebec, which it divides into 2 branches.

Isle of Axholme, England. See AXHOLME ISLE.

Isle of Coves, kōvz, an island in Lake Huron, at the entrance of Georgian Bay.

Isle of Dogs, or Poplar Marshes, a peninsula of the Thames, England, co. of Middlesex, 3½ miles E.S.E. of St. Paul's, London. The Cubittown, Millwall, and West India docks are situated here, and the city canal intersects it. In former times the king's hounds were kept here.

Isle of Ely (ee'lee), a district of England, co. of Cambridge, lying N. of the centre of the county, from the rest of which it is separated on the S. by the Ouse. Area, 227,326 acres. Pop. 65,333.

Isle of France, Great Britain. See MAURITIUS.

Isle of France (a province). See ILE DE FRANCE.

Isle of Graine, an island of England, in Kent, formed by the Thames, Medway, and Yantlet Creek, at the mouth of the Thames, W. of Sheppey, and 1½ miles W. of Sheerness. Area, 3177 acres. Pop. 292.

Isle of Man (anc. *Mona'pia* or *Monari'na*), an island in the Irish Sea, 30 miles W. of England, 32 miles E. of Ireland, 15 miles S. of Scotland, and 48 miles N. of Wales. Lat. (Castleton Light) 54° 4' 24" N.; lon. 4° 36' 30" W. Extreme length, about 30 miles, with an irregular breadth varying from 6 to 12 miles. Area, 179,200 acres. Mountains extend nearly through the entire length of the island. Veins containing ores of lead, zinc, copper, and iron intersect the mountains in a N. and S. direction. The island is well watered. The principal streams are the Neb, at Peel, the Colby, near Ramsay, and the Black and Gray Waters, near Douglas. The valleys are some of them fertile in grass and pasture, and, where the land is somewhat level, grain is cultivated. Agriculture is much improved of recent years, and railways have been constructed.

This island is chiefly peopled by the Manx (*Menaviæ*), of the Celtic race, and was long ruled by its own kings. It was latterly held as a feudal sovereignty by the Earls of Derby, and more recently by the Dukes of Athol, from whom it was purchased for the British crown in 1806. The legislative and judicial authority is principally vested in the House of Keys, a self-perpetuating body. The governor is named by the crown. The Manx language, derived from the ancient Celtic, is still in common use, although the inhabitants speak English. The island forms the Anglican diocese of Sodor and Man. Principal towns, Castletown, the capital, Peel, Douglas, and Ramsay. Pop. in 1871, 54,042; in 1881, 53,558; in 1891, 55,598.——Adj. MANX.

Isle of Orleans, Quebec, situated in the St. Lawrence River, 4 miles N.E. of the city of Quebec, is 20 miles in length and 6 miles in greatest breadth. It is fertile and well wooded. Area, 70 square miles.

Isle of Pines, or **Kunie,** koo'nee' (Fr. *Ile des Pins,* eel dā păn'), a French island of the Pacific Ocean, S.E. of New Caledonia, of which colony it is a dependency. It is a convict-settlement. Lat. of peak, 22° 38' S.; lon. 167° 25' E. It is 42 miles in circumference. The scenery is beautiful. Pop. 2500.

Isle of Pines (Sp. *Isla de Pinos,* ees'lă dā pee'nose), an island in the West Indian Archipelago, 50 miles S. of Cuba, to which it belongs. It lies between 21° 27' and 21° 58' N. lat. and between 76° 11' and 76° 52' W. lon. Length from E. to W., about 60 miles; greatest breadth, 55 miles. Area, 600 square miles. Its coasts are indented with numerous bays. The general aspect of the island is exceedingly picturesque, presenting lofty mountains, extensive plains, and multitudes of beautiful rivulets. A marsh extends across it from E. to W., dividing it into two unequal parts. The most remarkable mountains are the Sierra de la Cañada, rising about 1600 feet above the level of the sea, and with precipices 150 feet in height; the Daguilla, elevated 1500 feet, affording from its summit a beautiful panoramic view of the whole island; the Sierra de los Cabellos, 1074 feet in height, and Mount Casas, half a league from it, are composed of beautiful marble of all qualities and colors; and the Cristales, though of little height, is remarkable for the green rock crystal abounding on its sides. Several of the rivers have a depth of from 5 to 10 feet and are navigable 4 or 5 miles. The climate of the island is mild and remarkably salubrious. The soil is very fertile. The principal products are cattle, tobacco, pine, mahogany, cedar, and other woods, sulphur, spirits of turpentine, pitch, tar, marble of all qualities and colors, rock crystals, and tortoise-shells. There are also mines of silver, quicksilver, and iron. The Isle of Pines is a dependency of Havana. It was discovered by Columbus in 1494. Capital, Nueva Gerona. For many years it was notorious as a resort of pirates. Pop. about 2000.

Isle of Port'land, a peninsula of England, co. of Dorset, extending into the English Channel, 4½ miles long by 2 miles wide, and connected with the mainland by the Chesil Bank, a narrow ridge of shingle 10½ miles in length and terminating on the S. by Portland Bill, a rocky promontory with two light-houses 198 feet above the sea. It has excellent stone-quarries and several ancient remains, with a castle built by Henry VIII. It forms the W. side of Weymouth harbor, and gives the title of duke to the Bentinck family. Off its S. extremity is Portland Race, a dangerous part of the Channel, in which the tides set E. with great velocity. Portland has a great convict-prison, and a magnificent harbor of refuge, artificially formed by the construction (1849–71) of a grand breakwater of stone. Pop. 9907.

Isle of Pur'beck, a peninsular district of England, co. of Dorset, between the river Frome and the English Channel, terminating in St. Alban's Head. Length, 10 miles; breadth, about 7 miles. Corfe Castle is in this district, which affords much marble, limestone, and pipe-clay.

Isle of Ser'pents, a lofty islet in the Black Sea, 23 miles E. of the delta of the Danube. It is reputed to have possessed in antiquity a temple of Achilles (after whom the island was also named), but of which no traces remain.

Isle of Thau'et, an island forming the N.E. extremity of the co. of Kent, England, surrounded N. and E. by the sea and S. and W. by the river Stour and its branch the Nethergong, both formerly navigable for ships of large burden. Length, 10 miles; breadth, 5 miles. Area, 26,500 acres. The surface is level, lofty, and commands views of the sea and the coast of France. The soil is fertile, and yields, among other products, large quantities of canary-seed. Its N.E. point, the North Foreland, lat. 51° 22' 29" N., lon. 1° 26' 47" E., has a light-house 340 feet above the sea and visible for 22 miles. Near it are two large tumuli, said to mark the place of a battle between the Saxons and the Danes in A.D. 853. The town of Reculver, on the N.W., marks the site of the ancient *Regulbium;* and Richborough, on its S. side, was the ancient *Rhutupium.* Thanet was the first possession of the Saxons in Britain. On it are the favorite watering-places Ramsgate, Margate, and Broadstairs, and it is intersected by a branch of the Southeastern Railway. Pop. 30,134.

Isle of the Seven Mountains. See SEMISOROCHNOI.

Isle of Whit'horn, a maritime village and island of Scotland, co. of Wigton, at the head of a small bay, 3 miles S.E. of Whithorn, with a safe harbor. Pop. 459.

Isle of Wight, īl ov wīt' (anc. *Vec'tis*), an island in the English Channel, off the S. coast of England, separated by the Solent and Spithead from the mainland of Hampshire, in which county it is included. Length, from E. to W., 22½ miles; greatest breadth at its centre, 13½ miles. Area, 146 square miles. It is one of the most beautiful parts of the kingdom, presenting almost every variety of landscape in miniature. It rises in elevation towards the centre, where a range of chalk hills traverses it from E. to W.; the highest point (St. Catherine's Hill) is 830 feet above the sea; and the S. (especially the S.E.) coast, popularly termed the "back of the island," is characterized by

precipitous cliffs, ravines, or "chines," and scenery of a most romantic kind. On this side are the Culver Cliff, Dunnose Point, Shanklin, Luccombe, and Blackgang Chines, &c. Off its W. extremity are the Needle Rocks. The Medina River partly separates it into two nearly equal portions. A surplus of agricultural produce over home consumption is raised; this, and malt, wool, salt, and sand for the manufacture of glass, form the chief exports. In the W. are some wide downs, and fine-fleeced sheep are reared on the uplands. Principal towns, Newport (the capital), Yarmouth, Cowes, Ryde, and Ventnor; the three last are greatly frequented in summer as bathing-places; and near Cowes is Osborne House, a favorite residence of the present sovereign. The island has continual communication by steamboats with Portsmouth and Southampton. Since the Reform Act it has, exclusive of the borough of Newport, sent one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 66,219.

Isle of Wight, a southeastern county of Virginia, is adjacent to the mouth of James River. Area, about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by James River, and on the W. by Blackwater River. Nearly half of the surface is covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is mostly sandy, and not very fertile. Indian corn and pork are the staples. This county is intersected by the Norfolk & Petersburg division of the Norfolk & Western Railroad. Capital, Isle of Wight Court-House. Pop. in 1870, 8320; in 1880, 10,572; in 1890, 11,313.

Isle of Wight Court-House, a post-hamlet, capital of Isle of Wight co., Va., about 28 miles W. of Norfolk.

Isle Perrot, eel pĕr'rō', an island in the river St. Lawrence, S.W. of the island of Montreal, between the Lake of Two Mountains and Lake St. Louis. It is about 7 miles long. Pop. 935.

Isle Perrot, a post-village in Vaudreuil co., Quebec, on the above island, 7 miles S. of Ste. Anne Bout de l'Isle.

Isle Royale, il roy'ăl (Fr. pron. eel ro'yăl'), a county in the N. part of Michigan, is a group of islands in Lake Superior. The largest of these islands is called Isle Royale, and is about 40 miles long. Copper is found here. Capital, Minong. Pop. in 1880, 55; in 1890, 135.

Isle Royale, a township of Isle Royale co., Mich.

Isle Saint Bernard, eel săn bĕr'nar', or **Nun's Island,** a small island of Quebec, at the mouth of the river Chateauguay, in the St. Lawrence.

Isle Sainte Thérèse, eel sănt tă'răss', an island in the St. Lawrence, at the foot of the island of Montreal.

Isle Saint George, a post-office of Ottawa co., O., on the island of St. George, one of the Wine Islands, in Lake George.

Isle Saint Joseph, an island in the river St. Francis, near its mouth in Lake St. Peter.

Isle Saint Joseph, an island in the St. Lawrence, opposite Boucherville, Quebec.

Isle Saint Paul, an island in the St. Lawrence, a little above the Victoria Bridge, Montreal.

Isles à la Rasade, eelz ă lă ră'zăd', small islands in the St. Lawrence, off the N.E. angle of the seigniory of Trois Pistoles.

Isles aux Basques, eelz ō băsk, small islands in the St. Lawrence, off the mouth of the river Trois Pistoles.

Isles aux Morts, eelz ō mon, or **Dead Islands,** a succession of islands S.W. of Newfoundland, 22 miles W. of Burgeo. They are settled by fishermen. Pop. 155. Many wrecks have occurred here.

Islesborough, ilz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-hamlet of Hocking co., O., about 32 miles E. by N. of Chillicothe. Pop. 62.

Isles Communes, eel kom'mün', a group of islands in the St. Lawrence, opposite Boucherville, Quebec, consisting of Isles St. Joseph, Charreau, Commune, and two others.

Isles de la Société. See Society Islands.

Isles de Los, ilz dẹ loe, a group of islands off the W. coast of Africa, belonging to England, 75 miles N.W. of Sierra Leone, of volcanic origin, and consisting of Factory Island, Tamara, and Ruma.

Isles du Golfe, eel dü golf (*i.e.*, "islands of the gulf"), two inhabited islands in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 10° 15' S.; lon. 161° 46' E.

Isles of Danger. See Danger Isles.

Isles of Hyères. See Hyères Islands.

Isles of Shoals, 10 miles S.S.E. of Portsmouth, N.H., consist of 8 small islands, inhabited chiefly by fishermen. On White Island, the westernmost, is a revolving light, 87 feet above the level of the sea, in lat. 42° 58' N. and lon. 70° 37' 20" W. They are partly in Maine and partly in New Hampshire, and are much resorted to by summer visitors.

Isles Philippines. See Philippine Islands.

Islet Jérémie, eel'lă' zhă'ră'mee', an island in the St. Lawrence, 80 miles from Rivière du Loup *en bas.*

Isleton, il'ton, a post-office of Sacramento co., Cal.

Isle Valen, eel vă'lŏn', an island on the W. coast of Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, 6 miles from Merasheen. It is settled by fishermen. Pop. 212.

Isle Vaudreuil, eel vo'drel', an island at the outlet of the Lake of Two Mountains, Ottawa River, Canada.

Isle Verte, eel vĕrt ("green island"), the chief town of the co. of Temiscounta, Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 16 miles by rail below Rivière du Loup *en bas.* It contains, besides the county buildings, a large iron-foundry, a carding-, fulling-, pressing-, and dyeing-mill, a flouring-mill, 5 stores, and a light-house in lat. 48° 3' 17" N. and lon. 69° 25' 10" W. Pop. 1134. The town is sheltered by an island of the same name, 6 miles long.

Isleworth, il'worth, a village of England, co. of Middlesex, on the Thames, 2 miles S.W. of Brentford.

Is'lington, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex, borough of Finsbury, and one of the northern suburbs of the metropolis. It is the seat of numerous schools and charity foundations, and contains also Highbury College for Independent ministers. Pop. 213,778.

Is'lington, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., in Dedham township, on the New York & New England Railroad, 11 miles S. by W. of Boston, and 2 miles from Dedham Court-House. It has a church and several suburban residences.

Is'lington, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 3 miles from Mimico. It contains 2 stores and 2 hotels. Pop. 200.

Is'lip, a post-village and summer resort of Suffolk co., N.Y., in Islip township, on Great South Bay, and on the South Side Railroad, 44 miles E. of Brooklyn, and 1½ miles E. of Bay Shore. It has 4 churches, a union school, a newspaper office, a fruit-canning factory, and a manufactory of paper boards. The township contains larger villages, named Bay Shore and Sayville. Islip is opposite Fire Island light-house. Pop. of the township, 8783.

Ismaelbad, is-mīl-băd', a town of Northwest India, 20 miles S. of Umballah.

Ismail, is-mă-eel', a town of Russia, in Bessarabia, in the tract retroceded in 1878 by Roumania, on the Kilia, or N. arm of the Danube, 42 miles E. of Galatz, and 120 miles S.W. of Odessa. It is strongly fortified, and, being near the frontier, forms an important military station. It contains a palace, a Greek and an Armenian church, and a cloister. Its harbor is good, but its commerce is not extensive. It was long in possession of the Turks. The Russians, under Suwarrow, took it by assault in 1790, gave it up to pillage, and made it a heap of ashes. In 1856 it was restored to Turkey. Pop. 30,262.

Ismailia, is-mă-ee'lę-ă, a town of Egypt, on Lake Timsah, and on the Suez and Sweetwater Canals, equidistant from the Red and Mediterranean Seas. It is connected by railway with Suez and Cairo, and has fine gardens, straight, wide, and well-metalled streets, and a good trade. It is the headquarters of the Suez Canal, and a resort for salt-water bathing. Near it are stone-quarries. It is neatly built, and well shaded with trees. Pop. 3062.

Ismailia, a name sometimes given to Gondokoro and the district near it.

Ismail Khan, a district of India. See Dera Ismaeel Khan.

Ismailovo, is-mī-lo'vo, a village of Russia, adjoining Moscow, with an imperial palace.

Ismaleeyah, or **Ismaliyah,** is-mă-lee'yă, a town of Persia, in Khoozistan, on the Karoon, 28 miles S.W. of Ahwaz.

Ismeed, Ismid, or **Izmid,** iz'meed', written also **Iznikmid** (anc. *Nicomedia*), a town of Asia Minor, capital of a sanjak, at the head of the Gulf of Ismeed, 56 miles E.S.E. of Constantinople by railway from Scutari. Lat. 40° 47' 40" N.; lon. 29° 53' 30" E. It is finely situated, is the residence of a pasha and of Greek and Armenian archbishops, and has a considerable trade and an excellent port. It was anciently the seat of the King of Bithynia. It has few remaining ancient buildings. Pop. 8000.

Ismeed, Gulf of. See Gulf of Ismeed.

Ismil, is-meel', a large village of Asia Minor, 32 miles E.S.E. of Konieh.

Ismir, Turkey. See Smyrna.

Isnalloz, a town of Spain. See Iznalloz.

Isnè, a town of Egypt. See Esneh.

Isnello, is-nĕl'lo, a town of Sicily, 6 miles S.W. of Cefalù. Pop. 2743.

Is'ney, a post-hamlet of Choctaw co., Ala., about 90 miles N. by W. of Mobile. It contains 2 churches

Isnik, a village of Asia Minor. See IZNEEK.

Isnik, a lake of Asia Minor. See LAKE OF IZNEEK.

Isny, or **Issny**, iss'nee, a town of Würtemberg, on the Danube, 48 miles S. of Ulm. Pop. 2780. It is enclosed by walls, was formerly a free town of the empire, and has active manufactures.

Isogloo, or **Isoglou**, is'o-gloo', a town of Asiatic Turkey, 80 miles N.W. of Diarbekir, on the Euphrates.

Isola, ee'so-lâ, an Italian word signifying "island," forming the name or a portion of the name of many places in Italy, Illyria, &c.

Isola, ee'so-lâ, a town of Austria, 9 miles S.W. of Triest, on the S.E. shore of the Gulf of Triest. Pop. 3430.

Isola, ee'so-lâ, or **Isola del Liri**, ee'so-lâ dĕl lee'ree, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 5 miles S.W. of Sora, on an island formed by the river Liri. Pop. 4827. It has paper-mills, factories, iron-works, &c.

Isola, a town of Italy, in Calabria, 8 miles S. of Cotrone, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 1403.

Isola, a town of Italy, province and 13 miles S. of Teramo. Pop. 3336.

Isola, a village of Italy, 25 miles S.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 2240.

Iso'la, a post-hamlet of Martin co., Ind., on Lost River, about 65 miles N.E. of Evansville. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Isola Bella, North Italy. See BORROMEAN ISLANDS.

Isola della Scala, ee'so-lâ dĕl'lâ skâ'lâ, a town of Italy, 11 miles S. of Verona, on the Tartaro. Pop. 4965.

Isola di Giglio, Italy. See GIGLIO.

Isola Dovarese, ee'so-lâ do-vâ-râ'sâ, a village of Italy, 4 miles N.W. of Canneto, on the Oglio. Pop. 2099.

Isola Grossa, ee'so-lâ gros'sâ, or **Isola Lunga**, loon'gâ (*i.e.*, "great or long island") (anc. *Scardo'na*), an island of Austria, in the Adriatic, off the coast of Dalmatia, 10 miles S.W. of Zara. Length, from S.E. to N.W., 27 miles; extreme breadth, about 3 miles. Pop. 12,400.

Isola Madre, Isola San Giovanni, and **Isola Superiore**. See BORROMEAN ISLANDS.

Isole Pelagie, ee'so-lâ pâ-lâ'jâ, an island group of the Mediterranean, between Malta and Tunis, comprising the islets Lampedusa, Lampion, Linosa, Rabbit Island, etc.

I'som's Store, a post-office of Maury co., Tenn.

Isonzo, e-son'zo, or **Lisonzo**, le-son'zo (anc. *Sontius*), a river of Austria, rises in Mount Terglou, at the junction of the Julian and Carnic Alps, flows tortuously southward, and enters the Gulf of Triest.

Isorella, ee-so-rĕl'lâ, a village of Northern Italy, 8 miles S.E. of Leno. Pop. 1290.

Ispahan, is-pa-hân', written also **Isfahan**, or **Spahawn**, spâ-hawn' (commonly pronounced spâ-hoon' by the inhabitants) (anc. *Aspadana*), a famous city, formerly the metropolis of Persia, in Irak-Ajemee, on the Zenda-rood, 210 miles S. of Teheran, lat. 32° 39' 34" N., lon. 51° 44' 45" E., in the midst of an extensive plain watered by a broad river. It is surrounded by groves and orchards, and was formerly enclosed by a mud wall 24 miles in circuit, which was entirely destroyed by the Afghans. The streets are for the most part narrow, dirty, and extremely dull. There are extensive remains of magnificent palaces, large private houses, spacious caravansaries, and handsome bazaars, most of which, however, are in a state of melancholy decay. Three handsome bridges communicate with the suburbs of Joolfa and Abbasabad. On either side of the river is a spacious park, called the *Chahar-Bagh*, or "Four Gardens," a superb avenue, 3000 paces long and 70 paces in breadth, planted with double rows of the lofty chinars and flanked by several picturesque gardens and private palaces. The chief square of Ispahan is the *Maidan Shah*, which was formerly surrounded by busy shops and regarded as one of its greatest ornaments: it is about 2600 feet long and 700 feet broad. Of the seven palaces in Ispahan, that of the *Chehel-Sitoon*, or "Forty Pillars," built by Abbas the Great, is the finest. It stands in a very large square, which is intersected by various canals and copiously planted with chinar-trees. In the time of Chardin, Ispahan comprised 162 mosques and 48 colleges, most of which are still standing, though more or less in decay. Of these by far the largest and most magnificent is the Mesjid Shah, situated in the Maidan Shah. The entrance to it is by a lofty portico flanked on each side by a tall minaret crowned by an open gallery at the top; the body of the edifice is surmounted by a vast dome, accounted one of the best specimens of Persian architecture, the whole building being constructed of massive blocks of stone covered with tiles richly lacquered. On the Chahar-Bagh is the mosque of Sultan Hussein, now converted into a medressa, or college. The most remarkable college is that of the *Medressa Jeddah*. It is entered by a lofty portico, enriched with pillars fantastically twisted, leading through a pair of immense folding-gates of solid brass richly ornamented with pure silver. The bazaars alone still show some signs of activity. The suburbs of Joolfa, already referred to, situated S. of the Zendarood, were originally founded for some Armenians whom Shah Abbas transplanted hither from Joolfa-on-the-Araxes and endowed with numerous privileges. It is at present the principal seat of the manufacturing industry, but is much decayed. The artisans of Ispahan are esteemed the best in Persia; and its manufactures comprise all kinds of woven fabrics, gold and silver wares, paper articles, fire-arms, sword-blades, glass, earthenware, and articles of luxury, which are sent by caravans to Bagdad, Herat, India, and most parts of West Asia. Under the caliphs of Bagdad, Ispahan became the capital of the province of Irak. It soon became a place of great population, wealth, and trade. In 1387 it was taken by Timoor Bee, and the citizens were given up to indiscriminate massacre; 70,000 are said to have perished. Shah Abbas made it the seat of his empire, and spared no cost in embellishing it with the most splendid edifices. In 1722 it was taken by the Afghans; but in 1729 it was retaken by Nadir Shah, since which it has not been a royal residence. Pop. formerly estimated at 1,100,000. Chardin, in 1686, stated it at 600,000. Morier stated it in 1808, from Persian authorities, at 400,000, but in his second journey at 60,000. Present pop. about 80,000. It is the see of a Catholic Armenian bishop.——Adj. and inhab. ISPAHANEE, is-pâ-hâ'nee.

Ispinglee, is-ping-lee', a town of Beloochistan, in the Bolan Pass, 65 miles N. of Kelat. Pop. 2000.

Ispinum, the supposed ancient name of YEPES.

Ispunglee, or **Ispangli**, is-pung-lee', a village of Beloochistan, in the Bolan Pass, 4 miles W. of Shawl.

Is'rael, a township of Preble co., O., on the Indiana line. Pop. 1751.

Israel's River, of Coos co., N.H., rises near the foot of Mount Washington, and falls into the Connecticut River.

Issa, an island of the Adriatic. See LISSA.

Issa, a river of Russia. See ISA.

Issachar, is'sa-kar, a tribe of Israelites settled upon a fertile tract of country on the Jordan, between Zebulun and Ephraim.

Is'saque'na, a county in the W. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 370 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River, and on the S.E. by the Yazoo River, and is intersected by Sunflower River and Issaquena Creek. The surface is nearly level, is extensively covered with forests, and is partly subject to inundation. The soil is fertile. Cotton and maize are the staple products. Capital, Mayerville. Pop. in 1870, 6887; in 1880, 10,004; in 1890, 12,318.

Issaquena (or Deer) Creek, Mississippi, runs southward through Washington, Issaquena, and Sharkey cos., divides into the Little Deer Creek and the Rolling Fork, and enters the Yazoo and Mississippi Rivers about 15 miles N.N.E. of Vicksburg. It is navigable for about six months of the year for small craft. Length, nearly 150 miles.

Is'say, an island of Scotland, in Loch Follart, on the W. coast of Skye, 12 miles W. by N. of Snizort.

Isselhorst, is'sĕl-horst', a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Minden. Pop. 1180.

Is'seque'na, a post-office of Goochland co., Va.

Issigeac, ee'see'zhâk', a town of France, department of Dordogne, 11 miles S.S.E. of Bergerac. Pop. 1043.

Issingeaux, a town of France. See YSSINGEAUX.

Issny, a town of Würtemberg. See ISNY.

Issoire, ees'swar' (anc. *Issiody'rum?*), a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, on the Couze, 30 miles by rail S.S.E. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 6089.

Issoudun, ees'soo'dŭn', a town of France, in Indre, capital of an arrondissement, on the Théols, here crossed by 3 bridges, 17 miles by rail N.E. of Châteauroux. Pop. 11,293. It is well built and clean; it has a communal college, a town hall, 4 churches, 2 hospitals, manufactures of woollen and linen cloths, bleaching-grounds, paper-mills, tanneries, and a brisk trade in wool, wine, corn, and cattle.

Issum, is'sŏŏm, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 22 miles S.S.E. of Cleves. Pop. of commune, 3184.

Issus, is'sŭs, a river and town of antiquity, in Cilicia, the former supposed to be identical with the river of *Baias*.

Issy, ees'see', a village of France, in Seine, near the river Seine, 5 miles S.W. of Paris. Pop. 7356. It comprises many handsome villas, and the seminary of Saint-Sulpice, once the mansion of Margaret of Valois. It has several chemical works.

Issyk-Kool (or **-Kul**), is'sook-kool, also called **Issi-kul**, a lake of Asiatic Russia, government of Semiretchensk. Lat. 42° 30′ N.; lon. 77° 30′ E. Area, 2466 square miles. Elevation, 5300 feet. It receives many streams, and at high water its surplus flows into the river Chooi. It is somewhat salt.

Issy l'Évêque, ees'see' lā'vĕk', a village of France, in Saône-et-Loire, on the Somme, 22 miles S.W. of Autun. Pop. 1772.

Istabl Antar, Arabia. See ASTABEL SHERM ANTAR.

Istabolnt, is-tă-bo-lăt', the modern name of a ruined city of Asiatic Turkey, 57 miles N.W. of Bagdad, on the W. bank of the Tigris.

Istaccihuatl, Mexico. See IZTACCIHUATL.

Istadium, the Latin name of YSTAD.

Istakhar, is-tą-kar', a village of Persia, in Fars, on a part of the site of *Persepolis*.

Istalif, is-tą-leef', a town of Afghanistan, 22 miles N.W. of Cabool, destroyed by the British in 1842. Its people are employed in agriculture, cotton-spinning, weaving, and dyeing. It is a beautiful town, and with its suburbs has 18,000 inhabitants.

Istamboul, or **Istambool**. See CONSTANTINOPLE.

Istampalia, Grecian Archipelago. See STANPALIA.

Istan, ees-tăn', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 32 miles W.S.W. of Malaga. Pop. 1517.

Istanos, is'tă-nos', a town of Asia Minor, 20 miles W. of Angora, with about 800 houses.

Istapa, ees-tă'pă, a small town of Mexico, near the Pacific Ocean, 85 miles E.S.E. of Zacatula.

Ister, an ancient name of the DANUBE.

Isthmus, Ist'mŭs, a post-office of Coos co., Oregon.

Isthmus of Chiquimula, chc-kee-moo'lă, in Guatemala, comprehends about 70 miles of coast on the Caribbean Sea, between the mouth of the Rio Motagua and the innermost corner of the Bay of Honduras.

Isthmus of Cor'inth, a neck of land in Greece, uniting the Morea with Attica, between the Gulfs of Corinth and Ægina. Length, about 20 miles; the breadth varies from 4 to 8 miles. Its scenery is very interesting, and on it are various remains of antiquity, including the Isthmian wall and traces of the famous temple of Neptune. See CORINTH.

Isthmus of Kraw, kraw, or **Lower Siam**, Siamese dominion, connects the Malay Peninsula with the rest of Indo-China, extending between lat. 9° and 12° N., with a breadth of about 70 miles. Near its centre is the town of Kraw or Krah.

Isthmus of Panama, păn'ą-mă', called formerly the **Isthmus of Darien**, dă're-ĕn or dă-re-ĕn', the connecting link between North and South America, separating the Atlantic from the Pacific Ocean, extends from lat. 7° 20′ to 9° 40′ N., lon. 77° to 81° W., and forms a state of the United States of Colombia. It has the shape of an arc, curving round from E. to W. for about 300 miles, with a breadth varying from 30 to 70 miles, and presenting its convex side to the Caribbean Sea, while its concavity is occupied by the large Bay of Panama, setting up from the Pacific. This bay at its mouth is 135 miles across, and penetrates inland about 120 miles. Its shores are for the most part low, swampy, and unhealthy. It contains numerous islands, particularly on its E. side, where the group called Pearl Islands covers about 400 square miles. It is indented by several harbors, of which Panama in the N. and San Miguel in the E. are best known. The bay is usually tranquil, and not disturbed by much wind or sea, but destructive tempests occasionally occur, and during the rainy season W. winds send in a heavy swell. The tide rises from 2 to 4 fathoms. On the N. or convex coast the most remarkable indentations are the Gulf of Darien, near its E. extremity; Port Escoces, and, in its immediate vicinity, Caledonia Bay, and Navy Bay, on which Aspinwall is built. In approaching the N. coast from the Atlantic a range of lofty heights is seen stretching apparently in an unbroken chain at a short distance from the shore; but a large part of the isthmus consists of low hills, valleys, and flat or undulating plains watered by considerable streams, generally well covered with timber, and capable of yielding valuable tropical productions in abundance. The minerals are also important, and include, in addition to gold, which was long worked to advantage, rich veins of iron and copper. The most unfavorable feature is its climate. A great quantity of rain falls throughout the year, and in the months of July, August, and September it rains almost incessantly. A railway across the isthmus was completed February 17, 1855, extending from Aspinwall, on Navy Bay, to Panama, and in 1881 was commenced the construction, by a French company under M. de Lesseps, of an interoceanic ship-canal to follow the general course of the railway. Port Escoces is an excellent harbor, and Caledonia Bay an ample and commodious roadstead. The Atlantic coast of the isthmus was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1502, but the comparatively short distance across it was not ascertained till 1513, when Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, governor of Darien, at the head of a party of which Francisco Pizarro was one, set out on an exploring expedition and from the top of a hill obtained the first view of the Pacific.

Isthmus of Perekop, pă-rā-kop', an Isthmus of Russia, about 20 miles long, by not more than 4 miles wide where narrowest. It connects the peninsula of the Crimea with the mainland, and separates the Sea of Azof from the Black Sea, having the Gulf of Sivach, in the former, on the E., and the Gulf of Perekop, in the latter, on the W.

Isthmus of Suez, soo'ĕz (Arab. pron. soo-ĕz' or soo-ais'), the neck of land connecting Asia and Africa, having S. the Gulf of Suez, and N. the Mediterranean. Breadth, 72 miles. The surface consists mostly of moving sands, interspersed with some rocky elevations, salt marshes, and ancient lakes. Across this isthmus was cut, in 1859–69, the Suez Canal, 100 miles long, through which large ships can pass from the Mediterranean, at Port Said, to the Red Sea, at SUEZ (which see). See RED SEA.

Isthmus of Tehuantepec, tă-wăn-tă-pĕk', in Mexico, is the narrowest part of the land separating the Gulf of Mexico from the Pacific; distance across, about 130 miles. It is traversed almost throughout by the river Coatzacoalcos. It has been proposed to unite the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans at this point by a canal, of which the river and some lakes would form a part. Another project is the construction of a railway to connect Minatitlan, on the Coatzacoalcos, 12 miles from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico, with La Ventosa, on the Gulf of Tehuantepec.

Istip, is'tip', or **Istib**, is'tib' (anc. *Stobi?*), a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, 60 miles S.W. of Ghiustendil, on the Bagranitza. Pop. 8000. It has the remains of an old castle, and some steel-works.

Istonium, the supposed ancient name of VASTO.

Istres, eest'r, a town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, near the W. side of the Etang de Berre, 25 miles N.W. of Marseilles. Pop. 3022. It is enclosed by ruined ramparts, and has narrow, crooked streets, and an old castle.

Istria, is'tre-ą or is'tre-ă (Ger. *Istrien*, is'tre-ĕn; Fr. *Istrie*, ees'tree'), a peninsula in the N. of the Adriatic Sea, forming a district of the Austrian Küstenland, and including some islands in the Adriatic, between lat. 40° 35′ and 45° 50′ N. and lon. 13° 23′ and 14° 40′ E. Area, 1008 square miles. The surface is mountainous, especially in the N., being traversed by offsets of the Julian Alps. The highest point is Mount Maggiore, on the E. coast. Principal rivers, the Dragogna, Arsa, Quieto, and Risano. The inhabitants of the towns are mostly Italian; those of the rural districts are of Slavonic origin and dialect; nearly all are Roman Catholics. The population of the coasts is employed in navigation, fishing, and the preparation of salt, and that of the interior in the rearing of sheep and the cultivation of the olive and the vine. Chief towns, Rovigno, Pola, and Pisino, the capital. Pop. 254,905.——Adj. and inhab. ISTRIAN, is'tre-ąn.

Istros, the supposed ancient name of YALI.

Isturgatch, is-tūr-gă'tęh (?), a town of Afghanistan, 30 miles N.W. of Cabool.

Istvandi, ist'vän'dee', a town of Hungary, co. of Sümegh, 16 miles W. by S. of Fünfkirchen. Pop. 1000.

Isunte, ee-swă'tă, a town of Spain, province and 12 miles E.N.E. of Malaga.

Isvornik, a town of European Turkey. See ZVORNIK.

Ita, a town of India. See ETAH.

Ita, ee'tă (anc. *Casaida?*), a town of Spain, province and 11 miles N. of Guadalajara. Pop. 1100.

Itabaianna, ee-tă-bī-ăn'nă, or **Itabahinnna**, e-tă-bă-e-ăn'nă, a town of Brazil, province and 50 miles W.N.W. of Sergipe. Pop. 2000. See SERRA ITABAIANNA.

Itabira, ee-tă-bee'rà, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, on the Velhas, 18 miles W.N.W. of Ouro Preto. Pop. 4000. Ten miles W. of the town is the high conical mountain of *Itabira*, which contains auriferous soil.

Itabira-de-Mata-Dentro, ee-tă-bee'rà-dă-mă'tă-dĕn'tro, a gold-mining town of Brazil, 60 miles N.E. of Ouro Preto.

Itaborahi, ee-tă-bo-rà-ee', a town of Brazil, province and 26 miles N.E. of Rio Janeiro.

Itacolumi, ee-tă-ko-loo-mee' (the "giant"), a mountain of Brazil, province and 50 miles N.N.W. of Maranhão. Lat. 2° 8′ 38″ S.; lon. 44° 27′ W. It has a conical and

very conspicuous summit, and near it is a light-house which is a principal mark in making the port of Maranhão.

Itacolumi, a mountain of Brazil, in Minas-Geraes, immediately S. of Ouro Preto. Height, 5800 feet.

Itacolumi, a peak of Brazil, in the Serra dos Orgãos, province of Rio Janeiro.

Itaguahi, ee-tä-gwä-ee', a town of Brazil, province and 40 miles W. of Rio Janeiro. Pop. of district, 4000.

Itaipu, ee-ti-poo', a maritime village of Brazil, state and 12 miles E.S.E. of Rio Janeiro. Pop. 2000.

Italian (ę-tal'yęn) **Peak**, Colorado, a granitic peak of the Elk Mountains, in lat. 38° 56′ 35″ N., lon. 106° 45′ W. It has an altitude of 13,350 feet above the sea-level. It is named from the colors it shows at a distance, red, white, and green, the Italian national colors.

Italica, the ancient name of SANTIPONCE.

Italy, it'ą-le (anc. *Ita'lia* or *Auso'nia*; It., Sp., and Port. *Italia*, ee-tä'le-ä; Fr. *Italie*, ee'tä'lee'; Ger. *Italien*, e-tä'le-ęn), a kingdom in the S. of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, or continental portion, and numerous islands, of which Sicily and Sardinia are the most important. It extends from the extremity of Sicily to the Rhætian Alps, between 36° 40′ and 46° 37′ N. lat. and between 6° 32′ and 18° 32′ E. lon. It is bounded E. by Austria and the Adriatic and Ionian Seas, S. by the Mediterranean, W. by France and the Mediterranean, and N. by Switzerland and Austria. Its natural confines are the Alps and the sea. Previous to 1859, Italy was divided into the kingdoms of Sardinia and the Two Sicilies (Naples and Sicily), the Pontifical States, or States of the Church, the Lombardo-Venetian provinces of the Austrian Empire, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, and the Duchies of Parma and Modena. In 1859, Victor Emanuel, King of Sardinia, obtained Lombardy, Parma, Modena, and part of the Pontifical States; Tuscany was annexed March 22, and the Marches, Umbria, and the Two Sicilies, December 17, 1860; and in 1861 these were all united under the title of Kingdom of Italy, with the seat of government at Florence. By the treaty of Prague, August 23, 1866, Venetia was added, and finally the remainder of the Papal States was annexed by royal decree, October 9, 1870, and Rome again became the capital of Italy. The island of Corsica belongs to France, and the Maltese islands to Great Britain. The following table shows the divisions and area of the kingdom of Italy, and the population according to the latest census returns:

Provinces.	Sq. miles.	Pop. 1881.
Alessandria	1,952	729,710
Ancona	740	287,338
Aquila (Abruzzo Ulteriore II.)	2,509	353,027
Arezzo	1,276	238,744
Ascoli Piceno	809	209,185
Avellino (Principato Ulteriore)	1,409	392,619
Bari (Terra di Bari)	2,293	679,499
Belluno	1,263	174,140
Benevento	670	232,425
Bergamo	1,027	390,775
Bologna	1,392	457,474
Brescia	1,784	471,568
Cagliari	5,224	420,635
Caltanisetta	1,455	206,379
Campobasso (Molise)	1,778	365,434
Caserta (Terra di Lavoro)	2,307	714,131
Catania	1,070	563,457
Catanzaro (Calabria Ulteriore II.)	2,307	433,975
Chieti (Abruzzo Citeriore)	1,105	343,948
Como	1,049	516,050
Cuneo or Cuneo	2,756	635,400
Cosenza (Calabria Citeriore)	2,841	451,185
Cremona	670	302,138
Ferrara	1,010	230,807
Florence	2,263	790,776
Foggia (Capitanata)	2,955	356,267
Forlì	710	251,110
Genoa	1,588	760,122
Girgenti	1,491	312,487
Grosseto	1,712	114,295
Lecce (Terra d'Otranto)	3,293	653,298
Leghorn (including Elba)	120	121,612
Lucca	577	284,484
Macerata	1,057	230,713
Mantua	856	295,728
Massa e Carrara	680	169,469
Messina	1,768	460,924
Milan	1,155	1,114,991
Modena	966	279,254
Naples	429	1,001,245
Novara	2,527	675,926
Padua	805	397,762
Palermo	1,904	699,151
Parma	1,251	267,306
Pavia	1,280	469,831
Perugia	3,719	572,060
Pesaro and Urbino	1,145	223,043
Piacenza	965	226,717
Pisa	1,180	283,563
Porto Maurizio	467	132,251
Potenza	4,122	524,804
Ravenna	742	225,764
Reggio di Calabria (Calabria Ult. I.)	1,515	372,723
Reggio nell' Emilia	884	244,059
Rome (Latia)	4,553	903,472
Rovigo	652	217,700
Salerno (Principato Citeriore)	2,116	550,157
Sassari	4,139	261,367
Siena	1,465	205,926
Sondrio	1,259	120,534
Syracuse	1,428	341,526
Teramo (Abruzzo Ulteriore I.)	1,284	254,806
Trapani	1,214	283,977
Treviso	939	375,704
Turin	3,965	1,029,214
Udine	2,483	501,745
Venice	850	356,708
Verona	1,102	394,065
Vicenza	1,041	396,349
Total	114,296	28,459,628

The above provinces (each governed by a prefect) are distributed into 16 *compartimenti*, viz., Piedmont, Liguria, Lombardy, Venetia, Emilia, Umbria, the Marches, Tuscany, Rome, the Abruzzi and Molise, Campania, Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria, Sicily, and Sardinia. The republic of San Marino and the principality of Monaco are Italian, though not connected with the kingdom politically; and the same may be said of parts of Austria, Switzerland, and France.

The continental portion of the country is separated from the rest of Europe by the chain of the Alps, and its waters belong entirely to the basin of the Mediterranean Sea. The coast of Italy has a development of about 3353 miles, one-third of which is insular. The shores of the Adriatic are little indented, and on the N. are low and bordered by marshes; those of the Ionian Sea are flat at the foot of the Gulf of Taranto only. The W. shores of Italy are generally more elevated than the E., except in the Maremma, at the mouth of the Arno, and in the Pontine marshes. The chief islands are Sicily, Sardinia, Elba, and the Lipari Islands. The Italian language and race prevail in Corsica, now a part of France; and the British island of Malta, with its dependencies, may also be regarded as Italian. The principal gulfs and bays are, in the Adriatic, those of Venice and Manfredonia; in the Ionian Sea, Taranto and Squillace; the Gulf of Genoa, and the Bays of Santa Eufemia, Policastro, Salerno, Naples, and Gaeta, on the W. coast; the chief straits are those of Messina, Otranto, and Bonifacio. The most prominent capes on the mainland are Piombino, Argentaro, Circello, Campanella, Spartivento, Leuca, and Gargano. The country is generally well watered, but, except the Po, the rivers are small and usually mere torrents; the chief of these are, in the basin of the Adriatic, the Tagliamento, Piave, Brenta, Po, Aterno, Sangro, and Ofanto; in the basin of the Ionian Sea, the Bradano; and in that of the Mediterranean, the Arno, Ombrone, Tiber, Garigliano, and Volturno. Italy has some of the largest mountain-lakes in Europe; the chief are Maggiore, Garda, and Lugano, portions of which belong to the territory, with Como and Isco, which are entirely Italian, among the S. slopes of the Alps; and on the W. side of the Apennines the lakes of Trasimeno, Bolsena, and Bracciano, mostly of classic interest. On the low parts of the Adriatic coast are several extensive shallow lagoons, formed by the sea, the largest being those of Venice and Comacchio.

Italy is divided naturally into a N. portion beyond the peninsula, including the vast basin of the Po,—a prolongation of the depression of the Adriatic,—the surface of which rises gradually to the Alps; and the central and S. portion, or the true peninsula, which in general is mountainous or hilly, traversed throughout its length by the chain of the Apennines, from which considerable plains, nearly level, extend along its shores.

From its position, form, and configuration, the country enjoys a varied and excellent climate, which permits the productions of the temperate and some of those of the torrid zone to mingle on its almost uniformly fertile surface. The exceptions to this are the pestilential marshes, especially the Maremma in Tuscany, the theatre of a prolonged struggle between human industry and the malignity of the climate. Snow lies during the year on the Alps at an elevation of 9500 feet only; the valley of the Po has a temperate climate, resembling that of the centre of France; its lakes and portions of the lagoons of Venice are frozen in winter. In the region between 38° 30′ and 40° 30′ N., snow falls on

the slopes of the mountains only, and the olive, orange, and citron ripen in the open air; and in the S. of Calabria, Sicily, and the neighboring islands the climate permits of the cultivation of tropical plants. Mean annual temperature—Milan (lat. 45° 28′), 55.2°; Venice (lat. 45° 25′), 54.4°; Florence (lat. 43° 46′), 59.2°; Rome (lat. 41° 54′), 60.5°; Naples (lat. 40° 52′), 59.6°; Palermo (lat. 38° 0′), 64.1° Fahr. The prevailing winds of Italy are W. and S.W., during which the air is pure and healthy, but the S. portion of the country is frequently visited by the hot, pestilential winds of Africa, the Sirocco and Liboccio, during which vegetation is arrested and the human frame becomes languid and feeble. Fever prevails in marshy districts.

Italy is rich in mineral products, but has few metals except iron and lead. The Apennines supply the beautiful marble of Carrara. Sulphur, borax, salt, nitre, alum, alabaster, lava, and other volcanic productions are abundant. There is one active volcano (Vesuvius) in the peninsula, and five in the islands (Etna, Stromboli, Maccaluba, Vulcano, and Vulcanello). There are many mineral and gaseous springs. The vegetable productions of Italy are extremely varied; the Alps afford excellent pasture, and forests with a great variety of timber. The fauna resembles that of the rest of Europe in similar latitudes, and includes the asp, scorpion, and tarantula. Fish are abundant in the rivers. The horses of Piedmont are valuable, and in the S. their place is supplied by excellent mules. The coasts of Sicily furnish sponges and corals; the chief products of the soil are corn in Sicily and in the plain of the Po, which last also possesses the most extensive rice-fields in Europe. The chestnut forms an important article of food in the Apennines. The vine, olive, and other fruit-trees yield abundant crops; and in the S., cotton, the sugar-cane, orange, and fig are cultivated. The date and some other palms grow in favorable situations. The culture of the mulberry and the rearing of the silk-worm form important branches of industry. Cattle are reared to a considerable extent in the N., and goats and swine in the S. Among the domestic animals is the buffalo, and the camel is bred locally to a limited extent. It is estimated that not more than two-thirds of the arable lands are cultivated; but in some portions (especially in the N.) agriculture is carried on with the greatest skill. Manufactures comprise silk (chiefly in Lombardy and Piedmont), woollens, gauze, porcelain, artificial flowers, hats, paper, parchment, and musical instruments. Italy has about 5000 miles of railway in operation, of which a part are public property. The mercantile marine comprises numerous steamers and sailing-vessels; and Italian merchants are extensively engaged both in Mediterranean and in oceanic commerce. The naval force consists entirely of steamers, several of them iron-clads of the first class. The strength of the army on the peace footing is not far from 200,000 enlisted men, with more than 15,000 officers.

The arts and sciences are cultivated with considerable success. Throughout the whole of Italy, Italian, in very different dialects, is the language of the country; but it is spoken in its purity in Tuscany only. The Roman Catholic is the sole religion of the state, but other existing forms are tolerated by law. The hierarchy comprises 45 archbishops and 198 bishops. In 1850 a bill was passed annihilating the privileges of the clergy of Sardinia, which in 1861 was extended over the whole kingdom. Since 1854 a large number of monastic and clerical institutions have been closed and their property seized by the government. A great part of the property thus confiscated has, by the new government, been applied to the purposes of education, besides appropriations made by parliament, and the avails of local and communal taxation. Since the beginning of 1860 there have been opened in the kingdom several government model-schools. But, notwithstanding that much progress has been made, the majority of the people are unable to read or write. There are 21 universities, of which 17 are sustained by the general government. Eight universities are of the first class, viz., those of Bologna, Naples, Padua, Palermo, Pavia, Pisa, Rome, and Turin; and 9 of the second class, viz., those of Cagliari, Catania, Genoa, Macerata, Messina, Modena, Parma, Sassari, and Siena. Camerino, Ferrara, Perugia, and Urbino have universities supported by provincial governments. The University of Naples is the largest, and that of Camerino (which is free) is the smallest. There are also numerous public lyceums, gymnasia, and technical schools.

Under the Romans, Italy was divided into the provinces of Cisalpine Gaul and Venetia in the N., Italy proper in the centre, and Magna Græcia in the S. The political arrangements of modern Italy were changed for a time by the aggressions of Napoleon I. In 1801, Savoy and Piedmont were united to France, the duchy of Milan formed the Cisalpine Republic, to which, in 1805, the duchy of Venice and its continental possessions were added, forming together the kingdom of Italy, and Genoa was incorporated with France; Naples was seized, the pope and the other sovereigns were deposed, and thus all Italy, except Sicily and Sardinia, was subjected to France. After the dismemberment of the French empire in 1814, the states were restored to their former rulers, except the duchies of Milan and Venice, which were given to Austria and formed the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. An account has been already given of the formation of the kingdom of Italy, 1859–70.

Italy, it'a-lc, a township of Yates co., N.Y. Pop. 1355. It contains Italy Hill, Italy Hollow, &c.

Italy Hill, a post-village of Yates co., N.Y., in Italy township, 12 miles S.W. of Penn Yan. It has 2 churches.

Italy Hol'low, a post-hamlet of Yates co., N.Y., about 15 miles W.S.W. of Penn Yan. It has a church, 2 saw-mills, and 1 or 2 grist-mills.

Itamaraca, ee-tă-mă-rā-kă', written also **Itamarca**, and simply **Maraca**, mă'rā-kă', an island of Brazil, in the Atlantic, state and 20 miles N. of Pernambuco, separated from the continent by a narrow strait. Length, from N. to S., 9 miles; greatest breadth, 6 miles. Pop. 8000. It contains the town of Conceição, and several villages.

Itamarandiba, ee-tă-mă-răn-dee'bă, a river of Brazil, state of Minas-Geraes, joins the right bank of the Araçuahi 24 miles W. of Minas-Novas.

Itamarati, ee-tă-mă-rā'tee, a fine cataract of Brazil, 50 miles N.W. of Rio Janeiro.

Itanhaen, ee-tăn-yă'ĕn, formerly **Conceição**, kon-să-sŏw'n, a maritime town of Brazil, state and 40 miles S. of São Paulo, on a bay of the Atlantic. Pop. 1200.

Itapacoroya, ee-tă-pă-ko-ro'yă, a bay and headland of Brazil, state of Santa Catharina. Lat. 26° 47′ 18″ S.; lon. 48° 20′ W.

Itapagipe, a village of Brazil. See TAPAGIPE.

Itaparica, ee-tă-pă-ree'kă, an island of Brazil, in the Bay of Bahia, immediately opposite Bahia, whose harbor it shelters. Length, 18 miles; greatest breadth, 6 miles.

Itapemirim, ee-tă-pă-me-reen', a village of Brazil, state and 65 miles S.W. of Espirito Santo, on the river of its own name, near its mouth in the Atlantic. Pop. 2000.

Itapeteninga, ee-tă-pă-tă-neeng'gă, a town of Brazil, state and 120 miles W. of São Paulo, in a fertile valley. Near it great numbers of cattle are reared, which are exported to Rio Janeiro. Pop. of the district, 6000.

Itapeva, ee-tă-pă'vă, a market-town of Brazil, state and 160 miles W. of São Paulo. Pop. 2200.

Itapicu, ee-tă-pe-koo', a river of Brazil, after a course of 90 miles, falls into the sea N. of Point Itapacoroya.

Itapicuru, ee-tă-pe-koo-roo', a river of Brazil, state of Bahia, enters the Atlantic 90 miles N.E. of the city of Bahia, after an E. course of 350 miles.

Itapicuru de Cima, ee-tă pe-koo-roo' dă see'mă, a town of Brazil, state and 110 miles N.N.E. of Bahia, near the river Itapicuru.

Itapicuru Grande, ee-tă-pe-koo-roo' grăn'dă, a town of Brazil, state of Bahia, on the Itapicuru, about 45 miles from its mouth, with a parish church.

Itapicuru Grande, a river of Brazil, state of Maranhão, after a northward course of upwards of 410 miles, joins the river São José S. of Maranhão Island.

Itapua, or **Ytapua**, ee-tă-poo'ă, improperly written **Itapuru**, a town of Paraguay, on the Parana, 175 miles E.N.E. of Corrientes.

Itaqueira, ee-tă-kă'e-ră, a mountain-range of Brazil, in the S.E. part of the state of Matto-Grosso, stretches for a great distance along the right bank of the Parana.

Itas'ca, a large county in the N. part of Minnesota, bounded on the N. by Rainy Lake and Rainy Lake River, and on the S.W. by the Mississippi River. It is partly drained by Big Fork River, and contains numerous lakes. The surface is covered with forests of pine and other trees. The rocks which lie next to the surface are primary (or cozoic). Pop. in 1870, 96; in 1880, 124; in 1890, 743.

Itasca, a post-hamlet of Du Page co., Ill., on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, 20 miles W.N.W. of Chicago.

Itasca, a post-village of Hill co., Tex., 11 miles by rail N. of Hillsborough. It has 4 churches, a bank, a cotton-seed-oil mill, a high school, and a newspaper office. Pop. 548.

Itasca Lake, Minnesota, the reputed source of the Mississippi River, in lat. 47° 10′ N. It is about 8 miles in extent, and is a beautiful sheet of water, 1575 feet above the sea-level, environed by pine-covered hills.

Itata, ee-tä'tä, or **Chillan**, cheel-yän', a river of Chili, province of Concepcion, enters the Pacific 60 miles N.N.E. of Concepcion, after a westward course estimated at 150 miles. The name CHILLAN is more properly applied to the N. and principal branch of the Itata. The small town of ITATA is near the river, 20 miles S.E. of its mouth.

Itati, or **Itnty**, ee-tä-tee', a town of the Argentine Republic, 35 miles N.E. of Corrientes, on the Parana.

Itawam'ba, a county in the N.E. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is intersected by the Tombigbee River. The surface is level, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is calcareous and fertile. Cotton, maize, and pork are the staples. Capital, Fulton. Pop. in 1870, 7812; in 1880, 10,663; in 1890, 11,708.

Itch'apoor', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 25 miles S.W. of Ganjam. Lat. 19° 4' N.; lon. 84° 52' E.

Itchen, itch'ẹn, a river of England, co. of Hants, enters Southampton Water E. of Southampton.

Itenez, a river of South America. See GUAPORE.

Iteri- (Itteri-, or Itiri-) Cannedu, ee-tä'rce-kän-nä-doo', a town of Sardinia, 10 miles S. of Sassari. It is a large but ill-built place, and has several churches, and the extensive ruins of an old abbey. Pop. 4115.

Iteri-Fustialbu, ee-tä'rce-foos-te-äl-boo', or **Itereddu**, ee-tä-rĕd-doo', a town of Sardinia, 5 miles S.W. of Ozieri.

Ithaca, ith'ạ-kạ, **Theaki**, or **Thiaki**, the-ä'kee, one of the Ionian Islands, in the Mediterranean, 2 miles E. of Cephalonia, between it and Albania. Length, 14 miles. Area, 44 square miles. It is nearly divided into two halves by a deep bay on its E. side. Surface wholly mountainous. Some olive oil, currants, superior wine, and honey, with corn, are raised; but the soil is poor, and the population live chiefly by maritime trade. Chief town, Vathi, on a bay in which are some good harbors. On this island are some cyclopean walls and other remains of antiquity. Pop. 9873.——Adj. and inhab. ITH'ACAN.

Ithaca, ith'ạ-kạ, a post-village, capital of Gratiot co., Mich., 51 miles by rail W.S.W. of Saginaw, and 10 miles by rail S. of St. Louis. It has a court-house, 5 churches, 2 banks, a union school, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of butter-tubs, staves, &c. Pop. 1627.

Ithaca, a post-hamlet of Saunders co., Neb., on Cottonwood Creek, about 36 miles W.S.W. of Omaha.

Ithaca, a handsome city, the capital of Tompkins co., N.Y., is nearly 1 mile from the head or S. end of Cayuga Lake, 37 miles S. of Auburn, 40 miles E.S.E. of Geneva, and about 35 miles N.N.E. of Elmira. Three streams, named Cayuga Inlet, Fall Creek, and Six Mile Creek, here enter the lake. Ithaca is built partly on an alluvial plain, and partly on the slopes of high hills which enclose that plain on all sides except the N. and are nearly 600 feet higher than the lake. Few towns in the state enjoy such beautiful and picturesque scenery. The long, deep, and narrow lake is a link in the chain of the inland navigation of the state, and communicates with the Erie Canal. Steamboats ply daily between this place and the village of Cayuga. Ithaca is the S. terminus of the Cayuga Southern Railroad, and is on the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad, which connects here with the Geneva, Ithaca & Sayre Railroad. Another railroad (a part of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad) extends from this place to Owego. The city contains 14 churches, 2 or 3 national banks, the Ithaca Academy, a free library, several hotels, and printing-offices which issue 1 or 2 daily and 5 weekly newspapers. Here are manufactures of flour, paper, carriages, farming-implements, iron castings, machinery, guns, clocks, type-writers, &c. Ithaca is the seat of Cornell University (non-sectarian), organized in 1868 and endowed with funds amounting to about $2,500,000. It is open to both sexes, and occupies several fine stone edifices situated on an eminence. It has a faculty of about 100 instructors, an attendance of about 1500 students, and a library of 87,000 volumes. Pop. in 1890, 11,079.

Ithaca, a post-village of Darke co., O., about 25 miles N.W. of Dayton, and 2 miles W. of the Dayton & Union Railroad. It has 3 churches. Pop. 150.

Ithaca, a post-hamlet and township of Richland co., Wis., 48 miles W.N.W. of Madison. Pop. of township, 1219.

Ith'aca, a large village of British Guiana, on the left bank of the Berbice River.

Ithan, a river of Scotland. See YTHAN.

Ithome, ee-tho'mee, a mountain of Greece, in Messenia, 25 miles N.W. of Kalamata, 3865 feet in elevation, at its S. slope, in a village of the same name.

Ith'on, a river of South Wales, co. of Radnor, after a S. course, joins the Wye 2 miles N.N.W. of Builth.

Itinivini, ee-te-ne-vee'nee, a branch of the Cassiquiare River, in Venezuela, separates from that river about 45 miles below the point where it leaves the Orinoco, and unites with the Rio Negro 40 miles N.W. of the influx of the Cassiquiare.

Itiri- (or Ittiri-) Cannedu. See ITERI-CANNEDU.

Itium Promontorium. See CAPE GRIS-NEZ.

Iton, or **Yton**, ee'tôn', a river of France, rises 5 miles N. of Mortagne, department of Orne, and joins the Eure after a N. course of 58 miles. Above Evreux it runs under ground for 3 miles.

Itooroop, Itouroup, or **Iturup**, ee-too-roop', **Atorkoo**, or **Atorkou**, ä-tor-koo', **Gortpoo**, gort-poo', or **Stat'en Island**, the largest of the Kooril Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, belonging to Japan, separated northward by Vries Strait from the island of Ooroop, and southward by St. Anthony Strait from the Japanese island of Koonasheer. Lat. of N. peak, 45° 38' N.; lon. 149° 15' E. Length, 140 miles; average breadth, 20 miles. It is mountainous, and contains an active volcano. Principal products, fish and timber, with furs.

Itrabo, ee-trä'no, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 30 miles from Granada.

Itri, ee'tree, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 7 miles N.W. of Gaeta. Pop. 6280.

Itsatsou, eet'sät'soo', a village of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 12 miles S. of Bayonne. Pop. 1470.

Itskhini-Itskali, it-skee'nee-it-skä'lee ("horse river"), a river of Asiatic Russia, in Transcaucasia, tributary to the Rion, which it joins 30 miles E. of Poti.

Ittlingen, itt'ling-ẹn, a village of Baden, on the Elsenz, 3 miles S. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1459.

Itu, Hitu, or **Ytu**, ee-too', a town of Brazil, state and 70 miles W.N.W. of São Paulo, on the Tiete. It has numerous religious edifices, a hospital, prison, and schools. Pop. 10,000.

Itucambira, ee-too-käm-bee'rä, a river of Brazil, joins the Jequitinhonha, after a course of about 120 miles.

Itunama, ee-too-nä-mä', or **Tunama**, too-nä-mä', a river of Brazil, rises in Matto-Grosso, and joins the Guapore in lat. 12° 20' S. Its principal affluent is the Machapo.

Ituræa, ĭ-too-rō'ä, a district of ancient Syria, between Lake Tiberias and Damascus.

Iturisa, the supposed ancient name of TOLOSA.

Iturup, Japan. See ITOOROOP.

Itza, a lake of Central America. See PETEN.

Itzehoe, it'sẹh-ho'ẹh, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, on the Stör, 40 miles by rail N.W. of Altona. Pop. 9776. It consists of an old and a new town, connected by a long bridge, and has several churches, manufactures of tobacco, chicory, sugar, beer, spirits, and playing-cards, and a flourishing general trade.

Iugan- (or Iugan-) Bolchoi. See YOOGAN BOLSHOI.

Iuka, ĭ-yū'kạ, a post-hamlet of Baxter co., Ark., 80 miles W.N.W. of Walnut Ridge Station. It has a church.

Iuka, a post-village of Marion co., Ill., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 78 miles E. of St. Louis, Mo., and 17 miles W. of Flora. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a private bank, and a flouring-mill. Pop. about 400.

Iuka, a hamlet of Labette co., Kansas, on the Neosho River, about 8 miles E.N.E. of Parsons.

Iuka, a post-village of Pratt co., Kansas, 42 miles S.S.E. of Larned. It has 3 churches.

Iuka, a post-village, capital of Tishemingo co., Miss., 22 miles by rail S.E. of Corinth, and 115 miles from Memphis. It contains 2 churches, a bank, the Iuka Female Institute, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 1019. Here occurred an indecisive battle between General Rosecrans and General Price on the 19th of September, 1863.

Ivahi, ee-vä-hee', or **Ubahi**, oo-bä-hee', a river of Brazil, state of São Paulo, flows W., and joins the Parana in lat. 23° 20' S., lon. 54° W. Length, 250 miles.

Ivaki-Sima, ee-vä'kee-see'mä, an island of Japan, in the Sea of Japan, 21 miles from the W. coast of Hondo. It is 15 miles long by 6 miles broad.

Ivanda, ee-vän'dä, a village of Hungary, co. of Torontal, about 10 miles from Temesvar. Pop. 1200.

Ivan-Gorod, ee-vän'-go-rod', a town of Russia, government and 52 miles S.E. of Chernigov, on the Oster. Pop. 1200.

Ivan-Gorod, a town of Russia, government and 78 miles S.W. of St. Petersburg, on the Narova, opposite Narva. Pop. 1000.

Ivanhoe, ī'vạn-ho, a post-hamlet of Bullock co., Ga., 2 miles W. of the Ogeechee River.

Ivanhoe (formerly **Dean's Corners**), a post-village of Lake co., Ill., in Fremont township, about 38 miles N.N.W. of Chicago. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Ivanhoe, a hamlet of Linn co., Iowa, on the Cedar River, 18 miles N. of Iowa City.

Ivanhoe, a post-village of Richmond co., Va., on or near the Rappahannock River, about 75 miles E.N.E. of Richmond. It has 2 churches.

Ivanhoe, a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, 21 miles N. of Belleville. It contains 2 saw-mills. Pop. 200.

Ivanich-Festung, ee'vâ-nik-fês'tŏŏng, a town of Croatia, in an island formed by the Lonya, 18 miles E.S.E. of Agram. Pop. 750.

Ivanovo, or **Iwanowo**, ee-vâ-no'vo, a town of Russia, government and 66 miles N.N.E. of Vladimeer.

Ivan'pah, a post-office and mining-camp of San Bernardino co., Cal. It has 2 quartz-mills for silver, which is mined here.

Ivany, ee'vâñ', a town of Hungary, co. and 23 miles S.E. of Oedenburg. Pop. 1200.

I'vel, a river of England, co. of Bedford, joins the Ouse at Tempsford, after a northeastward course of 20 miles.

Ivel, or **Yeo**, yo, a river of England, co. of Somerset, has a N.W. course of 27 miles, and joins the Parret at Langport.

Ivelchester, a town of England. See ILCHESTER.

Iverna and **Invernia**, Latin names of IRELAND.

I'verson, a post-office of Red River parish, La.

Ives, Ivz, a station in Muscatine co., Iowa, on the Muscatine division of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 3 miles W. of Muscatine.

Ivesdale, ivz'dâl, a post-village of Champaign co., Ill., in Sadorus township, on the Wabash Railroad, 28 miles E. by N. of Decatur. It has 3 churches, a plough-factory, and several stores. Pop. in 1890, 323.

Ives' Grove, a post-hamlet of Racine co., Wis., in Yorkville township, 3½ miles N. of Windsor. It has a church.

Iviça, Iviza, ee-vee'sâ, or **Ibisa**, ee-nee'sâ (anc. *Ebusus*), the smallest and westernmost of the three principal Balearic Islands, belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean, 54 miles S.W. of Majorca. Length, 22 miles; average breadth, 12 miles. The coast is indented by numerous small bays, the principal being those of San Antonio and Iviça. The surface is hilly and well wooded. The valley is fertile, producing olives, corn, flax, hemp, figs, and almonds. Timber, and salt from large salt-works along the coasts, with stockings, charcoal, carobs, almonds, and lead ore, are the exports. Principal towns, Iviça (the capital), San Antonio, and San Miguel. The two islands of Iviça and Formentera were anciently called *Pityu'sæ*, from the number of pine trees growing on them; πίτυς in Greek signifying a "pine."—— Adj. and inhab. IVIÇAN or IVIZAN, ee-vee'sąn.

Iviça, or La Ciudad, lâ thee-oo-dân', a fortified town of Spain, capital of the island of Iviça, on its S.E. coast. It has a good and spacious harbor, and is a place of great antiquity. Pop. 5552.

Ivic, eev'yâ, or **Ivije**, ee've-yâ', a town of Russia, government and 55 miles S.E. of Vilna. Pop. 1440.

Iv'inghoe, a town and parish of England, co. of Bucks, 3 miles N.N.W. of Tring. Pop. 1722.

Ivonis, the supposed ancient name of YVETOT.

I'vor, a post-village and station of Southampton co., Va., 45 miles by rail W. of Norfolk. It has 2 churches.

I'vory Coast, a flat, monotonous coast-region of Upper Guinea, lying E. of the Grain Coast (Liberia) and W. of the Gold Coast. It has a few French trading-factories.

I'voryton, a post-village of Middlesex co., Conn., 9 miles (direct) S. by E. of Haddam. It has a church, and manufactures of ivory goods, piano actions, &c.

Ivrea, ee-vrâ'â (anc. *Eporedia*), a town of Italy, 29 miles direct and 38 by rail N.N.E. of Turin, on the left bank of the Dora Baltea, a little below the opening of the Val d'Aosta. Pop. 9125. It is enclosed by old walls, commanded by a citadel and a neighboring castle, now a prison, and has a cathedral, 5 other churches, many remains of the Roman period, a seminary, a hospital, and manufactures of silk goods. It is a bishop's see.

Ivry-la-Bataille, ee'vree'-lâ-bâ'tâl', a town of France, in Eure, 17 miles S.E. of Evreux. Pop. 1053. It is celebrated for the decisive victory gained by Henry IV. over Mayenne in 1590.

Ivry-sur-Seine, ee'vree'-sün-sân, a village of France, in Seine, on a slope near the Seine, 4½ miles S.S.E. of Paris. Pop. 15,247. It has a pretty church, a fort, a fine mansion formerly belonging to the Dukes of Orleans, some villas, and manufactures of steam-machinery, glass, chemical products, and organs, with forges and stone-quarries.

I'vy, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, about 32 miles S.S.W. of Belleville.

Ivy, a post-office of Lyon co., Kansas, about 12 miles W. of Osage City.

Ivy, a post-office of Madison co., N.C.

Ivy, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 11 miles S.W. of Barrie. Pop. 100.

Ivy City, a station in the District of Columbia, on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 2 miles from Washington.

Ivy Depot, a post-village of Albemarle co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 7 miles W. of Charlottesville. It has 3 churches.

Ivy Gap, a post-office of Yancey co., N.C.

Ivy Hill, a post-office of Haywood co., N.C.

Ivy Hill, a station within the limits of Philadelphia, on the Germantown & Chestnut Hill Railroad, 8 miles N. of Philadelphia, Pa.

Ivy Hill, a post-office of Campbell co., Va.

I'vyland, a station in Bucks co., Pa., on the Northeast Pennsylvania Railroad, 19 miles N. of Philadelphia.

I'vy Log, a post-office of Union co., Ga., 10 miles N. of Blairsville.

Ivy Mills, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., Pa., in Aston township, about 7 miles W.N.W. of Chester.

Ivy Mills, a post-office of Hickman co., Tenn.

Iwana, ee-wâ'nâ, a post-hamlet of Coosa co., Ala., 10 miles W. of Goodwater Station. It has 2 churches.

Iwanowo, a town of Russia. See IVANOVO.

Iwuy, ee'vwee', a market-town of France, department of Nord, 6 miles N.E. of Cambrai. It has manufactures of cutlery, chairs, and sugar. Pop. 3890.

Ixcaquixtla, eex-kâ-keex'tlâ, a town of Mexico, state and 50 miles S.E. of Puebla, with extensive remains of antiquity. Pop. 5000, chiefly Indians.

Ixca, a town of Spain. See ICRA.

Ixelles, eex'ĕll' (Flemish, *Elsene*, ĕl'seh-neh), a village of Belgium, in South Brabant, 1 mile S. of Brussels. Pop. 18,500. It has distilleries, breweries, and dye-works.

Ixmiquilpan, eex-mee-keel-pân', a town of Mexico, state of Hidalgo, 80 miles N. of Mexico, with silver-mines.

Ixonia, ix-o'ne-ą, or **Ixonia Centre**, a post-village in Ixonia township, Jefferson co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 39 miles W. by N. of Milwaukee. It has 2 churches. The township is intersected by Rock River. Pop. of the township, 1491.

Ixtaccihuatl, Mexico. See IZTACCIHUATL.

Ixtapalapa, eex-tâ-pâ-lâ'pâ, a town of Mexico, 10 miles S.E. of the city of Mexico. It was formerly a place of much importance, but is now greatly declined.

Ixtlahuaca, eex-tlâ-wâ'kâ, a town of Mexico, 60 miles N.W. of the city of Mexico. Near it are silver-lodes.

Ixtlan, eex-tlân', a town of Mexico, state and 40 miles N.E. of Oajaca. Here are silver-mines.

Izs, ee'zŏb, a village of Hungary, about 25 miles from Szigeth, on the Nagy Ag. Pop. 1200.

Izs, a town of Peru. See IÇA.

Izabal, or **Isabal**, e-sâ-bâl', a port of Guatemala, department of Izabal, pleasantly situated on the S. shore of Lake Izabal (30 miles long, 15 broad), 40 miles from the sea by the beautiful river Rio Dolce (or Izabal). Pop. 1000.

Izalco, Isalco, or **Ysalco**, ee-sâl'ko, a volcano of Central America, in San Salvador, 10 miles N. of Sonsonate.

Izalco, Isalco, or **Ysalco**, a town of the republic and 40 miles W. by S. of the city of San Salvador. Pop. 4000.

Izamal, a city of Yucatan. See ISAMAL.

Iz'ard, a county in the N. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 547 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by White River, and is also drained by Strawberry River, Rock Creek, and other streams. The surface is mountainous or hilly; the soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Melbourne. Pop. in 1870, 6806; in 1880, 10,857; in 1890, 13,038.

Izenux, ee'zŏ', a village of France, in Isère, 18 miles N.N.E. of Saint-Marcellin. Pop. 1811.

Izel, ee'zęl, a village of Belgium, in Luxembourg, on the Semoy, 21 miles W. of Arlon. Pop. 1900.

Izernore, ee'zĕrn'nor', a village of France, in Ain, 6 miles N.N.W. of Nantua. Pop. 1045.

Izhma, or **Ijma**, eezh'mâ, a river of Russia, governments of Vologda and Archangel, joins the Petchora, after a northward course of 190 miles through a desert region.

Izieux, ee'zo-uh', a village of France, in Loire, on the Ban, 1 mile E.N.E. of Saint-Etienne. Pop. 4180. It has manufactures of ribbons, spoons, &c.

Izioom, Izium, Isium, or **Isjum**, iz-e-

oom', a town of Russia, government and 70 miles S.E. of Kharkov, on the Donets. Pop. 12,962. It is enclosed by ramparts, and has a citadel on an adjacent height.

Izmen, or Izmeny, iz'mĕn', a village of Hungary, co. of Tolna, about 10 miles from Székzard. Pop. 1100.

Izmid, a town of Asia Minor. See ISMEED.

Izmir, or Izmyr, Syria. See SMYRNA.

Iznajar, or Iznaxar, eeth-nä-нär' (anc. *Angellas*), a town of Spain, province of Cordova, near the Genil, 14 miles S.E. of Lucena. Pop. 2092.

Isnalloz, or Isnalloz, ees-näl-yoth', a town of Spain, 11 miles N.N.E. of Granada. Pop. 1839.

Iznatoraf, eeth-nä-to-räf' (anc. *Anatorgis?*), a town of Spain, province and 45 miles N.E. of Jaen. Pop. 2558.

Izneek, Iznik, Isnik, iz'neek', or Nice, neess (anc. *Nicæ'a*), a village and ruined city on the E. extremity of Lake Isneek, Asia Minor, 32 miles S.S.W. of Ismeed, and 40 miles E.N.E. of Brusa. The village comprises about 150 houses, enclosed by ancient walls with gates and towers still nearly perfect. The first general ecclesiastical council met at Nicæa in 325, on which occasion the "Nicene creed" was framed; another council was held here in 787. This city was the first conquest of the Crusaders in the East, being taken in 1097.

Izneek, Lake of, Asia Minor. See LAKE OF IZNEEK.

Iznikmid, a town of Asia Minor. See ISMEED.

Izon, ee'zŏn', a village of France, in Gironde, 5 miles W. of Libourne. Pop. 1430.

Izsak, is'säk', a village of Hungary, co. and 40 miles S.S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 3305.

Iztaccihuatl, or Istaccihuatl, ees-täk-se-hwät'l', an extinct volcano of Mexico, state and 30 miles W.N.W. of Puebla. Elevation, 15,705 feet.

Izucar, ee-zoo'kar, called also **Matamoros Izucar,** mä-tä-mō'rŏee ee-zoo'kar, a town of Mexico, state of Puebla, 90 miles S.E. of the city of Mexico, in a fine sugar-district, at the base of Popocatepetl. Pop. 12,000.

Izvornik, or Izvorneek, Turkey. See ZVORNIK.

Izzano, it-sä'no, or **Isano,** ee-sä'no, a village of Northern Italy, 4 miles E. of Crema. Pop. 1300.

J.

☞ Names beginning with J, in Eastern Europe and in Asia, will, in this work, generally be found under Y: thus, for JABLONEV, see YABLONEV; JASSY, see YASSY, &c. Some Spanish and Spanish-American words beginning with J may be found under X or G.

Jaak, yäk, a village of Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, 12 miles from Stein-am-Anger. Pop. 1550.

Jaalons, zhä'lòn', a village of France, in Marne, 9 miles N.E. of Châlons-sur-Marne. Pop. 585.

Jaam, yäm, a village of Hungary, co. of Krasna, 10 miles from Oravicza, on the Krasso. Pop. 1150.

Jaar, yär, or **Geer,** нär, a river of Belgium, after a N.E. course of 30 miles, joins the Meuse at Maestricht.

Jaarsveld, yärs'vĕlt, a village of the Netherlands, 1 mile S.W. of Utrecht.

Jabadii Insula, an ancient name of SUMATRA.

Jabalquinto, Spain. See JAVALQUINTO.

Jabary, Xabary, нä-bä-ree', Yavary, yä-vä-ree', or **Hyabary,** ho-ä'bä-ree', a river of South America, forming a part of the boundary between Brazil and Peru, rises in lat. 8° S. and lon. 72° W., and, after a N.E. course of at least 450 miles, joins the Marañon at Tabatinga. It is navigable 250 miles.

Jabbalpoor, a town of India. See JUBBULPOOR.

Jabbeke, yäb'bä'kĕh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 6 miles by rail W.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 1860.

Jabbok, a river of Syria. See JABOK.

Jabea, or Xabea, нä-bä'ä, a town of Spain, 45 miles N.E. of Alicante, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 5079.

Jabitaca, a mountain-range of Brazil. See CAIRIRIS.

Jabkan, or Djabkan, a river of Asia. See CHABKAN.

Jablona, a town of Bohemia. See GABEL.

Jablonev, a town of Russia. See YABLONEV.

Jablonka, yä'blon'kŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Arva, 60 miles N.E. of Neusohl. Pop. 3151.

Jablonoi Mountains, Siberia. See YABLONOI.

Jablonow, yä-blo'nov, a town of Austrian Galicia, 10 miles S.W. of Kolomea, on the Luczka.

Jablunkau, yä-bloon'kŏw, a town of Austrian Silesia, 14 miles by rail S.S.E. of Teschen, on the Olsa. Pop. 3029. Five miles by rail S. of the town is the Pass of Jablunkau, leading into Hungary, and defended by a fort.

Jab'ok, Jab'bok, or Zes'ka, a river of Syria, rises in the Hauoran, flows W., passing N. of Mount Gilead, and, after a course of about 45 miles, falls into the Jordan about 30 miles N. of the Dead Sea. It is mentioned in Scripture as the boundary which separated the kingdom of Sihon, King of the Amorites, from that of Og, King of Bashan.

Jaboo'ah, or Jabo'ah, written also **Jabua,** ja-boo'ä, a native state of India, bounded N. by Banswara, and enclosed on all sides by other native territories. Area, 1348 square miles. Pop. 132,104. Jabooah, its capital, is a town 235 miles N.N.E. of Bombay. Lat. 22° 46' N.; lon. 74° 39' E.

Jabugo, or Xabugo, нä-boo'go, a town of Spain, province and 47 miles N.E. of Huelva. Pop. 1494.

Jabuka, yä'boo'kŏh', a village of Hungary, co. and 62 miles S. of Temesvar, on the Temes. Pop. 2200.

Jabuka, a village of Hungary, co. of Temesvar, 4 miles from Versecz. Pop. 1200.

Jaca, Jacca, or Xaca, нä'kä, a frontier town of Spain, province and 30 miles N.N.W. of Huesca. Pop. 3540. It is enclosed by walls, and has a strong citadel, a cathedral, a bishop's palace, and barracks.

Jacarehi, zhä-kä-rä-hee', a town of Brazil, 50 miles E.N.E. of São Paulo, on the Parahyba. Pop. 7000.

Jacatra, Java. See JAKATRA.

Jacinto, ja-sin'to, a post-hamlet of Colusa co., Cal., on the Sacramento River, about 82 miles N. by W. of Sacramento. Large quantities of wheat are shipped here.

Jacinto, a post-village of Alcorn co., Miss., in a hilly country, about 16 miles S.S.E. of Corinth. It has a church and an academy.

Jack, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is intersected by the West Fork of Trinity River. The surface is partly covered with forests. The soil is uncultivated. Capital, Jacksborough. Pop. in 1870, 694; in 1880, 6620; in 1890, 9740.

Jack Creek, a post-village of Nobles co., Minn.

Jack'man's Sound, a harbor in Frobisher Strait, British North America, opposite Sussex Island.

Jack'mantown, a post-office and plantation of Somerset co., Me. Pop. 65.

Jackree, jäk'ree, a village of the Punjab, on the Jhylum, 27 miles S.W. of Pind-Dadun-Khan.

Jack's, a township of Laurens co., S.C. Pop. 2720.

Jacks'borough, a post-village, capital of Campbell co., Tenn., is near the Knoxville & Ohio Railroad (3 miles from Caryville Station), about 33 miles N.N.W. of Knoxville. It has an academy and 2 churches. Pop. in 1890, 374. Coal is mined near this place.

Jacksborough, a post-village, capital of Jack co., Tex., near the West Fork of Trinity River, about 90 miles W.N.W. of Dallas. It has 4 churches, a Baptist college, a bank, a newspaper office, and a grist-mill. Here is Fort Richardson, a United States post. Pop. in 1890, 751.

Jack's Creek, a township of Yancey co., N.C. Pop. 1026.

Jack's Creek, a post-office of Henderson co., Tenn.

Jack's Fork, Missouri, rises in Texas co., runs northeastward in Shannon co., and enters the Current River about 10 miles S.E. of Eminence.

Jack'son, a county in the N.E. part of Alabama, borders on Tennessee. Area, about 1144 square miles. It is intersected by the Tennessee River, which here runs southwestward. The surface is diversified with high ridges or hills, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, cotton, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Memphis & Charleston Railroad and the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, the former road, which enters it in the extreme N.E. and runs S.W., communicating with Scotts-

borough, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 19,410; in 1880, 25,114; in 1890, 28,026.

Jackson, a county in the N.E. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 619 square miles. It is intersected by White River, and bounded on the N.W. by Black River. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of cypress and other trees. The soil is fertile. Cotton and maize are the staples. This county is traversed by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern and White & Black River Valley Railroads. Capital, Jacksonport. Pop. in 1870, 7268; in 1880, 10,877; in 1890, 15,179.

Jackson, a county in the N. part of Florida, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 990 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Chattahoochee and Appalachicola Rivers, and is drained by the Chipola River. The surface is nearly level. The soil produces cotton, Indian corn, and sugar-cane. It is traversed by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Capital, Marianna. Pop. in 1870, 9528; in 1880, 14,372; in 1890, 17,544.

Jackson, a county in the N.E. part of Georgia, has an area of about 328 square miles. It is drained by two branches of the Oconee River, called the North Fork and Middle Oconee. The surface is uneven or hilly, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staple products. Granite is abundant in this county. It is traversed by the Georgia and Richmond & Danville Railroads. Capital, Jefferson. Pop. in 1870, 11,181; in 1880, 16,297; in 1890, 19,176.

Jackson, a county in the S. part of Illinois, bordering on Missouri, has an area of about 580 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Mississippi River, intersected by Big Muddy River, and also drained by Beaucoup Creek. The surface is diversified with hills, precipitous limestone bluffs, and wide alluvial bottom-lands. A large part of it is covered with forests of white oak, hickory, ash, elm, beech, tulip-tree, walnut, maple, &c. The soil is fertile. Maize, fruits, wheat, oats, and pork are the staples. This county has rich mines of bituminous coal, also quarries of fine limestone, a good material for building. Devonian and carboniferous limestones crop out in the picturesque bluffs of the Mississippi, which are here nearly 300 feet high. This county is intersected by the Illinois Central, Grand Tower & Carbondale, Mobile & Ohio, and St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroads, of which the three last mentioned communicate with Murphysborough, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 19,634; in 1880, 22,505; in 1890, 27,809.

Jackson, a county in the S. part of Indiana, has an area of about 510 square miles. It is intersected by the Driftwood Fork (or East Fork) of White River, and is bounded on the S. by the Muscatatuck River. The surface is undulating, and nearly one-third of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Ohio & Mississippi, Pennsylvania, and Evansville & Terre Haute Railroads, all of which communicate with Brownstown, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 18,974; in 1880, 23,050; in 1890, 24,139.

Jackson, a county in the E. part of Iowa, borders on Illinois. Area, about 612 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. and E. by the Mississippi River, and is intersected by the Maquoketa River. The surface is undulating or uneven, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, pork, and butter are the staple products. Magnesian limestone (Lower Silurian) underlies this county, which also has deposits of iron ore. It is traversed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads, both of which communicate with Maquoketa, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 22,619; in 1880, 23,771; in 1890, 22,771.

Jackson, a county in the N.E. part of Kansas, has an area of 658 square miles. It is intersected by Soldier Creek, and also drained by Bills and Straight Creeks, affluents of the Delaware River. The surface is diversified with prairies and woodlands, in which the elm, hickory, white oak, sycamore, and walnut are found. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, live-stock, and hay are the staple products. Limestone underlies this county, which is part of the coal-field of Kansas. It is intersected by the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad and by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and Kansas City, Wyan & Northwest Railroads. Capital, Holton. Pop. in 1870, 6053; in 1875, 6681; in 1880, 10,718; in 1890, 14,626.

Jackson, a county in the S.E. central part of Kentucky, has an area of about 305 square miles. It is drained by several forks or head-streams of Rock Castle River. The surface is hilly, and nearly half of it is covered with forests. The soil produces Indian corn, grass, &c. Capital, McKee. Pop. in 1870, 4547; in 1880, 6678; in 1890, 8261.

Jackson, a parish in the N. part of Louisiana, has an area of about 580 square miles. It is drained by Dugdemona River and Bayou d'Arbonne and Bayou Castor. The surface is undulating, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Vernon. Pop. in 1870, 7846; in 1880, 5328; in 1890, 7453.

Jackson, a county in the S. part of Michigan, has an area of 720 square miles. It is drained by the Grand, Kalamazoo, and Raisin Rivers. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is a fertile loam. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, wool, butter, and oats are the staple products. This county has mines of bituminous coal and beds of fire-clay. The rocks which lie next to the surface are limestone and sandstone. It is intersected by the Michigan Central, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and Grand Trunk Railroads, all of which connect at Jackson, which is the capital of this county. Pop. in 1870, 36,047; in 1880, 42,031; in 1890, 45,031.

Jackson, a county in the S. part of Minnesota, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by the Des Moines River (or its West Fork), and also drained by the Chanyuska River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and small lakes, the largest of which is Heron Lake, nearly 12 miles long. The soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, grass, &c., are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad. Capital, Jackson. Pop. in 1870, 1825; in 1880, 4806; in 1890, 8924.

Jackson, the most southeastern county of Mississippi, borders on Alabama. Area, about 1072 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and is intersected by the Pascagoula and Escatawpa Rivers, the former running from N. to S. and dividing the county into two nearly equal portions. The surface is nearly level, and mostly covered with forests of pine. The soil is sandy and poor. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad traverses the S. portion of the county, passing through Scranton, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 4362; in 1880, 7607; in 1890, 11,251.

Jackson, a county in the W. part of Missouri, bordering on Kansas, has an area of about 630 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Missouri River, and is drained by Big Blue and Little Blue Rivers. The Kansas River enters the Missouri at the N.W. corner of this county. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, live-stock, and pork are the staple products. Limestone is abundant in this county. It is intersected by the Missouri Pacific Railroad, the Union Pacific Railroad, and the Kansas City, Wyan & Northwestern Railroad, all of which communicate with Kansas City, the chief city of this county. The Chicago & Alton and other railroads also traverse the county, passing through Independence, the capital. This is the second county of the state in population and wealth. Pop. in 1870, 55,041; in 1880, 82,325; in 1890, 160,510.

Jackson, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, borders on South Carolina. Area, estimated at 552 square miles. It is drained by the Tuckasegee River. The surface is mountainous, and mostly covered with forests. The Blue Ridge occupies the S. part of this county, the valleys of which are adapted to pasturage. Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. The Richmond & Danville Railroad traverses the county. Capital, Webster. Pop. in 1870, 6683; in 1880, 7343; in 1890, 9512.

Jackson, a county in the S. part of Ohio, has an area of about 392 square miles. It is drained by the Little Scioto River and by Symmes Creek. The surface is diversified with hills of moderate height, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county has abundance of good bituminous coal and iron ore, and exports much iron. It also has extensive beds of limestone. It is intersected by the Baltimore & Ohio and Ohio Southern Railroads, both of which communicate with Jackson, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 21,759; in 1880, 23,686; in 1890, 28,408.

Jackson, a county in the S.W. part of Oregon, borders on California. Area, estimated at 2880 square miles. It is intersected by Rogue River, which rises near the N.E. border, and is also drained by Stewart and Applegate Creeks. It is bounded on the N. by the Rogue River Mountains, and on the E. by the Cascade Range. On the E. border of

this county stands Mount Pitt, which has an altitude of about 11,000 feet, and the Siskiyou Range extends along the S. border. A large part of the county is covered with forests. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Oats, live-stock, pork, and grass are the staple products. Gold is found here. This county is traversed from W. to S. by the Southern Pacific Railroad. Capital, Jacksonville. Pop. in 1870, 4778; in 1880, 8154; in 1890, 11,455.

Jackson, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of about 280 square miles. It is intersected by the Cumberland River, which, entering the county in the N., takes a southwesterly course. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Maize, wheat, grass, and pork are the staples. Capital, Gainesborough. Pop. in 1870, 12,583; in 1880, 12,008; in 1890, 13,325.

Jackson, a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of about 880 square miles. It is intersected by Lavaca River, and is partly drained by the Navidad River. Lavaca Bay, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, touches the S.W. part of this county. The surface is diversified with prairies and woodlands. The soil is partly fertile. Cattle, cotton, and grass are the staple products. The Southern Pacific Railroad traverses the county, passing through Edna, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 2278; in 1880, 2723; in 1890, 3281.

Jackson, a county in the W. part of West Virginia, has an area of about 470 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Ohio River, and is drained by Big Mill Creek. The surface is hilly, and nearly half of it is covered with forests. The soil is generally fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, and butter are the staple products. Good limestone underlies part of this county. The Ohio River Railroad traverses its W. boundary. Capital, Jackson Court-House, sometimes called Ripley. Pop. in 1870, 10,300; in 1880, 16,312; in 1890, 19,021.

Jackson, a county in the W. part of Wisconsin, has an area of about 992 squnre miles. It is intersected by Black River, and is partly drained by Fox River and Morrison's and Pigeon Creeks. The surface is extensively covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is partly fertile. Wheat, oats, lumber, grass, and Indian corn are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis Railroad and another railroad. Capital, Black River Falls. Pop. in 1870, 7687; in 1880, 13,285; in 1890, 15,797.

Jackson, a post-village of Clarke co., Ala., 1 mile by rail E. of the Tombigbee, and 60 miles N. of Mobile. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and an academy. Near at hand is a sulphur well of local repute.

Jackson, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ark., near Spring River, 44 miles N.E. of Batesville. It has a church.

Jackson, a post-village, capital of Amador co., Cal., on Jackson Creek, about 50 miles E.S.E. of Sacramento. It has a court-house, 2 churches, and 2 newspaper offices. Gold is found near this place, in quartz- and placer-mines. Pop. about 1200.

Jackson, a post-office of Pueblo co., Col., 22 miles E. of Pueblo.

Jackson, a post-village, capital of Butts co., Ga., 46 miles by rail S.S.E. of Atlanta. It has several churches, a bank, an academy, 2 newspaper offices, 2 lumber-mills, and an oil-mill. Pop. in 1890, 922.

Jackson, a township of Allen co., Ind., on the Ohio line. Pop. 202.

Jackson, a township of Bartholomew co., Ind. Pop. 618. It contains Waymansville.

Jackson, a township of Blackford co., Ind. Pop. 1399. It contains Trenton.

Jackson, a township of Boone co., Ind. Pop. 2453. It contains Jamestown.

Jackson, a township of Brown co., Ind. Pop. 1750.

Jackson, a township of Carroll co., Ind. Pop. 1301. It contains Camden.

Jackson, a township of Cass co., Ind. Pop. 1519. It contains Galveston.

Jackson, a township of Clay co., Ind., in the block-coal region. Pop. 1711.

Jackson, a township of Clinton co., Ind. Pop. 3932. It contains Frankfort.

Jackson, a township of Dearborn co., Ind. Pop. 1366.

Jackson, a township of Decatur co., Ind. Pop. 1746.

Jackson, a township of De Kalb co., Ind. Pop. 1141.

Jackson, a township of Elkhart co., Ind. Pop. 1289. It contains New Paris.

Jackson, a township of Fayette co., Ind. Pop. 1037. It contains Everton.

Jackson, a township of Fountain co., Ind. Pop. 1321. It contains Jacksonville.

Jackson, a township of Greene co., Ind. Pop. 1969. It contains Owensburg.

Jackson, a township of Hamilton co., Ind. Pop. 3724. It contains Cicero.

Jackson, a township of Hancock co., Ind. Pop. 1849. It contains Charlottesville and Cleveland.

Jackson, a township of Harrison co., Ind. Pop. 1400.

Jackson, a township of Howard co., Ind. Pop. 1000.

Jackson, a township of Huntington co., Ind. Pop. 2257. It contains Roanoke.

Jackson, a township of Jackson co., Ind. Pop. 1137, exclusive of Seymour.

Jackson, a township of Jay co., Ind. Pop. 989.

Jackson, a township of Kosciusko co., Ind. Pop. 1043.

Jackson, a township of Madison co., Ind. Pop. 1344. It contains Perkinsville.

Jackson, a township of Miami co., Ind. Pop. 1645.

Jackson, a township of Morgan co., Ind. Pop. 1723. It contains Morgantown.

Jackson, a township of Newton co., Ind., bounded N. by the Kankakee River. Pop. 766.

Jackson, a township of Orange co., Ind. Pop. 1148. It contains Newton Stewart.

Jackson, a township of Owen co., Ind. Pop. 757.

Jackson, a township of Parke co., Ind. Pop. 1377.

Jackson, a township of Porter co., Ind. Pop. 1072. It contains Jackson Centre.

Jackson, a township of Putnam co., Ind. Pop. 1498. It contains Groveland and New Marysville.

Jackson, a township of Randolph co., Ind., on the Ohio line. Pop. 1349.

Jackson, a township of Ripley co., Ind. Pop. 1401.

Jackson, a township of Rush co., Ind. Pop. 770.

Jackson, a township of Shelby co., Ind. Pop. 1305. It contains Mount Auburn.

Jackson, a township of Spencer co., Ind. Pop. 926. It contains Gentryville.

Jackson, a township of Starke co., Ind., bounded N.W. by English Lake. Pop. 125.

Jackson, a township of Steuben co., Ind. Pop. 1122.

Jackson, a township of Sullivan co., Ind. Pop. 1732.

Jackson, a township of Tippecanoe co., Ind. Pop. 1081.

Jackson, Tipton co., Ind. See JACKSON STATION.

Jackson, a township of Washington co., Ind. Pop. 779. It contains Martinsburg.

Jackson, a township of Wayne co., Ind. Pop. 4949. It includes Jacksonburg, Cambridge, East Germantown, and Dublin.

Jackson, a township of Wells co., Ind. Pop. 1140.

Jackson, a township of White co., Ind. Pop. 1358. It includes Burnettsville and Idaville.

Jackson, a post-office of Adair co., Iowa, in Jackson township, 12 miles S.S.E. of Anita. Pop. of township, 505.

Jackson, a township of Benton co., Iowa. Pop. 988.

Jackson, a township of Boone co., Iowa. Pop. 799.

Jackson, a township of Bremer co., Iowa. Pop. 1013. It is traversed by Red Cedar and Shell Rock Rivers, and contains Janesville.

Jackson, a township of Butler co., Iowa. Pop. 594.

Jackson, a township of Calhoun co., Iowa. Pop. 690.

Jackson, a township of Clarke co., Iowa. Pop. 917.

Jackson, a township of Crawford co., Iowa. Pop. 264.

Jackson, a township of Des Moines co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River. Pop. 148.

Jackson, a township of Greene co., Iowa. Pop. 489

Jackson, a township of Guthrie co., Iowa. Pop. 819.

Jackson, a township of Hardin co., Iowa. Pop. 866.

Jackson, a township of Harrison co., Iowa, on the Missouri and Little Sioux Rivers. Pop. 329.

Jackson, a township of Henry co., Iowa. Pop. 1149. It is traversed by the Skunk River.

Jackson, a township of Jackson co., Iowa. Pop. 945.

Jackson, a township of Jones co., Iowa. Pop. 800.

Jackson, a township of Keokuk co., Iowa. Pop. 1467 It contains Ioka.

Jackson, a township of Lee co., Iowa. Pop. 1052, exclusive of Keokuk City.

Jackson, a township of Linn co., Iowa. Pop. 965. It is traversed by the Wapsipinicon River.

Jackson, a township of Lucas co., Iowa. Pop. 598.

Jackson, a township of Madison co., Iowa. Pop. 670.

Jackson, a township of Monroe co., Iowa. Pop. 843. It contains Melrose.

Jackson, a township of Montgomery co., Iowa. Pop. 789, exclusive of Villisca.

Jackson, a township of Pocahontas co., Iowa. P. 186.
Jackson, a township of Poweshiek co., Iowa. Pop. 1049, exclusive of Montezuma.
Jackson, a township of Sac co., Iowa. Pop. 811. It contains Sac City.
Jackson, a township of Shelby co., Iowa. Pop. 271.
Jackson, a township of Taylor co., Iowa, on the Missouri line. Pop. 421.
Jackson, a township of Van Buren co., Iowa. Pop. 1633, exclusive of Cantril.
Jackson, a township of Warren co., Iowa, on the Missouri line. Pop. 832.
Jackson, a township of Washington co., Iowa. P. 971.
Jackson, a township of Wayne co., Iowa. Pop. 490.
Jackson, a township of Webster co., Iowa. Pop. 438.
Jackson, a township of Winneshiek co., Iowa. P. 820.
Jackson, a township of Anderson co., Kansas. P. 490.
Jackson, a township of Davis co., Kansas. Pop. 1295.
Jackson, a township of Jewell co., Kansas. Pop. 406.
Jackson, a township of Lyon co., Kansas. Pop. 1271. It contains Neosho Rapids.
Jackson, a township of McPherson co., Kansas. Pop. 389. Post-office, Eden Prairie.
Jackson, a township of Riley co., Kansas. Pop. 1013. It contains Randolph.
Jackson, a township of Sumner co., Kansas. Pop. 495. Post-office, Rome.
Jackson, a post-village, capital of Breathitt co., Ky., on the Kentucky River, about 70 miles (direct) E.S.E. of Lexington. Pop. 54.
Jackson, a post-village of East Feliciana parish, La., about 32 miles N. of Baton Rouge. It is the seat of Centenary College (Methodist Episcopal), which was organized in 1825, and of the state asylum for the insane, and has 7 churches, a female institute, a high school, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 1276.
Jackson, a post-hamlet of Waldo co., Me., in Jackson township, about 22 miles S.W. of Bangor. It has a church.
Jackson, a city, the capital of Jackson co., Mich., is on Grand River, and on the Michigan Central Railroad where it crosses the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 76 miles W. of Detroit, 37 miles S. of Lansing, and 94 miles S.E. of Grand Rapids. It is the S.E. terminus of the Grand River Valley Railroad and the E. terminus of the Air Line division of the Central Railroad, and is connected with Saginaw by the Central Railroad. It contains the state prison, with about 700 convicts, about 17 churches, 2 national banks, 3 other banks, 14 school buildings with 70 teachers, 2 high schools, and printing-offices which issue 3 daily and 5 weekly newspapers. It has also gas-works, Holly water-works, electric lights, an electric street-railway, 4 flouring-mills, 4 machine-shops, 3 foundries, 4 sash- and blind-factories, 5 planing-mills, 4 breweries, 2 manufactories of furniture, 3 of agricultural implements, 7 of carriages and wagons, 1 of chemicals, 1 of railroad-cars, 3 of pumps, 3 of cigars, 5 coal-mines, a pottery, the principal machine-shops of the Michigan Central Railroad, and many minor industries and trades, and is a growing business centre of diversified interests. Pop. in 1870, 11,447; in 1880, 16,105; in 1890, 20,798.
Jackson, a post-village, capital of Jackson co., Minn., on the Des Moines River, 26 miles by rail W. of Fairmont, and 80 miles by rail E.S.E. of Pipestone. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, a grist-mill, a wagon-factory, and 3 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 720.
Jackson, a city, the capital of the state of Mississippi, and of Hinds co., on the W. bank of the Pearl River, 183 miles N. of New Orleans, 45 miles E. of Vicksburg, and 96 miles W. of Meridian. Lat. 32° 18′ N.; lon. 90° 6′ W. It is on the Illinois Central Railroad where it crosses the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad. It is built on level ground, and is regularly planned. It contains the state-house, the penitentiary, a lunatic asylum, institutions for the blind, the deaf, and the dumb, public schools, an industrial seminary, the state law library, the third largest in the Union, 8 churches, a national and 2 other banks, 3 iron-foundries, a sash-, door-, and blind-factory, and numerous smaller industries. A semi-monthly, a quarterly, 2 daily, and 4 weekly newspapers are published here. The city is lighted by electricity. Many thousand bales of cotton are annually shipped at this place. Pop. in 1890, 5920.
Jackson, a township of Andrew co., Mo. Pop. 1347.
Jackson, a township of Buchanan co., Mo. Pop. 656.
Jackson, a post-village, capital of Cape Girardeau co., Mo., 163 miles by rail S.S.E. of St. Louis. It has 7 churches, a bank, newspaper offices, and a foundry and machine-shop. Pop. in 1890, 941.
Jackson, a township of Carter co., Mo. Pop. 695.
Jackson, a township of Clarke co., Mo. Pop. 1472.
Jackson, a township of Clinton co., Mo. Pop. 1752. It contains Hainesville and Barnesville.
Jackson, a township of Dallas co., Mo. Pop. 1432.
Jackson, a township of Daviess co., Mo. Pop. 1059 See JACKSON STATION.
Jackson, a township of Douglas co., Mo. Pop. 330.
Jackson, a township of Gentry co., Mo. Pop. 1037.
Jackson, a township of Greene co., Mo. Pop. 1759.
Jackson, a township of Jasper co., Mo. Pop. 1238.
Jackson, a township of Johnson co., Mo. Pop. 2200.
Jackson, a township of Linn co., Mo. Pop. 948.
Jackson, a township of Livingston co., Mo. P. 2003.
Jackson, a township of Macon co., Mo. Pop. 1755.
Jackson, a township of Maries co., Mo. Pop. 1419.
Jackson, a township of Monroe co., Mo. Pop. 4367. It contains Paris.
Jackson, a township of Nodaway co., Mo. Pop. 895.
Jackson, a township of Osage co., Mo. Pop. 1104.
Jackson, a township of Ozark co., Mo. Pop. 353.
Jackson, a township of Polk co., Mo. Pop. 1483.
Jackson, a township of Putnam co., Mo. Pop. 799.
Jackson, a township of Randolph co., Mo. Pop. 1175.
Jackson, a township of Reynolds co., Mo. Pop. 327.
Jackson, a township of St. Clair co., Mo. Pop. 411.
Jackson, a township of St. Genevieve co., Mo. P. 1112.
Jackson, a township of Shannon co., Mo. Pop. 370.
Jackson, a township of Shelby co., Mo. Pop. 1416. It contains Hunnewell.
Jackson, a township of Sullivan co., Mo. Pop. 902.
Jackson, a township of Texas co., Mo. Pop. 537.
Jackson, a post-village of Dakota co., Neb., on the Missouri River, and on two lines of railroad, 9 miles W. of Dakota, and about 9 miles (direct) above Sioux City, Iowa. It has a church, a convent, a bank, and a flouring-mill. A weekly newspaper is published here.
Jackson, a hamlet in Platte co., Neb., on the Union Pacific Railroad, 99 miles by rail W. of Omaha. Elevation, 1470 feet. It has a store, 2 hotels, and a grain-warehouse.
Jackson, a post-village of Carroll co., N.H., in Jackson township, on the Glen Ellis River, 3 miles from Glen Station, about 38 miles N. of Ossipee, and 10 miles S.S.E. of Mount Washington. It has a church, a large hotel, and several boarding-houses. Pop. of the township, 474.
Jackson, a township of Ocean co., N.J. Pop. 1755. It contains Jackson's Mills, Bennett's Mills, Collier's Mill, &c.
Jackson, a fertile township of Washington co., N.Y., bordering to a small extent on the Vermont line. It is mountainous, and has several fine lakes. Pop. 1562.
Jackson, a post-village, capital of Northampton co., N.C., in Jackson township, about 85 miles N.E. of Raleigh, and 4 miles N. of the Roanoke River. It has 2 churches. Pop. 181; of the township, 523.
Jackson, a township of Union co., N.C. Pop. 1010.
Jackson, a township of Allen co., O. Pop. 1801. It contains Lafayette.
Jackson, a township of Ashland co., O. Pop. 1409. It contains Polk.
Jackson, a township of Auglaize co., O. Pop. 1502. It contains Minster.
Jackson, a township of Brown co., O. Pop. 995. It contains Carlisle.
Jackson, a township of Champaign co., O. P. 1831.
Jackson, a township of Clermont co., O. Pop. 1058.
Jackson, a township of Coshocton co., O. Pop. 1767.
Jackson, a township of Crawford co., O. Pop. 4021, including that of Crestline.
Jackson, a township of Darke co., O. Pop. 2088. It contains Union City.
Jackson, a township of Franklin co., O. Pop. 1923. It contains Grove City.
Jackson, a township of Guernsey co., O. Pop. 867. It contains Byesville.
Jackson, a township of Hancock co., O. Pop. 1209. It contains Houcktown.
Jackson, a township of Hardin co., O. Pop. 1412.
Jackson, a township of Highland co., O. Pop. 905. It contains Belfast, Fairfax, and North Uniontown.
Jackson, a post-village, capital of Jackson co., O., on the Ohio Southern Railroad, and on the Portsmouth division of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 44 miles N.E. of Portsmouth, 84 miles W.S.W. of Marietta, and 39 miles by rail S.E. of Chillicothe. It contains 8 churches, a union school, 6 blast-iron-furnaces, 3 banks, a woollen-factory, 2 flour-mills, and 2 planing-mills. Three

weekly newspapers are published here. Coal and iron ore abound in the vicinity. Pop. in 1890, 4320.

Jackson, a township of Jackson co., O. Pop. 1532.

Jackson, a township of Knox co., O. Pop. 818.

Jackson, a village of Licking co., O., in Licking township, on the Straitsville division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 8 miles S. of Newark, and 31 miles E. of Columbus. It has 2 churches and a union school. Pop. 438. The name of its post-office is Jacksontown; of its station, National Road.

Jackson, a township of Mahoning co., O. Pop. 909.

Jackson, a township of Monroe co., O., on Ohio River. Pop. 1354. It contains Cochransville and Centre View.

Jackson, a township of Montgomery co., O. Pop. 2170. It contains Farmersville.

Jackson, a township of Muskingum co., O. Pop. 1147. It contains Frazeysburg.

Jackson, a hamlet of Washington township, Muskingum co., O., 4 miles N.E. of Zanesville. Pop. 56.

Jackson, a township of Noble co., O. Pop. 1190.

Jackson, a township of Paulding co., O. Pop. 556.

Jackson, a township of Perry co., O. Pop. 1539.

Jackson, a township of Pickaway co., O. Pop. 1202.

Jackson, a township of Pike co., O. Pop. 1840. It contains Sharonville.

Jackson, a township of Preble co., O., on the Indiana line. Pop. 1430.

Jackson, a township of Putnam co., O. Pop. 737.

Jackson, a township of Richland co., O. Pop. 934.

Jackson, a township of Sandusky co., O. Pop. 1350. It contains Burgoon and Millersville.

Jackson, a township of Seneca co., O. Pop. 1131.

Jackson, a township of Shelby co., O. Pop. 1461. It contains Jackson Centre and Montra.

Jackson, a township of Stark co., O. Pop. 1616.

Jackson, a township of Union co., O. Pop. 935.

Jackson, a township of Van Wert co., O. Pop. 249.

Jackson, a township of Vinton co., O. Pop. 1294.

Jackson (Old Hickory Post-Office), a hamlet of Wayne co., O., in Canaan township, about 22 miles S.W. of Akron. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

Jackson, a township of Wood co., O. Pop. 347.

Jackson, a township of Wyandot co., O. Pop. 771.

Jackson, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. 1137, exclusive of the boroughs of Harmony and Zelienople.

Jackson, a township of Cambria co., Pa. Pop. 906.

Jackson, a township of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. 565.

Jackson, a township of Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. 1036.

Jackson, a township of Greene co., Pa. Pop. 964. Some coal has been here mined.

Jackson, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. 1662. It contains McAlevy's Fort.

Jackson, a township of Lebanon co., Pa. Pop. 3437. It contains Myerstown.

Jackson, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. 624.

Jackson, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 542.

Jackson, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. 752. It contains Jackson Centre.

Jackson, a township of Monroe co., Pa. Pop. 851.

Jackson, a township of Northumberland co., Pa. P. 886.

Jackson, a township of Perry co., Pa. Pop. 1103. It contains Blain.

Jackson, a township of Potter co., Pa. Pop. 49.

Jackson, a township of Snyder co., Pa. Pop. 712.

Jackson, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., in Jackson township, about 34 miles N. of Scranton. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1175.

Jackson, a township of Tioga co., Pa., on the New York line. Pop. 1531.

Jackson, a township of Venango co., Pa. Pop. 720, exclusive of the borough of Cooperstown.

Jackson, a township of York co., Pa. Pop. 1499.

Jackson, a station in Providence co., R.I., on the Pawtuxet Valley Railroad, 2½ miles N.W. of River Point.

Jackson, a flourishing city, capital of Madison co., Tenn., on the South Fork of the Forked Deer River, and on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, at its junction with the Illinois Central and Tennessee Midland Railroads, about 90 miles E.N.E. of Memphis, and 107 miles S. by E. of Cairo, Ill. It is the seat of the Southwestern Baptist University, founded in 1874, and has a court-house, 2 national and 2 private banks, an opera-house, 11 churches, several female seminaries, gas-works, 3 planing-mills, a spoke-factory, an iron-foundry, and the workshops of the railroad companies. Three weekly and 2 daily newspapers are published here. Cotton is the chief article of export. Pop. in 1880, 5377; in 1890, 10,039.

Jackson, a post-hamlet of Louisa co., Va., about 38 miles N.W. of Richmond.

Jackson, a township of Adams co., Wis. Pop. 461.

Jackson, a post-village of Washington co., Wis., in Jackson township, on a branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 24 miles N.N.W. of Milwaukee. The township contains 4 churches, and a pop. of 2042.

Jacksonborough, Ohio. See JACKSONBURG.

Jack'sonborough, a post-village of Colleton co., S.C., on the Edisto River, and on the Savannah & Charleston Railroad, 30 miles W. of Charleston. It has a church.

Jack'son Brook, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Me., in Jackson Brook township, 1 mile E. of Baskahegan Lake, and about 44 miles S. of Houlton. It has a tannery and a lumber-mill. Pop. of the township, 206.

Jack'sonburg, a post-office of Carroll co., Ark.

Jacksonburg, a post-village of Wayne co., Ind., in Harrison township, about 18 miles W. of Richmond. It has a church. Pop. 109.

Jacksonburg, a hamlet of Warren co., N.J., 1 mile from Blairstown Station. It has a spoke-factory.

Jacksonburg, a hamlet of Herkimer co., N.Y., on the Mohawk River and the Erie Canal, 3 miles S.W. of Little Falls.

Jacksonburg, or **Jacksonborough**, a post-village of Butler co., O., in Wayne township, 32 miles N. of Cincinnati. It has a church, and near it are ancient mounds. Pop. 127.

Jackson Centre, a post-hamlet of Porter co., Ind., 15 miles W.S.W. of La Porte. It has a church.

Jackson Centre, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., O., about 50 miles N. of Dayton. It has 2 churches.

Jackson Centre, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Pa., in Jackson township, on the New Castle & Franklin Railroad, 6 miles N.E. of Mercer. It has a church, 2 stores, and about 25 houses. Coal is mined here.

Jackson Corners, a post-office of Warren co., Ill.

Jackson Corners, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Rhinebeck & Connecticut Railroad, 18 miles N.E. of Kingston. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Jackson Corners, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Pa., 10 miles W. of Stroudsburg. It has 2 or 3 churches.

Jackson Court-House, or **Rip'ley**, a post-village, capital of Jackson co., W. Va., on Mill Creek, about 32 miles N. by W. of Charleston, and 11 miles from the Ohio River. The name of its post-office is Jackson Court-House. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, 3 hotels, an academy or graded school, a woollen-mill, &c.

Jackson Hall, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Pa., about 45 miles S.W. of Harrisburg. It has a store.

Jack'sonham, a post-office and store of Lancaster co., S.C., about 60 miles N. of Columbia.

Jackson Hill, a post-village of Davidson co., N.C., 20 miles S. of Lexington, and 46 miles N.E. of Charlotte. It has 2 churches. Pop. of Jackson Hill township, 637.

Jack'sonport, a post-village, capital of Jackson co., Ark., on the White River, at the mouth of the Big Black, 85 miles N.E. of Little Rock, and 2 or 3 miles from Newport Railroad Station. It is supported partly by trade and the navigation of the river. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. P. in 1890, 421.

Jacksonport, a post-office in Jacksonport township, Door co., Wis., on Lake Michigan, about 37 miles E.N.E. of Oconto. Cedar posts, railroad-ties, and firewood are shipped here. Pop. of the township, 273.

Jackson, Port, Australia. See PORT JACKSON.

Jack'son's, a station in Worcester co., Md., on the Worcester Railroad, 5 miles S. of Berlin.

Jackson's, a station in Wood co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 3 miles S.E. of Parkersburg.

Jackson's Corners, a hamlet of Sullivan co., Mo., about 48 miles N.N.E. of Chillicothe.

Jackson's Creek, a post-office of Randolph co., N.C.

Jackson's Ferry, a post-office of Wythe co., Va.

Jackson's Gap, a post-hamlet of Tallapoosa co., Ala., on the Savannah & Memphis Railroad, 36 miles N.W. of Opelika. It has 3 stores.

Jackson's Lake, Wyoming, is about 2 miles from Mount Moran, and near the western boundary of Wyoming. Its surface is 6806 feet above the sea. It is about 8 miles long and 258 feet deep. An outlet which issues from it is the main branch or head-stream of Snake River.

Jackson's Mills, a post-hamlet of Ocean co., N.J., 22 miles E. of Bordentown. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Jackson's Mills, Nova Scotia. See COLDBROOK.

Jackson Springs, a post-township of Moore co., N.C. Pop. 537.

Jackson's River, a branch of the James River, Virginia, rises by two forks in Highland co., and drains part of Bath co. It runs southward to Covington, below which it flows nearly northeastward until it unites with the Cowpasture River in the N. part of Botetourt co. Its length, including one fork, is nearly 120 miles.

Jackson Station, a post-office of Tipton co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, 12 miles S. of Kokomo.

Jackson Station, a post-hamlet of Daviess co., Mo., on Grand River, and on the St. Louis, Council Bluffs & Omaha Railroad, 17 miles W.N.W. of Chillicothe.

Jackson Station, a post-office of Aiken co., S.C., on the Port Royal Railroad, 15 miles S.E. of Augusta, Ga.

Jackson Summit, a hamlet of Fulton co., N.Y., 2½ miles from Mayfield Station.

Jackson Summit, a post-office of Tioga co., Pa., in Jackson township, at Summit Station on the Tioga & Elmira State Line Railroad, 17 miles S.W. of Elmira.

Jacksontown, Licking co., O. See JACKSON.

Jackson Valley, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pa., about 20 miles S.S.W. of Binghamton, N.Y.

Jack'sonville, a post-village, capital of Calhoun co., Ala., on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, 145 miles N.E. of Selma, and 51 miles S.W. of Rome, Ga. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, the Calhoun College, and a female academy. Pop. in 1880, 882; in 1890, 1237.

Jacksonville, a post-hamlet of Lonoke co., Ark., on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, 13 miles N.E. of Little Rock. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Jacksonville, a decayed village of Tuolumne co., Cal., on the Tuolumne River, about 54 miles E.S.E. of Stockton. It formerly had a rich gold-mine.

Jacksonville, the most populous city of Florida, and the capital of Duval co., is situated on the left or W. bank of the St. John's River, about 20 miles from its mouth, at the east terminus of the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad, 30 miles S.W. of Fernandina, 155 miles S. by W. of Savannah, and 165 miles by railroad E. of Tallahassee. Lat. 30° 19′ 38″ N.; lon. 81° 30′ W. It has increased rapidly in the last decade. The river is navigable by steamboats 200 miles above this place. Two daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Jacksonville has 14 churches, 2 national banks, a high school, the Stanton Institute, and manufactures of lumber, marmalade, moss, soap, and machinery. Lumber is the chief article of export. Steamboats ply daily between this city and Palatka. Pop. in 1860, 2118; in 1880, 7650; in 1890, 17,201.

Jacksonville, a post-village, capital of Telfair co., Ga., is in a level, sandy country, 1 mile from the Ocmulgee River, and about 135 miles W. by S. of Savannah. It has 2 churches and 4 families. Pop. 40.

Jacksonville, a city of Illinois, and the capital of Morgan co., is situated on a fertile undulating prairie, 34 miles W. by S. of Springfield, 80 miles E.S.E. of Quincy, 67 miles N. of Alton, and 90 miles N. of St. Louis, Mo. It is on the Chicago & Alton Railroad where it crosses the Wabash Railroad, and on the Jacksonville Southeastern Line, the latter of which extends from St. Louis to Chicago through this city. Jacksonville contains 26 churches, with many handsome buildings, and is noted for its educational and charitable institutions. It is the seat of the Illinois College, which was organized in 1830 and has a library of 14,000 volumes. This city also contains a high school, the Illinois Female College, the Jacksonville Female Academy, a conservatory of music, a business college, a state asylum for the insane, an institution for the education of the blind, an institution for the deaf and dumb, 2 national banks, 4 other banks, and printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 3 or 4 weekly newspapers. The institutions for the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the insane are supported by the state. The capital of the banks amounts to about $1,500,000. It has a large woollen-mill, with a capital of $200,000, car-works, water-works, a foundry, and manufactures of candy, paper, furnishing-goods, pumps and windmills, boilers, cigars, cigar-boxes, soap, flour, patent swings, flavoring extracts, bricks and tiles, &c. Pop. in 1860, 5528; in 1870, 9203; in 1880, 10,927; in 1890, 12,935.

Jacksonville (Wallace Post-Office), a hamlet of Fountain co., Ind., in Jackson township, about 14 miles W.S.W. of Crawfordsville. It has a church.

Jacksonville, a post-office of Chickasaw co., Iowa, in Jacksonville township, about 27 miles E. by N. of Charles City. Pop. of the township, 1039.

Jacksonville, a post-village of Neosho co., Kansas, near the Neosho River, 14 miles S.S.E. of Osage Mission. It has 2 churches.

Jacksonville, a post-hamlet of Kemper co., Miss., 17 miles N.W. of Lookhart.

Jacksonville, a post-village of Randolph co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 11 miles S. of Macon City. It has a church.

Jacksonville, a post-hamlet of Greeley co., Neb., 45 miles N. of Grand Island. It has a church.

Jacksonville, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., in Springfield township, about 15 miles S. of Trenton. It has 2 churches.

Jacksonville, a hamlet of Greene co., N.Y., in Coxsackie township, 5 miles W. of Coxsackie. It has a church.

Jacksonville, New York. See MOUNT VISION.

Jacksonville, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., about 7 miles N.W. of Ithaca, and 2½ miles W. of Cayuga Lake. It has a church and about 50 houses.

Jacksonville, a post-village, capital of Onslow co., N.C., in Jacksonville township, near an inlet of the ocean, about 50 miles N.E. of Wilmington. It has a church. Pop. 60; of the township, 1166.

Jacksonville, a village of Adams co., O., in Meigs township, on Brush Creek, about 28 miles N.W. of Portsmouth. It has a church and a graded school. Here is Dunbarton Post-Office.

Jacksonville, a post-village, capital of Jackson co., Oregon, is in the fertile valley of Rogue River, 25 miles W. of the Cascade Range, and 180 miles in a direct line S. of Salem. It has 2 churches, a Catholic academy for girls, 2 newspaper offices, and a banking-house. Pop. in 1890, 734.

Jacksonville, a village of Centre co., Pa., in Nittany Valley, amid beautiful scenery, about 15 miles S.W. of Lock Haven. It has 4 churches. Pop. about 180. The name of its post-office is Walker.

Jacksonville, a hamlet of Dauphin co., Pa., in Jackson township, 5 miles E. of Halifax. It has a tannery, a grist-mill, 2 stores, &c. Here is Enders Post-Office.

Jacksonville, a village of Greene co., Pa., in Rich Hill township, 15 miles W. of Waynesburg. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and a carriage-shop. The name of its post-office is Wind Ridge.

Jacksonville, a village of Indiana co., Pa., in Young township, about 38 miles E. by N. of Pittsburg. It has 3 churches. Pop. 141. The name of its post-office is Kent.

Jacksonville, a post-village and station in Lynn township, Lehigh co., Pa., on Maiden Creek, and on the Reading or Berks & Lehigh Railroad, 27 miles N. of Reading. It has a church, a woollen-mill, 2 distilleries, and a saw-mill.

Jacksonville, a post-village of Cherokee co., Tex., 28 miles E.N.E. of Palestine. It is on the International & Great Northern Railroad, at the junction of a branch railroad extending to Rusk. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and several general stores. Pop. in 1880, 349; in 1890, 970.

Jacksonville, a post-village in Whitingham township, Windham co., Vt., about 20 miles E.S.E. of Bennington. It has a tannery, 2 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of chairs, lumber, flour, sash, and doors.

Jacksonville, Virginia. See FLOYD COURT-HOUSE.

Jacksonville, a post-village of Lewis co., W. Va., about 65 miles E.S.E. of Parkersburg. It has a church.

Jack'sonville, a post-village in Carleton co., New Brunswick, near the right bank of the river St. John, 4½ miles N. of Woodstock. It contains 4 stores and a tannery. Pop. 300.

Jacksonville, a village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the South Mountains, 5 miles from Aylesford. Pop. 120.

Jack'sonwald, a post-office of Berks co., Pa., about 4 miles E. of Reading.

Jack'sonwood, a post-office of Amite co., Miss.

Jack's Reef, Onondaga co., N.Y. See PERU.

Jacks'ville, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Pa., about 18 miles E. of New Castle. It has 2 churches.

Jacmel, or **Jacquemel,** zhȧk'mĕl', a town of Hayti, on its S. coast, 30 miles S.W. of Port au Prince, with a good anchorage and a trade with the United States. Lat. 18° 13′ N.; lon. 72° 33′ W. Pop. 6000.

Ja'cobabad', or **Khan'ger,** a town of British India, capital of Jacobabad district, Sinde, 30 miles N.N.W. of Shikarpoor, and near the Beloochee frontier. Pop. 5205.

Ja'cob City, a post-office of Tooele co., Utah.

Jacobi (jȧ-ko'bee) **Island,** one of the Sitka Islands, of Alaska.

Jacobina, zhȧ-ko-bee'nȧ, a town of Brazil, state and 210 miles W.N.W. of Bahia, on the Itapicuru, here joined by the Oura. Pop. of the district, 10,000.

Jacob's Bight, Greenland. See OMENAK-FIORD.

Ja'cobsburg, a post-hamlet of Belmont co., O., 14 miles S.W. of Wheeling, W. Va. It has a church.

Ja'cob's Creek, Pennsylvania, runs westward, forms part of the boundary between Fayette and Westmoreland cos., and enters the Youghiogheny River.

Jacob's Creek, a post-office and station of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, 40 miles S.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has a church.

Jacob's Fork, a post-township of Catawba co., N.C., 8 miles S.W. of Newton. Pop. 1106.

Jacobshagen, yä'kobs-hä'ghen, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 36 miles E.S.E. of Stettin. Pop. 1887.

Jacob's Mills, a post-office of York co., Pa., on the Hanover & York Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Hanover.

Jacobstad, yä'kob-städ', a town of Finland, on the Gulf of Bothnia, 50 miles N.N.E. of Nikolaistad. P. 2118.

Jacobstad, yä'kob-stät', or **Jacobsstadt,** yä'kobs-stätt', a town of Russia, in Courland, on the Düna, 78 miles E.S.E. of Mitau. Pop. 4567.

Ja'cobstown, or **Ja'cobston,** a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Mo., 5 miles from Cuba. It has a grist-mill and a church.

Jacobstown, a small post-village of Burlington co., N.J., about 15 miles S.E. of Trenton. It has 2 churches.

Ja'cobsville, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., Md., on the Patapsco River, 14 miles S. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a public hall.

Jacobswalde, yä'kobs-wäl'deh, or **Kotlarnia,** kot-lan'ne-ä, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, 31 miles S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 1060.

Jacot'ta, a maritime town of India, dominion and 15 miles N. of Cochin.

Jacova, a town of European Turkey. See YACOVA.

Jacquemel, a town of Hayti. See JACMEL.

Jacques-Cartier, zhäk-kan'te-ä', a river of Quebec, after a S.S.W. course of 50 miles, joins the St. Lawrence on the left, 22 miles W.S.W. of Quebec, to which city and its environs it is important as a defensive barrier.

Jacques-Cartier, a county of Quebec, in the W. part of the island of Montreal, bounded on the S. by the river St. Lawrence, and on the W. and N. by the river Ottawa. Area, 56,032 acres. It is traversed by the Grand Trunk Railway. Capital, Pointe Claire. Pop. 11,179.

Jacquinot (zhä'kee'nō') **Island,** off the N. coast of Papua, in lat. 3° 24' S., lon. 144° 24' E.

Jactus, the Latin for LES GETS.

Jacuhy, zhä-koo-ee', a river of Brazil, state of Rio Grande do Sul, enters the Lake of Patos (which is rather its expansion) at its N. extremity, after a S. and E. course of upwards of 250 miles.

Jad'den, a post-office of Grant co., Ind.

Jade, Germany. See JADDE and WILHELMSHAFEN.

Jadera, or **Jader,** the ancient name of ZARA.

Jadraque, or **Xadraque,** hä-drä'kä, a town of Spain, province and 18 miles N.E. of Guadalajara. Pop. 1645.

Jad'win, a post-office of Dent co., Mo.

Jaen, or **Xaen,** hä-en', a city of Spain, a bishop's see, and capital of a province of the same name, in a hilly district, 37 miles N. of Granada. Pop. 22,938. It is enclosed by turreted walls, and commanded by a fortress on a neighboring hill. It has 2 cathedrals, several hospitals, public fountains, a fine promenade, a brisk trade in the agricultural produce of the neighborhood, and manufactures of coarse woollens and linens. The extensive manufacture of silks which existed here under the Moors has disappeared. Jaen was an important city under the Romans. Under the Moors it was the capital of the small kingdom of Jaen, and was taken by Ferdinand II., of Castile, in 1246.

Jaen, a province of Andalusia, Spain, in the valley of the Guadalquivir, 80 miles in length by 70 in breadth. Area, 5184 square miles. Capital, Jaen. Pop. 392,100.

Jaen de Bracamoros, hä-en' dä brä-kä-mo'roce, a town of Ecuador, department of Asuay, and the capital of its southernmost province, on the Chinchipe, near its junction with the Amazon. Pop. about 2000.

Jaes, a town of India, Roy Bareilly division. P. 11,689.

Jaeziowiec, a town of Austria. See JAZLOWICE.

Jafarabad, a town of India. See JAFFERABAD.

Jafarganj, India. See JAFFIERGUNGE.

Jaffa, jaf'fa or yäf'fä, **Yafa,** or **Yaffa,** yäf'fä (anc. *Joppa*), a town of Palestine, on a tongue of land projecting into the Mediterranean, 45 miles N.N.E. of Gaza, and 31 miles N.W. of Jerusalem. Lat. 32° 3' N.; lon. 34° 45' E. It is built on a declivity crowned by a fortress. It has several mosques and churches, some convents, and trade in cotton, corn, fruits, and coral, the produce of its vicinity. It was the port of Jerusalem, and the landing-place of the cedars with which the temple in that city was built. In 1799 it was taken, after a sanguinary siege, by Napoleon, when 1200 Turkish prisoners, who (it was alleged) had broken their parole, were put to death. Pop. 10,000.

Jaffa, Yafa, or **Yaffa** (anc. *Japha*; Script. *Japhia*), a village of Palestine, 2 miles S.W. of Nazareth, with about 30 houses, and probably the same place as was fortified by Josephus and subsequently taken by the troops of Titus.

Jaf'fateen' (or **Jaffatine,** jäf-fä-teen') **Islands,** a group in the Red Sea, near the Gulf of Suez.

Jaffernbad, jäf'fer-ä-bäd', a town of India, in Guzerat, on the Gulf of Cambay, 37 miles E.N.E. of Diu Head.

Jafferabad, a town of India, in Hyderabad, on an affluent of the Godavery, 23 miles N.E. of Jaulnah.

Jaffiergunge, jäf'feer-gŭnj', a town of Bengal, on the Ganges, 32 miles N.N.W. of Dacca.

Jaffnapatam, jäf'na-pä-täm', or **Jaff'na,** a town of Ceylon, on the W. shore of the island of the same name, with a good harbor, a fort of white coral, a trade in tobacco, palmyra wood, and shells, and active manufactures of cloth, cotton prints, cocoanut oil, gold, jewelry, &c. It is built in the Dutch style, and is clean, with broad and well-shaded streets. Pop. 34,713.

Jaffnapatam, a district of Ceylon, consisting mainly of an island of the same name, lying N. of Ceylon proper, from which it is separated by a narrow strait, easily fordable on horseback. It is low, dry, and of coral formation, but affords much palmyra timber, tobacco, rice, fruit, &c. Its people are noted for industry and intelligence, but are grossly immoral. Capital, Jaffnapatam. Pop. 245,983.

Jaf'frey, a post-village in Jaffrey township, Cheshire co., N.H., 28 miles N.N.W. of Fitchburg, Mass. It has a church and a tannery. The Great Monadnock Mountain is in this township, which contains also a larger village, named East Jaffrey (station name, Jaffrey). P. of township, 1256.

Jagan, jä-gän', a small town and fort of the Punjab, in its N. part. Lat. 32° 43' N.; lon. 75° 5' E.

Jaganatha, Jaggernaut, Jaggannatha. See JUGGERNAUT.

Jagaraga, a town of Java. See DJAGARAGA.

Jagath, the supposed ancient name of TETOUAN.

Jagdispur, a town of India. See JUGDEESPOOR.

Jagepoor, a town of India. See JAIPOOR.

Jägerndorf, yä'ghern-dorf', or **Karnow,** kar'nov, a town of Austrian Silesia, at a railway junction, 14 miles N.W. of Troppau, between the Great and Little Oppa. Pop. 8442. It is enclosed by high walls, and has a handsome church with a spire 230 feet high, an old ducal castle, high school, hospital, and theatre. It is the capital of a mediatized principality belonging to Prince Liechtenstein.

Jaghatoo, or **Jaghatu,** jä-gä-too', a river of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, rises in Mount Zagros, 40 miles S.W. of Tukhti Suleiman, flows northward, and enters Lake Ooroomiyeh 10 miles W.S.W. of Binab. Length, 130 miles.

Jagodin, yä-go-deen', or **Jagodina,** yä-go-dee'nä, a town of Servia, near the Morava, 63 miles S.S.E. of Semendria. Pop. 4385.

Jagotin, a town of Russia. See YAGOTIN.

Jagst. See JAXT.

Jagua, or **Xagua,** hä'gwä, a river of Honduras, enters the Caribbean Sea 40 miles W.S.W. of Trujillo, after a N. course of 120 miles.

Jagua Bay, or **Bahia de Jagua** (or **Xagua**), bä-ee'ä dä hä'gwä, a fine bay on the S. coast of Cuba, 45 miles N.W. of Trinidad, and defended by a strong castle on Cape de los Angeles. Upon it is the town of Cienfuegos.

Jaguarão, a town of Brazil. See SERRITO.

Jaguari, zhä-gwä-ree', a town of Brazil, state of Minas-Geraes, on the W. slope of Serra de Mantiqueira, and on the road from Rio Janeiro to the towns of São Paulo and Campanha.

Jaguaribe, zhä-gwä-ree'bä, a river of Brazil, rises in the mountains of Boa Vista, state of Ceará, and falls into the Atlantic about lat. 4° 8' S., lon. 37° 50' W. Total length, about 460 miles.

Jaguaripe, zhä-gwä-ree'pä, a town of Brazil, state and 45 miles W.S.W. of Bahia, on a river of its own name.

Jahalu, jä-hä-loo', a town of India, in the Bijnaur district. Pop. 5979.

Jahanabad, a town of India. See JEHANABAD.

Jahde, yä'deh, a river of North Germany, in Oldenburg, after a northward course of 13 miles, enters a wide estuary of the North Sea, 20 miles in length by 12 miles in breadth, immediately W. of the mouth of the Weser.

Jahde, or **Jade,** yä'deh, a small detached territory of Prussia, on the coast of Oldenburg, at the mouth of the Jahde estuary, with the town and naval station of Wilhelmshafen. It was ceded in 1864 by Oldenburg.

Jahde, a port of Prussia. See WILHELMSHAVEN.

Jahicos, zhâ-ee'koos, a town of Brazil, in Piauhy, 70 miles E.S.E. of Oeiras, near the Itahim. Pop. 2000.

Jahil, jâ-heel', a town of North-West India, 58 miles N.W. of Ajmeer.

Jah-Jerm, jâ-jêrm, a town of Persia, in Khorassan, in its N. part, 25 miles N. of Abbasabad.

Jahjou, or **Jahjow**, jâ-jŏw', a town of India, 15 miles S.W. of Agra.

Jahlore, a town of India. See JALLORE.

Jahnevi, jâ'nâ-vee', a river of India, in Gurhwal, one of the early affluents of the Ganges, which it joins near Gangootri.

Jahnsdorf, yâns'dorf, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, near Chemnitz. Pop. 2051.

Jaicza, yît'sâ, **Jaitze**, or **Jaicze**, yît'seh, a fortified town of Bosnia, on the Verbas, 30 miles S. of Banialooka. Pop. 4000.

Jaighur, a town of British India. See ZYGHUR.

Jaihan, a river of Asia Minor. See JYHOON.

Jaija, or **Jaya**, a town of Afghanistan. See JEJA.

Jaik, a river of Russia. See URAL.

Jailum, India. See JHYLUM.

Jaimpoor, a town of India. See JAMPOOR.

Jaina, a river and bay of Hayti. See HAINA.

Jainagar, a town of India. See JOYNUGGER.

Jainal, a town of India, district of Bharuich. Pop. 4510.

Jaispitz, yîs'pits, or **Ait-Jaischwitz**, âlt-yîsh'vits, a town of Moravia, 10 miles N.N.W. of Znaim. Pop. 1100.

Jaitpoor, jît'poor', a town of India, in the Guzerat Peninsula, 20 miles N.E. of Joonaghur.

Jajarcote, jâ-jar-kōt', a town of India, 135 miles W.N.W. of Lucknow.

Jajpoor, **Jajpur**, jâj'poor', or **Jaj'pore'**, written also **Jagepoor**, jâj'poor', a town of India, district and 40 miles N.E. of Cuttuck, on the river Byturney. It is noted as a place of pilgrimage, and a large part of it is in ruins. Pop. 10,753.

Jakatra, or **Jacatra**, yâ-kâ'trâ, a former kingdom in the island of Java, now divided into the Dutch provinces of Batavia, Buitenzorg, Kruwang, and Preanger.

Jakatra, or **Jacatra**, a former town in the island of Java, capital of the kingdom of the same name. Its site is now occupied by Batavia.

Jakatra, or **Jacatra**, one of the present divisions of Batavia, in the island of Java.

Jakatra, or **Jacatra**, a bay on the N. coast of Java, into which falls a river of the same name, also called Tjiliewong.

Jakau, a town of India. See JUCKOW.

Jake's Prairie, a post-office of Crawford co., Mo.

Jake's Run, a post-office of Monongalia co., W. Va.

Jakhva, a river of Siberia. See YAKHVA.

Jako, yâ'ko', a village of Hungary, co. of Veszprim, 11 miles S.E. of Papa. Pop. 1350.

Jakobshavn, yâ'kobs-hŏwn', a village or Danish settlement in Greenland, opposite Disco Island.

Jakobstadt, a town of Russia. See JACOBSTAD.

Jakohalma, yŏh'ko'ŏl'mŏh', a village of Hungary, on the Tarna, about 4 miles from Jasz-Bereny. Pop. 2588.

Jakubjan, yâ'koob'yân', or **Jakobsau**, yâ'kob'sŏw', a village of Hungary, co. of Zips, 16 miles N.N.E. of Leutschau. Pop. 2171.

Jakuno Sima, Japan. See YAKOONO SEEMA.

Jakutsk, a town of Siberia. See YAKOOTSK.

Jalacho, or **Xalacho**, nâ-lâ'cho, a village of Yucatan, on the main road between Merida and Campeachy.

Jalalabad, India. See JELALABAD.

Jalali, a town of India. See JULALEE.

Jalalpur, India. See JULALPOOR and JELALPOOR.

Jalance, or **Xalance**, nâ-lân'thâ, a town of Spain, in Valencia, province and 50 miles W.S.W. of Valencia, at the confluence of the La Hoz with the Jucar. Pop. 1694.

Jalandhar, India. See JULLINDER.

Jalangi, a town of India. See JELLINGHY.

Jalapa, or **Xalapa**, nâ-lâ'pâ, a city of Mexico, state and 44 miles by rail W.N.W. of Vera Cruz. Pop. about 10,000. It is beautifully situated, at an elevation of 4340 feet, healthy and well built. The principal edifices are the cathedral and several other churches, and the vast convent of San Francisco. It is a good deal resorted to by invalids from Vera Cruz. The drug *jalap* grows here wild, and derives its name from this city, which has large manufactures of pottery, leather, and cigars.

Jalap'a, a post-hamlet of Grand co., Ind., on the Mississinewa River, 7 miles N.W. of Marion. It has 2 churches and a planing-mill. Pop. 150.

Jalapa, a village of Newberry co., S.C., on the Laurens Railroad, 53 miles N.W. of Columbia. It has an academy and 2 churches.

Jalapa, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Tenn., 18 miles E. by S. of Athens. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Jalawan, a province of Beloochistan. See JHALAWAN.

Jalgaon, a town of India. See JULGAUM.

Jalhay, zhâl'lâ', a village of Belgium, province and 19 miles E.S.E. of Liege. Pop. 2200.

Jali, jâ'lee, a town of Bengal, Mozufferpoor district, about 10 miles N.W. of Durbungah. Pop. 6057.

Jalisco, or **Xalisco**, nâ-lees'ko or nâ-lis'ko, or **Guadalajara**, gwâ-dâ-lâ-nâ'râ, a maritime state of Mexico, bordering on the Pacific, between lat. 18° 45′ and 24° N. and lon. 101° 15′ and 106° 15′ W. Area, 39,163 square miles. It is one of the finest regions of Mexico. The E. portion, although traversed by the Cordillera of Anahuac, is extremely fertile, and the districts near the coast are covered with luxuriant forests; but the climate is unhealthy. Jalisco is intersected by the Rio Grande or Santiago and its numerous affluents, and on its S. side has the large lake of Chapala. Capital, Guadalajara. Pop. (1882) 983,484.

Jalk, jâlk, a town in the sandy desert of North Beloochistan. Lat. 28° 20′ N.; lon. 66° E.

Jallais, zhâl'lâ', a market-town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 5 miles E. of Beaupréau. Pop. 1316.

Jallieu, zhâl'le-uh', a village of France, in Isère, arrondissement of La-Tour-du-Pin. Pop. 2723.

Jallore, jâl-lōr', or **Jahlore**, jâ-lōr', a town of India, dominions and 65 miles S.S.W. of Joodpoor. Pop. 15,000 Its fortress is the strongest in this part of India.

Jalnah, India. See JAULNAH.

Jalomnitza, yâ-lom-nit'sâ, a river of Wallachia, flows generally E. past Tergovist, and joins the Danube on the left, opposite Hirschova. Length, 140 miles.

Jalon, or **Xalon**, nâ-lōn', a river of Spain, joins the Ebro 13 miles above Saragossa, after a course of 120 miles.

Jalon, or **Xalon**, a village of Spain, in Valencia, province and about 45 miles N.E. of Alicante. Pop. 3030.

Jal'oofs', or **Jal'offs'**, a people of West Africa, dwelling between the Gambia and the Senegal.

Jaloun, or **Jalaun**, jâ-lŏwn', a town of India, capital of the Jaloun district, 65 miles S.W. of Cawnpore. Pop. 14,242.

Jaloun, or **Jalaun**, a district in the Jhansee division, British Bundelcund, India. Area, 1553 square miles. Capital, Jaloun. Pop. 404,447.

Jaloutrovosk, a town of Siberia. See YALOOTROVOSK.

Jalovka, yâ-lov'kâ, a market-town of Russian Poland, government and 40 miles S. of Grodno. Pop. 1000.

Jalpigori, a district of Bengal. See JULPIGOREE.

Jalpuch, a river and lake of Russia. See YALPOOKH.

Jalpushkov, yâl-poosh-kov', a town of Russia, in Podolia, 40 miles E.N.E. of Kamieniec. Pop. 1500.

Jalta, a town of Russia. See YALTA.

Jalutrovosk, Russia. See YALOOTROVOSK.

Jama, a river of Siberia. See YANA.

Jamaica, je-mā'kę (Sp. pron. nâ-mī'kâ; Fr. *Jamaïque*, zhâ'mâ'eek'), one of the Great Antilles, and the principal of the British West India Islands, in the Caribbean Sea, between lat. 17° 40′ and 18° 30′ N. and lon. 76° 15′ and 78° 25′ W., about 90 miles S. of Cuba. Its general appearance is extremely beautiful. On the N. it rises into hills of gentle ascent, covered with pimento groves and a brilliant verdure and intersected by vales, while on the S. it presents abrupt precipices and cliffs. Length, 140 miles. Area, 4250 square miles. The coast-line is 500 miles long, and is indented with a great number of excellent harbors, of which Port Royal, or the harbor of Kingston, is the most considerable. The island is traversed by lofty mountains in all directions, the principal chain, called the Blue Mountains, occupying the centre, and stretching from E. to W., with a sharp crest from 7000 to 8000 feet in elevation. The declivities are covered with stately forests. The valleys are all very narrow, not more than a twentieth part of the island being level ground. The principal rivers are the Minho, Black, and Cobre, all emptying themselves on the S. coast. The mountains are of calcareous formation. The N. side of the island is reputed to be the more healthy, though all insalubrity ceases at an elevation of 1400 feet. The rainy seasons are from May to August and from October to November. Earthquakes are frequent; hurricanes less so than in the other West India Islands. The soil is naturally less productive than in many of the West India Islands, but most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised, sugar being the chief. Indigo, cotton, and cacao were formerly more important staples than at present. Maize,

Guinea corn, and rice are the chief grains raised. The plantain, banana, sweet potato, &c., compose the principal food of the blacks. Fine fruits are plentiful. Sunflower-seeds are raised for the manufacture of oil. The other products are cinnamon, fine woods, and artificial grasses. Live-stock in general is good, as well as numerous. About seven-eighths of the land belong to private individuals; estates seldom exceed 1200 acres, and have become more subdivided since the epoch of slave-emancipation. A large part of the soil is uncultivated.

The commerce of Jamaica is not in a very flourishing condition, the exports having fallen off considerably the last few years. They comprise sugar, rum, coffee, pimento, ginger, arrowroot, various drugs, logwood, fustic, lance-wood, mahogany, lignum-vitæ, ebony, honey, bees'-wax, cocoanuts, and oranges, bananas, and other fruits. The principal ports are Kingston, Montego Bay, and Falmouth.

Jamaica is divided into 3 counties, Middlesex, Surrey, and Cornwall, and subdivided into 14 parishes. The government is vested in a governor and a council nominated by the crown, and a legislative assembly of 13 members. The island has but 27 miles of railway.

Besides Spanish Town, the old capital, and Kingston, the chief port and present seat of government, the island contains the town of Port Royal, on its S. side, and the maritime villages of Lucea, Montego Bay, Falmouth, and St. Ana's on its N. coast, and several minor ports. Jamaica was discovered by Columbus in 1494, colonized by Spaniards in 1510, and taken by the English in 1655. The Maroons, originally runaway slaves, obtained a tract of land on the N. side of the island in 1738, on which they built two small towns, and, with the exception of a rebellion in 1795, have remained peaceable. Since the abolition of slavery in 1833, the prosperity of Jamaica has greatly decreased. In 1865 the blacks rose in insurrection, which was promptly suppressed, and with it the old system of representative government. Of late many Chinese and coolies are employed in agriculture. Pop. in 1871, 506,154; in 1881, 580,804; in 1891, 639,491, mostly colored.

Jamaica, ja-mā'ka, a post-hamlet of Glynn co., Ga., on the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, 16 miles N.N.W. of Brunswick. It has 2 churches.

Jamaica, a post-village of Guthrie co., Iowa, 2 miles by rail E. of Herndon, and 15 miles (direct) N.E. of Guthrie Centre. It has 3 churches, a public school, a newspaper office, and cheese-, broom-, and tile-factories. Pop. 300.

Jamaica, a post-village, one of the capitals of Queens co., N.Y., in Jamaica township, on the Long Island Railroad, at the junction of several of its branches, 12 miles E. of Brooklyn, and about 4 miles S. of Flushing. It contains 9 churches, the Union Hall Academy, Vienot's Institute, a bank, a savings-bank, and many elegant residences. It has 3 weekly newspaper offices, and several manufactures of carriages. Pop. in 1880, 3922; in 1890, 5361.

Jamaica, a post-village of Windham co., Vt., in Jamaica township, on West River, about 40 miles S. by E. of Rutland. It has a national bank, a savings-bank, 3 churches, and manufactures of chairs, leather, shoes, &c. Pop. of the township, 1223.

Jamaica, a post-office of Middlesex co., Va.

Jamaica Plain, a post-village of Suffolk co., Mass., within the limits of Boston, on the Boston & Providence Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Boston. It is in the 23d ward of that city. It has 6 churches, a convent, a newspaper office, a public library, a high school, and the Eliot School. Here are numerous fine residences. The Jamaica Plain post-office is a branch of the Boston post-office.

Jamaique, West Indies. See JAMAICA.

Jamaja, an island in the Eastern Sea. See DJIMAJA.

Jamallabad, a town of India. See JEMALABAD.

Jamalpur, a town of India. See JUMALPOOR.

Jamaltica, hä-mäl-tee'kä, a ruined town of Honduras, 20 miles N. of Comayagua, with prehistoric remains of much interest.

Jamari, zhä-mä're, or **Candeas,** kän-dā'äs, a river of Brazil, falls into the Madeira about lat. 8° 40′ S. and lon. 63° 20′ W., after a N.W. course of about 300 miles.

Jambes, or **Jambe,** zhŏnb, a village of Belgium, on the Meuse, opposite Namur. Pop. 1500.

Jambi, or **Jambee,** yäm'bo, a town of Sumatra, 130 miles N.N.W. of Palembang, extends for ¾ of a mile on both sides of the Jambi River. Pop. 3000. It exports benzoin, dragons'-blood, and rattans to Singapore, and has manufactures of opium and salt. In and around it many Hindoo sculptures have been discovered. It is the capital of the sultanate of Jambi, under Dutch supremacy.

Jambo, Arabia. See YEMBO.

Jamboli, Eastern Roumelia. See YAMBOLI.

Jambootee, jām-boo'tee, a fortified town of British India. Lat. 15° 40′ N.; lon. 74° 22′ E.

Jambusar, or **Jambusar,** India. See JUMBOSEER.

Jamburg, a town of Russia. See YAMBOORG.

James, a county of East Tennessee, has an area of about 210 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Tennessee River. The surface is hilly. The soil is partly fertile. This county is intersected by the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad. Capital, Ooltewah. Pop. in 1880, 5187; in 1890, 4903.

James, a post-hamlet of Plymouth co., Iowa, on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Sioux City.

James, a township of Pottawattamie co., Iowa. P. 193.

James, a township of Stone co., Mo. Pop. 447.

James Bayou, bī'oo, a post-village of Mississippi co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad. It has 3 churches and a saw-mill. Pop. of James Bayou township, 361.

Jamesburg, jāmz-burg, a post-office of Sedgwick co., Kansas, 9 miles W. of Wichita.

Jamesburg, a post-village of Middlesex co., N.J., in Monroe township, on the Freehold & Jamesburg Railroad and the Camden & Amboy Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of Freehold, and 20 miles N.E. of Bordentown. It has a national bank, a church, an academy, a flour-mill, and a shirt-factory which employs about 100 hands.

James City, a county in the S.E. part of Virginia. Area, estimated at 140 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the York River, on the S. by the James River, and on the W. by the Chickahominy. The surface is undulating. Maize, wheat, and grass are the staples. Capital, Williamsburg. The first place at which the English began to settle in the United States was Jamestown, in this county. It is traversed by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. Pop. in 1870, 4425; in 1880, 5422; in 1890, 5643.

James City, a hamlet, Virginia. See LEON.

James Creek, Huntingdon co., Pa. See MANKLESBURG.

James' Crossing, a post-office of Jackson co., Kansas, on Soldier Creek, 12 miles W. of Holton.

James Fork of White River drains parts of Webster and Greene cos., Mo., runs southward through Christian co., and enters the White River in the S. part of Stone co. It is about 100 miles long.

James Fork, a hamlet of Sebastian co., Ark., about 20 miles S. of Fort Smith. Coal is found here.

James Island, in Charleston co., S.C., one of the sea-island chain, has James Island Creek on the landward side, and is bounded N. by Ashley River and Charleston harbor. Pop. 1808.

James Island, one of the Galapagos Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, 12 miles N.E. of Albemarle Island, 50 miles in length by 20 miles across. It is mountainous, and has the inlet of James Bay at its W. extremity.

Jameson, jā'mę-sŏn, a post-village of Daviess co., Mo., in Grand River township, near Grand River, and on the St. Louis, Chillicothe & Omaha Railroad, 31 miles N.W. of Chillicothe. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of furniture, &c. It is an important shipping-point.

James Peak, Colorado, a mountain in lat. 39° 51′ 10″ N., lon. 105° 41′ 9″ W., about 10 miles from Central City. It has an altitude of 13,283 feet above sea-level.

Jamesport, jāmz'port, a post-village of Daviess co., Mo., on the Southwestern Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Gallatin. It has a church, a bank, a grist-mill, and 6 stores.

Jamesport, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., in Riverhead township, on the N.W. shore of Great Peconic Bay, and on the Long Island Railroad, 80 miles E. of Brooklyn, and 5 miles E. of Riverhead. It has 2 or 3 churches and several summer boarding-houses.

James River, North Dakota. See DAKOTA RIVER.

James River, of Missouri, flows through Greene co., and enters the White River in Taney co.

James River, of Virginia, called by the Indians *Powhatan,* and named by the English in honor of James I., is formed by Jackson's and Cowpasture Rivers, which unite near the N. extremity of Botetourt co. It runs eastward through the S. part of Rockbridge co., and effects a passage through the Blue Ridge at Balcony Falls, the scenery of which is very picturesque. It runs thence southeastward to Lynchburg, below which it flows northeastward and forms the boundary between the counties of Appomattox and Buckingham on the right and Amherst and Nelson on the left hand. From Scottsville it pursues an E.S.E. direction to Richmond City, where it rushes and tumbles over granite rocks and meets the tide about 150 miles from the ocean.

Below this city it runs southeastward with a very tortuous course, and gradually expands into an estuary which is more than 50 miles long and at some places is nearly 5 miles wide. This estuary communicates with Chesapeake Bay through Hampton Roads. The main river is about 450 miles long. Large steamboats can ascend it to City Point, at the mouth of the Appomattox. The James River Canal follows the windings of this river, and extends from Richmond to the White Sulphur Springs.

James's (jāmz'ez, always pronounced in two syllables) **Bay**, the southern part of Hudson's Bay, between lat. 51° and 55° N. and lon. 79° and 82° 30′ W. It is nearly 300 miles long N. and S., and 175 miles wide. It encloses numerous islands.

Jamestown, jāmz'tŏwn, a village of Ireland, co. of Leitrim, on the Shannon, 2½ miles S.E. of Carrick.

Jamestown, a village of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, 9 miles N.W. of Langholm. Pop. 1163.

Jamestown, a small town on the W. side of the island of Barbadoes.

James Town, the capital town of St. Helena, is on the N.W. coast of the island. It has a harbor well protected by strong batteries, a spacious parade lined with official residences, and a handsome church. Streets branch from this area, and on the heights around the town are the houses of the principal inhabitants, among which is Plantation House, occupied by the governor. See SAINT HELENA.

Jamestown, jāmz'tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Ark., 25 miles S. of Little Rock. It has a church.

Jamestown, a post-village of Tuolumne co., Cal., about 50 miles E. of Stockton. Here are gold-mines. It has 2 churches, and a manufactory of brandy and wine.

Jamestown, a post-office and mining-camp of Boulder co., Col., is 10 miles from Long's Peak, and 15 miles N.W. of Boulder. Gold and silver are mined here.

Jamestown, a post-village, capital of Stutsman co., N.D., on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 94 miles W. of Moorhead, Minn. It is on the James (or Jacques) River, near the Fort Seward Reservation.

Jamestown, a post-hamlet of Chattahoochee co., Ga., 2 miles E. of the Chattahoochee River, and 18 miles S.S.E. of Columbus. It has a high school.

Jamestown, a post-village of Clinton co., Ill., on Big Shoal Creek, about 30 miles E.N.E. of Belleville. It has a church. Coal is mined here. Pop. 120.

Jamestown, a post-village of Boone co., Ind., in Jackson township, on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 27 miles W.N.W. of Indianapolis. It has 3 churches, 2 flouring-mills, a saw-mill, and a stave-factory.

Jamestown, a village of Steuben co., Ind., in Jamestown township, on Lake George, 8 or 9 miles N. of Angola. It has a church and a flour-mill. The name of its post-office is Crooked Creek. Pop. of the township, 779.

Jamestown, a township of Howard co., Iowa. P. 389.

Jamestown, a post-office of Cloud co., Kansas.

Jamestown, a post-village, capital of Russell co., Ky., about 95 miles S. of Frankfort. It has a court-house, &c. Pop. 138.

Jamestown, a hamlet of Cass co., Mich., in Penn township, on the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, about 6 miles N.E. of Cassopolis. It has 2 churches and 1 or 2 wagon-shops. Pop. about 120. Here is Penn Post-Office.

Jamestown, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., Mich., in Jamestown township, 18 miles S.W. of Grand Rapids. The township has forests of hard timber, and a pop. of 1806.

Jamestown, a township of Blue Earth co., Minn. Pop. 447.

Jamestown, a post-village of Moniteau co., Mo., 5 miles W. of the Missouri River, and about 20 miles S.E. of Booneville. It has 2 churches, a flouring-mill, a saw-mill, and a plough-factory. Pop. about 300.

Jamestown, a post-hamlet of Dodge co., Neb., 10 miles N.W. of Fremont.

Jamestown, a handsome city of Chautauqua co., N.Y., at the junction of several railroads, and on the navigable outlet of Chautauqua Lake, 27 miles E.N.E. of Corry, 20 miles S.E. of Mayville, and 69 miles S. by W. of Buffalo. It is finely situated on the hill-sides, 2 miles from the beautiful Chautauqua Lake, which is a favorite summer resort. It contains 16 churches, 4 national banks, a state bank, the Jamestown High School, 16 hotels, and numerous and extensive manufactories, embracing textile fabrics, boots and shoes, furniture, axes and other edge-tools, pianos, iron fabrics, brooms, shirts, knitted and worsted goods, flavoring extracts, &c. Three daily and 7 weekly newspapers are published here. In the season numerous steamboats ply between this place and the head of the lake. The Chautauqua Outlet here furnishes water-power, which is employed in flouring-mills and other mills. Pop. in 1870, 5336; in 1880, 9357; in 1890, 16,038.

Jamestown, a post-village of Guilford co., N.C., on Deep River, 1 mile from the railroad which connects Greensborough with Salisbury, 10 miles S.W. of the former. It has a church, an academy, a cotton-factory, and several nurseries. Gold and copper are said to be found near it. Pop. of Jamestown township, 1539.

Jamestown, a township of McDowell co., N.C. P. 412.

Jamestown, a hamlet of Rutherford co., N.C., 12 miles from Marion. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Jamestown, a post-village of Greene co., O., in Silver Creek township, about 62 miles N.E. of Cincinnati, and 28 miles E. by S. of Dayton. It has 5 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and a manufactory of furniture. P. 877.

Jamestown, Lycoming co., Pa. See ORIOLE.

Jamestown, a post-borough of Mercer co., Pa., on the Shenango River, and on the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad, 56 miles S.S.W. of Erie, 42 miles N. of New Castle, and 21 miles S.W. of Meadville. It is the W. terminus of the Jamestown & Franklin Railroad, and a branch of the Lake Shore Railroad connects it with Ashtabula, O. It has 5 churches, a savings-bank, 1 other bank, a newspaper office, a seminary, 2 planing-mills, 4 saw-mills, a flour-mill, and manufactures of engines, machinery, &c. Pop. (1890) 822.

Jamestown, a post-office of Newport co., R.I., in Jamestown township, on Canonicut Island, 4 miles W. by N. of Newport. Pop. of the township, 488.

Jamestown, a post-village, capital of Fentress co., Tenn., about 70 miles W.N.W. of Knoxville.

Jamestown, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Tex., about 20 miles E. of Tyler. It has a church.

Jamestown, a ruined village of James City co., Va., on the N. bank of the James River, about 45 miles N.W. of Norfolk. It was settled by the English in 1608, and was the first place settled in the United States by that nation.

Jamestown, a post-office of James City co., Va.

Jamestown, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Wis., in Jamestown township, about 8 miles N.E. of Dubuque, Iowa. It has a grist-mill and 2 stores. The township is bounded W. by the Mississippi, and has a pop. of 1194.

James'ville, a post-hamlet of Yankton co., S.D., on the Dakota River, 15 miles N. of Yankton.

Jamesville, a village of Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston & Albany Railroad, 8 miles W. of Worcester.

Jamesville, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., in De Witt township, on the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Syracuse. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of flour, plaster, water-lime or cement, and sash and blinds. Pop. 402.

Jamesville, Saratoga co., N.Y. See MIDDLE GROVE.

Jamesville, a post-village of Martin co., N.C., in Jamesville township, on the Roanoke River, and on the Jamesville & Washington Railroad, about 54 miles N. of New-Berne. It has 5 churches, a saw-mill, and valuable herring-fisheries. Steamboats ply regularly between Jamesville and Norfolk, Va. Pop. 150; of the township, 2530.

Jamghaut, jăm'gawt', in India, is a remarkable pass across the Vindhyan Mountains, 30 miles S. of Indore, with an elevation of 2328 feet.

Jamilena, or **Xamilena**, hä-me-lä'nä, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 7 miles from Jaen. Pop. 1772.

Jamiltepec, Mexico. See XAMILTEPEC.

Ja'mison, a post-hamlet of Chilton co., Ala., on the South & North Alabama Railroad, 51 miles N.N.W. of Montgomery. It has 2 churches, 2 steam saw-mills, and a plough-factory.

Jamison, a station in Erie co., N.Y., on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, 14 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo.

Jamison, a station in Forest co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo Railroad, 2 miles N. by E. of Tionesta.

Jamnay, yăm'nĭ, a village of Bohemia, 35 miles from Leitomischl. Pop. 1152.

Jamnitz, yăm'nits, a town of Moravia, 25 miles N.W. of Znaim. It has silver- and lead-mines. Pop. 2651.

Jamoigne, zhă'mwăñ', a village of Belgium, on the Semoy, 18 miles W. of Arlon. Pop. 1250.

Jamo'nia, a post-office of Leon co., Fla., 18 miles S. of Thomasville, Ga.

Jamoo, a town and country of India. See JUMMOO.

Jampol, or **Iampol**. See YAMPOL.

Jam'poor', or **Jaimpoor**, jām'poor', a town of India, district and 40 miles S. of Dera Ghazee Khan. Pop. 7796

Jamrood, jăm'rood', a small town of India, 10 miles W. of Peshawer, at the entrance of the Khybor Pass.

Jamsæ, yăm'să, a town of Finland, læn and 64 miles N.N.E. of Tavastehuus. Pop. 1000.

Jamsk, a town of Siberia. See YAMSK.

Jam'ton, a post-office of Montgomery co., O.

Jamu. See JUMMOO.

Jamui, a town of India. See JUMOOEE.

Jamu-Kandi, a town of Bengal. See KANDY.

Jamushli, jă-moosh'lee (?), a large village of Russian Armenia, on the river Kars.

Jana, a river of Siberia. See YANA.

Janal, hă-năl', a post-hamlet of San Diego co., Cal., about 20 miles S.E. of San Diego.

Jan'alus'ka, or **Jun'alus'ka**, a post-office of Jackson co., N.C.

Janat, a town of West Africa. See GANAT.

Jandrala, jăn-drä'lă, a town of India, in the Amritsir district. Pop. 6975.

Janeiro, Rio de, a city of Brazil. See RIO JANEIRO.

Jane Island, one of the Carolines, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 7° 33' N.; lon. 155° 3' E.

Janelew, jăn'loo', a post-village of Lewis co., W. Va., 16 miles S. of Clarksburg. It has a church, a pottery, a tannery, and a flour-mill.

Jane's (or Jayne's) Store, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ark., 30 miles N.W. of Walnut Ridge. It has a church and an academy.

Janesville, jānz'vĭl, a village of Lassen co., Cal., on Honey Lake, 12 miles S.S.E. of Susanville. It has a church, stores, and a masonic hall. Pop. of township, 441.

Janesville, a hamlet of Shasta co., Cal., 16 miles from Cottonwood Railroad Station. Here is Gas Point Post-Office.

Janesville, or **Jaynesville**, a post-village of Bremer co., Iowa, in Jackson township, on the Cedar River, and on the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, 6 miles S. of Waverly. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a large flour-mill.

Janesville, a post-hamlet in Janesville township, Greenwood co., Kansas, on the South Fork of the Verdigris River, about 32 miles S. of Emporia. Pop. of the township, 404.

Janesville, a post-village of Waseca co., Minn., in Janesville township, at the S. end of Elysian Lake, and on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, 13 miles E. by S. of Mankato, and about 27 miles S.W. of Faribault. It has a graded school, 3 churches, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1880, 1021; in 1890, 921.

Janesville, a village of Clearfield co., Pa., about 20 miles N. of Altoona. It has 3 churches and a lumber-mill. The name of its post-office is Smith's Mills.

Janesville, a city, the capital of Rock co., Wis., is finely situated on both sides of Rock River, and on the Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads, 70 miles W.S.W. of Milwaukee, 13 miles N. of Beloit, and 91 miles N.W. of Chicago. It is mostly built on a small plain or level space between the river and the bluffs, which are about 100 feet higher than the river, here crossed by 2 dams and affording some 2000 horse-power for the mills. It contains a court-house which cost $125,000, 13 churches, 2 national banks, a savings-bank, a high school, a state institution for the education of the blind, with about 100 pupils, 2 large cotton-factories with 700 looms, 2 woollen-factories, 7 flouring-mills, several machine-shops, foundries, and manufactories of reapers and mowers, farming-implements, carriages, boots, shoes, &c. Two daily and 5 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1880, 9018; in 1890, 10,836.

Jangipur, a town of Bengal. See JUNGEYPOOR.

Janik, jä'neek' or jä'nik', a town of Asia Minor, province of Sevas, on the Yeshil-Irmak.

Janikul, a town of Russia. See YENIKALE.

Janjan Buré, Africa. See MACCARTHY ISLAND.

Janjero, jăn-je-ro', a country of Northeast Africa, S. of Abyssinia. Principal town, Janjero.

Janjowla, jăn-jŏw'lă, or **Ganjooly**, găn-joo'lee, a town of India, 57 miles W. of Beeder.

Jankovácz, yon'ko'vâts', a town of Hungary, co. of Bacs, 40 miles N.N.E. of Zombor. Pop. 7890.

Jan-Mayen, yăn-mī'ĕn, written also **Jean-Mayen**, an island of the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 70° 29' N.; lon. 7° 31' W. On its N. extremity are the Beerenberg Mountain, and the Esk, a volcano.

Jan'ney, a station in Bucks co., Pa., on the North Pennsylvania Railroad (Delaware Branch), 19 miles N.E. of Philadelphia.

Jannina, a town of European Turkey. See YANINA.

Janopol, a town of Russia. See YANOPOL.

Janosda, yă'nosh'dŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Bihar, near Sarkad. Pop. 1330.

Janoshaza, yă'nosh'hă'zŏh', a town of Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, 12 miles N.W. of Sümegh. Pop. 2240.

Janov, or **Janow**, Russia. See YANOV.

Janow, yă'nov, a town of Austrian Galicia, on a lake, 11 miles N.W. of Lemberg. Pop. 2018.

Janow, a town of Austrian Galicia, 24 miles S.S.E. of Tarnopol, on an island in the Sered. Pop. 2052.

Jansdorf, yăns'dorf, or **Jöhnsdorf**, yöns'dorf, a village of Bohemia, 8 miles from Leitomischl. Pop. 1420.

Jan'sen's Creek, of Columbia co., N.Y., forms part of the boundary between Columbia and Dutchess cos., and falls into the Hudson River about 4 miles S. of Catskill.

Jansi, a town of India. See JHANSEE.

Jansuth, or **Jansut**, jăn'sŭt, a town of India, district of Mozuffernuggur, 23 miles N. by E. of Meerut. Pop. 6121.

Jantra, or **Iantra**, yăn'trä, a river of Bulgaria, after a N. course of 75 miles, joins the Danube 13 miles E. of Sistova.

Jan-tse-Kiang, China. See YANG-TSE-KIANG.

Januaria, zhă-noo-ă're-ă, a town of Brazil, in Minas-Geraes, 150 miles N. of Minas-Novas. Pop. of district, 600.

Jannchpol, or **Janutzpol**. See YANOOSHPOL.

Janville, zhôn'veel', a town of France, in Eure-et-Loir, 25 miles S.E. of Chartres. Pop. 1323.

Janzé, zhôn'zä', a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 13 miles S.E. of Rennes. Pop. 1636.

Japan, jă-păn', called **Niphon**, nip'hon', **Nippon'**, or **Dai** (dī) **Nippon**, by the Japanese (L. *Japo'nia*; Fr. *Japon*, zhă'pôn'; Sp. *Japon*, hă-pōn'; Dutch, *Japan*, yă-păn'; Ger. *Japan*, yă'pän), an insular empire of Asia, composed of the large islands of Hondo, Kioo-Sioo, Shikoku, and Jesso, and a great number of smaller ones of various dimensions. With its dependencies, the Kooril, Loo-Choo, and Bonin Islands, it is said to comprise, in all, 3850 islands, islets, or rocks, situated between lat. 31° and 46° N. and lon. 129° and 149° E., having W. the Strait of Corea and the Sea of Japan, and on other sides the Pacific Ocean. Area, 155,520 square miles. Pop. in 1887, 40,072,020. These islands, especially Hondo and Kioo-Sioo, are extremely irregular in shape, their coasts much indented, and surface very uneven. There are many mountains which have been or are actively volcanic; the chief of these, Fooseeyama, near Yokohama, the sacred mountain of Japan, is 12,440 feet high. The rivers are numerous, and generally wide at their mouths, but their courses are short, and they are not navigable for many miles inland. Of the lakes, the principal appears to be Oits Mitsoo, in the S. of Hondo, regarded by the Japanese with superstitious reverence. The interior of Japan remains to a large extent unexplored by Europeans, although latterly several journeys have been made in the neighborhood of Tokio and Kioto.

In a country extending over 15° of latitude, the climate is so varied that almost every province has different products; it is in general mild and healthy, but hurricanes and earthquakes are frequent. The soil is extremely fertile in Kioo-Sioo, Shikoku, and the southern parts of Hondo; elsewhere it is not so fertile, but it is very carefully cultivated. Japan is a cotton-producing country, and the soil is favorable to its growth. Other products are in great variety; the chief are rice, potatoes, gourds, numerous fruits common in Southern Europe, silk, hemp, ginger, tobacco, tea in large quantity, oak, maple, ironwood, cypress, fir timber, varnish, camphor, and the bean from which soy is made. Cattle-rearing is unimportant; buffaloes and oxen are used only for draught, and sheep are few. Fish abound on the coasts; pearls and ambergris are obtained. In some rural arts the Japanese are unequalled, such as the dwarfing of forest trees and raising bulbous roots of an enormous size. Rice and radishes are extensively used as food. In manufacturing industry generally they equal the Chinese, and their sword-blades and other metallic goods, silk and cotton fabrics, porcelain, lacquered and japanned wares, and paper, are particularly excellent. Within the last few years Japan has made unparalleled progress in civilization and the adoption of Western manners and customs. The feudal system, under which the country was governed by numerous lords, was abolished in 1871, and the Mikado became absolutely the sovereign of the state. The Mikado is frequently addressed as the Tenno, or "Son of Heaven," and also as Kwotei, or Emperor. The empire, which was formerly excluded from intercourse with other countries, is now open to foreign commerce; consuls are appointed, and are allowed to visit the interior of the country under

certain almost nominal restrictions. The new currency and coinage are made to harmonize more or less with those of Europe and the United States. The yen corresponds to a dollar, and is represented both in silver and in gold. The five-yen piece in gold is modified so as to equal the British sovereign. The hundredth part of the yen is called sen, and there are silver coins of the value of five, ten, twenty, and fifty sens, and gold coins of two, five, ten, and twenty yens. The gold is chiefly obtained from the gold-fields of Sado, which have been worked for centuries. A regular postal service has been established between the principal towns. Hundreds of miles of telegraph-wires have been established, and several lines of railway are in operation. Coal exists in many localities, and iron ores are also plentiful, as well as petroleum, copper, kaolin, gold, silver, lead, tin, sulphur, antimony, quicksilver, salt, &c. Numerous light-houses have been erected. There is an effective system of public instruction. There is a university at Tokio, as also a normal school for the training of teachers. The university is not strictly a university, but rather a collection of colleges. Several of these have been opened,—such as the college of medicine, the engineering college, and a naval college; and others will be started at an early period. The old Japanese calendar, the era of which commenced with the accession of the first of the Mikados, has been abandoned in favor of the European calendar.

On March 31, 1854, a general convention of peace and amity was signed between Japan and the United States, by which the ports of Simoda and Hakodadi were opened to the ships of the latter for trade and protection. It was not till November, 1865, that the different treaties entered into with the trading nations of Europe and America were ratified by a decree of the Mikado, who had refused to fulfil the obligations which the Japanese government had undertaken. The number of ports now fully open to foreign trade is six,—Kanagawa with Yokohama, Hiogo, Osaka, Nagasaki, Hakodadi, and Nee-e-gata. Tokio has also, since 1865, been thrown open, under certain restrictions, to foreigners. The imports consist chiefly of cotton and woollen manufactures, rice, sugar, cotton, &c., and arms and ammunition; the exports are mainly raw silk, silk-worms' eggs, and tea.

The government is despotic. Since the year 1869, the emperor or Mikado has chosen to act through an executive ministry, the members of which are to a great extent responsible advisers of the crown. Previously the government had been for many years practically in the hands of a line of hereditary *shaguns*, or ministers; and these had come to be regarded as a kind of temporal, as the Mikado was the spiritual sovereign. The government is conducted by the Sosai, a kind of premier, who is assisted by councillors, who constitute an upper and a lower chamber and whose duty it is to deliberate upon the affairs of the nation. The upper chamber is called Gijio, and is a supreme council consisting of 10 members. The Sanjo, or lower chamber, is formed of 20 members. There is also a house of representatives, composed of 276 members. These members are elected for four years, one-half of whom retire every two years, but may be re-elected. The army is composed of about 35,000 officers and men. The navy comprises 17 vessels, including 2 iron-clads. Japan is divided into 72 governments, the governors of which are termed *dai-mio* ("high-named"), and hold their offices direct from the sovereign. The laws are very rigorous; many popular rights and customs, however, exist, and the Japanese are less corruptly governed and less shackled by ancient usages than the Chinese. The system of municipal government in the cities is apparently efficient. The ancient religion is Sintoism, the priests of which are said to be descended from the sun; it has always been the state religion. The majority of the population are adherents of Booddhism, introduced into Japan about the sixth century of the Christian era; though some profess the doctrines of Confucius, and others are Christians. The Japanese are of the Mongolian race, and are stout and well made. They are amiable, intellectual, and patriotic, and have some science and a taste for music. Their language is different from that of the Chinese. Japan is said to possess a written history extending over twenty-five centuries, and its sovereigns are reported to have formed a continuous dynasty since 660 B.C.——Adj. and inhab. JAPANESE, jap-a-neez' (Fr. JAPONAIS, zhȧ'-po'nȧ').

Japan, or **Djapan**, jȧ'pȧn, a town in the island of Java, about 25 miles W.S.W. of Soerabaya. It is the residence of the provincial governor of the interior, and has several mosques. Near it are the ruins of the old town of Medand Kamalan.

Japan Sea is that portion of the Pacific Ocean situated between lat. 35° and 52° N. and lon. 128° and 142° E., bounded by the islands of Japan on the E., and by Russian Manchooria and the peninsula of Corea on the W. It communicates with the Pacific, by the Straits of La Perouse and Sangar, on the E., and with the Sea of Okhotsk, by the Channel of Tartary, on the N. It forms the Gulf of Corea, and receives the river Amoor.

Japara, or **Djapara**, jȧ-pȧ'rȧ, a Dutch residency on the N. coast of the island of Java, between lat. 7° and 7° 35' N. and lon. 110° 35' and 111° 10' E. The soil is fertile. Pop. 1,251,398. Capital, Japara, a fortified town on the W. coast, 30 miles N.N.E. of Samarang.

Japha, the ancient name of SAFED.

Japhia, or **Japho**, a town of Palestine. See JAFFA.

Japon, or **Japonia**, and **Japonais**. See JAPAN.

Japura, ȧ-poo'rȧ, or **Yupura**, yoo-poo'rȧ, written also **Hyapura** (sometimes called, in the upper part of its course, the **Caqueta**, kȧ-kȧ'tȧ), a large river of South America, has its chief source in the Andes of the republic of Colombia, about 50 miles N.E. of Pasto, in lat. 1° 20' N., lon. 76° 50' W., whence it flows E. by S., and then S.E., forming for some distance the boundary between Ecuador and Colombia. It traverses the forests of Ecuador and Brazil for many miles. Its lower course, with a few deviations, is nearly due E. to lat. 1° 50' S. and lon. 65° 15' W., when it suddenly takes a S. direction, and falls into the Amazon at lat. 3° S. and lon. 65° W., having been for more than 350 miles of its course wholly a Brazilian river. Its entire length is upwards of 1300 miles. The navigation of the Japura is interrupted by a great cataract, which occurs in lat. 1° 10' S. and lon. 72° 20' W., below which it is navigated by steamers.

Jaquemel, a town of Hayti. See JACMEL.

Jarafuel, or **Xarafuel**, hȧ-rȧ-fwĕl', a town of Spain, province and 52 miles S.W. of Valencia. Pop. 2102. It has a trade in wine, olive oil, and timber.

Jaragua, zhȧ-rȧ'gwȧ, a town of Brazil, state of Goyaz, situated on a small river of the same name, which formerly yielded rich gold-washings. Pop. 2500.

Jaragua, one of the best-frequented seaports in the state of Alagoas, in Brazil, near Maçayo.

Jaraicejo, or **Xaraicejo**, hȧ-rȧ-thȧ'ho, a town of Spain, province and 40 miles E.N.E. of Caceres. Pop. 1101.

Jarama, or **Xarama**, hȧ-rȧ'mȧ, a river of Spain, unites with the Henares about 10 miles E.S.E. of Madrid, and afterwards falls into the Tagus a little below Aranjuez.

Jarandilla, or **Xarandilla**, hȧ-rȧn-dĕel'yȧ, a town of Spain, in Caceres, 14 miles E. of Plasencia. Pop. 1933.

Jaransk, a town of Russia. See YARANSK.

Jar'balo, a post-office of Leavenworth co., Kansas.

Jarboesville, jar'bōz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of St. Mary's co., Md., 2½ miles S.W. of Millstone Landing, and about 50 miles S. of Annapolis.

Jarcy, **Jarsy**, zhar'see', or **Jargy**, zhar'zhee', a village of Italy, 16 miles from Chambéry. Pop. 1215.

Jardines, HAR-dee'nĕs (the "gardens"), two groups of islets and rocks off the N. and S. coasts of Cuba.

Jarenga, a river of Russia. See YARENGA.

Jarensk, a town of Russia. See YARENSK.

Jargeau, zhar'zhō' (anc. *Gargosilium?*), a town of France, in Loiret, on the Loire, 10 miles E.S.E. of Orleans. Pop. 1558.

Jarkovacz, yar'ko'vȧts', a village of Hungary, co and 30 miles S.W. of Temesvar. Pop. 2402.

Jarlsberg-Laurwig, yarls'bĕrg-lōw'vĭg, an amt of Norway, S.W. of Christiania. Area, 861 square miles. Pop. 87,494.

Jarmello, zhar-mĕl'lo, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 18 miles S. of Guarda. Pop. 1360.

Jarmen, yar'mĕn, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 61 miles N.W. of Stettin. Pop. 1657.

Jarnac, zhar'nȧk', a town of France, in Charente, 7 miles by rail E. of Cognac, on the right bank of the Charente. Pop. 4390. It is the great mart for the wine and brandy of the district, and is celebrated for the victory of the Duke of Anjou over the Prince of Condé, who perished in the battle, 1569.

Jarnac-Champagne, zhar'nȧk'-shŏn'pȧñ', a village of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 6 miles N. of Jonzac. Pop. 1316.

Jaroczyn, or **Jarotschin**, yȧ-rot-seen' or yȧ-rotch'-in, written also **Jarocin**, a town of Prussia, in Posen, 40 miles S.E. of the city of Posen. Pop. 2469.

Jaro-Dsangbo, China. See YAROO-DZANG-BO-TSOO.

Jaromeritz, yȧ'ro-mȧ'rits, or **Jaromieritz**, yȧ'ro-mee'rits, a village of Moravia, about 17 miles N.W. of Znaim. Pop. 2277.

Jaromirz, yä'ro-meerts', or **Jaromer**, yä'ro-mair', a town of Bohemia, at the confluence of the Aupe with the Elbe, 68 miles by rail E.N.E. of Prague. Pop. 5442.

Jaroslav, or **Jaroslavl**, Russia. See YAROSLAV.

Jaroslaw, yä'ro-slav', a town of Austrian Galicia, 17 miles by rail N.N.W. of Przemysl. Pop. 11,166, many of whom are Jews. It has a castle, a cathedral, a convent, a normal school, and manufactures of woollen cloths, linen, liquors, &c.

Jaroslowice, a village of Austria. See JOSLOWITZ.

Jar'rettown, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., about 14 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has 2 churches and a graded school.

Jar'rett's, a post-village of Sussex co., Va., on the Petersburg Railroad, 30 miles S. of Petersburg.

Jar'rettsville, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md., 28 miles N.N.E. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches. Pop. 110.

Jar'rold's Valley, a post-office of Raleigh co., W. Va.

Jar'rott's', a station in St. Clair co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Belleville & Southern Illinois Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of St. Louis.

Jar'row, a town of England, co. of Durham, on the Tyne, and on a railway, 5½ miles E.N.E. of Gateshead. Pop. 18,179, mostly engaged in collieries and in ship-building.

Jarsy, a village of Italy. See JARCY.

Jarun, jä'roon', or **Jarom**, jä'rom', a walled town of Persia, province of Fars, 100 miles S.S.E. of Shiraz. Pop. 4000. It has some trade in white and printed cottons, tobacco, and iron from neighboring mines.

Jar'vis, a post-office of Smith co., Tex.

Jar'vis, a post-village in Haldimand co., Ontario, at the junction of the Canada Air-Line and Hamilton & Lake Erie Railways, 31 miles S.W. of Hamilton, and 13 miles W. of Cayuga. Pop. 400.

Jar'visburg, a post-office of Currituck co., N.C.

Jarvis Island, in the Pacific (lat. 0° 23' S., lon. 159° 54' W.), taken possession of by the United States in 1857, affords guano, has no drinkable water, and is not inhabited save by laborers in the guano-beds. Area, 1000 acres.

Jarvis' Store, a post-office of Knox co., Ky.

Jarvis View, a post-office of Rice co., Kansas.

Jarzé, zhar'zä', a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 6½ miles W. of Baugé. Pop. 1860.

Jasch, a town of Roumania. See YASSY.

Jascna, yä-sä'nä, or **Jassau**, yäs'sŏw, a scattered village of Bohemia, circle of Königgrätz. Pop. 1180.

Jasenovac, Croatia. See JASZENOVACZ.

Jashpur, a state of India. See JUSHPOOR.

Jask, jäsk, a town of Persia, province of Kerman, on the Arabian Sea, N. of Cape Jask, in lat. 25° 38' N., lon. 57° 48' E.

Jasliska, yäs-lis'kä, a town of Austrian Galicia, 20 miles S.W. of Sanok. Pop. 2000.

Jaslo, yäs'lo, a town of Austrian Galicia, 30 miles S.E. of Tarnow. Pop. 2000.

Ja'sonville, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Ind., about 26 miles S.S.E. of Terre Haute. It has a church.

Jas'per, a county in the N. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Ocmulgee River, and is drained by Cedar and Rocky Creeks. The surface is hilly or undulating, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staple products. A little gold is said to have been found in this county. Among its minerals are granite and iron. It is traversed by the Central of Georgia Railroad. Capital, Monticello. Pop. in 1870, 10,439; in 1880, 11,851; in 1890, 13,879.

Jasper, a southeastern county of Illinois, has an area of about 506 square miles. It is intersected by the Embarras River, which runs southeastward. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county is a part of the coal-field of Illinois, and is traversed by two railroads, which pass through Newton, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 11,234; in 1880, 14,515; in 1890, 18,188.

Jasper, a county in the N.W. part of Indiana, has an area of about 570 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Kankakee River, and is also drained by the Iroquois River. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified with wet prairies, forests, and "oak openings." The soil is mostly adapted to pasturage. Hay, cattle, Indian corn, and oats are the staple products. It is traversed by the Chicago & Indiana Coal and Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroads, the latter passing through Rensselaer, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 6354; in 1880, 9464; in 1890, 11,185.

Jasper, a county in the S. central part of Iowa, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by Skunk River and the North Fork of that river. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is very fertile. A large portion of it is prairie. Indian corn, wheat, hay, oats, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Mines of bituminous coal have been opened in this county. It is intersected by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Iowa Central, and Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railroads. Capital, Newton. Pop. in 1870, 22,116; in 1880, 25,963; in 1890, 24,943.

Jasper, a county in the S.E. central part of Mississippi. Area, 720 square miles. It is drained by several small affluents of Leaf River and by Tallahoma Creek. The surface is uneven or undulating, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. The S.E corner is crossed by the New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad. Capital, Paulding. Pop. in 1870, 10,884; in 1880, 12,126; in 1890, 14,785.

Jasper, a county in the S.W. part of Missouri, bordering on Kansas, has an area of about 672 square miles. It is intersected by Spring River and Centre Creek. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and forests of the oak, ash, hickory, walnut, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. Rich lead-mines have been opened in this county, which has also zinc-mines and abundance of good limestone and sandstone (Devonian). It is traversed by the St. Louis & San Francisco and Missouri Pacific Railroads. Capital, Carthage. Pop. in 1870, 14,928; in 1880, 32,019; in 1890, 50,500.

Jasper, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of about 840 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Neches River, and is partly drained by the Angelina River. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, cattle, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Jasper. Pop. in 1870, 4218; in 1880, 5779; in 1890, 5592.

Jasper, a post-village, capital of Walker co., Ala., 50 miles N.N.E. of Tuscaloosa. It has a court-house, a church, a newspaper office, and an academy.

Jasper, a post-village, capital of Newton co., Ark., is 100 miles N.N.W. of Little Rock. It has 2 churches.

Jasper, a post-village, capital of Hamilton co., Fla., on the Florida division of the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 98 miles W. by N. of Jacksonville. It has a church, a saw-mill, a flour-mill, and a sulphur spring.

Jasper, a post-village, capital of Pickens co., Ga., 50 miles N. of Atlanta, and at the southeastern base of the Blue Ridge. It has 2 churches.

Jasper, a township of Wayne co., Ill. Pop. 1016.

Jasper, a post-village, capital of Dubois co., Ind., on Patoka Creek, and on the line of the Cincinnati, Rockport & Southwestern Railroad, 38 miles N. of Rockport. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a high school, 2 flouring-mills, a planing-mill, a carriage-shop, and a saw-mill. Pop. in 1880, 1040; in 1890, 1281.

Jasper, a township of Adams co., Iowa. Pop. 722.

Jasper, a township of Carroll co., Iowa. Pop. 244.

Jasper, a post-hamlet of Lenawee co., Mich., in Fairfield township, about 10 miles S. of Adrian. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Jasper, a township of Midland co., Mich. Pop. 173.

Jasper, a township of Camden co., Mo. Pop. 292.

Jasper, a township of Dallas co., Mo. Pop. 933.

Jasper, a post-township of Jasper co., Mo. Pop. 758. It contains the village of Midway.

Jasper, a township of Ozark co., Mo. Pop. 618.

Jasper, a township of Ralls co., Mo. Pop. 1394. It contains Madisonville.

Jasper, a township of Shannon co., Mo. Pop. 93.

Jasper, a township of Taney co., Mo. Pop. 615.

Jasper (often called **Jasper Four Corners**), a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., in Jasper township, about 37 miles W. of Elmira. It has 2 or 3 churches. Pop. 200; of the township, 1663.

Jasper, a township of Fayette co., O. Pop. 1992.

Jasper, a post-village of Pike co., O., on the Scioto River, and on the Ohio Canal, about 20 miles S. of Chillicothe. It has a lumber-mill and 3 stores. Pop. 181.

Jasper, a post-village, capital of Marion co., Tenn., on the Sequatchie River, about 3 miles from its entrance into the Tennessee, and 20 miles W. of Chattanooga. A branch of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad extends from this place to Bridgeport. Jasper has an academy, 4 churches, and a newspaper office. Coal is mined near this place. Pop in 1880, 541; in 1890, 902.

Jasper, a post-village, capital of Jasper co., Tex., about 125 miles N.E. of Houston. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, and several lumber-mills.

Jasper, Ontario. See Irish Creek.

Jasper City, Iowa. See Kellogg.

Jas'per Mills, or **Sel'den**, a post-village of Fayette co., O., in Jasper township, on Sugar Creek, and on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, 72 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati. It has a church. Here is Selden Post-Office.

Jassau, a village of Bohemia. See Jasena.

Jassy, a town of Roumania. See Yassy.

Jastrow, yäs'trov, a town of West Prussia, 90 miles W.S.W. of Marienwerder. It has manufactures of woollen cloths and fire-arms. Pop. 4800.

Jaswantnagur. See Juswuntnuggur.

Jasz-Apathi, yäss'-ŏh'pŏh'tee', a town of Hungary, in Jazygia, 11 miles E. of Jasz-Berény. Pop. 8200, employed in agriculture and the cultivation of the vine.

Jasz-Berény, yäss'-bä-raiñ', a town of Hungary, in Jazygia, on both sides of the Zagyva, and on a railway, 38 miles E. of Pesth. Pop. 20,233. The principal edifices are a large and handsome Catholic church, several other churches, a Franciscan convent, a gymnasium, a high school, and the town hall, containing the archives of Jazygia and Cumania, on an island. In the centre of the river stands a marble obelisk erected in 1797 in honor of the Archduke Joseph. Its principal trade is in corn, horses, and cattle.

Jaszenovacz, or **Jascnovac**, yäs'sä-no-väts', a town of Croatia, 9 miles N.N.E. of Dubicza, at the confluence of the Unna with the Save. Pop. 2358.

Jasz-Fenszaru, yäss-fĕns'sŏh'roo', a village of Hungary, on the Zagyva, 18 miles N.W. of Jasz-Berény. P. 3800.

Jaszko, **Jaszo**, yäs'so', or **Josz**, yoss, a town of Hungary, co. of Aba Uj Vár, in a beautiful valley, on the Bodva, 30 miles S.E. of Leutschau. It contains a magnificent old Premonstratensian abbey, the church of which is one of the finest in Hungary. There is also an excellent library. Pop. 1880.

Jasz-Ladany, yäss'-lŏh'dăñ', a village of Hungary, 9 miles from Jasz-Berény. Pop. 6135.

Jaszlowiec, a town of Austria. See Jazlowice.

Jatinum, an ancient name of Meaux.

Jativa, a city of Spain. See San Felipe de Jativa.

Jatohi, jä-to'hee, a town of the Punjab, Mooltan division. Pop. 6857.

Jatt, a post-office of Grant parish, La.

Jauer, yŏw'ĕr, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the right bank of the Neisse, 10 miles by rail S.E. of Liegnitz. Pop. 10,392. It is enclosed by double walls and a fosse, and has a gymnasium, numerous churches, a free school, 2 hospitals, houses of correction and industry, a lunatic asylum, manufactures of linens, woollens, stockings, carpets, and leather, and an active trade.

Jauernick, yŏw'ĕr-nik', or **Jauernig**, yŏw'ĕr-nig', a town of Austrian Silesia, 52 miles N.W. of Troppau. Pop. 2169.

Jauja, nŏw'nä, or **Atanjauja**, ä-tän-nŏw'nä, a river of Peru, joins the Apurimac 145 miles N.E. of Huancavelica, after a very tortuous S.E. and E. course of at least 400 miles. In its lower part it is called the Mantaro.

Jauja, or **Atanjauja**, a town of Peru, department of Junin, capital of a province of its own name, 125 miles E. of Lima, on the E. bank of the above river. It has considerable trade in rural produce and in cattle. Pop. 15,000. Silver-mines exist in the province.

Jaujac, zhō'zhăk', a town of France, in Ardèche, 8 miles N. of Argentière. Pop. 1298.

Jaulda, jawl'dą, **Jhalda**, jäl'dą, or **Jhalida**, jä'leeda, a town of Bengal, in Manbhoom, 66 miles S.E. of Hazarybaugh. Pop. 3281.

Jaulnah, jawl'nę, a town of India, in Hyderabad, 34 miles E.S.E. of Aurungabad. It has a fort and a cantonment for troops.

Jaulnay, zhō'nä', a town of France, in Vienne, arrondissement of Poitiers. Pop. 2089.

Jaumnier, jawm-neer', a town of India, Gwalior dominions, on the Taptee, 40 miles N.E. of Boorhanpoor.

Jaunpur, a town of India. See Jounpoor.

Jaunsar, India. See Jounsar.

Jaura, a town of India. See Jowrah.

Jauru, zhŏw-roo', a river of Brazil, rises in the serra of its own name, a branch of the cordillera of Parecis, in the state of Matto-Grosso, flows S.E., and joins the Paraguay after a course of about 220 miles. Its principal affluents are the Aguapehi and Bahia.

Jauziers, zhō'ze-ä', a village of France, in Basses-Alpes, 5 miles N.E. of Barcelonnette. Pop. 1717.

Java, jä'vą or jah'vą (native, *Jawa*, "rice"; It. *Giava*, jä'vä; Dutch and Ger. *Java*, yä'vä; Fr. pron. zhä'vä'; Sp. pron. nä'vä), an island in the Malay Archipelago, the principal seat of the Dutch power in the East, and, after Sumatra and Borneo, the largest in the Sunda group, is bounded N. by the Java Sea and S. by the Indian Ocean, separated W. by the Strait of Sunda from Sumatra, and E. by that of Bali from Bali. Lat. 5° 62'–8° 51' S.; lon. 105° 15'–114° 30' E. Its shape somewhat resembles a parallelogram, the greater axis lying E. and W., with a slight inclination N. at the W. end. The island is 630 miles long by 35 to 120 miles broad. Area, 49,730 square miles.

The S. coast of Java presents a continuous front of crags and rocks, forming the outer edge of an extremely mountainous country; the N. is flat and low, and covered in many places with mangrove swamps; the former is generally unsafe for shipping, while the latter affords excellent anchorage at almost all times and places. The principal capes and bays along its coast are Java Head, at the entrance of the Strait of Sunda from the Indian Ocean; Cape St. Nicholas, where that strait opens into the Java Sea; Cape Panka at the W. and Cape Sendano at the E. entrance of the Strait of Madura; Capes East and South, at the S.E. extremity of Java; Wyncoop's, Welcome, and Pepper Bays, at the W. end of the island; and along the S. coast from W. to E., Penanjong, Pachitan, Pangol, Sambreng, Segara-Wedi, Dampar, and Gradjagan Bays. The chief harbors are those of Batavia and Soerabaya, on the N., and that of Culi Pujang, formed by the small island of Kembangan on the S.

The island is traversed throughout its whole length by two chains of mountains, which in some places unite and again separate, forming ramifications sloping gently down to the shore. Both chains are thickly set with volcanoes, active and extinct, varying from 6000 to 9000 feet in height; some of them, rising even to 12,000 feet, are seen at sea from a great distance, and form landmarks to the navigator.

The mountains are intersected by large and beautiful valleys, watered by rivers and torrents, and covered, for the most part, with thick forests. The formation of the island is essentially trachytic, while diorite, limestone, sandstone, and other stones of mixed formation are limited to certain localities. Java has no metallic veins fit for being wrought; the Bantam coal-mines yield lignite; naphtha and asphalt abound in various localities; and the salines of Koowoe, S.E. of Samarang, yield a large supply of salt. Warm medicinal waters are very plentiful. The volcanoes, when in an active state, are remarkable for the quantity of sulphur and sulphurous vapors they discharge. The crater of Taschem, at the E. end of the island, contains a lake about one-fourth of a mile long, strongly impregnated with sulphuric acid, from which there issues a stream of acid water so destructive to life that even fish cannot live in the sea near its mouth. An extinct volcano near Batar, called Guevo Upas, or the Vale of Poison, about half a mile round, is held in horror by the natives. Every living creature that enters it drops dead, and the soil is covered with the carcasses of deer, birds, and even the bones of men, killed by the carbonic acid gas which lies at the bottom of the valley. In another crater "the sulphurous exhalations have killed tigers, birds, and innumerable insects."

A multitude of rivers flow from the N. and S. sides of the mountains, affording supplies to innumerable artificial water-courses used in irrigation. These streams are generally rapid, shallow, and encumbered with sand-banks. The only rivers navigable for vessels to any distance inland are the Solo, Kediri, Tjimanok, and Tjitaroem; the others are only suitable for canoes, or for floating timber.

Java was formerly considered very unhealthy; but, with the exception of a few marshy districts on the N. coast and some parts on the S., the climate is as salubrious as that of any other intertropical country, and the more elevated regions are even remarkably healthy. In the plains the temperature during the day is from 85° to 94° Fahrenheit, and during the night from 73° to 80°. At an elevation of 6000 feet the thermometer descends to 60°, while the tops of the lofty peaks are often covered with ice. Earthquakes and thunder-storms are common, but hurricanes are rare.

Including domestic and marine animals, 100 kinds of mammalia inhabit Java. Though so close to Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula, neither the elephant nor the tapir is found in the island; but in the W. part the one-horned rhinoceros is not uncommon, and in numerous districts the tiger, panther, and tiger-cat keep the inhabitants in alarm by their depredations. The babyroussa, and two kinds of wild hog, form the large game. *Hylobates leuciscus*, two species of *Semnopithecus*, and the *Cercopithecus cynomolgus* are the only representatives of the ape kind,

hut they people the forests in countless numbers. Two kinds of lemurs inspire the inhabitants with superstitious fear by their mysterious nocturnal habits, and this island may be considered the native seat of the largest bats, some of which measure 5 feet across the wings; they may be seen suspended from the branches in hundreds during the day, and at night they devastate the orchards and gardens. Civets are common, and supply a perfume of which the Javanese are passionately fond; the wild ox (*Bos sondaicus*), a beautiful and graceful animal, which has been found untamable, abounds in the woods; and the buffalo, said to have been brought from continental Asia in the twelfth century by the same prince to whom tradition assigns the introduction of the rice-plant, is the only animal used in agricultural labor.

Java possesses a soil of astonishing fertility and a vegetation unrivalled in its luxuriance, ranging from the palms of the tropics to the mosses of the temperate zone. The coast is fringed with cocoanut-trees; behind them the ground rises gently to the foot of the mountain-chain, and is completely cultivated. Javanese villages of bamboo houses, surrounded with hedges of fruit-trees and bamboo, contrast agreeably with the vast fields of rice, artificially watered, and yielding often three harvests annually. Higher up than the rice-fields the bases of the mountains are covered with vast forests of different species of the fig-tree, remarkable for their great height and vigorous growth. About 5000 feet above the sea may be seen *Podocarpus cupressus*, with its lofty, straight stem, a tree allied to the yew, and furnishing the best timber in Java; the Dammar pine, rhododendrons, and the Dipteris or two-leaved fern. Laurels of numerous species, chestnuts, oaks, melastomas, eugenias, magnolias, myrtles, numerous orchids, &c., grow still higher up the mountains. At an elevation of about 7000 feet the vegetation changes its aspects, and mosses appear, which, with heaths, are the principal plants found on the loftier heights. Some plants grow vigorously on the brink of craters emitting sulphurous vapors, and ferns cover the edges of gulfs filled with boiling mud, and form a border to sulphurous marshes, their roots growing in the acid waters. The famed poison-tree, the Upas (*Antiaris toxicaria*), is a noted Javanese plant. Forests of teak cover a very extensive surface in thirteen of the provinces.

Rice forms the staple food of the natives, and is raised in astonishing quantities. Coffee raised from Mocha seed is extensively cultivated, and, with sugar, forms one of the staples of the island, its export greatly exceeding even that of rice. Cotton of two kinds is grown, and considerable quantities are exported; and the cultivation of indigo, nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, cochineal, pepper, pimento, tobacco, tea, and cocoanuts is carried on with success. The population is almost wholly agricultural; beyond a few large towns, it is distributed over the island in villages, each governed by a native chief of its own election. Each family has its own portion of land, varying from half an acre to six acres. About a third of the cultivated ground is supposed to be thus occupied.

The great bulk of the foreign trade is carried on through the ports of Batavia, Samarang, and Soerabaya, and is chiefly in the hands of the Dutch and Chinese.

Public improvements in Java have lately been much extended. A good road traverses the island in its entire length; many forts have been constructed in the interior, and commercial stations planted in the S. part of the island. Regular steam communication is kept up with the leading eastern ports. About 210 miles of railway are in operation. Perfect religious toleration exists.

Government and Revenue.—A governor-general or viceroy is supreme ruler, with command of both the army and navy, in all the Dutch provinces in the Malay Archipelago. He is assisted by the council of the Indies, composed of a vice-president and four members named by the king, and is in correspondence with the governors of the different dependencies of Java, namely, Amboyna, Borneo, Celebes, and Sumatra, all of whom are under his orders. The island is divided into 22 residencies, in each of which are a European governor and secretary and various sub-residents. The provinces are subdivided into arrondissements and communes, each having a justice. Superior tribunals and courts-martial are seated at Batavia, Samarang, and Soerabaya, the whole subordinate to a supreme court at Batavia. Several native states exist in the interior, under Dutch protection, the principal capitals of which are Soerakarta and Djokjokarta. Java remained under Hindoo sovereignty till 1478, when it was conquered by the Arabs, and its possession has since been chiefly Mohammedan. It contains the ruins of several considerable cities and temples, the principal being Mojopahit and Boro-Budor; and various large structures of substantial architecture are scattered over its surface.

Inhabitants, Religion, &c.—The Javanese belong to the Malay family. They are small in size, of a yellow hue; superstitious, careless of the future, inclined to laziness, sober, cheerful, compassionate, patient, and easily led when convinced that the orders given are not contrary to the ancient laws and customs of the country, which are held in religious reverence. They are respectful to parents, and venerate the tombs of their ancestors. They are, however, very susceptible of affronts, which they are not slow to avenge. The Javanese are good tanners, and have made some progress in metallurgy, in carpentry, and in cabinet-making. They weave and dye well, make paper from the mulberry, and many are engaged with poisoned arrows in obtaining fish, which, being salted and dried, constitute a great dainty. But the great mass of the people are devoted to agriculture. In religion, the Javanese are Mohammedan, a faith introduced in the fourteenth century by the Arabians, and which has since almost entirely displaced both Hindooism and Booddhism, of both of which numerous imposing relics are to be met with in various parts of the island. The mass of the Javanese take only one wife, who is treated with respect and consideration; but people of quality and wealth practise polygamy. Three dialects of the Malay language are spoken by the Javanese, who have also an ancient sacred language, containing a number of Sanscrit words. They have a national literature, and translations from the Arabic and Sanscrit. The Javanese are generally considered superior in civilization to other Malays. Besides the native race, Java has many people of Chinese and mixed descent, and some Arabs and Europeans. Pop., with Madura, in 1889, 23,064,086.

Ancient Javanese history is written in the magnificent remains of temples and other public buildings which are plentifully scattered over the island. The Portuguese formed a settlement on it in 1511, and the Dutch in 1575. The British held the island from 1811 to 1816.——Adj. and inhab. JAV'ANESE'.

Jav'a, a post-office of Neshoba co., Miss.

Java, a post-township of Wyoming co., N.Y., about 30 miles S.E. of Buffalo. It contains Java Village. P. 1953.

Java, or **Frank'ford**, a post-village of Lucas co., O., in Spencer township, about 16 miles W. of Toledo, and 1 mile from the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. It has 3 stores. Here is Java Post-Office.

Javalquinto, Jabalquinto, or **Xavalquinto**, hä-väl-keen'to, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 14 miles N. of Jaen, on the Guadalimar. Pop. 1808.

Javana, jä-vä'nä, a town on the N. coast of Java, residency and 28 miles E.S.E. of Japara. Pop. 10,000.

Javary, a river of South America. See JAHARY.

Java Sea is that part of the Pacific Ocean between lat. 3° and 7° S. and lon. 106° and 116° E., having E. the Strait of Macassar and the Sea of Flores, S. Java and Bali, N. Borneo, and W. Sumatra. It communicates southward with the Indian Ocean by the Straits of Sunda, Bali, and Lombok, and on the N.E. with the China Sea by the Carimata Passage and Strait of Gaspar, E. and W. of Billiton.

Java Village, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., in Java township, on Buffalo Creek, about 28 miles S.E. of Buffalo. It has a tannery, a grist-mill, and a wagon-shop.

Jawahir, or **Djawahir**, jä'wä-heer', written also **Jowahir**, in India, one of the highest peaks of the Himalaya Mountains, is situated in the province of Kumaon. Lat. 30° 20′ N.; lon. 80° E. Elevation, 25,670 feet.

Jawana, Djawana, jä-wä'nä, or **Joana**, jo-ä'nä, one of the largest rivers on the N. coast of Java, rises in an inland lake, whence it flows N.E. to the Java Sea.

Jawar, a town of India. See JOWAUR.

Jawornitz, yä-vor'nits, a village of Bohemia, 4 miles from Reichenau. Pop. 1814.

Jaworow, yä-vo'rov, a town of Austrian Galicia, 30 miles E.N.E. of Przemysl. Pop. 7209. Near it are the largest paper-mills in Galicia.

Jawud, jä-wüd', a large walled town of India, in Rajpootana, 78 miles E. of Odeypoor.

Jaxartes, jax-ar'tēz, **Sihon**, see'hon', **Sir-Daria**, or **Syr-Darya**, sir- (or seer-) dar'yä, a large river of Asiatic Russia, rises in Ferghana by numerous sources on the borders of the Pameer table-land, and in the Mooz-Tagh, on the frontiers of Chinese Toorkistan, flows through the governments of Ferghana and Syr-Darya very tortuously, and enters the Sea of Aral by two principal mouths, in lon. 61° E., lat. 45° and 46° N. Total course estimated at 1450 miles. It is broad and deep, and its banks are usually

overflowed by it in summer. It affords extensive steamboat-navigation.

Jaxt, yȧxt, or **Jagst**, a small river of Würtemberg, joins the Neckar near Wimpfen, after a course of about 80 miles. It gives name to a circle of Würtemberg, and to many villages, Jaxtberg, Jaxtfeld, &c., the principal being JAXTHAUSEN, yȧxt'hŏw'zĕn, with 3 castles, on its right bank, 18 miles N.E. of Heilbronn.

Jay, a county in the E. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is drained by the Salamonie River, which rises in it, and by small affluents of the Wabash River. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. More than one-third of it is covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple abounds. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Grand Rapids & Indiana and Lake Erie & Western Railroads, which meet at Portland, the capital. The Pennsylvania Lines cross the S.W. portion of this county. Pop. in 1870, 15,000; in 1880, 19,282; in 1890, 23,478.

Jay, a post-village of Franklin co., Me., in Jay township, on the Androscoggin River, and on the Maine Central Railroad, at Jay Bridge Station, 39 miles N. of Lewiston. It has a church and a lumber-mill. Pop. of township, 1490.

Jay, Saginaw co., Mich. See FREELAND.

Jay, a township of Martin co., Minn. Pop. 119.

Jay, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y., in Jay township, about 28 miles S.S.W. of Plattsburg. It has about 50 houses and several mills. The township is drained by the Au Sable River, and comprises several high peaks of the Adirondack and Au Sable Mountains. It affords much iron ore. Pop. of the township, 2459.

Jay, a township of Elk co., Pa. Pop. 534.

Jay, a post-township of Orleans co., Vt., borders on Canada. It has manufactures of lumber, wooden-ware, &c., and 2 beds of iron ore. Pop. 553. The township comprises Jay Peak, about 4000 feet high.

Jaya, a town of Afghanistan. See JEJA.

Jayanca, nĭ-ȧn'kȧ, a town of Peru, province and 37 miles N. of Lambayeque. Pop. 5000.

Jay Em, a post-office of Republic co., Kansas.

Jayghur, or **Jaighur**, India. See ZYGHUR.

Jayne's Store, Randolph co., Ark. See JANE'S STORE.

Jaynesville, Iowa. See JANESVILLE.

Jaynesville, jānz'vĭl, a post-village of Covington co., Miss., about 50 miles S.S.E. of Jackson. It has 2 churches.

Jaypoor, India. See JEYPOOR.

Jaysulmeer, or **Jaysulmir**. See JESSULMEER.

Jaysville, jāz'vĭl, a post-office of Darke co., O., on the Dayton & Union Railroad, 31 miles N.W. of Dayton.

Jayvilla, or **Javilla**, jā-vĭl'lą, a post-office of Conecuh co., Ala., 6 miles S.E. of Evergreen.

Jazlowice, yȧs-lo-vee'sȧ, **Jaezlowice**, or **Jaslowice**, yȧz-lo-ve-ĕts', a town of Austria, in Galicia, on the Strypa, 86 miles S.E. of Lemberg. Pop. 2234.

Jazygia, ją-zĭj'ę-ą (Hung. *Jászság*, yȧs'sȧg'), a district of Hungary, watered by the Kraszna, Zagyva, and Tarna. Area, 1389 square miles. Capital, Jasz-Berény. It is named from its ancient inhabitants, the Jazyges, a people of probable Slavic race, though their descendants are now completely Magyarized.

Jean, or Jean Babel, zhŏⁿ bȧ'bĕl', a town of Hayti, near its N.W. extremity, with a harbor N.E. of Cape St. Nicholas.

Jeanerette, jeen'ĕr-ĕt', or **Jeannerette**, jeen'nĕr-ĕt', a post-village of Iberia parish, La., on the navigable Bayou Teche, about 130 miles W. of New Orleans, and 80 miles above Morgan City. It has a church and a manufactory of sash and blinds. Pop. in 1890, 1309.

Jean-Mayen, an island. See JAN-MAYEN.

Jeannettville, jeen-nĕt'vĭl, a post-office of Renville co., Minn., 7 miles S.E. of Granite Falls.

Jeansville, jeenz'vĭl, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., in Hazel township, on the Beaver Meadow Branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 2 miles S. of Hazleton. It has 3 churches, a hotel, and a machine-shop. This place is owned by the Spring Mountain Coal Company, and has rich coal-mines.

Jeba, or **Geba**, jȧ'bȧ, a river of Senegambia, S. of the Gambia. At its mouth (lat. 11° 40' N., lon. 15° 14' W.) it is 15 miles across. See RIO GRANDE.

Jeba, jȧ'bȧ, or **Geba** (Script. *Gibeah*), a village of Palestine, 6 miles N.N.E. of Jerusalem.

Jebail, je-bȧl' or je-bĭl', written also **Gebail**, or **Jubeil** (anc. *Byb'lus*), a maritime town of Asiatic Turkey, in Syria, 20 miles S.W. of Tripoli. Lat. 34° 12' N.; lon. 35° 31' E. It is enclosed by a wall with square towers.

Jebec, Jebi, or **Djebi**, jĕb'ee, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 55 miles S.W. of Sana. It is walled, and has a citadel.

Jebel, jĕb'ęl, written also **Djebel, Dejebel, Jebel-Sho'mer**, and **Jebel-Shammar**, a province of Arabia, in Nedjed, nearly in its centre, containing the lake of Ittra, which furnishes salt to many of the adjacent provinces. Ostrich feathers form its other principal article of traffic. Capital, Hayel. Pop. 162,000.

Jebel, or **Gebel**, jĕb'ęl, is the Arabic name of numerous mountains, &c., in the East, some of the principal of which are named below.

Jebel-Akhdar, jĕb'ęl-ȧk'dar', a mountain of Arabia, dominion and S.W. of Muscat. Lat. 23° N.; lon. 56° 30' E. Elevation, 6000 feet. Its surface is generally bare and rocky, but there are cultivated valleys of high fertility. The name also belongs to the entire range, and to a populous province of the kingdom of Oman.

Jebel-Akrab, jĕb'ęl-ȧk'rȧb', a mountain of Syria, immediately S.W. of Antioch, bounding the valley of the Orontes on the S.E.

Jebel-Arab, jĕb'ęl-ȧ'rȧb', a mountain of Arabia, near its S.W. extremity, with a continuous range of peaks (the "Chimney Peaks" of Horsburgh) extending for 18 miles from N.W. to S.E.

Jebel-Aridh, Arabia. See AARED.

Jebel-Aseer, a region of Arabia. See ASEER.

Jebeleeyah, or **Jebeliyah**, jĕb'ęl-ee'yȧ, the easternmost of the Curia Muria Islands, off the S.E. coast of Arabia. It is a granite rock, rising 560 feet.

Jebel-er-Rahm, a hill of Arabia. See ARAFAT.

Jebel-esh-Sheikh, Palestine. See HERMON.

Jebel-Habarid, jĕb'ęl-hȧ'bȧ'reed', a mountain on the S.E. coast of Arabia, near Ras Haseck.

Jebel-Kharay, jĕb'ęl-kȧ'rĭ', a mountain in the S.E. of Arabia, its S. peak in lat. 12° 41' N., lon. 44° 76' E.

Jebel-Manhali, jĕb'ęl-mȧn'hȧ'lee, a mountain in the S.W. of Arabia, at the entrance of the Red Sea.

Jebel-Manhali, a cape. See CAPE BAB-EL-MANDEB.

Jebel-Mokatteb, jĕb'ęl-mo-kȧt'tĕb, a mountain of Arabia Petræa, 40 miles N.W. of Mount Sinai, on the road to Suez. Here are ancient sepulchres, and a rock covered with hieroglyphics.

Jebel-Mokattem, jĕb'ęl-mo-kȧt'tĕm, a hilly range in Egypt, extending for 25 miles eastward from the Nile, immediately S.E. of Cairo.

Jebel-Nimrood, or **Jebel-Nimrud**, jĕb'ęl-nim'rood' (the ancient *Niphates?*) a mountain of Turkish Armenia, is a prolongation of Mount Taurus, 20 miles S. of Moosh, separating the pashalic of Erzroom from Koordistan.

Jebel-Noor, or **Jebel-Nour**, jĕb'ęl-noor, a mountain of Arabia, in Hejaz, near Mecca, is where the Mohammedans believe the angel Gabriel to have delivered to their prophet the first portions of the Koran.

Jebel-Serbal, jĕb'ęl-sĕr'bȧl', a mountain of Arabia Petræa, near Mount Horeb. Elevation, 6760 feet.

Jebel-Shammar. See SHAMMAR MOUNTAINS.

Jebel-Shomer, a country of Arabia. See JEBEL.

Jebel-Soghair, jĕb'ęl-so'ghĭr', an island in the Red Sea, 35 miles N.W. of Mocha. Lat. 14° N.; lon. 42° 30' E. Length and breadth, about 14 miles each.

Jebel-Soob'h, or **Jebel-Sub'h**, jĕb'ęl-soob'h, a mountain in the W. of Arabia, between Yenbo and Jiddah. It is the stronghold of a warlike tribe of Bedouins, and is famous for producing the "balm of Mecca."

Jebel-Tar, jĕb'ęl-tar (anc. *Combusta*), a volcanic island in the Red Sea, 55 miles W.S.W. of Loheia.

Jebel-Tarik, the Arabic name of GIBRALTAR.

Jebel-Toor, or **Jebel-Tur**, jĕb'ęl-toor, a village of Palestine, on the Mount of Olives, ¼ mile E. of Jerusalem. Here is the church of the Ascension.

Jebel-Tyh, jĕb'ęl-tee, a long mountain-chain of Arabia, stretching across the peninsula of Sinai, from the Gulf of Suez to the Gulf of Akabah, lat. 26° N., and bounding southward the desert of EL-TYH, or "the wandering."

Jebi, a town of Arabia. See JEBEC.

Jed, a river of Scotland, rises in the Cheviots, and joins the Teviot 3 miles N. of Jedburgh.

Jedburg, jĕd'burg, a station in Colleton co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, 28 miles N.W. of Charleston.

Jedburgh, jĕd'bŭr-rŭh, a burgh of Scotland, capital of the co. of Roxburgh, on the Jed, and on a railway, 40 miles S.E. of Edinburgh. Its buildings present a curious mixture of the modern and antique. The chief edifices are the fine abbey of the twelfth century, now restored as a parish church, the castle, now used as a bridewell and prison, and the county and town halls. It has manufactures of blankets,

carpets, flannels, and other woollens, an iron-foundry, and a manufactory of printing-presses. Circuit courts for the county are held here twice yearly. The burgh unites with North Berwick, Haddington, Lauder, and Dunbar in sending one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 3321.

Jeddo, or **Jedo**, a city of Japan. See TOKIO.

Jed'do, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Mich., in Grant township, 18 miles N.W. of Port Huron. It has 3 stores.

Jeddo, a township of Knox co., Mo. Pop. 1134.

Jeddo, a post-village of Orleans co., N.Y., in Ridgeway township, about 40 miles N.E. of Buffalo. It has a church and manufactures of cider, flour, wagons, &c. Pop. 124.

Jeddo, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., O., on the Ohio River, and on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 7 miles N. of Steubenville.

Jeddo, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., in Foster township, on branches of the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroads, 7 miles N.E. of Hazelton, and 19 miles S. of Wilkesbarre. It has a church

Jeddo, a post-office of Bastrop co., Tex., 8 miles N. of Waelder Railroad Station.

Jeddo, a post-office of Marquette co., Wis., about 14 miles N.N.E. of Portage.

Jed'dore', a maritime village in Halifax co., Nova Scotia, on the S.E. coast, 42 miles E.N.E. of Halifax. Its inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries and in shipbuilding. Pop., with surroundings, 1643.

Jeend, a town of India. See JHEEND.

Jeendana. See SANDALWOOD ISLAND.

Jeetze, a river of Germany. See JETZE.

Jee'vun', a town of India, E. of Odeypoor.

Jeezak, Dshizak, or **Djizzak**, jee'zăk', a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Syr-Darya, 65 miles N.E. of Samarcand. Pop. 3988.

Jef'fereystown, a hamlet of Alleghany co., Pa., in North Fayette township, 4 miles from Oakdale Railroad Station. It has 7 dwellings.

Jef'feriesville, a post-office of Claiborne co., Miss.

Jef'ferson, a county in the S. central part of Alabama, has an area of about 1092 square miles. It is intersected by the Black Warrior River, or that part of it which some call the Locust Fork, and is partly drained by the Cahawba River. The surface is hilly or undulating, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. Coal and iron ore are found here. This county is traversed by the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad and six other railroads, all centring at Birmingham, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 12,345; in 1880, 23,272; in 1890, 88,501.

Jefferson, a county in the S.E. central part of Arkansas, has an area of about 840 square miles. It is intersected by the Arkansas River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the ash, hickory, oak, pine, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county produced in 1870 18,390 bales of cotton, —more than any other county in the state. It is traversed by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern and St. Louis Southwestern Railroads, which make a junction at Pine Bluff, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 15,733; in 1880, 22,286; in 1890, 40,881.

Jefferson, a county in the N. central part of Colorado, has an area of about 860 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the South Platte River, and is partly drained by Clear Creek. The surface is diversified with beautiful mountain-scenery, and is partly covered with forests of evergreen trees. The soil of the valleys is fertile, and produces wheat, oats, grass, and other growths, in large abundance. Gold is found near the W. border of this county, which has also beds of coal or lignite. The county is intersected by the Union Pacific Railroad. Capital, Golden. Pop. in 1870, 2390; in 1880, 6804; in 1890, 8450.

Jefferson, a northern county of Florida, borders on Georgia. Area, about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and on the E. by the Aucilla (or Ocilla) River. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Florida Central & Peninsula and Savannah, Florida & Western Railroads. Capital, Monticello. Pop. in 1870, 13,398, of whom 13,341 were Americans; in 1880, 16,065; in 1890, 15,757.

Jefferson, a county in the E. part of Georgia, has an area of about 640 square miles. It is intersected by the Ogeechee River, and is also drained by Rocky Comfort and Brier Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Central Georgia and Augusta, Gibson & Landersville Railroads. Capital, Louisville. Pop. in 1870, 12,190; in 1880, 15,671; in 1890, 17,213.

Jefferson, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of 580 square miles. It is drained by the Big Muddy River, which rises in it, by the East Fork of that river, and by Horse Creek. The surface is partly level and partly undulating, and is extensively covered with forests of white and black oak, hickory, black walnut, sugar-maple, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county has beds of bituminous coal and sandstone. It is intersected by the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis and Jacksonville Southeastern Railroads. The Illinois Central Railroad touches its N.W. corner. Capital, Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1870, 17,864; in 1880, 20,686; in 1890, 22,590.

Jefferson, a southeastern county of Indiana, borders on Kentucky. Area, about 370 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Ohio River, and is partly drained by Big Creek. The surface is nearly level, except some steep hills which occur near the Ohio River. The soil is fertile. A large portion of it is covered with forests. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, pork, and butter are the staple products. Limestone underlies part of this county, which is intersected by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad and a branch of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. Capital, Madison. Pop. in 1870, 29,741; in 1880, 25,977; in 1890, 24,507.

Jefferson, a county in the S.E. part of Iowa, has an area of 432 square miles. Skunk River runs through the N.E. part of this county, which is intersected by Big Cedar Creek. The surface is undulating, and diversified with prairies and forests of oak, hickory, black walnut, &c. The soil is very fertile. In 1870 this county had 69,429 acres of woodland. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, pork, and wool are the staple products. Mines of bituminous coal have been opened in it. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad intersects the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad at Fairfield, which is the capital. Pop. in 1870, 17,839; in 1880, 17,469; in 1890, 15,184.

Jefferson, a county in the N.E. part of Kansas, has an area of about 568 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Kansas River, and is intersected by the Delaware (or Grasshopper) River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and woodlands. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, oats, cattle, hay, and pork are the staple products. Limestone underlies part of this county, and bituminous coal is found in it. It is intersected by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, Union Pacific, and Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern Railroads, of which the first and the last named communicate with Oskaloosa, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 12,526; in 1880, 15,563; in 1890, 16,620.

Jefferson, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 375 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. and W. by the Ohio River, and is intersected by Floyd's Creek. The surface is mostly undulating, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, pork, and potatoes are the staple products. Devonian limestone underlies a large part of this county. It is intersected by the Louisville & Nashville, Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Consolidated, Louisville, New Albany & Corydon, Louisville Southern, Burlington & Missouri River, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Newport News & Mississippi Valley, Ohio & Mississippi, and Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroads, all centring at Louisville, the capital. This is the most populous county of the state. Pop. in 1870, 118,953; in 1880, 146,010; in 1890, 188,598.

Jefferson, a parish in the S.E. part of Louisiana, has an area of about 390 square miles. It is a part of the delta of the Mississippi River, by which it is intersected. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Pontchartrain, and is contiguous to the city of New Orleans. The surface is level and low. The soil is alluvial and fertile. Sugar-cane, cotton, and rice are the staple products. This parish is intersected by the Southern Pacific, Texas & Pacific, Illinois Central, and Louisville, New Orleans & Texas Railroads. Capital, Carrollton. Pop. in 1870, 17,767; in 1880, 12,166; in 1890, 13,221.

Jefferson, a county in the S.W. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 490 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River, which separates it from Louisiana. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and

a large portion of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas Railroad. Capital, Fayette. Pop. in 1870, 13,848; in 1880, 17,314; in 1890, 18,947.

Jefferson, a county in the E. part of Missouri, has an area of about 640 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, and is intersected by Big River. The Maramec River forms a part of the northern boundary of the county, which is also drained by Plattin Creek. The surface is partly level and partly hilly, and nearly half of it is covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile, except that of the hills. Indian corn, wheat, oats, pork, and cattle are the staple products. Lead and limestone are found in this county. It is intersected by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, which crosses the S. portion and follows the E. border. Capital, Hillsborough. Pop. in 1870, 15,380; in 1880, 18,736; in 1890, 22,484.

Jefferson, a county in the S.W. part of Montana, has an area of 1850 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Missouri River, and on the S. by the Jefferson Fork of the Missouri. The surface is mountainous, and partly covered with forests of pine or fir. This county comprises part of the Rocky Mountains. Its eastern side belongs to the Atlantic slope, and its western to the Pacific slope. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Among its minerals are gold, silver, granite, and Silurian limestone. It is traversed by the Montana Central Railroad. Capital, Radersburg. Pop. in 1870, 1531; in 1880, 2464; in 1890, 6026.

Jefferson, a county in the S. part of Nebraska, bordering on Kansas, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by Little Blue River, and is also drained by Brush, Little Sandy, and Muddy Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. Timber is scarce in this county, the greater part of which is prairie. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and grass are the staple products. Cretaceous strata underlie the surface. This county is intersected by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Union Pacific, and St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroads. Capital, Fairbury. Pop. in 1870, 2440; in 1880, 8090; in 1890, 14,850.

Jefferson, a county in the N. part of New York, has an area of about 1147 square miles, excluding Lake Ontario. It is bounded on the N.W. by the St. Lawrence River, and on the W. by Lake Ontario, and is intersected by Black and Indian Rivers, which afford abundant water-power. The surface is diversified with gentle undulations, abrupt terraces, and deep ravines. A large portion of it is covered with forests, in which the oak, ash, beech, and sugar-maple abound. The soil is fertile, and adapted to pasturage and dairy-farming. Hay, oats, butter, cheese, barley, potatoes, and maple sugar are the staple products. Trenton limestone, Potsdam sandstone, granite, and gneiss underlie parts of this county, which has also abundant deposits of iron ore. It is intersected and traversed in many directions by the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, of which Watertown, the capital, is an important junction. Pop. in 1870, 65,415; in 1880, 66,103; in 1890, 68,806.

Jefferson, a county in the E. part of Ohio, has an area of about 435 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Ohio River, which separates it from West Virginia, and is drained by Yellow and Cross Creeks. The surface is moderately hilly, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, wool, and oats are the staple products. This county has mines of bituminous coal. It is intersected by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, Wheeling & Lake Erie, Pennsylvania, and Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroads. Capital, Steubenville. Pop. in 1870, 29,188; in 1880, 33,018; in 1890, 39,415.

Jefferson, a county in the W. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 640 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by Clarion River, and is drained by Red Bank and Mahoning Creeks. The surface is hilly, and partly covered with extensive forests. The soil is generally fertile. Lumber, oats, Indian corn, hay, wheat, and rye are the staple products. Among its minerals are coal and iron ore. It is intersected through its entire breadth by the Low Grade division of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, of which Brookville, the capital, is a station. Pop. in 1870, 21,656; in 1880, 27,935; in 1890, 44,005.

Jefferson, a county of East Tennessee, has an area of about 310 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Holston River, and intersected by the French Broad River. The surface is diversified with high ridges and fertile valleys, and presents beautiful scenery. Nearly half of it is covered with forests of the hickory, oak, sugar-maple, poplar, and walnut. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, and pork are the staple products. Among the minerals which are found in this county are iron ore and limestone. It is intersected by the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad. Capital, Dandridge. Pop. in 1870, 19,470; in 1880, 15,846; in 1890, 16,478.

Jefferson, a county in the S.E. part of Texas, has an area of about 960 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Neches River and Sabine Lake, and on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico. The surface is a nearly level open plain or prairie, which produces pasture for numerous herds of cattle. These are the chief articles of export. This county is intersected in its N. portion by the Southern Pacific Railroad. Capital, Beaumont. Pop. in 1870, 1906; in 1880, 3489; in 1890, 5857.

Jefferson, a county in the W. part of Washington. Area, about 1688 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Admiralty Inlet and Hood's Canal, and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean. The surface is partly mountainous, extensively covered with forests, and watered by numerous rivers and streams, among them the Ohnlat, Quiets, Raft, and Quinniult Rivers, all of which rise in the Olympic Mountains, in this county. The most prominent feature is Mount Olympus, which stands near the N. border and has an altitude of 8138 feet. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Lumber, wheat, barley, grass, and potatoes are the staple products. This county is entered by the Port Townsend Southern Railroad. Capital, Port Townsend. Pop. in 1870, 1268; in 1880, 1712; in 1890, 8368.

Jefferson, the most eastern county of West Virginia, bordering on Maryland, has an area of about 280 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Potomac River, and on the N.W. by Opequan Creek, and is intersected by the Shenandoah River. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Blue Ridge, and is a continuation of the Great Valley of Virginia. The surface presents picturesque scenery, especially in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. Fine limestone underlies the soil. This county is intersected by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the Norfolk & Western Railroad, both of which communicate with Charlestown, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 13,219; in 1880, 15,005; in 1890, 15,553.

Jefferson, a county in the S.E. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 570 square miles. It is intersected by Rock River, and is also drained by Crawfish and Bark Rivers. In the S.W. part of this county, Rock River expands into a lake, named Koshkonong, which is nearly 8 miles long. The surface of the county is undulating, and the soil is very fertile, especially in the valley of Rock River. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, cattle, butter, and wool are the staple products. This county is liberally supplied with hard timber. Silurian limestone underlies part of its soil. It is intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Capital, Jefferson. Pop. in 1870, 34,040; in 1880, 32,156; in 1890, 33,530.

Jefferson, a post-village of Marengo co., Ala., 11 miles S.W. of Demopolis. It has 1 or 2 churches, an academy, 2 steam grist-mills, a drug-store, and several general stores. Pop. about 150.

Jefferson, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ark., 5 miles (direct) S. of Redfield. It has a saw-mill and general stores. Pop. about 100.

Jefferson, a village of Park co., Col., about 65 miles S.W. of Denver.

Jefferson, a post-village, capital of Jackson co., Ga., 18 miles N.W. of Athens, and about 60 miles E.N.E. of Atlanta. It has a court-house, the Martin Institute, a newspaper office, 3 churches, a grist-mill, and several general stores. Pop. in 1890, 540.

Jefferson, a former post-township of Cook co., Ill., embracing the villages of Jefferson, Irving Park, Humboldt Park, Maplewood, and Montrose. Since 1880 it has been annexed to Chicago.

Jefferson, a township of Stephenson co., Ill. Pop. 535. Post-office, Loran.

Jefferson, a township of Adams co., Ind., on the Ohio line. Pop. 1092.

Jefferson, a township of Allen co., Ind. Pop. 1551.

Jefferson, a township of Boone co., Ind. Pop. 1894.

Jefferson, a township of Carroll co., Ind., bounded W. by the Tippecanoe River. Pop. 1323.

Jefferson, a township of Cass co., Ind., bordering on the Wabash. Pop. 1127.

Jefferson, a post-village of Clinton co., Ind., in Washington township, about 22 miles S.E. of Lafayette, and 4

miles W. of Frankfort. It has a flour-mill and several stores. Pop. 253.

Jefferson, a township of Elkhart co., Ind. Pop. 982.

Jefferson, a township of Grant co., Ind. Pop. 1398.

Jefferson, a township of Greene co., Ind. Pop. 1348.

Jefferson, a township of Henry co., Ind. Pop. 1234. It contains the village of Sulphur Springs.

Jefferson, a township of Huntington co., Ind. Pop. 1227. It contains part of the village of Mount Etna.

Jefferson, a township of Jay co., Ind. Pop. 1640.

Jefferson, a township of Kosciusko co., Ind. Pop. 711.

Jefferson, a township of Miami co., Ind. Pop. 1370. It contains Mexico.

Jefferson, a township of Morgan co., Ind. Pop. 1081.

Jefferson, a township of Newton co., Ind. Pop. 1606. It contains Kentland.

Jefferson, a township of Noble co., Ind. Pop. 1292.

Jefferson, a township of Owen co., Ind. Pop. 2018. It contains Coal City.

Jefferson, a township of Pike co., Ind. Pop. 2188.

Jefferson, a township of Pulaski co., Ind. Pop. 171.

Jefferson, a township of Putnam co., Ind. Pop. 990. It contains Mount Meridian.

Jefferson, a township of Sullivan co., Ind. Pop. 1251.

Jefferson, a township of Switzerland co., Ind., on the Ohio River. Pop. 3268. It includes Vevay.

Jefferson, a township of Tipton co., Ind. Pop. 1738.

Jefferson, a township of Washington co., Ind. P. 1532.

Jefferson, a township of Wayne co., Ind. Pop. 1785.

Jefferson, a township of Wells co., Ind. Pop. 1773.

Jefferson, a township of Whitley co., Ind. Pop. 1263.

Jefferson, a township of Adair co., Iowa. Pop. 682.

Jefferson, a township of Allamakee co., Iowa. P. 971.

Jefferson, a township of Bremer co., Iowa. Pop. 862.

Jefferson, a township of Buchanan co., Iowa. Pop. 994.

Jefferson, a township of Butler co., Iowa. Pop. 677. It contains Butler Centre.

Jefferson, a township of Clayton co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River. Pop. (exclusive of Guttenberg) 1206.

Jefferson, a township of Dubuque co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River. Pop. 1578.

Jefferson, a township of Fayette co., Iowa. Pop. 914.

Jefferson, a post-village, capital of Greene co., Iowa, in Jefferson township, on the Raccoon River, at the crossing of the Des Moines, Northern & Western and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads, 81 miles W. of Marshalltown, and about 55 miles N.W. of Des Moines. It contains a court-house, an academy, a newspaper office, 2 banking-houses, and 4 churches. Pop. in 1880, 1444; in 1890, 1875. It has manufactures of cigars, flour, and ploughs.

Jefferson, a township of Harrison co., Iowa. Pop. 1038.

Jefferson, a township of Henry co., Iowa. Pop. 1267.

Jefferson, a township of Johnson co., Iowa. Pop. 862.

Jefferson, a township of Lee co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River. Pop. 981.

Jefferson, a township of Louisa co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River. Pop. 712. It contains Toolsborough.

Jefferson, a township of Madison co., Iowa. Pop. 828.

Jefferson, a township of Mahaska co., Iowa. Pop. 1033.

Jefferson, a township of Marshall co., Iowa. Pop. 759.

Jefferson, a township of Polk co., Iowa. Pop. 903.

Jefferson, a township of Poweshiek co., Iowa. P. 836.

Jefferson, a township of Ringgold co., Iowa. P. 592.

Jefferson, a township of Shelby co., Iowa. Pop. 114.

Jefferson, a township of Taylor co., Iowa. Pop. 639.

Jefferson, a township of Warren co., Iowa. Pop. 930.

Jefferson, a township of Wayne co., Iowa. Pop. 745.

Jefferson, a township of Chautauqua co., Kansas. Pop. 869. Post-offices, Cedarvale, Fulda, and Lisbon.

Jefferson, a township of Dickinson co., Kansas. Pop. 564. It contains Carlton.

Jefferson, a township of Jackson co., Kansas. Pop. 673. It contains Circleville.

Jefferson, a township of Jefferson co., Kansas. Pop. 2084. Post-offices, Winchester, Boyle, and Nortonville.

Jefferson, a post-township of Republic co., Kansas, 18 miles N.N.E. of Concordia. Pop. 457.

Jefferson, a former town of Jefferson parish, La., on the Mississippi River, about 1 mile above New Orleans. In 1870 it was annexed to that city, of which it forms the 12th, 13th, and 14th wards. It is on the Louisiana & Texas Railroad, and is the seat of a Catholic academy and college.

Jefferson, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me., in Jefferson township, on the Damariscotta River, 18 miles E.S.E. of Augusta. It has 1 or 2 churches, a cheese-factory, and a lumber-mill. Pop. of the township, 1821. It contains the village of East Jefferson.

Jefferson, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., 7 miles S.W. of Frederick City. It has 4 churches. Pop. 257.

Jefferson, a township of Cass co., Mich. Pop. 1063.

Jefferson, a post-hamlet of Hillsdale co., Mich., in Jefferson township, 8 miles S.E. of Hillsdale. Pop. of the township, 1897. It contains the village of Osseo, and is traversed by the Michigan Southern Railroad.

Jefferson, a township of Houston co., Minn. Pop. 480. It forms the southeasternmost angle of the state.

Jefferson, a township of Andrew co., Mo. Pop. 1605.

Jefferson, a township of Cedar co., Mo. Pop. 1040.

Jefferson, a township of Clarke co., Mo. Pop. 843.

Jefferson, a township of Cole co., Mo. Pop. 1839, exclusive of Jefferson City.

Jefferson, a township of Daviess co., Mo. Pop. 1059.

Jefferson, a township of Grundy co., Mo. Pop. 874.

Jefferson, a station in Jefferson co., Mo., on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, and on the Mississippi at the mouth of the river Maramec, 19 miles S. of St. Louis.

Jefferson, a township of Linn co., Mo. Pop. 1810.

Jefferson, a township of Maries co., Mo. Pop. 1123.

Jefferson, a township of Monroe co., Mo. Pop. 2147. It contains Florida.

Jefferson, a township of Osage co., Mo. Pop. 1390. Post-office, Byron.

Jefferson, a township of Polk co., Mo. Pop. 480.

Jefferson, a township of Saline co., Mo. Pop. 3002.

Jefferson, a township of Scotland co., Mo. Pop. 3297. It contains Memphis.

Jefferson, a township of Shelby co., Mo. Pop. 867.

Jefferson, a township of Wayne co., Mo. Pop. 371.

Jefferson, a post-office and mining camp of Nye co., Nevada, about 75 miles S. of Austin. Silver is found here.

Jefferson, or **Jefferson Hill**, a post-hamlet of Coos co., N.H., in Jefferson township, 7 miles S. of Lancaster. It has 2 churches, and several starch-mills and saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 826.

Jefferson, a post-hamlet of Gloucester co., N.J., in Harrison township, about 15 miles S. by W. of Camden. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

Jefferson, a township of Morris co., N.J. Pop. 1430. It contains Hopatcong, Woodport, &c.

Jefferson, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., in Jefferson township, about 48 miles W.S.W. of Albany, and 5 miles N. of Stamford. It has 2 churches, several stores, and a newspaper office. Pop. of the township, 1536.

Jefferson, a post-village, capital of Ashe co., N.C., in Jefferson township, a few miles N.W. of the Blue Ridge, and about 40 miles S.E. of Abingdon, Va. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1228. Negro Mountain in this township is said to rise 4300 feet above the sea-level.

Jefferson, a township of Guilford co., N.C. Pop. 1045.

Jefferson, a township of Adams co., O. Pop. 2268.

Jefferson, a post-village, capital of Ashtabula co., O., in Jefferson township, on the Franklin division of the Lake Shore Railroad, 11 miles S. of Ashtabula, and 60 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland. It contains 4 churches, 2 national banks, 1 other bank, a newspaper office, and the Jefferson Polytechnic School. Pop. in 1880, 1008; in 1890, 1346.

Jefferson, a township of Brown co., O. Pop. 1267. It contains Russellville.

Jefferson, a township of Clinton co., O. Pop. 1445. It contains Westborough.

Jefferson, a township of Coshocton co., O. It has beds of cannel coal. Pop. 1059.

Jefferson, a hamlet of Darke co., O., about 35 miles N.W. of Dayton. Pop. 107.

Jefferson, a hamlet of Fairfield co., O., on the Ohio Canal, about 18 miles S.E. of Columbus. Pop. 76.

Jefferson, a township of Fayette co., O. Pop. 2532. It contains Jeffersonville.

Jefferson, a township of Franklin co., O. Pop. 1405.

Jefferson, a township of Greene co., O. Pop. 1277. It contains Bowersville.

Jefferson, a township of Guernsey co., O. Pop. 904.

Jefferson, a township of Jackson co., O. Pop. 3002. It is an important centre of the iron-industry.

Jefferson, a township of Knox co., O. Pop. 1308. It contains Greersville and Mt. Holly.

Jefferson, a township of Logan co., O. Pop. 1634. It contains Zanesfield.

Jefferson, or **West Jefferson**, a post-village of Madison co., O., in Jefferson township, on Darby Creek, and on the Little Miami Railroad, 15 miles W. of Columbus. It has 3 churches, a union school, a money-order post-office, and a flour-mill. Pop. in 1880, 720; in 1890, 778; of township, 1957. The name of its post-office is West Jefferson.

Jefferson, a township of Mercer co., O. Pop. 1557. It contains Colina.

Jefferson, a township of Montgomery co., O. Pop. 3350. It contains the village of Liberty.

Jefferson, a township of Noble co., O. Pop. 1278. It contains Middleburg.

Jefferson, a township of Preble co., O., on the Indiana line. Pop. 1053. It contains New Paris.

Jefferson, a township of Richland co., O. Pop. 2251. It contains Belleville.

Jefferson, a township of Ross co., O. Pop. 1013. It contains Richmond.

Jefferson, a township of Scioto co., O. Pop. 559.

Jefferson, a township of Tuscarawas co., O. P. 1058.

Jefferson (Plain Post-Office), a village of Wayne co., O., in Plain township, 5 miles W. of Wooster. It has 2 churches.

Jefferson, a township of Williams co., O. Pop. 1564.

Jefferson, a post-village of Marion co., Oregon, on the Santiam River, and on the Oregon & California Railroad, 19 miles S. of Salem, and 9 miles N.N.E. of Albany. It contains the Jefferson Institute, a church, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, a chair-factory, and a manufactory of hosiery.

Jefferson, a township of Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 2066, exclusive of the borough of West Elizabeth. It has important coal-mines.

Jefferson, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. 1133.

Jefferson, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. 1234, exclusive of the borough of Saxenburg.

Jefferson, a station in Clarion co., Pa., on the Emlenton & Shippensville Railroad, 12 miles E. of Emlenton.

Jefferson, a township of Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. 843.

Jefferson, a township of Fayette co., Pa., bounded W. by the Monongahela River. Pop. 1331.

Jefferson, a post-village in Jefferson township, Greene co., Pa., on Ten-Mile Creek, about 40 miles S. of Pittsburg. It contains 4 churches and 2 hotels. Here is Monongahela College, with a fine brick edifice. Coal is mined in this township. Pop. about 600; of the township, 1322.

Jefferson, a township of Washington co., Pa., bounded on the W. by West Virginia. Pop. 825. It contains Eldersville, and has beds of excellent coal.

Jefferson, a borough of York, Pa., on the Hanover Branch Railroad, 14 miles S.S.W. of York, and 40 miles S. of Harrisburg. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and a cigar-factory. Pop. 374. Here is Codorus Post-Office.

Jefferson, a post-office of Chesterfield co., S.C., about 65 miles N.N.E. of Columbia.

Jefferson, a post-village of Union co., S.D., on the Dakota Southern Railroad, 13 miles N.W. of Sioux City, Iowa. It is near the Big Sioux River, and about 1 mile from the Missouri River. It has a church.

Jefferson, a post-hamlet of Rutherford co., Tenn., about 20 miles S.E. of Nashville. It has 2 stores.

Jefferson, a city, the capital of Marion co., Tex., on Big Cypress Bayou, 4 miles from its entrance into Caddo Lake, and on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, at the junction of the East Line & Red River Railroad, 16 miles N. of Marshall, and 162 miles E. of Dallas. It is 40 miles in a direct line, or 56 miles by railroad, W.N.W. of Shreveport, La. Steamboats ascend from Red River through the lake and bayou to this point, and large quantities of cotton and many cattle are shipped here. Jefferson is the most populous town of Northeastern Texas. It has a Catholic female academy, a national bank, 1 other bank, 7 churches, 2 iron-foundries, and a tannery. Two daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1890, 3072.

Jefferson, a post-hamlet of Powhatan co., Va., on the S. bank of James River, 35 miles W. by N. of Richmond.

Jefferson, a township of Green co., Wis., on the Illinois line. Pop. 1714.

Jefferson, a post-town, capital of Jefferson co., Wis., in a township of the same name, and on Rock River, at the mouth of the Crawfish River, about 50 miles W. of Milwaukee, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 25 miles N.N.E. of Janesville, and 13 miles S. by W. of Watertown. It has 8 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, the Jefferson Liberal Institute, a woollen-mill, a flouring-mill, 2 tanneries, a foundry, a chair-factory, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1880, 2115; in 1890, 2237.

Jefferson, a township of Monroe co., Wis. Pop. 966.

Jefferson, a township of Vernon co., Wis. Pop. 1194. It contains Springville.

Jefferson Barracks, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 10 miles S. of the initial station at St. Louis, and 3 miles S. of the southern limit of that city. Here is a government reservation of about 1700 acres, with an arsenal, large powder-magazines, and a national cemetery.

Jefferson City, the capital of the state of Missouri and of Cole co., is situated on the S. bank of the Missouri River, about 150 miles from its mouth. Lat. 38° 36′ N.; lon. 92° 9′ W. By railroad it is 125 miles W. of St. Louis, and 158 miles E.S.E. of Kansas City. It is connected with those cities by the Missouri Pacific and Chicago & Alton Railroads. The city is built on elevated ground, which commands a fine view of the river, and contains a limestone state-house, a court-house, a state prison built of stone, the Lincoln Institute, a female seminary, 4 banks, 9 churches, 2 foundries, 2 shoe-factories, and manufactures of farming-implements and wagons. One daily and 4 weekly newspapers are published here. Coal and limestone are found in the vicinity. Pop. in 1870, 4420; in 1880, 5271; in 1890, 6742.

Jefferson City, a post-village of Jefferson co., Montana, on the Prickly Pear River, about 15 miles S. of Helena, and near the base of the Rocky Mountains. Gold and silver are found here. It has a church, and 2 mills for the reduction of silver ore. Pop. 104.

Jefferson Hill, New Hampshire. See JEFFERSON.

Jefferson Island, a post-office of Madison co., Montana.

Jefferson Junction, a station in Susquehanna co., Pa., at the junction of the Jefferson Branch of the Erie Railroad with the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, 35 miles N. of Carbondale.

Jefferson Lake, Minnesota, is in the S. part of Le Sueur co., about 8 miles S.E. of St. Peter. It is nearly 6 miles long.

Jefferson Line, a post-hamlet of Clearfield co., Pa., about 20 miles W. of Clearfield.

Jefferson Medical College. See PHILADELPHIA.

Jefferson Mines, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala., on the Warrior River, and on the South & North Alabama Railroad, at Jefferson Station. Coal is mined here.

Jefferson, Mount, New Hampshire, a peak of the White Mountains, in Coos co., about 5 miles N. of Mount Washington, has an altitude of 5657 feet above the sea.

Jefferson, Mount, Oregon, a peak of the Cascade range, on the E. border of Linn co. Its top is covered with perpetual snow. It is near lat. 44° 36′ N. and lon. 121° 35′ W. Its altitude is said to be 10,200 feet.

Jefferson River, or Jefferson Fork of the Missouri, is formed by three branches, named Beaver Head River, Big Hole or Wisdom River, and Passamari Creek, which rise in the Rocky Mountains and unite on the N.W. border of Madison co., Montana. It runs northeastward, and, after a course of about 140 miles, unites with the Madison River and the Gallatin Fork at Gallatin, Montana, about 30 miles N.W. of Bozeman. The stream formed by this confluence is the Missouri River. The Jefferson River traverses a mountainous country in which gold is found. Its valley is partly fertile.

Jefferson Station, a station in Jefferson parish, La., on the Mississippi River, 12 miles above New Orleans, also on Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad, and on the New Orleans & Texas Railroad, at a place called White Church Bend (formerly Free Negro Bend). Here is a church.

Jefferson Station, York co., Pa. See JEFFERSON.

Jef'fersonton, a post-village of Culpeper co., Va., on the Rappahannock River, about 56 miles W.S.W. of Washington, D.C. It has 2 churches. Pop. 400.

Jef'fersontown, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ky., about 10 miles E. by S. of Louisville. It has a drug-store, an academy, 4 churches, a plough-factory, &c.

Jefferson Valley, a post-office of Westchester co., N.Y., about 20 miles S.S.E. of Newburg.

Jef'fersonville, a post-village, capital of Twiggs co., Ga., about 22 miles S.E. of Macon. It has 3 churches and the Auburn Institute.

Jeffersonville, a post-village of Wayne co., Ill., on the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 125 miles S.S.E. of Springfield, and 5 miles N. of Fairfield. It has a drug-store and 2 churches. Pop. about 300.

Jeffersonville, a hamlet of Williamson co., Ill., 6 miles N. of Marion. It has a church and a tobacco-factory. Here is Lake Creek Post-Office.

Jeffersonville, a township of Clarke co., Ind., is adjacent to the city of the same name, and is bounded on the S. by the Ohio River.

Jeffersonville, a city of Clarke co., Ind., on the Ohio River, opposite Louisville, Ky., 5 or 6 miles above New Albany, and 108 miles S. of Indianapolis. The river is here

nearly 1 mile wide, encloses several verdant islands, and falls 22 feet in 2 miles. Jeffersonville is the S.W. terminus of a branch of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, which connects with the main line at North Vernon, and is the S. terminus of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, which here crosses the river on an iron bridge,—perhaps the longest iron structure in the United States. This bridge is the connecting link between the great railway systems of the North and South. The city is built on elevated ground, which commands a fine view of the river and of Louisville. It contains 14 churches, the Jefferson depot for army supplies (the largest in the United States), 2 national banks, the Southern State Prison, a high school, several iron-foundries and machine-shops, and the Ohio Falls Car-Works. A daily and a weekly newspaper are published here. Pop. in 1890, 10,666.

Jeffersonville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ky., about 40 miles E. of Lexington. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a planing-mill.

Jeffersonville, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Holden township, on the Boston, Barre & Gardner Railroad, 10 miles N.N.W. of Worcester. It has a manufactory of satinet.

Jeffersonville, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., in Callicoon township, about 35 miles N.N.W. of Port Jervis. It has 4 churches and a newspaper office.

Jeffersonville, a post-village of Fayette co., O., in Jefferson township, 10 miles N.W. of Washington Court-House, and 40 miles S.W. of Columbus. It has 3 churches, a union school, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 212.

Jeffersonville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., in Norriton township, near the Schuylkill River, about 3 miles N.W. of Norristown. It has a church and manufactures of cotton, carriages, and farm-implements.

Jeffersonville, a post-village of Lamoille co., Vt., in Cambridge township, on the Lamoille River, and on the Burlington & Lamoille and Portland & Ogdensburg Railroads, 24 miles E.N.E. of Burlington. It has a church, 2 saw-mills, and 2 carriage-shops. The name of its station is Cambridge Junction.

Jeffersonville, or **Tazewell Court-House**, a post-village, capital of Tazewell co., Va., is in a mountainous region, 48 miles N.E. of Abingdon. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and a high school. Copper, lead, and iron ore are said to be found here. Pop. in 1890, 604. The name of its post-office is Tazewell Court-House.

Jef'fress' Store, a post-office of Nottoway co., Va.

Jef'freys, a township of Marion co., S.C. Pop. 2005.

Jeffrey's Creek, of South Carolina, flows into Pedee River from the right, in Marion co.

Jeffrey's Creek, a post-office of Marion co., S.C.

Jeffries, jef'friz, a post-office of Clearfield co., Pa., about 30 miles N. of Altoona.

Jef'friesburg, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Mo., 12 miles S. by W. of Washington. It has a church.

Jefremov, a town of Russia. See YEFREMOV.

Jefterevskaia, or **Jefterewskaja**, Russia. See YEFTEREVSKAIA.

Jegorjevsk, a town of Russia. See YEGORYEVSK.

Jegorlyk, a river of Russia. See YEGORLYK.

Jégun, zhā'gŭn', a town of France, in Gers, 12 miles N.W. of Auch. Pop. 1984.

Jehanabad, or **Jahanabad**, ja-hān-ā-bād', a town of Bengal, district of Burdwan, on the Dalkissore, 40 miles N.W. of Calcutta. Pop. 13,409. Its population has been much reduced from the prevalence of fever.

Jehanabad, or **Jahanabad**, a town of Bengal, district and 31 miles N. of Gaya. It has a dispensary, a jail, a small trade, and some cotton-weaving. Pop. 21,022.

Jeho, or **Jehol**, China. See ZHEHOL.

Jehoon, a river of Asia. See AMOO-DARYA.

Jeia, a river of Russia. See YEIA.

Jeisk, a town of Russia. See YEISK.

Jeitpoor, or **Jeitpur**, jīt'poor', a town of India, Allahabad division, 22 miles N. of Chatterpoor. Pop. 5880.

Jeja, or **Jaija**, jā'jā, written also **Jaya**, a town of Afghanistan, 48 miles N.N.W. of Furrah.

Jejur'ry, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 37 miles S.E. of Poonah.

Jejuy, or **Xexuy**, hā-nwee', a river of Paraguay, flows W. 120 miles, and joins the Paraguay N. of Assumption.

Jekaterinenburg, Russia. See YEKATERINBOORG.

Jekaterinenstadt, or **Jekatrinstadt**. See YEKATERINSTADT.

Jekaterininskoi, Russia. See YEKATERININSKOI.

Jekaterinodar, Russia. See YEKATERINODAR.

Jekaterinograd, Russia. See YEKATERINOGRAD.

Jekaterinopol, Russia. See YEKATERINOPOL.

Jekaterinoslav, Russia. See YEKATERINOSLAV.

Jekaterinskaja, Russia. See YEKATERINSKAIA.

Jekil-Irmak. See YESHIL-IRMAK.

Jelabuga, a town of Russia. See YELABOOGA.

Jelagui, a river of Siberia. See YELAGOOI.

Jelalabad, jĕl-ā-lā-bād', a town of Afghanistan, in a fertile plain, near the Cabool River, 78 miles E.N.E. of Cabool, on the route to Peshawer. Its stationary population is probably 3000; but the number is greatly augmented in winter. It is famous for the heroic and successful resistance made here by the British troops, under Sir Robert Sale, in 1841–2.

Jelalabad (formerly **Dooshak**), a city and capital of Seistan, Southwest Afghanistan, near the river Helmund. Lat. 31° 20′ N.; lon. 61° 40′ E. Estimated pop. 10,000. It is neatly built of sun-dried bricks, and has around it extensive ruins. Jelalabad is also the name of several other towns of British India.

Jelalabad, a town of India, district and 20 miles S.W. of Shahjehanpoor. Pop. 6394.

Jelalapoor, or **Jalalapur**, jĕ-lā-lā-poor', a town of British India, on the Betwah, 20 miles S. of Kalpee.

Jelalkaira, jĕl-ăl-kī'rā, a town of India, district and 45 miles W.N.W. of Nagpoor. Pop. 3396.

Jelalpoor, a town of the Punjab. See JULALPOOR.

Jelania, yā-lā'ne-ā, or **Jelanii Nos**, yā-lān'yee nose, a cape forming the N.E. extremity of Nova Zembla.

Jelas'poor', or **Jelal'poor'**, a town of the Fyzabad district, British India. Pop. 6275.

Jelatma, or **Jelatom**, Russia. See YELATOM.

Jeletz, or **Eletz**, a city of Russia. See YELETS.

Jelgava, or **Jelgawa**, Russia. See MITAU.

Jelisabetgrad, Russia. See YELISAVETGRAD.

Jell, jĕll, a town of Beloochistan, 70 miles S.W. of Kelat. Pop. about 2000.

Jelling, yĕl'ling, a village of Denmark, in North Jutland, 5 miles N.W. of Veile. It was formerly a royal residence, and is remarkable for Runic inscriptions and for Danish royal tombs of the tenth century.

Jel'linghy, or **Jalanghi**, jă-lăn'ghee, a town of India, district and 30 miles E. by S. of Moorshedabad, on the Jellinghy, a branch of the Ganges.

Jelloway, Knox co., O. See BROWNSVILLE.

Jelmar, a lake of Sweden. See HJELMAR.

Jelnia, a town of Russia. See YELNIA.

Jelolo, Malay Archipelago. See GILOLO.

Jelpigory, a town of India. See JULPIGOREE.

Jelsi, yĕl'see, a town of Italy, province and 10 miles E.S.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 2898.

Jelum, a river of the Punjab. See JHYLUM.

Jem, a river of Asia. See EMBA.

Jem, or **Jemm**, a town of Tunis. See EL-JEMM.

Jem, a post-office of Clarke co., Mo.

Jemalabad, or **Jamallabad**, jĕ-măl-ă-bād', a town of India, presidency of Madras, 110 miles N. by W. of Calicut, in lat. 13° 3′ N., lon. 75° 25′ E., with an almost inaccessible fort, built by Tippoo, on an immense rock.

Jemarroo, or **Jemarru**, jĕm-ar-roo', a territory of Senegambia, S. of the Gambia River, between lat. 13° and 14° 30′ N.

Jemeppe, or **Jemeppes**, zhā-mĕpp', a village of Belgium, in Liege, on the Meuse, opposite Serning. Pop. 4500.

Jemgum, yĕm'gŏŏm, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 15 miles S.S.W. of Aurich, on the Ems. Pop. 1223.

Jemilah, or **Djemilah**, jĕm'ee'lā', an ancient city of Algeria, province and 50 miles W. of Constantine. It contains interesting monuments of antiquity.

Jemison, Alabama. See JAMISON.

Jemmapes, or **Gemappe**, zhā'măp', a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Haine River, and on the canal from Mons to Condé, 3 miles W. of Mons. Pop. 11,405, engaged in brewing, tanning, and raising coal. Here the French defeated the Austrian forces in 1792, an event which led to the annexation of Belgium to France, after which Jemmapes gave name to a department nearly co-extensive with the province of Hainaut.

Jem'seg, a post-village in Queens co., New Brunswick, on the Jemseg, a navigable affluent of the St. John River, 49 miles from St. John. St. John steamers call here. Pop. 150.

Jemtland, yĕmt'lănt, or **Ostersund**, os'tĕr-soont', a læn or province of Sweden, bounded W. by Norway. Area, 20,886 square miles. It abounds in lakes and swamps, and some parts are sterile; but the metallic wealth is considerable. Capital, Ostersund. Pop. 78,387.

Jemtza, a river of Russia. See YEMTSA.

Jena, jā'na (Ger. pron. yā'nä), a town of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, on the Saale, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, 12 miles E.S.E. of Weimar. It stands in a fine valley, 500 feet above the sea, and is enclosed by walls, beyond which are several good suburbs. It is regularly laid out and well built. The principal edifices are the ducal palace, 4 churches, hospitals, a lunatic asylum, and the university buildings. The university, opened in 1558, has 75 professors, a library of 200,000 volumes, a botanic garden, and an observatory. Jena has numerous scientific associations, manufactures of linens, hats, tobacco, &c., and 3 large annual fairs. It is the seat of the high court of appeal for the Saxon duchies and Reuss principalities. Here, on October 14, 1806, Napoleon totally defeated the Prussians. Pop. 8197.

Jena, jee'na, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Ala.

Jena, a post-village of Catahoula parish, La., 50 miles W. of Natchez, Miss. It has 2 churches.

Jenatz, yā-nāts', a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, on the Lanquart, 12 miles S.E. of Mayenfeld. It has sulphur baths and 2 annual fairs. Pop. 812.

Jencksville, jēnks'vĭl, a village of Providence co., R.I., in Smithfield township, 1 mile from Woonsocket. It has a cotton-mill.

Jendialeh, or **Jindialeh**, jĕn-de-ā'lĕh, a town of the Punjab, 11 miles S.E. of Amritsir.

Jendoul, jĕn-dool', a town of Afghanistan, near its N.E. frontier, 20 miles N.E. of Bajaur.

Jendovichtskn, Russia. See YENDOVICHTSKA.

Jeneen, Jenin, or **Jennin**, jĕn-neen' (anc. *Ginæ'a*), a town of Palestine, 17 miles N.N.E. of Nablous. Pop. about 2000.

Jenidge-Karasu, Turkey. See YENIDJE KARA-SOO.

Jenidge-Kizilagadj. See YENIDJE KIZILAGADJ.

Jenidje, Lake of, Turkey. See LANGAZA.

Jenidje-Vardar, a town of Turkey. See YENIDJE.

Jenikale, or **Jenikal**, Russia. See YENIKALE.

Jenikau, yĕn'ne-kŏw', a town of Bohemia, 8 miles S.S.E. of Czaslau. Here the Swedes gained a victory over the Imperialists in 1643. Pop. 2708.

Jenil, a river of Spain. See GENIL.

Jenin, or **Jennin**. See JENEEN.

Jenisei, a river of Siberia. See YENISEI.

Jeniseisk, Russia. See YENISEISK.

Jen'isonville, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., Mich., and a station on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 7 miles S. by E. of Grand Rapids. It is on Grand River, and has a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and a church.

Jenk'ins, a post-office of Calhoun co., Ala.

Jenkins, a township of Mitchell co., Iowa. Pop. 672.

Jenkins, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. 2505. It contains Port Blanchard, Sebastopol, and other coal-mining places.

Jenkins' Bridge, a post-office of Accomack co., Va.

Jenkins Creek, a post-office of Jasper co., Mo.

Jenkins Ferry, a post-office of Grant co., Ark., on the Saline River, about 44 miles S.S.W. of Little Rock.

Jenk'insville, a post-office of Pike co., Ga.

Jenk'intown, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., in Abington township, ½ mile from Jenkintown Station, which is on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, at the junction of the New York & Philadelphia New Line, 9 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has 6 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1880, 810; in 1890, 1609.

Jenks, a township of Forest co., Pa. Pop. 118.

Jenksville, Massachusetts. See LUDLOW.

Jenks'ville, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., N.Y., in Newark township, 12 miles N. of Owego. It has a church, a cheese-factory, and a grist-mill.

Jennatabad, the Mohammedan name of Goun.

Jen'ne, or **Jenneh**, jen'nĕh', written also **Jin'ne**, a walled town of Africa, in Soodan, on a large island, called Massina, in the Niger, 285 miles S. by W. of Timbuctoo. It is a place of great commercial activity, and is resorted to for trade by the people of the surrounding country. The inhabitants are all Mohammedans, and do not permit infidels to enter the town. Pop. 8000.

Jen'ner, a township of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. 1703.

Jenner's Cross Roads, Pa. See JENNERVILLE.

Jen'nerstown, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., in Jenner township, about 15 miles S.S.W. of Johnstown. It has 2 churches. Pop. nearly 200.

Jen'nersville, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., in Penn township, about 18 miles S.W. of West Chester, and 1 mile from Penn Station on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad. It has 3 churches.

Jen'nerville, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., in Jenner township, 10 miles N. of Somerset, and about 44 miles S.W. of Altoona. It has a church. The name of its post-office is Jenner's Cross Roads.

Jen'nie's Creek, a post-office of Wayne co., W. Va.

Jen'nieton, a post-hamlet of Iowa co., Wis., 32 miles W. by S. of Madison. It has 2 churches near it.

Jen'nings, a county in the S.E. part of Indiana, has an area of about 380 square miles. It is intersected by Graham's Fork and the Vernon Fork of the Muscatatuck River and by Sand Creek. The surface is partly hilly, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is moderately fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Ohio & Mississippi, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, and Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroads. Capital, Vernon. Pop. in 1870, 16,218; in 1880, 16,453; in 1890, 14,608.

Jennings, a post-office of Hamilton co., Fla.

Jennings, a township of Crawford co., Ind., on the Ohio River. Pop. 2081. It contains Magnolia and Leavenworth.

Jennings, a township of Fayette co., Ind. Pop. 836.

Jennings, a township of Owen co., Ind. Pop. 801.

Jennings, a township of Scott co., Ind. Pop. 1278. It contains Austin.

Jennings, a post-hamlet of St. Louis co., Mo., is near the Mississippi River, and on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 7 miles N. by W. of St. Louis. It has a seminary for young ladies.

Jennings, a township of Putnam co., O. Pop. 1059.

Jennings, a township of Van Wert co., O. Pop. 914.

Jennings Falls, a post-office of Yell co., Ark.

Jennings' Mills, a post-office of Iredell co., N.C., 18 miles N. of Statesville.

Jennings' Or'dinary, a post-hamlet of Nottoway co., Va., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, 50 miles W.S.W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches.

Jen'ningsville, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co., Pa., about 30 miles N.N.W. of Wilkesbarre. It has a tannery and a saw-mill.

Jen'nison, a post-office of San Juan co., Col.

Jen'ny, a former post village and capital of Lincoln co., Wis., in Jenny township, and on the Wisconsin River, at the mouth of Prairie River, 18 miles N. of Wausau. It had a newspaper office, a union school, a large lumber-mill, and a pop. in 1880 of 882. In 1890 the township had no existence.

Jenny Lind, a post-hamlet of Sebastian co., Ark., about 11 miles S.E. of Fort Smith.

Jenny Lind, a post-village of Calaveras co., Cal., 25 miles N.E. of Stockton. It has rich gravel-mines of gold. Pop. about 200.

Jenö, yā'nö' (Bonoz, bo'roz', or Kis, kish), a town of Hungary, co. of Arad, on the White Körös, 28 miles N.E. of Arad. Pop. 1600.

Jenö Dios, yā'nö' dee'osh'; a village of Hungary, co. of Neograd. Pop. 1080.

Jepce, yā'pee, or **Shebshe**, shĕb'shĕh, a town of Bosnia, on the Bosna, 37 miles N.N.W. of Bosna-Serai.

Jepifan, or **Jepitan**, Russia. See YEPIFAN.

Jequitinhonha, zhā-kee-teen-yōn'yā, or **Rio Grande do Belmonte**, ree'o grān'dā do bĕl-mon'tā, a river of Brazil, rises in the Serra Pedra Redonda, flows first N. through the province of Minas-Geraes, then N.E., enters the province of Bahia, and shortly after, passing the town of Belmonte, falls into the Atlantic.

Jerahi, Jerrahi, or **Djerrahi**, jer-rā'hee' (anc. *Hedyphon?*), a river of Persia, province of Khoozistan, is formed by the confluence of the Ram Hormooz and Koordistan Rivers, and, after a W. course, joins the Karoon River (anc. *Pasiti'gris*) near Mohammerah. The town of Fellaneeyah and numerous ruins are on its banks.

Jerash, a city of Syria. See GERASA.

Jeraslon, or **Jeroslan**, Russia. See YEROSLAN.

Jerba, or **Gerba**, jĕr'ba, an island of Africa, belonging to Tunis, in the Gulf of Cabes, 15 miles N.W. of Zarziss. Length, 22 miles; breadth, 14 miles. Surface level and fertile. On this island is a triumphal arch in honor of Antoninus and Verus; also a pyramid, from 25 to 30 feet in height, composed of the skulls of the Spanish soldiers who, under the conduct of Medinaceli and Andrea Doria, perished here in an action against the Turks in 1558.

Jeremie, zhā'rā'mee' or zhĕr'ĕh-mee', a seaport town of Hayti, on its S.W. peninsula, 125 miles W. of Port-au-Prince. Pop. 5000.

Jerez, Xerez, nā-rĕth', or **Jerez del Marquesado**, nā-rĕth' dĕl mar-kā-sā'do, a town of Spain, province and 35 miles E. of Granada. Pop. 2125.

Jerez, a town of Central America. See XERES.

Jerez de la Frontera, nâ-rêth' dâ lâ fron-tâ'râ, or simply **Jerez** or **Xerez**, nâ-rêth' (Port. *Xeres*, shâ-rês'), a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 16 miles by rail N.N.E. of Cadiz. It consists generally of well-built houses of two or three stories, arranged in regular squares, or in spacious, paved, clean, and well-lighted streets. The principal buildings are the Collegiate church, the church of San Miguel, with some fine sculptures and reliefs, several other churches, 7 nunneries and 12 suppressed monasteries; the Alcazar, an old Moorish castle, in ruins; the town house, an ancient and elegant structure, with a façade of Corinthian pillars; a college or gymnasium, several public schools, a general hospital, a foundling hospital, and two other hospitals. It is noted for its wines, well known under the name of sherry. Pop. 64,533.

Jerez (or Xerez) de los Caballeros, nâ-rêth' dâ loce kâ-bâl-yâ'roce, a city of Spain, in Estremadura, 40 miles S. of Badajos, at the foot of a hill, crowned by a castle, near the Ardilla. It is partly surrounded by an old Arab wall, entered by 6 gates. It has wide and well-paved streets, 8 squares, 4 parish churches, 9 chapels, 4 convents, a college, 2 hospitals, a theatre, and manufactures of linen, leather, and pottery. Pop. 8295.

Jerica, or **Xerica**, nâ-ree'kâ, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 27 miles W.S.W. of Castellon de la Plana, on the Palancia. It is an ancient town, and possessed considerable importance both in Roman and in Saracenic times.

Jericho, jĕr'ę-ko, an ancient city of Palestine, famed in Scripture history, but now represented by the miserable village of ERIHA (â-ree'hâ) or RIHA (ree'hâ), near the N. extremity of the Dead Sea, 18 miles E.N.E. of Jerusalem. Some few remains of antiquity exist in and around it, but none that can be identified with buildings of any special era, except a few traces of a Roman road.

Jericho, jĕr'ę-ko, a post-office of Perry co., Ala., 15 miles N. of Marion.

Jericho, a post-office of Windham co., Conn., on the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad, 16 miles N.E. of Willimantic.

Jericho, a post-office of Kane co., Ill., about 9 miles W. by S. of Aurora.

Jericho, a post-office of Henry co., Ky., on the Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 32 miles E.N.E. of Louisville.

Jericho, a post-village of Queens co., N.Y., in Oyster Bay township, about 25 miles E.N.E. of Brooklyn. It is 2 miles from Hicksville Railroad Station. It has 3 churches.

Jericho, a post-office of Wayne co., N.C., on the Neuse River, at White Hall.

Jericho, a post-village of Chittenden co., Vt., in Jericho township, 12 miles E. of Burlington. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of pumps, lumber, woodenware, and cheese. The township is bounded on the W. by the Winooski River, and is traversed by the Burlington & Lamoille Railroad. Pop. of the township, 1757.

Jericho Centre, a post-hamlet of Chittenden co., Vt., in Jericho township, 3 miles from Jericho Station, and about 14 miles E. of Burlington. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Jerichow, yâ're-KOV', a town of Prussian Saxony, 30 miles N.N.E. of Magdeburg, on the Elbe. Pop. 1743.

Jerim, a town of Arabia. See YERIM.

Jerm, or **Djerm**, jêrm, a town of Asia, in Budukhshan, on the Koksha. Lat. 36° 50' N.; lon. 70° 47' E.

Jer'myn, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa., in the Lackawanna Valley, on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, 13 miles N.E. of Scranton, and 4 miles S. of Carbondale. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a large steam grist-mill, a powder-mill, several hotels, &c. Here are rich coal-mines and 2 large coal-breakers. Pop. in 1890, 2650.

Jer'nigan, a post-village of Russell co., Ala., 17 miles S.E. of Seale Station, and ¼ mile from the Chattahoochee River. It has a church and a steam saw-mill.

Jernot, a village of Austria. See RADNOTH.

Jerome, ję-rōm', a post-village of Howard co., Ind., in Union township, on the Wild Cat River, 12 miles E.S.E. of Kokomo, and about 34 miles S.E. of Logansport. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Jerome, a post-hamlet of Appanoose co., Iowa, 5 miles N.W. of Numa Station. It has a church.

Jerome, a post-village of Hillsdale co., Mich., in Somerset township, on the Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern Railroad, 12 miles N.E. of Hillsdale. It has a church and 4 stores. Pop. about 150.

Jerome, a township of Midland co., Mich. Pop. 173.

Jerome, a station and hamlet of Phelps co., Mo., on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, and on the Gasconade River, 126 miles S.W. of St. Louis, and 1 mile W. of Arlington. It has a depot and 2 saw-mills.

Jerome, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., in Westchester township, on the Harlem Railroad, 8 miles N. of its terminus in New York. It has 2 churches. Here is Jerome Park, a noted race-course.

Jerome, a post-township of Union co., O., about 20 miles N.W. of Columbus. It has 2 churches. Pop. 1462.

Jeromesville, ję-rōmz'vĭl, a post-village of Ashland co., O., in Mohican township, on a branch of the Mohican River, 8 miles S.E. of Ashland, and about 20 miles E. by N. of Mansfield. It has a high school and 4 churches. Pop. in 1890, 301.

Jerona, a city of Spain. See GERONA.

Jer'ry City, a post-village of Wood co., O., on the Mansfield & Coldwater Railroad, about 30 miles S. of Toledo. It has a church, a graded school, and 2 planing-mills.

Jerry's Run, a post-office of Wood co., W. Va.

Jersey, jęr'zee (anc. *Cæsare'a*), the largest and most S.E. of the Channel Islands, belonging to Great Britain, in the S. part of the English Channel, 13 miles W. of the coast of France (Cotentin), and 35 miles S. of Portland Isle. Lat. of St. Helier 49° 11' 3" N.; lon. 2° 7' W. Length, from E. to W., 12 miles; average breadth, 5 miles. Area, 45 square miles. Pop. 56,627. The coasts are rocky and abrupt; the only considerable inlet is St. Aubin's Bay, on the E. side, skirted by a sandy shore. The surface is undulating; the hill-ranges, consisting of granite and schist, run mostly N. and S., enclosing fertile valleys. The climate is very mild. Property is greatly subdivided. Leading articles of export are apples, cider, potatoes, butter, and cows of an excellent breed. The whole island appears like a continuous orchard dotted with picturesque villages. Off the S.E. coast are extensive oyster-beds, resorted to by a large fishing-fleet belonging to the island. The trade is active, and the people of Jersey engage largely in the Newfoundland fishery. Numbers of vessels are annually built in Jersey. Steamers communicate frequently with Southampton, Weymouth, St. Malo, and Granville. The island is the residence of numerous English families, but French is the language of the native people. Jersey has its own legislature, the "states," or insular parliament, consisting of 36 members, chosen by the inhabitants, their acts being confirmed or annulled, in special cases, by the governor. From the decisions of its royal court appeal lies only to the sovereign in council. Its native inhabitants preserve many Normal feudal customs, the Channel Islands having formed a part of the Norman dominion, and having remained attached to England since the Conquest. The principal towns are St. Helier (the capital) and St. Aubin. The island is traversed by two railways. Jersey is an agreeable place of resort, and is somewhat noted as a winter sanatarium; but its climate is less mild and equable than that of Guernsey. The approach by sea is everywhere dangerous, and the granitic cliffs of the coast abound in scenes of wild grandeur; but the scenery of the interior is altogether pastoral. The island abounds in old buildings of much antiquarian interest.

Jersey, jęr'zee, a southwestern county of Illinois, bordering on Missouri, has an area of about 360 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Mississippi River, and on the W. by the Illinois River, and is partly drained by Macoupin Creek. The surface is diversified with forests, undulating prairies, and high picturesque bluffs which extend along the Mississippi River. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. Thick strata of Trenton and Niagara limestone (both Silurian) and of carboniferous limestone crop out in this county. These are good materials for building, especially the Niagara limestone, a durable buff-colored dolomite. The value of the stone exported from the quarries of this county amounted at times to over $300,000 per annum. Coal is also found here. This county is intersected by the Chicago & Alton Railroad and the St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul Railroad. Capital, Jerseyville. Pop. in 1870, 15,054; in 1880, 15,542; in 1890, 14,810.

Jersey, a post-office of Marion co., Ind., at Poplar Grove Station, 6 miles S.E. of Indianapolis.

Jersey, a post-hamlet of Oakland co., Mich., in Orion township, 36 miles N. by W. of Detroit. It has a church.

Jersey, a post-village of Licking co., O., in Jersey township, 4½ miles N.W. of Pataskala Railroad Station, and about 18 miles N.E. of Columbus. It has 2 churches and a carriage-shop. Pop. 101; of the township, 1253.

Jersey, jęr'zee, a post-village in Beauce co., Quebec, on the river Chaudière, 13 miles S.E. of St. François. It contains a hotel, a store, and several mills. Pop. 150.

Jersey City, capital of Hudson co., N.J., on the right or W. bank of the Hudson River, at its entrance into New York Bay, and opposite New York City, from which it is 1 mile distant, and with which constant communication is maintained by 5 ferries, running upwards of 25 boats, generally large and powerful. It is bounded N. by North Bergen, Hoboken, and West Hoboken, S. by Bayonne, and W. by Newark Bay and the Hackensack River, and extends 5 miles N. and S. by about 3 miles E. and W. The Morris Canal connects it with Easton, Pa. The streets are generally, with few exceptions, laid out at right angles, and are of good width, well paved, sewered, lighted with gas and electricity, and bordered by many handsome residences. There are 4 public squares, which, though small in size, are tastefully laid out. The more prominent public buildings are the city hall, court-house and jail, and school-houses, the latter of which number 25, mostly well constructed of brick. It is a terminus of the Red Star line of steamships to Europe, and its commerce is returned as a portion of the New York customs-district, of which it is by law an integral part. It is also the terminus of 13 lines of railroad, viz., the Pennsylvania, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western (Morris & Essex division), the Central of New Jersey (connecting with the Philadelphia & Reading at Bound Brook), the New York, Lake Erie & Western, the New Jersey Midland, the New York, Susquehanna & Western, the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, the New Jersey & New York, the New York & Greenwood Lake, the Newark & New York, the Jersey City & Albany, the West Shore, and the Jersey City & Bergen. Besides these roads, Jersey City has direct communication, by steam ferry, with the New York, New Haven & Hartford and New York & New England Railroads, the steamer transporting through-cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad from its tracks in Jersey City to the tracks of the Shore Line division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad at Port Morris. In addition to the regular ferries between Jersey City and New York, the Pennsylvania Railroad and the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad have each a ferry direct to Brooklyn. Immense quantities of iron, coal, produce, and general merchandise are brought to and shipped from Jersey City. There are also horse-railways to Hoboken and Bayonne and to all parts of the city itself. It contains 67 churches, a high school, a normal school, 3 national banks (capital, $1,300,000), 3 savings-banks, 2 insurance companies, 2 Young Men's Christian Associations, and several charitable institutions. Three daily newspapers are published here.

This city is supplied with water piped from the Passaic River by means of hydraulic works at Belleville, 6 miles distant. Here are many and various manufacturing establishments, among which the more important are the Lorrillard tobacco manufactories, 2 crucible-works, 3 foundries, a foundry and machine-shop, 3 boiler-works, 3 locomotive and railroad-supply manufactories, 2 large sugar-refineries, and 2 silk-mills, besides numerous zinc-works, breweries, planing-mills, potteries, manufactories of chemicals, jewelry, fireworks, lead-pencils, candles, soap, hydrants, chains, rubber goods, castor and linseed oil, copper-ware, oakum, chains and spikes, car-springs, stoves, steam heaters, &c. It is worthy of remark that the mints of Europe, as well as those of this country, obtain their crucibles from the works of Jersey City. Here are located large stock-yards and an extensive abattoir where vast quantities of cattle and sheep are slaughtered for the New York markets. This establishment was opened in 1874, and is one of the largest, most complete, and best appointed in the United States; it drains into the river, and has rail connection directly with the Pennsylvania Railroad. The slaughtering of hogs is carried on upon the Hackensack meadows, beyond the city limits. The city is governed by a mayor and board of aldermen, and five executive boards. There is a police force of upwards of 190 men, under a superintendent, a chief, an inspector, 7 captains, and 24 sergeants, directed by a board of police commissioners. There is an efficient fire department, well appointed and well equipped, and the city has two gas companies. Public education is directly controlled by a board of education, who elect a city superintendent, and besides the public schools above mentioned there are 10 denominational and 20 private schools and academies. The site whereon Jersey City stands was formerly called Paulus Hook, but in 1820 it was chartered as "the City of Jersey," which was changed in a subsequent charter (in 1838) to "Jersey City." The population in 1850 was 6856; in 1860, 29,226; in 1870, 82,546; in 1880, 120,722; in 1890 (United States census) 163,003; the present population is about 175,000.

Jer'sey Har'bor, a fishing-station in the district of Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, 2½ miles from Harbor Briton. Pop. 150.

Jersey Land'ing, a post-office of Contra Costa co., Cal., on the San Joaquin River, 9 miles from Antioch.

Jersey Landing, Illinois. See Elsan.

Jersey Mills, a post-hamlet of Lycoming co., Pa., on Pine Creek, about 18 miles N. of Lock Haven. It has 2 churches and a large saw-mill.

Jersey Shore, a post-borough of Lycoming co., Pa., in Porter township, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, 2 miles N. of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 12 miles W.S.W. of Williamsport, and 13 miles below Lock Haven. It contains 6 churches, a newspaper office, the West Branch boarding and high school, a national bank, and a planing-mill. Pop. 1394. Jersey Shore Station is at Antes Fort.

Jer'seytown, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa., in Madison township, 10 miles N. of Danville. It has a church, 2 hotels, and 2 stores.

Jer'seyville, a post-village, capital of Jersey co., Ill., on the Jacksonville division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 20 miles N.N.W. of Alton, and 47 miles S. of Jacksonville. It has a court-house, 2 newspaper offices, 2 banking-houses, 9 churches, and a manufactory of farming-implements. Pop. in 1880, 2894; in 1890, 3207.

Jerseyville, a hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., in Howell township, ½ mile from Howell Station. It has a church. Pop. about 100.

Jerseyville, a post-village in Wentworth co., Ontario, 4 miles S. of Lynden. Pop. 150.

Jersitz, yĕr'sits, or **Jerzycc**, a town of Prussia, forming a suburb of Posen. Pop. 4683.

Jerte, or **Xerte**, hĕr'tȧ, a river of Spain, in Estremadura, rises on the frontiers of Old Castile, flows S., and joins the Alagon, after a course of about 50 miles.

Jerte, or **Xerte**, a town of Spain, province and 66 miles N.N.E. of Caceres. Pop. 1227.

Jerumenha, zhȧ-roo-mĕn'yȧ, a town of Brazil, province of Piauhy, on the right bank of the Goroguca, a tributary of the Parnahiba, 95 miles W. of Oeiras. Pop. 3000.

Jerusalem, je-ru'sa-lĕm (also *Kadushah* in Hebrew; Gr. Καδυτις, *Kadutis*, and Ἱεροσόλυμα, *Hierōsŭlŭma*; L. *Cady'tis* and *Hierosol'yma*; Arab. *El Kads*, ĕl kȧds, "the Holy;" It. *Gerusalemme*, jȧ-roo-sȧ-lĕm'mȧ; Fr. *Jérusalem*, zhȧ'rü'sȧ'lĕm'; Ger. *Jerusalem*, yȧ-roo'sȧ-lĕm'), a city of Palestine, the seat of the most important events described in Holy Writ, is now comprised in the Turkish dominions, and near the centre of the mountain-region between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea, 33 miles S.E. of its port, Jaffa, and 2660 feet above the sea. Lat. 31° 46' 43" N.; lon. 35° 13' E. Mean annual temperature, 62.6°; summer, 73.3°; winter, 49.6°. Stationary population about 20,000, but about Easter the number is annually augmented by a great crowd of Christian, Mohammedan, and Jewish pilgrims. It is situated between the valley of the Kedron (valley of Jehoshaphat), on the N. and E., and that of Gihon (valley of Hinnom), which joins the former immediately on the S.E. The city occupies the four hills of Zion and Acra on the W. and Moriah and Bezetha on the E., and is about 2½ miles in circumference, surrounded by stately walls of hewn stone, built in the sixteenth century and probably enclosing the same area that Jerusalem has had since the days of Hadrian; but the city previous to its destruction by Titus is conjectured to have been nearly twice as extensive, and a part even of Mount Zion, the site of the citadel of David, is not within the modern walls.

Jerusalem is entered by four gates, facing towards the cardinal points. The public ways are narrow, ill paved, and dull, but the houses are in general better built, and the streets cleaner, than those of Alexandria, Smyrna, or even Constantinople. The dwellings are of hewn stone, many of them large and furnished with small domes. On Mount Moriah is an oblong area, 510 yards in length, with a breadth varying from 318 to 350 yards, which anciently formed the site of the famous temple, and probably also of the fortress of Antonia. This area is still enclosed by walls, which on the E. side form a part of the outer wall of the city, and both here and at the S.W. corner are portions composed of stones of vast size, considered to have formed parts of the identical walls raised by Solomon or his successors. The tower of Hippicus, on the W. side of the city, is still to be identified, as are the pools of Hezekiah, Gihon, and Siloam, the vaults and cisterns of the temple, and some of the ancient gates now walled up; but the localities pointed out as those of the actual Via Dolorosa, of the Holy Sepulchre, &c., have at best but a questionable claim to their

titles. Recent explorations have brought to light many important remains of extreme antiquity.

Among the most conspicuous modern buildings are the mosque of Omar (*Kubbet-es-Sakkra*, "dome of the rock"), an elegant octagonal edifice, erected between A.D. 686 and 693 in the centre of the temple area; the mosque of El Aksa, at the S.W. extremity of the same area; the gorgeous church of the Holy Sepulchre, a Byzantine edifice, erected by Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great, on Mount Acra, over the reputed site of the sepulchre of the Saviour; the Greek, Coptic, and Latin convents, and the ruined palace of the Hospitallers, on the same mount; the Armenian and Syrian convents, and the church of St. James, on Mount Zion; the church of St. Anna, and the reputed birthplace of the Virgin, on Mount Bezetha; and the modern citadel, close to the Jaffa gate. Outside of the walls are also the (so-called) House of Caiaphas, now an Armenian convent, the Moslem tomb and mosque of David, the Armenian, Greek, and Latin cemeteries, all on Mount Zion; the Pools of Gihon, and the remains of an ancient aqueduct; on the N., the Mohammedan cemeteries, the edifices designated the tombs "of the kings and of the judges." On the E., in the valley of Jehoshaphat, are numerous other tombs, and the garden of Gethsemane, between which rises the Mount of Olives, having on its S. and S.W. the Mount of Offence and village of Siloam. On the S. the valley of Hinnom (Gihon) is bounded by the hill of Evil Counsel. Jerusalem has some manufactures of soap and oil, but its principal trade is in rosaries and similar products made in the city. In the Middle Ages vast quantities of earth were removed from holy localities within the walls, and shipped to form the *campo santo* at Pisa. The city was originally taken from the Jebusites by the Hebrews under Joshua about B.C. 1400; was taken and destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar, B.C. 598; rebuilt by command of Cyrus, B.C. 536; taken by Ptolemy Soter, B.C. 324; afterwards held by the Maccabees; taken by Pompey, B.C. 63; and held as a Roman city under Herod (who rebuilt the temple) until its almost total destruction by the troops of Titus, A.D. 70. At this period, in the words of Pliny, it was the most famous city not only of Palestine but of the whole East. In A.D. 135 the Jews were finally dispersed, and the city was again rebuilt by Hadrian. It was captured by the Persians in 614, by the Saracens under Omar in 637, in 1099 by the Crusaders under Godfrey of Bouillon, and held by the Christians for 88 years, when it was again captured by the forces of Saladin in 1187. It has remained under Turkish government ever since, except for a short interval during 1832, when it was taken by the Egyptians under Ibrahim Pasha. It is the see of Greek and Latin patriarchs, of a Melchite bishop, and of a Protestant bishop. The inhabitants, consisting of Mohammedans, Jews, and Christians, are generally very poor. The language spoken is the Arabic.

Jeru'salem, a post-hamlet of Pickens co., Ga., 27 miles N.N.E. of Cartersville. It has a church.

Jerusalem, a plantation of Franklin co., Me. Pop. 32.

Jerusalem, a post-office of Albany co., N.Y.

Jerusalem, a township of Yates co., N.Y., on the W. side of Keuka Lake. Pop. 2507. It contains Branchport.

Jerusalem, a post-hamlet of Davie co., N.C., in Jerusalem township, 12 miles N. of Salisbury. It has a steam saw-mill, a tannery, &c. The township contains 5 churches.

Jerusalem, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., O., 12 miles S. of Barnesville, and about 40 miles N.N.E. of Marietta. It has a church and a cigar-factory. Pop. 91.

Jerusalem, a post-village, capital of Southampton co., Va., on the Nottoway River, about 50 miles W.S.W. of Norfolk. It has a church and a coach-factory.

Jerusalem Mills, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md., 6 miles N.W. of Magnolia Railroad Station. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Jer'vis, a small island in Torres Strait. Lat. 9° 55' S.; lon. 142° 10' E.

Jer'vis Bay, New South Wales, 35 miles S.S.W. of Sydney, is one of the safest and most commodious harbors in the world. It is 9 miles in length and breadth. On a headland, 810 feet above the sea, is a revolving light, seen from a distance of 18 miles.

Jervis Cape, South Australia, bounds Spencer Gulf on the W. side of its entrance.

Jervis Island, Pacific Ocean. See JARVIS ISLAND.

Jesalmir, India. See JESSULMEER.

Jeschil-Ermak, Asia Minor. See YESHIL-IRMAK.

Jesdichuast, or Jesdikast. See YEZDIKHAST.

Jesi, a town of Italy. See IESI.

Jes'mond, a northern suburb of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Pop. 3068.

Jesrod, jĕs'rod', Jesrout, jĕs'root', or Jusrouta, jŭs-roo'tâ, a town of the Punjab, 67 miles N. of Amritsir.

Jes'samine, a county in the central part of Kentucky, has an area of about 162 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Kentucky River, and is drained by Jessamine Creek. The surface is undulating. The soil is very fertile. Grain and live-stock are the staples. It is connected with Cincinnati by the Kentucky Central Railroad, and traversed by the Queen & Crescent Route. Capital, Nicholasville. Pop. in 1870, 8638; in 1880, 10,864; in 1890, 11,248.

Jessamine, a post-hamlet of Jessamine co., Ky., 2 miles by rail W. of Nicholasville.

Jessamine Creek, of Jessamine co., Ky., flows S.W. into the Kentucky River.

Jessava, yĕs-sâ'vâ, a river of Servia, joins the Danube at Semendria. Length, 80 miles.

Jesselmere, India. See JESSULMEER.

Jessen, yĕs'sĕn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 50 miles N.E. of Merseburg, on the Black Elster. Pop. 2417.

Jess'enland, a township of Sibley co., Minn. P. 863.

Jesse's (jĕs'siz) Mills, a post-office of Russell co., Va., about 20 miles N. of Abingdon. Here is a grist-mill.

Jessnitz, yĕss'nits, a town of Germany, in Anhalt, on the Mulde, 10 miles S. of Dessau. Pop. 3016.

Jesso, an island of Japan. See YESSO.

Jessore, or Jessor, jes'sōr', a district of Bengal, in the Ganges delta. Lat. 22° 25' 50"–23° 47' N.; lon. 88° 57' 33"–90° 13" E. Area, 5783 square miles. It is a fertile plain, traversed by innumerable navigable channels, and including a part of the Sunderbunds, which are densely timbered and abound with tigers, buffaloes, crocodiles, rhinoceroses, and serpents. Capital, Jessore. Pop. 2,075,021.

Jessore, or Jessor (Sans. *Yashohara*), called also **Kasba**, kŭs'bâ, a town of Bengal, capital of the Jessore district, in a marshy region, 67 miles N.E. of Calcutta. It has a court-house, a jail, and a hospital. Pop. 8152. The name *Jessore* has been given to Moorley and other former capitals of the district. The original Jessore (whose ruins are now called Iswaripoor) stood in the Sunderbunds, 50 miles E.S.E. of Calcutta.

Jessulmeer, Jesselmere, or Jesalmir, jĕs'sĕl-meer', written also **Jaysulmeer, and Jaysulmir**, jâ-sŭl-meer', one of the five principal Rajpoot states of India, comprising a large part of the Indian Desert, between lat. 26° and 28° N. and lon. 69° and 72° E. Area, 12,252 square miles. Pop. 74,500.

Jessulmeer, or Jesselmere, a town of India, capital of the above state, 138 miles W.N.W. of Joodpoor. Lat. 26° 55' N.; lon. 71° 28' E. Pop. 35,000. It is about 2 miles in circumference, enclosed by a stone rampart, and has a strong fort on a scarped rock. The town is regularly laid out, well built, and the residence of many merchants.

Jes'sup, or Jes'up, a post-village of Wayne co., Ga., on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad where it crosses the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, 27 miles S.W. of Savannah, and 40 miles N.N.W. of Brunswick. It has 4 churches, an academy, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 907.

Jessup, a post-office of Antelope co., Neb.

Jessup, a township of Susquehanna co., Pa. Pop. 804.

Jessup Lake, Florida. See LAKE JESSUP.

Jessup's, Anne Arundel co., Md. See HOOVERSVILLE.

Jessup's Landing, New York. See CORINTH.

Jessup's River, New York, rises in Hamilton co., runs northeastward, passes through Indian Lake, and enters the Hudson River in Essex co. Length, 36 miles.

Jessup's Station, a post-office of Parke co., Ind., on the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad, 15 miles N.N.E. of Terre Haute.

Jestico, Nova Scotia. See PORT HOOD.

Jesuit's (jĕz'u-its) Bend, a post-office of Plaquemine parish, La., on the Mississippi River.

Jes'up, a post-village of Buchanan co., Iowa, in Perry township, on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, 78 miles W. of Dubuque, and 9 miles W. of Independence. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, and a money-order post-office. Pop. in 1880, 569: in 1890, 573.

Jesus Island, Canada. See ISLE JESUS.

Je'sus Mari'a, an island of the South Pacific, E. of Admiralty Island.

Jesus Maria, hâ'soos mâ-ree'â, a seaport of Mexico, state of Tamaulipas, on the Gulf of Mexico, about 85 miles S. of Matamoras.

Je'tersville, a post-village of Amelia co., Va., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, 43 miles W.S.W. of Richmond. It has a church.

Jethou, zhâ'too', one of the smaller Channel Islands belonging to Great Britain, 2½ miles E. of Guernsey.

Jett's Creek, a post-office of Breathitt co., Ky.

Jetze, Ietze, yĕt'sęh, or **Jeetze**, yât'sęh, a small river of North Germany, falls into the Elbe near the N.E. extremity of Hanover.

Jever, yâ'vęr, a town of Germany, grand duchy and 33 miles by rail N.N.W. of Oldenburg, on the Sieltief Canal, near the sea. Pop. 4051. It has manufactures of leather, liquors, and tobacco.

Jevst, or Jewst, a river of Russia. See YEVST.

Jewain-Muki, je-wâ'lâ-moo'kee ("mouth of flame"), a town and place of Hindoo pilgrimage in the Punjab, 10 miles N.W. of Nadaun. Pop. about 3000. It has several temples, a large bazaar, and mineral springs.

Jew'ell, a county in the N. part of Kansas, bordering on Nebraska. Area, 900 square miles. It is drained by Limestone and Buffalo Creeks and other affluents of the Republican River. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile, and 97 per cent. prairie. The county is traversed by the Missouri Pacific and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads. Capital, Mankato. Pop. in 1870, 207; in 1880, 17,475; in 1890, 19,349.

Jewell, a post-office of Lamar co., Ala.

Jewell, a post-village of Howard co., Ind., 5 miles by rail N. by W. of Kokomo. It has a saw-mill, etc.

Jewell, a post-village of Hamilton co., Iowa, 14 miles by rail S. by E. of Webster City. It has 3 churches, 2 banks, graded schools, a newspaper office, and a creamery. Pop. in 1890, 414.

Jewell, or Jewell City, a post-village in Buffalo township, Jewell co., Kansas, in a fertile valley, on Buffalo Creek, 93 miles N.W. of Junction City. It is on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. It has 2 newspaper offices, 5 churches, a national bank, a steam mill, two lumber-yards, and manufactures of furniture, &c. Pop. in 1890, 702.

Jewell, a post-office of Anne Arundel co., Md.

Jewell, a post-office of Defiance co., O., on the Wabash Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Defiance.

Jewell, a post-office of Clatsop co., Oregon, on the Nehalem River, 30 miles S. of Astoria.

Jewell, a post-office of Eastland co., Tex.

Jewel'lin, a station in Caddo parish, La., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 4 miles W. of Shreveport.

Jewell's, a station in Marin co., Cal., on the North Pacific Coast Railroad, 32 miles N.N.W. of San Francisco.

Jewell's, Hancock co., Ga. See JEWELL'S MILLS.

Jewell's Hill, a post-office of Jasper co., Miss.

Jewell's Mills, a village of Hancock and Warren cos., Ga., on the Ogeechee River, 4½ miles S.E. of Mayfield Railroad Station, and about 60 miles W. by S. of Augusta. It has 2 churches, a cotton-factory, a woollen-mill, and a flour-mill. Here is Jewell's Post-Office.

Jew'ellville, a post-office of Banks co., Ga.

Jew'ett, a post-village of Cumberland co., Ill., in Greenup township, on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 5 miles S. of Majority Point, and 18 miles E.N.E. of Effingham. It has 3 stores, 2 saw-mills, and 2 or 3 churches. Pop. about 500.

Jewett, a post-hamlet of Greene co., N.Y., in Jewett township, on the Catskill Mountains, 24 miles W. of Catskill. It has 2 churches. Pop. of township, 1119.

Jewett, or Fair'view, a post-village of Harrison co., O., in Rumley township, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 29 miles W. of Steubenville. It has 3 churches. The name of its post-office is Jewett, and the station-name is Fairview.

Jewett, a post-village of Leon co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern Railroad, 44 miles S.W. of Palestine. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a high school, and a mineral spring.

Jewett Centre, a post-office of Greene co., N.Y., about 25 miles W. by S. of Catskill.

Jewett City, a post-village of New London co., Conn., in Griswold township, on the Quinebaug River, and on the Norwich & Worcester Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Norwich, and about 1 mile E. of Jewett City Station of the New York & New England Railroad. It has 4 churches, a savings-bank, and 2 cotton-factories.

Jewett Mills, a post-village of St. Croix co., Wis., on the Willow River, about 22 miles N.E. of Hudson. It has a flour-mill and a lumber-mill.

Jewsburg, Carroll co., Md. See MOUNT VERNON.

Jewur, Gewur, or Jewar, jee'wŭr, a town of India, in the Boolundshahur district. Lat. 28° 7′ N.; lon. 77° 39′ E. Pop. 7309.

Jeypoor, Jyepoor, or Jypoor, jī-poor', one of the five principal Rajpoot states of India, tributary to the British, contains some of the strongest fortresses in India, and numerous Jain temples. Area, 15,251 square miles. Capital, Jeypoor. Pop. 1,891,124.

Jeypoor, Jypoor, or Jypoor, a city of India, capital of the above state, in a barren valley, 148 miles S.W. of Delhi. Pop. in 1881, 142,578. It is handsome, regularly built, enclosed by a stone wall flanked by towers, commanded by a citadel and forts on adjacent heights, and has spacious market-places, squares of houses of many stories in height, numerous temples in the purest Hindoo style, and a magnificent palace.

Jeypoor-Ghaut, jī-poor'-gawt', 4 miles W. of the above, is a dreary defile, in which various palaces, pavilions, and temples were built by a former rajah.

Jezar-Erkene, or Djesr-Erkene, jĕz'ęr-ĕr'kâ-nĕh, a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, on the Maritza, where it receives the Erkene, 18 miles S.E. of Adrianople.

Jezd, a city of Persia. See YEZD.

Jezeer, Jezir, jĕz-eer', or **Jezeeret (Jeziret)**, jĕz-ee'ręt, an Arabian word, signifying "island," forming a part of various names.

Jezeereh- (or Jezireh-) Ibn-Omar, jĕz'ee'rĕh-ĭb'n-o'mar', a town of Asiatic Turkey, 130 miles E.S.E. of Diarbekir, on an island in the Tigris, here crossed by a bridge, which, like the castle and the rest of the town, is now mostly in ruins.

Jezeeret, or Jeziret. See CURIA MURIA.

Jezeeret-el-Shaf, Egypt. See ELEPHANTINÉ.

Jezeeret- (or Jeziret-) Faroon, jĕz-ee'ręt-fâ'roon', a small island of Arabia, on the W. side of the Gulf of Akabah, 10 miles S.W. of Akabah. Extensive remains of antiquity here have given rise to the supposition that this was the ancient *Elath*.

Jezeeret- (Jeziret-) Hassan, jĕz-ee'ręt-hâs'sân', and **Jezeeret-es-Saba** (ĕs-sâ'bâ) (*i.e.*, "the brothers"), are rocks in the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb.

Jezierna, yâ'tsĕ-ĕr'nâ, a town of Austria, in Galicia, on a railway, N.W. of Tarnopol. Pop. 3987.

Jezreel, the ancient name of ZEREEN.

Jezreel, Plain of. See ESDRAELON.

Jhaj'har', a town of India, in the Boolundshahur district. Pop. 5632.

Jhalakati, jâ-lą-kâ'tee, **Maharajgunge, or Maharajganj**, mâ-hâ-râj-gŭnj', a town of Bengal, district of Backergunge, on a navigable river, 20 miles S.W. of Burrisol. It has a great export trade in timber, fire-wood, rice, and paddy, and imports much salt. Pop. about 5000.

Jhalawan, jâ-lâ-wân', a province of Beloochistan, between lat. 26° and 29° N. and lon. 65° and 67° 30′ E. Area, 16,000 square miles. Pop. 40,000. It has only a few productive tracts.

Jhalda, or Jhalida, Bengal. See JAULDA.

Jhallawar, jâl'lą-war, or **Jhallown**, jâl'lą-wâ, a native state of India, in Rajpootana, between lat. 23° 48′ and 24° 48′ N., lon. 75° 24′ and 77° E. Area, 2200 square miles. Pop. 220,000.

Jhallawur, or Jhalawar, jâl'lą-wŭr, a native state of India, in Kattywar. Area, 3793 square miles. It is level, and productive of cotton and wheat. Lat. 22° 18′–23° 8′ N.; lon. 70° 50′–72° 10′ E. Pop. 381,389.

Jhaloo, jâ'loo', written also **Jahalu**, jâ'hą-loo', a town of India, district of Bijnaur. Lat. 29° 20′ N.; lat. 78° 17′ E. Pop. 5979.

Jhang, a district of the Punjab. See JUNG.

Jhansee, Jhansie, or Jhansi, jân'see, a town of India, capital of Jhansee district and division, 230 miles W. of Allahabad. It has manufactures of carpets and arms.

Jhansee, a district of India, in the North-West Provinces, forming a part of Jhansee division, British Bundelcund. Lat. 25° 15′–26° N.; lon. 78° 25′–79° 45′ E. Area, 1567 square miles. Pop. 317,826. The division of Jhansee has an area of 6134 square miles. Pop. 934,934.

Jhansoo-Jeang, or Jhansu-Jeang, jân-soo'-jâ-âng', a fortified rock in Thibet, 37 miles S.E. of Teshoo-Loomboo.

Jheend, Jeend, or Jhind, jeend, a native state of India, in the Sirhind plain. Area, 985 square miles. Capital, Jheend, a town 75 miles N.W. of Delhi. Pop. 190,475.

Jhelum, a town of the Punjab. See JHYLUM.

Jhinji, a town of British India. See GINGEE.

Jhoonjoona, joon-joo'nâ, a town of India, in Rajpootana, 24 miles S.E. of Chooroo, in an oasis of the desert, and handsomely built.

Jhow, jŏw, a town of Beloochistan, province of Mekran, 40 miles N.W. of Bela. Around it many remains of antiquity have been discovered.

Jhu'jhur', a town of India, 35 miles W. of Delhi, capital of a native state of the same name. Pop. 10,545.

Jhunjharpoor, or Jhanjharpur, jŭn-jar-poor', a town of Bengal, district of Durbungah. Lat. 26° 16′ N.; lon. 86° 19′ E. It is noted for its brass-ware. Pop. 3940.

Jhylam, Jailam, Jylum, Jilum, jī'lŭm, written also **Jhelum, Jelum,** or **Behut,** be-hŭt' (anc. *Hydaspes*), the westernmost of the "five rivers" of the Punjab, rises in Cashmere, the whole of which valley it drains, and, after a S.W. course estimated at 350 miles, joins the Chenaub 80 miles N.N.E. of Mooltan, from which junction it is navigable upwards nearly to its emergence from the mountains. It is also navigable for 70 miles in Cashmere. Chief affluents, the Kishengunga and Pir-Panjal. On it are the towns of Islamabad, Shahabad, Serinagur, Jhylum, Julalpoor, and Pind-Dadun-Khan.

Jhylum, or **Jhilam,** jī'lŭm, called also **Jhelum,** a town of India, capital of Jhylum district, on the river Jhylum, 75 miles by rail S.E. of Rawil-Pindo. Pop. 5140.

Jhylum, a district of the Rawil-Pindo division, Punjab, India. Area, 3910 square miles. Capital, Jhylum. Pop. 500,988.

Jinbar, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See GIABAR.

Jibara, a village of Cuba. See GIBARA.

Jiddah, Jidda, or **Djiddah,** jid'dâ, a seaport town and one of the principal trading entrepôts of Arabia, in El Hejaz, 65 miles W. of Mecca, of which it is the port. Lat. 21° 28′ 3″ N.; lon. 39° 13′ E. Stationary population about 18,000. The town proper is built of madrepore and stone, and is cleaner than most places in the East; the suburbs are mean. The public buildings comprise numerous khans, several mosques, the governor's residence, custom-house, a small castle, and the reputed tomb of Eve. The vicinity is a bare desert. Rain-water has to be carefully preserved in cisterns, and provisions to be brought from a long distance; yet Jiddah has a large transit trade with all the surrounding countries. Imports from Abyssinia and Egypt consist of provisions, tobacco, clothing, musk, civet, and incense; muslins and other fabrics, teak, cocoanuts, spices, and shawls are received from India, spice from the Malay Archipelago, and slaves from Zanzibar; and English goods are received by steamer. Exports to Abyssinia consist of coral, Egyptian cotton goods, sword-blades, matchlocks, cutlery, hardware, mirrors, and leather; and Oriental goods of all kinds, with dates, coffee, and Mecca balm, are sent by sea to Suez, whence they are distributed over the whole Levant. Many thousand pilgrims arrive here annually on the route to Mecca. The shereef of that city has ruled in Jiddah from the time of Mohammed to the present century; but the town is now under Turkish government.

Jiga-Gounggar, jee'gâ-goong`gar' (?), a town of Thibet, 45 miles S.W. of Lassa. Lat. 29° 58′ N.; lon. 91° 28′ E. Its population is said to comprise 20,000 families.

Jigat, a town of India. See DWARACA.

Jihoon, a river of Asia. See AMOO-DARYA.

Jijeli, Gigelli, or **Djigelli,** je-jĕl'lee, a fortified maritime town of Algeria, province and 54 miles N.W. of Constantine. It has defective harbor-works. Pop. 2122.

Jijiginsk, Gijighinsk, or **Gijiginsk,** je-je-ghinsk', written also **Ijighinsk,** a fortified town of Siberia, on the Sea of Okhotsk, 70 miles W.S.W. of Penjinsk. See GULF OF JIJIGINSK.

Jijon, a town of Spain. See GIJON.

Jijona, Xixona, ne-no'nâ, or **Jigona,** a town of Spain, province and 18 miles N.W. of Alicante. Pop. 3612. Chief industry, manufacture of linen and shoes.

Jikadze, Jikadaze, Thibet. See TESHOO-LOOMBOO.

Jila, a river of North America. See GILA RIVER.

Jiles (jīlz) **Creek,** a post-office of Muhlenburg co., Ky.

Jillifrey, jil'le-frâ', a town of West Africa, on the N. shore of the river Gambia.

Jiloca, or **Xiloca,** ne-lo'kâ, and **Jilon,** or **Xilon,** ne-lon', two rivers of Spain, in Aragon, unite at Calatayud to form a tributary of the Ebro, which it joins 12 miles N.W. of Saragossa, after a N.E. course of about 100 miles.

Jilolo, Malay Archipelago. See GILOLO.

Jilum, a river of the Punjab. See JHYLUM.

Jimamnilan, ne-mâ-mi-lân', a town of the Philippines, on the W. side of the island of Negros. Pop. 1685.

Jimena, or **Ximena,** ne-mâ'nâ, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 14 miles from Jaen. Pop. 2020.

Jimena (or **Ximena**) **de la Frontera,** ne-mâ'nâ dâ lâ fron-tâ'râ, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 46 miles E. of Cadiz, on the E. declivity of the Sierra de Gazules, crowned by an old Roman fort. Pop. 6577.

Jimera (or **Ximera**) **de Livar** (or **Libar**), ne-mâ'-râ dâ le-var', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 45 miles W.S.W. of Malaga. Pop. 1031.

Jimes, jīmz, a post-office of Jackson co., O.

Jim Henry, a township of Miller co., Mo. Pop. 542.

Jim'my Camp, a post-office of El Paso co., Col.

Jim Ned, a post-office of Brown co., Tex., 12 miles W. of Brownwood.

Jim Town, a post-hamlet of Phillips co., Kansas, 70 miles S. of Kearney Junction, Neb.

Jimtown, Kentucky. See FOUNTAIN RUN.

Jim Town, a post-hamlet of Dallas co., Tex., 5 miles from Dallas. It has a church.

Jindialeh, a town of the Punjab. See JENDIALEH.

Jinjeera, or **Jinjira,** jin-jee'ra, called also **Hubshee,** hŭb'shee ("Abyssinian"), a native state of India, on the W. coast. Lat. 18°–18° 32′ N.; lon. 72° 52′–73° 18′ E. Area, 324 square miles. Capital, Jinjeera, a town with a deep and good harbor, 48 miles S. of Bombay. Pop. 71,996.

Jinne, a town of Africa. See JENNE.

Jirjeh, a town of Egypt. See GIRGEH.

Jiron, Colombia, South America. See GIRON.

Jitomir, a town of Poland. See ZHITOMEER.

Jizdra, or **Jisdra,** a town of Russia. See ZHIZDRA.

Jizeh, Egypt. See GHEEZEH.

Joa, jo'â, a mouth of the Indus during inundations, but in the dry season merely a salt-water creek. Lat. 25° 15′ N.; lon. 67° 19′ E.

Joa, a large town of the Punjab, on the Salt Range, 110 miles N.W. of Lahore.

Joachim, jo'a-kim, a township of Jefferson co., Mo. Pop. 1865.

Joachimsthal, yo'â-kims'tâl, a town of Bohemia, 14 miles N.N.E. of Elbogen. Pop. 5328. It has mines of silver, iron, and tin, paint-works, paper-mills, &c.

Joachimsthal, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 35 miles N.E. of Berlin. Pop. 2071.

Jong, jo-âg', a walled town of Senegambia. Lat. 14° 30′ N.; lon. 10° 50′ W. Pop. 2000.

Joam, São, a town of Portugal. See SÃO JOÃO.

Joana, Java. See JAWANA.

Joanko, jo-ân'ko, a lake of Siberia, within the Arctic Circle, in lat. 175° E., in the territory of the Chookchees. It is 24 miles long by 12 miles broad, and discharges itself through the Anadeer, which issues from its W. extremity.

Jo'an'na Furnace, a post-office and iron-furnace of Berks co., Pa., on the Wilmington & Reading Railroad, 19 miles S. by E. of Reading.

Joannes, a large island of Brazil. See MARAJO.

Joannina, a town of Turkey. See YANINA.

Joazeiras, zho-â-zâ'râs, a small town of the republic of Brazil, state of Bahia, on the São Francisco, 65 miles N.N.W. of Jacobina.

Job, or **Jobe,** jōb, a post-hamlet of Oregon co., Mo., about 54 miles W.S.W. of Poplar Bluff. It has 2 churches and a plough-factory. Pop. of Job township, 848.

Jobe, a post-hamlet of Monongalia co., W. Va., 13 miles E. of Burton Railroad Station. It has a woollen-mill.

Jobes, jōbz, a post-office of Audubon co., Iowa.

Jobie, jo'bee, an island in the Malay Archipelago, adjacent to Papua, on the N. side of its great bay. Lat. 1° 35′ S.; lon. between 135° 30′ and 137° 30′ E. Length, from W. to E., 100 miles; greatest breadth, 25 miles. The Strait of Jobie separates it on the N. from Schouten Island. It is scantily peopled by a race of savages.

Jobla, or **Djobla,** job'lâ, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, on a river, 103 miles S.S.W. of Sana.

Job's (jōbz) **Cab'in,** a township of Wilkes co., N.C. Pop. 606.

Job's Cove, a fishing settlement in the district of Bay de Verds, Newfoundland, on the N. shore of Conception Bay, 25 miles from Carbonear. Pop. 290.

Jobstown, jōbz'tŏwn, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., on the Kinkora Branch Railroad, 8 miles S. of Bordentown. It has 3 churches and a carriage-shop.

Jobtown, jōb'tŏwn, a village of Cass co., Ind. Pop. 349. It is now a part of the city of Logansport.

Jocjocarta, Java. See DJOKJOKARTA.

Jockmock, yok'mok, a town of North Sweden, læn and 95 miles N.W. of Piteå. Pop. 1450.

Jodar, or **Xodar,** ne-dar', a town of Spain, 26 miles E. of Jaen, near the Guadalquivir. Pop. 4798.

Jo Daviess, da'viss, the most northwestern county of Illinois, borders on Wisconsin. Area, about 663 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Mississippi River, and is intersected by Apple and Fevre Rivers. The surface is uneven or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, hay, cattle, pork, and butter are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies part of this county, which has also mines

of lead. It is intersected by the Illinois Central, Chicago & Northwestern, and Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroads. Capital, Galena. Pop. in 1870, 27,820; in 1880, 27,628; in 1890, 25,101.

Jo Daviess, a township of Faribault co., Minn. P. 316.

Jodhpur, India. See Joonroor.

Jodoigne, zhō'dwañ', a town of Belgium, in South Brabant, 6 miles S.S.W. of Tirlemont. It has oil-mills. Pop. 9400.

Joe Batt's Arm, a fishing village in the district of Twillingate and Fogo, Newfoundland, 5 miles from Fogo. Pop. 480.

Joe's Branch, a post-office of Dallas co., Tex.

Joet'te, a post-office of Hancock co., Ill.

Jog'gins (or Joggin) Mines, a post-village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 4 miles from River Herbert. It has extensive beds of coal. Pop. 250.

Johan'na, called also **Anjouan,** ăn'zhoo-ăn', or **Anzooan (Anzuan),** ăn'zoo-ăn', and **Hinzuan,** hin'zoo-ăn', the central and most frequented though not largest of the Comoro Islands, in Mozambique Channel. It is 26 miles in length by 18 miles in breadth, and has a central peak 3800 feet above the sea, in lat. 12° 13' S., lon. 44° 29' E. Pop. 12,000. It is well wooded, well watered, fertile, and picturesque. On the N. side is the walled town of Johanna, or Moosamondoo, the seat of the sultan of the island and of a good trade.

Johannesberg, yo-hăn'nęs-bĕrg', a village of Bohemia, on the Neisse, 9 miles from Reichenberg. P. 1102.

Johannesthal, yo-hăn'nęs-tăl', a town of Austria, in Silesia, 29 miles N.W. of Troppau. Pop. 1625.

Johann-Georgenstadt, yo-hănn'-gā-on'ghĕn-stătt', a town of Saxony, on the Schwarzwasser, 29 miles S.W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 4083, mostly employed in iron-mines and in manufactures of tobacco, sulphur, and linen thread.

Johannisberg, jo-han'nis-bęrg (Ger. pron. yo-hăn'nis-bĕrg'), a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on a hill near the Rhine, 13 miles W. of Mentz, famous for its vineyard yielding the finest hock wine. Pop. 1049.

Johannisburg, yo-hăn'nis-bŏŏrg', a town of East Prussia, 70 miles S.S.W. of Gumbinnen. Pop. 2772.

Johans'burg, or **Johanesburg,** a post-village of Washington co., Ill., about 35 miles E.S.E. of St. Louis, Mo. Pop. 101.

John Day's Creek, a post-office of Idaho co., Idaho.

John Day's River, Oregon, rises among the Blue Mountains, in the eastern part of the state. It runs westward, and passes into Wasco co., in which it flows nearly northward until it enters the Columbia River about 40 miles above Dalles City. Its length is estimated at 250 miles.

John Gray's River rises in the W. part of Wyoming, runs northwestward into Idaho, and enters the Snake River in Oneida co. It traverses a mountainous country in which gold is found. It is probably 120 miles long.

John O'Groat's (o-grawts) **House,** Scotland, co. of Caithness, 1½ miles W. of Duncansby Head, is the name of a site once occupied by a cottage, and is nearly the most N. point of Great Britain.

John Quincy Adams, or **J. Q. Adams,** a township of Warren co., Ind. Pop. 809.

John River, a small stream of Coos co., N.H., falls into the Connecticut in the N. part of the state.

Johns, a township of Appanoose co., Iowa. Pop. 916.

Johnsburg, jŏnz'burg, a post-hamlet of McHenry co., Ill., about 24 miles N. of Elgin. It is 3 miles from McHenry Railroad Station. It has a church.

Johnsburg, a post-village of Warren co., N.Y., in Johnsburg township (which is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River), about 50 miles N. of Saratoga Springs. It has a church. The township contains the village of North Creek, on the Adirondack Railroad, and has a pop. of 2580.

Johnsburg, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Pa., about 20 miles N.N.W. of Cumberland, Md. It has a church.

John's Creek, a post-office of Gordon co., Ga.

Jöhnsdorf, a village of Bohemia. See Jansdorf.

John's Ha'ven, a seaport village of Scotland, co. of Kincardine, on the North Sea, 3 miles by rail S.S.W. of Bervie. Pop. 1077.

John's Island, one of the sea-island chain or group, in Charleston co., S.C. Pop. 2016. John's Island Station is on the Savannah & Charleston Railroad, 8 miles W. of Charleston.

John'son, a county in the N.W. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 612 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Arkansas River, here navigable by steamboats, and is drained by Spadra Creek. The surface is undulating. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Coal is found in this county. Among its forest-trees are the yellow pine, white oak, chestnut, and black walnut. It is intersected by the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, which is operated by the Missouri Pacific system. Capital, Clarksville. Pop. in 1870, 9152; in 1880, 11,565; in 1890, 10,758.

Johnson, a county in the E. central part of Georgia. Area, 200 square miles. It is intersected by the Great Ohoopee River, and is bounded on the W. by the Oconee River. The surface is uneven or hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil produces cotton, maize, &c. Capital, Wrightsville. Pop. in 1870, 2964; in 1880, 4800; in 1890, 6129.

Johnson, a county in the S. part of Illinois. Area, about 340 square miles. It is drained by Cache River and Big Bay Creek. The surface is partly undulating, and broken with steep hills and ridges. Much of it is covered with forests of white oak, hickory, black walnut, elm, sugar-maple, tulip-tree, cypress, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county has abundance of carboniferous limestone, a good material for building. It is intersected by the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, and St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroads. Capital, Vienna. Pop. in 1870, 11,248; in 1880, 13,078; in 1890, 15,013.

Johnson, a county in the S. central part of Indiana, has an area of 320 square miles. It is drained by the East Fork and West Fork of White River, which respectively traverse the southeastern and northwestern parts of the county; also by Sugar Creek. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is a very fertile loam. Indian corn, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, both of which communicate with Franklin, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 18,306; in 1880, 19,537; in 1890, 19,561.

Johnson, a county in the S.E. part of Iowa, has an area of about 575 square miles. It is intersected by the Iowa River, and is partly drained by the Cedar River, which touches the N.E. part of the county. The surface is undulating, and diversified with prairies and woodlands. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, flax, pork, and butter are the staple products. This county has deposits of Devonian limestone, a good material for building. It is intersected by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad. There is a junction of these two railroads at Iowa City, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 24,998; in 1880, 25,429; in 1890, 23,082.

Johnson, a county in the E. part of Kansas, bordering on Missouri, has an area of about 480 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Kansas River, and is partly drained by Big Blue River and small affluents of the Osage. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and woodlands, in which the ash, hickory, oak, walnut, and sycamore are found. The soil is deep and very fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, hay, cattle, and pork are the staples. Limestone underlies a large part of the soil. This county is intersected by the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, and Missouri Pacific Railroads. Capital, Olathe. Pop. in 1870, 13,684; in 1880, 16,853; in 1890, 17,385.

Johnson, a county in the E. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is intersected by the West Fork of Big Sandy River, which flows in a S.W. direction through the E. portion. The surface is hilly and mostly covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county has beds of coal. Capital, Paintsville. Pop. in 1870, 7494; in 1880, 9155; in 1890, 11,027.

Johnson, a county in the W. part of Missouri, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is drained in the central and N.E. portion by Black River, and in the S.W. part by Big Creek. The surface is undulating or hilly, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and pork are the staple products. A large portion of this county is prairie. Among its minerals are bituminous coal and limestone. This county is intersected by the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which communicates with Warrensburg, the capital, and is partly traversed by the Osage division of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. Pop. in 1870, 24,648; in 1880, 28,172; in 1890, 28,132.

Johnson, a county in the S.E. part of Nebraska, has an area of about 396 square miles. It is intersected by the Big Nemaha River, sometimes called the North Branch of

the Nemaha, which runs in a S.E. direction, and it is partly drained by affluents of the Little Nemaha. The surface is undulating: a large portion of it is prairie. The soil is deep and very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and hay are the staple products. This county has thin beds of limestone and coal. It is intersected by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, which communicates with Tecumseh, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 3429; in 1880, 7595; in 1890, 10,333.

Johnson, the most northeastern county of Tennessee, borders on Virginia and North Carolina. Area, 300 square miles. It is partly drained by the Watauga River. The surface is mountainous, especially along the N.W. and S.E. borders, and mostly covered with forests, in which the chestnut, ash, oak, and other varieties of trees abound. The soil of the valleys produces Indian corn, oats, grass, &c. Iron ore is found in this county. Capital, Mountain City. Pop. in 1870, 5852; in 1880, 7766; in 1890, 8858.

Johnson, a county in the N. central part of Texas, has an area of about 600 square miles. The Brazos River touches the S.W. corner. The face of this county is covered with forest trees in great variety, including the live-oak, maple, sycamore, magnolia, walnut, palmetto, and many others. Cotton and maize are the staples. This county is traversed by the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé and Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroads. Capital, Cleburne. Pop. in 1870, 4923; in 1880, 17,911; in 1890, 22,313.

Johnson, a county in the N. central part of Wyoming, has an area of 4000 square miles. It is drained by the Powder River and other streams. The W. portion is very mountainous. Like other parts of Wyoming, this county is rich in mineral resources, and its mountainous portions are interspersed with fertile valleys and grazing-lands. Capital, Buffalo. Pop. in 1880, 637; in 1890, 2357.

Johnson, a township of Christian co., Ill. Pop. 640.

Johnson, a township of Clark co., Ill. Pop. 823.

Johnson, a township of Brown co., Ind. Pop. 685.

Johnson, a township of Clinton co., Ind. Pop. 1666.

Johnson, a township of Crawford co., Ind. Pop. 652.

Johnson, a township of Gibson co., Ind. Pop. 2016. It contains Haubstadt.

Johnson, a township of Knox co., Ind. Pop. 1543.

Johnson, a township of La Grange co., Ind. P. 1322.

Johnson, a township of La Porte co., Ind. Pop. 170.

Johnson, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ind., in Washington township, on the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad, 13 miles N. of Richmond. It has 2 churches.

Johnson, a township of Ripley co., Ind. Pop. 2409. It contains Versailles.

Johnson, a township of Scott co., Ind. Pop. 1454. It contains New Frankfort and Wooster.

Johnson, a post-office of the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory.

Johnson, a post-office of Jones co., Iowa, about 15 miles E. of Anamosa.

Johnson, a township of Plymouth co., Iowa. Pop. 410.

Johnson, a township of Webster co., Iowa. Pop. 435.

Johnson, a station in St. James parish, La., on the New Orleans & Texas Railroad, 25 miles S.E. of Donaldsonville, and 38 miles W. of New Orleans.

Johnson, a township of Maries co., Mo. Pop. 1257.

Johnson, a township of Polk co., Mo. Pop. 898.

Johnson, a township of Ripley co., Mo. Pop. 2409.

Johnson, a township of Scotland co., Mo. Pop. 1219.

Johnson, a township of Washington co., Mo. P. 717.

Johnson, a post-hamlet of Nemaha co., Neb., 12 miles from Tecumseh. It has a church.

Johnson, a township of Champaign co., O. Pop. 2297. It contains St. Paris.

Johnson, Licking co., O. See Johnstown.

Johnson, a township of Williamsburg co., S.C. P. 1218.

Johnson, a post-hamlet of Kane co., Utah, 2 miles from the S. boundary of Utah. It has a church.

Johnson, a post-village of Lamoille co., Vt., in Johnson township, on the Lamoille River, and on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Hyde Park, and about 28 miles N. of Montpelier. It has 3 churches, a woollen-factory, several saw-mills, a flour-mill, and a state normal school. Pop. of the township, 1558. Here is a natural bridge over the Lamoille River.

John'sonburg, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., about 25 miles W.N.W. of Morristown. It has 3 churches and a manufactory of gloves. Pop. about 150.

Johnson City, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Mo., about 22 miles S. by W. of Clinton.

Johnson City, a post-village of Washington co., Tenn., at the junction of several railroad lines, 25 miles S.S.W. of Bristol. It has 6 churches, 3 banks, 3 newspaper offices, foundries and machine-shops, and manufactures of leather, sash, blinds, furniture, &c. Pop. in 1890, 4161.

Johnson City, a post-village of Blanco co., Tex., 15 miles N. of Blanco.

Johnson Junction, a post-hamlet of Fleming co., Ky., at a railway junction, 16 miles S.W. of Maysville. It has a church.

Johnson's, a post-hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., 8 miles by rail S. of Middletown. It has a manufactory of apparatus for pitching hay.

Johnson's, a station in Montgomery co., O., on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, 6 miles N. of Dayton.

Johnson's, a station in Trumbull co., O., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 12 miles E. by N. of Warren.

Johnson's Bayou, bī'oo, a post-village of Cameron parish, La., near the Gulf of Mexico, 30 miles S. of Orange, Tex. It has 2 churches.

John'sonsburg, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., about 32 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo. It is 10 miles S. of Attica. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and 2 saw-mills.

Johnson's Corners, a post-village of Summit co., O., in Norton township, 9 miles S.W. of Akron. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Johnson's Creek, New York, rises in Niagara co., runs northeastward, and enters Lake Ontario in Orleans co.

Johnson's Creek, a post-office of Carroll co., Ill.

Johnson's Creek, a post-village of Niagara co., N.Y., on a stream of the same name, about 34 miles N.N.E. of Buffalo. It has a church, and manufactures of barrels

Johnson's Creek, a post-office of Patrick co., Va.

Johnson's Creek, a post-village of Jefferson co., Wis., in Aztalan and Farmington townships, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 8 miles S. of Watertown, and 1 mile E. of Rock River. It has 2 churches, a cheese-factory, a brick-yard, and a carriage-shop.

Johnson's Cross'ing, a post-office of Madison co., Ind., 6 miles W. of Anderson.

Johnson's Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., W. Va., 6 miles E. of Lowell. It has a lumber-mill.

Johnson's Fork, a hamlet of Magoffin co., Ky., 34 miles E.S.E. of Frenchburg. It has a church.

Johnson's Grove, a post-office of Story co., Iowa.

Johnson's Grove, a post-hamlet of Crockett co., Tenn., 8 miles N.W. of Bell's Depot. It has 2 churches.

Johnson's Mills, a post-hamlet of Pitt co., N.C., on Swift Creek, N.E. of Kinston. It has 2 churches.

Johnson's Mills, a post-office of Noble co., O.

Johnson's Mills, Nova Scotia. See Wenner's.

Johnson's Mills, or **Linke'view',** a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, 19 miles N. of Park Hill. Pop. 100.

Johnson's Spring, Virginia. See Botetourt Springs.

Johnson's Springs, a post-office of Goochland co., Va., about 25 miles W.N.W. of Richmond.

Johnson's Station, a post-village of Tarrant co., Tex., about 20 miles W.S.W. of Dallas. It has a church.

John'sontown, a post-hamlet of Northampton co., Va., about 100 miles E. of Richmond. It has a church.

John'sonville, a post-office of Johnson co., Ark.

Johnsonville, a post-village of Wayne co., Ill., 44 miles S.E. of Vandalia. It has a church and a flouring-mill.

Johnsonville, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Ind., at Sumner Station on the Wabash Railroad where it crosses the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, 11 miles N.E. of Danville, Ill.

Johnsonville, a post-hamlet of Jewell co., Kansas, about 90 miles N.W. of Junction City.

Johnsonville, a hamlet of Anderson co., Ky., 24 miles E.N.E. of Bardstown.

Johnsonville, a post-village, capital of Sunflower co., Miss., on the Sunflower River, 77 miles W. of Winona. It has 2 churches.

Johnsonville, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., in Pittstown township, on the Hoosic River, and on the Troy & Boston Railroad, at the junction of the Greenwich & Johnsonville Railroad, 16½ miles N.N.E. of Troy. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of edge-tools.

Johnsonville, a township of Harnett co., N.C. P. 483.

Johnsonville, a post-hamlet of Trumbull co., O., about 66 miles E. by S. of Cleveland. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory.

Johnsonville, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., 4 miles W.S.W. of Portland, and about 17 miles N. of Easton. It has 2 churches, a pottery, and 2 lumber-mills.

Johnsonville, a post-hamlet of Williamsburg co., S.C., about 30 miles E.N.E. of Kingstree. It has a church.

Johnsonville, a post-village of Humphreys co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River, 78 miles by rail W. of Nashville. It has 3 churches, a tannery, and a saw-mill.

Johnsonville, a post-office of Sheboygan co., Wis., on the Sheboygan River.

John's River, of North Carolina, rises in the N. part of Burke co., and, flowing S., falls into the Catawba.

Johnston, jŏnz'tŏn, a town of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, at a railway junction, 3 miles S.S.W. of Paisley. It has cotton-mills, brass- and iron-foundries, and machine-factories. It communicates with Glasgow by a canal and railway. Near it are thriving collieries. Pop. 7536.

Johnston, jŏnz'tŏn, a county of North Carolina. Area, 680 square miles. It is drained by the Neuse and Little Rivers, and by Swift and Middle Creeks. The surface, uneven or hilly, is mostly covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, and pork are the staple products. Granite is abundant in this county, which is traversed by the Richmond & Danville and Wilmington & Weldon Railroads. Capital, Smithfield. Pop. in 1870, 16,897; in 1880, 23,461; in 1890, 27,239.

Johnston, a township of Trumbull co., O. Pop. 893.

Johnston (or Cornwallis) Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 16° 53' 20" N.; lon. 169° 31' 30" W. They form a lagoon, surrounded by a reef, stretching N.E. and S.W. 10 miles, and 5 miles broad.

Johnston Isles, a rocky group in the Pacific Ocean, S.W. of the Sandwich Islands.

Johnston's Depot, a post-village of Edgefield co., S.C., on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 52 miles W.S.W. of Columbia. It has 2 churches, a seminary or high school, and a planing-mill. Pop. about 500.

Johnston's River, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 10 miles E. of Charlottetown. P. 200.

Johnston's Station, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Miss., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 70 miles S. of Jackson. It has a church. Pop. 70.

Johnston Station, a post-office of McIntosh co., Ga., on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 46 miles S.W. of Savannah.

Johnston Strait, British Columbia, separates Vancouver Island from the mainland on its N. side.

Johns'tonville, a post-office of Upshur co., Tex.

Johns'town, a village of Ireland, co. of Kildare, 2 miles N.E. of Naas.

Johnstown, a village of Ireland, co. of Kilkenny, 1½ miles N.E. of Urlingford. Pop. 528.

Johns'town, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Ill., 2 miles from Pageville Station, and about 50 miles S.E. of Decatur. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Johnstown, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Ind., 4 miles N.W. of Worthington. It has a grist- and a saw-mill.

Johnstown, a post-hamlet of Garrett co., Md., about 33 miles W. of Cumberland.

Johnstown, a post-office of Barry co., Mich., in Johnstown township, 13 miles S. by E. of Hastings. Pop. of the township, 1139.

Johnstown, a post-village of Bates co., Mo., about 58 miles S.W. of Sedalia. It has 2 churches.

Johnstown, a village of Columbia co., N.Y., in Livingston township, 0½ miles S. of Hudson. It has a church. Here is Livingston Post-Office.

Johnstown, a post-village, capital of Fulton co., N.Y., in Johnstown township, on Cayadutta Creek, 4 miles by rail N. of Fonda, and 48 miles W.N.W. of Albany. It has 8 churches, a union school, 2 banks, gas-works, 3 newspaper offices, 2 grist-mills, a planing-mill, and extensive manufactures of gloves and mittens which give employment to many skilled operatives. Pop. in 1880, 5013; in 1890, 7768.

Johnstown, a post-village of Licking co., O., in Monroe township, about 22 miles N.E. of Columbus. It has 3 churches, a drug-store, &c. Pop. 424.

Johnstown, a city of Cambria co., Pa., on the Conemaugh River, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the W. base of the Alleghany Mountains, 39 miles W.S.W. of Altoona, and 78 miles E. by S. of Pittsburg. A branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad leads from Rockwood to this city. The city is surrounded by picturesque mountain-scenery, and contains, besides other iron industries, the extensive works of the Cambria Iron Company, which give employment to about 8700 men in the manufacture of steel rails and a great variety of other steel products. Johnstown has 2 national banks, a savings-bank, printing-offices which issue 3 daily and 4 weekly newspapers, 16 churches, electric-light plant, electric railway, several tanneries, flour-mills, planing-mills, and woollen-mills, also a convent and an academy. Pop. in 1880, 8380; in 1890, 21,805.

Johnstown, a hamlet of Juniata co., Pa., 6 miles S.W. of Mifflintown. It has a foundry. Pop. about 100. The name of its post-office is Walnut.

Johnstown, a hamlet of Schuylkill co., Pa., 2½ miles from Tower City. Pop. 70.

Johnstown, a post-office of Harrison co., W. Va.

Johnstown, a post-hamlet of Rock co., Wis., in Johnstown township, about 54 miles W.S.W. of Milwaukee. It has 1 or 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1191.

Johns'town, a village in Grenville co., Ontario, on the St. Lawrence, 3 miles from Prescott. It has a saw- and grist-mill, a carding- and fulling-mill, and a shingle-factory. Pop. about 200.

Johnstown Centre, a post-hamlet of Rock co., Wis., about 40 miles S.E. of Madison. It has a flour-mill and 2 general stores.

Johns'ville, a post-hamlet of Bradley co., Ark., on Saline River, 60 miles E.S.E. of Camden. It has a church.

Johnsville, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., about 40 miles W.N.W. of Baltimore. It has an umber-mine, 2 churches, and a coach-factory. Pop. about 200.

Johnsville, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., Mich., on the Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 8 miles S. of Grand Haven. It has a steam saw-mill.

Johnsville, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., in East Fishkill township, about 11 miles E. by N. of Newburg. It has a church.

Johnsville, a post-village of Montgomery co., O., about 14 miles W. of Dayton. It has 3 churches and a flour-mill.

Johnsville, a village of Morrow co., O., in Perry township, 14 miles S.W. of Mansfield. It has 2 churches. Pop. 159. The name of its post-office is Shauck's.

Johnsville, a station in Bucks co., Pa., on the Northeast Pennsylvania Railroad, 18 miles N. of Philadelphia.

Johntown, Ontario. See CHATSWORTH.

John'ville, a post-village in Compton co., Quebec, 11 miles N.E. of Compton. It contains a store, a saw-mill, and a grist-mill. Pop. 150.

Johore, or **Djohor,** jo'hŏr', a state occupying the S. part of the Malay Peninsula, and one of the most prosperous in the East. It is traversed by a railway, and exports much fine timber. The town of Johore, on the river of the same name, is 20 miles N.N.W. of Point Romania. It is governed by a sultan with the title of Maharajah.

Johstadt, yō'stätt, or **Joscphstadt,** yo'sĕf-stätt', a town of Saxony, 45 miles S.W. of Dresden. Pop. 2176.

Joigny, zhwän'yee' (anc. *Joviniacum?*) a town of France, in Yonne, on the Yonne, here crossed by a good stone bridge, and on the Paris & Lyons Railway, 17 miles N.N.W. of Auxerre. Pop. 5975. It is enclosed by an old wall, and has narrow, crooked, and steep streets, a handsome castle, a cathedral, 2 mediæval churches, 2 hospitals, a communal college, barracks, manufactures of brandy, woollen cloth, wine, arms, and leather, and an active trade.

Joinville, zhwăn'veel', a town of France, in Haute-Marne, on the Marne, 27 miles N. of Chaumont. Pop. 3723. It is situated at the foot of a castle-crowned height, and has a communal college.

Joinville (join'vil) Islands, in the Pacific (Dangerous Archipelago), are in lat. 15° 48' S., lon. 139° 40' W.

Joinville-le-Pont, zhwăn'veel'-lĕh-pŏn', a village of France, in Seine, 6 miles E. of Paris. Pop. 2001.

Jokjokerta, Java. See DJOKJOKANTA.

Jokthеel, a Scriptural name of PETRA.

Joliba, a river of Africa. See NIGER.

Joliet, jo'le-et, a city, the capital of Will co., Ill., in Joliet township, on Des Plaines River, and on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, 37 miles S.W. of Chicago. It is situated on several important railways, whose main lines or branches converge at this place, including the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, the Chicago & Alton, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern, and the Michigan Central. It contains many handsome stone buildings, 12 churches, 3 chapels, a Catholic academy, 2 high schools, 3 national banks, 3 other banks, a convent, and a state prison. The last is a magnificent structure, built of fine gray limestone quarried in the vicinity. Five newspapers are published here. Joliet has extensive flour-mills, machine-shops, 3 breweries, lime-kilns, brick-yards, a foundry, manufactories of boots and shoes which employ 450 men, cigar-factories (135 men), Bessemer steel-works and rolling-mills (2000 men), carriage-shops, marble-works, and manufactures of builders' hardware (100 men), cooperage (180 men), farming-implements, stoves, sash, doors, and blinds, 5 extensive barbed-wire mills (2000 hands), and a sheet-rolling-mill. The river affords water-power at this place. Here are large quarries of excellent Silurian lime-

stone, called Joliet limestone, of which several fine public buildings of Chicago have been constructed. About 1200 men are employed in these quarries. Pop. in 1890, 23,264; of the township, excluding the city, 4174.

Joliet, or Joliett, a village of Hamilton co., Ind., in Washington township, about 22 miles N. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 200. Here is Jolietville Post-Office.

Joliet Crossing, a station in Lake co., Ind., on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad where it crosses the Joliet Branch of the Michigan Central Railroad, 32 miles S.E. of Chicago, Ill.

Joliett, a post-office of Schuylkill co., Pa., about 20 miles W.S.W. of Pottsville.

Joliette, zho'lee-ĕtt', a county in the W. part of Quebec, bordering on the St. Lawrence, has an area of 2670 square miles. It is drained by the river L'Assomption and several smaller streams. A railway of 12 miles connects its chief town, Joliette, with the St. Lawrence. Pop. 23,075.

Joliette, or Industry Village, a town in Joliette co., Quebec, on the river L'Assomption, 19 miles N. of L'Assomption, and on the St. Lawrence & Industry Railway, 12 miles W.N.W. of Lanoraie. It contains large grist-, saw-, carding-, and fulling-mills, an extensive foundry, a tannery, a number of stores, a college, convent, hospital, and mechanics' institute, and large quarries of limestone. It is the business centre of 30 parishes, and has a market every Saturday. An extensive trade is done in grain and country produce and in timber. A French weekly newspaper is published in Joliette. Pop. 3047.

Jolietville, or Jollicttville, Ind. See JOLIET.

Jolly, Monroe co., O. See BROWNSVILLE.

Jol'lytown, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Pa., about 60 miles S.S.W. of Pittsburg. It has a church.

Jolon, ho-lōn', a post-hamlet of Monterey co., Cal., 38 miles S. of Soledad.

Jolsva, yolsh'vŏh', Alnovia, ŏl'no'vo-ŏh', or Eltsch, ĕltch, a town of Hungary, 46 miles W. of Kaschau. P. 3076.

Jomalic, ho-mă-leek', and **Jomonjol,** ho-mon-hōl', two islets of the Philippines, E. of Luzon.

Jo'nas, an island in the Sea of Okhotsk, in lat. 56° 25' 30" N., lon. 143° 16' E., about 2 miles in circumference, and 1200 feet high. A crowd of detached rocks lie off its W. side, on which the waves beat with great violence.

Jo'nas Ridge, a post-office of Burke co., N.C.

Jon'nthan Creek, a township of Moultrie co., Ill. Pop. 1001.

Jonathan's Creek, Ohio, rises in Licking co., runs eastward, and enters the Muskingum River in Muskingum co., about 3 miles below Zanesville.

Jonathan's Creek, a post-office of Haywood co., N.C., about 32 miles W. of Asheville. Pop. of Jonathan's Creek township, 987.

Jones, jōnz, a county in the central part of Georgia, has an area of about 386 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Ocmulgee River, and is drained by Cedar and Commissioner's Creeks. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests of various trees. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. Among its minerals are granite and iron ore. The Central Railroad of Georgia and the Macon & Northern Railroad traverse this county. Capital, Clinton. Pop. in 1870, 9436; in 1880, 11,613; in 1890, 12,709.

Jones, a county in the E. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Maquoketa and Wapsipinicon Rivers, the former draining the N.E. and the latter the W. and S. parts. The surface is undulating. The soil is very fertile. This county has a large portion of prairie, and is liberally supplied with timber. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, butter, and pork are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies a large part of the soil. This county is intersected by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads, both of which communicate with Anamosa, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 19,731; in 1880, 21,052; in 1890, 20,233.

Jones, a county in the S.E. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 680 square miles. It is intersected by Leaf and Bogue Homo Rivers, and by Tallahoma and Tallahala Creeks. The surface is uneven or undulating, and is extensively covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is sandy and rather poor. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Ellisville, on the Queen & Crescent Route. Pop. in 1870, 3313; in 1880, 3828; in 1890, 8333.

Jones, a county in the S.E. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 430 square miles. It is intersected by the Trent River. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively occupied by marshes and forests of pine and cypress. The soil is mostly sandy, and produces cotton and Indian corn. The Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad passes along the N. border of this county. Capital, Trenton. Pop. in 1870, 5002; in 1880, 7491; in 1890, 7403.

Jones, a county in the N. central part of Texas, has an area of 900 square miles. It is drained by the Clear Fork of Brazos River. Capital, Anson, situated near the centre of the county. Pop. in 1880, 546; in 1890, 3797.

Jones, a station in Dallas co., Ala., on the Selma & Gulf Railroad, 8 miles S. of Selma.

Jones, a township of Union co., Iowa. Pop. 880.

Jones, a station on the Air-Line division of the Michigan Central Railroad, 11 miles E. of Cassopolis, Mich.

Jones, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad, 23 miles S. of Pittsburg.

Jones, a township of Elk co., Pa. Pop. 1091.

Jones Bluff, Alabama. See EPES STATION.

Jonesborough, jōnz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 13 miles S.W. of Birmingham. It has several churches and stores, and 30 families. Coal and iron are shipped here.

Jonesborough, a post-village, capital of Craighead co., Ark., about 60 miles N.N.W. of Memphis, Tenn. It has 2 churches and an academy. Pop. 155.

Jonesborough, a post-village, capital of Clayton co., Ga., on the Central Railroad of Georgia, 20 miles S. of Atlanta. It has a court-house, 3 white churches, a newspaper office, the Clayton Institute, a steam lumber-mill, a plough-factory, and a carriage-factory. Much cotton is shipped here. Pop. in 1880, 1048; in 1890, 803.

Jonesborough, a post-village, capital of Union co., Ill., in Jonesborough township, on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, 30 miles N. of Cairo, and 1 mile W. of the Illinois Central Railroad. Large quantities of fruit are exported from this place. It has 3 churches, a bank, and 2 newspaper offices. Near it there is a state asylum for the Insane. Pop. about 1000.

Jonesborough, a post-village of Grant co., Ind., in Mill township, on Mississinewa River, and on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan and Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroads, 45 miles E.S.E. of Logansport, and 6 miles S. of Marion. It has a newspaper office, 4 churches, a seminary, a chair-factory, &c. Pop. in 1890, 667.

Jonesborough, a post-township of Washington co., Me., on the Atlantic Ocean, 8 miles W.S.W. of Machias. Pop. 522.

Jonesborough, a post-office of Tippah co., Miss.

Jonesborough, a hamlet of Saline co., Mo., 22 miles W.N.W. from Boonville. It has a church. Pop. about 50.

Jonesborough, a post-village in Jonesborough township, Moore co., N.C., on the railroad between Raleigh and Sanford, about 40 miles S.W. of Raleigh. The township has 5 churches, and manufactures of carriages and tobacco.

Jonesborough, a post-village, capital of Washington co., Tenn., is situated in a beautiful and fertile valley on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 98 miles E.N.E. of Knoxville. It contains 5 or 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a normal academy, a female institute, a foundry, a tannery, and a saw-mill. Pop. in 1890, 937.

Jonesborough, a post-village of Coryell co., Tex., on Leon River, 50 miles W. of Waco. It has a church, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and a seminary. Pop. 300.

Jonesborough, a post-office of Brunswick co., Va., on the Nottoway River, about 38 miles S.W. of Petersburg.

Jonesburg, jōnz'burg, a post-office of Chautauqua co., Kansas, about 11 miles S.E. of Sedan.

Jonesburg, a post-village of Montgomery co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 68 miles W.N.W. of St. Louis. It has 4 churches, and manufactures of carriages, chairs, and ploughs. Pop. about 400.

Jones' (jōnz'iz) Chap'el, a post-office of Cullman co., Ala.

Jones' Cor'ners, a post-office of Holmes co., O., about 30 miles S.E. of Mansfield.

Jones' Cove, a post-village of Sevier co., Tenn., 15 miles S.W. of Newport. It has an academy.

Jones' Creek, of Walker co., Ala., flows into Sipsey River.

Jones' Creek, of Delaware, runs southeastward in Kent co., and enters Delaware Bay. Dover, the capital of the state, is on this creek.

Jones' Creek, of North Carolina, flows into Yadkin River at the E. border of Anson co.

Jones' Creek, in the N.W. central part of Tennessee, flows into Harpeth River in Dickson co.

Jones' Creek, a post-office of Anson co., N.C.

Jones' (jōnz'iz) Cross Roads, a post-office of Tallapoosa co., Ala.

Jones' Cross Roads, a hamlet of Washington co., Md., 1 mile from Breathedsville Railroad Station. It has a church and a coach-factory.

Jones' Mills, a post-office of Moriwether co., Ga.

Jones' Mills, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pa., about 44 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg.

Jones Mills, a post-office of De Kalb co., Tenn.

Jone'so, a post-office of Tulare co., Cal.

Jonesport, jōnz'port, a post-village of Washington co., Me., in Jonesport township, on the Atlantic Ocean, 20 miles S.S.W. of Machias, and about 66 miles E.S.E. of Bangor. It has a church. It is partly supported by ship-building. Pop. of the township in 1880, 1563; in 1890, 1917.

Jones' Prairie, prā'ree, a post-hamlet of Milam co., Tex., 11 miles S.W. of Calvert. It has a church.

Jones' Springs, a post-village of Berkeley co., W. Va., 8 miles S.W. of North Mountain Station. It has a church and a steam lumber-mill.

Jones' Station, a post-office of Dearborn co., Ind., about 30 miles N.E. of Madison.

Jones' Station, a post-office of Butler co., O., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, 19 miles N. of Cincinnati.

Jones' Station, a post-hamlet of Haywood co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 65 miles E.N.E. of Memphis. It has a church.

Jones Switch, a post-office of Autauga co., Ala.

Jonestown, jōnz'tŏwn, a post-office of Allen co., Kansas.

Jonestown, a post-village of Coahoma co., Miss., 15 miles S. by E. of Helena, Ark. It has 2 churches and several stores.

Jones Town, a hamlet of Columbia co., Pa., in Fishing Creek township, 8 miles N.E. of Bloomsburg. It has a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and 20 houses. Here is Fishing Creek Post-Office.

Jonestown, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa., in Swatara township, on or near Swatara Creek, and on the Lebanon & Tremont Railroad, 7 miles N. of Lebanon. It has 3 churches, a money-order post-office, a bank, and a school called Heilman Hall. Pop. 643.

Jonestown, a post-office of Cocke co., Tenn.

Jones' Valley, a post-hamlet of Hickman co., Tenn., 18 miles N.W. of Columbia.

Jonesville, jōnz'vil, a post-office of Alachua co., Fla.

Jonesville, a village of McIntosh co., Ga., on the South Newport River, 8 miles S.E. of Walthourville. It has a church. Pop. 99.

Jonesville, a post-village of Bartholomew co., Ind., in Wayne township, on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, 11 miles S. of Columbus. Pop. 206.

Jonesville, a post-office of Owen co., Ky.

Jonesville, a post-village of Hillsdale co., Mich., in Fayette township, on the St. Joseph River, and on the Michigan Southern Railroad where it crosses the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad, 25 miles S.S.W. of Jackson, and 5 miles N.W. of Hillsdale. It is also a terminus of the Lansing division of the Michigan Southern Railroad, and is 60 miles S. of Lansing. It contains 4 churches, a large union school, a public hall, a bank, a newspaper office, a cotton-mill, a flouring-mill, a woollen-factory, a foundry, and 3 carriage-shops. Pop. in 1890, 1288.

Jonesville, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Clifton Park township, 2½ miles from Round Lake Station, and 22 miles N. of Albany. It has a church, a carriage-shop, and about 50 houses. Pop. about 180.

Jonesville, a post-hamlet of Yadkin co., N.C., 38 miles N. of Statesville. It has a church and a tobacco-factory. A bridge over the Yadkin River connects it with Elkin.

Jonesville, a post-office of Union co., S.C., in Jonesville township, on the Spartanburg & Union Railroad, about 12 miles N.N.W. of Unionville. The township has 3 churches and a pop. of 1809.

Jonesville, a post-office of Harrison co., Tex., on the railroad between Marshall and Shreveport, 16 miles E. of Marshall.

Jonesville, a post-village of Chittenden co., Vt., in Richmond township, on the Winooski River, and on the Central Vermont Railroad, 20 miles E.S.E. of Burlington. It has an academy, a church, and manufactures of spools and button-moulds.

Jonesville, a post-village, capital of Lee co., Va., near Powell's River, 28 miles N. of Rogersville, Tenn., and near the E. base of the Cumberland Mountain. It has a church, a newspaper office, and a tobacco-factory.

Jones' Wharf, a post-village of Surry co., Va., on James River, about 40 miles E. of Petersburg. It has a church, a ship-yard, a saw-mill, &c.

Jönköping, or **Jonkjöping**, yon'chö-ping (almost yon'chêp-ing), a län of South Sweden. Area, 4292 square miles. Pop. 193,113. The principal towns are Jönköping, Orenna, and Eksjö.

Jönköping, a town of Sweden, capital of the län of the same name, at the S. extremity of Lake Wetter, and on a railway, 80 miles E. of Gothenburg. Pop. 19,344. It has an arsenal, and is separated from its suburbs by a trench. It has manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, matches, and leather. It has mineral springs, and is connected by steamboat and rail with the capital.

Jonquières, zhôn"ke-air', a village of France, in Vaucluse, on an island formed by the Ouvèze, 15 miles N.N.E. of Avignon. Pop. 965.

Jonquières, zhôn"ke-air', a post-village in Chicoutimi co., Quebec, on Saguenay River, 12 miles W. of Chicoutimi. It contains 2 saw- and 2 grist-mills, and has a large lumber-trade. Pop. 200.

Jonswcil, yons'vile, or **Jonschwcil**, yonsh'vile, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and about 20 miles from St. Gall. Pop. 1201.

Jonzac, zhôn"zăk', a town of France, Charente-Inférieure, on the Seugne, 22 miles S.S.E. of Saintes. Pop. 2446.

Joobul, or **Jubal**, joo'bŭl', a native hill-state of India, about lat. 30° 48'–31° 6' N., lon. 77° 32'–77° 51' E., having on the E. the Dehra Doon district. Area, 288 square miles. Pop. 17,262. The people are a handsome race, living in a very mountainous region.

Joobul-Kharib, joo'bŭl-kă'rib, a bay of East Africa, in the Danakil country, at the head of the Bay of Tajoorah, lat. 11° 29' N., lon. 42° 54' E., about 85 miles W.S.W. of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb.

Joodhun, jood'hŭn', a strong military fort of British India, 62 miles E.N.E. of Bombay.

Jood'poor', or **Mar'war**, called also **Jodhpur**, jŏd'poor', and **Joudpore**, a native state of India, the largest of the Rajpoot principalities. Lat. 24° 30'–27° 40' N.; lon. 70° 4'–75° 23' E. Length, 320 miles; breadth, 160 miles; area, 35,672 square miles. It is in two distinct parts, mostly surrounded by other native states. Much of the soil is fertile, but there are large jungles, with many wild beasts. Many of the people are Jains, and nearly all have great aptitude for commerce. Capital, Joodpoor. Pop. 1,783,000.

Joodpoor, or **Joudpour**, the capital of the above state, is 100 miles W.S.W. of Ajmeer. Pop. 60,000. The principal edifice is a large and magnificent citadel.

Joo'dy, or **Ju'di**, a mountain in Turkish Koordistan, is between the Tigris and its tributary the Khaboor, immediately E. of Jezeereh-Ibn-Omar. By the Mohammedans, it, and not the Armenian Ararat, is believed to be the mountain on which the ark rested after the Deluge.

Joolamerk, or **Julamerk**, joo-lă-mêrk', written also **Giulamerk**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 95 miles S. of Van, near the Greater Zab. It stands in a ravine enclosed by rocky mountains, and consists of about 200 mud huts around a massive citadel.

Joonaghur, or **Junaghur**, joo'nă-gŭr', a native state of India, in the Kattywar peninsula, and in the South division, tributary to the British and to Baroda. Area, 3800 square miles. It is governed by a native nawab. Capital, Joonaghur. Pop. 380,921.

Joonaghur, a walled town of India, capital of the Joonaghur state, 58 miles N.N.W. of Diu. Pop. about 25,000.

Joo'neer', written also **Juner** and **Dschuner**, a town of India, district and 26 miles N. of Poonah. Pop. 10,901.

Joorhath, joor'hât'h', or **Jorhaut**, jōr'hawt', a town of British India, province and formerly capital of Assam, on the Dikho, an affluent of the Brahmapootra. Lat. 26° 48' N.; lon. 94° 6' E.

Jop'lin, an enterprising city of Jasper co., Mo., at the junction of several railroad lines, 14 miles S.W. of Carthage. It contains 9 churches, 4 banks, 4 newspaper offices, boiler-works, foundries and machine-shops, a soap-factory, an electric street-railway, electric- and gas-lighting systems, and many handsome and substantial business houses. It is the commercial centre of the Southwest Missouri lead- and zinc-mining region. Pop. in 1880, 7038; in 1890, 9731.

Joplin Crossing, Missouri. See CARL JUNCTION.

Joppa, the ancient name of JAFFA.

Jop'pa, a post-hamlet of Cullman co., Ala., about 18 miles N.E. from Cullman, the capital of the county.

Joppa, a post-hamlet of Alachua co., Fla., 15 miles

N.W. of Bronson. It has an academy, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Joppa, a post-hamlet of Massac co., Ill., on the Ohio River, 24 miles above Cairo. It has 20 houses and a church.

Jorairatar, or Jorayratar, no-rī-rä-tar', a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 33 miles S.E. of Granada. Pop. 1702.

Jorak, a river of Armenia. See CHORUK.

Jorat, zho'rä' or zho'rät', or Jurten, yoon'tẹn, a chain of low mountains in Switzerland, forming the watershed between the Lakes of Neufchâtel and Geneva, and connecting the Bernese Alps with Mount Jura.

Jor'dan (Arab. *Shereeah-el-Kebeer* or *Sheriah-el-Kebir*, shẹ-ree'ä-ĕl-kẹ-beer', "the great watering-place"), a famous river of Palestine, rises in Anti-Libanus, and by two sources on the E. near Paneas, and W. near Laish, or Dan, flows S. through the lakes Bahr-el-Hooleh (anc. *Me'rom*) and Tiberias, or Tabarceyah (anc. *Genes'areth*), and enters the Dead Sea at its N. extremity, after a total course of 120 miles. Its breadth and depth vary greatly; in spring, when highest, it has been found at Beisan, 140 feet across, wholly unfordable and very rapid. It has many cataracts. Its valley is about 5 miles wide, hemmed in by precipices; the soil is sandy and barren, though the banks of the river are covered by a dense vegetation. Its principal affluents are the Jabok and Shereeah-el-Mandoor or Yarmuk.

Jor'dan, a township of Whiteside co., Ill. Pop. 1196.

Jordan, a township of Jasper co., Ind. Pop. 327. It is traversed by Iroquois River.

Jordan, a post-hamlet of Jay co., Ind., 9 miles N. of Union City, and 35 miles N. of Richmond. It has a church.

Jordan, a township of Warren co., Ind. Pop. 448.

Jordan, a township of Monona co., Iowa. Pop. 170.

Jordan, a post-hamlet of Antrim co., Mich., in Jordan township, 12 miles W. of Boyne Falls. It has a lumber-mill.

Jordan, a township of Fillmore co., Minn. Pop. 670.

Jordan, a post-village of Scott co., Minn., in Sand Creek township, near the Minnesota River, and on the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, 39 miles W.S.W. of St. Paul. It has a bank, 6 churches, 2 large flouring-mills, and a pump-factory. Pop. in 1880, 915; in 1890, 1233.

Jordan, Lewis co., N.Y. See JORDAN FALLS.

Jordan, a post-village in Elbridge township, Onondaga co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, the outlet of Skaneateles Lake, and the New York Central Railroad, 17 miles W. of Syracuse, and 12 miles N.N.E. of Auburn. It has 5 churches, a bank, an academy, a newspaper office, a paper-mill, 2 large manufactories of wheelbarrows, and manufactures of pumps, threshing-machines, and carriages. P. (1890) 1271.

Jordan, a post-office of Linn co., Oregon.

Jordan, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. 561. It contains Ansonville.

Jordan, a post-office of Lehigh co., Pa., is at Pleasant Corner, about 14 miles N.W. of Allentown.

Jordan, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 473.

Jordan, a township of Northumberland co., Pa. P. 924.

Jordan, a station in Salt Lake co., Utah, on the Bingham Cañon & Camp Floyd Railroad, at the crossing of the river Jordan, 13 miles E. of Bingham Cañon.

Jordan, a post-office of Green co., Wis., in Jordan township, 9 miles from Monroe, and about 37 miles S.W. of Madison. Pop. of the township, 1026.

Jor'dan, a village in Lincoln co., Ontario, 1½ miles from Jordan Station. Pop. 200.

Jordan, or Saint Mary's, a post-village in Lincoln co., Ontario, on the Great Western Railroad, 26 miles E.S.E. of Hamilton. It contains a hotel, a tannery, and several stores. Pop. 160.

Jordan, Hastings co., Ontario. See MILL BRIDGE.

Jordan Alum Springs, a watering-place of Rockbridge co., Va., 5 miles S. of Millborough Depot.

Jordan Bay, a post-settlement in Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, on a bay at the mouth of Jordan River. Pop. 150.

Jordan Creek rises in Owyhee co., Idaho, runs southwestward into Oregon, and enters the Owyhee River about lon. 117° W. Gold and silver are found near this creek, which is nearly 100 miles long.

Jordan Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in the N. part of Lehigh co., runs southeastward, and enters the Lehigh River at Allentown.

Jordan Falls, a hamlet of Lewis co., N.Y., on the Oswegatchie River, 17 miles E.N.E. of Castorland. It has a tannery and a saw-mill.

Jordan Ferry, a settlement in Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, on Jordan Bay, 4 miles from Shelburne. Pop. 200.

Jordan River, Utah, issues from the N. end of Utah Lake, runs northward through the county of Salt Lake, and enters the Great Salt Lake. The direct distance from its origin to its mouth is nearly 40 miles. Salt Lake City is on the bank of this river.

Jordan's Chapel, a post-office of Summers co., W.Va.

Jordan's Grove, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ill., 3 miles from Marissa Railroad Station, and about 26 miles S. by E. of Belleville. It has 2 churches.

Jordan's Mills, a post-office of Lawrence co., Pa.

Jordan Springs, a post-office of Reno co., Kansas.

Jordan Springs, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tenn.

Jordan's Run, a post-office of Grant co., W. Va., 33 miles S.S.W. of Keyser.

Jordan's Saline, Texas. See GRAND SALINE.

Jordan's Springs, a watering-place of Frederick co., Va., 1½ miles from Stephenson's Depot, which is 5 miles N.E. of Winchester. Here are white sulphur springs, with a large hotel.

Jordan's Store, a post-hamlet of Williamson co., Tenn., about 28 miles S. by E. of Nashville.

Jordan's Store, a post-office of Powhatan co., Va.

Jordan Station, a post-village of Fulton co., Ky., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 20 miles S. of Columbus. It is on the N. boundary of Tennessee. It has a church and 3 general stores.

Jordan's Valley, Tennessee. See CHRISTIANA.

Jordan Valley, a post-office of Baker co., Oregon.

Jordan Village, a post-hamlet of Owen co., Ind., about 30 miles E. by S. of Terre Haute. It has a church.

Jor'danville, a post-office of Knox co., Ind., 6 miles S.E. of Vincennes.

Jordanville, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., in Warren township, about 22 miles S.E. of Utica. It has 2 churches.

Jorhaut, a town of India. See JOORNATH.

Jorjan, a town of Northeast Persia. See GOONGAUN.

Jorquera, or Xorquera, HOR-kā'rä, a town of Spain, province of Albacete, 19 miles N.E. of Chinchilla, on a steep acclivity, near the river Jucar. Pop. 1093.

Joruk, a river of Asia. See CHORUK.

Jorullo, Xurullo, or Xorullo, ho-rool'yo (often pronounced ho-roo'yo), sometimes written **Juruyo**, a volcano of Mexico, state of Michoacan, 75 miles S.S.W. of Valladolid, 80 miles from the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 19° 10' N., lon. 101° 1' 45" W., and which has presented the most remarkable phenomenon in the memory of man, it having been wholly thrown up from a fertile plain, having an elevation of 2890 feet, to the height of 4265 feet above the sea, by a violent eruption, September 28 and 29, 1759. The upheaved tract is bounded, at a distance of from 1½ to 2 miles from the chief crater, by a precipitous wall, especially abrupt on the W. side, and accessible at only a few places. Since its great eruption, many of the subordinate cones have disappeared, others have changed their form. The temperature of the soil has materially declined, and the volcano is partially covered with forest-trees; but eruptions still occur at intervals.

Josco, a post-office of Livingston co., Mich. See IOSCO.

Josephine, jo-zẹ-feen', a county in the S.W. part of Oregon, has an area of about 2880 square miles. It is intersected by Rogue River, and is partly drained by Illinois River and Applegate Creek. The surface is diversified by mountains and valleys and extensive forests. The soil is partly fertile, but is mostly uncultivated. Gold is said to be found in it. This county is traversed by the South Pacific Railroad. Capital, Grant's Pass. Pop. in 1870, 1204; in 1880, 2485; in 1890, 4878.

Josephine, a post-office of San Luis Obispo co., Cal., 13 miles E.N.E. of Cambria. Quicksilver is found near it.

Jo'seph's Mills, a post-office of Tyler co., W. Va.

Josephstadt, yo'sĕf-stätt', a fortified town of Bohemia, 11 miles N. of Königgrätz, on the Elbe. Pop. 2561; besides military. It has an establishment for the children of soldiers, and manufactures of needles and cotton fabrics.

Josephstadt, a town of Saxony. See JOHSTADT.

Josephstadt, a town of Galicia. See PODGORZE.

Jo'sephville, a post-office of St. Charles co., Mo.

Josh'ua, a township of Fulton co., Ill. Pop. 1175

Josimath, jo'se-mät'h', a village of India, among the sources of the Ganges. Lat. 30° 33' N.; lon. 79° 40' E. It consists of houses of gray stone, with several temples interspersed, one of which is connected with the famous shrine of Bhadrinath.

Jos'lin, a post-hamlet of Rock Island co., Ill., on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 19 miles E. by N. of Rock Island. It has a store.

Joslowitz, yos'lo-ẘits', or **Jaroslowice**, yä-ros-lo-ẘeet'sä, a town of Moravia, 11 miles S.E. of Znaim. P. 1500.

Josselin, zhos'sȧh-lăn', a town of France, in Morbihan, 30 miles N.N.E. of Vannes. It has a communal college, a fine old château, and tanneries. Pop. 2522.

Jos'selyn, a station in Dawson co., Neb., on the Union Pacific Railroad, 225 miles W. of Omaha.

Josse- (or **Saint-Josse-**) **ten-Noode**, yoss-tăn-nō'dȧh, a village of Belgium, in South Brabant, immediately E. of Brussels. Pop. of commune, 20,492.

Josz, a town of Hungary. See JASZKO.

Jouarre, zhoo'aar', a market-town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, 12 miles E. of Meaux. Pop. 1474.

Jouarre-Pontchartrain, zhoo'aar'-pōx'shar'-trăx', a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 11 miles N.N.E. of Rambouillet. Pop. 1509.

Joudoma, a river of Siberia. See YOODOMA.

Joudpore, a town of India. See JOONPOOR.

Joué, zhoo'ā', a village of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 3 miles S.S.W. of Tours. Pop. 576.

Joué, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, on the Erdre, 15 miles N.W. of Ancenis. Pop. 464.

Joué du Bois, zhoo'ā' dü bwȧ, a village of France, in Orne, 21 miles N.W. of Alençon. Pop. 1403.

Joug, a river of Russia. See YOOG.

Jougne, zhooñ, a market-town of France, department of Doubs, 9 miles S. of Pontarlier. Pop. 1337.

Joulamerk, a town of Turkey. See JOOLAMERK.

Jounna, a river of Alaska. See YUKON.

Jounpoor, or **Jaunpur**, jŏwn'poor', less correctly written **Ju'anpoor'** and **Joun'poor'**, a district of India, in the Allahabad division, North-West Provinces, lat. 25° 22'–26° 12' N., lon. 82° 12'–83° 10' E. Area, 1556 square miles. It is a very level and fertile region, of which sugar is a leading product. Pop. 1,025,961.

Jounpoor, a town of India, capital of the above district, on the Goomtee, here bridged, 55 miles N.W. of Benares. It has military cantonments. Pop. 25,531.

Jounsar, or **Jaunsar**, jown'sar', called also **Jaunsar Bawar**, a hilly region of India, about lat. 30° 30'–30° 57' N., lon. 77° 46'–78° 9' E. Area, 343 square miles. It is attached to the Dehra Doon district. Pop. 24,684.

Jouques, zhook, a village of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 15 miles N.E. of Aix. Pop. 1605.

Jourbourg, Russian Poland. See YOORBURG.

Joure, zhoor, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 6 miles N.W. of Heerenveen. Pop. 2310.

Jouriev-Polskoi, Russia. See YOORIEV-POLSKOI.

Joux, zhoo, a lake of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, near the Jura and the French frontier. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 1 mile. It is 350 feet above the sea. The valley is remarkable for its three lakes, for the "porte de l'Orbe," for its romantic scenery, and for the industry of its inhabitants.

Joux, Château de, shā'tō' dȧh zhoo, in France, department of Doubs, is a fortress on a precipice, commanding the route to Neufchâtel. It was the prison of Fouquet, Mirabeau, and Toussaint L'Ouverture.

Jouy, zhwee, a village of France, on the railway from Paris to Chartres, 6 miles from the latter.

Jouy-sur-Morin, zhwee-sür-mo'răx', a village of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, on the Morin. Pop. 1835. Jouy is the name of many communes in the departments of Eure-et-Loir, Moselle, &c.

Jowahir, a mountain of India. See JAWAHIR.

Jowaur, jo'war', a town of India, in the Jowaur state, 44 miles S.E. of Damaun, in lat. 19° 55' N., lon. 73° 23' E.

Jowaur, or **Jawar**, jȧ-war', a native state of India, between the Western Ghauts and the sea. Lat. 19° 50'–20° 12' N.; lon. 73° 8'–73° 30' E. Area, about 300 square miles. Pop. 37,406.

Jowf, an oasis of Arabia, adjoining Yemen on the E. Chief town, Mareb. Another Jowf is an oasis S. of the Syrian frontier, a dependency of Jebel-Shomer.

Jowrah, Jowra, or **Jaura**, jŏw'rȧ, a town of India, capital of the Jowrah state, on the river Piria, here crossed by a bridge, 53 miles N.W. of Oojein. Pop. about 10,000.

Jowrah, Jowra, or **Jaura**, a native state of Central India. Area, 872 square miles. Pop. 85,456.

Joy, a post-hamlet of Blount co., Ala., 8 miles N.W. of Oneonto.

Joy, or **Mill'ersburg Station**, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Ill., on the Galva & Keithsburg Railroad, 7 miles W. of Aledo. It has a church.

Joy, a post-office of Douglas co., Minn.

Joy, a post-village of Wayne co., N.Y., in Sodus township, 30 miles E. of Rochester. It has a church, and manufactures of barrels, staves, lumber, brooms, &c. Pop. 122.

Joy, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., O., 12 miles N. of Big Run Railroad Station. It has a church.

Joyceville, joiss'vil, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Va., 1 mile from Roanoke River, and 15 miles N. of Macon, N.C. Here is a flour-mill.

Joyeuse, zhwȧ'yuz', a town of France, in Ardèche, on the Baume, at the foot of the Cévennes, 7 miles S.S.W. of Largentière. Pop. 1724.

Joy'field, a post-township of Benzie co., Mich., is about 2 miles E. of Lake Michigan, and 1 mile S. of Benzonia. It contains 2 churches. Pop. 116.

Joynestown, joins'tŏwn, a township of Wilson co., N.C. Pop. 1271.

Joy'nug'ger, Jynugger, or **Jainagar**, jī-nŭg'ger, a town of Bengal, 15 miles S. by E. of Calcutta, with which it communicates by navigable water-courses. Pop. 7772.

Jozefow, or **Jozefov**, yo'zȧh-fov', a town of Poland, on the Vistula, government and 32 miles S.W. of Lublin. Pop. 1240.

Jozefow, or **Jozefov**, a town of Poland, government of Lublin, 17 miles S.W. of Zamosc. Pop. 1100.

Ju'ab, a county in the central part of Utah. Area, 3828 square miles. The Sevier River touches its southwestern part. The surface is mountainous. Among its prominent features is Mount Nebo, said to be about 12,000 feet high. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and wool are the staple products. The E. part is traversed by the Union Pacific and San Pete Valley Railroads. Capital, Nephi. Pop. in 1870, 2034; in 1880, 3474; in 1890, 5582.

Juan, noo-ăn'or nwăn, a town, island of Majorca. P. 1753.

Juan de Alicante, noo-ăn' dā ā-le-kăn'tā, a village of Spain, province and 4 miles N.E. of Alicante. P. 3773.

Juan de Fuca. See FUCA.

Juanes, nwā-nās', a river of Spain, flows S.E., and joins the Jucar after a course of about 45 miles.

Juan Fernandez, ju'ȧn fer-nan'dēz (Sp. pron. noo-ăn' fĕn-năn'dĕth), or **Mas-á-Tierra**, mās-ā-te-ĕr'rā, a rocky island in the Pacific Ocean, about 400 miles off the coast of Chili, of which it is a dependency. Lat. 33° 37' S.; lon. 78° 53' W. It is 18 miles long and 6 miles broad, rises to 3000 feet above the ocean, and has steep shores and a desolate appearance. In its N. half is Cumberland Bay. It has a few Chilian inhabitants, and is the seat of a small German colony. The solitary residence here for four years of a Scotchman named Alexander Selkirk is supposed to have formed the basis of De Foe's tale of "Robinson Crusoe." MAS-Á-FUERA is another rocky and precipitous island, lying to the W. Lat. 33° 49' S.; lon. 80° 27' W.

Juan Griego, noo-ăn' gree-ā'go, a port of Venezuela, island of Margarita.

Juanpoor, or **Juanpore**, India. See JOUNPOOR.

Juan Rejon, noo-ăn' rā-nōn', an islet of the Canaries. It is one of the four islands which form the port of Arrecife.

Juan, San, Central America. See SAN JUAN.

Juba, zhoo'bā, or **Govind**, go-vind' (called also **Fumbo**, foom'bo, and **Rogue's River**), a river of East Africa, after a S.E. course falls into the Indian Ocean in lat. 0° 14' S., lon. 42° 39' E. It is said to rise in Abyssinia, and is the S.W. limit of the Galla and Adel country. It is well adapted to steam navigation.

Juba, or **Govind**, a walled town of East Africa, situated on the summit of a lofty hill, 1 mile from the mouth of the river Juba.

Jubal, India. See JOONUL.

Jubbulpoor, or **Jabalpur**, jŭb'bŭl-poor', written also **Jubbulpore**, a town of India, capital of the district and division of Jubbulpoor, 200 miles by rail S.S.W. of Allahabad. It has wide and straight streets, an industrial school, and a military establishment. Pop. (1891) 84,560.

Jubbulpoor, the northernmost division or commissionership of the Central Provinces, British India, comprising 5 districts. Area, 18,564 square miles. Capital, Jubbulpoor. Pop. 1,859,100. The district of Jubbulpoor, in this division, is traversed by the river Nerbudda, and is a fertile region, in part occupied with forests and highlands. Area, 3918 square miles. Capital, Jubbulpoor. Pop. 528,859.

Jubeil, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See JEBAIL.

Jubera, or **Xubera**, noo-nā'rā, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 20 miles S.S.W. of Logroño, on the Jubera.

Ju'bilee, a township of Peoria co., Ill. Pop. 837. It contains Robin's Nest, which is the seat of Jubilee College.

Jublains, zhü'blăx' (anc. *Neodu'num?*), a village of France, 7 miles S.E. of Mayenne, It is remarkable for its interesting Roman remains. Pop. 1848.

Jubrique (or **Xubrique**) **la Nueva**, noo-bree'kā lā nwā'vā, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 5½ miles from Malaga. Pop. 2596.

Jucar, or **Xucar,** hoo'kar (anc. *Su'cro*), a river of Spain, in New Castile and Valencia, rises in the Sierra Albarracin, flows successively W., S., and E., and enters the Mediterranean at Cullera, 26 miles S. of Valencia. Length, about 200 miles.

Juchitan, or **Xuchitan,** hoo-che-tän', a town of Mexico, state of Oajaca, on the river Juchitan, 20 miles N.E. of Tehuantepec. Pop. 4600.

Juchnov, or **Juchnow,** Russia. See Yookhnov.

Juchnovk, or Juchnowka. See Yookhnovka.

Juckow, or **Juchow,** joo'kŏw, sometimes written **Jakau,** jä'kŏw, a seaport town of India, in Cutch, 60 miles N.W. of Mandavee, and near the Koree mouth of the Indus.

Ju'da, a post-village of Green co., Wis., in Jefferson township, on the railroad which connects Monroe with Janesville, 25 miles W. by S. of Janesville.

Judæa, or **Judea,** ju-dee'a, the ancient country or kingdom of Judah, forming the S. part of Palestine, or the Holy Land, having N. Samaria, W. the Mediterranean, S. Arabia, and E. the Dead Sea and the river Jordan, mostly comprised between lat. 31° and 32° N. and lon. 34° 30′ and 35° 30′ E. In it are the towns of Jerusalem, Hebron, Bethlehem, and Jericho. See Palestine.

Judd, a station in Webster co., Iowa, on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, a few miles E. of Fort Dodge.

Judd's Bridge, a station in Litchfield co., Conn., on the Shepaug Railroad, 17 miles S. by W. of Litchfield.

Judenburg, yoo'den-bŏŏrg' (anc. *Idurum?*), a town of Styria, on the Mur, 40 miles W.N.W. of Grätz. Pop. 3189. It has several churches, an old Jesuit college and castle, both now used for barracks, and a gymnasium. Near it is the castle of Liechtenstein. In the Middle Ages Judenburg carried on an important trade with the Levant.

Judesville, jŭdz'vil, a post-office of Surry co., N.C.

Judge-and-his-Clerk, two islets of the Macquarie group, in the South Pacific, S.W. of New Zealand.

Judi, a mountain in Koordistan. See Joody.

Judique, zhü'dŏŏk', a post-hamlet in Inverness co., Nova Scotia, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 8 miles S.S.E. of Port Hood. Pop. 300.

Ju'dith Mountains, a range in the central part of Montana, a few miles E. of the Judith River.

Judith River, Montana, rises in Meagher co., runs northward, and enters the Missouri River in Choteau co., about 45 miles (direct) E. of Fort Benton.

Jud'kins, a township of Warren co., N.C. Pop. 1432.

Judoma, a river of Siberia. See Yoodoma.

Jud'son, a post-office of White co., Ark.

Judson, a post-village in Washington township, Parke co., Ind., on the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Rockville, and 23 miles S.W. of Crawfordsville. It has a church, a graded school, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and a sandstone-quarry. Pop. about 200.

Judson, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Kansas, in Beaver township, 70 miles N. of Russell. It has 2 churches.

Judson, a post-township of Blue Earth co., Minn., about 10 miles W. of Mankato, is bounded on the N. by the Minnesota River, and traversed by the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad. Pop. 650.

Judson, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Mo., about 12 miles N. by W. of Milan, the capital of the county, and 8 miles S.E. of Newtown.

Judso'nia, a post-village of White co., Ark., on the Little Red River, and on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, 53 miles N.E. of Little Rock. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of lumber and ploughs. Here is an institution called Judson University (Baptist). Pop. 475.

Jug, a river of Russia. See Yoog.

Jugadree, or **Jagadhri,** jŭg'ä-dree', a town of India, in the Umballah district. Lat. 30° 10′ N.; lon. 77° 22′ E. Pop. 11,678.

Jugdeespoor, Jugdispoor, or **Jagdispur,** jŭg'-dees-poor', a town of Bengal, in Shahabad, 25 miles E. by S. of Buxár. Pop. 9400.

Jugdeespoor, a town of India, in Oude, 53 miles S.E. of Lucknow.

Jugdespoor, India. See Jushpoor.

Jugduluk, jŭg'dŭ-lŭk' (?), a village of Afghanistan, in the defiles between Jelalabad and Cabool, was the scene of a massacre of the British troops in 1842, and of the total defeat of the Afghans by the British in 1843.

Juggernaut, Juggernath, jŭg'ger-nawt', or **Jagannath** (anc. *Jaggannatha,* jäg-gä-nä't'hä), called also **Pooree,** or **Puri,** poo'ree', a town of India, in Orissa, capital of the Pooree district, on the sea-coast, 42 miles S. of Cuttack. It is the most famous place of pilgrimage in India, and contains a celebrated temple and image of Juggernaut, one of the incarnations of Vishnu. Pop. 22,695.

Juggotee, jŭg'go-tee', a town of India, Gwalior dominions, 13 miles S.E. of Maheidpoor.

Jugon, zhü'gôn', a town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, on the Arguenon, 13 miles W.S.W. of Dinan. Pop. 593.

Jugor Strait, Arctic Ocean. See Pet Strait.

Jug Tav'ern, a post-office of Walton co., Ga., 25 m. W. of Athens.

Jug Town, a post-office of Catawba co., N.C.

Jugutsinhpoor, or Jagatsinhpur, jŭg-ŭt-sin'h-poor', also called **Juggutsingpore,** a town of India, district and 26 miles S.E. of Cuttack by canal. Pop. 4732.

Juhangirabad, or **Jahangirabad,** jŭh-hän'geer-ä-bäd', a town of India, Boolundshahur district, 63 miles S.E. of Delhi. Pop. 9408.

Jui, or **Juhi,** joo'ee, a walled town of Sinde, 15 miles N.W. of Lake Munchar. Pop. about 1000.

Juillac, zhwee'yäk', a town of France, in Corrèze, 18 miles N.W. of Brives-la-Gaillarde. Pop. 1025.

Juillan, zhwee'yôn', a village of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, arrondissement of Tarbes. Pop. 1644.

Jui-Shir, a tributary of the Indus. See Caboul River.

Jujuricux, zhü'zhü're-ŭh', a village of France, in Ain, 22 miles S.W. of Nantua. Pop. 1330.

Jujuy, hoo-hwee', a town of the Argentine Republic, capital of the province of Jujuy, on a river of the same name, 40 miles N. of Salta. It has a custom-house and a good trade. Pop. 3072.

Jujuy, a province in the N.W. of the Argentine Republic, bordering on Bolivia. Area, 35,844 square miles. It is a well-watered and fertile but little developed region, with a tropical climate except in the mountainous parts. Petroleum is reported to exist in abundance. Cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, and live-stock are leading products. Capital, Jujuy. Pop. 40,379.

Jujuy River, or **Rio Grande de Jujuy,** ree'o grän'dä dä hoo-hwee', a river of the Argentine Republic, rises on the frontiers of Bolivia, and, after a course of about 300 miles, first S. and then E., joins the Vermejo in lat. 23° 5′ S., lon. 62° 40′ W.

Julalee, or **Julali,** jül-ä'lee, a town of India, district of Alighur, 10 miles S.E. of Coel. Pop. 7516.

Jul'alpoor', or **Jel'alpoor',** a town of the Punjab, on the right bank of the Jhylum, 90 miles N.W. of Lahore.

Julamerk, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See Joolamerk.

Julesburg, jülz'burg, a post-office and station of Weld co., Col., on the South Fork of the Platte River, and on the Union Pacific Railroad, 139 miles E. of Cheyenne. It has 2 saloons and a boarding-house. Elevation, 3500 feet.

Juleysur, or **Jullesur,** jül'lę-sür', a town of India, district and 39 miles E. of Mathura. Pop. 13,351.

Julfa, jool'fa, a village of Persia, in Irak-Ajemee, immediately S. of Ispahan.

Jul'gaum', or **Jalgaon,** jül'gä'on, a town of Berar, India, in the Akola district. Lat. 20° 24′ N.; lon. 74° 30′ E. It is a great cotton-market. Pop. 8763.

Juli, hoo'lee, a town of Peru, 46 miles S.E. of Puno, on the S.W. shore of Lake Titicaca. Elevation, 13,100 feet.

Julia, a town of Transylvania. See Gyalu.

Julinca, hoo-lee-ä'kä, a village and railway junction of Peru, a few miles N. of Puno.

Julia Josa, the supposed ancient name of Tarifa.

Julian, ju'le-an, a post-village of San Diego co., Cal., about 44 miles N.E. of San Diego.

Julian, a post-office of Newton co., Ind.

Julian Furnace, a post-village of Centre co., Pa., in Huston township, on Bald Eagle Creek, and on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, 21 miles N.E. of Tyrone. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 200.

Julianshaab, yoo'le-ans-häb', a maritime station in Greenland, on its W. coast, 110 miles N.W. of Cape Farewell, and the principal place of an extensive district.

Julias, Syria. See Bethsaida of Gaulonitis.

Jülich, yü'lik (Fr. *Juliers,* zhü'le-ä'), a town of Rhenish Prussia, at a railway junction, 15 miles N.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Ruhr. It has cotton-mills, tanneries, &c. Pop. 5111. Jülich was the capital of the department of Roer (Ruhr) under the first French Empire.

Julien, ju'le-en, a township of Dubuque co., Iowa. Pop. 1350, exclusive of the city of Dubuque. Julien Station on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad is 9 miles S.W. of Dubuque.

Julier, Col du, Switzerland. See Col du Julier.

Juliet, ju-le-et', a hamlet of Lawrence co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 5 miles S. of Bedford. It has a steam saw-mill.

Julietta, ju-le-et'ṭa, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ind., in Warren township, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 11 miles E. of Indianapolis. It has a church.

Julii Forum, an ancient name of FRÉJUS.

Juliobona, the ancient name of LILLEBONNE.

Juliodunum, the Latin name of LOUDUN.

Juliomagus, the ancient name of ANGERS.

Juliustown, jūl'yŭs-tŏwn, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., on the Kinkora Branch Railroad, 7 miles E.N.E. of Mount Holly. It has a church.

Juli, jūll, a town of Beloochistan, in Cutch Gundava, 20 miles S. of Gundava.

Jülland, Denmark. See JUTLAND.

Jullesur, India. See JULLYSUR.

Jul'linder, Jul'inder, or **Julandar,** jūl'lan-dar, a town of India, capital of the Jullinder division and district, 85 miles by rail E. of Lahore, in the "Jullinder Doab," a fertile plain between the Sutlej and the Beas. Pop. 45,607.

Jullinder, or **Jalandar,** a division or commissionership of the Punjab, British India, bounded S. by the Sutlej, and containing the Jullinder, Hoshiarpoor, and Kangra districts. Area, 12,400 square miles. Pop. 2,477,536. The district of Jullinder is a fertile region, with a pleasant climate. Area, 1326 square miles. Capital, Jullinder. Pop. 794,764.

Julpigoree, or **Jalpaiguri,** jūl-pi-go'ree, also called **Jel'pigo'ry,** a district of Bengal. Lat. 26° 35'–26° 59.5' N.; lon. 88° 2' 40"–89° 55' 20" E. Area, 2906 square miles. It contains the tract known as the Western or Bengal Dwars, and is partly bounded N. by Bootan. It is for the most part level and open, but on the frontier occurs a small mountain-tract. Capital, Julpigoree. Pop. 418,665.

Julpigoree, or **Julpigori,** the capital and only town of the above district, on the Teesta, and on the State Railway, 40 miles S.E. of Darjeeling. It has cantonments, and is the seat of a large trade. Pop. 4500.

Julraiz, jūl-rīz' (?), a town of Afghanistan, on the Cabool River, with numerous forts, 35 miles E. of Cabool.

Julra Patun, a town of India. See PATUN.

Jumalpoor, or **Jamalpur,** jŭm-ăl-poor', a town of Bengal, district and 5 miles S. of Monghir, at the junction of the Monghir Branch Railway with the East India Railway. Here are shops and iron-mills of the railway, covering 30 acres. It has a large European and native Christian population, and is a place of recent growth. Pop. 10,453.

Jumalpoor, or **Jamalpur,** a town of Bengal, the largest town of the Mymunsingh district, on the Brahmapootra, 32 miles N.W. of Mymunsingh. It consists of a group of adjacent villages. Pop. 14,312.

Jum'boseer', written also **Jambusar, Jambsar,** and **Dschambusar,** a town of India, district and 22 miles N.N.W. of Baroach. Pop. 14,924.

Jumeaux, zhü'mō', a village of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 9 miles S.S.E. of Issoire. Pop. 1319.

Jumelles, zhü'mĕll', a village of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 8 miles S. of Baugé. Pop. 1618.

Jumet, or **Jumetz,** zhü'mĕt', a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, 3 miles N. of Charleroi. It has glass-works, distilleries, and extensive coal-mines. Pop. 15,262.

Jumièges, zhü'me-ăzh', a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the Seine, 16 miles W. of Rouen. Pop. 1618. It has remains of a Benedictine abbey.

Jumilla, or **Xumilla,** hoo-meel'yā, a town of Spain, province and 37 miles N.N.W. of Murcia. Pop. 9613. It is pretty well built, and has a public granary, and manufactures of fire-arms, tiles, earthenware, and refined salt.

Jumillac, zhü'mee'yăk', or **Jumilhac-le-Grand,** zhü'mee'yăk'-lĕh-grŏN', a town of France, in Dordogne, on the left bank of the Isle River, 33 miles E.N.E. of Périgueux. Pop. 550.

Jum'moo', **Jamoo,** or **Jamu,** jum-oo', written also **Dschumu,** a native state of India, in the Gholab Singh dominions, of which it forms a nucleus (see CASHMERE) and to which it sometimes gives its name. It is traversed by the Himalayas, and has on the N. Cashmere proper, and on the S. Chamba and the Sutlej hill-states. Capital, Jummoo. Pop. 861,075.

Jummoo, or **Jamu,** a fortified town, capital of the Jummoo state, 75 miles N. of Amritsir. It is in the southern range of the Himalayas, on an affluent of the Chenaub. It has a palace, harem, and park. Pop. 41,817.

Jummoo and Cashmere. See CASHMERE.

Jummoo-Kandy, a town of Bengal. See KANDY.

Jumna, or **Jamna,** jŭm'nā (anc. *Yamuna,* or *Jamuna,* yā-moo'nā; the *Jom'anes* of Pliny), a river of India, rises among the loftiest peaks of the Himalayas, about an elevation of 11,000 feet, flows mostly S., and afterwards S.E., and joins the Ganges at Allahabad, after having enclosed with that river the territory called the Doab. Total course estimated at 680 miles. It is generally shallow, but its lower part has been rendered fit for navigation. Its affluents are the Tons, Chumbul, Sind, Betwah, Cane, and Rindo. On it are the cities of Delhi and Agra. It feeds two great systems of irrigation-canals.

Jumnootri, or **Jumnoutri,** jŭm-noo'tree, written also **Jumnotri,** a peak of the Himalayas, in India. Lat. about 30° N.; lon. 78° 20' E. Height, 25,500 feet.

Jumnootri, or **Jumnoutri,** jum-noo'tree (Hind. *Yamunavatari,* yā-moo-nā-vā-tā'ree), a famous place of Hindoo pilgrimage in North India, near the source of the Jumna, lat. 30° 52' N., lon. 78° 20' E., and 10,849 feet above the sea.

Jumoo, a town of the Punjab. See JUMMOO.

Jumooee, Jumoee, or **Jamui,** jŭm-oo ee, a town of Bengal, district and 32 miles S.S.W. of Monghir, near Jumooee Railway Station. It has good public buildings and a large trade. Pop. 5197.

Jump'ing Branch, a post-hamlet of Summers co., W. Va., 6 miles S.W. of Hinton Station. It has a church.

Jump River, Wisconsin, rises in the E. part of Chippewa co., runs southwestward, and enters the Chippewa River about 27 miles N.N.E. of Chippewa Falls. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Jumud, joo-mud', a town of Toorkistan, 70 miles N.N.W. of Khiva.

Junaghur, or **Junagarh.** See JOONAGHUR.

Junaluska, Jackson co., S.C. See JANALUSKA.

Junction, Alabama. See WHITING.

Junction, a station in Marin co., Cal., on the North Pacific Coast Railroad, at the junction of the San Rafael Branch, 17 miles N.W. of San Francisco.

Junction, California. See ROSEVILLE.

Junction, a post-hamlet of Lemhi co., Idaho, about 50 miles S.E. of Salmon City.

Junction, or **Main Line Junction,** in Marion co., Ill., is a station on the Illinois Central Railroad, 1 mile N. of Central City, 5 miles S. of Odin, and 4 miles S.W. of Sandoval, at the junction of the Chicago division with the main line.

Junction, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ill., at Mounds, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 7 miles N. of Cairo. A short railroad extends from this place to Mound City.

Junction, Illinois. See TURNER.

Junction, a station in Black Hawk co., Iowa, 4 miles W. of Waterloo, at the junction of the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad with the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad.

Junction, a township of Greene co., Iowa. Pop., exclusive of Grand Junction (a village), 469.

Junction, Atchison co., Kansas. See PARNELL.

Junction, a township of Osage co., Kansas. Pop. 1099. Post-office, Farmersville.

Junction, a post-village of Carlton co., Minn., near the right bank of the St. Louis River, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, at its junction with the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad, 24 miles W.S.W. of Duluth. It has a church, and extensive manufactures of pine lumber. It is 1 mile from the Dalles of the St. Louis River, which here falls 430 feet in a course of 7 miles. Pop. about 200.

Junction, Platte co., Mo. See ATCHISON JUNCTION.

Junction, or **Junction City,** a village and mining-camp of Madison co., Montana, on Alder Creek, about 42 miles S.W. of Virginia City. It has rich placer- and quartz-mines, 3 stores, and a quartz-mill.

Junction, a post-office of Nye co., Nevada.

Junction, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., in Bethlehem township, on the Central Railroad, at its junction with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 5 miles S. of Washington, and 17 miles E. of Easton, Pa. It has 4 churches, and repair-shops of the railroad. Pop. about 1100.

Junction, a hamlet of Rensselaer co., N.Y., on the Troy & Boston Railroad, 9 miles N. by E. of Troy.

Junction, a station in Warren co., N.C., on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, at the junction of the former branch to Clarksville, Va., 43 miles W. of Weldon.

Junction, a post-village of Paulding co., O., on the Auglaize River, and on the Wabash & Erie Canal, at its junction with the Miami Canal, 10 miles S.W. of Defiance. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 300.

Junction, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Reading & Columbia Railroad, at the junction of the Lancaster Branch, 33 miles W.S.W. of Reading.

Junction, a station in Calhoun co., Tex., on the Gulf,

Western Texas & Pacific Railroad, at the junction of the Port Lavaca Branch, 16 miles N.W. of Indianola.

Junction, or Hanover Junction, a post-office and station of Hanover co., Va., on the North Anna River, and on the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad, at its junction with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 24 miles N. of Richmond. It has a church.

Junction, or Junction City, a post-hamlet of Portage co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central Railroad where it crosses the Wisconsin Valley Railroad, 14 miles N. of Grand Rapids, and 10 miles N.W. of Stevens Point. It has 2 stores, 2 hotels, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. about 100.

Junction City, a post-village of Trinity co., Cal., on Trinity River, about 36 miles N.W. of Shasta. Gold is found near this place. Pop. 440; of the township, 570.

Junction City, the capital of Geary co., Kansas, is finely situated on the left bank of the Kansas or Smoky Hill River, about 1 mile from the Republican River. By railroad it is 71 miles W. of Topeka, 61 miles N.W. of Emporia, and 47 miles E. by N. of Salina. It is on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and Union Pacific Railroads, several branches of which converge at Junction City. It contains a court-house, a United States land-office, 10 churches, 3 banks, a savings-bank, 5 newspaper offices, fine city schools with over 1200 pupils, and the Junction Star flour-mills. Pop. in 1880, 2684; in 1890, 4502.

Junction City, Montana. See JUNCTION.

Junction City, a post-village in Jackson township, Perry co., O., on the Straitsville division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad where it crosses the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, 34 miles S.W. of Zanesville. It has 2 churches, a foundry, a grist-mill, and a planing-mill. Coal abounds here.

Junction City, a post-village of Lane co., Oregon, on or near the Willamette River, and on the Oregon & California Railroad, 15 miles N. of Eugene City. It has a church and a graded school. Pop. about 400.

Junction City, formerly **Den'man,** a post-village, capital of Kimble co., Tex., is at the junction of two forks of the Llano River, 135 miles N.W. of San Antonio.

Junction Palace, a post-office of Kanawha co., W.Va.

Jundiahi, zhoon-de-ä'ee, a town of Brazil, 23 miles N.W. of São Paulo, on the Jundiahi. Pop. 5000.

Juneau, joo'nō', a county in the central part of Wisconsin. Area, about 800 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Wisconsin River, and is also drained by the Lemonweir, Yellow, and Baraboo Rivers. The surface is undulating, and is extensively covered with forests of pine, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Lumber, wheat, Indian corn, hay, hops, and butter are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago & Northwestern, and Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroads. Capital, Mauston. Pop. in 1870, 12,372; in 1880, 15,582; in 1890, 17,121.

Juneau, a post-village, capital of Dodge co., Wis., in Oak Grove township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 15 miles N. of Watertown, and 32 miles S.S.W. of Fond du Lac. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a public hall, a newspaper office, a court-house, &c. P. (1890) 701.

June Bug, a station in Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Mt. Pleasant Branch Railroad, 3 miles S. of Mt. Pleasant, and near the junction of the Green Lick Railroad.

Juneda, or **Xuneda,** noo-nā'nā, a town of Spain, province and 16 miles S.E. of Lerida. Pop. 1744.

Junor, a town of India. See JOONEER.

Juncsville, jŭnz'vĭl, a hamlet of Clarendon co., S.C., 25 miles from Gourdin's Station.

Jung, or **Jhang,** jŭng, a district of the Punjab, with a town of the same name, division and 90 miles N.N.E. of Mooltan. Area, 5702 square miles. Chief town, Maghiana. Pop. 348,027.

Jung-Breslau, the German name of INOWRAZLAW.

Jung-Buntzlau, yōōng-bōōnts'lŏw (*i.e.*, "Young Buntzlau"), a town of Bohemia, on the Iser, and on a railway, 32 miles N.E. of Prague. Pop. 8695. It has a gymnasium, an old castle now used for barracks, and manufactures of cotton and woollen fabrics and leather. See ALT-BUNTZLAU.

Jungeypoor, or **Jangipur,** jung'ghe-poor', written also **Jungipore,** a town of Bengal, district and 17 miles N.W. of Moorshedabad, on the Bhagirathi, near its origin in the Ganges. It is the seat of trade in rice and silk, and the most important toll-station on the river. Pop. 11,361.

Jungfrau, yōōng'frŏw (the "Maiden" or the "Virgin Mountain"), a mountain of the Swiss Alps, on the boundary-line between the cantons of Bern and Valais, 7 miles W. of the Finster-Aarhorn. Height, 13,671 feet. It is surrounded on all sides by precipices, and capped with perpetual snow; but its summit was attained in 1811 by the brothers Meyer of Aarau, and by many since.

Jung-Wozicz, yōōng-vŏt'sitch (?), a town of Bohemia, 12 miles from Tabor. Pop. 2056.

Juniata, ju'ne-at'a, a beautiful river of Pennsylvania, is formed by the Frankstown Branch and the Little Juniata, which unite at Petersburg, about 6 miles N.W. of Huntingdon. It runs southeastward through Huntingdon co., and northeastward through Mifflin co. Below Mifflintown it flows southeastward, intersects Perry co., and enters the Susquehanna River 1 mile above Petersburg. The main stream is about 140 miles long. Some of the most grand and picturesque scenery of the state occurs on the banks of this river, which crosses or breaks through several mountain-ridges and irrigates several fertile valleys. The Pennsylvania Railroad follows the windings of this river from its origin to its mouth. The Little Juniata is a mere creek, which runs southeastward, and is 25 or 30 miles long. See FRANKSTOWN BRANCH and RAYSTOWN BRANCH.

Juniata, a county in the S. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 410 square miles. It is intersected by the Juniata River, and also drained by Tuscarora Creek. The surface is diversified with picturesque mountain-scenery, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil of the valleys is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay are the staple products. Silurian limestone, slate, and sandstone are found. This county is intersected by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Capital, Mifflintown. Pop. in 1870, 17,390; in 1880, 18,227; in 1890, 16,655.

Juniata, a post-office of Pueblo co., Col., on the Huerfano River, about 24 miles S.E. of Pueblo.

Juniata, a post-hamlet of Tuscola co., Mich., in Juniata township, 25 miles by rail E. of Saginaw. Pop. of township, 1157.

Juniata, a post-village of Adams co., Neb., on the Burlington & Missouri River and St. Joseph & Denver City Railroads, 103 miles W. of Lincoln, and 24 miles E. of Fort Kearney. It is 1936 feet above the level of the sea. It has a newspaper office, a church, a bank, a high school, and a flouring-mill. Pop. in 1880, 494; in 1890, 528.

Juniata, a township of Bedford co., Pa. Pop. 1437. It contains New Buena Vista.

Juniata, a township of Blair co., Pa., bounded W. by the main ridge of the Alleghanies. Pop. 621.

Juniata, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Here the Raystown Branch joins the main stream of the Juniata River. Pop. 393.

Juniata, a post-office of Perry co., Pa., in Juniata township, at a hamlet named Milford, about 28 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. Pop. of the township, 983.

Juniata Bridge, a station in Perry co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 2 miles N. of Duncannon.

Junin, or **Xunin,** noo'neen', a department in the central part of Peru, traversed by the Andes, and extending far E. into the forest region. It has great mineral wealth. Capital, Cerro de Pasco. Pop. 209,871.

Junin, or **Xunin,** noo-neen', or **Reyes,** rā'yĕs, a town of Peru, department of Junin, 108 miles E.N.E. of Lima, on the E. side of Lake Reyes. Near it is the Pampa of Junin, where, on August 24, 1824, the Spanish were beaten by Bolivar.

Junior (jūn'yor) **Land'ing,** Scioto co., O., is a shipping-point on the Ohio River, 17 miles above Portsmouth.

Ju'niper, a station in Talbot co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, 26 miles E. by N. of Columbus.

Ju'niper Creek, of Chesterfield co., S.C., flows into Thompson's Creek a few miles from its mouth.

Junius, jūn'yŭs, a post-township of Seneca co., N.Y., about 5 miles N. of Waterloo. It has an undulating surface and a rich soil. Pop. 1313. It contains a hamlet named Dublin.

Juniville, zhü'nee'veel', a village of France, department of Ardennes, 33 miles S.S.E. of Mézières. Pop. 1405.

Junk-Ceylon, Junkseylon, jŭnk-see'lŏn or jŭnk'se-lōn', or **Salang,** sä-läng', an island in the Indian Ocean, belonging to Siam, off the N.W. extremity of the Malay Peninsula. Lat. 7° 46' N.; lon. 98° 18' E. Length, 20 miles; average breadth, 10 miles. The surface is level and wooded. It contains tin-mines, the produce of which, with edible birds'-nests, ivory, and sapan-wood, is exported.

Ju'no, a post-office of Dawson co., Ga., 7 miles N. of Dawsonville.

Juno, a post-hamlet of Henderson co., Tenn., 20 miles E. of Jackson.

Junonis Promontorium. See CAPE TRAFALGAR.

Junquera, or **La Junquera** (or **Xunquera**), la

noon-kä'rä, a town of Spain, province and 28 miles N.N.E. of Gerona, in a gorge of the Pyrenees. Pop. 1435.

Jupanowu-Sopka, yoo-pä-no'vä-sop'kä (?), a volcanic mountain of Kamchatka, in lat. 53° 55′ N., lon. 156° 30′ E.

Jupille, zhü'peel' (anc. *Jobii Villa*), a village of Belgium, 3 miles E. of Liege, on the Meuse. Pop. 2000.

Jura, joo'rę (called also *Leberberg*, lā'bęr-bĕrg', in German; Fr. pron. zhü'rä'; It. *Giura*, joo'rä; anc. *Ju'ra*), a chain of mountains which separate France from Switzerland, extending in France from the department of Ain to Alsace, and in Switzerland along the cantons of Vaud, Neufchâtel, and Bern. It is composed of a series of parallel ranges, extending for 180 miles in the form of a curve, from S. to N.E., with a mean breadth of 30 miles; these are separated by long valleys, which are traversed by streams flowing N. and S. The culminating points, situated mostly in the S. part of the chain, are Mount Molesson, 6588 feet; Reculet-de-Toiry, 5643 feet; Mont Tendre, 5538 feet; Dôle, 5509 feet; Chasseron, 5280 feet; and Chasseral, 5280 feet. The chief geological feature is a mesozoic formation called Jura limestone. Here are found also cretaceous gypsums, alabaster, beds of asphalt and oolites, coral, marble, abundance of iron, and mineral springs. There are numerous cascades and stalactite grottos in the mountains, and their summits are covered with fine forests. Wolves and the brown bear are occasionally met with. The vine is cultivated in the valleys; cattle are extensively reared; and cheese called Gruyère is manufactured.

Jura, joo'rä, a river of Russia, in Wilna, joins the Niemen above Tilsit. Length, about 75 miles.

Ju'ra (anc. *Dinra'i*), an island, one of the Inner Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Argyle, immediately N.E. of Islay. Length, 24 miles. Area, 84 square miles, mostly inarable. Near its S. extremity are 3 lofty peaks, termed the "Paps of Jura." On the E. is the harbor of Small Islands; on the W. is the deep inlet Loch Tarbet. Principal village, Jura, on the E. coast. Pop. 761.

Jura, joo'rę (Fr. pron. zhü'rä'), a department of France, part of the old province of Franche-Comté, is bounded E. and S. by Switzerland. Area, 1894 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 288,823. It is situated almost entirely in the basin of the Rhone. The surface is mostly covered with ramifications of the Jura Mountains. Principal rivers, the Oignon, Doubs, Seisse, and Ain. The soil is rich and fertile in the valleys. Sufficient grain (chiefly maize) is raised for home consumption; potatoes are an important crop; and butter and cheese are made in large quantities. The annual yield of wine is commonly upwards of 400,000 hectolitres, some of very good quality. The chief mineral products are iron, marble, and gypsum. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Lons-le-Saulnier, Dôle, Poligny, and Saint-Claude.

Jurançon, zhü'rôn'sôn', a village of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 1¼ miles W. of Pau. Pop. 1661.

Jurbise, zhür'beez', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, at a railway junction, 30 miles S.W. of Brussels.

Jurburg, a town of Russia. See Yoorboorg.

Ju'rett', a post-office of Wilson co., Kansas.

Jurievetz-Povolskoi, or **Jurjevetz-Powolskoi**. See Yoorievets-Povolskoi.

Jurjev-Polskij, or **Juriev-Polskoi**. See Yooriev-Polskoi.

Jurjura, jür'joo-rä (anc. *Ferra'tus Mons*), a mountain-chain of Algeria, forming a division of the Little Atlas, 50 miles S.E. of Algiers.

Jurruk, jür'rük', a town of Sinde, on a branch of the Indus, 24 miles S.S.W. of Hyderabad. Pop. 1500.

Jurten, mountains of Switzerland. See Jorat.

Jurua, Juruha, roo-roo'ä (Port. pron. zhoo-roo'ä), or **Hyuruha**, a river of Brazil, rises in the mountains of Peru, flows N.N.E., and joins the Amazon on the S., between the confluence of the Teffe and the Jutay.

Jurucua, zhoo-roo-ä'nä, a large river of Brazil, state of Matto-Grosso, rises 50 miles N.E. of Matto-Grosso city, and flows N. to the Tapajos.

Jurumenha, zhoo-roo-mĕn'yä, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, on a steep height, on the Guadiana, 31 miles E.N.E. of Evora. Pop. 530.

Juruyo, a volcano of Mexico. See Jorullo.

Jurzen, yoon-zĕn' (?), a river of Russia, joins the Oofa after a N.W. course of about 140 miles.

Jushpoor, or **Jashpur**, jüsh-poor', a native state of India, in Chuta-Nagpoor. Lat. 22° 17′ 5″–23° 15′ 30″ N.; lon. 83° 32′ 50″–84° 26′ 15″ E. Area, 1947 square miles. It affords iron, gold, timber, silk, lac, and beeswax. Capital, Jushpoor. Pop. 66,020.

Jushpoor, Jashpur, Jugdespoor, Jugdespoor, jüg'dęs-poor', or **Jashpurnagur**, jüsh'poor-nüg'ür, a village of India, capital of the above state, 75 miles N. by E. of Sumbhulpoor. Pop. about 1500.

Jusrouta, a town of the Punjab. See Jasnod.

Jussac, zhüs'sàk', a village of France, in Cantal, 3 miles S. of Aurillac. Pop. 1530.

Jussey, zhüs'sä', a town of France, in Haute-Saône, 22 miles by rail N.W. of Vesoul. Pop. 2787.

Justedal, yoos'tęh-dāl', a village of Norway, province of North Bergen, about 50 miles N.E. of Bergen. It is on the E. side of the largest glacier in Europe, called Justedals-Brae, a mass of ice 40 miles long and 8 miles wide.

Justice, a post-office of Dixon co., Neb.

Justiniana Secunda, Bulgaria. See Ghiustendil.

Justus, a post-hamlet of Stark co., O., on the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railroad, 8 miles S. by W. of Massillon. It has 2 churches.

Juswuntnuggur, or **Jaswantnagur**, jüs-wünt-nüg'ür, a town of India, Etawah district. Pop. 5310.

Jutay, or **Xutay**, hoo-tī' (Port. pron. zhoo-tī'), written also **Jutahi**, or **Hyutahy**, a river of South America, has its sources in the N.E. of Peru, about lat. 11° 40′ S., lon. 68° 15′ W., and falls into the Amazon at lat. 2° 40′ S., lon. 66° 40′ W., after a course of nearly 700 miles.

Jüterbogk, yü'tęr-bok', a walled town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 27 miles by rail S. of Potsdam. Pop. 6776, who manufacture shoes, linens, and cloth.

Juthia, a town of Siam. See Ayuthia.

Jutland, jüt'land (Dan. *Jylland*, yül'lând; Ger. *Jütland*, yüt'lânt; L. *Jutlan'dia*; anc. *Chersone'sus Cim'brica*), a low, flat peninsula of Denmark, comprised between the North Sea, the Skager-Rack, the Cattegat, the Little Belt, and the Baltic. Lat. 52° 45′–57° 43′ N.; lon. 8° 5′–10° 57′ E. On the S. it is attached to Germany; on the N.E. it terminates in Cape Skagen, or The Skaw. Its coasts are indented by numerous gulfs, the chief of which is the Lym-Fiord, which crosses it, insulating the N. part. Jutland has numerous lakes. The peninsula is divided into North Jutland, or Jutland proper, and South Jutland, or Sleswick, the latter now in Germany. Jutland proper is the only continental portion of Denmark. Area, 9738 square miles. Pop. 942,361. The E. coast has numerous fine harbors; on the W. the sea is shallow. The surface is quite level, except on the E., where it is traversed by a range of low hills; highest point, the Himmelbjerg, 550 feet. The principal river is the Guden, which is navigable for 50 miles. The name of Jutland is derived from the Jutes, a nation who anciently inhabited this country.——Adj. Jutlandish, jüt'land-ish; inhab. Jutlander, jüt'land-ęr.

Jutroszyn, or **Jutroschin**, yōōt-ro-sheen', a town of Prussia, 54 miles S.S.E. of Posen. Pop. 1977

Juttah, the Scriptural name of Yutta.

Jut'teel' Mountains, a mountain-range in Sinde, stretching about 70 miles, from lat. 25° 25′ to 26° 20′ N., and from lon. 67° 45′ to 67° 55′ E.

Juvavum, or **Juvavin**, Austria. See Salzburg.

Juvigny-sous-Andaine, zhü'veen'yee'-soo-zŏn'-dàn', a town of France, in Orne, 7 miles E.S.E. of Domfront. Pop. 1595.

Jyepoor, a town and state of India. See Jeypoor.

Jyhoon, ji-hoon', or **Jaihan**, ji-hän' (anc. *Pyr'amus*), a river of Asia Minor, rises in Mount Taurus, and, after a S. course of 160 miles, enters the Gulf of Iskanderoon on its W. side. Ain-Zarbo is the chief town on its banks.

Jyhun, a river of Central Asia. See Amoo-Darya.

Jylland, a peninsula of Denmark. See Jutland.

Jylum, one of the rivers of the Punjab. See Jhylum.

Jyntiah (or **Jynteah**) **Hills**. See Cossyah and Jynteah Hills.

Jyntiahpoor, jin-te-ä-poor', **Jynteahpore**, jin-te-ä-pōr', or **Jayantiyapur**, a town of India, district and 16 miles N.E. of Sylhet. It is built of mats and mud, and has several mosques, many of its population being Mohammedans.

Jynugger, India. See Joynugger.

Jypoor, a town and state of India. See Jeypoor.

Jytomir, a town of Russia. See Zhitomeer.

K.

Kaaden, kä'dẹn, or **Kadanic**, kä-dän'yä', a town of Bohemia, 13 miles N.W. of Saatz, on the Eger. Pop. 5052. It has a curious church and a coal-mine.

Kaafiord, ko'fe-ord', a village of Norway, in Finmark, at the mouth of the Alten River, and on the Gulf of Alten, near lat. 70° N. It has a copper-mine.

Knagöe, ko'gö'ẹh, an island of Norway, belonging to Finmark, in the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 70° N. Length, 11 miles; breadth, 7 miles.

Kaal, kål, a village of Hungary, co. of Heves, on the Tarna, 12 miles from Erlau. Pop. 2686.

Knarta, kär'tä, a kingdom of West Africa, in the N.E. of Senegambia. It is mountainous, and is said to be populous and well cultivated.

Kaater's Kil. See Catskill Creek.

Kaatsberg, New York. See Catskill Mountains.

Kaba, or **Nagy-Kaba**, nödj-köh'böh', a village of Hungary, 6 miles by rail S.W. of Szoboszlo. Pop. 5771.

Kabah, kä'bä', a ruined city of Yucatan, 20 miles S.E. of Uxmal.

Kaban-Maaden, Turkey. See Kenan-Maden.

Kabardah, kä-bar'dä, a district of Russia in Europe, government of Terek, Ciscaucasia.

Kabenda, or **Kabinda**, Africa. See Cabenda.

Kabes, a town of Tunis. See Cabes.

Ka'bletown, a post-office of Jefferson co., W. Va.

Kabok, kä'bok', a Mandingo state of Senegambia, between the Geba and the upper course of the Gambia. Its interior is almost unknown.

Kaboo, Kabou, or **Kabu**, kä'boo', a country of Africa, in Upper Guinea, between the Gambia and Cacheo Rivers.

Kabool, or **Kaboul**, Afghanistan. See Cabool.

Kabooloosoo, Kaboulousou, or **Kabocloesoe**, kä-boo'loo-soo', an uninhabited island of the Malay Archipelago, on the N.E. coast of the island of Sangir.

Kabra, or **Cubra**, kä'brä, a town of Africa, 10 miles S.S.E. of Timbuctoo, on the left bank of the Niger.

Kabrera, or **Cabrera**, kä-brä'rä, one of the Ionian Islands, in Greece, off the S. extremity of the Morea, 7 miles W. of Cape Gallo. Lat. 36° 40' N.; lon. 21° 47' E.

Kabr Ibraheem (or **Ibrahim**). See Hebron.

Kabroonng, Kabrouang, or **Kabruung**, kä-broo-äng', an island between the Philippines and Gilolo, 20 miles in circumference. It is in the Salibabo group. Lat. 3° 47' N.; lon. 127° E.

Kabrown, a town of Bulgaria. See Gabnova.

Kabshary, käb'shä'ree, a town of Africa, in Bornoo, on the Yeoo, 90 miles W.N.W. of Kooka. Lat. 13° N.; lon. 13° 10' E.

Kabu, a country of Africa. See Kaboo.

Kabul, a city of Afghanistan. See Cabool.

Kachao, a city of Anam. See Ketcho.

Kachar, a district of India. See Cachar.

Kachee, kä'chee', a town of Sinde, on a large branch of the Indus, 30 miles N. of Hyderabad.

Kachemir, or **Kachmir**, India. See Cashmere.

Kachgar, a city of Central Asia. See Kashgar.

Kachira, a town of Russia. See Kashira.

Kachuni-Serai, käch'nī'-sẹ-rī', or **Kuchnai-Serai**, kütch'nī'-sẹ-rī', a considerable town of India, dominions and 130 miles S.S.W. of Gwalior.

Kach-Roud, Afghanistan. See Khash-Rood.

Kacunda, or **Buddua**, Africa. See Kakundy.

Kadanic, a town of Bohemia. See Kaaden.

Kadapha, kä'dä'fä, a village of Asiatic Russia, on the Choruk River, S. of Batoom.

Kaddirkamam, Ceylon. See Katragam.

Kaddo, kä'do, one of the Dhalak Islands of the Red Sea, about 2 miles long, with a rocky islet off its W. end.

Kadero, kä'dẽh'ro', a village of Nubia, on the Blue Nile, 3 miles S. of Sennaar, with a mosque.

Kadiak, kä'd-yäk', incorrectly written **Kodiak**, a mountainous island in the Pacific Ocean, is a part of Alaska, and is about 40 miles S. of the mainland. It is nearly 80 miles long, and is separated from the mainland by Alaska Strait. It belongs to a group called the Kadiak Archipelago, lon. 151°–158° W. It is peopled by the Kaniagmuts, a tribe of Esquimaux. It has good harbors, with abundant timber and pasturage, and is reported to contain gold and amber.

Kadiak, a port of Alaska, on the island of Kadiak. It has a Greek church. Here is an Indian settlement.

Kadihat'ty, or **Kadihati**, kä'dee-hä'tee, a town of Bengal, 10 miles N.E. of Calcutta. Pop. 5680.

Kadi'nn, a town of South Australia, about 10 miles by rail E. of Wallaroo, a port on Spencer Gulf. Pop. 1832.

Kadirgunge, kä-dir-gūnj', a town of British India, on the left bank of the Ganges, 35 miles N.W. of Furruckabad.

Kadjang, käd-jäng', a small native state, island of Celebes, on the W. coast of the gulf of that name.

Kadjang, a town of Celebes, capital of the above state, on the small river Kadjang, in about lat. 5° 20' S.

Kadnikov, or **Kadnikow**, käd-ne-kov', a town of Russia, government and 28 miles N.N.E. of Vologda. Lat. 59° 24' N.; lon. 40° 50' E. Pop. 1583.

Kadoe, Kadou, kä'doo', or **Kedoe**, kä-doo', a central province in the island of Java. Pop. 686,802.

Kadom, kä-dom', a town of Russia, government and 123 miles N.N.E. of Tambov, on the Moksha, with a brisk trade. Pop. 7107.

Ka'door', a district of India, in Mysore. Area, 2294 square miles. Pop. 333,925.

Kadushah, the Hebrew name of Jerusalem.

Ka'far', a town of Arabia, in Jebel, 15 miles S.W. of Hayel. Pop. 8500.

Kafernihau, kä-fẽr-ne-haw', or **His'sar**, a river of Toorkistan, rises about lat. 39° 30' N., lon. 70° 20' E., flows S., and falls into the Amoo-Darya 60 miles N.E. of Balkh, after a course of about 210 miles.

Käferthal, kä'fẹr-täl', a village of Baden, 3 miles N.E. of Mannheim. Pop. 4036.

Kaffa, Caffa, käf'fä, or **Feodosia**, fä-o-do'se-ä (anc. *Theodo'sia*), a town of Russia, at the W. angle of a magnificent bay in the S.E. of the Crimea. Lat. 45° 6' N.; lon. 35° 20' E. It is walled and well fortified, and contains several churches, Greek, Roman Catholic, and Armenian, 2 mosques, a spacious quarantine, a college for gratuitous instruction, a botanical garden, a museum, and a normal school. It is a place of great antiquity, having been founded by a colony of Greeks from Ionia. In the Middle Ages it passed into the hands of the Genoese by purchase, and became the seat of an extensive commerce with the East by the way of the Caspian. At this time it is said to have had a population of 80,000; but, having been taken by the Turks in 1474, its prosperity rapidly declined. At present it has some trade, but is most noted as a place of seaside resort. Pop. 8482.

Kaffa, Caffa, or **Go'mara**, a country of East Africa, S. of Abyssinia, between two heads of the Gojeb River, near lat. 7° N., lon. 36° 30' E. It is an elevated plain, bearing palms, and characterized by the production, not of cereal grains, but of the *ensete*, a plant resembling the banana. The appellation of "grain-eater" is used by the inhabitants as a term of contempt, the ensete furnishing the principal article of food. Kaffa is the native country of the coffee-plant (the *kahvah* of the Arabs), and a very large proportion of the coffee exported from Mocha arrives in that market from the N. frontier of Kaffa and the S. part of Enarea. The people are of the Abyssinian type; their language belongs to the Hamitic group, and they call themselves Christians. The king—or *tata*, as he is called—rules by absolute authority, and has at his command 10,000 horsemen. Capital, Bonga.

Kaffraria, Caffraria, käf-frä're-ä, or **Kafirland**, kä'fir-länd, a populous and fertile region of Southeast Africa, bordering on Cape Colony and the Indian Ocean, now mostly comprised in the Cape Colony, Zululand, and Natal. The native inhabitants, called Kaffres or Caffres, in 1785 extended their dominion to Great Fish River, in lat. 33° 27' S., lon. 27° E. Soon afterwards they came into collision with the Dutch Boers about 600 miles E. from Cape Town, and were repulsed, and driven, for the most part, beyond the Keiskamma; but they never renounced their claim to or wholly withdrew their cattle from the country between the rivers, which bore the title of the Neutral Territory, till 1836, when the Keiskamma and Kat Rivers were fixed definitively as their W. boundary. From the Keiskamma to the Umzimkúlu or Omzimkolo (lat. 30° 26' S.), the N.E. boundary of Kaffraria, is a distance of 250 miles. The breadth of the territory from the mountains to the sea is from 80 to 90 miles. Within the limits thus described Kaffraria has an area of about 20,000 square miles.

The mountains which run parallel to the sea-coast, bounding Kaffraria on the N.W., rarely exceed the height of 3000

feet. Valuable minerals are rare. The level plains terminate about 20 miles from the sea; then follows a land of hill and dale, extremely varied and picturesque. Numerous rivers cross this country to the sea. Between the Kelskamma and the Great Kei, though the brooks are numerous in the hills, the lower tracts have a deficiency of water; but this defect disappears as we advance to the N.E. The chief rivers beyond the Key are the Bâshee, Umtâta, Umzimvûbu, Umtavûma, and Umzimkûlu. These rivers all run in deep beds with steep banks, and in the rainy season they become immense torrents. Scarcely any of the rivers of Kaffraria are accessible even by small vessels. The river-banks are shaded by large trees; in the small thickets, scattered over the elevated grounds, the aloe and euphorbia are conspicuous. The chief vegetable products are maize, millet, and watermelons. From May to August it seldom rains. In summer the rainy season sets in with terrific thunder-storms. In spring the temperature of the plains seldom exceeds 50° Fahr.; in summer it is between 70° and 90°, and before storms it frequently rises to upwards of 100° Fahr.

The inhabitants are composed of four principal nations, namely, the Amakósa, or Amaxosa; the Amatémbu, called Tambooger or Tambookies; the Amaponda or Mambookies; and the Amazulu or Zulus; but there are many subordinate and allied tribes, all belonging clearly to the great Bantu or South African race.

The Kaffres are tall and beautifully formed, with fine eyes and an open countenance; their look and carriage and all their movements show vigor and animation. Their color is a dark iron-gray; except thick lips, they have no negro feature; their heads are well formed; their hair is woolly and in little tufts. The men, the chiefs particularly, exceed the stature of Europeans; the women, on the other hand, are small, but elegantly formed. Vivacity and good temper characterize both sexes. They are hospitable, intelligent, and brave, but dishonest and superstitious. They practise the rite of circumcision. The men take as many wives as they can buy. The wife provides for herself a cottage and cows. The former is a spherical hut, framed of branches of trees, plastered with mud, and covered with rushes or palm-leaves. Besides attending to household duties, the women do the work in the fields, and prepare the skins used for clothing. The men are occupied with war and their cattle. These last constitute the Kaffre's wealth; they are the constant object of his thoughts and admiration; he is always happy when looking on his cows. He trains the bullocks to race, and constantly rides them. Milk is the Kaffre's chief sustenance, and always in the curdled state. Venison, beef, marmalade of the watermelon, and various fruits season the Kaffre's repast, but in small quantity. He will not taste small game; and fish, with which the rivers abound, he holds in abhorrence. Both sexes are passionately fond of smoking. The Kaffre's dress is simple; the men are always barebeaded, and wear a cloak of skin, which they wrap close round them in winter with the hair inside, the exposed side being reddened with ochre. The Kaffres are divided into hordes and governed by hereditary chiefs, who exercise absolute rule; but latterly the greater part of them have submitted to the British and colonial authority, either voluntarily or on compulsion.

British Kaffraria was a British colony, united in 1864 to Cape Colony. Capital, King William's Town. Chief port, East London. It was the southernmost part of Kaffraria proper.——Adj. and inhab. Kaffre or Caffre, kâf'fer or kâf'fer.

Kafiristan, kâ'fe-ris-tân', **Caf'fristan'**, **Caufiristan**, or **Kaufiristan**, kaw'fe-ris-tân' ("land of the Kafirs"), a country of Central Asia, between lat. 35° and 36° N. and lon. 69° 20' and 71° 20' E., enclosed by Afghanistan, Khoondooz, Budukhshan, and Chitral. Estimated area, 7000 square miles. It comprises a part of the S. declivity of the Hindoo-Koosh, and is traversed by affluents of the Cabool River. Its narrow but fertile valleys produce an abundance of fruits, with some wheat and millet, and feed large herds of cattle, sheep, and goats. The inhabitants, called *Siah Posh*, or Kafirs ("infidels"), by their neighbors, are a remarkable race, resembling Europeans in their persons and many of their habits; they live in a very rude and primitive state, and exhibit perpetual enmity towards Mohammedans, by whom their country has been repeatedly invaded but never conquered. They are very skilful as workers in metals and wood, and are distinguished from surrounding tribes by drinking wine, sitting on raised seats, exposing their dead without burial, and by using a language which resembles the Persian. They have fine features and complexion, and claim to be brothers of the Europeans. The principal village is Caundalsh, with about 500 houses.

Kagalnik, kâ-gâl-nik' or kâ-gâl-neek', a river of Russia, in Bessarabia, enters the Black Sea a little N. of the Danube, after a S.E. course of 100 miles. On its banks German and other colonies have been established.

Kaghuzwara, kâ-gûz-wâ'râ, a village of India, in the Deccan, 10 miles N.W. of Aurungabad.

Kagool, **Kagoul**, or **Kagul**, kâ-gool', a lake of Russia, in the S.W. part of Bessarabia. Greatest length, 24 miles; breadth, about 9 miles.

Kagool, **Kagul**, or **Cahul**, kâ-gool' or kâ-nool', called also **Formosa**, a town of Russia, in that part of Bessarabia retroceded in 1878 by Roumania, 32 miles N. of Galatz. Pop. 6090.

Kagosheema, or **Kagoshima**. See Cangozima.

Kahan, kâ-hân', a village of British Burmah, on the Tenasserim coast, near Mergui. Close to it are tin-mines.

Kaheree, kâ'hạ-ree', a town of India, district and 28 miles S. of Dera Ismaeel Khan. Lat. 31° 25' N.; lon. 70° 57' E. It has a ferry across the Indus, here 1000 yards wide.

Kahireh, or **El Kahireh**, Egypt. See Cairo.

Kahla, or **Kahle**, Germany. See Cahla.

Kahlenberg, kâ'lẹn-bêng', a hill in Austria, on the Danube, a little N.W. of Vienna, with many handsome villas. On its side Sobieski arrived to the rescue of Vienna when besieged by the Turks in 1683.—The Kahlenzinge, kâ'lẹn'gạ-bĕch'ŭh, are the mountains occupied by the Wienerwald, veen'nẹr-vâlt', or Vienna Forest.

Kahoolawe, kâ-hoo-lâ'wee, called also **Tahoorawe**, **Tahoorowa**, and **Tahuroa**, one of the Sandwich Islands, off the S.W. point of Maui, 11 miles long and 8 miles wide.

Kahun, kâ'hoon', a fortified town of Afghanistan, near the Nuffoosk Pass. Lat. 29° 20' N.; lon. 69° 25' E.

Kai, kī, a town of China, province of Se-Chuen, 125 miles E.N.E. of Shun-King.

Kai-Choo, or **Kai-Tchou**, kī'-choo', a city of Chinese Manchooria, 8 miles from the Gulf of Leao-Tong. Lat. 40° 35' N.; lon. 121° 47' E.

Kaieteur, kī-ẹh-toor', or **Kaitecur**, kī-tẹ-oor', a cataract of British Guiana. Lat. 5° 8" N.; lon. 59° 19' W. Here the river Potaro descends 822 feet, the first fall of 741 feet being perpendicular. The volume of water is large.

Kaiffa, a town of Syria. See Haifa.

Kai-Fong, **Cai-Fong**, kī'-fong', or **Kai-Fung**, kī'-fūng', a city of China, capital of Ho-Nan, on the right bank of the Hoang-Ho. Lat. 39° 55' N.; lon. 114° 20' E.

Kaikandros, the supposed ancient name of Inderabia.

Kailas, or **Cailas**, kī'lâs' ("paradise"), the Olympus of the Hindoos, a mountain-region of Thibet, about lat. 31° N., lon. 80° E., and comprising the lakes of Manasarowar and Ravana-Hrada.

Kailoor, or **Kailur**, kī-loor', one of the Sutlej hill-states of India. Area, 448 square miles. Pop. 60,000.

Kaimganje, or **Kaimganj**, kīm'gŭnj', a town of India, 16 miles N.W. of Furruckabad. Pop. 8983.

Kain, kīn, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Scheldt, 28 miles W.N.W. of Mons. Pop. 2550.

Kain, **Kayn**, or **Khain**, a town of Persia. See Ghayn.

Kainoora-Jikool, or **Kainoura-Djikoul**, kī-noo'râ-jee-kool', a village of West Africa, on the Falemé. Lat. 14° 22' N.; lon. 12° 19' W.

Kainsk, kīnsk, a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Tomsk, on the Om, 260 miles W.S.W. of Tomsk. Lat. 55° 30' N.; lon. 78° 40' E. It has a trade in furs. P. 5212.

Kaipara, kī-pâ'râ, a fine harbor of New Zealand, in the North Island, on its W. coast, in lat. 36° 30' S., lon. 174° 75' E. Average breadth, from 5 to 6 miles. It receives several considerable rivers, including the Wairoa at the N. and the Kaipara at the S. extremity.

Kaira, kī'râ, a walled town of India, capital of Kaira district, 265 miles N. of Bombay. Near it are British cantonments. Pop. 11,836.

Kaira, a district of India, in Guzerat. Lat. 22° 21'–23° 33' N.; lon. 72° 30'–73° 27' E. Area, 11,561 square miles. It has a productive soil. Capital, Kaira. P. 782,733.

Kairwan, or **Cairwan**, kīr'wân', also called **Karuan**, a city of Africa, dominions and 80 miles S.S.E. of Tunis. It is the religious capital of the regency, if not of all North Africa. Lat. 35° 37' N.; lon. 10° 15' E. Pop. estimated at 15,000. It stands on a sandy desert plain, and has a large citadel, magnificent mosques, numerous remains of antiquity, and manufactures of morocco-leather boots and slippers. In the eighth and ninth centuries it was the capital of the Arab dominions in Africa. It has a large caravan-trade. No Jew or Christian is allowed to live here.

Kaisareeyeh, Kaisariyeh, or **Kaiseriyeh,** kī-zər-ee'ĕh (anc. *Cæsare'a,* or *Mazaca*), one of the most important cities of Asia Minor, in its E. portion, at the N. foot of Mount Argæus, 160 miles E.N.E. of Konieh. Lat. 38° 42′ N.; lon. 35° 20′ E. It is enclosed by a dilapidated wall, comprises about 5000 Turkish, 2500 Armenian, and 500 Greek houses, has a castle, several mosques, churches, extensive and well-supplied bazaars, and near it are remains of both the ancient and a subsequent Mohammedan city. Though its trade has been latterly declining, its inhabitants are still noted for commercial enterprise, and it is the entrepôt for a large extent of country. It imports many articles of European manufacture, which it re-exports to the chief cities of Asiatic Turkey, with yellow-berries, wool, goats' hair, furs, skins, raw cotton, madder, gums, gall-nuts, leeches, nitre, fruit, and wine.

Kaisareeyeh, Palestine. See CÆSAREA.

Kaiser, kī'zər, a German word signifying "emperor," derived from the Latin *Cæsar,* and forming a part of a number of names in Germany, Switzerland, &c., as KAISERBERG, "emperor's hill (or hill-fortress)".

Kaiserberg, kī'zər-bĕrg', or **Kaysersberg,** kī'zərs-bĕrg' (L. *Cæsaris Mons*), a town of Germany, in Alsace, on the Weiss, 8 miles W.N.W. of Colmar. Pop. 2588, mostly engaged in cotton-manufactures.

Kaiser Ebersdorf. See EBERSDORF ON THE DANUBE.

Kaiseriyah, a city of Asia. See KAISAREEYEH.

Kaiserslautern, kī'zərs-lŏw'tərn, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Lauter, at a railway junction, 25 miles N.W. of Landau. Pop. 22,108. It was formerly a strong military post, and has iron-forges and manufactures of cotton stuffs, a normal school, and a Latin school.

Kaisersmarkt, a town of Hungary. See KESMARK.

Kaiserstuhl, kī'zər-stool', a town of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, on the Rhine, 20 miles N.E. of Aarau.

Kaiserswald, kī'zərs-wâlt', a village of Bohemia, 35 miles N.N.E. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 1838.

Kaiserwerth, kī'zər-wĕrt', or **Kaiserswerth,** a town of Rhenish Prussia, 6 miles N.N.W. of Dusseldorf, on the Rhine. Pop. 2135. It has manufactures of cotton and silk, and a noted school for deaconesses, attached to which are a normal school, an orphanage, an insane hospital, and a reform-school for women.

Kaisten, kīs'tĕn, OBER, o'bər, and UNTER, ŏŏn'tər, two contiguous villages of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, about 10 miles N. of Aarau. Pop. 1024.

Kaitu, kī'tŭ, or **Kee'tuh,** a town of British India, in Bundelcund, 50 miles W. of Banda.

Kai-Tchou, a city of China. See KAI-CHOO.

Kaiteeur, British Guiana. See KAIETEUR.

Kaithal, a town of India. See KYTHUL.

Kaits, or **Kayts,** kīts, a seaport and village at the N. end of Mandetivoo Island, near Ceylon. Its harbor affords safe anchorage and is much frequented.

Kajnaga, a town of Africa. See GALAM.

Kakabik'ka, a remarkable cataract of Canada, in the course of the Kaministiquia, a river which, before entering Lake Superior at its W. end, falls over a mica-slate rock 130 feet high.

Kakava, kä-kä'vä, a small island off the S. coast of Asia Minor, 12 miles S.W. of Myra. Lat. 36° 9′ N.; lon. 29° 5′ E. It has a port and roadstead, and remains of the ancient *Cydna.*

Kakissa, or **Kakisia,** Turkey. See KARKISSA.

Kakorie, kä-ko'ree, a town of India, Lucknow division. Pop. 8343.

Kakundy, kä-kun'dee, or **Kacun'da,** written also **Buddna,** a town of Senegambia, on the Nunez, 100 miles N.E. of its mouth.

Kakundy, a river of Africa. See NUNEZ.

Kalabagh, a town of India. See CAULABAGH.

Kalabryta, a town of Greece. See KALAVRITA.

Kalabsheh, or **El Kalabshe,** ĕl kä-läb'shĕh (anc. *Tal'mis*), a village of Nubia, on the Nile, 40 miles S. of Asswan. Lat. 23° 30′ N.; lon. 32° 55′ E.

Kaladgi, a district of India. See KULADGEE.

Kalafat, kä'lä-fät', a town of Roumania, on the Danube, nearly opposite Widin. It has a quarantine, a town hall, a custom-house, 3 churches, and cavalry barracks. Its redoubts are of great extent and very strong. This place has figured prominently in several wars. Pop. 2280.

Kalah, kä'lä (a "castle"), a prefix to the name of numerous villages, fortresses, &c., in West Asia.

Kalahari (kä'lä-hä'ree) **Desert,** a vast sandy plain of South Africa, occupying the centre of the continent between the Zambezi and Orange Rivers for a distance of about 600 miles, at an elevation of 3500 feet above the sea. It is almost destitute of water. Lagoons and "salt-pans" encrusted with salt are frequent in the N.E. part of the desert, and wild but edible watermelons abound in some seasons. The country is peopled by a few Bushmen.

Kalahi-Yezdijird, Persia. See BAN-ZARDAH.

Kalah-Jik, kä'lä-jik or kä'lä-jeek, a town of Asia Minor, 35 miles N.E. of Angora, at the base of a conical hill crowned by a castle, and stated to have 9000 people. It was taken by Ibrahim Pasha in his invasion of Asia Minor, and subsequently sacked by the Turkish troops.

Kalah-Sefeed, Kalah-Sefid, kä'lä-sĕf-eed', or **Kalah-Sifid,** kä'lä-se-feed', a town of Persia, province of Fars, 55 miles W.N.W. of Sheeraz.

Kalah-Sherkat, kä'lä-shĕr'kät', an ancient town of Turkish Koordistan, on the Tigris, 30 miles E. of Al-Hadhr.

Kalaichi, kä-lī'chee, or **Kolachi,** ko-lä'chee, a town of India, near the Indus, district and 30 miles S. of Dera Ismacel Khan. Pop. 9921.

Kalama, kə-lä'mə, a post-village, capital of Cowlitz co., Washington, is on the Columbia River, 40 miles N. of Portland, Oregon, and 70 miles from the Pacific Ocean. It is the S. terminus of the Pacific division of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and is 105 miles S. of Tacoma. It has 3 churches, a printing-office, and a machine-shop in which the railroad company manufacture cars. The steamers of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company connect here with the railroad trains.

Kalamaki, kä-lä-mä'kee, a bay of Asia Minor, lat. 36° 10′ N., lon. 29° 28′ E., near the head of which are the ruins of the aqueduct of the ancient *Patara.*

Kalamata, or **Calamata,** kä-lä-mä'tä, a seaport town of Greece, capital of Messenia, near the head of the Gulf of Koron. Pop. 6327. It has a brisk trade in oil, silk, and figs, raised in its vicinity.

Kalamazoo, kal'ə-mə-zoo', a county in the S.W. part of Michigan, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Kalamazoo River, and is also drained by the Portage River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies, forests, and small lakes. Among the forest trees are the oak and sugar-maple. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, wool, butter, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Michigan Central Railroad, the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, and others, of which several communicate with Kalamazoo, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 32,054; in 1880, 34,342; in 1890, 39,273.

Kalamazoo, a city, capital of Kalamazoo co., Mich., is situated in a beautiful valley, in Kalamazoo township, on a river of the same name, and on the Michigan Central Railroad where it crosses the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad and the Kalamazoo division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 40 miles S. of Grand Rapids, 68 miles W. of Jackson, and 140 miles E.N.E. of Chicago. Here is the Kalamazoo College (Baptist), which was organized in 1855 and has a library of 3000 volumes. This city contains also 27 churches, a public library, the Michigan Female Seminary, organized in 1866, 2 business colleges, the large and expensive edifice of the state asylum for the insane (with about 1000 inmates), 4 national banks, 2 other banks, and printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 4 weekly newspapers. It has 10 hotels, 2 theatres, the Holly system of water-works, is lighted by gas and electricity, has 80 manufacturing establishments employing 5000 operatives, eight miles of street-railway, 10 public school buildings, 4 private schools, 40 incorporated companies with a capital of over $4,000,000, annual products valued at $6,000,000, annual wages amounting to $1,500,000, and five railroads. Pop. in 1880, 11,937; in 1890, 17,853.

Kalamazoo, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Neb., in Schoolcraft township, 28 miles N. of Columbus. It has a church.

Kalamazoo River, Michigan, rises in Hillsdale co., and runs northwestward through Calhoun co. Its general direction is W.N.W. It intersects the cos. of Kalamazoo and Allegan, and enters Lake Michigan at Saugatuck. It is nearly 200 miles long. Boats of 50 tons can ascend it about 36 miles. The chief towns on this river are Marshall, Kalamazoo, Battle Creek, and Allegan.

Kalamo, an island of the Ægean Sea. See KALIMNO.

Kal'amo, a post-village of Eaton co., Mich., in Kalamo township, about 28 miles S.W. of Lansing. It has 2 brick churches, a saw-mill, and several stores. Pop. about 200; of the township, 1401.

Kalani, Kelani, kə-lä'nee, or **Kallania,** käl-lä'-nee-ə, a village of the island of Ceylon, situated on the Kalani-Ganga, 10 miles N.E. of Colombo.

Kalani-Ganga, or **Kelani-Ganga**, kạ-lā'noo-gŭn'gạ, a river of Ceylon, enters the ocean 3 miles N. of Colombo, after a W. course of 60 miles.

Kalanna, kā-lăn'nā, a town of Soodan, capital of the kingdom of its own name, about 250 miles S.S.W. of Timbuctoo.

Kalantan, or **Calantan**, kā-lăn-tăn', a state of the Malay Peninsula, extending along its E. coast, and paying a small yearly tribute to Siam. Estimated pop. 50,000. The produce comprises tin and pepper, with some gold and lead. Principal town, Kalantan, on a boatable river, lat. 6° 16' N., lon. 101° 52' E.

Kalaro'a, or **Kalaru'a**, a town of Bengal, 50 miles N.E. of Calcutta, on a large boatable channel of the Ganges delta. It is the seat of a rice-trade. Pop. 5937.

Kala-Sefid, a town of Persia. See KALAH-SEFEED.

Kalasin, a town of Russia. See KOLIAZIN.

Kalat, a town of Beloochistan. See KELAT.

Kalat-el-Mudik, kā-lăt'-ĕl-mud-ik', written also **Kulat-el-Medyk**, a town of Syria, 70 miles S.S.W. of Aleppo, near the ancient *Apamea*.

Kalaton, kā-lā-to'ā, an island in the Flores Sea, between Flores and Celebes. Lat. 7° 12' S.; lon. 121° 43' E.

Kalau, or **Calau**, kā'lŏw, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 55 miles S.S.W. of Frankfort. Pop. 2809.

Kalavrita, or **Kalabryta**, kā-lā-vree'tā (anc. *Cynæ'tha*), a town of Greece, in the Morea, near the foot of Mount Khelmos, 28 miles S.E. of Patras. Pop. 2272.

Kalbe, kăl'bĕh, a town of Prussian Saxony, in Magdeburg, on the Saale, 18 miles by rail S. of Magdeburg. It has manufactures of sugar, paper, oil, machinery, woollens, yarn, and cotton goods. Pop. 7951.

Kalbe, a town of Prussian Saxony, in Magdeburg, 17 miles S.S.E. of Salzwedel. Pop. 1682.

Kaldenkirchen, kăl'dĕn-kĕĕrK'ĕn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 10 miles W.S.W. of Kempen. Pop. 3024.

Kalefat, a town of Roumania. See KALAFAT.

Kalch, a town of Turkey. See TOPRAK-KULAH.

Kalenberg, or **Calenberg**, kā'lĕn-bĕng', a former principality of Germany, comprising the city of Hanover. It owed its name to a village and ruined castle on the Leine, 12 miles S.S.E. of Hanover.

Kalesura, kā-lā-soo'rā, a village of India, in the Punjab, 32 miles S.E. of Attock. Lat. 33° 44' N.; lon. 72° 49' E.

Kalgan, kăl'găn' (a "gate"), a town of China, province of Pe-Chee-Lee, 125 miles N.W. of Peking, lat. 40° 50' N., lon. 115° 3' E., and near the Great Wall. It is very populous, and is divided by a river into a Mongol and a Chinese town, both of which are fortified.

Kalguev, **Kalgouev**, kăl-goo-ĕv' or kăl-gwĕv', or **Kolguev**, kol-goo-ĕv', written also **Kalgujew**, an island of Russia, in the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 69° N.; lon. 49° E. Length and breadth, 45 miles each. It is peopled only by a few Samoyed families, but yields large quantities of skins, eggs, and feathers.

Kalhat, kăl-hăt', a town of Arabia, dominions and 70 miles S.E. of Muscat, on the Arabian Sea.

Kali, a river of India. See SIND.

Kalib Rocks, Mediterranean. See CANE ISLANDS.

Kali'da, a post-village of Woodson co., Kansas, in Centre township, about 16 miles W.N.W. of Humboldt. It has 3 churches.

Kalida, a post-village of Putnam co., O., on the Ottawa River, 18 miles N. by W. of Lima. It has 2 churches, a drug-store, and 3 other stores. Pop. about 500.

Kaligunge, or **Kaliganj**, kal'e-gŭnj', a municipality of Bengal, 45 miles E. of Calcutta, at the junction of two navigable channels of the Ganges delta. It has a large trade. Pop. 3485.

Kalihari Desert, Africa. See KALAHARI DESERT.

Kal'ikach'hn, a town of Bengal, in Tiperah. Lat. 24° 5' 13" N.; lon. 91° 9' E. Pop. 3928.

Kalimno, **Kalymno**, kā-lim'no, **Calamo**, kā-lā'mo, or **Calynda**, kā-lin'dạ, an island off the S.W. coast of Asia Minor, 15 miles N.W. of Cos. Lat. 37° N.; lon. 27° E. Kalimno, or Calamo, its chief town, is on its W. coast. It has a large sponge-fishery.

Kalin'ga, a town of Bengal, 40 miles N.E. of Calcutta. Pop. 15,687.

Kalisz, **Kalish**, or **Kalisch**, kā'lish, written also **Kalice**, a city of Poland, and the westernmost in the Russian dominions, capital of a province of the same name, on an island in the Prosna, 130 miles W.S.W. of Warsaw. Pop. 16,957, comprising 2500 Jews. The principal edifices are the citadel, the former palace of the waywode, the cathedral, many other churches, a synagogue, a theatre, and several hospitals. It has superior schools, and manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, leather, &c.

Kalisz, a government of Russian Poland, bounded W. by Prussia. Area, 4391 square miles. Capital, Kalisz. Pop. 707,418.

Kaljasin, Russia. See KALYASIN.

Kalk, kălk, an eastern suburb of Deutz, in Prussia, with large manufactories. Pop. 8408.

Kalkandere, kăl-kăn-dā'rā, called also **Kalkandelu** and **Kalkundelen**, a town of Turkey, in Albania, 17 miles E.S.E. of Prisrend. Pop. about 20,000.

Kalkar, a town of Prussia. See CALCAR.

Kalkas Country, Mongolia. See KHALKAS COUNTRY.

Kalkas'ka, a county in the N. part of Michigan, has an area of 580 square miles. It is intersected by the Manistee River, and is also drained by the Grand Traverse River. The surface is extensively covered with forests. Wheat, Indian corn, and hay are the staple products of the soil. This county is traversed by the Grand Rapids & Indiana and Chicago & West Michigan Railroads. Capital, Kalkaska. Pop. in 1870, 424; in 1880, 2937; in 1890, 5160.

Kalkaska, a post-village, capital of Kalkaska co., Mich., in a township of the same name, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 136 miles N. by E. of Grand Rapids, and 24 miles E. of Traverse City. It has 4 churches, a bank, a high school, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of farming-implements, lumber, wooden-ware, &c. Pop. in 1890, 1161.

Kalkoon, kăl-koon', or **Tur'key Isles**, a group of islets in the Java Sea, N.E. of Kangelung. Lat. 6° 31' S.; lon. 115° 29' E.

Kallabagh, a town of the Punjab. See CAULABAGH.

Kallakandi, kăl-lā-kăn'dee, a town of West Africa, N. of Dahomey, about 70 miles S. by W. of Adafoodia. Lat. 12° 2' N.; lon. 1° 18' E.

Kallania, a village of Ceylon. See KALANI.

Kallavesi, kăl-lā-vĕ'see, a lake of Russia, in Finland, circle of Kuopio. Greatest length, from N.W. to S.E., about 24 miles; mean breadth, about 6 miles.

Kallee-Nuddee, kăl'lee-nŭd'dee, two rivers of India. I. (*East*), between the Ganges and the Jumna, has its rise in lat. 29° 19' N., lon. 77° 51' E. Elevation, 900 feet above the sea. Total course, 540 miles. It falls into the Ganges in lat. 27° 1' N., lon. 80° 3' E. II. (*West*), rises in lat. 30° N., lon. 77° 47' E. Elevation, 1000 feet above the sea. It falls into an affluent of the Jumna, in lat. 29° 13' N., lon. 77° 35' E. Total course, 120 miles. Several other East Indian rivers are called by this name.

Kal'lerville, or **Kel'lerville**, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Ill., 8 miles S. of Clayton Railroad Station.

Kallinger, or **Kallindshur**, India. See CALLINGER.

Kallmünz, kăl'münts, a town of Bavaria, 12 miles N.N.W. of Ratisbon. Pop. 1262.

Kallo, or **Nagy Kallo**, nŏdj kăl'lo' (*i.e.*, "Great Kallo"), a market town of Hungary, 23 miles N.N.E. of Debreczin. Pop. 5835, mostly Protestants. It has Greek and Protestant churches and a manufactory of saltpetre.

Kal'loch, a station in Montgomery co., Kansas, on the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, 138 miles S. by W. of Lawrence.

Kallsiön, kăl'se-ŭ'ĕn, a lake of Sweden, in the N.W. part of the læn of Jemtland, 15 miles long by about 9 miles broad. It is enclosed by lofty mountains, and communicates with Lake Storsiön on the S.E.

Kallundborg, or **Callundborg**, kăl'loond-borG', a town of Denmark, on the W. coast of Seeland, 58 miles W. of Copenhagen. Pop. 2673.

Kalmar, kăl'mar, a læn of Sweden, extending along the coast of the Baltic, between lat. 56° 20' and 58° 20' N. and lon. 15° 30' and 17° E. Area, including the island of Oland, 4258 square miles. Capital, Kalmar. Pop. 241,939.

Kalmar, or **Calmar**, a fortified city of Sweden, capital of the above læn, on Kalmar Sound, opposite the island of Oland, 190 miles S.S.W. of Stockholm. It is the terminus of a railway. Pop. 10,009. It stands on the island of Quarnholm, and communicates with a suburb on the mainland by a bridge of boats. It has a fine church, a town hall, a prefecture, a strong castle, now a house of correction, an academy, a gymnasium, a dock-yard, a small but secure harbor, and manufactures of woollen stuffs, tobacco, and potash.

Kal'mar, a township of Olmsted co., Minn. Pop. 897. It contains Byron.

Kalmar (kăl'mar) **Sound**, a strait of the Baltic Sea, separating the island of Oland from the mainland.

Kal'meswar', a town of India, Central Provinces, in the division of Nagpoor. Pop. 5339.

Kal'mia, a hamlet of Schuylkill co., Pa., on a branch of the Reading Railroad, 3 miles S. of Tower City. Here coal is mined.

Kalmina, a town of West Africa. See CALMINA.

Kalmius, kål-me-oos' (?), a river of Russia, government of Yekaterinoslav, after a S.S.W. course of nearly 90 miles, falls into the Sea of Azof at Mariöpol.

Kalmucks, a tribe of Asia. See CALMUCKS.

Kalneh, a town of Mesopotamia. See KERKESIAH.

Kalocsa, kŏh'loch'ŏh', or **Colocza**, ko'lots'ŏh', a town of Hungary, co. and 68 miles S. of Pesth, on the left bank of the Danube. Pop. 16,302. It is the see of an archbishop, and has a cathedral, a college, and a gymnasium. It was formerly a town of much importance.

Kalo-Gunga, a river of Ceylon. See KALUGANGA.

Kalolimno, kå-lo-lim'no, a small island in the Sea of Marmora, 40 miles S.S.W. of Constantinople.

Kalooga, Kalouga, or **Kaluga**, kå-loo'gå, a government of European Russia, near its centre, bounded S. by Toola, W. by Smolensk, and N. by Moscow. Area, 11,027 square miles. The surface is flat. The chief crops are rye, oats, wheat, barley, lint, and hemp. The horses are excellent. The manufactures comprise metallic goods and cutlery, cloth, cotton, leather, beet-root sugar, and soap. Distilling is carried on to a vast extent. The commerce is principally with Archangel. Exports, oil and spirits. Capital, Kalooga. Pop. 996,252.

Kalooga, Kalouga, or **Kaluga**, a town of Russia, capital of the government of the same name, 95 miles S.W. of Moscow, on the Oka. It is the see of a bishop, and has 23 churches, a gymnasium, a seminary, a foundling hospital, and a house of correction. Kalooga is one of the most important manufacturing towns of the empire. The principal articles produced are muskets, sail-cloth for the navy, oil, paper, cotton, pottery, soap, and vitriol. It has numerous tanneries and sugar-refineries, and a commerce in sheepskins, leather, and wax. It is a place of compulsory residence for political offenders of high rank. Pop. 38,608.

Kaloo (kå'loo') Pass, in Central Asia, 10 miles S.S.E. of Bamian, on the route from Cabool. Height, 12,480 feet.

Kaloyeri, kå-lo-yå'ree, a small desert island in the Grecian Archipelago, midway between Andro and Scio.

Kalpee, or **Calpee**, kål'pee, a large and populous town of British India, 45 miles S.W. of Cawnpoor, on the Jumna, the navigation of which is commanded by its fort. It is an entrepôt for cotton, and has manufactures of paper and sugar-candy. Pop. 21,812.

Kalpeni, kål-på'neo, two of the Laccadive Islands, in the Indian Ocean, off the W. coast of India, joined by a reef above water. Lat. (S. point) 10° 3' N.; lon. 73° 35' E.

Kalpitaje, or **Kalpitiya**, Ceylon. See CALPENTYN.

Kalsee, kål'see, a town of India, in Gurhwal, on the Upper Jumna, 43 miles N.W. of Hurdwar. Lat. 30° 32' N.; lon. 77° 50' E. It is a principal mart for the country between the Sutlej and Tons Rivers.

Kaltbrunnen, kålt'brŏŏn'nęn ("cold springs"), a village of Switzerland, 23 miles S.W. of St. Gall. Pop. 1453.

Kaltenbrunn, a town of Hungary. See HIDEGKUT.

Kalten-Nordheim, kål'tęn-nond'hime, or simply **Nordheim**, a town of Saxe-Weimar, 25 miles S.S.W. of Eisenach. Pop. 1527.

Kaltenstein, a village of Hungary. See LEVEL.

Kalten-Sundheim, kål'tęn-sŏŭnt'hime, a village of Saxe-Weimar, 3 miles S. of Kalten-Nordheim. Pop. 968.

Kaltenwesten, kål'tęn-vĕs'tęn, a village of Würtemberg, 19 miles N. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1462.

Kalterherberg, kål'tęr-hêr'bęng, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 18 miles S.S.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 1400.

Kaltern, a town of Austria. See CALDARO.

Kaluga, government and town, Russia. See KALOOGA.

Kaluganga, kå'loo-gŭn'gą, or **Ku'lo-Gun'ga**, a river of Ceylon, reaching the sea at Caltura. It is boatable 40 miles.

Kalumullé, ka-loo-mŭl'lå, a small town of Ceylon, about 4 miles S. of Caltura. Pop. about 1000.

Kaluschin, or **Kaluszyn**, kå-loo-shcen', a town of Poland, 33 miles by rail E. of Warsaw. Pop. 7246.

Kalusz, kå'loosh, a town of Austrian Galicia, 28 miles S.E. of Stry. It has salt-works. Pop. 6060.

Kaluture, a town of Ceylon. See CALTURA.

Kalvörde, kål'vön'dęh, a village of Germany, capital of a detached territory, grand duchy and 34 miles E.N.E. of Brunswick. Pop. 2092.

Kalw, a town of Germany. See CALW.

Kalwarya, kål-vå're-å, or **Kalwary**, kål-vå'ree, a town of Poland, government and 24 miles N.E. of Suwalki. Pop. 9420. It has manufactures of leather.

Kalyasin, or **Kaljasin**, kål-yâs'in, a town of Russia, government and 70 miles E.N.E. of Tver. Pop. 7167.

Kalymno, an island of Asia Minor. See KALIMNO.

Kalyoob, a town of Egypt. See GALYOOB.

Kalyoobeyeh, Egypt. See GALYOOBEEYEH.

Kalyvia, or **Kalyben**, kå-lo-vee'å, a village of Greece, in Bœotia, 4 miles N.W. of Arakhova.

Kam, a post-office of Gage co., Neb.

Kama, kå'må, a river of European Russia, rises in the government of Viatka, N.E. of Glazow, flows through the government of Perm, and S.W. between Viatka and Orenboorg, joining the Volga 40 miles S. of Kazan, after a course estimated at 1400 miles. One of its affluents is connected with an affluent of the Dwina by a canal 12 miles in length; and it forms an important line of traffic between the countries of the south and those around the White Sea.

Ka'ma, or **Koo'ner**, a river of Central Asia, joins the Cabool River in Afghanistan, 10 miles E. of Jelalabad, after a S.W. course of 220 miles through Chitral and Kafiristan.

Kama, a town of British Burmah, in Pegu. Pop. 3404.

Kamai, kā-mī', a post-office of Idaho co., Idaho.

Kamak, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See KEMAKH.

Kamakoora, Kamakoura, or **Kamakura**, kå-må-koo'rå, a small island of Japan, on the S.E. coast of the island of Hondo.

Kamal, kå-mål', a town of the Malay Archipelago, on the S.W. coast of the island of Madura, with a good haven.

Kamalia, a town of India. See KOT-KAMALIA.

Kamalia, kå-må'lee'å, a town of Senegambia, in the Mandingo country. Lat. 12° 47' N.

Kamaran, or **Camaran**, kå-mâ-rân', an island off the W. coast of Arabia, 20 miles S. of Lohcia, in a bay of the Red Sea. Length, 13 miles.

Kamas, kå'mąs, a post-village of Summit co., Utah, 27 miles S. by E. of Echo City. It has a church.

Kamba'lia, Seraia, or **Serryah**, ser-l'yą, a town, with an excellent port, in Kattywar, India, on the S. shore of the Gulf of Cutch.

Kambalu, China. See CAMBALUC.

Kambangan, Malay Archipelago. See KEMBANGAN.

Kambara, kåm-bå'rå, one of the Feejee Islands. Lat. (S. point) 18° 56' S.; lon. 178° 52' W.

Kambay, a town of India. See CAMBAY.

Kamberg, kåm'bĕng, a town of Prussia, 22 miles E. of Nassau. Pop. 2159.

Kambing, or **Kambong**, island. See CAMBING.

Kamboja, Indo-China. See CAMBODIA.

Kamburg, or **Camburg**, kåm'bŏŏng, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, on the Saale, 17 miles E.N.E. of Weimar. Pop. 1964.

Kamburi, a town of Siam. See CAMBOORIE.

Kamchatka, Kamtchatka, or **Kamtschatka**, kåm-chât'ką, a peninsula in the N.E. of Asia, attached to the Russian government of Primorsk. It extends between lat. 51° and 59° 55' N. and lon. 155° 40' and 164° 20' E., bounded E. by the Sea of Kamchatka, S. by the Pacific, W. by the Sea of Okhotsk, and N. by the country of the Chookchees. Length, 850 miles; breadth very irregular,—in the middle and widest part, 280 miles, in the N. it varies from 150 to 80 miles, while in the S. it narrows rapidly, terminating in a long and narrow tongue of land, which forms Cape Lopatka. Pop. estimated at 6000, of whom 1600 are Russians. Capital, Petropaulovski, on the E. coast. The surface is flat in the N.E., on all the W. coast except at the S. point, and in the centre. The E. coasts are deeply indented; on the S. they are steep and bold. The S. part of the peninsula is covered with detached volcanic mountains, several of which rise to a height of 10,000 feet. At lat. 54°, a range of low mountains breaks from the S. group, and extends N. throughout the peninsula, at a distance of 65 miles from the W. coast, while a high range extends N.E. to lat. 57° N. In this range (lat. 56° 8' N.) is situated the culminating point of the peninsula, Kluchevskaïa volcano, 16,512 feet in elevation. The chief river is the Kamchatka, which rises in lat. 54° N., and flows northerly through the central valley and E. through the mountain-range to the Eastern Sea, in lat. 56°. Length, 250 miles; chief affluent, the Yelovka (Jelowka), from the N. The principal lake is the Kooril, near the S.W. point; length, 20 miles, breadth, 12 miles. The climate is very severe; winter lasts 9 months, and frost is common even in summer. At Petropaulovski, on the E. coast, the mean annual temperature is only 28° 30', whereas that of Tigil, on the W., is 43° Fahrenheit. On an average of four years, the temperature of the former was, for spring, 31.5°; summer, 55.5°; harvest, 37.5°, and winter, 19°. In very severe frost the temperature falls

far below this winter average. On the Kamchatka River, in the interior, where protected by mountains, the climate is mildor; here the larch grows, and small quantities of rye, barley, and pot-herbs are cultivated. The scanty population live chiefly on the produce of hunting and fishing. Among the wild animals are reindeer, sheep, bears, otters, and beavers. The export of goods is conducted on sledges drawn by dogs. The exports comprise sable-, fox-, and other skins, whale oil, fish, and eggs. The imports are rice, flour, colonial goods, and spirits. The trade is chiefly with Okhotsk. Kamchatka was discovered and conquered by the Russians between 1696 and 1706.——Adj. and inhab. KAMCHAT'KAN and KAM'CHADALE'.

Kameer, Kamir, kâ'meer', **Cam'meer',** or **Khamir,** a town of Persia, on the Persian Gulf, opposite the Island of Kishm. Lat. 27° 0' N.; lon. 55° 40' E.

Kamel, kâ-mĕl', a village of Africa, in Foota-Damga, on the Senegal. Lat. 15° 32' N.; lon. 12° 55' W.

Kamen, a town of Germany. See CAMEN.

Kamenetz, or **Kamenez,** Russia. See KAMIENIEC.

Kamenitz, or **Kamenicze,** a town of Austria, in Moravia, 11 miles E. of Iglau. Pop. 1745.

Kamenitz, kâ'mĕn-its', or **Kamenicze,** kâ'mă-neet'sâ, a town of Bohemia, 20 miles E.S.E. of Tabor. Pop. 2206.

Kamenitz, or **Kamenicze,** a town of Hungary, on the Danube, 2 miles S.W. of Peterwardein. Pop. 1950.

Kamenitza, kâ-mâ-nit'sâ, a village of Greece, in the Morea, on the Kamenitza River, 10 miles S.W. of Patras.

Kamenoi-Ostrov, kâ-mâ-noi'-os-trov', an island of Russia, at the mouth of the Neva, in the Gulf of Finland, with an imperial summer palace.

Kamenoi-Ostrov, an island of Russia, in the Caspian Sea, near Gooriev, in the government of Orenburg.

Kamenskaya, or **Kamenskain,** kâ-mĕn-skâ'yâ, a town of Russia, 75 miles by rail N. of Novo-Cherkask.

Kamenskoe, kâ-mĕn'sko-ă', a village of Asiatic Russia, province of Okhotsk, near the Kamchatka frontier. It has an important market.

Kamenskoi, kâ-mĕn-skoi', a village of Asiatic Russia, government of Perm, 40 miles S. of Kamishlov. Here are imperial iron-works and a cannon-foundry.

Kamenz, a town of Saxony. See CAMENZ.

Kamet, Himalayas. See IMI GAMIN.

Kamienicc, kâm-yĕn'yĕts', written also **Kaminietz, Kamenetz,** and **Kamenez,** a town of Russia, capital of Podolia, on the Smotrisch, 235 miles N.W. of Odessa. Pop. 35,840. It is the see of Greek and Catholic bishops, and has a theological seminary, a gymnasium, and public schools. The chief edifice is the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul.

Kamil'che, a post-office of Mason co., Washington.

Kamin, a town of Prussia. See CAMMIN.

Kamionka Strzumilowa, kâ-me-on'kâ strzhoo-me-lo'vâ, a town of Austrian Galicia, on the Bug, 27 miles N.E. of Lemberg. Pop. 3862.

Kamir, a town of Persia. See KAMEER.

Kamishin, or **Kamischyn,** kâ-me-shin' or kâ-me-sheen', a town of Russia, government and 106 miles S.S.W. of Saratov, on the Volga, here joined by the Kamishinka. Lat. 50° 5' N.; lon. 45° 20' E. It was founded by Peter the Great in 1710, and is enclosed by a wall. Pop. 15,698.

Kamishlov, Kamyschlow, kâ-mish-lov', or **Kamuschlov,** kâ-moosh-lov', a town of Asiatic Russia, in Perm, 65 miles N.W. of Shadrinsk. Pop. 2164.

Kam'loops, a trading-post in the district of Yale, British Columbia, 233 miles from New Westminster, belonging to the Hudson Bay Company.

Kamm, kâmm, a village of West Africa, in Wallo, on the Senegal. Lat. 16° 28' N.; lon. 16° 12' W.

Kammenoi-Ostrov, Russia. See KAMENOI-OSTROV.

Kam'merer, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., 7 miles W. by S. of Monongahela City. It has 3 churches and a flour-mill.

Kammersee, Austria. See ATTERSEE.

Kammerswaldau, kâm'mĕrs-vâl'dow, a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Liegnitz. Pop. 1295.

Kamnig, a town of Austria. See STEIN.

Kamnitz, kâm'nits, a town of Bohemia, 27 miles N.N.E. of Leitmeritz. It has manufactures of glass, paper, and cotton. Pop. 3841.

Kamorta, one of the Nicobar Islands. See CAMORTA.

Kamouraska, kâ-moo-ras'kâ, a county of the province of Quebec, bounded N. by the St. Lawrence, and watered by the Walloostook, Kamouraska, and St. Francis Rivers. Area, 1018 square miles. Capital, Kamouraska. Pop. 21,254.

Kamouraska, a post-village of Quebec, capital of the co. of Kamouraska, on the St. Lawrence, 4½ miles from St. Pascal, and 90 miles N.E. of Quebec. It is much frequented during the summer months for its fine sea-bathing. It contains a convent and several stores. Pop. 797.

Kamouraska, a group of small rocky islets of Quebec, in the St. Lawrence, opposite the mouth of the Kamouraska River.

Kamouraska River, of Quebec, flows N.N.W. through a county of the same name, and falls into the St. Lawrence about lat. 47° 33' N., lon. 69° 43' W.

Kamp, Netherlands. See CAMPERNOIN.

Kampen, kâm'pĕn, a town of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, on the Yssel, near its mouth in the Zuyder Zee, 9 miles by rail W.N.W. of Zwolle. It has remains of its former defences, and is intersected by sundry canals. Among its buildings are an elegant town house, a custom-house, churches, hospitals, and schools. Anciently it was one of the most flourishing of the Hanse towns; and it still has a good trade. Its manufactures comprise damask, calico, plush, blankets, ropes, earthenware, scythes, tiles, bricks, spirits, &c. Pop. 15,114.

Kampes'ka, a post-village of Codington co., S.D., on Lake Kampeska, 8 miles by rail W. of Watertown. It has a church, a cheese-factory, a flour-mill, and an elevator. Lake Kampeska is 15 miles in circuit.

Kamps'ville, a post-office of Calhoun co., Ill., on the Illinois River, 12 miles S. of Pearl Depot.

Kamp'tee, Kamp'ta, or **Kam'tee,** a town of India, district and 9 miles N.E. of Nagpoor. It has important cantonments and a large trade. Pop. 50,930.

Kampveer, a town of the Netherlands. See VEER.

Kamrup, India. See CAMROOP.

Kamtchatka, Asia. See KAMCHATKA.

Kamuschlov, or **Kamyschlow.** See KAMISHLOV.

Ka'nab', a post-village of Kane co., Utah, 200 miles from York Station. It has a church, a steam saw-mill, a flour-mill, and a tannery. Pop. about 500.

Kan'abec', a county in the E. part of Minnesota, has an area of 522 square miles. It is intersected by Snake River, and is drained by Grindstone and Knife Rivers. The surface is uneven, and is extensively covered with forests of pine, sugar-maple, &c. The soil produces wheat, oats, and grass. The Great Northern Railway traverses this county. Capital, Mora. Pop. in 1880, 505; in 1890, 1579.

Kanadei, kâ-nâ-dâ'ee, a town of Russia, government and 88 miles S.W. of Simbeersk, on an affluent of the Volga.

Kanaga, kâ-nâ'gâ, or **Konninga,** kon-ne-â'gâ, one of the Aleutian Islands, in lat. 52° 4' N., lon. 176° 50' W., about 22 miles long and 11 or 12 miles wide. The N. part of the island exhibits a high volcano.

Kanagawa, kâ-nâ-gâ'wâ, a town of Japan, on the W. side of the Bay of Tokio, and on the railway from Tokio to Yokohama, 15 miles S. of Tokio, and 3 miles N. of Yokohama, from which it is separated by a lagoon. It has a fort and barracks, and is nominally one of the treaty-ports of Japan; but Yokohama is the real seat of its commerce, and since the rise of the last-named town Kanagawa has declined in importance. Pop. 4000.

Kanala, New Caledonia. See CANALA.

Kanar, a river of India. See GOGGRA.

Kanara, India. See NORTH CANARA and SOUTH CANARA.

Kanarak, kâ-nâ-râk', or **Kunnaruc,** kun-nâ-rŭk' (the "black pagoda"), an ancient maritime village of British India, 45 miles S.S.E. of Cuttack. Here are the splendid ruins of a large Hindoo temple, long deserted.

Kanaran'zic, a township of Rock co., Minn. P. 152.

Kanarische Inseln, the German for the CANARIES.

Kanar'raville, a post-office of Kane co., Utah.

Kanary (kâ-nâ'ree) Isles, a cluster of small islands in the South Pacific Ocean, at the S. entrance to the Gilolo Passage. The larger, or Grand Kanary, is in lat. 1° 48' S., lon. 129° 34' E.

Kanathin, kâ-nâ'the-â, one of the most E. of the Feejee Islands. Lat. 17° 15' S.; lon. 179° 9' W. It is from 3 to 4 miles in length.

Kanauj, India. See KANOJE.

Kanawha, kă-naw'wă, a county in the W. part of West Virginia, has an area of about 825 square miles. It is intersected by the Great Kanawha River, and is also drained by the Coal, Elk, and Pocotalico Rivers. The surface is hilly, is partly covered with extensive forests, and presents beautiful scenery. The soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, oats, grass, tobacco, and pork are the staple products, and salt is the chief article of export. This county has valuable mines of bituminous coal. It is intersected by the Chesapeake & Ohio and Ohio Central Rail-

roads. Capital, Charleston. Pop. in 1870, 22,349; in 1880, 32,466; in 1890, 42,756.

Kanawha, a post-hamlet of Colusa co., Cal., 6 miles from Willow Station.

Kanawha Court-House, W. Va. See CHARLESTON.

Kanawha Falls, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., W. Va., on the Kanawha River, about 2 miles below the mouth of the Gauley. It has a church and a steam saw-mill. Here is a station on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 36 miles S.E. of Charleston.

Kanawha Head, a post-office of Upshur co., W. Va.

Kanawha River. See GREAT KANAWHA.

Kanawha Saline, a post-village of Kanawha co., W. Va., on the Kanawha River, 6 miles above Charleston, and at Alden Station on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. It has large salt-works, a coal-mine, and 4 churches.

Kanawha Station, a post-hamlet of Wood co., W. Va., on the Little Kanawha River, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Parkersburg.

Kanayanur, a town of India. See CANANORE.

Kannyawa, a city of Japan. See KANAGAWA.

Kanchain-Gunga, Asia. See KUNCHAIN-JUNGA.

Kan-Choo, or **Kan-Tchou,** kân'-choo', written also **Kan-Chow,** or **Kan-Tcheon-Fou,** kân'-chô-oo'-foo', a city of China, province of Kan-Soo, near the N.W. frontier and the Great Wall. Lat. 39° 10' N.; lon. 100° 40' E. It has manufactures of woollens. It corresponds to the *Kampion* of Marco Polo.

Kan-Choo, or **Kan-Tchou,** a city of China, province of Kiang-See, on the Kan-Kiang River. Lat. 25° 52' 43" N.; lon. 114° 50' E. It is strongly fortified, well built, and has several temples, with manufactures of ink and varnish, and an extensive trade.

Kan-Chow, kân'-chow', or **Kan-Tcheou,** kân'-chô-oo', a seaport town of China, province of Shan-Toong, on a small river, near the Yellow Sea.

Kandaboo, Kandabou, kân'dâ-boo', or **Kantavu,** kân-tâ-voo', the most S.W. of the Feejee Islands. Lat. 19° 5' S.; lon. 177° 57' W. It is 25 miles long, and mountainous. Pop. 10,000.

Kandah, kân'dâ, a town of Beloochistan, province of Cutch Gundava, 23 miles E. of Gundava.

Kandahar, a city of Afghanistan. See CANDAHAR.

Kandalaska Gulf. See GULF OF KANDALASKA.

Kandel, kân'dęl, a mountain-peak of the Black Forest, in the grand duchy of Baden. Height, 4160 feet.

Kandel, Candel, kân'dęl, or **Langen-Kandel,** lâng'ęn-kân'dęl, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 10 miles S.E. of Landau, on the Dürbach. Pop. 3058.

Kandern, kân'dęrn, a village of Germany, in Baden, 21 miles S.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 1896.

Kandhur, kân-dar', a town of the Boglipoor district, Bengal. Pop. 10,502.

Kandia, kân'de-ą, a town of India, North-West Provinces, Meerut division. Pop. 11,969.

Kandili, kân'de-lee', a village of Asia Minor, on the shore of the Bosporus, near Scutari, is remarkable for its picturesque views.

Kandiyohi, kan-de-yo'he, a county in the W. central part of Minnesota, has an area of about 860 square miles. It is partly drained by the South Fork of the Crow River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with forests of oak, elm, &c., and numerous small lakes, one of which is called Kandiyohi. The soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, &c., are the staple products. This county is intersected by two branches of the Great Northern Railroad, with a junction at Willmar, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 1760; in 1875, 8083; in 1880, 10,159; in 1890, 13,997.

Kandiyohi, township, Kandiyohi co., Minn. Pop. 841.

Kandiyohi Lake, Minnesota, is in the county of the same name, about 7 miles S.E. of Willmar. It is nearly 6 miles long. It has no visible outlet.

Kandiyohi Station, a post-hamlet of Kandiyohi co., Minn., on or near a lake of the same name, in Kandiyohi township, on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 88 miles W. by N. of Minneapolis. Pop. of township, 841.

Kando'ta, a township of Todd co., Minn. Pop. 211.

Kanduga, a river of Siberia. See KHANDUTCHA.

Kan'dy, or **Jamu-Kandi,** jûm'moo-kân'dee, a town of Bengal, district of Moorshedabad, 16 miles S.W. of Berhampoor. It is a place of pilgrimage. Pop. 12,016.

Kandy, or **Candy,** kân'dee (Singalese, *Maha Nuwara,* "great city"), a town of Ceylon, formerly the capital of the kingdom, near the centre of the island, on the banks of an artificial lake, 75 miles by rail N.E. of Colombo, and 1676 feet above the sea. It stands in an amphitheatre of beautifully wooded hills. It contains the residence of the British governor the king's palace and buildings connected with it, now used as government offices, the Booddhist temple of Dalada Malagawa, the medical hall and post-office, the jail, barracks, banks, several mission churches, and the military magazine, situated in the middle of the lake. In the immediate vicinity of the town is the cemetery where were deposited through many generations a long line of native kings and heroes. The lake is a beautiful sheet of water, adding much to the appearance of the town. Bricks and tiles are made, and there is a very extensive brick-kiln kept at work by the government, elephants being employed to tread the clay. Pop. 17,406.

Kandyan or **Candyan** (kân'de-ąn) **Provinces,** a general appellation for such districts in the interior of Ceylon as were formerly under the kings of Kandy.

Kane, a county in the N.E. part of Illinois, has an area of 540 square miles. It is intersected by the Fox or Pishtaka River, and is partly drained by the Kishwaukee River, which rises in it. The surface is undulating. The soil is very fertile. A large portion of the county is prairie. Indian corn, oats, hay, wheat, butter, flax, and pork are the staple products. Silurian (Niagara) limestone of good quality underlies the soil. This county contains the cities of Aurora and Elgin. It is intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and the Illinois Central Railroad, with their several branches. Capital, Geneva. Pop. in 1870, 39,091; in 1880, 44,939; in 1890, 65,061.

Kane, a county in the S. part of Utah, bordering on Arizona, has an area of 4172 square miles. It is intersected by the Colorado River, and is also drained by Rio San Juan. The surface is partly mountainous. The soil is partly fertile. It produces wheat, Indian corn, and pasture for sheep. Capital, Kanab. Pop. in 1870, 1513; in 1880, 3085; in 1890 (area reduced), 1685.

Kane, a post-village of Greene co., Ill., in Kane township, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 25 miles N.N.W. of Alton. It has a fine masonic hall, 2 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, and manufactures of flour and ploughs. Pop. about 600; of the township, 957.

Kane, a township of Benton co., Iowa. Pop. 836.

Kane, a township of Pottawattamie co., Iowa. Pop. 1340, exclusive of Council Bluffs.

Kane, a post-office of Campbell co., Ky.

Kane, a post-village of McKean co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 95 miles E.S.E. of Erie. Here are repair-shops of the railroad. It has 2 churches, 2 saw-mills, and a fine hotel, and is a summer resort

Kane Ba'sin, a broad and deep bay of Northwest Greenland, formed by Smith's Sound indenting Hayes Peninsula. Lat. 77° to 81° N.; lon. 64° to 73° W.

Kane City, a post-hamlet of Venango co., Pa., near Oil Creek, about 5 miles N. of Oil City. It has a church and a graded school. Here is an oil-well.

Kanev, or **Kanew,** kâ-nêv', a town of Russia, 64 miles S.E. of Kiev, on the Dnieper. Pop. 7418.

Kaneville, kân'vil, a post-village of Kane co., Ill., in Kaneville township, about 48 miles W. of Chicago, and 12 miles W.N.W. of Aurora. Pop. of the township, 999.

Kangaroo (kang'gą-roo') **Island,** a large island of South Australia. Lat. 36° S.; lon. 137° E. Estimated area, 1970 square miles. The shores are greatly indented and abrupt; its rounded hills are covered with a thick scrub, and it abounds with shallow salt lakes. It is visited by whale- and seal-fishers. Pop. 287.

Kangelung, kâng'gę-lûng', Kangelang, kâng'gę-lâng', or **Cangayang,** kâng'gâ-yâng', an island in the Java Sea. Lat. (N.W. point) 6° 50' S.; lon. 115° 13' E. It is of irregular form, 25 miles long and 8 miles broad. Pop. 1500.

Kaugher, a town of Sinde. See JACOBABAD.

Kang-Kao, a town of India. See CANCAO.

Kangozima, Japan. See CANGOZIMA.

Kangra, or **Kote- (Kot-) Kangra,** kôt-kân'grâ, a town of India, capital of the Kangra district, 120 miles E.N.E. of Lahore. Pop. 45,607.

Kangra, a district in the Jullinder division of the Punjab, lat. 31° 25'–32° 30' N., lon. 75° 35'–77° E., traversed by the Beas and by ridges of the Himalayas. Area, 8762 square miles. Capital, Kangra. Pop. 743,382.

Kangtoya, a Hindoo name for CUTWA.

Kania, kâ'nee'a, a town of West Africa, N.E. of Sierra Leone. Lat. 9° 5' N.; lon. 11° 9' W.

Kanin, kâ-neen', **Kaninska,** kâ-nee-nis'kâ, or **Kaniskaya Zemlia,** kâ-nees-ki'â zem'le-â, a large barren island of Russia, in the Arctic Ocean, between the Gulf of Cheskaya and the White Sea

Kanisa, Kis, kish kŏh'nee'shŏh' (*i.e.*, "Little Kanisa"), a town of Hungary, on the Theiss, 14 miles S. of Szegedin. Pop. 3997.

Kanisa, Nagy, nŏdj kŏh'nee'shŏh' (*i.e.*, "Great Kanisa"), a town of Hungary, formerly an important fortress, co. of Szalad, about 130 miles by rail S. by E. of Vienna. It has a college, a hospital, and manufactures of spirits, tiles, &c. Pop. 11,128.

Kankai, kân-kī', or **Conki**, kon-kī', a river of India, said to rise in Thibet. It traverses Nepaul, and joins the Mahananda 20 miles E. of Purneah. It is navigable for a considerable distance.

Kankakee, kang'kạ-kee', a county in the E. part of Illinois, borders on Indiana. Area, about 680 square miles. It is intersected by the Kankakee River, and is also drained by the Iroquois River. The soil is fertile. Oats, Indian corn, hay, wheat, butter, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Limestone underlies a part of the soil. The greater part of this county is prairie. It is traversed by the Illinois Central Railroad (Chicago division) and several other lines. Capital, Kankakee. Pop. in 1870, 24,352; in 1880, 25,047; in 1890, 28,732.

Kankakee, a city, the capital of Kankakee co., Ill., in Kankakee township, on a river of the same name, 56 miles S.S.W. of Chicago, and 75 miles N.W. of Lafayette, Ind. It is on the Illinois Central Railroad, at its junction with other main lines. It contains 13 churches, a court-house, 2 national banks, 1 other bank, 2 foundries, a flour-mill, an oil-mill, 2 quarries of good limestone, 3 carriage-factories, 6 furniture-factories, a shoe-factory, a horse-nail mill, a paper-mill, railroad-shops, a planing-mill, and printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 3 weekly newspapers. It is the seat of the Eastern Illinois Hospital for the Insane, erected at a cost of $2,000,000, having 500 employés, and accommodations for 2000 patients. The city has electric lights, electric street-cars, and water-works. Pop. in 1890, 9025; of the township, 9285.

Kankakee, a station in La Porte co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, and near the Kankakee River, 3 miles S. of La Crosse.

Kankakee, a township of La Porte co., Ind. P. 1166.

Kankakee, a station of Starke co., Ind., on the Kankakee River, and on the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad, 25 miles S.E. of Michigan City.

Kankakee River rises near South Bend, in the N. part of Indiana, and runs first southwestward. It forms the boundary between the counties of La Porte, Porter, and Lake on the right, and Starke, Jasper, and Newton on the left. It next runs W. into the state of Illinois, and intersects Kankakee co., from which it flows N.W. through Will co. and unites with the Des Plaines River to form the Illinois. It is a sluggish stream, about 230 miles long.

Kankakee Siding, in La Porte co., Ind., is on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, near the Kankakee River, 2 miles W. of Walkerton, and 70 miles E. by S. of Chicago.

Kankan, kân-kân', a town of Senegambia, capital of a state in the country of Sangara. Pop. 6000.

Kankaree, kân'kâ-ree', **Chungeri**, kân'gâ-ree', or **Kankiri**, kân'ke-ree' (anc. *Gangra?*), a town of Asiatic Turkey. Lat. 40° 50' N.; lon. 34° 5' E. It contains about 3000 houses, 8 large and several small mosques, 6 khans, and 4 public baths. There is a castle on a height close by, a barrack, and a singular Mohammedan building, called the Mejid Tash. Pop. 18,000.

Kan'ker, a native state of India, Central Provinces. Area, 1000 square miles. Pop. 43,552.

Kankerowly, kânk'ẹr-ŏw'lee, a town of India, 32 miles from Odeypoor.

Kankhul, kânk'ŭl' (?), a town of British India, on the Ganges, 2 miles S.W. of Hurdwar.

Kan-Kiang, kân-ke-âng', a river of China, forming a part of its great internal line of navigation, flows throughout the province of Kiang-See from S. to N., traverses the lake Po-Yang, and joins the Yang-tse-Kiang, after a course estimated at 350 miles.

Kankiri, a town of Turkey. See Kankaree.

Kannstadt, a town of Würtemberg. See Cannstadt.

Kano, kâ'no', a town of Africa, capital of a province in Saccatoo, about lat. 12° N., lon. 9° E. Pop. 30,000. It is built in the Moorish style, and has an extensive trade, and manufactures of silks, blue cottons, &c.

Kanoje, kâ-nŏj', or **Kunnoge**, kŭn-nŏj' (Hindoo, *Kanyacubja*), also called **Kunnouj**, **Konnoj**, **Canouge**, **Kanauj**, kạ-nŏwj', and **Kunnuj**, a town of India, Furruckabad district, 40 miles N. of Cawnpoor, on the Kalee-Nuddee, near the Ganges. It is now much decayed. Pop. 17,577.

Kano'mie, a post-office and plantation of Rapides parish, La., 16 miles S. of Alexandria.

Kano'na, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., in Bath township, on the Conhocton River, and on the Rochester division of the Erie Railroad, 4 miles N.W. of Bath. It has 1 or 2 churches, 2 steam saw-mills, a tannery, and a flour-mill. Pop. 190.

Ka'nosh', a post-village of Millard co., Utah, about 70 miles S.W. of Manti

Kano'sha Pass, Colorado, a depression in the Kanosha range, has an elevation of about 10,200 feet. Lat. 39° 25' N.; lon. 105° 45' 30" W.

Kanosha Twin Cones, Colorado, two peaks of the Rocky Mountains, each about 12,350 feet above the sea-level. They are 1½ miles apart. The Eastern is in lat. 39° 24' 25" N., lon. 105° 40' 45" W. The Western Cone is in lat. 39° 25' 45" N., lon. 105° 42' W.

Kanowra, a country of Africa. See Bornoo.

Kanowin, kâ-nŏw'în, a town of India, dominions and 11 miles S.W. of Jeypoor. It is mostly built of stone, and has several Hindoo temples.

Kanp, a town of Boglipoor district, Bengal. P. 3750.

Kanpoo, or **Kanpu**, China. See Canton.

Kansakee, or **Kansaki**, kân-sâ'kee, a pretty village of Japan, in the island of Kioo-Sioo. It has about 1000 houses.

Kansas, kan'zas, a state of the American Union, bounded N. by Nebraska, E. by Missouri, S. by Indian Territory, and W. by Colorado. Its northern line is the 40th degree of N. lat.; its eastern limit is partly the Missouri River and partly the meridian of 94° 38' W.; the southern boundary is on the line of the 37th degree of N. lat.; and it extends westward to 102° W. lon. Average length, 400 miles; breadth, 200 miles; area, 82,080 square miles. In this state is the geographical centre of the United States domain, exclusive of Alaska.

Face of the Country.—The elevation of the extreme N.W. is 4000 feet; that of the extreme S.W. 3425 feet; and nearly the whole state slopes to the east and south, with the average fall of 7½ feet to the mile. The surface is chiefly a gently rolling prairie, and there are no waterfalls with a greater descent than 7 feet, and few mill-dams can be made to give as much as 10 feet fall. In the S.W. there are tracts of sand-hill country abounding in native small fruits. There are no mountains, no marshes of any extent except a few valuable salt-marshes, almost no sloughs, and only a few small and shallow lakes or ponds. The river-bottoms throughout most of the state contain more or less timber, including ash, elm, hackberry, cottonwood, box-elder, black walnut, sycamore, pecan, 4 kinds of oak, hickory, mulberry, bass, chicot, maples, and other species; but the western half of the state is very scantily supplied; and taken as a whole barely 5 per cent. of the area can be regarded as forest-land.

Geology and Minerals.—The S.E. of Kansas belongs to the middle coal measures of the true carboniferous system (area, 10,000 square miles). The counties of Cherokee, Osage, Crawford, Labette, Bourbon, Linn, &c., contain excellent coal, fairly abundant and readily accessible. The Permian and upper carboniferous measures cover the surface northward and westward and occupy one-fourth of the area of the state. In the upper carboniferous there are thin veins of coal, which is serviceable as a local fuel and is mined to some extent in the N.E. In the N.W. of the state there is a region covered by pliocene deposits (6000 square miles) abounding in mammalian remains. The remainder of the state is mostly of cretaceous age (41,000 square miles), but some 3000 square miles of its high prairies and hills are overlaid by patches of pliocene strata. The (cretaceous) Niobrara beds abound in marvellous relics of extinct fishes, fish-like birds, &c., while the Dakota group (probably cretaceous) contains much lignite and fossil wood. The western Kansas lignite is very useful as a domestic fuel, but has no value as a commercial coal. It is tolerably abundant in some places, but generally contains a large amount of ash, water, and sulphur, and crumbles in frosty weather. Other minerals of economic value are limestone, gypsum, sandstone, flagstones, good chalk (in the W.), lead, zinc (the latter mined and smelted at several points), salt (abundant in the salines of Kansas, and of great excellence), fire-clay, ochre, black shales, hydraulic limestone, &c. The total coal product for 1875 was estimated at 250,000 tons, and for 1890 at 1,600,000 tons, or 40,000,000 bushels (official estimate).

Rivers.—The Missouri forms a portion of the eastern boundary, and is an important commercial highway. Four iron railway bridges cross it and connect Kansas with the railroads of Missouri. The Kansas River has been navi-

gated as far as Fort Riley by steamers, but the construction of bridges and dams has of late prevented steam-navigation. The Republican, Solomon, Saline, Smoky Hill, Marais des Cygnes, Blue, Neosho, Arkansas, and Cimarron are the other principal streams. Many of these, as well as their tributaries, afford water-power, and at some points irrigation has been undertaken, but as yet not on a large scale.

Vegetation, Animal Life.—The principal trees of the state have been already named. To these we may add certain fruit-bearing shrubs, such as the plum and cherry, the former of which is locally very abundant and fruitful. The native grasses of all parts of the state afford excellent pasturage, which endures throughout the year. Considerable plantations of trees have been made: the locust, ailanthus, two species of eucalyptus, and the more rapidly-growing native trees are favorites. The vast plains of Kansas were not long since the pasture-grounds of great numbers of bisons, deer, antelopes, and wild horses, but of these very few, if any, now remain. The state is still the autumnal resort of many sportsmen, for its wild lands are the breeding-ground of countless grouse and other game-birds. Some 300 species of birds are known. The rivers contain some useful food-fishes. Twenty-five species have been taken at Lawrence, including 2 gar-pikes, a sturgeon, 2 paddle-fishes, 6 percoids, an eel, 6 cat-fishes, 6 suckers, and the river-herring. Since 1867 the state has had several visitations of the Rocky Mountain locust or hateful grasshopper (*Caloptenus spretus*). Among the mammals reported are the panther, lynx, 2 wolves, 4 foxes, the Texas civet, raccoon, bear, 3 deer, opossum, 3 hares, and many species of rodents and other small vermin.

Climate.—The winters are often severe, with high winds, but the air is so dry that the cold is easily endured. The snow-fall is slight, especially southward, and the winter is much shorter than in the Northern Atlantic states. In the extreme W. the rainfall appears to be scanty, but it is ordinarily sufficient for a pastoral country. The E. seldom suffers from drought,—probably not much oftener than in the East,—for the rainfall, though relatively small, is quite evenly distributed throughout the year. It appears also that the annual rainfall is increasing since the state has begun to be thickly settled. The S. is quite within the cotton-belt, and some attention has been paid to cotton-growing in the S.E.

Agricultural Resources.—The bottom-, bench-, and table-lands of Kansas are for the most part a rich black loam of the highest agricultural excellence. Winter and spring wheat, maize, rye, oats, and potatoes are the great staples, and large crops of sorghum, broom-corn, hay, hemp, flax, flaxseed, castor-beans, tobacco, &c., are produced. An immense business is done in fattening and shipping cattle, which are partly native-bred and partly driven in from Texas and the Cherokee country. Sheep-husbandry is attracting much attention, and for it the state is finely adapted. Dairy-farming is also largely on the increase. Great enthusiasm exists in regard to the future of Kansas as a fruit- and wine-growing state, and promising experiments have been made in silk-raising.

Manufactures are as yet in their infancy; but the existence of abundant water-power and good coal, and the proximity of raw materials, give promise of a great and speedy development in this direction. The principal manufactures are those of lumber, flour, furniture and cabinet goods, castings, metallic wares, woollens, castor and linseed oils, soap, dressed stone, paint, ground plaster, lime, salt, syrup, bricks, leather, cheese, carriages, machinery, cigars, brooms, wine, and beer; and the number of manufacturing establishments is fast increasing.

Finances.—The bonded state debt in 1890 was $1,119,791, incurred for war purposes, for public works, and for the charitable institutions of the state. Of the Kansas bonds, about one-half are owned by the general school-fund, the normal school-fund, and the state university.

Education.—Kansas has had a system of free schools in operation since 1855. At present the public schools are under the care of a state board of education, of state, county, and city superintendents, and of district boards and directors. Graded schools are maintained in the more populous regions. There is a permanent school-fund, and state, county, and district school taxes are also levied. There is a state university at Lawrence and a state agricultural college at Manhattan, both free to youth of either sex. Normal instruction is given at the state normal school at Emporia, at the state university, and at several private institutions. There is an institution for deaf-mutes at Olathe, one for the blind at Kansas City, a state insane asylum at Osawatomie, and a state penitentiary near Leavenworth. There are within the state 12 denominational colleges and universities, two colleges for ladies, and many private and parochial schools and academies.

Railroads have received a large development in Kansas. Besides the great through-lines, such as the Kansas Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, there are other large roads, some of them approaching closely to the above-named lines in their mileage within this state. Aided by large congressional land-grants, and by the universal ease of grades, the construction of roads for some years outstripped the immediate needs of the country. In 1864 there were 40 miles of railroad; in 1866, 240 miles; in 1870, 1501 miles; in 1884, 4227 miles; in 1890, 8900 miles. The average cost of works per road-mile is $46,000. Almost all the counties in the eastern part of the state are traversed by railroads.

The *Counties* are 106 in number, named as follows: Allen, Anderson, Atchison, Barbour, Barton, Bourbon, Brown, Butler, Chase, Chautauqua, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Clark, Clay, Cloud, Coffey, Comanche, Cowley, Crawford, Decatur, Dickinson, Doniphan, Douglas, Edwards, Elk, Ellis, Ellsworth, Finney, Ford, Franklin, Garfield, Geary, Gove, Graham, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Greenwood, Hamilton, Harper, Harvey, Haskell, Hodgeman, Jackson, Jefferson, Jewell, Johnson, Kearney, Kingman, Kiowa, Labette, Lane, Leavenworth, Lincoln, Linn, Logan, Lyon, McPherson, Marion, Marshall, Meade, Miami, Mitchell, Montgomery, Morris, Morton, Nemaha, Neosho, Ness, Norton, Osage, Osborne, Ottawa, Pawnee, Phillips, Pottawatomie, Pratt, Rawlins, Reno, Republic, Rice, Riley, Rooks, Rush, Russell, Saline, Scott, Sedgwick, Seward, Shawnee, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Stafford, Stanton, Stevens, Sumner, Thomas, Trego, Wabaunsee, Wallace, Washington, Wichita, Wilson, Woodson, and Wyandotte.

Cities and Towns.—Of these the principal are Kansas City, opposite Kansas City, Mo. (pop. in 1890, 38,316); Topeka, the capital (pop. 31,007); Wichita, at the junction of the Arkansas and Little Arkansas Rivers (pop. 23,853); Leavenworth (pop. 19,768), Atchison (pop. 13,963), Fort Scott (pop. 11,964), Lawrence (pop. 9997), Hutchinson (pop. 8862), Arkansas City (pop. 8347), and Emporia (pop. 7551). Many of the villages of Kansas have city charters; of these there are three classes, according to the population of the place.

The Constitution of Kansas was adopted in 1861. The governor is chosen for the term of two years, and so are all the principal executive officers. Judges of the courts are chosen by the people for limited terms of service. Six months' residence in the state, and 30 days' residence in the township, are required of all voters. The state sends eight representatives to the lower house of Congress.

History.—Coronado's exploring party of Spaniards visited this region in 1541, crossing the country from S. to N.; and in 1719 a party of French, under Dutisne, again traversed it. The Louisiana purchase of 1803 made the greater part of it a portion of the United States domain; but part of Southwestern Kansas was Mexican territory until 1848. In 1825 the "Santa Fé Trail" was opened, and an important overland trade was thereby greatly extended. In 1831 Protestant Indian missions were first established here, and the Roman Catholics, led by the Jesuit fathers and the Princess Galitzin, were not long in following. In 1854 Kansas was organized as a territory, and the slavery-restriction clause of the Missouri Compromise of 1820 was declared inoperative by Congress. The doctrine of "squatter sovereignty" was proclaimed, and Kansas became the battle-ground of the party in favor of the extension of slavery in their struggle against free-soilers. Thousands immigrated from both North and South; but the Northern immigrants were the more numerous; and yet the doctrine of squatter sovereignty was not allowed to operate in their favor. Supported by Federal bayonets and the militia of Missouri, the minority held the authority until 1861. Two hundred lives and millions of dollars' worth of property were destroyed in this struggle. From 1861 to 1865 Kansas was more or less constantly the seat of war. During the civil war she had more Union volunteer soldiers than she had voters; and, although she never offered a bounty or made a conscription, she furnished proportionately more troops than any other state. In the battle-mortality list she also far exceeded all other states, sixty-one out of every thousand of her troops having been killed in the field. This was principally owing to the fact that her borders were the scene of a bloody partisan struggle which extended into Missouri and in which the Kansas troops were active participants. In 1855 a Free-State constitution was framed at Topeka, and in 1857 a pro-slavery constitution was framed at Lecompton, but neither became operative.

In 1861 the state was admitted to the Union. At length, in 1865, after eleven years of war, Kansas suddenly became prosperous. Since that time, by the aid of the railroad extension, the area of her cultivated lands has marvellously increased, and, in spite of occasional severe droughts and the visitations of locusts, her increase in population and wealth has been uninterrupted.

Pop. in 1855, 8601; in 1860, 107,206; in 1865, 135,807; in 1870, 364,399; in 1878 (by state census), 708,497 (the returns nearly complete); in 1880 (United States census), 996,096; in 1886 (by state census), 1,406,738; in 1890 (United States census), 1,427,096.

Kansas, a post-borough of Edgar co., Ill., on two railroads, 13 miles W.S.W. of Paris, and 13 miles E. of Charleston. It has a newspaper office, a college, a national bank, and 4 churches. Pop. in 1880, 723; in 1890, 1037.

Kansas, a post-village of Seneca co., O., in Liberty township, 12 miles by rail S.W. of Fremont. It has 2 churches, and flour- and saw-mills. Pop. about 400.

Kansas City, Kansas, the capital of Wyandotte co., created in 1886 by the consolidation of the then village of Kansas City with the towns of Wyandotte, Armourdale, and others under its present name, is situated at the junction of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers, adjacent to Kansas City, Mo. (from which it is nominally separated by the state line), and at the convergence of several important railways, eight or more of which have their terminal stations at this point. This city is noted as the seat of immense stock and meat-packing interests, its yards and packing-houses being second only to those of Chicago in the volume of business done. Here were received in 1892, 699,578 head of cattle, 1,773,000 hogs, 32,341 calves, 160,317 sheep, and 32,831 horses and mules. Of the food animals, about sixty per cent., aggregating 570,000,000 pounds, was consumed at the packing-houses. The city has also an extensive grain and flour trade, there being received at its mills and elevators in 1892, 69,707 car-loads of grain. In 1890, according to the census returns, the capital invested in manufactures was $11,404,066, and the value of the manufactured product $14,022,939. Fifteen bridges span the Kansas River within the corporate limits of the city. Though of recent growth, it is the largest city in the state of Kansas. Pop. in 1880, 3200; in 1890 (federal census), 38,316; in 1892 (city census), 39,580.

Kansas City, Missouri, the second city of the state in population and importance, is in Jackson co., on the right or S. bank of the Missouri River, ½ mile below the mouth of the Kansas River. Lat. 39° 4′ N.; lon. 94° 37′ 40″ W. By railroad it is 283 miles W. by N. of St. Louis, 26 miles S.E. of Leavenworth, and 70 miles S. by E. of St. Joseph. It is the W. terminus of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which connects here with the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Ten other roads meet here from various directions, and the trains of several lines cross the Missouri River on a magnificent iron bridge which was erected at a cost of about $1,000,000. The city is mostly built on the top and sides of a steep hill, the site having been originally very rough and uneven. It has, however, been greatly improved by grading, and much money has been expended in sewers, water-works, and mains. It has 28 churches, 14 schools, 2 medical colleges, a seminary, 2 hospitals, an orphan asylum, a workhouse, 2 theatres, an opera-house, and a county, district, and United States court-house. Six daily, 2 tri-weekly, 10 weekly, and 2 monthly periodicals are issued here. The centre of a region of extraordinary agricultural resources and abounding in coal, lead, iron, &c., it has of late become an important commercial city, doing a very large business in live-stock and grain, and in manufacturing railroad-iron, furniture, linseed oil, car-wheels, flour, &c. According to the census returns it had in 1890 a capital of $12,708,990 invested in manufactures, the value of the product being $31,571,559. A board of trade was organized in 1872. Pop. in 1860, 4418; in 1870, 32,260; in 1880, 55,785; in 1890, 132,716.

Kansas Falls, a station on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 6 miles W.S.W. of Junction City, Kansas.

Kansas (or Kaw) River is formed by two large branches, the Smoky Hill Fork and the Solomon River, which, after traversing the great treeless plains of Western Kansas, unite about 10 miles W. of Abilene. It runs northeastward through Davis co. to Manhattan, where the Big Blue River enters it from the N. Below Manhattan it flows generally eastward, and forms the boundary between the counties of Wabaunsee, Douglas, and Johnson, on the right, and Pottawatomie, Jefferson, and Leavenworth on the left. It enters the Missouri River at the W. boundary of the state of Missouri, about 1 mile above Kansas City. It is nearly 300 miles long, or, if we include the Smoky Hill Fork, about 900 miles. Its largest tributaries are the Republican and Big Blue Rivers, which both enter it from the left. The chief towns on its banks are Lawrence, Topeka, and Junction City. It traverses fertile prairies, in which bituminous coal abounds. It is not a very important river for navigation. The trains of the Kansas Pacific Railroad pass along the bank of this river from its mouth to its origin.

Kansasville, kan′zas-vil, a post-hamlet of Racine co., Wis., on the Western Union Railroad, 18 miles W. of Racine. It has a church.

Kansk, kânsk, a town of Asiatic Russia, province of Yeniseisk, on the Kana, 250 miles S.E. of Yeniseisk.

Kan-Soo, Kan-Sou, Kan-Su, or **Kansuh,** kân′-soo′, the most N.W. province of China, between lat. 32° 30′ and 40° N. and lon. 98° and 108° E., having E. the provinces of Shen-See and Se-Chuen, and on other sides Mongolia, into which a long tongue of it stretches between the territory of the Koko-Nor and the desert of Gobi. Surface mountainous. Principal river, the Hoang-Ho. The products comprise dyes, gold, mercury, silks, musk, and tobacco, which last is of a very superior quality. Kan-Choo is the capital, besides which there are 6 cities of the first rank.

Kantalicoonda, kân-tâ-le-koon′dâ, a village of West Africa, on the Gambia. Lat. 13° 32′ N.; lon. 13° 51′ W.

Kantavu, an island of the Feejees. See KANDAVOO.

Kan-Tcheou, a town of China. See KAN-CHOW.

Kan-Tcheou-Fou, or **Kan-Tchou.** See KAN-CHOO.

Kanth, kânt, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Weistritz, 13 miles by rail S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 2594.

Kantilo, kân-tee′lo, a town of the Khundpara state, in Orissa, India, on the Mahanuddy. Lat. 20° 21′ 46″ N.; lon. 85° 14′ 20″ E. It has an active trade. Pop. 5534.

Kanturk′, a town of Ireland, co. of Cork, 12 miles W. by N. of Mallow. It has a hospital, a bridewell, a market-house, and manufactures of serges. Pop. 1964.

Kantz, a post-village of Snyder co., Pa., 2 miles S.W. of Selin's Grove, and 9 miles S.W. of Sunbury.

Kanum, kâ-noom′ (?), a large city of Little Thibet, on the Upper Sutlej, lat. 31° 37′ N., lon. 78° 23′ E., on a table-land, nearly 9000 feet above the sea.

Kanwa′ka, a township of Douglas co., Kansas. P. 805.

Kao, kâ′o, one of the Friendly Islands, Tonga group, a vast conical rock, 500 feet high. Lat. 19° 42′ S.; lon. 175° W. KAO is also the name of numerous cities and towns in China.

Kao-Ching, or **Kao-Tching,** kâ′o-ching′, a town of China, province of Ho-Nan. Lat. 34° 42′ N.; lon. 115° E.

Kao-Choo, Kao-Tchou, kâ′o-choo′ (almost kŏw′-choo′), **Kao-Cheoo-Foo,** or **Kao-Tcheou-Fou,** kâ′o-chŏ-oo′-foo′, a walled city of China, 168 miles S.W. of Canton, in lat. 21° 48′ N., lon. 111° 8′ E. It has manufactures of nankeens.

Kaolin, kā′o-lin, a station in Union co., Ill., on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, 36 miles N. of Cairo.

Kaolin, a post-village of Iron co., Mo., about 18 miles W. of Iron Mountain. Pop. 463.

Kaolin, a post-office of Chester co., Pa., 3 miles from Avondale. Here is a bed of kaolin, or porcelain clay, which has been worked many years with success.

Kâ′o-Ning′, a town of China, province of Quang-Tong, 40 miles W. by S. of Canton.

Kaoochani, Kaouchany, or **Kauchany,** kŏw-shâ′nee, written also **Kawschani,** a decayed town of Russia, in Bessarabia, 12 miles S. of Bender. It was once a large and flourishing town.

Kao-Tchou, a city of China. See KAO-CHOO.

Kao-Yeoo, or **Kao-Yeou,** kâ′o-yē-oo′, a town of China, province of Kiang-Soo, on the Imperial Canal, 85 miles N.E. of Nanking.

Kapadounj, kâ-pâ-do-ânj′, a town of India, Bombay presidency. Pop. 13,982.

Kapella, kâ-pĕl′lâ, a mountain-range of Croatia, consists of two distinct parts, the Great and Little Kapella, having a general direction from N.W. to S.E., nearly parallel to the Vellebitz Mountains, which skirt the Adriatic.

Kapelle, kâ-pĕl′leh, a village of the Netherlands, in South Beveland, 4 miles E. of Goes. Pop. 1410.

Kapfenberg, kâp′fen-bĕrg′, a town of Styria, on a railway, 3 miles N.N.E. of Brück. Pop. 2629.

Kapio′ma, a township of Atchison co., Kansas. P. 889.

Kapiti, or **Kapito.** See ENTRY ISLAND.

Kaplitz, kâ′plits, **Gapplitz,** gâp′plits, or **Wolanka,** vo-lân′kâ, a town of Bohemia, 17 miles S. of Budweis, on the Mulsche. Pop. 2252.

Kapnik-Banya, kåp'neek'-bån'yŏh', a town of Hungary, 8 miles E. of Nagy Banya. Pop. 2464. Gold, silver, and lead are found here.

Ka'poorthel'la, or **Kapurthala**, kå-poor-t'hå'lą, a native state of India, in the Punjab, between the rivers Beas and Sutlej. Area, 516 square miles. Capital, Kapoorthella, a town near the East Indian Railway, 65 miles E. of Lahore. Total pop. 250,000.

Kaposvar, kåp'osh'vår', a town of Hungary, on the Kapos, and on a railway, 97 miles S.W. of Pesth. Pop. 5395. It exports wine and tobacco.

Kap'pa, a post-village of Woodford co., Ill., in El Paso township, on Mackinaw River, and on the Illinois Central Railroad, 14 miles N. of Bloomington. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of bricks.

Kappel, kåp'pęl, a town of Austria, in Carinthia, 16 miles S.E. of Klagenfurth. Pop. 1256.

Kappel, a hamlet of Switzerland, canton of Zurich, 4 miles N. of Zug, is noted as the place where Zwingli fell in battle, October, 1531. Pop. 732.

Kappeln, or **Kappellenort**, Prussia. See CAPPELN.

Kappel-Rodeck, kåp'pęl-ro'dĕk, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, bailiwick of Achern. Pop. 2216.

Kappel-Windeck, kåp'pęl-win'dĕk, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, bailiwick of Buhl. Pop. 1623.

Kapp's, a hamlet in Northumberland co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 6 miles N. by W. of Sunbury. Here lime is burned, and on the opposite side of the Susquehanna there is a large iron-furnace. Nearest post-office, Chillisquaque, 1½ miles distant.

Kapp's Mill, a post-office of Surry co., N.C.

Kapronczа, a town of Hungary. See KOPREINITZ.

Kapsali, a town of the Ionian Islands. See CAPSALI.

Kapun'da, a town of South Australia, 45 miles by rail N. of Adelaide. Near it marble and copper are obtained. Pop. 2272.

Kapuvar, kŏh'poo'vår', a town of Hungary, co. of Oedenburg, 40 miles S. of Presburg. Pop. 4409. Here is a residence of the Esterhazy family.

Kara, kå'rå', a Turkish word signifying "black," forming a prefix to the names of numerous places in the East.

Kara, kå'rå, a river forming a part of the boundary between European and Asiatic Russia, rises in the Ural Mountains, flows N., and enters the Kara Sea after a course of 125 miles.

Kara, a lake and town of China. See HARA.

Kara, kå'rå, a gulf or bay on the N.W. coast of the government of Tobolsk, formed by the Kara Sea.

Kara-Aghadj, kå'rå'-å-gådj', a bay of Asia Minor, in lat. 36° 41' 50" N., lon. 28° 30' E.

Kara-Aghadj, a town of Bulgaria, 40 miles S.E. of Silistria.

Kara-Amid, a city of Turkey. See DIARBEKIR.

Kara-Bagh, kå'rå'-båg, a town and large fort of Afghanistan, 20 miles S.W. of Ghuznee, and 7426 feet above the sea, in lat. 33° 10' N., lon. 67° 59' E.

Karabagh, kå'rå'båg' ("black garden"), a former province of Russia, in Transcaucasia, between the Koor and Arras Rivers. It is now in the government of Yelisavetpol.

Kara-Bagh, a town of the Punjab. See CAULABAGH.

Kara-Boghaz, kå'rå'-bo'gåz', a remarkable gulf of Russia, on the E. shore of the Caspian Sea. It is about 90 miles across, and nearly circular; but the strait connecting it with the sea is only 450 feet wide and 5 feet deep. It is intensely salt, while the main Caspian is not so. A constant current sets in through the strait.

Kara-Boonar (-Bounar, or -Bunar), kå'rå'-boo'nar' (anc. *Barate?* or *Barathra?*), a town of Asia Minor, 58 miles E.S.E. of Konieh. It has a khan, a mosque, and nitre-works.

Karachee, a seaport of Sinde. See KURRACHEE.

Kara-Chudscha, kå'rå'-chūd'shå, a town of Asia, khanat and 120 miles N.N.E. of Khiva.

Karad, kŏh'rŏd', a village of Hungary, 46 miles N.W. of Fünfkirchen. Pop. 2645.

Kara-Dagh, kå'rå'-dåg, or **Kara-Tagh**, kå'rå'-tåg, several mountains of Asia Minor, and a chain in Persia, between Khooristan and Laristan.

Kara-Dagh, or **Kara-Tagh**, a mountain-range of Europe, between Eastern Roumelia and Roumelia.

Karadagh, kå'rå'dåg', a district of the Persian province of Azerbaijan.

Karadagh, a Turkish name of MONTENEGRO.

Kara Dengis, the Turkish name for the BLACK SEA.

Karadive, kå-rå-dēev', an island on the coast of Ceylon, in the Gulf of Manaar, 12 miles N.W. of Calpentyn. Length, about 9 miles.

Karaghinsky, kå-rå-ghin'skee, an island about 20 miles off the E. coast of Kamchatka. Lat. of the N. point, 59° 13' N.; lon. 164° 35' E. It is 55 miles long.

Karaghinsky, a bay on the S. side of the above island, penetrates 9 miles inland, with a breadth of from 4 to 8 miles. It receives the river Karnga, the mouth of which is in lat. 59° 8' N., lon. 126° 59' E.

Karago'la, a town of Bengal, in Purneah, on the Ganges. Lat. 25° 24' 30" N.; lon. 87° 27' E. It has a great fair, the most celebrated in Bengal.

Kara-Hissar, kå'rå'-his-sar' (*i.e.*, "black castle"), a town of Asia Minor, 30 miles S.W. of Kaisareeych, on the slope of a hill crowned by a ruined castle, and supposed to be the site of the ancient *Cybistra*.

Kara-Hissar, a town of Asia Minor, vilayet of Adana, 25 miles W. of Tarsus.

Karaja Tagh, kå-rå'jå tåg (anc. *Mons Ma'sius*), a mountain of Asiatic Turkey, separates the basins of the Euphrates and Tigris.

Kara-Jiler, kå'rå'-jee'lęr, a large village of Asia Minor, 50 miles S.E. of Angora, near the Kizil-Irmak, where it is crossed by a remarkable bridge.

Karak, kå'råk', **Kharek**, kå'rĕk', **Charedj**, **Karedj**, kå'rĕj', or **Kar'edsk'**, an island of the Persian Gulf, in lat. 29° 12' N., lon. 50° 13' E. It is about 15 miles in circumference, of coral formation, and has on its N. side an old Dutch fort, with a village inhabited by about 1000 Arabs.

Karakakooa, a bay of Hawaii. See KEALAKEAKUA.

Karakal, kå-rå-kål', a town of Roumania, 30 miles S.E. of Krajova. Pop. 5638.

Karakalpak, kå-rå-kål'påk, a tribe of Mongol Turks, inhabiting a steppe near the Amoo-Darya. They are very poor, and number about 50,000.

Karakash, kå-rå-kåsh', a considerable river of Eastern Toorkistan, an affluent of the river Yarkand. It rises on the N. slope of the Karakorum Mountains, flows in a general N.E. course for 200 miles, turns N.E., passes the main chain of the Kuenlun Mountains, enters the plains of Toorkistan, waters Khoten, and flows through Takla-Makan and Dusht-i-Tatar, where it joins the Yarkand. Length, 590 miles. It is frozen during the winter months. Throughout the province of Khoten its abundant waters are extensively employed in irrigation.

Karakash, a city of Chinese Toorkistan, on the Kara River, an affluent of the Khoten, 240 miles E.S.E. of Yarkand. Pop. 6000.

Karakita Islands. See PASSAGE ISLANDS.

Karakool, or **Karakoul**, kå-rå-kool', a town of Bokhara, on the Zer-Afshan, 38 miles S.S.W. of Bokhara, in lat. 29° 30' N., lon. 63° 45' E. Pop. 30,000.

Karakorum, kå'rå-ko'rŭm, a mountain-pass of the Chinese Empire, separating Chinese Toorkistan from Little Thibet, near the valley of Shayook. Elevation, 18,600 feet.

Karakorum, or **Holin**, ho-leen', a ruined city of Mongolia, which was the capital of Jenghis Khan. Its position is uncertain.

Karakorum Mountains, also called **Tsung-Ling**, and **Mustag**, the central range of the great plateau of Central Asia, separating the provinces of Cashmere from Eastern Toorkistan, and traversing Thibet. It commences at the knot of Poosht-Khar, in lon. 74° 30' E., and extends to near Lassa, about 92° E., forming the watershed between the rivers flowing to the Indian Ocean and those in the basin of continental drainage. It contains some of the highest summits on the globe,—Dapsang peak, 28,278 feet, and others of little inferior altitude,—and is crossed by several passes of easy ascent and of slight elevation above the surrounding plains, generally 18,000 or 19,000 feet above the sea. The limit of perpetual snow occurs at 18,600 feet on its N. side, and at 19,400 feet on its S. side. Glaciers extend almost continuously W. of 80° E., and form one of the most considerable icy regions of the Asiatic plateau.

Karakoul, a town of Bokhara. See KARAKOOL.

Karamakotan, or **Karamucotan**, kå-rå-må-ko-tån', one of the Kooril Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, separated from the island of Onckotan by a channel 8 miles wide. Lat. 49° N.; lon. 154° 39' E.

Karaman, kå-rå-mån' (anc. *Laranda*), a town of Asia Minor, near the N. foot of Mount Taurus, 63 miles S.S.E. of Konieh. It has several mosques, ruins of a castle, manufactures of coarse cotton and woollen stuffs, and trade with Smyrna, &c. From about the year 1300 to 1486 it was the capital of a flourishing kingdom. Pop. 7000.

Karamania, Caramania, kå-rå-må'ne-ą, or **Karaman-Kharidj**, kå-rå-mån'-kå'rij', a region of Asia Minor, comprising the E. portion of its central table-land,

mostly in the vilayet of Konieh, between lat. 37° and 40° N. and lon. 31° and 37° E., having S. Mount Taurus. The principal rivers are the Kizil-Irmak (*Halys*) and the Syhoon: in the W. part are numerous small lakes. The principal towns are Konieh, Kaisareeyeh, Akshehr, Beg-Shehr, Nigdeh, and Karaman.

Karamasy, kâ-râ-mâ'see, a walled town of Central Asia, in Toorkistan, khanat and 20 miles E. of Khiva, near the Amoo-Darya.

Karamych, kâ-râ-mitch', a river of Russia, joins the left bank of the Medvieditza at the village of Karamych. Length, 70 miles.

Karaneez, or **Karaniz**, kâ-râ-neez', a village of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, near Tukhti Suleiman, on the Sanik River.

Karang-Assam, kâ-râng'-âs-sâm', a native state of the Malay Archipelago, on the N.E. coast of the island of Bali. Pop. 250,000. Its capital, Karang-Assam (lat. 8° 23' N., lon. 115° 31' E.), is the most important town on the island, and has a good haven.

Karang-Bollong, kâ-râng'-bol-long', a district of Java, near its centre, on the S. coast. The population export great numbers of edible birds'-nests to China.

Karansebes, kŏh'rŏn'shâ'bâsh', or **Alt Karansebes**, a town of Hungary, on the Temes, 50 miles S.E. of Temesvar. Pop. 3441.

Kara Sea, a portion of the Arctic Ocean, between the Russian governments of Archangel and Tobolsk on the S. and the island of Nova Zembla on the N. On its S.W. side it is entered by the Strait of Kara. On the S.E. side is the Gulf of Kara, and on the S. the river Kara enters it.

Kara Shehb Khaneh, kâ'râ' shĕb kâ'neh, a town of Asia Minor, 110 miles E.N.E. of Seevas. It stands on a high hill crowned by a ruined fortress, and comprises 2500 mud-built houses. Near it are alum-works.

Karasicza, kŏh'rŏh'sheet'sŏh', a river of Hungary, joins the Danube on the right, at the S. extremity of the island of Margitta, after a course of about 50 miles.

Karasicza, a river of Slavonia, joins the Drave on the right, 9 miles W. of Eszek. Length, 55 miles.

Kara-Soo, Kara-Sou, or **Kara-Su**, kâ'râ'-soo ("black river"), called also **Kuremas**, or **Tokmah**, the W. branch of the Euphrates, rises near Erzroom, flows W. past Erzengan and S. past Egin, and unites with the Moorad-Chai near Keban-Maden.

Kara-Soo, Kara-Sou, or **Kara-Su**, a river of Asia Minor, tributary to the Kizil-Irmak, near Kaisareeyeh. It is the *Melas* of Strabo.

Kara-Soo, Kara-Sou, or **Kara-Su**, a river of Persia, joins the Aras S.E. of Mount Ararat.

Kara-Soo, Kara-Sou, or **Kara-Su**, a river of Asiatic Turkey, in Aleppo, falls into the N. shore of Lake Dengis.

Kara-Soo, Kara-Sou, or **Kara-Su**, a river of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Itch-Eleo, sanjak of Tarsus, falls into the Mediterranean.

Kara-Soo, Kara-Sou, or **Kara-Su** (anc. *Nes'tus*), a river of European Turkey, between Roumelia and Macedonia, enters the Ægean Sea opposite Thasos, after a S. course of 130 miles.

Kara-Soo, Kara-Sou, Kara-Su, or **Struma**, stroo'mâ (anc. *Stry'mon*), a river of European Turkey, in Roumelia, falls into the Gulf of Orphano, in the Archipelago, near Orphano.

Kara-Soo, Kara-Sou, or **Kara-Su**, a river of European Turkey, rises on the E. frontier of Albania, flows S.S.E., and joins an affluent of the Vardar.

Kara-Soo-Bazar, or **Kara-Soo-Basar**, kâ'râ'-soo-bâ-zar', a Tartar town of South Russia, government of Taurida, in the Crimea, 24 miles E.N.E. of Simferopol. It is quite Oriental in appearance. It has 24 minarets, a Greek church, 2 Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, and a fortified khan near its centre. It is the great mart of the Crimea, and has a weekly market, a large annual fair, and manufactures of superior morocco leather, saddles, felt cloaks, candles, soap, pottery, and tiles. Pop. 11,669.

Kara-Su, Turkey. See KARA-SOO.

Karaszna, a town of Transylvania. See KRASZNA.

Kara Tagh, a mountain of Turkey. See KARA DAGH.

Karatal, kâ-râ-tâl', a village of Toorkistan, 56 miles N.E. of Khiva, on the Amoo-Darya.

Karatchev, or **Karatschew**, kâ-rât-shâv', a town of Russia, government and 47 miles W.N.W. of Orel, in lat. 53° 8' N., lon. 34° 50' E. Pop. 11,267.

Karategheen, Karateghin, or **Karategin**, kâ-râ-tâ-gheen', a river of Central Asia, an affluent of the Upper Amoo-Darya, in the Pameer table-land.

Karategheen, or **Karategin**, a country of Asia, a part of the Pameer plateau. Area, 8500 square miles. It is subject to the authority of Bokhara. Pop. 100,000.

Karategheen, or **Karategin**, a town, capital of the above, on the banks of the Karategheen River, 90 miles N.E. of Hissar. Lat. 37° 40' N.; lon. 68° 55' E.

Karatova, or **Caratova**, kâ-râ-to'vâ, a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, on the Braunista, 22 miles S.S.W. of Ghiustendil. Pop. 4000.

Karatschew, a town of Russia. See KARATCHEV.

Karauln, a river of Australia. See GWYDIR RIVER

Kara-Varin, or **Kara-Verin**. See VERIA.

Karazorane, kâ-râ-zo-râ'nâ, an island or peninsula of Asia Minor, on its S.W. coast, 12 miles S.W. of Makree. It is covered with ruins of the Middle Ages.

Karbitz, kar'bits, or **Karwicze**, kar-weet'sâ, a town of Bohemia, on a railway, 12 miles N.W. of Leitmeritz. It has active manufactures. Pop. 3296.

Karchedon, the Greek for CARTHAGE.

Kardasch-Rzetschitz, kar-dâsh'-zhĕtch'its, a town of Bohemia, 18 miles S.S.E. of Tabor, on Lake Kardasch. Pop. 2509.

Kardiotissa, Greece. See CARDIOTISSA.

Kardzag, Kardszag, kŏrd'zŏg', or **Kardzag-Uj-Szállás**, kŏrd'zŏg'-oo-ee-sâl'lâsh', also called **Karczag**, a town of Hungary, in Great Cumania, 35 miles by rail S.W. of Debreczin. Pop. 14,486. It covers a wide surface, and has Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Calvinistic churches.

Karedj, an island of the Persian Gulf. See KANAK.

Karelia, Carelia, kar'â-leo'â, or **Korelia**, a district in the northwest of Russia, partly in Finland, and bordering N.E. on the White Sea. The Karelians speak a language regarded as of the Finnish stock. They are for the most part extremely poor, and are hardly above the savage state. Formerly pirates and thieves, they are now mostly beggars; but there are many Russianized Karelians to the southward, often prosperous citizens.

Karens, kâ'rênz', a race inhabiting the mountain-regions of the S. and E. portions of Burmah proper and British Burmah, and extending into the W. portions of Siam. Their number is estimated at 300,000. These are of various tribes and dialects, and are in part Christianized.

Karge, or **Kargova**, Poland. See UNRUHSTADT.

Karghalik, kar-gâ-leck', a large town of Eastern Toorkistan, 30 miles S.S.E. of Yarkand, at the junction of important routes from India to Yarkand and Kashgar. Here is a large bazaar, and its numerous caravansaries are frequented by traders from all parts of Asia. It is watered by a canal cut from the Tiznaf River. Altitude, 4570 feet.

Kargopol, kar-go'pol, a town of Russia, government and 185 miles E.N.E. of Olonets, on the Onega. Pop. 2048.

Karine, an island of the Indian Ocean. See ASHTOLA.

Karin'ja, or **Karin'jah**, a town of India, district and 40 miles S.S.W. of Amrawutti. It has a large trade. Pop. 11,750.

Karissim, a country of Central Asia. See KHARASM.

Karitena, a village of Greece. See CARYTENA.

Karkelang, kar'kĕh-lâng', an island in the Malay Archipelago. Lat. 4° N.; lon. 127° E. Pop. 2970.

Karkenah Islands, Mediterranean. See KERKINI.

Karkissa, kar-kis'sâ, **Kakis'sa, Kakis'in**, or **Kerkis'yah** (anc. *Circe'sium*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, at the influx of the Khaboor, in lat. 35° 8' N., lon. 40° 30' E. Under Diocletian it was a strongly fortified frontier town of the Roman dominions.

Karlburg, karl'bŏŏrg, a town of Hungary, near the Danube, 10 miles S. of Presburg. Pop. 1884.

Karleby, OLD and NEW. See GAMLA-KARLEBY.

Karlenbach, kar'lĕn-bâk', Gross, great, and Klein, klīne, two nearly contiguous villages of the Bavarian Palatinate, canton of Grünstadt. Pop. 938 and 639.

Karli, a village of India. See CARLEE.

Karlo, or **Carlo**, kar'lo, an island in the Gulf of Bothnia. Lat. (W. point) 65° 2' N.; lon. 24° 33' E. Length, 11 miles.

Karlo'va, a town of Hungary, co. of Torontal, 11 miles S.W. of Nagy Kikinda. Pop. 4202.

Karlowitz, a town of Austria. See CARLOWITZ.

Karlowitz, kar'lo-wits', a town of Austrian Moravia, 37 miles E.S.E. of Prerau. Pop. 2714.

Karlshad, a town of Bohemia. See CARLSBAD.

Karlsbrunn, karls'brŏŏn, a village and watering-place of Austrian Silesia, circle of Troppau.

Karlsburg, or **Carlsburg**, karls'bŏŏrg (Hun. *Karoly-Fejervar*, kŏh'rol'-fâ'yĕr'var'), a town of Transylvania, capital of the county of Alsó-Feher-Var, on a railway,

and on the Maros, 48 miles S. of Klausenburg. It consists of a citadel on a height and a lower town. The principal edifices are a fine cathedral, with the tomb of John Hunniades, the Bathory church, the palace of the bishops of Transylvania, a gymnasium, a mint, observatory, and arsenal, barracks, hospitals, public libraries, &c. Pop. 7955.

Karlshafen, Carlshafen, or **Karlshaven,** kärls'-hä'fẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Weser, 24 miles by rail N. of Cassel. Pop. 1648.

Karlshamn, Sweden. See CARLSHAMN.

Karlskrona, a town of Sweden. See CARLSCRONA.

Karlsruhe, a town of Germany. See CARLSRUHE.

Karlstad, a town of Sweden. See CARLSTAD.

Karlstadt, or **Carlstadt,** kärl'stätt, a town of Croatia, co. and 33 miles by rail S.W. of Agram, on the navigable river Kulpa. Pop. 5515. It consists of a fortress, outer town, and suburb. It is the see of a Greek bishop, and has an active transit trade.

Karlstadt, kärl'stätt, a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 14 miles by rail N.W. of Würzburg. Pop. 2303. It has a trade in wine.

Karlsthal, kärls'täl, a village of Austrian Silesia, about 32 miles N.W. of Troppau. Pop. 1539.

Karmel, kar'mĕl', a village of the Punjab, 6 miles N.W. of Ramnuggar, in lat. 32° 26′ N., lon. 73° 34′ E., on the Chenaub.

Karmöe, Norway. See CARMÖE.

Karnak, or **El Karnak,** el kar'näk, a village of Egypt, on the E. bank of the Nile, near Luxor, and occupying a part of the site of ancient Thebes. It is noted for its grand remains of a collection of old temples. The modern village has manufactures of gunpowder.

Karnes, karnz, a county in the S. part of Texas. Area, about 730 square miles. It is intersected by the San Antonio River, and partly drained by Rio Cibolo. The surface is uneven or nearly level. The soil is partly sandy, and produces pasture for great numbers of cattle, which form the chief article of export. This county is traversed by the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railroad. Capital, Helena. Pop. in 1870, 1705; in 1880, 3270; in 1890, 3637.

Karnes, a station in Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 24½ miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

Karnow, Austrian Silesia. See JÄGERNDORF.

Karns (karnz) **City,** a post-village of Butler co., Pa., in Fairview township, on the Pittsburg & Western Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Parker. It has a church, several oil-wells, &c. Pop. in 1880, 701; in 1890, 427.

Kärnthen, or **Kärnten.** See CARINTHIA.

Karoly, NAGY, Hungary. See NAGY KAROLY.

Ka'rond', a native state of India, Central Provinces. Area, 3745 square miles. Pop. 133,483.

Karoon, Karoun, or **Karun,** kä-roon' (anc. *Eulæ'us*, the *Ulai* of the Scriptures), a river of Persia, having its sources in the mountains of Ahwaz, in lat. 32° 15′ N., lon. 50° 40′ E., falls, by two outlets, into the Persian Gulf.

Karotcha, a town of Russia. See KOROTCHA.

Karpathen, Austria. See CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS.

Karpfen, kanp'fẹn, a free town of Hungary, co. of Sohl, 60 miles N. of Pesth. Pop. 3480.

Karpoot, or **Kharput,** kar-poot', called also **Har'-poot'** and **Karputh,** a town of Turkish Armenia, pashalic and 60 miles W.N.W. of Diarbekir, on an eminence in a fertile plain. It has a Catholic Armenian bishop and an American Protestant mission.

Karquenas, California. See CARQUINEZ.

Karroos, kar'rooz', extensive plains of South Africa, Cape Colony, occupying the greater part of the terraces between the mountain-ranges. They are annually covered with a rich vegetation and pastured by numerous herds; but when the dry season sets in they become arid deserts.

Karrsville, karz'vil, a hamlet of Warren co., N.J., in Mansfield township, 2 miles from Port Murray Station. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a carriage-shop.

Kars, or **Khars,** kars (anc. *Chor'sa*), a city of Asiatic Russia, on the Arpa-Chai, 105 miles N.E. of Erzroom. Pop. 12,000. It is walled, and has a citadel, 8 mosques, minarets, and several small Armenian churches and convents, many in ruins. It was taken from the Turks by the Russians in 1828, in 1855, and again in 1878, in which year it was made the capital of the newly-acquired territory or district of Kars, which has an area of 9910 square miles.

Kars, karz, a post-office of Tama co., Iowa.

Kars, or **Wellington,** a post-village in Carleton co., Ontario, on the Rideau River, 3 miles from Osgoode. P. 150.

Karsoon, Karssun, or **Karsun,** kar-soon', a town of Russia, government and 65 miles W.S.W. of Simbeersk. Pop. 3730. It has a cathedral and leather-factories.

Kartal, kar-täl', a village of Asiatic Turkey, on the Gulf of Ismeed, 14 miles S.E. of Constantinople.

Kartalinia, kar-tä-lin'e-ạ, or **Karthli,** kart'lee, a region comprising the N. part of Georgia, in Asiatic Russia, watered by the Koor and its affluents. It contains the towns of Gori and Ananoor.

Kartasana, kar-tä-sä'nä, a town of Java, province of Kediri, on the Kediri River, 40 miles W.S.W. of Soerabaya. Pop. 4000.

Karthaus, kart'hōwss, a town of East Prussia, 16 miles W. of Dantzic. Pop. 1855.

Karthaus, kart'hōwss, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., in Covington township, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, about 36 miles W. of Lock Haven. It has a church and a planing-mill. Coal is found here.

Karthli, a town of Asiatic Russia. See KARTALINIA.

Kartoom, or **Kartum,** Nubia. See KHARTOUM.

Karturpore, kar-tŭr-pōr', a town of India, in the Punjab, division of Jullinder. Pop. 16,953.

Ka'ruk, a town, Boglipoor district, Bengal. Pop. 5330.

Karun, a river of Persia. See KAROON.

Karwicze, a town of Bohemia. See KARBITZ.

Karyes, or **Charies,** kä're-ẽs or kar'yẽs', a town of European Turkey, in the centre of the peninsula of Mount Athos. It is the residence of a Turkish agn.

Karysto, kä-ris'to, **Karys'tos,** or **Castel-Rosso,** käs'tẹl-ros'so, a seaport town of Greece, near the S. extremity of the island of Eubœa. Pop. 3000.

Kasaab, a bay of Arabia. See KHASAB.

Kasabah, or **Kassaba,** käs-sä'bä, a town of Asia Minor, 54 miles S.E. of Konieh.

Kasala, Nubia. See CASSALA.

Kasan, a city and government of Russia. See KAZAN.

Kasanlik, käz'ân-lik' or käz-ân-leck', or **Kezanlik,** kez'ân-leck', a town of Europe, in Eastern Roumelia, 88 miles N.W. of Adrianople. It has an extensive manufacture of attar of roses. Pop. 21,000.

Kasansk, kä-sänsk', a town of Russia, Don Cossack country, Voronezh, on the Don, 20 miles E.S.E. of Bogoochar. Pop. 1907.

Kasätsch, the German for CASACCIA.

Kasawat, kä-sä-wät', a town of Asia, khanat and 20 miles N. of Khiva.

Kasba, towns of India. See KUSBA and JESSORE.

Kas'bek, or **Kaz'bek,** one of the highest mountains in the Caucasus range, 90 miles E.S.E. of Elburz, and near the middle of the Caucasus. Height, 16,546 feet. Glaciers form in its hollows and passes, the chief one being that of Devdorak, from which huge avalanches sweep down, destroying the roads and causing much damage.

Kasbin, or **Casbin,** käz'bin or käs-been', written also **Casbeen** and **Kazbin,** a large fortified town of Persia, in Irak-Ajemee, 90 miles N.W. of Teheran. It is enclosed by brick walls, and has a royal palace, a fine mosque, schools, bazaars, and baths. It is a depot for the silks of Ghilan and Shirvan, destined for Bagdad and India, and rice from the Caspian provinces. It has been repeatedly destroyed by earthquakes, and is now much decayed.

Kaschau, kä'shŏw, or **Kositze,** ko-sit'sä (Hun. *Kassa*, kŏsh'shŏh'; L. *Cosso'via*), a city of Hungary, capital of the county of Aba Uj Var, on the Hernad, 133 miles by rail N.E. of Pesth. In its great square an affluent of the river forms an island, which is decorated by a statue of St. John Nepomuk. It has a Gothic church of the fourteenth century, numerous other churches and convents, a fine episcopal palace, barracks, an arsenal, a theatre, a royal academy with a library and a fine collection of natural history, a seminary, a school for nobles, and a military asylum. It forms a kind of provincial capital, resorted to by the upper classes in winter. Pop. 21,742.

Kaschemir, or **Kaschmir,** India. See CASHMERE and SERINAGUR.

Ka'scy's, a post-office of Bedford co., Va.

Ka'scyville, a post-office of Macon co., Mo., about 14 miles S.W. of Macon City.

Kasgunge, or **Kasganj.** See KHASGUNGE.

Kashan, or **Cashan,** kä'shän', a town of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, 92 miles N. of Ispahan, on the route to Teheran. Lat. 34° N.; lon. 51° 30′ E. It is one of the most flourishing towns in the kingdom. It has a royal palace, numerous mosques, colleges, bazaars, and baths, and manufactures of copper goods, shawls, brocade, silk stuffs, cottons, and gold and silver articles, with an active trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 15,000.

Kasheepoor, or **Kashipur,** kash'ee-poor', a town of India, district and 31 miles N. of Moradabad. It is a place of pilgrimage. Pop. 14,656.

Kashemir, Asia. See CASHMERE.

Kashgar, kăsh'gar', or **Kizil-Darya,** kiz'il-dar'yȧ, a river of Eastern Toorkistan, said to rise in a small lake situated in the angle formed by the intersection of the Thian-Shan range with the transverse chain of the Pameer. It joins the Yarkaud after an easterly flow of about 500 miles. Its principal tributaries are the Artoosh and Khanarik Rivers. Area of basin, about 58,000 square miles.

Kashgar, Cashgar, or **Kachgar,** kăsh'gar', written also **Cushear** and **Kashkar,** a considerable city of Chinese Toorkistan, 140 miles N.W. of Yarkand. Lat. 39° 25' N.; lon. 73° 57' E. Pop. about 16,000, exclusive of a large Chinese garrison, who, with the governor, occupy the citadel. It is enclosed by an earthen rampart, entered by four gates, and is divided into Mohammedan, or Turkish, and Chinese towns. It has manufactures of cotton goods and articles of gold and jasper, and exports brick tea, Chinese raw and manufactured silks, porcelain, and rhubarb to Bokhara, whence it receives Russian, Indian, and other produce. Its district comprises 14 other towns. Kashgar was a commercial city of importance before the Christian era. It was for a time the capital of the dominions of the late Yakoob Bey, and after his death it was retaken by the Chinese.

Kashin, kȧ'shin, a town of Russia, government and 73 miles N.E. of Tver, on an affluent of the Volga. Lat. 57° 25' N.; lon. 37° 25' E. Pop. 7516.

Kashipur, a town of India. See CASSIPUR.

Kashira, or **Kachira,** kȧ-shee'rȧ, a town of Russia, government and 46 miles N.N.E. of Toola, on the Oka. Pop. 3873.

Kashmir, a country of Asia. See CASHMERE.

Kasi, an ancient name of BENARES.

Kasimierz, a town of Poland. See KAZIMIERZ.

Kasimov, Kasimow, kȧ-se-mov', or **Kasinov,** kȧ-se-nov', also written **Kassimow,** a town of Russia, government and 67 miles E.N.E. of Riazan, at the junction of the rivers Babinka and Oka. Pop. 14,102, chiefly employed in the fur-trade. It is mostly built of wood, and has many Tartar antiquities, and manufactures of pottery, cordage, and leather.

Kaskas'kia, a river of Illinois, rises in Champaign co., and runs southwestward through the cos. of Moultrie, Shelby, Fayette, Clinton, and St. Clair. It finally runs southward through Randolph co., and enters the Mississippi River at Chester. It is nearly 300 miles long, and affords valuable facilities for navigation. It flows through a fertile, undulating country, which is a part of the great coal-field of Illinois.

Kaskaskia, a township of Fayette co., Ill. Pop. 1220. It contains Shobonier.

Kaskaskia, a post-village of Randolph co., Ill., on the W. bank of the Kaskaskia River, about 1 mile E. of the Mississippi River, and 40 miles S. of Belleville. It was settled by the French about 1673, and was the first capital of Illinois Territory. It has a church and a graded school.

Kăsmark, a town of Hungary. See KESMARK.

Kasong, kas-ŏg', a post-hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 31 miles W.N.W. of Rome. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Kas'ota, a post-village of Le Sueur co., Minn., in Kasota township, on the Minnesota River, and on the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, at its junction with the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, 8 miles N. of Mankato, and 3 miles S. of St. Peter. It has 2 churches, 3 flouring-mills, and extensive stone-quarries. Pop. of the township, 1065. In the vicinity are a state insane asylum and a state prison.

Kasowitz, a town of Bohemia. See KASSEGOWITZ.

Kasplia, kȧs'ple-ȧ, a river of Russia, joins the Dwina on the left, after a W.N.W. course of about 80 miles.

Kassaba, a town of Asia Minor. See KASABAH.

Kassaba, kȧs-sȧ'bȧ, a walled town of Asiatic Turkey, 20 miles N. of Konieh.

Kassan, Africa. See CASSEN.

Kassandra, Turkey. See CASSANDRA.

Kassatotchy, kȧs-sȧ-totch'ee, one of the Aleutian Islands, is a mountain rising at once out of the sea. On its summit is a crater said to be full of water.

Kassegowitz, kȧs'sȧ-go'witz, or **Kasowitz,** kȧ'so-witz', a town of Bohemia, 21 miles N.W. of Pisek. Pop. 1894.

Kassel, a town of Germany. See CASSEL.

Kassgunge, a town of India. See KHASGUNGE.

Kassimov, a town of Russia. See KASIMOV.

Kasson, kȧs-son', a state of West Africa, separated from Bambook on the S. and W. by the Senegal River. The French have a station here, at Medine.

Kas'son, a post-office of Vanderburg co., Ind., 5 miles N.W. of Evansville.

Kasson, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Iowa, about 44 miles S.W. of Des Moines.

Kasson, or **Maple City,** a post-hamlet of Leelanaw co., Mich., in Kasson township, 18 miles W.N.W. of Traverse City. Pop. of township, 450.

Kasson, an incorporated post-village of Dodge co., Minn., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 65 miles W. of Winona, and 78 miles S. of St. Paul. It has 5 churches, a graded school of eight departments, a national bank, a newspaper office, a creamery, a foundry, 3 grain-elevators, and manufactures of wagons, ploughs, &c. P. 1200.

Kasson, a post-office of McKean co., Pa.

Kasson, a post-office of Barbour co., W. Va.

Kasson, a post-office of Manitowoc co., Wis.

Kassovo, a town of Turkey. See KOSSOVO.

Kassye-Gopang, kȧs'sĭ-go-pang', a town of Sinde, on the right bank of the Indus, 28 miles N. of Hyderabad.

Kastamoonee, Kastamouni, or **Kastamuni,** kȧs'tȧ-moo'nee', called also **Castambool, Castambul,** and **Costambone,** a town of Asia Minor, on the Kara-Soo, 114 miles N.N.E. of Angora. Pop. 38,000. It has many mosques and baths, with copper-forges, cotton-printing-works, and a trade in wool.

Kastamoonee, a vilayet of Turkey, in Asia Minor, bounded N. by the Black Sea, and forming the northernmost part of Asia Minor. It is enclosed by Trebizond, Sevas, Angora, and Khodavendighar. Capital, Kastamoonee. Pop. about 500,000.

Kastel, a town of Hesse. See CASTEL.

Kastellaun, kȧs'tĕl-lŏwn', a town of Rhenish Prussia, 21 miles S.W. of Coblentz. Pop. 1220.

Kasteloryzo, Mediterranean. See CASTELORIZO.

Kastelrutt, a town of Tyrol. See CASTEL-ROTTO.

Kastoria, Kastoren, kȧs-to-ree'ȧ, or **Kesrie,** kĕs'-ree (anc. *Celethrum* or *Celetrum*), a town of European Turkey, in Albania, 25 miles S. of Monastir, on a peninsula in the lake of Kastoria, which is about 6 miles in length and breadth. Lat. 38° N.; lon. 21° 25' E. Pop. 1800.

Kastri, a village of Greece. See CASTRI.

Kastrikum, or **Castricum,** kȧs'tre-kŭm', a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 16 miles S.W. of Amsterdam.

Kataba, kȧ-tȧ'bȧ, a walled town of Arabia, in Yemen, 50 miles N.N.W. of Aden.

Katacolo, kȧ-tȧ-ko'lo, a cape and bay of Greece, on the W. coast of the Morea, 15 miles S. of Gastouni.

Katafanga, kȧ-tȧ-fȧng'gȧ, one of the smaller Feejee Islands. Lat. 17° 30' S.; lon. 179° 2' W.

Katagoom, or **Katngum,** kȧ-tȧ-goom', a town of Central Africa, in Soodan, on an affluent of the Yeoo, 135 miles E.N.E. of Kano. Pop. 8000.

Katah'din, sometimes written **Katahden** and **Katado,** a mountain of Piscataquis co., Me., about 130 miles N.N.E. of Augusta. It is the most elevated land in the state, being 5385 feet in height.

Katahdin Iron-Works, a post-office of Piscataquis co., Me., on Pleasant River, 54 miles N.N.W. of Bangor. Here is an iron-furnace amidst beautiful mountain-scenery. Pop. of Katahdin Iron-Works plantation, 35.

Katama, or **Katnyma,** kȧ-tȧ'mȧ, a station and summer resort in Edgartown township, Dukes co., Mass., on the Martha's Vineyard Railroad, near Katama Bay, 3 miles S. of Edgartown. It has a large hotel.

Katanska, a river of Siberia. See KHATANGA.

Katcha, kȧ'chȧ, a river of Russia, after a N.N.W. course of about 45 miles, falls into the Black Sea 18 miles N. of Sevastopol.

Katchall, kȧtch'ăll', or **Katschull,** kȧtch'ŭll', one of the Nicobar Islands, in the Bay of Bengal. Lat. (N. point) 8° 1' N.; lon. 93° 26' E. It is about 12 miles long and 9 miles in the greatest breadth.

Katharinaberg, kȧ-tȧ-ree'nȧ-bĕrG', a village of Bohemia, 10 miles N.W. of Brüx. Pop. 1711.

Katharinaberg, or **Katerdorf,** kȧ'tĕr-dorf', a mining town of Bohemia, 16 miles W. of Töplitz. Pop. 1038.

Kathay. See CATHAY.

Kathee, a country of Farther India. See MUNNEEPOOR.

Kathemain, a town of Turkey. See KAZAMEEN.

Kathlamba, mountains of Africa. See QUATHLAMBA.

Kathu, kȧ't'hoo', a town of Burmah, on the Irrawaddy, 154 miles N. of Ava.

Katif, a town of Arabia. See EL KATIF.

Katiwar, India. See KATTYWAR.

Katlabuga, kȧt-lȧ-boo'gȧ, a lake of Russia, in Bessarabia, 12 miles E.N.E. of Ismail. Greatest length, 18 miles; greatest breadth, 6 miles.

Katmandoo, or **Kathmaro.** See KHATMANDOO.

Kato'nah, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., in Iedford township, on the New York & Harlem Railroad, nd on or near the Croton River, 44 miles N. by E. of New 'ork. It has 3 churches, a foundry, a carriage-factory, nd a newspaper office. Pop. about 700.

Kator, kâ-tor', a town of Sinde, on the Narra branch f the Indus, 108 miles N.N.E. of Hyderabad.

Katragam, kâ'trâ-gâm', or **Kaddirkamam**, kâd'-ir-kâ-mâm', a celebrated place of pilgrimage in Ceylon, 18 miles E.S.E. of Colombo.

Katrine, Loch. See LOCH KATRINE.

Katsa'ra, a town of Boglipoor district, Bengal. P. 3800.

Katschalinsk, kât-shâ-linsk', a town of Russia, government of Don Cossacks, on the left bank of the Don, 36 iiles N.W. of Tsaritsin. Lat. 49° 5' N.; lon. 40° E.

Katscher, kâtch'ęr, or **Ketrz**, a frontier town of 'russian Silesia, 42 miles S.S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 3699.

Katschull, one of the Nicobar Islands. See KATCHALL.

Katse'na, a town of Soodan, Central Africa, empire of accatoo, capital of the province and 80 miles N.W. of Kano. 'op. formerly 100,000, now 7000. This region is one of the nest countries of Negroland.

Katt, kâtt, a town of Central Asia, 27 miles N. of Khiva.

Kattegat, a strait of North Europe. See CATTEGAT.

Kattenhowen, the German for CATTENOX.

Kat'tleville, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., about miles N. of Binghamton, and 1 mile from Chenango Bridge Station. It has a church.

Kattowitz, kât'to-₩itz, a town of Prussian Silesia, at he junction of several railways, 10 miles S.E. of Beuthen. It has coal-mines, iron-works, and tile-shops. Pop. 11,402.

Kattywar, or **Katiwar**, kât-ee-war', also called **Kattiawar**, a peninsula of India, on its W. coast, between the Gulfs of Cutch and Cambay, and belonging to he province of Guzerat. It is mostly made up of 11 principal and some minor native states, partly tributary to the British and partly to Baroda. Area, 21,100 square miles. 'op., exclusive of certain small British districts, 2,312,629. t is covered with irregular ranges of low hills, and is very ertile, but has an insalubrious climate.

Katunga, kâ-tung'gâ, or **Eyeo**, ī'yō, a town of Africa, he capital of Yarriba, 81 miles S. of Boossa. Lat. 8° 59' ..; lon. 4° 25' E.

Katungwa, kâ-tung'wâ, a town of Central Africa, on he route between Kano and Katagoom.

Katwyk- (or **Katwijk-**) **aan-den-Ryn**, kât'₩ik-n-dên-rīn, a village of the Netherlands, 4 miles N.W. of eyden.

Katwyk-aan-Zee, kât'₩ik-ân-zâ, a village of the Netherlands, 8 miles N.W. of Leyden, on the coast, at the nouth of the Rhine. Here are enormous stone dikes, with ates to exclude the sea at high tide. Pop. 5349.

Katyf, a town of Arabia. See EL KATIF.

Katzbach, kâts'hâk, a river of Prussian Silesia, joins he Oder on the left, 29 miles N.W. of Breslau, after a total ourse of 35 miles. On its banks the Prussians gained a ictory over the French in 1813.

Katzenbuckel, kâts'ęn-bŏŏk'kęl, in Baden, is the ighest point of the Odenwald. Height, 2300 feet.

Katzenellenbogen, kâts'ęn-ĕl'lęn-bo'gbęn, a village of Prussia, 9 miles E.S.E. of Nassau. Pop. 1096.

Katzhütte, kâts'hüt'tęh, a village of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Schwartz, S. of Königsee. Pop. 1285.

Kauai, one of the Sandwich Islands. See ATAUAI.

Kauchany, a town of Russia. See KAOOCHANI.

Kauen, a town of Russia. See KOVNO.

Kaufbeuren, kŏwf'boi'ręn, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on the Wertach, 36 miles by rail S. by W. of Augsburg. It has factories for yarn, cotton cloth, machinery, paper, &c. Pop. 5553.

Kauffman, kawf'mąn, or **Brown's Mills**, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Pa., on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 8 miles S. by W. from Chambersburg.

Kaufiristan, a country of Asia. See KAFIRISTAN.

Kaufman, kawf'mąn, a northeastern county of Texas, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by Trinity River, and is also drained by Cedar Creek. It is intersected by the Texas & Pacific and Houston & Texas Central Railways. The surface is diversified with prairies and tracts of timber. The soil is fertile. Cattle, cotton, and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Kaufman. Pop. in 1870, 6895; in 1880, 15,448; in 1890, 21,598.

Kaufman, a post-town, capital of Kaufman co., Tex., on Cedar Creek, at the junction of two railways, 35 miles S.E. of Dallas. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, and 3 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 1282.

Kaukauna, kaw-kaw'nạ, an incorporated city of Outagamie co., Wis., on Fox River, by which it is divided into two sections (known as Kaukauna and South Kaukauna), and on the Chicago & Northwestern and Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroads, 7 miles N.E. of Appleton. The city has 8 churches, a high, 2 graded, and 3 parochial schools, 5 paper-mills, 8 pulp-mills, 2 flour-mills, a sash-, door-, and blind-factory, 2 machine-shops, an electric-light plant, several stone-quarries, and railroad repair-shops, round-house, &c. Pop. in 1880, 834; in 1890, 4667.

Kaula, one of the Sandwich Islands. See TAHOORA.

Kaunitz, kŏw'nits, or **Konicz**, ko'nits', a village of Bohemia, 8 miles N.W. of Kaurzim. Pop. 1661.

Kaurzim, kŏwn'zim, a town of Bohemia, 25 miles E.S.E. of Prague. Pop. 2780.

Kausiki, the Hindoo for COSI.

Kausooth, kaw'sooth', a post-hamlet of Marshall co., W. Va., 5 miles from Bellton Station.

Kauth, kŏwt, **Gauth**, gŏwt, or **Kauty**, kŏw'tee, a village of Bohemia, 20 miles W. of Klattau. Pop. 1425.

Kavala, kâ-vâ'lâ, or **Cavallo**, kâ-vâl'lo, a walled seaport town of European Turkey, on the Ægean Sea, opposite the island of Thasos. Pop. 4000. It has a citadel, and an export trade in cotton and tobacco. Nine miles S.W. is Eskeo (or Old) Kavala (anc. *Neapolis*).

Kavaya, Kavaja, kâ-vī'â, or **Kovaja**, ko-vī'â, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, on a river, about 3 miles from its mouth in the Adriatic, where it has a port, 8 miles S.S.W. of Durazzo. Pop. 9550, mostly Mohammedans.

Kaven, or **Kawen**, Pacific. See CALVERT.

Kaw, a township of Jefferson co., Kansas, on the Kansas River. Pop. 747. It contains Grantville.

Kaw, a township of Jackson co., Mo. Pop. 1612.

Kawar'do, a native state of India, Central Provinces. Area, 887 square miles. Pop. 75,462.

Kawau, kâ-wâw', a rocky island of New Zealand, in the Gulf of Hauraki, 30 miles N. of Auckland, 25 miles in circumference. Copper was formerly mined here.

Kawe'ah (or **Cawiah**, kạ-wee'ạ) **Peak**, California, a peak of the Sierra Nevada, near lat. 36° 30' N., about 10 miles S.E. of Mount Silliman, and about 20 miles W. of Mount Whitney. Its altitude is said to be 14,000 feet above the sea-level. It is formed of granitic rocks, and partly covered with forests of fir, pine, &c.

Kawkaw'lin, a post-village of Bay co., Mich., on the Kawkawlin River, in a township of the same name, and on the Michigan Central Railroad (Mackinaw division), 6 miles N. of Bay City. It has a large saw-mill and a planing-mill. The township is bounded on the E. by Saginaw Bay. Pop. of township, in 1880, 1118; in 1890, 1249.

Kawkawlin River, Michigan, a small stream which runs nearly eastward through Bay co., and enters Saginaw Bay about 6 miles N. of Bay City.

Kaw River. See KANSAS RIVER.

Kawschani, a town of Russia. See KAOOCHANI.

Kaw Valley, a post-office of Wyandotte co., Kansas.

Kayaderos'seras Mountains, in the E. part of New York, are situated in Warren co., between Lake George and Schroon River.

Kayes, kāz, an island of the North Pacific Ocean, Alaska, in lat. 59° 48' N., lon. 144° 28' W.

Kayesikang River, Wisconsin. See SHELL RIVER.

Kayingu Lake. See VICTORIA LAKE.

Kaylor, kā'lọr, a station in Cambria co., Pa., on the Ebensburg & Cresson Railroad, 5 miles E. of Ebensburg.

Kayor, a state of Africa. See CAYOR.

Kaysersberg, a town of Germany. See KAISERSBERG.

Kaysville, kāz'vil, a post-village of Davis co., Utah, on the Utah Central Railroad, 16 miles S. of Ogden. Pop. about 600.

Kaza, or **Sajo-Kaza**, sŏb'yo kŏb'zŏh', a village of Hungary, 30 miles from Miskolcz, on the Sajo. Pop. 1340.

Kazalinsk, or **Cazalinsk**, kâ-zâ-linsk', a town of Russian Toorkistan, on the N. bank of the Jaxartes, 100 miles from its mouth. It has several windmills, a public garden, forts and barracks, and an iron floating-dock for steamers. Pop. 2944.

Kazameen, or **Kazamin**, kâ-zâ-meen', a town of Asiatic Turkey, 8 miles N.W. of Bagdad, on the Tigris. Pop. 12,000, mostly Persians.

Kazan, Kasau, or **Casan**, kâ-zân', a government in the E. part of European Russia, bounded E. by Orenboorg, S. by Simbeersk, W. by Novgorod, and N. by Viatka. Area, 23,970 square miles. Pop. 1,704,024. The surface is flat, and is traversed by the Volga and the Kama, which here unite. A great portion is covered with forests. The

minerals comprise copper, gypsum, potter's clay, and lime. The chief crops are rye, wheat, flint, and hemp. One-half of the people are Russians, one-third Tartars, and the rest are of Finnic tribes. The kingdom of Kazan, or Casan, during the sway of the Tartars of the Golden Horde, comprehended the Russian governments of Kazan proper, Viatka, Perm, Simbeorsk, and Penza. It was originally peopled by Finns, who were vanquished by the Tartars. In 1552, Ivan Vassillevitch II., by the taking of Kazan, destroyed the Tartar power, and annexed the territory to Russia as a kingdom.

Kazan, or **Kasan,** a fortified city of Russia, capital of the above government, near its centre, on the Kazanska, near its mouth in the Volga, 430 miles E. of Moscow. Pop. (1883) 140,726. It is composed of three parts,—the citadel, the town, and suburbs. It is the see of a bishop, and has a magnetic observatory, an arsenal, and a powder-magazine. Kazan has long been celebrated for its educational establishments. Its university, founded in 1804, has a library of 80,000 volumes, an observatory, a botanic garden, and several museums, and the town has 2 gymnasia, a normal school, a veterinary college, a theological seminary, a military school, and public schools. It has extensive manufactures of cloths, cottons, cutlery, jewelry, and soap, with morocco-leather tanneries, and distilleries. Kazan is the entrepôt of the commerce between Siberia, Bokhara, and European Russia, and has an extensive trade on the Volga. It was several times nearly ruined by fire.

Kazanskaia, kȧ-zȧn-skī'ȧ, a town of Russia, government of Don Cossacks, on the left bank of the Don, 156 miles S.S.E. of Voronezh.

Kazbek, a mountain of Caucasus. See KASBEK.

Kazbin, a town of Persia. See KASBIN.

Kazdagh, a mountain of Asia. See GANGARUS.

Kazembe, a country of Africa. See CAZEMBE.

Kazeroon, Kazeroun, or **Kazerun,** kȧ-zȧ-roon', a decayed town of Persia, province of Fars, 55 miles W. of Sheeraz. It is said to have several thousand inhabitants, with cotton-manufactures.

Kazimierz, or **Kazimirz,** kȧ-zhe-meenzh', a town of Russian Poland, in Kalisz, 37 miles N. of Konin. P. 1168.

Kazimierz, or **Kazimirz,** a town of Russian Poland, 25 miles W.N.W. of Lublin, near the Vistula. Pop. 2606.

Kaz-Tagh, the Turkish name of IDA.

Kazvin, a town of Persia. See KASBIN.

Kdynie, a town of Bohemia. See NEUGEDEIN.

Kendy, kȧ'dee, a village of Ireland, in Ulster, co. and 7 miles S.S.W. of Armagh. Pop. 1115. It has manufactures of linen.

Kealakeakua, kȧ-ȧ-lȧ-kȧ-ȧ-koo'ȧ, or **Karakakooa,** kȧ-rȧ-kȧ-koo'ȧ ("path of the gods"), a bay on the W. coast of the island of Hawaii, in which Captain Cook was killed. It is about 2 miles broad, penetrates 1 mile inland, and the shore all round is covered with black coral rock, rendering landing difficult except at the village of Kakoon, where there is a fine sandy beach.

Keang-Yin, kȧ-ȧng'-yeen', a town of China, province of Kiang-Soo, near the mouth of the Yang-tse-Kiang, 86 miles E. of Nanking.

Kearney, kar'ne, a county in the W. part of Kansas, has an area of about 864 square miles. It is intersected by the Arkansas River and by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. Pop. in 1880, 159; in 1890, 1571.

Kearney, a county in the S. part of Nebraska, has an area of about 525 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Platte River. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is calcareous and produces good natural pasture. Timber is scarce in this county. It is intersected by the Burlington & Missouri River and St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroads. Capital, Minden. Pop. in 1870, 58; in 1876, 803; in 1880, 4072; in 1890, 9061.

Kearney, a post-village in Kearney township, Clay co., Mo., on Fishing Creek, and on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, 24 miles N.N.E. of Kansas City. It has 4 churches, a grist-mill, and manufactures of carriages and ploughs. Pop. about 750; of the township in 1890, 2533.

Kearney, a city, the capital of Buffalo co., Neb., on the Union Pacific and Burlington & Missouri River Railroads, 198 miles W. by S. of Omaha. It has 4 national banks, 1 state bank, 1 savings-bank, 13 church edifices costing from $5000 to $18,000 each, 3 daily, 1 semi-weekly, and 4 weekly newspapers, a cotton-mill, an electric flour-mill, a plough-factory, an oat-meal mill, iron- and brass-foundries, 5 miles of electric street-railway, 21 miles of water-mains, and unlimited water-power. Pop. in 1880, 1782; in 1890, 8074; present pop. about 12,000.

Kearneysville, West Virginia. See KERNEYSVILLE.

Kearny, kar'ne, a township in Hudson co., N.J., on the Passaic River, and on the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad, opposite Newark, with which it is connected by a bridge. It has 7 churches, 5 public schools (1 being a high school), 1 newspaper, a Young Men's Christian Association Institute, and manufactures of mining machinery, cotton and linen thread, linoleum, small metal goods, celluloid, sand-paper, &c. Pop. in 1880, 777; in 1890, 7064.

Kearsarge, keer'sarj, a mountain of Merrimack co., N.H., about 22 miles N.W. of Concord. Altitude, 2943 feet. Its summit is naked granite. Another Kearsarge, called also **Kiarsarge** and **Pequawket,** is in Carroll co., just N.E. of the village of North Conway, and is 3251 feet high.

Kearsarge, a post-office of Erie co., Pa., 4 miles S. of Erie City.

Kearsarge Village, a village and summer resort of Carroll co., N.H., 1 mile from North Conway Station. It has a church and several large boarding-houses.

Kearsley (kęrz'le) **Creek,** of Michigan, falls into Flint River in Genesee co.

Kentchie, or **Kechc,** kee'chee, a post-village of De Soto parish, La., 25 miles S. by W. of Shreveport. It has a seminary for girls, and 3 churches. Pop. about 300.

Keating, kee'ting (Nasby Post-Office), a village of Clinton co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 13 miles S.W. of Renovo. Pop. of Keating township, 1435.

Keating, a township of McKean co., Pa. Pop. 1435. It contains Smethport, the county town.

Keating, a township of Potter co., Pa. Pop. 78. It contains Keating Station, at FOREST HOUSE (which see).

Keator's (kee'tȯrz) **Corners,** a station in Ulster co., N.Y., on the Wallkill Valley Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Kingston.

Keats'kotoos', a post-office of Platte co., Neb.

Keban-Maden, kȧ-bȧn'-mȧ'dęn, **Kebban-Maden,** kȧb'bȧn'-mȧ'dęn, or **Kaban-Maaden,** kȧ-bȧn'-mȧ'dęn, a mining town of Turkish Armenia, pashalic and 88 miles N.N.W. of Diarbekir, on the Upper Euphrates. It has from 400 to 500 families, mostly Greeks and Armenians.

Kechan, kȧch'ȧn', a town of Turkey in Europe, in Roumelia, N. of Gallipoli. Pop. 1000.

Kechi, kee'chee, a township of Sedgwick co., Kansas. Pop. 456.

Kecho, a city of Annam. See KETCHO.

Keck's Centre, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., N.Y., in Johnstown township, 4 miles N.W. of Fonda. It has 2 paper-mills.

Keck's Chapel, a post-office of Claiborne co., Tenn.

Keck's Church, a post-office of Martin co., Ind.

Kecskemet, or **Ketskemet,** kȧch'kȯm'nit', written also **Keczkemet,** a town of Hungary, co. and 50 miles by rail S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 41,539, mostly employed in breeding live-stock, tanning, soap-making, and growing wine. It has various churches, gymnasia, a normal school, a school of design, an orphan asylum, and a hospital.

Keczel, kȧts'ȧl', a village of Hungary, co and 35 miles W. of Pesth. It has a church and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. 4105.

Kedda, or **Kedah,** Malay Peninsula. See QUEDA.

Kedel, kȧ'dȧl', a village of West Africa, in Foota-Damga, on the Senegal. Lat. 15° 46' N.; lon. 13° 2' W.

Kedesh (kee'desh) **of Naph'tali,** written also **Kedes,** a village of Palestine, 9 miles S.W. of Paneas.

Ked'geree', or **Kijari,** kij'ȧ-ree', a village of British India, in Bengal, on the Hoogly River, near its mouth.

Kedikalah, Asia Minor. See VEZEER-KOPRI.

Kediri, kȧ-dee'ree', a province in the island of Java, on its S. coast. Pop. 676,800.

Kediri, a town in the island of Java, capital of the above province, 60 miles S.W. of Soerabaya, on the Kediri. It is the residence of the governor, and has a small bazaar and a mosque. Pop. 6000.

Kediri (or **Brantas,** brȧn'tȧs') **River,** Java, is formed of two streams, about 20 miles S. of Kediri, flows N. and N.E., and falls into the Strait of Madura, one arm at Soerabaya, the other 25 miles farther S., at Banjil. Total course, about 100 miles.

Kedjo, or **Kej,** kȧj (anc. *Chobda,* or *Choddal*), a town of Beloochistan, capital of Mekran, on the Doostee River, in lat. 26° 30' N., lon. 62° 30' E. It stands at the foot of a rock crowned by a fort, and had formerly 3000 houses and extensive trade, but has fallen into decay.

Kedoe, a province of Java. See KADOE.

Kedoos, Kedous, or **Kedus.** See SARABAT.

Kedron, kee'drȯn, or **Kidron,** kid'rȯn, a brook of Palestine, proceeds through the valley of Jehoshaphat, N.W. of Jerusalem, past which city it continues on the E.,

separating it from the Mount of Olives, and thence 20 miles E.S.E. to the Dead Sea. It is a mere torrent, flowing only during and after rains.

Ke'dron, a post-office of Coweta co., Ga.

Kedron, a township of Woodbury co., Iowa. Pop. 262.

Kedron, a post-office of Osage co., Kansas.

Kedron, a post-office of Fillmore co., Minn.

Kedywaree, kŏd-e-wâ'ree, an offset from the W. side of the Sata, the great eastern mouth of the Indus, in lat. 24° 7′ N., lon. 67° 28′ E. It is one of the main entrances to the river.

Keen-Hing-Foo, kâ'ă-hing-foo, a city of China, province of Che-Kiang, 50 miles N.W. of Ning-Po, on the Imperial Canal.

Keeb'ler's Cross Roads, a post-office of Washington co., Tenn., 5½ miles from Jonesborough.

Keebt, the Turkish name of EGYPT.

Keechie, or **Keechi**, kee'chee, a post-office of Leon co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad, 27 miles S.W. of Palestine.

Keechie Creek, Texas, runs southeastward through Leon co., and enters the Trinity River. The Upper Keechie rises in Freestone co., runs southeastward, and enters the Trinity River in Leon co. about 16 miles above the mouth of the former creek.

Kee'dysville, a post-village of Washington co., Md., on the Washington County Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 11 miles S. of Hagerstown, and 1 mile E. of Antietam Creek. It has 3 churches and a carriage-factory. Here is the Antietam National Cemetery. Pop. about 500.

Kee'fer's Corners, a post-hamlet of Albany co., N.Y., about 16 miles S.W. of Albany. It has a church.

Keekoskee, Wisconsin. See KEKOSKEE.

Keelang, Malay Archipelago. See KELANG.

Kee'ler, a township of Van Buren co., Mich. Pop. 1131. It contains Keelersville.

Kee'ler's Bay, a post-office of Grand Isle co., Vt., on Lake Champlain.

Kee'lersburg, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, 8 miles below Tunkhannock.

Kee'lersville, a post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., in Keeler township, 10 miles W. of Decatur. It has 3 churches and 2 wagon-shops. Pop. about 250.

Keel'ing, a post-office of Haywood co., Tenn.

Keel'ing (or Co'cos) Islands, a group in the Indian Ocean, belonging to Great Britain, in lat. 12° 5′ S., lon. 96° 53′ E., consisting of Horsburg and Keeling, with several smaller islands, on which a few English inhabitants and Malays are settled. These islands abound with cocoa-palms and have good water.

Keels, a seaport of Newfoundland, on Bonavista Bay, in lat. 48° 38′ N., lon. 53° 26′ W.

Kee-Lung, or **Ke'lung'**, a town and treaty-port of China, in Formosa, on its N. coast, 25 miles E. of Tamsui. It is much visited by steamers for coal, which is mined near by. Camphor, coal, and coal-dust are shipped hence to the mainland.

Keel'ville, a post-village of Cherokee co., Kansas, in Lyon township, about 13 miles W. by N. of Baxter Springs. It has a church, a newspaper office, and a plough-factory.

Keelwa, or **Kilwah**, East Africa. See QUILOA.

Keen'ansville, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 18 miles W. of Bradford. It contains a woollen-mill and 2 stores. Pop. 150.

Keene, keen, a station in Kern co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 36 miles S.E. of Bakersfield.

Keene, a township of Adams co., Ill. Pop. 1283. It contains Woodville and Loraine.

Keene, a post-hamlet of Wabaunsee co., Kansas, about 20 miles W. by S. of Topeka.

Keene, a post-village of Jessamine co., Ky., 11 miles S.W. of Lexington. It has grist- and saw-mills. Pop. 500.

Keene, a township of Ionia co., Mich. Pop. 1024.

Keene, a post-office of Kearney co., Neb., 24 miles S. of Kearney Junction.

Keene, a beautiful city, the capital of Cheshire co., N.H., in Keene township, on the Ashuelot River, and on the Cheshire division of the Fitchburg Railroad, the Ashuelot division of the Connecticut River Railroad, and the Southern division of the Boston & Maine Railroad. It is 42 miles N.W. of Fitchburg, Mass., 92 miles N.W. of Boston, and about 50 miles W.S.W. of Concord. It is built on level ground, has wide and straight streets, mostly ornamented with shade-trees, and contains a court-house, 8 churches, 4 national banks, 2 savings-banks, a city hall, a high school, and a public library. One daily and 2 weekly newspapers are published here. Keene has manufactures of furniture, leather, pottery, chairs, woollen goods, bricks, and carriages. Pop. in 1890, 7446.

Keene, a post-village in Keene township, Essex co., N.Y., on the East Fork of the Au Sable River, 39 miles S.S.W. of Plattsburg. It has 2 churches and several saw-mills. The township comprises Mount Marcy and other peaks of the Adirondack Mountains. Pop. of township, 758.

Keene, a post-village in Keene township, Coshocton co., O., 6 miles N. of Coshocton, and about 30 miles N. of Zanesville. It has 2 churches. Pop. of township, 787.

Keene, a post-hamlet in Buena Vista township, Portage co., Wis., 5 miles E. of Bancroft Railroad Station, and about 60 miles N. of Portage City. It has 2 churches, a foundry, a machine-shop, a grist-mill, and a lumber-mill.

Keene, a post-village in Peterborough co., Ontario, on Rice Lake, 12 miles by rail S.E. of Peterborough. It contains 2 hotels, 5 stores, a tannery, and saw- and grist-mills. Steamers run between here and Harwood. Pop. 400.

Kee'ner, a township of Jasper co., Ind., in the "Oak Barrens," bounded N. by the river Kankakee. Pop. 71.

Kee'ners, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad.

Kee'nerville, a post-office of Mitchell co., N.C., 12 miles E. of Bakersville.

Keene's, a station in St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 28 miles N.E. of Watertown.

Keene Valley, a post-hamlet of Essex co., N.Y., in Keene township, near Mount Marcy. It has a church and several boarding-houses.

Kee'ney's Settlement, a post-hamlet of Cortland co., N.Y., about 22 miles S.S.E. of Syracuse.

Kee'neyville, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., about 33 miles S.W. of Elmira, N.Y. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Keensburg, keenz'burg, a post-hamlet of Wabash co., Ill., on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Mount Carmel. It has 3 churches.

Keen's Mills, a post-office of Androscoggin co., Me., on the Androscoggin River, 14 miles N. of Lewiston.

Keen'ville, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Ill., about 27 miles E. by S. of Centralia.

Keenville, or **Keensville**, a hamlet of Snyder co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, ½ mile from Sunbury. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill.

Keeo, a city of Japan. See MIAKO.

Keepawa, keep'â-wâ, a river of Quebec, having a number of lakes as tributaries, flows from the N.E. about 120 miles, and plunges into Lake Temiscamingue, in a magnificent cascade 150 feet in height, 776 miles above the mouth of the Ottawa. Several miles above the falls it expands into a large and deeply-indented lake having an area of 92 square miles. This lake is 760 feet above the level of the sea, and surrounded by forests.

Keep 'Tryst, Maryland. See SANDY HOOK.

Keep'ville, a post-hamlet of Erie co., Pa., near the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad, 1½ miles from Albion, and 28 miles S.W. of Erie. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Keerbergen, kair'bêr'ghen, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, on the Dyle, 16 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 2087.

Keer'noor', a considerable village of British India, 18 miles E.S.E. of Trichinopoly.

Keer'poy', **Khirpai**, keer'pī', or **Kur'poy'**, a town of Bengal, 52 miles W. of Calcutta, with cotton-weaving establishments.

Keerutpoor, or **Kiratpur**, kee-rŭt-poor', a town of the Bijnaur district, India. Pop. 9579.

Keeseville, keez'vil, a post-village of Clinton and Essex cos., N.Y., on both sides of the Au Sable River, 15 miles S. of Plattsburg, and 4 miles W. of Lake Champlain. It contains 6 churches, a national bank, an academy or union free school, a newspaper office, 2 rolling-mills, and manufactures of iron, nails, furniture, wagons, &c. Iron ore abounds in the vicinity. Pop. (1890) 2103. Near this place the Au Sable River flows through a deep chasm between vertical walls of Potsdam sandstone, and falls 90 feet.

Keetah, a town of India. See KAITA.

Kee'ver, a post-office of Ellsworth co., Kansas.

Keewatin, kee-wah'tin, a district of the Dominion of Canada, attached, for administrative purposes, to Manitoba, and temporarily governed by stipendiary magistrates. It is bounded on the E. by Hudson's Bay and the province of Ontario (a line running N. and S., a few miles W. of lon. 91° W., being the present conventional limit), on the S. by the province of Manitoba, and W. by Saskatchewan and the North-West Territories, the W. line running due N. on the meridian of 100° 10′ W. Area, 282,000 square miles. It

is traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and has a colony of Icelanders, with its capital at Gimli.

Keewatin, a station of the Keewatin district, on the Pacific Railway, 113 miles E. of Selkirk, Manitoba. It is at the crossing of a northern arm of the Lake of the Woods.

Keezletown, kee'zęl-town, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., Va., 5 miles S.E. of Harrisonburg, and about 22 miles N.N.E. of Staunton. Near it are several churches.

Kef, a town of Egypt, on the Red Sea, opposite the town and island of Suakin, of which it is a suburb. A bridge extends to the larger town.

Kefl, or **El Kefl**, a strongly fortified town of Africa, regency and 88 miles S.W. of Tunis.

Kef'fer's, a station in Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Lebanon & Tremont Branch of the Reading Railroad, near the Black Diamond coal-mines, and 3 miles E. of Tower City.

Kefling (kĕf'fing'), or **Kessing** (kĕs'sing'), GREAT and LITTLE, two islands of the Malay Archipelago, in the Moluccas, S.E. coast of the island of Ceram. Lat. (E. point of Great Kefling) 3° 50′ S.; lon. 130° 40′ E. Great Kefling is united to Ceram by a coral reef.

Kefil, kă-feel', a village of Asiatic Turkey, on a canal of the Euphrates, a little S. of the ruins of Babylon, with a tomb reputed to be that of Ezekiel and frequented by numerous pilgrims.

Keg Creek, Iowa, rises in Shelby co., runs nearly southward through Pottawattamie co., and enters the Missouri River about 5 miles below the mouth of the Platte River, after a course of about 80 miles.

Keg Creek, a township of Pottawattamie co., Iowa. Pop. 386.

Kegham Sea, Russia. See GÖKTSCHE-DENGHIS.

Kegon'sa Lake, Wisconsin, is in Dane co., about 10 miles S.E. of Madison, and is the most southeastern of the Four Lakes. It has a roundish form, and is nearly 3 miles in diameter.

Keg'worth, a village of England, co. of Leicester, on the Soar, and on the Midland Railway, 5½ miles N.N.W. of Loughborough. Pop. of the parish, 1834.

Kehl, kail, a town of Germany, in Baden, on the Rhine, here crossed by bridges, near the mouth of the Kinzig, and immediately opposite Strasburg. It was fortified by Vauban, and was formerly a bulwark of Germany on the side of France; but its fortifications are now dismantled. It communicates by a short branch with the Basel & Baden Railway. Kehl has figured prominently in several wars. Pop. 1830; or, with suburbs, 4818.

Kei, Malay Archipelago. See KEY.

Keifer, kī'fęr, a post-hamlet of Muskingum co., O., 16 miles S.S.E. of Zanesville.

Keighley, keeth'lee, or **Keithley**, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Aire, at a railway junction, 9 miles N.W. of Bradford. The town is built almost wholly of stone; its streets are well paved, and lighted with gas. Keighley contains a grammar-school, a court-house, a mechanics' institute, and thriving manufactures of woollen and worsted goods, with cottons. The Leeds & Liverpool Canal conveys goods from it to Hull and Liverpool. Pop. in 1881, 25,247; in 1891, 30,811.

Keimfield, kīm'feeld, a post-hamlet of Rush co., Kansas, 28 miles S. of Hays City.

Kei River, Africa. See KEY.

Keiserville, kī'zęr-vil, a hamlet of Wyoming co., Pa., 4 miles E. of Meshoppen Railroad Station. It has a church.

Keish, an island of the Persian Gulf. See KEEN.

Keiskamma, kis-kăm'mă, a river of South Africa, in Cape Colony, enters the ocean 30 miles E.N.E. of the Great Fish River, after a S.E. course of 80 miles.

Keith, keeth, a town of Scotland, co. of Banff, on the Isla, at a railway junction, 20 miles W.S.W. of Banff. It is surrounded by hills, contains a court-house, a library, an excellent grammar-school, and 3 branch banks, and has woollen and linen manufactures. FIFE KEITH, a handsomely built town of Scotland, co. of Banff, is on the Isla, opposite Keith. The "Summer Eve Fair," held here in September, is the largest in the N. of Scotland for cattle and horses. Pop. of Keith, 2657; of Fife Keith, 945.

Keith, keeth, a county in the W. part of Nebraska, borders on Colorado. Area, 1254 square miles. It is intersected by the North and South Platte Rivers, and by the Union Pacific Railroad. The surface is undulating or level. Capital, Ogalalla. Pop. in 1880, 194; in 1890, 2556.

Keith's, a post-hamlet of Noble co., O., in Jackson township, 5 miles W.N.W. of Dexter City. It has a church and 2 flour-mills.

Keithsburg, keeths'burg, a post-village of Mercer co., Ill., in Keithsburg township, on the Mississippi River, at the terminus of the Galva & Keithsburg Railroad, 17 miles S.W. of Aledo, and about 32 miles W.N.W. of Galesburg. Another railroad extends hence southward to Oquawka and Sagetown. It is 27 miles by water above Burlington, Iowa. It has a national bank, 5 churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, 2 flouring-mills, and a carriage-factory. Pop. in 1880, 942; in 1890, 1484.

Keithsburg Junction, a station in Mercer co., Ill., on the Galva & Keithsburg Railroad, 6 miles N. of Keithsburg, at the junction of the branch to New Boston.

Kekos'kee, or **Keekos'kee**, a post-village of Dodge co., Wis., is near Rock River, about 20 miles S.S.W. of Fond du Lac, and 1 mile E. of Horicon Lake. It has a grist-mill, 1 or 2 breweries, and a wagon-shop.

Kek'ree, **Kekri**, or **Keikree**, kā'kree, a town of India, province and 65 miles S.E. of Ajmeer. Pop. 6357.

Kelang, or **Keelang**, kă'lăng', an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the W. extremity of Ceram. Lat. (W. point) 3° 12′ S.; lon. 127° 40′ E. It is 20 miles in circumference.

Kelani, Ceylon. See KALANI.

Kelani-Ganga. See KALANI-GUNGA.

Kelat, **Khelat**, kęl-ăt', or **Kulat'**, a walled town, capital of Beloochistan and of the province of Kelat, on a hill, 6000 feet above the sea, in lat. 28° 52′ N., lon. 66° 33′ E. Pop., with suburbs, 12,000. It is fortified, and commanded by a large citadel. It is ill built, but is well supplied with provisions and water, and has some transit trade, with a few manufactories of arms.

Kelat-i-Ghilzie, kęl-ăt'-e-ghil'zee ("fort of the Ghiljies"), a hill-fort of Afghanistan, 84 miles N.W. of Candahar, on the route to Ghuznee.

Kelat-Kadiri, kęl-ăt'-kă-dee'ree, a fortress of Persia, in Khorassan, 58 miles N.E. of Meshed.

Kelbra, kĕl'brâ, a town of Prussian Saxony, in Merseburg, 12 miles E.S.E. of Nordhausen. Pop. 1212.

Kelcze, a town of Austria. See KELTSCH.

Kelheim, kĕl'hime (anc. *Celeusum?*), a town of Bavaria, at the junction of the Ludwig Canal with the Danube, 12 miles S.W. of Ratisbon. Pop. 2838. Here is the Befreiungshalle, a fine edifice, with rich works of art.

Kelioob, or **Kelioub**, Egypt. See GALYOOB.

Kelkom, kĕl'kom', a village of Senegambia, 10 miles E. by S. of St. Louis.

Kel'ler, a station in Peoria co., Ill., on the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, 6 miles N. of Peoria.

Kel'lersburg, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., in Madison township, on Red Bank Creek, 3 miles from Red Bank, and 48 miles N.E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches.

Kel'ler's Church, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., in Bedminster township, 6 miles N.E. of Perkasie Station. It has a church.

Keller's Station, in Wabash co., Ind., is on the Wabash Railroad, 24 miles E. of Logansport.

Kel'lersville, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Pa., about 20 miles N. by W. of Easton. It has a church, an iron-foundry with machine-shop, and a woollen-mill.

Kellerville, Adams co., Ill. See KALLERVILLE.

Kel'lerville, a post-office of Dubois co., Ind.

Kel'ley, a post-hamlet of Story co., Iowa, in Washington township, on the Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad, 31 miles N. of Des Moines.

Kelley, Kentucky. See KELLY.

Kelley, a township of Ripley co., Mo. Pop. 240.

Kel'ley's, a station in Schenectady co., N.Y., on the Schenectady & Duanesburg Branch of the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 7 miles W.S.W. of Schenectady.

Kelley's Cove, a maritime settlement in Yarmouth co., Nova Scotia, 4 miles from Yarmouth. Pop. 300.

Kelley's Island, a post-office of Erie co., O., is 12 miles from Sandusky, and is on the island of the same name in Lake Erie. The island contains 3 hotels, 4 churches, and a graded school. It has quarries of limestone and manufactures of wine. Pop. 910.

Kelley's Mills, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., O., on Pine Creek, about 5 miles from the Ohio River, and 8 miles N.W. of Ironton.

Kelley's Store, a post-office of Greenville co., S.C.

Kel'leysville, a post-village of Marion co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of ploughs, wagons, &c.

Kellinghausen, kĕl'ling-hŏw'zęn, a village of Prussia, in Holstein, 24 miles S. of Rendsburg. Pop. 2184.

Kellington, a town of England. See CALLINGTON.

Kel'lis' Store, a post-office of Kemper co., Miss.

Kell'nersville, a post-office of Manitowoc co., Wis.

Kel'logg, or **Jas'per City**, a post-village of Jasper co., Iowa, in Kellogg township, near the North Skunk

River, and on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 44 miles E. by N. of Des Moines, and 9 miles E. of Newton. It has 4 churches, a bank, a graded school, 2 newspaper offices, a pump-factory, a flour-mill, and several other business concerns. Pop. of village, 700; of township, 1398.

Kellogg, a post-village of Wabasha co., Minn., in Greenfield township, near the Mississippi River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 6 miles S.S.E. of Wabasha. It has a church, 3 hotels, 4 stores, and 2 warehouses for grain. Pop. about 500.

Kellogg, a post-office of Douglas co., Oregon.

Kellogg's Landing, a post-hamlet of Madison parish, La., 20 miles S.W. of Delta Station. It has 2 churches.

Kel'loggsville, a hamlet of Kent co., Mich., about 8 miles S. of Grand Rapids.

Kelloggsville, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., in Niles township, about 18 miles S.E. of Auburn. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 250.

Kelloggsville, a post-village of Ashtabula co., O., on the Ashtabula River, about 32 miles S.W. of Erie, Pa. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and a cheese-factory.

Kells, kĕlz, a town of Ireland, co. of Meath, on the Blackwater, 36 miles by rail N.W. of Dublin. It is pleasantly situated, and has a sessions-house, bridewell, workhouse, hospital, an ancient round tower, a richly-carved ancient cross, a small antique chapel, 2 churches, and some manufactories of lace. Pop. 2025.

Kel'ly, a township of Warren co., Ill. Pop. 1295.

Kelly, or **Kel'ley,** a post-hamlet of Christian co., Ky., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 8 miles N. of Hopkinsville. It has a church, 3 stores, and a tobacco-factory. Pop. 100.

Kelly, a township of Cooper co., Mo. Pop. 1372.

Kelly, a township of Union co., Pa. Pop. 942. It contains West Milton and Kelly Point.

Kel'lyburg, or **Kel'lysburg,** a post-hamlet of Lycoming co., Pa., about 14 miles N.N.E. of Williamsport. It has 2 churches and 2 saw-mills.

Kelly Cross Roads, a post-village of Union co., Pa., 3 miles W. of West Milton. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 200.

Kelly Point, a post-hamlet of Union co., Pa., in Kelly township, about 4 miles W.N.W. of Lewisburg.

Kelly's, Pennsylvania. See TUNNELTON.

Kellysburg, Indiana co., Pa. See HOME.

Kelly's Corners, a post-hamlet of Lenawee co., Mich., on the Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern Railroad, 20 miles N.E. of Hillsdale. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill.

Kelly's Corners, a post-office and station of Delaware co., N.Y., on the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, 47 miles N.W. of Kingston.

Kelly's Creek, a post-office of St. Clair co., Ala.

Kelly's Ferry, a post-office of Marion co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River, 10 miles below Chattanooga.

Kelly's Ford, a post-hamlet of Culpeper co., Va., about 9 miles E. of Culpeper.

Kelly's Island, Ohio. See KELLEY'S ISLAND.

Kelly's Station, a post-office and station of Armstrong co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 35 miles N.E. of Pittsburg, and ½ mile from Clinton. It has a church.

Kel'lysville, or **Kel'lyville** (Clifton Heights Post-Office), a village in Upper Darby township, Delaware co., Pa., on Darby Creek, and on the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad, 1 mile from Clifton Heights, and 6 miles W. by S. of Philadelphia. It has 2 churches, a cotton-factory, &c.

Kel'lyton, a post-office of Coosa co., Ala., on the Savannah & Memphis Railroad, 53 miles N.W. of Opelika.

Kel'lyville, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., N.C.

Kel'sey, a post-hamlet of El Dorado co., Cal., about 5 miles N. of Placerville.

Kelsey, Lake co., Cal. See KELSEYVILLE.

Kel'sey River, California, rises in Mendocino co., runs northward, and enters Eel River in Humboldt co.

Kel'seyville, or **Kelsey,** a pleasant village of Lake co., Cal., at the base of Uncle Sam Mountain, amidst beautiful scenery, 25 miles N.E. of Cloverdale, and 3 miles S. of Clear Lake. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, a drug-store, &c. Pop. about 400.

Kel'so, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, on the Tweed, near its confluence with the Teviot, 23 miles by rail S.W. of Berwick, and 4½ miles from the English border. It is beautifully situated, with a fine bridge across the Tweed, a town hall, several churches, schools, and libraries, 2 newspapers, 4 branch banks, a museum, and noble remains of one of the largest of the Scottish abbeys, built about A.D. 1128. The town carries on a brisk retail trade. Its cattle-market, on the 5th of August, is the largest in the S. of Scotland. Kelso in ancient times suffered much in the wars with England. Pop. 4564.

Kel'so, a post-village of Dearborn co., Ind., in Kelso township, about 26 miles W.N.W. of Cincinnati. The township contains 4 churches. Pop. of the township, 1903.

Kelso, a post-office of Sibley co., Minn., in Kelso township, about 25 miles N. of Mankato, and 10 miles W. of Le Sueur. Here is a church. Pop. of the township, 580.

Kelso, a post-hamlet in Kelso township, Scott co., Mo., about 170 miles S. of St. Louis. It has a church, and manufactures of lumber and staves. P. of the township, 1000.

Kelso, a post-office of Howard co., Neb.

Kelso, a post-village of Lincoln co., Tenn., on the Elk River, and on the Winchester & Alabama Railroad, 5 miles from Fayetteville, and about 46 miles S.E. of Columbia. It has a church, a flour-mill, and 2 saw-mills.

Kelso, or **Elgin,** ĕl'ghin, a post-village in Huntingdon co., Quebec, 8½ miles S.S.W. from Huntingdon. P. 200.

Kelsterbach, kĕl'stĕr-bȧk', a village of Germany, in Hesse, on the left bank of the Main, 8 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort. Pop. 1268.

Kel'ton, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., in Penn township, on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad, at Penn Station, 46 miles W. by S. of Philadelphia. It has 2 churches.

Kelton, a post-village of Box Elder co., Utah, on the Central Pacific Railroad, 68 miles W. of Corinne, and 2 miles from Great Salt Lake. It is an important point for shipping, the exports of Idaho being nearly all shipped here. Pop. 101.

Keltsch, kĕlch, or **Kelcze,** kĕl'chȧ, a town of Moravia, 18 miles E. of Prerau, with an old castle. Pop. 2305.

Kelung, Formosa. See KEE-LUNG.

Kel'vin, a small river of Scotland, enters the Clyde 2 miles below Glasgow.

Kel'vin, a post-village in Norfolk co., Ontario, on White Man's Creek, 13 miles N. by E. of Lynedoch. Pop. 200.

Kel'vin Grove, a post-office of Wake co., N.C.

Kem, kĕm, or **Kemi,** kĕm'ee, a river of Russia, formed by the outlets of Lakes Kootno, Niook, and others, in the W. part of the government of Archangel, flows E., and falls into the White Sea, after a course of about 100 miles. Immediately opposite to its mouth is a group of islands, the chief of which is Kemskoe-Ostrov.

Kem, or **Kemi,** a town of Russia, government and 180 miles W. by N. of Archangel, at the entrance of a river of its own name into the White Sea. Pop. 1926.

Kemakh, kĕh-mȧk', or **Kamak,** kȧ-mȧk', a small town of Asiatic Turkey, 36 miles S.W. of Erzroom, on the Upper Euphrates, partly enclosed by a very ancient wall, and embosomed in gardens.

Kemaon, a province of British India. See KUMAON.

Kembangan, kĕm-bȧn-gȧn', or **Noessa Kambangan,** noos'sȧ kȧm-bȧn-gȧn', an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the S. coast of Java, in lon. 109° E., and about 15 miles long by 7 miles broad.

Kemberg, kĕm'bĕrg, a town of Prussian Saxony, 40 miles N.E. of Merseburg. Pop. 3068.

Kemblesville, kem'bĕlz-vĭl, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., in Franklin township, about 15 miles W. of Wilmington, Del. It has a church.

Kemi, a river of Russia. See KEM.

Kemijoki, kȧ'me-yo'kee, **Kemi,** kȧ'mee, or **Kimi,** kee'mee, a river of Russia, in Lapland, rises in lat. 68° N., flows first S., forming several lakes, then N.N.W., and afterwards S.W., falling into the Gulf of Bothnia about 11 miles E. of Torneå, after a course of nearly 300 miles.

Kemlic, a town of Asia. See GHIO.

Kem'ma, a post-office of Knox co., Neb.

Kemmel, kĕm'mĕl, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 6 miles S.S.W. of Ypres, on the Kemmelbeke. Pop. 1700.

Kemnitz, kĕm'nits, a village of Saxony, circle of Bautzen, bailiwick of Labau. Pop. 1317.

Kemouldjina, a town of Turkey. See GUMOORJEENA.

Kemp, a post-office of Hamlin co., Dakota.

Kemp, a post-office of Kaufman co., Tex.

Kempen, kĕmp'ĕn, a town of Prussia, in Posen, on a railway, 33 miles S. of Kalisz. Pop. 6168.

Kempen, a town of Rhenish Prussia, at a railway junction, 20 miles N.W. of Dusseldorf, with a citadel, and manufactures of woollens and linens. It has a normal school and a progymnasium. Pop. 5372.

Kempen, or **Kempenland.** See CAMPINE.

Kemp'er, a county in the E. part of Mississippi, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 740 square miles. It is drained by the Sucarnoochee Creek. A large part of

the surface is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, pork, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, which traverses its eastern part from north to south. Capital, De Kalb. Pop. in 1870, 12,920; in 1880, 15,719; in 1890, 17,961.

Kemper, a post-office and station of Jersey co., Ill., on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, about 24 miles N. of Alton.

Kemper City, a post-office of Victoria co., Tex.

Kemp's Creek, a post-office of Cleburne co., Ala.

Kemp's Mills, a post-office of Randolph co., N.C.

Kemps'ville, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ala., 26 miles N.W. of Evergreen. It has a church.

Kempsville, a post-village of Princess Anne co., Va., 8 miles from the Norfolk & Petersburg Railroad, and about 11 miles S.E. of Norfolk. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Kempten, kĕmp'tĕn (anc. *Cambodunum* ? or *Campodunum* ?), a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on the Iller, where it becomes navigable, and on the railway from Augsburg to Lindau, 51 miles S.S.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 12,377. It consists of an old town, walled, and nearly encircled by the new town, and has a fine collegiate church, a public library, a gymnasium, a Latin school, and an ancient abbey, where the independent abbot formerly held his court.

Kempt Head, a post-hamlet in Victoria co., Nova Scotia, on the N. side of Boularderie Island, 30 miles N.W. of Sydney. Pop. 100.

Kemp'ton, a post-office of Ford co., Ill.

Kempton, a post-office of Tipton co., Ind., on the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad, 10 miles W. of Tipton.

Kempton, a station in Berks co., Pa., on the Berks & Lehigh Railroad, 24 miles N. of Reading.

Kemp'town, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Md., about 35 miles W. by N. of Baltimore.

Kemp'town, a post-village in Colchester co., Nova Scotia, 5 miles from Riversdale. It contains a hotel and a saw-mill. Pop. 200.

Kempt'ville, a village in Grenville co., Ontario, on a branch of the Rideau River, and on the St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway, 22½ miles N. of Prescott, and 31½ miles S. of Ottawa. It has good water-power, 5 churches, about 20 stores, 3 grist-mills, 3 saw-mills, 3 carding- and fulling-mills, a brewery and distillery, a tannery, an ashery, 2 iron-foundries, &c. Pop. 872.

Ken, or **Kent**, a river of England, co. of Westmoreland, flows S. through the small lake of Kentmere, and past Kendal into Morecambe Bay.

Ken, a river of Scotland, rises on the borders of the co. of Ayr, flows S., and joins the Dee, above its confluence with which it expands into the beautiful Loch Ken, having at its head Kenmore Castle.

Ken, a river of India. See Cane.

Ke'nansville, a post-village, capital of Duplin co., N.C., in Kenansville township, about 54 miles N. of Wilmington. It has a court-house, 4 churches, a female seminary, an academy, &c. Pop. about 500; of township, 2350.

Kendaia, ken-di'a, a post-hamlet of Seneca co., N.Y., in Romulus township, about 22 miles S.W. of Auburn. It has a church.

Ken'dal, Kir'by Ken'dal, or **Kirk'by Ken'dal**, a borough of England, co. of Westmoreland, at a railway junction, 38 miles S.S.E. of Carlisle. It stands among lofty hills in the vale of the Ken. The houses are built of stone and interspersed with trees. Chief buildings, a large ancient and a handsome modern church, a fine Roman Catholic chapel, a grammar-school, a blue-coat school, and several smaller endowed schools, a town hall, a court-house, a house of correction, a union workhouse, a theatre, assembly- and news-rooms, libraries, a natural history society and excellent museum, trades'-halls, &c. Kendal is one of the oldest manufacturing towns in the kingdom. The principal manufactures are waistcoatings, kerseys, linens, baizes, serges, carpets, knit worsted caps, jackets, stockings, and leather, with dye-, marble-, and paper-works. A canal provides it with water conveyance to all parts of the kingdom. The borough sends one member to Parliament. Pop. 13,446.

Ken'dal, a post-village in Durham co., Ontario, 9 miles N. of Newtonville. It contains 1 store, 2 hotels, and 2 saw-mills, and has a good trade in lumber, grain, and country produce. Pop. 250.

Kenda'lia, a post-hamlet of Kanawha co., W. Va., about 20 miles E. of Charleston. Coal abounds here.

Ken'dall, a county in the N.E. part of Illinois, has an area of 230 square miles. It is intersected by the Fox or Pishtaka River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified by prairies and woodlands, the former of which are the more extensive. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, and pork are the staple products. Niagara limestone (Upper Silurian) underlies a part of the soil. This county is traversed in its N.W. part by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and by the Fox River Branch of that railroad, which has a station at Yorkville, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 12,379; in 1880, 13,083; in 1890, 12,106.

Kendall, a county in the S. central part of Texas, has an area of about 620 square miles. It is intersected by the Guadalupe River. The surface is hilly or undulating. The soil is partly fertile. Cattle, Indian corn, and grass are the staple products. This county is traversed by the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railroad. Capital, Boerne. Pop. in 1870, 1536; in 1880, 2763; in 1890, 3828.

Kendall, a township of Kendall co., Ill., about 14 miles S.S.W. of Aurora. It is bounded on the N. by Fox River, and contains Yorkville. Pop. 1445.

Kendall, a post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., in Pine Grove township, on the South Haven division of the Michigan Central Railroad, 15 miles W. of Kalamazoo. It has a church, a graded school, and manufactures of bricks, chairs, lumber, and staves. Pop. nearly 300.

Kendall, a post-village in Kendall township, Orleans co., N.Y., on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 54 miles E. of Lewiston, and 24 miles W.N.W. of Rochester. It has several churches. The township is bounded N. by Lake Ontario, and contains 2 hamlets, named East Kendall and West Kendall. Pop. of township, 1750.

Kendall, a post-hamlet of Anson co., N.C., 12 miles N. of Polkton Station. It has a church and a tannery.

Kendall, a post-hamlet of Beaver co., Pa., about 30 miles W. by N. of Pittsburg. Pop. 50.

Kendall, a post-hamlet of Grayson co., Tex., 11 miles W. of Sherman. It has a church.

Kendall, a township of Lafayette co., Wis. Pop. 868. It is traversed by the Platteville Branch of the Mineral Point Railroad.

Kendall, a post-village in Glendale township, Monroe co., Wis., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 80 miles N.W. of Madison, and 29 miles E.S.E. of Sparta. It has a church, 3 hotels, a foundry with a machine-shop, a graded school, and machine-shops of the railroad company.

Kendall Creek, a post-office of McKean co., Pa.

Kendall Mills, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., N.Y., on the line between Monroe and Orleans co., about 22 miles W.N.W. of Rochester. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Kendall's Mills, Maine. See Fairfield.

Ken'dallville, a city of Noble co., Ind., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad where it crosses the Air-Line division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, and on an affluent of the St. Joseph River, near a beautiful little lake, 27 miles N. by W. of Fort Wayne, and 31 miles E.S.E. of Goshen. It contains a national bank, 8 churches, a newspaper office, a fine hotel, a school-building which cost $33,000, 2 flour-mills, a foundry, a machine-shop, and manufactures of sash, doors, blinds, carriages, furniture, cigars, &c. Pop. in 1880, 2373; in 1890, 2960.

Kendallville, a post-hamlet of Winneshiek co., Iowa, on the Upper Iowa River, 8 miles N.E. of Cresco. It has a flour-mill.

Kenderes, kĕn'dĕ'rĕsh', a village of Hungary, 10 miles from Szent-Miklos-Török. Pop. 3568.

Kendota, Minnesota. See Kaxiota.

Kendrapara, kĕn-drä-pä'rä, a town of India, district and 48 miles (by canal) E. of Cuttack. Pop. 14,682.

Ken'drick, a township of Greene co., Iowa. Pop. 688.

Kendrick, a station in Clearfield co., Pa., on a branch of the Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad, 8 miles W.S.W. of Osceola Mills.

Kendrick's Creek, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Tenn., 15 miles N. of Jonesborough. It has a church.

Kenduskeag, ken-dus'keg, a small river of Penobscot co., Me., runs southeastward, and enters the Penobscot River at Bangor. It affords durable water-power.

Kenduskeag, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., on the river of its own name, in Kenduskeag township, about 12 miles N.W. of Bangor. It has 2 churches, a cheese-factory, and manufactures of lumber, farming-implements, &c. Pop. of the township, 770.

Kenech, or **Kene**, kĕn'ĕh', written also **Qenè, Ghench**, or **Ghennch** (anc. *Caeny'olis*, or *Neny'olis*), a city of Upper Egypt, capital of the province of Kench-Coseir, near the right bank of the Nile, 150 miles above Siout, and opposite Denderah. It is an important mart for agricultural produce and for the trade with Arabia and

Central Africa. It has extensive manufactures of earthenwares, a cotton-factory, and a superior government school. Pop. 13,200.

Ken'esaw', or **Ken'nesaw'**, a post-village of Cobb co., Ga., on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, about 24 miles N.W. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches, and a steam grist-mill and saw-mill. Near it is Kenesaw Mountain (1809 feet high), which gives name to a battle between the Union forces and the Confederates, June 25, 1864.

Kenesaw, a post-village of Adams co., Neb., at a railway junction, 25 miles E. of Kearney Junction. It has 3 church organizations, 2 banks, a graded school, and a newspaper office.

Keni'a, a mountain of Africa, in lat. 1° 20' S., lon. 37° 35' E., 18,000 feet above the sea. It is constantly snow-clad, whence it is also called Doenyo Ebor, or "white mountain." A river descending from it is supposed to flow to the Victoria Nyanza.

Kenieba, kā-ne-ā'bā, a leper-village of Bambook, in West Africa, not far from the gold-mines of Dambagnagner. Lat. 13° 56' N.; lon. 12° 6' W.

Ken'ilworth, a town of England, co. and 4½ miles by rail N. of Warwick. It has manufactures of ribbons, gauzes, horn combs, leather, and chemical products. The town, beautifully situated, has an ancient church, a grammar-school, remains of an abbey founded about 1122, and the massive keep and some other portions of a castle, now a magnificent ivy-covered ruin, founded in the reign of Henry I. Kenilworth is said to have been named after the Mercian king Kenulph. Pop. 3335.

Kenjua, Pennsylvania. See KINZUA.

Kenkris, **Kenkries**, or **Kenkres**, kĕn'krees (anc. *Cen'chreæ*), a village of Greece, 7 miles E.S.E. of Corinth, on the Isthmus and shore of the Gulf of Ægina.

Kenmare, kĕn'mair', a town of Ireland, co. of Kerry, on the estuary of the Roughty, 13 miles S.S.W. of Killarney. Pop. 1205.

Kenmare River or Bay, Ireland, is a deep inlet of the Atlantic, between the cos. of Cork and Kerry, N.W. of Bantry Bay. Breadth of entrance, 5 miles.

Kenmore, an island of Ireland. See VALENTIA.

Kenmore, kĕn-mōr', a village and parish of Scotland, co. of Perth, at the head of Loch Tay, 6 miles W.S.W. of Aberfeldie. The village is one of the most picturesque in Scotland. In its vicinity is Taymouth Castle, the seat of the Marquis of Breadalbane; and the mountain of Ben Lawers is in this parish. Pop. 1615.

Kenmore, kĕn-mōr', a post-office of Fairfax co., Va.

Kenmore, kĕn-mōr', a post-village in Russell co., Ontario, 19 miles S.S.E. of Ottawa. It contains 4 stores, a tannery, and a grist-mill. Pop. 124.

Kenn, kĕnn, or **Keish**, kāsh, also called **Gnase**, an island of Persia, in the Persian Gulf, province of Laristan, 85 miles W. of Kishm. It is low, surrounded by coral reefs, and has a village and harbor.

Kenn, an island of Persia, in the Persian Gulf, 70 miles W. of Cape Kenn, province of Fars.

Ken'namer Cove, a post-office of Marshall co., Ala.

Ken'nard', a post-office of Washington co., Neb., on the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Blair.

Kennard, a post-hamlet of Champaign co., O., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 43 miles N.N.E. of Dayton. Pop. 70.

Kennard, or **Sugar Grove Station**, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Pa., in Sugar Grove township, on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 21 miles S.W. of Meadville. It has 2 churches and 1 or 2 steam saw-mills. Here is Kennard Post-Office.

Ken'nebaccu'sis, a beautiful river of New Brunswick, takes its rise near the sources of the Petitcodiac, and, after a S.W. course of about 20 miles, enters the St. John through Kennebaccasis Bay, a magnificent sheet of water 18 miles long. The bay and river are navigable for steamers 25 miles.

Ken'nebec', a river of Maine, rises in Moosehead Lake, on the W. border of Piscataquis co. It runs southward through the cos. of Somerset, Kennebec, and Sagadahoc, and enters the Atlantic Ocean about 14 miles S. of Bath. It is nearly 200 miles long. The chief towns on its banks are Bath, Augusta, Gardiner, Waterville, and Hallowell. In the season of navigation sea-going steamers can usually ascend to Augusta, and large ships to Bath. Small steamers ascend to Waterville. The navigation is closed by ice for 3½ or 4 months in a year.

Kennebec, a county in the S.W. central part of Maine, has an area of about 888 square miles. It is intersected by the Kennebec River, which divides it into nearly equal parts, and is partly drained by the Sebasticook River, which rises in Newport Pond, Penobscot co., and enters the Kennebec opposite Waterville. The surface is undulating, and is diversified by numerous lakes and extensive forests, in which the pine and sugar-maple are found. The soil is fertile. Hay, lumber, butter, potatoes, oats, Indian corn, and cattle are the staple products. This county is intersected by several divisions of the Maine Central Railroad. Capital, Augusta, which is also the capital of Maine. Pop. in 1870, 53,203; in 1880, 53,058; in 1890, 57,012.

Kennebec, a township of Monona co., Iowa. Pop. 445

Kennebec, a post-office of Russell co., Kansas.

Kennebec Line, a post-village in Beauce co., Quebec, on the Levis & Kennebec Railway, 85 miles S.S.E. of Quebec. It contains 2 saw-mills, 3 stores, and 4 hotels.

Ken'nebunk', a small river of York co., Me., runs southeastward, and enters the Atlantic Ocean.

Kennebunk, a post-village of York co., Me., in Kennebunk township, and on a river of the same name, 3 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and on the Boston & Maine Railroad, 25 miles S.S.W. of Portland. It has 4 churches, a national bank, an iron-foundry, a newspaper office, a machine-shop, and manufactures of boots, ploughs, twine, &c. Several vessels are owned here, and it is partly supported by ship-building. Pop. of the township in 1890, 5172.

Kennebunk Depot, a post-village of York co., Me., in Kennebunk township, on the Portsmouth, Saco & Portland Railroad, 26 miles S.W. of Portland. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and 2 mills.

Kennebunk Landing, a post-hamlet of York co., Me., in Kennebunk township, 1½ miles from the Boston & Maine Railroad. It has a church.

Ken'nebunkport', a post-village and summer resort of York co., Me., is on the Atlantic Ocean, at the mouth of the Kennebunk River, and in a township of its own name, about 10 miles S. of Biddeford. It has 4 churches, a graded school, and a harbor, and is partly supported by navigation and ship-building. Pop. 750; of the township, 2196.

Kennedale, Tuscaloosa co., Ala. See COTTONDALE.

Ken'nedy, a post-village in Poland township, Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Conewango River, and on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, at its junction with the Buffalo & Jamestown Railroad, 9 miles E.N.E. of Jamestown. It has good water-power, and contains 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a union school. Pop. about 500.

Ken'nedy's Store, a post-office of Itawamba co., Miss.

Ken'nedyville, a post-village of Kent co., Md., on the Kent County Railroad, about 36 miles E. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches, and a manufactory of baskets. Many peaches are exported from this place.

Kennekeet, Dare co., N.C. See KINNAKEET.

Ken'nekuk, a post-hamlet of Atchison co., Kansas, about 38 miles W.N.W. of Leavenworth. It has a church.

Ken'ner, a post-village of Jefferson parish, La., on the Mississippi River, and on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 10 miles W. of New Orleans. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 1000.

Kenner, a post-hamlet of Matagorda co., Tex., on the Gulf of Mexico, about 60 miles S.W. of Galveston.

Ken'nerdell', a post-hamlet of Venango co., Pa., in Clinton township, about 12 miles S. of Franklin. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a woollen-mill.

Kenner's Prairie, prā'ree, a hamlet of Matagorda co., Tex. Pop. 65.

Kennesaw, Cobb co., Ga. See KENESAW.

Ken'net, a river of England, co. of Berks, rises near East Kennet, flows mostly E., and joins the Thames at Reading.

Ken'netcook, or **Burlington**, a post-village of Hants co., Nova Scotia, 8 miles from Newport. Pop. 350.

Ken'nett, a post-village, capital of Dunklin co., Mo., is near a lake formed by the expansion of Little River, about 190 miles S. of St. Louis. It has a church and a newspaper office.

Kennett Square, a post-borough of Chester co., Pa., in Kennett township, on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad, 36 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia, and 11 miles N.W. of Wilmington, Del. It contains a newspaper office, 2 academies, 5 churches, &c. Pop. in 1890, 1326; of the township, additional, 1185.

Ken'ney, an incorporated post-village of De Witt co., Ill., at the crossing of the Illinois Central and Terre Haute & Peoria Railroads, 36 miles E.N.E. of Springfield, and 21 miles N.N.W. of Decatur. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a graded school, 2 elevators, and manufactures of tiles and bricks. Pop. about 500.

Ken'nington, an extensive southern suburb of Lon-

don, co. of Surrey, parish of Lambeth, 1¼ miles S.S.W. of St. Paul's. Pop. 72,507.

Ken'non, a post-hamlet of Belmont co., O., 28 miles W. by N. of Bellaire. It has a church.

Ken'nonsburg, a post-village of Noble co., O., in Wayne township, about 36 miles E. of Zanesville. It has a church. Pop. 94.

Kenock'ee, a hamlet of St. Clair co., Mich., in Kenockee township, on or near Mill Creek, about 54 miles N.N.E. of Detroit. Pop. of the township, 1348.

Kenogami, ke-nog'a-me, or **Long Lake,** a lake on the left of the Chicoutimi River, Quebec, 21 miles above its mouth. It is about 25 miles long by ½ to 2 miles wide. It is separated from another lake, called Kenogamishish, by a ridge about 1½ miles long by ½ mile wide.

Kenogami, or **Long Lake,** of Northwestern Ontario, N. of Lake Superior, is 54½ miles long by 1½ miles broad. The country around the southern part of the lake is rugged and mountainous, with very little covering of any kind upon the hard gneiss rocks.

Keno'sha, the most southeastern county of Wisconsin, borders on Illinois. Area, about 280 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Michigan, and is intersected by the Fox and Des Plaines Rivers. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is calcareous and very fertile. Wheat, oats, Indian corn, hay, flax, wool, and butter are the staple products. Silurian limestone is found next to the surface. This county is intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and the Kenosha division of the same, and by the Wisconsin Central Railroad. Capital, Kenosha. Pop. in 1870, 13,147; in 1880, 13,550; in 1890, 15,581.

Kenosha, a city, capital of Kenosha co., Wis., is on Lake Michigan, 10 miles S. of Racine, 34 miles S. of Milwaukee, and 51 miles N. by W. of Chicago. It is connected with these cities by the Milwaukee division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and is the E. terminus of a railroad which extends to Rockford, Ill. It has a good harbor, extensive fisheries, and an active business in shipping wheat and other products. It contains a court-house, a high school, a national bank, 2 water-cures, varied and extensive manufactures, and printing-offices which issue 3 weekly newspapers. Pop. in 1880, 5039; in 1890, 6532.

Keno'za Lake, a small lake within the limits of Haverhill, Mass.

Ken'sett, a post-village of White co., Ark., on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, 49 miles N.E. of Little Rock. It has 3 churches, a seminary, and a grist-mill.

Kensett, a post-township of Worth co., Iowa. Pop. 292. Kensett Station is on the Central Railroad, 6 miles S. of Northwood.

Kensico, ken'se-ko, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., in North Castle township, 2 miles from Kensico Station (or Valhalla) on the New York & Harlem Railroad, and 28 miles N. by E. of New York. It has a church, a flouring-mill, and a woollen-mill.

Ken'sington, a town of England, co. of Middlesex, forming a western suburb of the metropolis, 4 miles W.S.W. of St. Paul's. It has numerous places of worship and schools, one of which is in connection with King's College, London, and a national endowed school, an observatory, a cemetery at Kensal Green, and many elegant mansions. The parish comprises Notting Hill and the greater part of Brompton. The royal palace of Kensington adjoins the town, but is in Westminster. Pop. 120,299.

Ken'sington, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., in Berlin township, on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 11 or 12 miles S.S.W. of Hartford. It has 2 churches, a savings-bank, and a manufacturing company with a capital of $300,000.

Kensington, a post-office and station of Cook co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad and the Michigan Central Railroad, 15 miles S. of Chicago.

Kensington, a post-hamlet of Oakland co., Mich., in Lyon township, on Woodruff Creek, about 2 miles from the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, and 36 miles W.N.W. of Detroit. It has a church.

Kensington, a post-township of Rockingham co., N.H., about 14 miles S.W. of Portsmouth. Pop. 642.

Kensington, a post-office of Columbiana co., O., on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 6 miles E. of Bayard.

Kensington, a northeastern suburb of Philadelphia, in the 18th and 19th wards, and on the Delaware River, about 2 miles from Independence Hall. Several railroads terminate in this section of the city, and here are extensive shipyards, and manufactories of glass, iron, &c.

Kent, a river of England. See KEN.

Kent, kĕnt, a county of England, forming the S.E. extremity of Great Britain, and having N. the Thames and North Sea, S.E. the Straits of Dover, S. Sussex and the English Channel. Area, 1570 square miles. Two principal ranges of hills, contiguous with the North Downs of Surrey and Hants, extend through the county from W. to E., which is elsewhere diversified with many minor ranges. In the S. are Romney Marshes and the tract termed the "Weald," formerly a part of extensive forests, and still interspersed with numerous oak woods. In the N. are the islands of Sheppey and Thanet and the mouths of the Medway, Stour, and Darent Rivers. The products are more varied than in any other county, and generally superior in quality. Wheat, barley, and other grains, turnips, hops, clover, &c., are of the finest growth. Cherry-, plum-, and filbert-orchards are extensive, and much cider is made. Garden-seeds are important products. The stock of sheep is large; and the Romney breed is noted for its long wool. Agriculture is in an advanced state. Estates are small, owing to the Saxon custom of gavelkind, here still maintained, by which the lands of a father dying intestate are divided among all the sons alike. Paper-making and shipbuilding are important interests. The Southeast Railway and its branches traverse the county. The chief towns are Maidstone (the county town), Dover, Deal, Greenwich, Chatham, Woolwich, Sandwich, Ramsgate, Margate, and Gravesend. The county sends twenty-one members to the House of Commons, fifteen of whom are from its boroughs. Kent was the country of the Cantii, and was the first established kingdom of the Saxon Heptarchy. Pop. 1,142,231.

Kent, kĕnt, the most central county of Delaware, has an area of about 630 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Delaware Bay, and is drained by Choptank River and Duck and Mispillion Creeks. The surface is extensively covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, peaches, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad. Capital, Dover, which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1870, 29,304; in 1880, 32,874; in 1890, 32,664.

Kent, a county in the N.E. part of Maryland, has an area of about 315 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Susquehanna River, on the S.E. by Chester River, and on the W. by Chesapeake Bay. The surface is undulating. The soil is moderately fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and fruit (mostly peaches) are the staple products. It is intersected by the Baltimore & Delaware Bay Railroad. Capital, Chestertown. Pop. in 1870, 17,102; in 1880, 17,605; in 1890, 17,471.

Kent, a county in the W. part of Michigan, has an area of 860 square miles. It is intersected by Grand River, and is also drained by Rouge and Thornapple Rivers. The surface is undulating or moderately hilly, and is extensively covered with forests, in which the pine and sugar-maple abound. The soil is a fertile loam. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, lumber, hay, butter, and potatoes are the staple products. This county has quarries of good limestone and gypsum. It is traversed by 3 railroads,—the Grand Rapids & Indiana, the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee, and the Michigan Central. Capital, Grand Rapids. This is the most populous county of the state except Wayne. Pop. in 1870, 50,403; in 1880, 73,253; in 1890, 100,922.

Kent, a county of Rhode Island, bordering on Connecticut, has an area of about 180 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Narragansett Bay, and is drained by the Pawtuxet, Moosup, and Wood Rivers. The surface is partly hilly, and a large portion of it is covered with forests. The soil produces hay, potatoes, and Indian corn. The prosperity of this county is chiefly derived from manufactures of cottons, it having about 25 cotton-mills and establishments for printing cotton goods. It is intersected by the New York & New England Railroad and the New York, Providence & Boston Railroad. Capital, East Greenwich. Pop. in 1870, 18,595; in 1875, 20,348; in 1880, 20,588; in 1890, 26,754.

Kent, a county in the N.W. part of Texas. Area, 840 square miles. It is drained by the Brazos River and its tributaries. In the S. part is Mt. Converse. Pop. in 1880, 92; in 1890, 324.

Kent, a county of New Brunswick, bordering on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait. It is drained by the Richibucto, Cocagne, and other navigable streams. Cocagne, Buctouche, and Richibucto harbors afford excellent facilities for ship-building, and much timber and deals are shipped to England. The county is traversed by the Intercolonial Railway. Capital, Richibucto. Area, 1720 square miles. Pop. 19,101.

Kent, a county of Ontario, bordering on Lakes St. Clair and Erie. Area, 644 square miles. It is intersected by the Thames River, and traversed by the Great Western and Canada Southern Railways. Capital, Chatham. Pop. 26,836.

Kent, Fairfield co., Conn. See South Wilton.

Kent, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., in Kent township, on Housatonic River, and on the Housatonic Railroad, 48 miles N.N.W. of Bridgeport, and 24 miles N. of Danbury. It has 2 churches and the works of the Kent Iron Company. There are several blast-furnaces in the township. Pop. of the township, 1744.

Kent, a post-hamlet of Stephenson co., Ill., in Kent township, 14 miles W. of Freeport. It has 2 churches and a store. Pop. of the township, 1116.

Kent, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ind., in Republican township, on Ramseys Creek, 8 or 9 miles W. of Madison. It has 3 churches, a high school, a flour-mill, a plough-factory, and a wagon-shop. Pop. 309.

Kent, a township of Warren co., Ind. Pop. 601.

Kent, a post-office of Union co., Iowa, on the Creston Branch of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Creston.

Kent, a post-office of Newton co., Mo.

Kent, a post-office of Wheeler co., Neb.

Kent, a township of Putnam co., N.Y., about 55 miles N. by E. of New York. It has a hilly surface, and contains small lakes. It has 4 churches. Pop. 1403.

Kent, a post-village of Portage co., O., in Franklin township, on Cuyahoga River, and on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Akron, and 35 miles S.E. of Cleveland. It has 7 churches, a newspaper office, a national bank, a manufactory of glass, several flour-mills, 1 or 2 woollen-mills, a carriage-shop, and a savings-bank. Pop. (1890) 3501. Here are some workshops of the railroad.

Kent, Indiana co., Pa. See Jacksonville.

Kent City, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Mich., in Tyrone township, on the Grand Rapids, Newaygo & Lake Shore Railroad, at Tyrone Station, 19 miles N. of Grand Rapids. It has a church, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, &c.

Kent Cliffs, a post-office of Putnam co., N.Y., about 50 miles N. of New York. Here is a storage-reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct.

Kent'ish-Town, a chapelry of England, co. of Middlesex, forming a N. suburb of the metropolis, 2 miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's. It contains many well-built streets and handsome villas, a college of civil engineers, and many schools. Pop. 68,198.

Kent Island, in Queen Anne co., Md., is the largest island in Chesapeake Bay. It was colonized in 1631 by Claiborne, who here established the first settlement of white men in what is now the state of Maryland. Pop. 1847. The island is 15 miles long, and has a very fertile soil. It contains the village of Stevensville, where is Kent Island Post-Office.

Kent Islands, a group at the E. end of Bass's Strait, between Tasmania and the colony of Victoria.

Kent'land, a post-village, capital of Newton co., Ind., in Jefferson township, on the railroad which connects Logansport with Watseka, 57 miles W. of Logansport, and about 40 miles N.W. of Lafayette. It has 4 churches, a graded school, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of carriages, flour, and flax. Pop. 1000.

Ken'ton, a county of Kentucky, has an area of about 152 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Ohio River, which separates it from Cincinnati, and on the E. by the Licking River. The surface is undulating or hilly. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, oats, butter, pork, and tobacco are the staple products. Blue or Trenton limestone underlies the soil. This county is intersected by the Kentucky Central, Queen & Crescent, and Louisville & Nashville Railroads, and the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad enters Covington, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 36,098; in 1880, 43,983; in 1890, 54,161.

Kenton, a post-village of Kent co., Del., in Kenton Hundred, and on the Maryland & Delaware Railroad, 42 miles S. of Wilmington. It has 5 stores. Pop. of the hundred, 2655.

Kenton, a post-office of Greenwood co., Kansas.

Kenton, a post-office of Kenton co., Ky., on the Kentucky Central Railroad, about 6 miles S. of Cincinnati.

Kenton, a post-village in Linden township, Christian co., Mo., on Finley Creek, 16 miles S.S.E. of Springfield. It has 3 churches and a flour-mill.

Kenton, a post-village, capital of Hardin co., O., on the Scioto River, and on the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, 56 miles N. of Springfield, and 40 miles S.S.W. of Tiffin. It contains a union school, 2 newspaper offices, 4 banks, 10 churches, 2 foundries, and manufactures of machinery, sash, doors, staves, &c. Pop. (1890) 5557. Lumber is one of the staple products of Hardin co.

Kenton, a post-village of Obion co., Tenn., at the confluence of the Middle and South Forks of the Obion River, and on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 44 miles N. by W. of Jackson. It has an academy and 2 churches.

Ken'tontown, a post-hamlet of Robertson co., Ky., 16 miles N.E. of Cynthiana. It has a church.

Kent's Hill, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me., in Readfield township, on a hill which commands a beautiful view, about 14 miles N.W. of Augusta. It contains a church. Here is the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College, which has about 800 students.

Kent's Mills, a post-office of Wythe co., Va.

Kent's Store, a post-hamlet of East Feliciana parish, La., 5½ miles E.N.E. of Clinton. It has a grist-mill and manufactures of carriages and ploughs.

Kent's Store, a post-office of Fluvanna co., Va.

Ken'tuck', a post-office of Talladega co., Ala.

Kentuck, a post-office of Jackson co., W. Va.

Kentuck'y, an E. central state of the American Union, in the Mississippi Valley, bounded N. by Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, E. by West Virginia and Virginia, S. by Tennessee, and W. by Missouri. The Ohio River separates it from the states on the N.; its E. line follows the Big Sandy River and its Tug Fork to the crest of the Cumberland Mountains, which form the S.E. limit of the state; the S. boundary, to the E. of the Tennessee River, is the parallel of 36° 38′ N., and thence westward follows that of 36° 30′ N.; and the Mississippi River marks the W. limit. Area, 40,400 square miles.

Face of the Country.—The E. and S.E. sections of Kentucky are traversed by numerous parallel and often precipitous N.E. and S.W. ranges of the Alleghany system, with deep and narrow intervening valleys, the mountains not exceeding 3000 feet in extreme height, and often crowned with narrow table-lands. Here are forests of beech and cedar (growing chiefly on limestone land), hemlock, laurel, and holly (on conglomerate strata), and many other trees; and the whole region abounds in picturesque scenery, and possesses great mineral wealth, but is at present sparsely peopled. Westward, in E. central Kentucky, is the beautiful and exceedingly fertile "blue-grass region," with a soil based upon blue limestone, and famous for its immense stock-breeding and grazing interests. A portion of this tract is skirted with regions known as "barrens," which are, however, by no means barren, as a rule. Westward there is a large tract which was open prairie within the memory of living men, but is now well wooded. In the extreme W. there are bluffs and fertile river-bottoms, which in the S.W. decline into cypress-swamps, with large shallow lakes.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Among these we notice first the Mammoth Cave (which see), and the other numerous caves and sinks of the state; the salt-licks and the abundant and widely-useful mineral waters of the foot-hills in the E. central region and of the W. counties; the noble and very beautiful park-like forests of the blue-grass country; Reelfoot Lake, in the S.W.; and the many thousands of mounds, rock houses, and fortifications built by some prehistoric race.

Geology.—The Lower Silurian limestone and other subcarboniferous strata extend southward from Cincinnati in a wide strip, completely dividing the coal-bearing fields of the E. and W. from each other. The Cincinnati limestone is easily disintegrated, and from the abundance of its fossils its soils are self-fertilizing, as in the blue-grass country. This tract is girt about by a wide belt of subcarboniferous or cavernous limestone, which supports noble forests and excellent farms, as well as wide "barrens," as they are incorrectly called. The mountain-region of East Kentucky abounds in splendid beds of bituminous, block, and cannel coals, and is plentifully supplied with excellent iron ores. It is also finely timbered, and has abundance of salt-licks and springs, and petroleum is obtained at various points. This region lacks railroads, is scantily peopled, and its vast mineral stores are utilized but very imperfectly. The area of the eastern coal-field is put at 10,000 square miles. The western coal-field has an area of 4000 square miles, bordering upon Illinois and Indiana and containing both block and cannel coals. In 1880 the product was 946,288 tons, and in 1889, 2,399,775 tons. The fine cannel coals of Kentucky are now largely used at home and abroad in markets formerly supplied by England and Australia. In the abundance and richness of its iron ores it is conceded

that no state excels it. Lead is traced at several places. Epsom and other cathartic salts are manufactured to some extent from its mineral waters, and nitre has been obtained from the earth of its caverns. The S.W. part of the state is of the cretaceous and tertiary formations.

Agricultural Resources.—Kentucky has a high reputation as a stock-raising state. Its splendid herds of short-horn cattle and excellent thoroughbred horses have a world-wide fame. Not less important is the breeding of mules, of which many thousands are yearly exported largely to the Gulf states, and of swine, chiefly marketed at Louisville and Cincinnati. The blue grass furnishes pasture throughout the year. The wool-product is large and of excellent quality. Wheat of high excellence is a leading crop. Indian corn, hemp, and tobacco are productions for which the climate is especially adapted.

Manufactures.—The Ohio River towns have become seats of varied manufacturing interests; but the manufacture of greatest extent and widest importance is the smelting and working of iron. This industry finds its principal seat at present in the N.E. counties. Whisky is a leading product of the central belt. Salt is quite largely made by boiling the spring-waters of Clay and other counties. Glass-blowing is carried on along the Upper Ohio. Cooperage, the tobacco-manufacture, flour- and lumber-milling, and the production of woollen and cotton goods, rope, bagging, furniture, carriages, and machinery, all employ considerable capital. The existence of abundant water-power and cheap fuel indicates a great future development of manufacturing industry.

Rivers.—Several affluents, large and small, of the Ohio are adapted to steamboat navigation. The Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers are important channels of commerce. The Kentucky, Green, Licking, and Big Sandy admit of considerable navigation; and this has been largely extended by means of slackwater improvements, such as locks, dams, and short canals. The Kentucky River, at high stages, brings down large amounts of freight upon flat-boats. The extent of the navigable waters of Kentucky is placed at 4000 miles.

Railroads.—This state early developed a splendid system of macadamized roads, which, with her navigable streams, for many years gave her a pre-eminence in point of internal communication. As a pastoral and agricultural state, with undeveloped mining and manufacturing interests, Kentucky for a long time did not feel the need of improved methods of conveyance. In 1841 she had 28 miles of railroad; in 1848, 28 miles; in 1855, 242 miles; in 1860, 534 miles; in 1865, 567 miles; in 1870, 1017 miles; in 1875, 1326 miles; in 1890, 2946 miles; built at the cost, for road and works, of about $37,668 per average road-mile. By means of these roads the principal towns and cities of the state are connected with the commercial centres of all parts of the United States.

Finances.—The total state debt in 1890 was $1,671,133, of which outstanding bonds amounting to $680,394, due in 1896, are more than provided for by the sinking-fund of $715,208. The deficit in the general fund is increasing.

Education.—In 1798 the Transylvania University (now Kentucky University) was founded at Lexington, and other colleges and academies soon followed. In 1821 some provision was made for a school-fund; and a public school system was framed in 1838. The present school laws came into force in 1873. There are permanent state and county funds, and a school income derived from general, special, local, and district taxation. Separate schools are maintained for colored pupils. There are several towns with good systems of graded schools. With Kentucky University are affiliated the state agricultural college and 4 professional schools. There are some 12 denominational colleges (to 4 of which ladies are admitted), besides not less than 18 ladies' colleges. There is a public normal school at Louisville, besides several private normal and training schools. There are 5 schools of theology, 1 of law, 5 of medicine, 2 of pharmacy, and 1 of military science. The number of parish and other private schools and academies is large. There is a state institution for deaf-mutes at Danville, one for the blind at Louisville, one for the feeble-minded at Frankfort, state insane hospitals at Lexington and Hopkinsville, a state penitentiary at Frankfort, a house of refuge for boys and girls at Louisville, and ten orphanages in different parts of the state. Public instruction is under the care of a state superintendent and a state board of education, assisted by county commissioners.

Counties.—Kentucky is (1890) divided into 119 counties: Adair, Allen, Anderson, Ballard, Barren, Bath, Bell, Boone, Bourbon, Boyd, Boyle, Bracken, Breathitt, Breckenridge, Bullitt, Butler, Caldwell, Calloway, Campbell, Carlisle, Carroll, Carter, Casey, Christian, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Crittenden, Cumberland, Daviess, Edmondson, Elliott, Estill, Fayette, Fleming, Floyd, Franklin, Fulton, Gallatin, Garrard, Grant, Graves, Grayson, Green, Greenup, Hancock, Hardin, Harlan, Harrison, Hart, Henderson, Henry, Hickman, Hopkins, Jackson, Jefferson, Jessamine, Johnson, Kenton, Knott, Knox, La Rue, Laurel, Lawrence, Lee, Leslie, Letcher, Lewis, Lincoln, Livingston, Logan, Lyon, Madison, Magoffin, Marion, Marshall, Martin, Mason, McCracken, McLean, Meade, Menifee, Mercer, Metcalfe, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Muhlenburg, Nelson, Nicholas, Ohio, Oldham, Owen, Owsley, Pendleton, Perry, Pike, Powell, Pulaski, Robertson, Rock Castle, Rowan, Russell, Scott, Shelby, Simpson, Spencer, Taylor, Todd, Trigg, Trimble, Union, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster, Whitley, Wolfe, and Woodford.

Cities and Towns.—Of these the principal are Louisville, at the falls of the Ohio, the commercial metropolis of the state (pop. in 1890, 161,129); Covington (37,371) and Newport (24,918), manufacturing cities on the Ohio, opposite Cincinnati; Lexington, the emporium of the blue-grass country (21,567); Paducah, on the Lower Ohio (12,797); Owensborough (9837) and Henderson (8835), both large tobacco markets on the Ohio; Frankfort, the state capital (7892); Bowling Green (7803); besides many places which, though not very populous, have large commercial interests, such as Hopkinsville, Maysville, Richmond, Winchester, Dayton, Paris, Ashland, Danville, and others.

The state constitution now in force was adopted in 1850. The governor and nearly all the principal executive officers, and the 38 state senators, are chosen for the term of four years. There are 100 representatives, who serve two years. Voters must have resided 2 years in the state, 1 year in the county, and 60 days in the precinct where they vote. Judicial officers are elected by the people for limited terms of service. The state sends eleven representatives to the lower house of Congress.

History.—Kentucky, whose name is said to signify "dark and bloody ground," was the ancient hunting-ground for both northern and southern tribes of Indians, and few of either section made it a permanent abode, each class seeming to dread the hostility of the other, although there is abundant evidence that the mound-builders of the distant past lived here in considerable numbers. In 1769 Daniel Boone established himself in this region, and was followed by numerous hardy adventurers from Virginia and North Carolina. In 1775 they organized a local government, and gave their new country the name of Transylvania; but in 1776 Virginia declared the whole region a county, and afterwards a district, of her own. In 1790, after much dispute, it became a portion of the new United States "Territory south of the Ohio," and in 1792 the state was received into the Union with its present limits. Kentucky bore a highly honorable part in the war of 1812–15, and again in the Mexican war. As a slave state, many of her people sympathized with the South during the war of 1861–65; but the Union party, sustained by the presence of Federal troops, were strong enough to prevent the secession of the state, which was, however, the arena of several active campaigns.

Population.—In 1790 the population was 73,677; in 1800, 220,955; in 1810, 406,511; in 1820, 564,135; in 1830, 687,917; in 1840, 779,828; in 1850, 982,405; in 1860, 1,155,684; in 1870, 1,321,011; in 1880, 1,648,690; in 1890, 1,858,635.

Kentucky, a station on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, 6 or 7 miles N. of Danville, Ill.

Kentucky, a township of Jefferson co., Kansas. Pop. 1546. It contains Perry and Medina.

Kentucky River is formed by the North and South Forks, which rise in the Cumberland Mountains and unite at Proctor, Ky. It runs generally northwestward, with many abrupt deviations from a direct course, and forms the boundary between the counties of Clark, Fayette, Jessamine, and Woodford on the right, and Madison, Garrard, Mercer, and Anderson on the left. It subsequently intersects Franklin co., forms the S.W. boundary of Owen co., and enters the Ohio River at Carrollton. Its length is estimated at 250 miles, or, if we include one fork, 350 miles. Steamboats can ascend it to Frankfort, the capital of the state. Near this place the river runs in a deep chasm between perpendicular walls of limestone. It traverses a beautiful and fertile country. The North Fork of the river, which some regard as the main stream, runs northwestward through Perry and Breathitt cos. The South Fork runs northward through Owsley co. to Proctor. Between these is a small stream called the Middle Fork, which flows

northward through Breathitt co., and enters the North Fork about 3 miles above Proctor.

Kentucky Town, a post-village of Grayson co., Tex., 6 miles S.W. of Savoy. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Kent'ville, a post-town of Nova Scotia, capital of the co. of Kings, on the Cornwallis River, and on the Windsor & Annapolis Railway, 70 miles N.W. of Halifax. It has a branch bank, several mills, an office issuing a weekly newspaper, and about 20 stores. Pop. 1779.

Kenty, kĕn'tee, a town of Austrian Poland, circle of Wadowice, on the Sola, 35 miles W.S.W. of Cracow. Pop. 3424.

Kentyre, kon-tīr', a post-office of Marion co., S.C.

Kenvil, New Jersey. See McCainsville.

Ken'wood, a village of Albany co., N.Y., 2 miles S. of Albany by horse railway. It has a large convent and academy.

Ken'yon, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ark., on the Black River, about 25 miles E. by N. of Batesville. It has 2 churches.

Kenyon, a post-village in Kenyon township, Goodhue co., Minn., on the Zumbro River, 14 miles E. of Faribault, and 50 miles S. of St. Paul. It has 3 churches, a high school, and a grist-mill. Pop. of the township, 879.

Kenyon, Ontario. See Dunvegan.

Kenyon College, in Ohio. See Gambier.

Kenyon's Mill, a hamlet of Washington co., R.I. Pop. 95.

Ken'yonville, a village in Woodstock township, Windham co., Conn., on Still River, 9 or 10 miles W. of Putnam. It has a woollen-mill and a grist-mill. The nearest post-office is Woodstock Valley.

Kenyonville, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., N.Y., in Carlton township, on Oak Orchard Creek, 2 miles from Waterport Station, and about 35 miles W.N.W. of Rochester. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Kenzie, ken'zee, a post-office of Yell co., Ark.

Kenzingen, kĕnt'sing-ẹn, a town of Baden, on the Eltz, and on the railway from Mannheim to Freiburg, 15 miles N.N.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 2356.

Keocloch, kee'o-klok, a mountain on the W. coast of Scotland, co. of Ross, between the inlets of Loch Gruinard and Little Loch Broom.

Keokuk, ke'o-kŭk, a county in the S.E. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by Skunk River, the North and South Forks of which unite in the S.E. part of the county; it is also drained by the South Fork of English River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and tracts of hard timber. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, oats, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Mines of bituminous coal have been opened in this county. It is intersected by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago & Northwestern, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads. Capital, Sigourney. Pop. in 1870, 19,434; in 1880, 21,258; in 1890, 23,862.

Keokuk, a city of Iowa, and one of the capitals of Lee co., is situated on the Mississippi River, at the foot of the Lower Rapids, about 205 miles above St. Louis, and 46 miles below Burlington. Lat. 40° 23' N.; lon. 91° 27' W. By railroad it is 161 miles E.S.E. of Des Moines, and 250 miles W.S.W. of Chicago. The largest steamboats can ascend the river to this place. Keokuk is built on a stratum of fine limestone, which is a good material for building. It is connected with Hamilton, Ill., by a railroad- and wagon-bridge across the river, which is here a mile wide and is bordered by bluffs nearly 150 feet high. It is the N. terminus of the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad, and the S.E. terminus of the Keokuk & Des Moines division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, which connects here with the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, and with branches of the Wabash and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads. The Keokuk & Western Railroad extends from this city to Van Wert, and the Keokuk and Northwestern Railroad to Mt. Pleasant. Keokuk contains 19 churches, a high school, 2 medical colleges, a commercial college, a public library, 2 national banks, 2 savings-banks, and 1 other bank. Three daily and 5 weekly newspapers are published here. It has 2 breweries, 2 foundries with machine-shops, 2 flour-mills, lumber-mills, cooperages, and manufactures of soap, candles, glue, tin cans, powder, sash, doors, baskets, tobacco, &c. Keokuk is the terminus of a ship-canal 7¼ miles long and 300 feet wide, supplying at the lowest stage of water not less than 5 feet. Pop. in 1880, 12,117; in 1890, 14,101.

Keokuk Junction, or **Labu'da**, a post-village in North-East township, Adams co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad where it crosses the Wabash Railroad, 27 miles E.N.E. of Quincy. It has 2 churches and a graded school.

Keonjur, India. See Keunjhar.

Keosauqua, ke-o-sawk'wą, a post-village, capital of Van Buren co., Iowa, in Van Buren township, on the left or N. bank of the Des Moines River, about 48 miles W. by S. of Burlington, and 33 miles S.E. of Ottumwa. It is the terminus of a branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. The river nearly encloses this village. Keosauqua has 2 banks, 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a high school, and several mills. Pop. about 1000.

Keo'ta, a post-village of Keokuk co., Iowa, in Lafayette township, on the Washington & Knoxville Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 15 miles W. of Washington. It has 2 newspaper offices, 2 banks, 4 churches, a graded school, a foundry, a steam flour-mill, a manufactory of organs, &c. Pop. 900.

Keo'wee', a post-office of Oconee co., S.C. Pop. of Keowee township, 1120.

Ke'ownville, a post-village of Union co., Miss., 16 miles S. of Ripley, and 10 miles N. of New Albany. It has 2 churches, a seminary, and a plough-factory.

Kephalonia, island. See Cephalonia.

Kep'nersville, a village of Schuylkill co., Pa., in West Penn township, 4 miles from New Ringgold Railroad Station. It has 2 churches and a foundry.

Keppeln, kĕp'pęln, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Dusseldorf, circle of Cleves. Pop. 1480.

Kep'pel's Isle, Australia, 6 miles from the N.E. coast, off Keppel Bay. Lat. 23° 11' S.; lon. 151° 8' E.

Kerah, kâ'râ, **Kherkhah**, kĕr'kâ, **Kara-Soo**, kâ'-râ'-soo, or **Hawee'za** (anc. *Choas'pes*), a river of Persia, rising in lat. 35° 38' N., lon. 46° 40' E., 35 miles below Kermanshah is joined by two large branches,—the Mori and the Gomas-Si, where it is known as the Kerah. It falls into the Shat-el-Arab at lat. 31° N. Length, 350 miles.

Kera-Islak, the Turkish for Moldavia.

Kerama, an isle of Japan. See Amikirrima.

Keranichfeld, a town of Saxony. See Kranichfeld.

Kerasun, or **Kerasunt**, Turkey. See Keresoon.

Kerbela, kĕr-bâ'lâ', or **Meshed-Hossein**, mĕsh'-ĕd'-hos'sân', a town of Asiatic Turkey, 28 miles N.W. of the ruins of Babylon, on an ancient canal from the Euphrates. It is large, and appears to be flourishing. The principal buildings are the mosque and tomb of Hossein, a son of Ali, which is much venerated by the Persians.

Ker'by, or **Ker'byville**, a post-village, capital of Josephine co., Oregon, on the Illinois River, about 220 miles S. by W. of Salem, and 40 miles from the Pacific Ocean. It is surrounded by a hilly country.

Kerbyville, a post-hamlet of Taney co., Mo., in Swan township, 52 miles S. of Springfield.

Kerckhove, or **Kerkhove**, kĕrk'ho-vęh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Scheldt, 28 miles S.S.E. of Bruges. Pop. 1500.

Kerek, kâ'rĕk', a town of Syria, E. of the Dead Sea, and 50 miles S.E. of Jerusalem.

Kerensk, kâ-rĕnsk', a town of Russia, government and 91 miles W.N.W. of Penza, on the Vad. Pop. 2526.

Kerenzen, kâ-rĕnt'sęn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 6 miles N.N.E. of Glarus. Pop. 1556.

Kere'ra, an island off the W. coast of Scotland, co. of Argyle, in the Sound of Mull, forming the W. screen of the beautiful bay of Oban, about 7 miles E. of the Island of Mull, to which there is a ferry. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 2 miles. Alexander II. died here in 1249.

Keresoon, Keresoun, Kerasun, Khersoon, kâ-rą-soon', or **Kerasunt**, kâ-rą-soont' (anc. *Cer'asus*), a seaport town of Asiatic Turkey, 70 miles W. of Trebizond, on the Black Sea. Lat. 40° 57' 10" N.; lon. 38° 22' E. Pop. 3000. It stands on a rocky promontory, with a spacious bay on its E. side. Near it are mines of alum.

Keresztur, Hungary. See Bodrogh-Keresztur.

Keresztut, kâ-rĕs'toot', a village of Hungary, co. of Szabolcs, 46 miles N. of Debreczin. Pop. 1836.

Keret, kâ-rĕt', a lake of Russia, in the W. of the government of Archangel. Lat. 66° N.; lon. 32° 30' E. It is about 20 miles long by about 9 miles broad, and contains a large island.

Kerguelen (kęrg'ẹ-lęn; Fr. pron. kĕr'gą-lĕn') **Land**, or **Island of Desolation**, an island of the Indian Ocean, in lat. 50° S., lon. 70° E. Length, about 100 miles; greatest breadth, 50 miles. It is sterile, or covered with moss, and inhabited by wild fowl. It was discovered by Kerguelen, a French navigator, about the year 1772. It produces a curious and useful plant, the Kerguelen Land cabbage, and is said to have beds of coal.

Kerhonk'son, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., on the Wallkill River, and on the Delaware & Hudson Canal, about 23 miles S.W. of Rondout. It has 2 churches.

Keridi, the Turkish name of CRETE.

Kerin'ia, or **Keryn'ia**, a seaport town of Cyprus, on its N. coast, 12 miles N. by W. of Lefkosia.

Keris', or **Kiris'**, a village of Bulti, just above the junction of the Shayook and the Indus, 89 miles N.N.W. of Serinagur.

Kerka, kĕr'kä, or **Tizio**, teod'zo-o (anc. *Titius?*), a river of Dalmatia, enters the Adriatic a little below Sebenico, after a S. course of 60 miles.

Kerkesiah, kĕr-kę-see'ä, or **Kalneh**, kăl'nęh, an ancient town of Mesopotamia, at the junction of the Khaboor with the Euphrates, lat. 35° 25' N.

Kerkhah, a river of Persia. See KERAH.

Kerkhove, Belgium. See KERCKHOVE.

Kerkho'ven, a post-village of Swift co., Minn., on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 118 miles W. of St. Paul. Pop. of Kerkhoven township, 474.

Kerkinet Gulf. See GULF OF KERKINIT.

Ker'kini, or **Kar'kenah** (anc. *Cercina*), an island group of the Mediterranean, belonging to Tunis, in the Gulf of Cabes, the principal island being 150 miles S.S.E. of Tunis. Though rocky and sterile, some are inhabited, and on the largest are several villages and a castle.

Kerkisyah, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See KARKISSA.

Kerkit-Chiftlik, kĕr'kect'-chift'leck', a town of Turkish Armenia, 86 miles W. of Erzroom.

Kerkook, **Kerkuk**, kĕr'kook', or **Kir'kook'**, a town of Turkish Koordistan, 155 miles N. of Bagdad. It is the see of a Chaldean bishop. Pop. 13,000.

Kerkrade, kĕrk'rä-dęh, a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 16 miles E. of Maestricht. Pop. 5152.

Kerkura, the Greek name of CORFU.

Kerkzken, kĕrks'kęn, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 16 miles S.S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 1220.

Kermadec' Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, consist of Macaulay Island (lat. 36° 16' S., lon. 178° 32' W.), Curtis Island, &c. They are fruitful and inhabited.

Kerman, or **Kirman**, kĭr-măn' (anc. *Carma'nia*, or *Karma'nia*), a province of Persia, mostly between lat. 26° and 31° N. and lon. 55° and 60° E., having S. the Persian Gulf, and landward the provinces of Laristan, Fars, and Yezd, with West Afghanistan and Beloochistan. Estimated area, about 65,000 square miles. Pop. stated to be 600,000. Surface mostly mountainous and barren, the irrigation being almost wholly artificial; climate unhealthy. The E. coast-line, called Moghistan, or Maghistan, belongs to the Muscat dominion, and comprises the towns of Gombroon and Jask; elsewhere the principal towns are Kerman, Krook, and Nuheemabad.

Kerman, **Ghirdjan**, gheer-jăn', or **Serjun**, sęr-jăn' (anc. *Carmana*), a city, capital of the province of Kerman. Lat. 29° 48' N.; lon. 56° 30' E. Pop. 30,000. It stands in a plain commanded by two hill-forts, and has a citadel and various fine buildings. It was once very flourishing, and still has manufactures of shawls, carpets, and matchlocks.

Kermania, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See MARASH.

Kermanshah, **Kirmanshah**, kĕr'măn'shah', or **Kermisin**, kĕr'me'seen', a town of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, occupying two or three small hills at the W. extremity of a broad plain, near the right bank of the Kerah, 230 miles W.S.W. of Teheran. Lat. 34° 30' N.; lon. 46° 37' E. It is surrounded by an earthen wall nearly 3 miles in circumference, and has five gates. The routes from Bagdad, Shooster, Ispahan by way of Hamadan, and Sulcimanceyah, all meeting here, make it the entrepôt of considerable traffic. Pop. 35,000.

Kern, a large county in the S. central part of California, is partly drained by Kern River. Tulare Lake touches its N. border, and the Coast Range of mountains extends along its S.W. border. This county comprises several high peaks of the Sierra Nevada, and an extensive plain or valley lying between the Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada. The highlands produce good timber, including the pine, fir, and oak. The Tejon Pass, in the S. part, is 5285 feet above the level of the sea. The soil of the valleys is fertile and adapted to pasturage. Gold, salt, sulphur, and petroleum are found in several parts of this county. Gold, wool, and barley are the staple products. The county is intersected by the Southern Pacific Railroad. Area, 7971 square miles. Capital, Bakersfield. Pop. in 1880, 5601; in 1890, 9308.

Ker'nan', a post-hamlet of La Salle co., Ill., on the Chicago & St. Louis division of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 88 miles S.W. of Chicago, and 6 miles E.N.E. of Streator.

Ker'nersville, a post-village of Forsyth co., N.C., on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad, 18 miles W. of Greensborough. Pop. 750.

Ker'neysville, or **Kear'neysville**, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 11 miles W.N.W. of Harper's Ferry. It has a church and 6 or 8 residences.

Kern Lake (sometimes called **Upper Tule Lake**), of Kern co., Cal., is situated in about 35° 10' N. lat. and 119° 20' W. lon. It is about 15 miles long by 8 miles wide. It receives part of the waters of Kern River, and its outlet communicates with Tule Lake.

Kern River, California, rises in the Sierra Nevada, runs first southward, then westward and northwestward, in Kern co., and enters Tulare Lake. It divides into several channels, one of which enters Goose Lake. Its length is estimated at 200 miles. Near its source it runs in a cañon of immense depth between Mount Whitney and Kawcah Peak.

Kerns, kĕrns, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden, 1 mile N.E. of Sarnen. Pop. 2292.

Kerns'town, a post-office of Frederick co., Va., on the Harper's Ferry & Valley Railroad, 4 miles S. by W. of Winchester.

Kernuk, kĕr'nook' (?), a town of Central Africa, capital of the territory of Loggun, on the S. side of Lake Chad. Pop. 15,000.

Kern'ville, a post-village of Kern co., Cal., is near the North Fork of Kern River, about 12 miles N.E. of Havilah. It has gold-mines and a quartz-mill. Pop. 500.

Ker'owlee', a small state in Rajpootana, India, between lat. 25° 53' and 26° 48' N. and lon. 76° 47' and 77° 38' E. Area, 1878 square miles. Pop. 187,800.

Kerpen, kĕr'pęn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles S.W. of Cologne. Pop. 2937.

Kerr, a county in the S.W. central part of Texas, has an area of about 1100 square miles. It is drained by the head-streams of the Guadalupe River. The surface is hilly, and partly covered with forests. The soil produces pasture for numerous cattle. This county is traversed by the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railroad. Capital, Kerrville. Pop. in 1870, 1042; in 1880, 2163; in 1890, 4462.

Kerr, a township of Champaign co., Ill. Pop. 361.

Kerren, a town of Toorkistan. See KINIA.

Kerr's, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ark., on the Little Rock & Memphis Railroad, 14 miles E. of Little Rock.

Kerr's Creek, a post-hamlet of Rockbridge co., Va., 6 miles S. of Goshen Station. It has a flour-mill.

Kerr's Mills (Oaktown Post-Office), a village of Pulaski co., Ill., at Oakland Station on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, 24 miles N.E. of Cairo. Pop. 100.

Kerr's Station, a post-office of Washington co., Pa.

Kerr's Store, Clarion co., Pa. See MILLVILLE.

Kerrsville, a post-office and station of Cumberland co., Pa., on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 8 miles W. by S. of Carlisle.

Kerr'ville, a post-village of Shelby co., Tenn., on the Padneah & Memphis Railroad, 20 miles N.N.E. of Memphis. It has a church, a flour-mill, and 1 or 2 steam cotton-gins.

Kerrville, an incorporated post-village, capital of Kerr co., Tex., on the Guadalupe River, at the terminus of the Aransas Pass & San Antonio Railway, 71 miles N.W. of San Antonio. It has a stone court-house, 3 churches, a bank, a high school, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1880, 156; in 1890, 1044.

Ker'ry, a maritime county in the S.W. part of Ireland, in Munster, having N. the estuary of the Shannon. Area, 1852 square miles. Pop. 201,039, a large proportion of whom speak only the Irish tongue. Surface extremely wild, rugged, and mountainous. MacGillicuddy Reeks, the loftiest mountains in Ireland, are in this county. Coast-line deeply indented with bays, of which Tralee, Dingle, and Kenmare are the chief. Dunmore Head, between the two former, is the most westerly land in Ireland. Principal rivers, the Feale, Maine, Laune or Lane, and Roughty. Lakes comprise those of Killarney, Carra, and Currane. Soil mostly inferior, except in the central lowlands, where it is a rich loam, resting on limestone. Agriculture is very backward. Chief crops, potatoes, wheat, and barley. Numerous goats and small cattle are pastured in the mountains. Chief towns, Tralee (the capital), Killarney, Dingle, and Kenmare. The county sends two members to the House of Commons, and the borough of Tralee one member.

Ker'ry, or **Ceri**, a village of Wales, co. of Montgomery, 2½ miles E.S.E. of Newton, at the terminus of a branch railway. Pop. of parish, 2077.

Ker'ry Head, a lofty promontory of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry, S. of the entrance to the Shannon.

Kersah, a village of Arabia. See FARTASH.

Kersey, Elk co., Pa. See CENTREVILLE.

Ker'shaw', a northern county of South Carolina, has an area of about 775 square miles. It is intersected in the S.W. part by the Wateree River, and bounded on the E. by Lynch's Creek, which drains a considerable extent of territory on that side of the county. The surface is diversified with hills of moderate height, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil produces cotton and Indian corn. This county is traversed by the Charleston, Cincinnati & Chicago Railroad, and the Camden Branch of the South Carolina Railroad. Capital, Camden. Pop. in 1870, 11,754; in 1880, 21,538; in 1890, 22,361.

Kershena, Wisconsin. See KESHENA.

Kersko, a town of Austria. See GURKFELD.

Kertch, kêrch (anc. *Panticapæ'um*), a strongly-fortified town of Russia, in the Crimea, on a tongue of land forming a peninsula of the same name, noted for its mud-volcanoes, on the Strait of Yenikale, connecting the Sea of Azof with the Black Sea, 130 miles E.N.E. of Simferopol. Lat. 45° 20′ N.; lon. 36° 28′ E. In 1827 it was declared a free port, and an extensive lazaretto was built. It has a navy-yard and foundry, and a large export trade in stone, fish, salt, candles, soap, grain, and hides. Its site is that of the ancient Panticapæum, the residence and burial-place of Mithridates. The modern town is of very recent existence. Pop. 22,449.

Ker'ton, a township of Fulton co., Ill., on the Illinois River. Pop. 504.

Kerur, a town of India. See CAROOR.

Kerynia, a town of Cyprus. See KERINIA.

Kerzch, a town of Asia Minor. See GHERZEH.

Kerzers, kêrt'sęrs (Fr. *Chiètres*, shee-êt'r'), a village of Switzerland, canton and 11 miles N. of Freyburg. It is a very ancient place, and is supposed to have derived its name from the Latin word *Carceres* ("prisons"). Pop. 1119.

Ke'sabpoor', a town of Bengal, district and 18 miles S. of Jessore, on the navigable Huribur and Bhuddra Rivers. It has many sugar-refineries, brass-foundries, and potteries, and a large trade in rice and sugar.

Ke'sal', a town of Shahabad district, Bengal. P. 3169.

Kesariah, a city of Asia Minor. See KAISAREEYEH.

Keshan, kâ'shân', **Kishau**, kish'ân', or **Ruskoi**, rŭs'koi', a walled town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, 26 miles N. of Gallipoli. It has about 900 houses and a thriving trade.

Keshe'na, or **Kershe'na**, a post-hamlet of Shawano co., Wis., on Wolf River, 8 miles N. of Shawano. Pop. 49. It has a church. Here is the Menominee Indian Reservation and Agency.

Keshin, kêsh'een', or **Keshein**, kęh'shân', a maritime village of Arabia, on its S.E. coast, 35 miles S.W. of Cape Fartash. Though the capital of the Mahrah sultan, it is a miserable place, with only a few houses. Pop. 400.

Kesho, a city of Tonquin. See KETCHO.

Kes'ler's Cross Lanes, a post-hamlet of Nicholas co., W. Va., 18 miles N. of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. It has 2 churches. Coal abounds here.

Kesmark, or **Käsmark**, kês'mark (Ger. *Kaisers-markt*, kī'zęrs-mankt'), a town of Hungary, co. of Zips, on the Poprad, 125 miles N.E. of Pesth. Pop. 3933, of whom 2500 are Protestants. It is enclosed by old walls, entered by three gates, and has a large tower built in 1433, a town hall, a high school, a gymnasium, and a ruined castle.

Kesnitz, kês'nits, or **Keszintz**, kês'ints, a village of Hungary, 23 miles N.E. of Temesvar. Pop. 2104.

Kesric, a town of Turkey. See KASTORIA.

Kess, the Russian name of VENDEN.

Kessel, kês'sęl, a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 8 miles N.N.E. of Roermond. Pop. 1263.

Kessel-Bashi-Nor, kês'sęl-bâ'shee-nor, a lake of Chinese Toorkistan, near the sources of the Irtish River, in lat. 46° 30′ N., lon. 87° E. Length, nearly 80 miles; greatest breadth, 25 miles. It receives a considerable river, but has no efflux for its waters.

Kesselsdorf, kês'sęls-dorf', Ober, o'ber, and Nieder, nee'dęr, two nearly contiguous villages of Prussia, government of Liegnitz. Pop. 686.

Kessenich, kês'sęh-nik', a village of Belgium, in Limbourg, on the Meuse, 24 miles N.E. of Hasselt. Pop. 4500.

Kessing, Malay Archipelago. See KEFFING.

Kess'ler's, a post-office of Northampton co., Pa., about 8 miles N. of Easton.

Kestenholz, kês'tęn-holts (Fr. *Châtenois*, shâ'tęn'-wâ'), a town of Germany, in Lower Alsace, 3 miles by rail W. of Schlettstadt. It has manufactures of muslins, paper, and twine. Pop. 3417.

Kes'ter, a post-office of Park co., Col.

Kesteren, kês'tâ-ręn, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 14 miles W.N.W. of Nymwegen. Pop. 2503.

Kes'teven, PARTS OF, the S.W. subdivision of the English co. of Lincoln. Area, 454,875 acres. Pop. 105,597.

Keswick, kêz'wik or kêz'ik, a town of England, co. of Cumberland, on the Greta, between the foot of Skiddaw Mountain and the N. end of Lake Derwent-Water, on a railway, 24 miles S.S.W. of Carlisle. It has an elegant church, a town hall, a free school, a workhouse, museums of minerals, several good hotels, and manufactures of linsey-woolseys and lead-pencils. The potting of char, taken in the lakes, is also a leading business. In the season many tourists make it their headquarters. Pop. 2777.

Kes'wick, or **Medi'na**, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 16 miles N. of Newmarket. It contains a saw-mill and 2 stores. Pop. 125. See also ROACH'S POINT.

Keswick Depot, a post-village of Albemarle co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, at its junction with the Washington City & Virginia Midland Railroad, 7 miles E. of Charlottesville. It has a church and a tannery.

Keswick Lake, England. See DERWENT-WATER.

Keswick Ridge, a post-village in York co., New Brunswick, on the New Brunswick Railway, 12 miles N.W. of Fredericton. Pop. 150.

Keszthely, kêst'hêl', a town of Hungary, co. of Szalad, near the W. extremity of Lake Balatony, 96 miles S. of Presburg. Pop. 3995. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, fisheries, a trade in wine, and an extensive school of agriculture, termed the *Georgicon*, with a gymnasium.

Ket, kêt, a river of Asiatic Russia, rises in the government of Yeniseisk, about lat. 58° N., flows W.N.W., and joins the Obi on the right about 18 miles above Narym, after a course of above 500 miles.

Keta, or **Kheta**, kâ'tâ, a river of Asiatic Russia, rises in the government of Yeniseisk, in lat. 68° N. and lon. 95° E., flows N.N.E., and joins the Khatanga on the left, after a course of nearly 300 miles.

Ketch'am, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pa., 7 or 8 miles N. of Wilkesbarre.

Ketcho, kêch'ō', now generally called **Ha-Noi** (the former name written also **Kesh'o'**, or **Cachao**, kâtch'â'o, **Kecho**, and **Cachco**), the largest city and capital of the French dependency of Tonquin, in Asia, on the Tonquin River, about 95 miles from its mouth. Pop. 150,000. It is of great extent, and is defended by a citadel. The streets are wide and paved; the houses mostly of mud and timber. The public edifices comprise one royal palace, and the ruins of another, which appears to have been of vast extent. Though its river is navigable only for small vessels, it has a considerable trade. The chief exports are bullion, fine silks, and lacquered wares; the imports, cloths, chintzes, pepper, arms, and Indian and European manufactures.

Ketch'um's Cor'ners, a post-hamlet in Stillwater township, Saratoga co., N.Y., 8 miles S.E. of Saratoga Springs. Here are several churches.

Ketch'umville, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., N.Y., about 16 miles N.W. of Binghamton. It has a church.

Ketegyhazn, kâ'tęj'hâ'zŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Bekes, 12 miles S.E. of Csaba. Pop. 2778.

Ketcknune-Seebe, Ontario. See GARDEN RIVER.

Ketember, one of the KEY ISLANDS.

Kethely, a town of Hungary. See MANNERSDORF.

Ketoy, kâ-toy', one of the Kooril Islands. Lat. of the S. extremity, 47° 17′ 30″ N.; lon. 152° 24′ E.

Ketrz, a town of Prussia. See KATSCHER.

Ketsa, kêt'shŏh', a village of Hungary, in Banat, co. of Torontal, about 20 miles N.W. of Temesvar. Pop. 3564.

Ketskemet, a town of Hungary. See KECSKEMET.

Ket'tering, a town of England, at a railway junction, 14 miles N.N.E. of Northampton. Pop. of parish, 7184, employed in weaving silk plush, and in wool-combing.

Kettleby, ket'tęl-bo, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 7 miles W. of Aurora. Pop. 150.

Kettle (ket't'l) Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Potter co., runs southwestward to Clinton co., and enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna about 5 miles above Renovo.

Kettle Creek, a post-hamlet of Potter co., Pa., on Kettle Creek, about 33 miles N. by W. of Lock Haven. It has a church. Here are the ruins of Oleana, the colony established by Ole Bull.

Kettle Island, an island in the Ottawa River, about 2 miles below the mouth of the Rideau.

Kettle River, Minnesota, rises in Carlton co., runs southward through Pine co., and enters the St. Croix River near lat. 45° 50′ N. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Kettle River, a township of Pine co., Minn. Pop. 40.

Kettle River Station, a post-hamlet of Pine co., Minn., on Kettle River, and on the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad, 95 miles N. of St. Paul.

Ket'tlersville, a post-office of Shelby co., Ohio.

Ket'toor', or **Ketur,** kę-toor', written also **Kit'toor'** and **Kitur,** ke-toor', a town of India, district and 28 miles S.E. of Belgaum. Pop. 7166.

Kettwig, kĕtt'wĭc, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles by rail N.E. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 3224.

Keturin, Loch, Scotland. See Loch Katrine.

Ketzelsdorf, kĕts'ęls-dorf, a village of Bohemia, 27 miles N. of Königgrätz. Pop. 1300.

Keuka, ke-yu'kę, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., in Wayne township, on Keuka Lake, 10 miles N.E. of Hammondsport.

Keuka (or Crooked) Lake, New York. The head of this lake is at Hammondsport, Steuben co., from which it extends northeastward to Penn Yan, Yates co., a distance of about 20 miles. It is about 2 miles wide, and has an irregular form. The surface is 718 feet above the level of the sea, and the depth is about 200 feet. The water is discharged by a short outlet, which issues from the N.E. end and enters Seneca Lake, falling 271 feet in a course of 7 miles. Steamboats navigate this lake in summer. Its shores are noted for vineyards.

Keunjhar, kę-oon'jar, or **Keonjur,** kę-ōn'jŭr, a native state of India, in Orissa, lat. 21°–22° 9′ 30″ N., lon. 85° 14′–86° 24′ 35″ E. Area, 3096 square miles. It comprises Upper and Lower Keunjhar, and is governed by a maharnjah, tributary to the British. Capital, Keunjhar, a village of 2500 inhabitants, in lat. 21° 37′ 25″ N., lon. 85° 37′ 31″ E. Total pop. 181,871.

Kev'ashinsk', a village of Siberia, government and about 220 miles N. of Tobolsk, on the E. side of a large island formed by the Obi. It is inhabited by Ostiaks.

Kevelaer, or **Kevelär,** kā'vęh-lār', a town of Rhenish Prussia, 31 miles by rail N.W. of Dusseldorf, on the Niers. Pop. 3466.

Kew, kū, a village of England, co. of Surrey, on the Thames, 7 miles W. of London. The village is mostly built around a green, and has many handsome mansions, including a royal palace, once the favorite residence of George III. The botanical garden, possessing one of the most celebrated collections of plants in Europe, is kept up at the national cost and is open to the public. Pop. 1033.

Kewanee, ke-wah'ne, a post-village of Henry co., Ill., in Kewanee township, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Galva, and 132 miles W.S.W. of Chicago. It contains 12 churches, 2 banks, 3 newspaper offices, a graded school, and manufactures of steam-heaters, boilers, pumps, wagons, &c. Bituminous coal is mined here. Pop. in 1880, 2704; in 1890, 4569.

Kewanee, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Miss.

Ke'wau'na, a post-village in Union township, Fulton co., Ind., about 20 miles N. of Logansport. It has 2 banks, a graded school, a newspaper office, and 3 churches.

Kewas'kum, a post-village of Washington co., Wis., in Kewaskum township, on the Milwaukee River, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 21 miles S.S.E. of Fond du Lac, and 7 miles N. of West Bend. It has 3 grain-elevators, 3 churches, and a cigar-factory. Pop. of the township, 1434.

Kewaunee, ke-waw'nee, a county in the E. part of Wisconsin, has an area of about 336 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Michigan, and is drained by Kewaunee River and several creeks. The surface is mostly covered with forests of pine, sugar-maple, &c. The soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, grass, and lumber are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad. Capital, Kewaunee. Pop. in 1870, 10,128; in 1880, 15,807; in 1890, 16,153.

Kewaunee, a post-village, capital of Kewaunee co., Wis., is on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Kewaunee River, and in a township of the same name. It is about 27 miles E. of the city of Green Bay, and 30 miles by water N. by E. of Manitowoc. It contains 2 banks, 3 churches, 4 newspaper offices, a saw-mill, a foundry, a flour-mill, a pearl-button-factory, and other business concerns. Pop. in 1880, 1050; in 1890, 1216.

Kewaunee River, a small stream of Wisconsin, rises in Brown co., runs southeastward through Kewaunee co., and enters Lake Michigan at the village of Kewaunee.

Keweenaw, kee'wee-naw, a county of Michigan, in the most northern part of the upper peninsula. Area, about 350 square miles. It is a peninsula washed by Lake Superior on all sides except the S.W. The surface is uneven. The soil, mostly uncultivated, is based on rocks of the Silurian formation. This county has copper-mines the product of which has been valued at about $1,000,000 annually. Copper is the chief article of export. Capital, Eagle River, on Lake Superior. It is a shipping-place for copper. Pop. in 1870, 4205; in 1880, 4270; in 1890, 2894.

Keweenaw Bay, Michigan, is an inlet of Lake Superior which extends into the central part of Houghton co. and washes the S.E. shore of a peninsula called Keweenaw Point. An inlet named Portage Lake extends from this bay nearly across the peninsula, and is connected with Lake Superior by a ship-canal, so that vessels can pass from Keweenaw Bay to Duluth by a direct route 120 miles shorter than the distance around the point.

Keweenaw Point, a peninsula of Michigan, is identical with Keweenaw co.

Kew-Kiang, a city of China. See Kioo-Kiang.

Kexholm, kĕx'holm, a town of Finland, læn and 50 miles N.E. of Viborg, on the W. shore of Lake Ladoga.

Key, Kei, or **Ke,** kā, incorrectly written **Ki,** a group of islands in the Malay Archipelago, about 50 miles W. of the Aroo Islands, in lat. 5° 30′ S., lon. 133° E., the principal being Great Key, which is covered with mountains, and Little Key, which is comparatively low. A part of the people are Papuans, but others are Mohammedans of mixed descent. The harbor of Key is at the N. end of Great Key.

Key, a river, South Africa, enters the sea near 28° E. lon.

Key, kee, a post-office of Cherokee co., Ala.

Key, a post-office of Lee co., Ark.

Key, a post-office of Bremer co., Iowa.

Key, a post-office of Cloud co., Kansas.

Key, a post-office of White co., Tenn.

Key, a post-office of Thurston co., Washington.

Keya Paha, ke'yā pā'hā, or **Big Turtle River,** a considerable stream of Nebraska and South Dakota, rises in a small lake on the line between those states, flows eastwardly, first in the latter then in the former, and falls into the Niobrara, in Nebraska.

Key Corner, a hamlet of Lauderdale co., Tenn., on the South Fork of Forked Deer River, about 27 miles N. of Brownsville. Here is a steamboat-landing.

Keyeser, kī'zęr, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Wis., 20 miles S.E. of Portage, and 6 miles S.S.E. of Arlington.

Keyesport, Clinton co., Ill. See Keysport.

Keyesville, kīz'vĭl, a post-office of Richland co., Wis.

Keynsham, kān'shăm, a town of England, co. of Somerset, on the Avon, 5 miles by rail S.E. of Bristol.

Keyport, kee'port, a post-town of Monmouth co., N.J., in Raritan township, on Raritan Bay, 23 miles (direct) S.S.W. of New York (with which it is connected by boat and by a branch of the Central Railroad of New Jersey), and 15 miles E.S.E. of New Brunswick. It has 7 churches, 2 banks, a graded school, 3 newspaper offices, 3 large hotels, gas-works, a carriage-factory, and a canning-factory. Its prosperity is mainly derived from trade, ship-building, and the oyster-business. Two steamboats and several sailing-vessels are owned here. Pop. in 1880, 2613; in 1890, 3411.

Keys, West Indies. See Cay.

Keys, keez, a post-office of Buncombe co., N.C.

Keys, a post-office of York co., Pa.

Keysburg, keez'burg, a post-office of Etowah co., Ala.

Keysburg, a village of Logan co., Ky., 6 miles S.E. of Allensville Station, and about 40 miles N.W. of Nashville, Tenn. It has a church. Pop. 133.

Keyser, kī'zęr, a post-hamlet of Moore co., N.C., on the Raleigh & Augusta Railroad, 76 miles S.W. of Raleigh. It has 4 stores and a steam saw-mill.

Keyser, a post-town, capital of Mineral co., W. Va., is on the North Branch of the Potomac River, at the mouth of New Creek, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 5 miles E. of Piedmont, and 200 miles W. of Baltimore. It has 2 newspaper offices, 6 churches, a large round-house and some machine-shops of the railroad, and manufactures of lumber, wagons, &c. Pop. in 1890, 2165.

Keyser, kī'zęr, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 6 miles N. of Kerrwood. Pop. 200.

Keysport, kees'port, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Ill., 44 miles E.N.E. of Belleville. Post-office name, Keyesport.

Key Station, a post-office of Johnson co., Tenn.

Keystone, kee'stōn, a post-hamlet of Wells co., Ind., on the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, 35 miles S. by W. of Fort Wayne. It has a saw-mill and 2 stores. Pop. about 100.

Keystone, a post-office of Dickinson co., Kansas.

Keystone, a post-office of Wright co., Minn.

Keystone, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Mo., on the

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Cameron. It has a church.

Keystone, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 5 miles S. of Jackson. It has a church and a furnace for pig-iron.

Keystone, a post-office of Perry co., Pa., about 12 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

Keystone Junction, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, 115 miles S.E. of Pittsburg, and on the Keystone Narrow-Gauge Railroad. It has a manufactory of fire-brick.

Keystone Mines, a mining village of Somerset co., Pa., in Summit township, 3 miles from Meyersdale Station. Here is a mine of semi-bituminous coal.

Keysville, keez'vil, a post-office of Phillips co., Ark.

Keysville, a post-hamlet of Hillsborough co., Fla., about 26 miles S.E. of Tampa. It has a saw-mill.

Keysville, a post-office of Pawnee co., Kansas.

Keysville, a hamlet of Carroll co., Md., 2 miles from Double Pipe Creek Station. It has a church.

Keysville, a post-office of Crawford co., Mo., on the Salem & Little Rock Railroad, 98 miles S.W. of St. Louis.

Keysville, a post-village of Charlotte co., Va., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, 73 miles W.S.W. of Richmond. It has 3 churches and a cigar-manufactory.

Keytesville, keets'vil, a post-village, capital of Chariton co., Mo., in Keytesville township, on the W. bank of the Chariton River and the E. bank of the Muscle River, and on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 11 miles E. of Brunswick, and 100 miles E. by N. of Kansas City. It has 2 banks, a graded school, 3 churches, a manufactory of farming-implements, milling- and tobacco-works, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1860, 737; in 1890, 819; of the township in 1890, 3394.

Key West, a city and port of entry, the capital of Monroe co., Fla., on Thompson's Island, or Bone Key (Sp. *Cayo Hueso*, kī'o wā'so, whence the name), a small island of coral formation in the Gulf of Mexico or Strait of Florida, about 55 miles S.W. of Cape Sable. Lat. 24° 32′ N.; lon. 81° 48′ W. It contains 9 churches, a marine hospital, a custom-house, and printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 3 weekly newspapers. It has a safe harbor, the entrance of which is defended by Fort Taylor, a large and costly work. The harbor admits vessels drawing 20 feet or more of water. The inhabitants derive a large portion of their income from the salvage of the vessels which are wrecked on the adjacent islands. The steamers which ply between New Orleans and Havana, and New York and Galveston, touch at this port. It has extensive manufactures of cigars, important sponge-fisheries, and some salt-works. Pop. in 1880, 9890; in 1890, 18,080.

Key West, a post-village of Dubuque co., Iowa, 4 miles from Dubuque. Here is a convent.

Key West, a post-hamlet and township of Coffey co., Kansas, about 12 miles N. of Burlington. Pop. 270.

Key West, a post-office of Kenton co., Ky.

Kezanlik, Eastern Roumelia. See KASANLIK.

Ke'zar Falls, a post-village of York co., Me., on the Ossipee River, about 36 miles W.N.W. of Portland. It has a church, a saw-mill, and a stave-mill.

Kezdi-Vasárhely, kăz'dee-vā'shâr-hāl', a town of Transylvania, 35 miles N.E. of Kronstadt. Pop. 4546.

Kezd-Sznaz, kăzd-sāz, a town of Transylvania, 4 miles S.E. of Schässburg. Pop. 4900.

Khaboor, Khabour, Khabur, or **Chabur,** kā'-boor' (anc. *Chabo'ras*, and *Abor'rhas*), a river of Asiatic Turkey, flows S. through Mesopotamia, and joins the Euphrates at Kerkesiah. Length, about 190 miles.

Khaboor, Khabour, or **Khabur,** a river of Asiatic Turkey, flows S., and joins the Tigris 65 miles N.W. of Mosul. Length, 50 miles.

Khabs, a town of Tunis. See CABES.

Khafaloon, Khafaloun, kā-fā-loon', or **Khapalu,** kā-pā-loo', a town of Central Asia, in Bulti, at the junction of the Shayook and Leh Rivers, 90 miles N.W. of Leh.

Khagowl, or **Khagaul,** kā'gŏwl', a town of Bengal, Patna district, 5 miles S. of Dinapoor. Here is Dinapoor Railway Station. Pop. 5257.

Khaibar, kī'bar', a town of Arabia, in El Hejaz, 100 miles N.N.E. of Medina, and capital of a Jewish territory.

Khai-Fung, a city of China. See KAI-FONG.

Khai-Hoa, or **Cai-Hoa,** kī-ho'ā, a city of China, province of Yun-Nan, near the Tonquin frontier, in lat. 23° 24′ 30″ N., lon. 104° 21′ E.

Khain, Persia. See GHAYN.

Khairabad, kī'rā-bād', a village of the Punjab, on the Indus, opposite Attook, 35 miles by rail E.S.E. of Peshawer.

Khairagarh, India. See KHYRAGURH.

Khalana, the ancient name of CULNA.

Khaletse, a village of Central Asia. See KULUTZI.

Khalkas (or **Kalkas,** kăl'kăs') **Country,** the N. part of Mongolia, Chinese Empire, extending from the Altai, in lon. 90°, to 112° E., and between lat. 47° and 53° N., having N. Siberia and W. Chinese Toorkistan. The surface is in great part mountainous, elsewhere consisting of vast plains and steppes; in the S. it comprises a part of the great desert of Gobi. The Yenisei, Selenga, Orkhon, and other large rivers rise in this region, which also contains many large lakes, the principal being the Oobsa Nor. It is divided into khanats, governed by native chiefs, tributary to the Chinese since the eighteenth century. Capital city, Oorga. The inhabitants are Mongol Tartars and of the Booddhist faith.

Khalki, kăl'kee, or **Cop'per Island,** one of the Princess Islands, in the Sea of Marmora, 12 miles S.E. of Constantinople. It has an ancient copper-mine.

Khalsia, India. See KHULSIA.

Khamgaon, kăm-gā-ōn', a town of India, district and 28 miles W. of Akola, on a branch railway. It has a large cotton-market, and is a growing place. Pop. 9435.

Khamil, or **Chamil,** kā'meel', written also **Hami,** hā'mee', a city of Chinese Toorkistan. Lat. 42° 30′ N.; lon. 93° 40′ E. It is the centre of a large trade.

Khamir, a town of Persia. See KAMEER.

Khana-i-Bad, kā'nā-ee-bād', a town of Asia, 12 miles S.E. of Khoondooz. Lat. 36° 20′ N.; lon. 69° 38′ E.

Khandeish, a province of India. See CANDEISH.

Khandiva, kăn'dē-vā, **Khandwa,** kănd'wā, or **Cundwa,** kŭnd'wā, a town of India, Central Provinces, 40 miles N.N.E. of Boorhanpoor. Pop. 9708.

Khandpara, India. See KHUNDPARA.

Khandutchn, kăn-doo'chā, or **Kanduga** (?), a river of Asiatic Russia, joins the Aldan after a S.W. course of above 100 miles.

Khangher, a town of Sindo. See JACOBABAD.

Khania, kā-nee'ā, or **Cane'a** (anc. *Cydo'nia*, sometimes *Cydo'nis*), a fortified seaport and the principal commercial town of Crete, on the N. coast of the island, 64 miles W.N.W. of Candia. Pop. 8000, of whom about 5000 are Mohammedans and 1000 foreign Greeks. Its fortifications, built by the Venetians, are inferior to those of Candia, but its port is the best in Crete, capable of holding many vessels of 300 tons, and is formed by a molo 1200 feet long, with a light-house at its extremity, opposite a fort defending the harbor. It has an arsenal, docks, Venetian galley-vaults, a small lazaretto, and soap-factories. It is the seat of a provincial council and governor, a Greek bishop's see, and the residence of several European consuls.

Khanka, kăn'kā, a town of Asia, in Toorkistan, 30 miles E.N.E. of Khiva, on the Amoo-Darya. It consists of about 350 houses, enclosed within a poor wall.

Khanos, kā'nos', or **Khinis,** kin'iss', an ancient town of Turkey in Asia, 55 miles S.S.W. of Erzroom.

Khanpoor, kăn'poor', or **Khaun'poor',** a town of India, dominion and 78 miles S.W. of Bhawlpoor. Pop. 20,000. It was formerly of more importance, but it is still a flourishing commercial town, with a good bazaar and a navigable canal from the Indus.

Khanzir, a village of Turkey. See AGHANOON.

Khap'pa, or **Khapa,** kā'pā, a town of India, district and 21 miles N.E. of Nagpoor. Pop. 7877.

Kharamoukotan, an island. See KARAMAKOTAN.

Kharasm, kā'rāzm', or **Karis'sim,** also called **Khwaresm** and **Kharesm** (anc. *Chorasmia*), a country of Toorkistan. In the twelfth century it was the seat of a powerful empire; but it is now greatly reduced. Its present limits appear to be the same as those of Khiva.

Kharbundee Shumsabad, kar-bun-dee' shoom-sā-bād', a town of India, division of Agra. Pop. 8428.

Kharek, an island of the Persian Gulf. See KARAK.

Kharesm, Toorkistan. See KHIVA.

Khargeh, Egypt. See EL KHARGEH.

Kharib, a mountain of Egypt. See AGREEB.

Kharijah, kā'ree'jā, a town of Arabia, W. of Makallah, and reputed to have 3000 inhabitants.

Kharkov, Kharkow, Charkov, Charkow, kăr-kov', **Ukraine,** or **Slobodisch Ukraine,** slo'bo-dish oo'krān, a government in the S. part of European Russia, lat. 48° 30′ to 51° 12′ N., lon. 34° 20′ to 38° 20′ E., bounded E. by Voronezh, S. by Yekaterinoslav, W. by Poltava, and N. by Koorsk. Area, 27,475 square miles. It is watered by the Donets and the Oskol. Surface flat and little wooded. Soil fertile, entirely agricultural, producing grain of all sorts, and wine in great abundance. It has numerous dis-

tilleries, tanneries, and tallow- and saltpetre-factories. Pop. 1,698,015, chiefly Russians and Cossacks. See UKRAINE.

Kharkov, or **Charkow**, written also **Kharkow** and **Kharkof**, a city of European Russia, capital of the government of Kharkov, on the Kharkova, at a railway junction, 420 miles S.W. of Moscow. It is the see of a bishop. It has a university, founded in 1803, a theological seminary, a gymnasium, and a female academy. Its manufactures comprise leather, felts, spirits, and fine carpets, and its trade is extensive. Its fairs for cattle and wool are among the most important in South Russia. Pop. (1884) 160,921.

Kharput, a town of Turkish Armenia. See KARPOOT.

Khars, a city of Russia. See KARS.

Khartoom, Khartoum, Kartoom, or **Khartum**, kar'toom', a town of Africa, capital of the Egyptian general government of Soodan, at the junction of the Blue and White Nile, 95 miles S.W. of Shendy. Pop. 20,000, including garrison. It is regularly built, and very flourishing. It has considerable trade, and was formerly the great depot of slaves sent from Soodan and Abyssinia into Egypt.

Khasab, or **Kasaab**, kâ'sâb', a bay of Arabia, province of Oman, at the entrance to the Persian Gulf. On it is a large fort. Lat. 26° 13' N.; lon. 56° 20' E.

Khasgunge, or **Kasganj**, kâs-gunj', a town of British India, Etah district, 60 miles N.E. of Agra. Pop. 15,764.

Khash, kâsh, or **Khaush**, kawsh, a town and fort of Afghanistan, on the Khash-Rood. Lat. 31° 36' N.; lon. 62° 45' E. Pop. about 2000.

Khash-Rood, Khash-Rud, or **Kuch-Roud**, kâsh-rood', a river of Afghanistan, enters the Hamoon Lake, after a S.W. course of 180 miles. It partly separates the Candahar and Herat dominions.

Khasia Hills, India. See COSSYAH HILLS.

Khaspur, a town of India. See COSPOOR.

Khatanga, kâ-tâng'gâ, or **Katauska**, kâ-tân'skâ, a river of Asiatic Russia, issues from a lake in the government of Yeniseisk, near lat. 68° N. and lon. 96° E., flows N.N.E., and falls into the Gulf of Khatangskee or Katangskii, in the Arctic Ocean, after a course of 700 miles. Its chief affluents are the Moniaga, Popigni, and Keta.

Khatel, a town of Palestine. See HEBRON.

Khatmandoo, Catmandoo, kât'mân'doo', or **Kathmaro**, kât'h'mâ'rō', the capital town of Nepaul, in a mountainous region, about 145 miles N.N.W. of Patna. Lat. 27° 42' N.; lon. 85° 15' E. Pop. 20,000. It extends 1 mile along a river, is built mostly of brick, and has many Booddhist temples, with a palace of the Nepaul rajah.

Khaunpoor, India. See KHANPOOR.

Khaush, a town of Afghanistan. See KHASH.

Khawak, kâ-wâk', the most E. pass across the Hindoo-Koosh, in Kafiristan, 100 miles N.E. of Cabool. Lat. 35° 38' N.; lon. 70° E. Elevation of summit, 13,200 feet. By it Timur entered India. E. by S. from the pass is the fort Khawak, 9300 feet above the sea. Lat. 35° 37' N.

Khediwari, kêd-e-wâ'ree, one of the navigable mouths of the Indus, at its delta, entering the sea in lat. 24° 9' N., lon. 67° 29' E., where it is 650 yards across.

Kheeva, a country of Asia. See KHIVA.

Kheiber, or **Kheibers**. See KHYBER PASS.

Khelat, a town of Beloochistan. See KELAT.

Khelat, a town of Turkey. See AKHLAT.

Khelidonia, kêl-e-do-nee'a, a cape and group of islets (anc. *Chelido'niæ*) of Asia Minor, on its S. coast, 60 miles S. by W. of Adalia.

Khelmos, kêl'mos, a mountain of Greece, in the Morea, 6 miles S.E. of Kalavrita. Elevation, 7654 feet.

Khem, a Coptic name for EGYPT.

Kheraghur, kêr-a-gûr', a town of India, North-West Provinces, division of Agra. Pop. 5416.

Kherasoon, or **Kherasoun**. See KERESOON.

Kheree, or **Kheri**, ke-ree', a town of India, capital of Kheree, 25 miles N. by E. of Seetapoor. Pop. 7001.

Kheree, or **Kheri**, a district of the North-West Provinces, India, in the Seetapoor division. Area, 2963 square miles. Capital, Kheree. Pop. 739,283.

Kherkhah, a river of Persia. See KERAN.

Kherson, or **Cherson**, kên-sōn', a government of Russia, mostly between lat. 46° and 49° N. and lon. 29° and 34° E., having S. the Black Sea. Area, 27,475 square miles. Surface in the N. undulating, and covered with forests; elsewhere a wide steppe. Principal rivers, the Dnieper on the N. and S.E., the Dniestor, forming the W. frontier, and the Bug, traversing its centre. Its W. half is very fertile; cattle- and sheep-breeding is the chief branch of industry. Products comprise oak bark, tobacco, mustard, saffron, wine, liquorice, corn, hemp, flax, nitre, salt, and sandstone. Manufactures of cloth, tallow, leather, butter, ropes, linen, tiles, spirits, cheese, and caviare are carried on, partly by Swedish, German, and other colonists, the population consisting of many races. Principal towns, Kherson, Nikolaiev, Yelisavetgrad, and Odessa. Pop. 1,596,809.

Kherson, or **Cherson**, a fortified town of South Russia, capital of the government of Kherson, on the right bank of the Dnieper, 62 miles E.N.E. of Odessa. Pop. 46,320. It was founded by Potemkin in 1778, is well built, and is divided into four quarters, the citadel, in which are the arsenal, barracks, other government buildings, and the cathedral, in which Potemkin, its founder, is buried; the admiralty quarter has excavated docks for the construction of ships of war, now disused. Kherson is an archbishop's see, and has various schools.

Kheyber and **Kheybers**. See KHYBER PASS.

Kheyr-Abad, a town of India. See KHYRABAD.

Khiewa, a country of Asia. See KHIVA.

Khilok, ke-lok', a river of Asiatic Russia, rises in the government of Irkootsk, and, after a course of about 430 miles, joins the Selenga about 20 miles below Selenghiusk.

Khimara, a town of Albania. See CHIMARA.

Khimoli, an island of Greece. See ARGENTIERA.

Khin-Gan, kin'-gân', **Khing-Gan-Oola**, or **Khing-Gan-Oula**, king'-gân-oo'lâ, are names applied to extensive mountain-chains or table-lands of East Asia, which separate Mongolia from Manchooria, extending from the Wall of China, in about 41° N. lat., to the great bed of the Amoor, in 53° N. lat., cut by the meridian of 120° E.

Khing-Yung, king'-yông', **Khin-Yang**, or **Kin-Yang**, kin'-yâng', a city of China, province of Kan-Soo, near lat. 36° N., lon. 107° 30' E.

Khing-Yuan, king'-yoo'ân', **Khin-Yuan**, kin'-yoo'ân', or **Kin-Yuen**, kin'-yoo-ên', a city of China, province of Quang-See, 320 miles W.N.W. of Canton.

Khini, kee'nee, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 43 miles N.E of Diarbekir, with about 450 families.

Khinis, a town of Turkey. See KHANOS.

Khio, or **Khios**, an island of Turkey. See SCIO.

Khiong-Tchou, a city of China. See KIONG-CHOO.

Khioo-Choo, or **Khiu-Tchou**, ke-oo'-choo', a city of China, in Che-Kiang, 100 miles S.W. of Hang-Chow-Foo.

Khirpai, Bengal. See KEERPOY.

Khitai, an ancient name of CHINA.

Khiva, Khiewa, Kheeva, kee'vâ, or **Kharesm**, kâ-rêsm' (anc. *Choras'mia*), a country of Toorkistan, mostly between lat. 39° and 44° N. and lon. 52° and 64° E., having N. the Kirgheez Steppe and the Sea of Aral, E. the Russian province of Amoo-Darya and Bokhara, S. Khorassan (in the Persian dominions), and W. the Caspian Sea. Estimated pop. 700,000. Surface almost wholly a sandy desert, with some scattered hill-ranges in the N. and W.; the Amoo-Darya borders it on the N.E., and along its banks, and the canals connected with it, there are many fertile tracts. In these places wheat, millet, barley, fruits, cotton, flax, and some rice are grown. The vine also thrives. Sheep and goats and a good breed of horses are pretty numerous. Camels are the ordinary beasts of burden. Some cotton and silk stuffs and shawls are made and exported; agriculture is, however, the principal occupation of the settled inhabitants. The population is very mixed, the dominant race being Oozbeks. In 1873 the khanate became virtually subject to Russia, but it retains a nominal independence.——Adj. and inhab. KHIVAN, kee'vân.

Khivn, the capital of the above country, is in an irr'gated plain near the Amoo-Darya. Lat. 41° 40' N.; lon. 60° 13' E. Pop. 6000.

Khmielnik, a town of Poland. See CHMIELNIK.

Kho-Dahman, Afghanistan. See KOH-I-DAMAUN.

Khodavendighar, ko-dâ-vên-de-gar', a vilayet of Turkey, in Asia Minor, bordering on the Sea of Marmora. It is mountainous, with much fertile soil, and produces grain, wool, cotton, silk, and fruit in abundance. Capital, Brusa. Pop. 1,100,000.

Khoi, koy, a town of North Persia, province of Azerbaijan, 20 miles N. of Lake Ooroomeeyah. Pop. 30,000.

Khojend, or **Kodjend**, ko'jând', also called **Chodschent**, a town of the province of Syr-Darya, Russian Toorkistan, 50 miles W. of Khokan, on the Jaxartes. Lat. 41° 23' N.; lon. 68° 42' E. It stands on rising ground, enclosed by decayed walls and wet ditches, and intersected by canals. It has manufactures of coarse cotton fabrics, and a large trade in Russian goods. Pop. 28,000.

Khokan, or **Khokand**. See FERGHANA.

Khokan, ko'kân', a town of Asiatic Russia, capital of Ferghana, about 280 miles N.W. of Kashgar, and 220 miles N.N.E. of Samarcand. It has bazaars, mosques, public schools, and several caravansaries. Pop. 60,000.

Kholm, kolm, a town of Russia, government of Pskov, on the Lovat, 110 miles S.E. of Pskov. Pop. 4718.

Khondistan, kon-dis-tân', a name applied vaguely to that part of India where the Khonds dwell. The term is thus a more comprehensive one than Khond-Mals, which is the name of their principal abode.

Khond-Mals, kond-mâlz', or **Kandh-Mals,** kŭnd-mâlz', a district of Orissa, India, nominally belonging to Boad, but really under British administration. The Khond-Mals are the principal abode of a very interesting people, called Khonds, who possess many admirable qualities, though they were once addicted to human sacrifices. The chief export is turmeric. Pop. 51,810.

Khonos, a village of Turkey. See Chonos.

Khonsar, kon'sar', a town of Persia, in Irak-Ajemee, 83 miles W.N.W. of Ispahan. Pop. 12,000, engaged in raising and drying fruits and weaving chintz.

Khoodavendighiar. See Khodavendighan.

Khooloom, Khoulloum, koo'loom', **Khulm, Khoulm,** koolm, **Gholam,** go-lâm', or **'Tashkurgan,** tâsh-koor'gân', a town of Afghan Toorkistan, capital of Khooloom district, on the river Khooloom, 40 miles W. of Balkh. Lat. 36° 40′ N.; lon. 68° 5′ E. It is surrounded by a wall, and by hills on three sides. The present town is 4 miles S. of the old site, and is properly a group of villages. Pop. 15,000.

Khoom, a city of Persia. See Koom.

Khoon'awur' (or **Koonawar,** koo-nâ-wŭr') **Pass,** one of the loftiest across the Himalayas. Lat. 31° 40′ N.; lon. 18° 30′ E. Elevation, 20,000 feet.

Khoondooz, Koundouz, or **Kunduz,** koon-dooz', a district of Afghan Toorkistan; lat. 35° to 38° N., lon. 68° to 72° E., having S. Afghanistan, and E. Budukhshan. The greater part of the surface is mountainous, but there are many fertile tracts, which yield abundant crops of grain, principally wheat and barley; while the marshy grounds, which are very extensive, produce much rice.

Khoondooz, or **Koundouz,** a town, capital of the above district, near the Amoo-Darya. Lat. 36° 48′ N.; lon. 69° 21′ E. Pop. about 2500.

Khoonds, a tribe of Indians. See Khond-Mals.

Khoorja, or **Khurja,** koor'jâ, a town of India, Boolundshahur district, 54 miles S. of Meerut. Pop. 26,858.

Khoozistan, Khouzistan, or **Khuzistan,** koo-zis-tân', originally **Khoristan,** ko'ris-tân', the "country of estuaries" (or *khors*), (anc. *Susia'na*), a province of Persia, mostly between lat. 30° and 33° N. and lon. 46 and 51° E., having N. the Bakhtiyari Mountains, separating it from Irak-Ajemee, E. Fars, W. the pashalic of Bagdad (in Asiatic Turkey), and S. the Persian Gulf. The surface is mostly mountainous; but in the S. are some plains. The Tigris and Euphrates (Shat-el-Arab) form a part of its W. boundary. In that part which borders on the Persian Gulf there are numerous river-mouths, or estuaries, whence the province derives its name. The products are rice, maize, barley, cotton, sugar-cane, dates, indigo, and silk. The pasturages are extensive, and live-stock numerous. The trade is mostly with Bassorah and Bagdad. The principal towns are Shooster, Dezfool, and Mohammerah.

Khoper, ko'pŏr, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Penza, flows S.S.W., and joins the Don after a course of 250 miles, for the last 100 of which it is navigable.

Khor, or **Khore,** kōr (a "mouth" or "estuary"), is the prefixed name of various bays in the East, the principal being Khore-Abdallah (kōr-âb-dâl'lâ), on the Persian Gulf, W. of the mouth of the Euphrates. See Khoozistan.

Khorassan, or **Khorasan,** ko'râs-sân' (*i.e.*, "region of the sun"), a province of Persia, between lat. 34° and 38° N. and lon. 53° and 61° E.; its limits, however, have often varied considerably. It has N. Khiva, and E. Afghanistan. Its S. part is a sandy waste; the rest of its surface consists of mountain-ranges and fertile valleys. Wheat, rice, tobacco, cotton, hemp, and assafœtida are grown. Principal towns, Meshed and Nishapoor.

Khoristan, a province of Persia. See Khoozistan.

Khorol, ko-rol', a river of Russia, rises in the government of Kharkov, and, after a southward course of about 140 miles, joins the Psiol.

Khorramabad, kor-râm-â-bâd', or **Khorum-Abad,** ko-rŭm-â-bâd', a town of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, district of Looristan, on the Koon, 98 miles S. by W. of Hamadan. It consists of about 1000 houses, and has many curious antiquities. The fort, which overlooks the town, occupies a steep rock about 1000 yards in circumference, and is surrounded by a double wall at the base. A magnificent reservoir has been formed within it.

Khorsabad, kor'sâ-bâd', **Korsabad** (probably a corruption of *Khosroo-Abad*, the "abode of Khosroes or Chosroes," a famous Persian king), or **Khortabad,** kor'tâ-bâd', a village of Turkey in Asia, 13 miles in a direct line N.E. of Mosul. Here Botta, in 1843, discovered the ruins of a large building containing Assyrian sculptures and inscriptions, the first discovery of the antiquities of Nineveh.

Khosroo-Shah, kos'roo'-shâ', written also **Khosrau-Shah,** a village and valley of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, the former S.W. of Tabreez.

Khoten, ko'tŏn', **Khotan,** ko'tân', **Eelchee, Eelchi,** or **Ilchi,** eel-chee', written also **Eleechee** and **Ilitsi,** a town of Chinese Toorkistan. Lat. 37° N.; lon. 80° 30′ E. It is the capital of a large district called Khoten, a great plain, the S.W. continuation of the Gobi Desert; but in some parts it is very fertile. Khoten is enclosed by earthen ramparts, and is the station of a Chinese garrison, but is mostly peopled by Oozbeks, who manufacture leather, silk fabrics, and paper, and have a brisk trade in these goods and in jasper and other produce. Pop. 30,000.

Khoten River, Toorkistan. See Yurung-Kash.

Khotin, or **Khotine,** Russia. See Chotyn.

Khoton, China. See Kookoo-Kota.

Khoulloum, or **Khoulm,** Asia. See Khooloom.

Khoum, a town of Persia. See Koom.

Khouzistan, a province of Persia. See Khoozistan.

Khozdar, koz'dar', a decayed town of Beloochistan, capital of the province of Jhalawan, 80 miles S.S.W. of Kelat. Lat. 27° 50′ N.; lon. 66° 23′ E.

Khujooa, koo-joo'â, a town of India, North-West Provinces, division of Allahabad. Pop. 5150.

Khulm, a town of Central Asia. See Khooloom.

Khulsia, or **Khalsia,** kŭl'se-â, a state of India, on the Sirhind plain. Area, 168 square miles. Pop. 62,000.

Khundpara, or **Khandpara,** kŭnd-pâ'râ, a state of India, in Orissa. Lat. 20° 25′–20° 11′ 15″ N.; lon. 85° 1′–85° 24′ 40″ E. Area, 244 square miles. It is highly fertile and well cultivated. Chief town, Kantilo. Capital, Khundpara. Pop. 57,007.

Khundpara, a town, capital of the above, and the abode of the native rajah. Lat. 20° 15′ 50″ N.; lon. 85° 12′ 51″ E. Pop. about 3000.

Khurda, koor'dâ, a town of the Ahmednuggur district, India. Pop. 6889.

Khureela, or **Khurela,** koo-ree'lâ, a town of India, district and 36 miles S.W. of Humeerpoor. Pop. 7879.

Khurja, India. See Khoorja.

Khuszt, a village of Hungary. See Huszth.

Khuzistan, a province of Persia. See Khoozistan.

Khvalynsk, or **Khvalinsk,** k'vâ-leensk', a town of Russia, government and 115 miles N.E. of Saratov, on the right bank of the Volga. Pop. 15,628.

Khwaresm, Toorkistan. See Kharasm.

Khyber or **Kheyber** (kī'bŏr) **Pass,** in Afghanistan, is the principal N. pass into that country from India, commencing 10 miles W. of Peshawer, and extending for 30 miles N.W. to the plain of Jelalabad. It lies through cliffs rising from 600 to 1000 feet. The Khyberis are a tribe of robbers occupying the adjacent territory.

Khyen (kī-ĕn') **Country,** a region of Indo-China, between lat. 19° and 24° N. and lon. 93° and 95° E., having W. the British provinces of Aracan and Chittagong.

Khyen-Dwem, or **Kyen-Dwem,** kī-ĕn'-dwâm', or **Ningthee,** ning'thee', a river of Farther India, rises in lat. 27° N. and lon. 96° 30′ E., flows mostly S. between the Munneepoor and Burmese dominions, and joins the Irrawaddy opposite Yandabo, in Burmah, after a course estimated at 400 miles. It is navigable for the largest boats to Kingnao, in lat. 23° 45′ N.

Khyerpoor, kī'ŏr-poor', or **Khyrpoor,** kĭr'poor', a town of Sinde, 15 miles E. of the Indus. Lat. 27° 31′ N.; lon. 68° 45′ E. It is a mere collection of mud hovels, with a fort, a mosque, and some baznars.

Khyrabad, or **Kheyr-Abad,** kĭr-â-bâd', several towns of India, the principal being 100 miles W.N.W. of Oude. Lat. 27° 3′ N.; lon. 80° 40′ E. Pop. 15,677.

Khyragurh, or **Khairagarh,** kī'râ-gŭr', a town of India, capital of the state of the same name, 125 miles E. by N. of Nagpoor. Area of state (now under British management), 940 square miles. Pop. 122,264.

Khyrgaon, kĭr-gâ-ōn', a town of Sinde, on an arm of the Indus, in lat. 26° 55′ N., lon. 67° 50′ E. Pop. between 2000 and 3000.

Khyrpoor, a town of Sinde. See Khyerpoor.

Khyrpoor-Dahr, kĭr'poor'-dan', a considerable town of Sinde, 50 miles N.E. of Roree, in a tract well irrigated by canals from the Indus.

Ki, islands of the Malay Archipelago. See Key.

Kiakhta, or Kiachta, ke-äk'tä, a town of Siberia, government of Transbaikalia, 180 miles S.E. of Irkootsk, close to the Chinese frontier, and the great emporium of the trade between Russia and China. Lat. 50° 20′ N.; lon. 106° 35′ E. It consists of an upper fortified town, with a stone church, some brick government offices, &c., and the lower town, inhabited by merchants, situated opposite the Chinese village of Maimaichin. The Russians here exchange lamb-skins, furs, broadcloths, coarse linens, cattle, woollens, cottons, and bullion, for tea, raw and manufactured silks, nankeens, porcelain, rhubarb, and other Chinese produce. Pop. 4286.

Kiam'a, a town of Australia, New South Wales, on the coast, 90 miles S.S.W. of Sydney, with an artificial port designed as a harbor of refuge. Near it good coal abounds.

Kianensi, ki'ą-men'sę, a village in New Castle co., Del., on the Wilmington & Western Railroad, 6 miles W. of Wilmington, and adjacent to the village of Marshallton. It has woollen-mills and a public hall.

Kian-Chang, China. See KIEN-CHANG-FOO.

Kiang, ke-äng' or ke-äng', a Chinese word signifying "river," forming a part of numerous names, as MIN-KIANG, the "Min River;" TA-KIANG, the "Great River" (one of the names of the Yang-tse-Kiang), &c.

Kiang-Chau-Fu, a city of China. See KIONG-CHOO.

Kiang-Hung, ke-äng'-hoong', a town of Laos, on the Me-Kong River, about lat. 21° 58′ N., lon. 100° 39′ E. It is the capital of a large province. Pop. about 3000.

Kiang-Ku, a river of China. See YANG-TSE-KIANG.

Kiang-Ning, or Kiang-Ning-Foo. See NANKING.

Kiang-See, or Kiang-Si, ke-äng'-see', a province of China, between lat. 24° and 30° N. and lon. 113° 20′ and 118° 30′ E., enclosed by the provinces of Hoo-Nan, Hoo-Pe, Ngan-Hoei, Cho-Kiang, Fo-Kien, and Quang-Tong. Pop. 23,040,999. The surface is mostly mountainous, but its centre is traversed by the Kan-Kiang. The products comprise gold, iron, tin, lead, hemp, grass-cloths, and the finest porcelain. Capital, Nan-Chang.

Kiang-Soo, Kiang-Sou, or Kiang-Su, ke-äng'-soo', a province of China, between lat. 31° and 35° N. and lon. 116° and 122° E., having E. the Yellow Sea, and landward the provinces of Shan-Toong, Ho-Nan, Ngan-Hoei, and Cho-Kiang. Pop. 37,843,501. The surface is mostly level, except in the S., and this is one of the most fertile and valuable provinces of the empire, exporting more silk than any other part of China. The great river Yang-tse-Kiang here enters the sea. Principal city, Nanking.

Kiang-Tung, ke-äng'-toong' or ke-äng'-tŭng', a walled town of Laos. Lat. 21° 47′ N.; lon. 99° 39′ E.

Kiankary, a town of Asia Minor. See KANKAREE.

Kian-Koo-Shan, or Kian-Kon-Chan, ke-än'-koo'-shän', a mountain of China, in Hoo-Pe, in lat. 31° 40′ N., lon. 110° 27′ E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

Kian-Ning, ke-än'-ning', a city of China, in Fo-Kien, 95 miles N.W. of Foo-Choo.

Kian-Tchang, China. See KIEN-CHANG-FOO.

Kiantone, ki'ąn-tōn, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., in Kiantone township, 6 miles S.S.E. of Jamestown. It has a church. Pop. 100; of township, 520.

Kiatkhta, a town of Siberia. See KIAKHTA.

Kibar, kee'bar', a village of Bulti, 13,800 feet above the sea, in a narrow valley surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains. Lat. 32° 25′ N.; lon. 78° E.

Kib'beville, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Miss., 20 miles S.E. of Natchez.

Kib'bie, a post-office and station of Van Buren co., Mich., on the Kalamazoo & South Haven Railroad, 3 miles E. of South Haven. It has a church.

Ki'besil'lah (Span. pron. kee-bä-seel'yä), a post-office of Mendocino co., Cal.

Kibris, the Turkish name for CYPRUS.

Kibt, a Turkish name of EGYPT.

Kichenev, or Kichinev, Russia. See KISHENEV.

Kickapoo, kik'ą-poo', a post-village of Peoria co., Ill., in Kickapoo township, 3 miles N. of Edwards Station, and about 10 miles N.W. of Peoria. Pop. about 300. Kickapoo Station on the Galesburg & Peoria Railroad is 8 miles W.N.W. of Peoria. Pop. of the township, 1440. It has 5 churches, also rich coal-mines.

Kickapoo, a township of Leavenworth co., Kansas, on the Missouri River. Pop. 1415. It contains Kickapoo City.

Kickapoo, a post-hamlet of Anderson co., Tex., about 20 miles N.N.E. of Palestine.

Kickapoo, a post-hamlet of Vernon co., Wis., on the Kickapoo River, in a township of the same name, about 30 miles S.E. of La Crosse. Pop. of the township, 1115.

Kickapoo City, a post-village of Leavenworth co., Kansas, in Kickapoo township, on the Missouri River, and on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, about 7 miles N.W. of Leavenworth. It has 2 churches, a high school, and manufactures of brooms, carriages, and shoes. Pop. about 500.

Kickapoo Creek, Illinois, rises in McLean co., runs southwestward, and enters Salt Creek in Logan co., about 6 miles S.W. of Lincoln. It is nearly 70 miles long.

Kickapoo Creek, Peoria co., Ill., runs southeastward, and enters the Illinois River about 4 miles below Peoria.

Kickapoo Creek, Texas, rises in Van Zandt co., runs S.E., and enters the Neches River in Henderson co.

Kickapoo River, Wisconsin, rises in Monroe co., runs nearly southward, intersects Vernon and Crawford cos., and enters the Wisconsin River about 12 miles E. of Prairie du Chien. It is about 100 miles long.

Kickapoo Station, a post-office of Indian Territory.

Kickioncrri, kik'ke-o-när'ree, written also Kikiwhirri and Kikiwhary, a town of Africa, in the Ashantee country, in lat. 6° 2′ N., lon. 1° 29′ W. Pop. 12,000.

Kid'der, a county in the central part of North Dakota, intersected by the Northern Pacific Railroad. Area, 1440 square miles. Capital, Steele. Pop. in 1890, 1211.

Kidder, a post-village of Caldwell co., Mo., in Kidder township, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, 43 miles E. of St. Joseph. It has 2 churches, an academy, a savings-bank, a newspaper office, a flour-mill, a cheese-factory, a foundry, and a machine-shop. Pop. 322; of township, 1288.

Kidder, a township of Carbon co., Pa. Pop. 1417.

Kidderminster, kid'der-min'ster, a borough of England, co. of Worcester, on both sides of the Stour, near its confluence with the Severn, 15 miles by rail N. of Worcester. It is principally constructed of small dwellings, is paved, lighted with gas, and has an ample supply of water. It has a town hall and a prison, numerous places of worship, a free grammar- and other schools, bank, workhouse, and, adjoining the town, the remains of an ancient castle. Kidderminster was noted for its woollen manufactures in the reign of Henry VIII. The fabrics now made are carpets and rugs, with bombazines, button-coverings, and waistcoat-pieces. The Stafford & Worcester Canal passes the town. The borough sends one member to Parliament. P. 24,803.

Kid'derpoor', a large southern suburb of Calcutta, on the Hoogly, with a government and private dock-yards.

Kid'der's Fer'ry, a post-office and summer resort of Seneca co., N.Y., on Cayuga Lake, 3 miles from Farmersville.

Kid'dridge, a post-office of Osage co., Mo.

Kidd's Mines, Belmont co., O. See QUINCY.

Kidd'ville, a post-village of Clark co., Ky., about 32 miles E. by S. of Lexington. It has 7 stores. Pop. 300.

Kiddville, a post-hamlet of Ionia co., Mich., in Otisco township, on Flat River, and on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, 53 miles W.N.W. of Lansing.

Kiddville, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Mo., 46 miles N.E. of Chillicothe. It has a church and a plough-factory.

Kidron, a stream of Palestine. See KEDRON.

Kidron, Coweta co., Ga. See KEDRON.

Kidros, kee'dros' (anc. *Pyd'na?*), a village of European Turkey, 30 miles S.W. of Salonica, near the Gulf of Salonica. It is remarkably clean and neat.

Kids'grove, a town of England, co. of Stafford, at a railway junction, 5 miles N. of Newcastle-under-Lyme. Pop. 4162.

Kid'well, a post-office of Tyler co., W. Va., 24 miles N. of Pennsborough Station.

Kidwel'ly, or Cydweli, kid-wĕl'ee, a borough and port of Wales, co. and 9 miles by rail S. of Carmarthen, on both sides of the Gwendraeth, near Carmarthen Bay. It has iron- and tin-smelting-works, the products of which, with coal, form the chief exports. Pop. of parish, 2072.

Kiedrich, kee'drik, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 3 miles W. of Elfeld. Pop. 1434.

Kief, a government and city of Russia. See KIEV.

Kieferstadtl, kee'fer-stätt'l, or **Cosniczowice,** kos-nect'so-vect'sä, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 36 miles S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 1015.

Kieferville, kee'fer-vil, a post-office of Putnam co., O.

Kiel, keel, a seaport town of Holstein, Prussia, on a fine bay of the Baltic, 53 miles N.N.E. of Hamburg, at the terminus of two lines of railway. Pop., including its suburbs, 44,090. It is well built and thriving. The principal edifices are the church of St. Nicholas, the palace, and the public baths. It has a university, attached to which is an observatory; also a botanic garden, a lying-in hospital, a public library with 140,000 volumes, a seminary for teachers, a naval academy, and a school for seamen. Kiel has manufactures of iron goods and machines, tobacco, starch, and sugar, a good harbor, ship-building, a great navy-yard,

arsenals, docks, and fortifications. The Holstein Canal joins the Baltic 2 miles N. of the town.

Kiel, keel, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis., on the Sheboygan River, and on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 68 miles N. of Milwaukee. It has 2 churches.

Kielce, or **Kjeletz**, kyĕl'tsĕ, a government of Russia, in Poland, bordering upon Austrian Galicia. Area, 3623 square miles. It has a diversified surface and fruitful soil, and is rich in metals. Capital, Kielce. Pop. 538,403.

Kielce, or **Kjelze**, ke-ĕlt'sĕ or kyĕlt'sĕ, a city of Russia, capital of the government of Kielce, 64 miles N.N.E. of Cracow. Pop. 7838. It is a bishop's see, and has numerous religious edifices, with a gymnasium and diocesan school. There are copper- and lead-mines in its vicinity.

Kieldrecht, keel'drĕkt, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 18 miles N. of Dendermonde. Pop. 3000.

Kien-Chang-Foo, Kien-Tchang-Fou, ke-ĕn'-chăng-foo', **Kian-Chang**, or **Kian-Tchang**, ke-ăn'-chăng', a city of China, province of Kiang-See. Lat. 27° 35' N.; lon. 116° 27' E.

Kien-Chow, a city of China. See Kiong-Chou.

Kiendar, a river of Australia. See Gwydir River.

Kien-Lung, ke-ĕn'-lŭng', or **Chin-Lung**, a town of Thibet, on the Upper Sutlej, 42 miles S. of Garoo.

Kienstra's (keen'străz) Store, a post-office of Adams co., Miss., on the Mississippi River.

Kicoo-Kiang, or **Kicou-Kiang**, kee'yoo'-ke-ăng', a city of China, province of Kiang-See, with a fort on the Yang-tse-Kiang, in lat. 29° 54' N., lon. 116° 8' E.

Kicoo-Ting-Shan (or-Chan). See Min-Shan.

Kier, keer, a post-office of Buchanan co., Iowa.

Kiertemiude, keer'tŏh-min'dĕh, a seaport town of Denmark, island of Funen, on its E. coast. Pop. 2148.

Kiester, kees'tĕr, township, Faribault co., Minn. P. 89.

Kiev, Kiew, ke-ĕv', or **Kief**, ke-ĕf', a government in the S.W. of European Russia, bounded E. by the Dnieper, from lat. 48° 20' to 51° 30' N. and from lon. 28° 25' to 33° E. Area, 19,682 square miles. The surface is flat and undulating, watered by the Dnieper and the Teterev. The soil is very fertile, except a small portion in the N., which is covered with excellent timber. The chief crops are wheat, rye, oats, maize, lint, hemp, tobacco, hops, and vines. Cattle are extensively reared. Pop. (1882) 2,507,231.

Kiev, Kiew, or **Kief**, a fortified city of European Russia, capital of the government of Kiev, on the right bank of the Dnieper (over which a bridge half a mile long has been erected), 670 miles S. of St. Petersburg, 490 miles S.W. of Moscow, and 290 miles by rail N. of Odessa. Lat. 50° 26' 53" N.; lon. 30° 33' 44" E. It is picturesquely situated, crowning several heights of undulating ground, and consists of four towns, each of which has its separate fortifications. The first is Petchersk, called the New Fort, crowning a rugged steep to the S. Besides the barracks, magazines, and residences connected with the garrison, it contains the church of St. Nicholas Thaumaturgus. In the same neighborhood stands the monastery of Petcherskoi, surrounded by a wall 1100 yards long, where a cavern, forming a kind of labyrinth, contains relics which make it a great resort of pilgrimage. The second town, Kiev proper, occupies a height towards the N., less elevated than that on which Petchersk stands, and less regularly fortified. It contains the venerable cathedral of St. Sophia, founded in 1037 by the Grand Duke Yaroslaf. Most of the houses in Kiev proper belong to this church and the convent of St. Michael. The third town, called Podol, occupies the lower ground, and is the commercial quarter. The fourth town is called Vladimir. Kiev has many churches, an archbishop's palace, a prison, and a town and military hospital. Its university, founded in 1834, is endowed; it has a library, cabinets of medals, mineralogy, zoology, and botany, and most of the collections transferred from the old University of Vilna. Connected with it is a theological seminary, with a large library, gymnasia, and other schools. Kiev is the residence of the governor-general of Little Russia. It has a bell-foundry, and some manufactures of leather, pottery, and confectionery. Its trade is extensive. The town possesses interest as the spot on which Christianity was first planted in Russia, and as having been long the capital of Russia. Pop. 127,251.

Kifri, kee'free, a town or village of Asiatic Turkey, 108 miles N.E. of Bagdad, on the Koordistan frontier.

Kii (ki?) Islands, a group of islands situated N. of Port Essington, in North Australia.

Kij, or Kidge, a town of Persia. See Kedje.

Kijari, a village of British India. See Kedgeree.

Kikeu, ke-kew', a town of Anam, in Tonquin, on a river, 80 miles E. of Ketcho. It is fortified in the European style, regularly built, intersected by canals, and has a palace and large rice-magazines.

Kikiay, ke-ke-ī', a group of small islands in the Pacific Ocean, S. of Japan, and N. of the Loo-Choo Islands.

Kikinda, kee-keen'dŏh', called also **Gross- (or Nagy) Kikinda**, a town of Hungary, co. of Torontal, 35 miles W. by N. of Temesvar. Pop. 18,234.

Kikineis, ke-ke-nice', a large Tartar village of Russia, government of Taurida, near the Black Sea.

Kikiwhary, or Kikiwhirri. See Kickionerri.

Kil and **Kill** (Erse, a "church"), prefixes to the names of numerous parishes and towns of Ireland.

Kila and **Killa**, kil'lă, the names of many forts and villages of Afghanistan. The principal was Killa Murgha, or Nowa Murgha, a fort 100 miles S.S.W. of Ghuznee, and destroyed by the British in 1839.

Kilauea, kee-lŏw-ā'ă, an active volcanic crater on the S. slope of Mauna Loa, Hawaii, Sandwich Islands, 3970 feet above the sea, and 30 miles S.W. of Hilo. Great eruptions occurred in 1797, 1840, and 1866.

Kilbaha, kil'bă-hă', a village of Ireland, co. of Clare, on a small bay of the same name.

Kilbarchan, kil-bar'kăn, a town of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 5½ miles W.N.W. of Paisley. Pop. 2678.

Kilbeggan, a town of Ireland, co. of Westmeath, on the Upper Brosna, 6½ miles N. of Tullamore. Pop. 1145.

Kilbir'nie, or Kilbur'nie, a village of Scotland, co. of Ayr, 17 miles by rail W.S.W. of Glasgow. It has coal-mines and manufactures of cotton and linen. Pop. 3313.

Kil'bourn, a post-village of Mason co., Ill., in Kilbourn township, on the Springfield & Northwestern Railroad, 36 miles N.N.W. of Springfield. It has 2 churches.

Kilbourn, a post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, and on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, 48 miles N.W. of Keokuk. It has a tannery.

Kilbourn, or Kilbourn City, a post-village of Columbia co., Wis., on the E. bank of the Wisconsin River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 17 miles W.N.W. of Portage City, and 10 miles N. of Baraboo. It has a newspaper office, a bank, 8 churches, a graded school, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a tannery. Here is a fine railway bridge across the river, which flows through a beautiful gorge, or cañon, called the Dalles. Pop. 1000.

Kilbourne, Delaware co., O. See Eden.

Kilbran'nan Sound, a strait of Scotland, between the N.W. part of the island of Arran and the coast of Kintyre. It is about 14 miles long by 4 miles broad.

Kil'bride', a post-village in Halton co., Ontario, 17 miles N. of Hamilton. Pop. 250.

Kil'buck, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pa.

Kil'burn, a hamlet of England, in the metropolis, 5 miles N.W. of St. Paul's Cathedral. Pop. 19,544.

Kilburnie, a town of Scotland. See Kilbirnie.

Kil'by, a station in Hanover co., Va., on the Richmond & Fredericksburg Railroad, 13 miles N. of Richmond.

Kilchberg, kilk'bĕrg, a village of Switzerland, canton and 11 miles N.N.E. of Bern, on the Emmen. Pop. 1279.

Kilchberg, a village of Switzerland, canton and 3 miles S. of Zurich. Pop. 1293.

Kilchis, Tillamook co., Oregon. See Idaville.

Kildare, kil-dair', a county of Ireland, having E. the counties of Dublin and Wicklow. Area, 654 square miles. The surface is mostly flat. The chief rivers are the Boyne, Barrow, and Liffey. The soil is mostly a deep and fertile loam; and the Curragh of Kildare, a tract in its centre, is scarcely to be matched for the excellence of its turf and rich verdure. The chief crops are wheat, oats, and barley. The best English breeds of cattle have been introduced. The principal trade is in corn and flour, the export of which is facilitated by the river Barrow and the Royal and Grand Canals and their branches, which connect the county with Dublin, Waterford, and the Shannon. The Great Southwest Railway intersects the county. Principal towns, Athy, Kildare, and Naas, the capital. It sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1881, 75,804; in 1891, 69,998.

Kildare, a town in the above county, on the Great Southwest Railway, 30 miles W.S.W. of Dublin. Pop. 1333. It stands on an elevated plain, and has a very ancient cathedral, a part of a chapel reputed to date from the fifth century, a round tower 132 feet in height, remains of an abbey and of a castle, a county infirmary, nunnery, friary, jockey-club, and numerous inns, frequented during the Curragh races. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop.

Kildare, kil-dair', a post-hamlet of Phillips co., Kansas, in Kirwin township, 60 miles N. of Russell.

Kildare, a post-office of Cass co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 14 miles N. of Jefferson.

Kildare, a post-village of Juneau co., Wis., in Kildare township (which is bounded on the E. by the Wisconsin River), and at Lyndon Station on the La Crosse division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Mauston. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 558.

Kildare, kil-dair', a post-village in Prince co., Prince Edward Island, 9 miles from Alberton. Pop. 150.

Kildare, kil-dair', a post-village in Joliette co., Quebec, 4 miles N.W. of Joliette. It has a tannery, a steam saw-mill, and a lumber-trade. Pop. 400.

Kildrum'mie, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, on the Don, 15 miles S.S.W. of Huntley. It contains remains of a castle, famous for its siege by Edward I. in 1308.

Kilemba, a town of Africa. See URUA.

Kil'fluane', a village of Ireland, co. of Limerick, 5 miles S.E. of Kilmallock. Pop. 1299.

Kil'gore, a post-village of Carroll co., O., in Louden township, about 32 miles S.E. of Canton. It has 3 churches.

Kilgore, a post-hamlet of Venango co., Pa., in Irwin township, 16 miles S.W. of Franklin. It has a church.

Kilgore, a post-village of Gregg co., Tex., 69 miles by rail N.N.E. of Palestine. It has 2 churches, a Methodist institute, and manufactures of lumber, bricks, &c. P. 500.

Kili, kee'lee, or **Kilia**, kee'le-ą, a fortress on the Black Sea, in Asia Minor, 34 miles N.E. of Constantinople.

Kilia, kee'le-ą, or kil'e-ą, the name of the north arm of the Danube.——Adj. KILIAN, kil'e-ąn.

Kilia, kee'le-ą, or **Kilianova**, kee'le-ą-no'vą, a fortified town of Russia, in Bessarabia, on the Kilia, or north arm of the Danube, 12 miles from its mouth. Pop. 7000. It is ill built, but has some trade, and several churches.

Kilianstedten, kee'le-ąn-stĕt'tęn, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, province of and near Hanau. Pop. 1000.

Kilima-Njaro, kil'e-mąn'ją-rō (i.e., "mountain of greatness"), a snowy mountain of East Africa, discovered in 1847, in lat. 3° 40' S., lon. 37° E. Elevation, 18,715 feet.

Kilisch-Koi, kil'le-sęh-koy, a village of Asia Minor, on a lake, 68 miles S. of Brusa. It has many remains, supposed to be those of the ancient Ancyra.

Kilis-Hissar, a town of Asia. See KIZ-HISSAR.

Kil'kee', a town of Ireland, co. of Clare, on the beautiful bay of the same name, 3 miles by rail W.N.W. of Kilrush. Pop. 1605. It is a fashionable watering-place.

Kil'keel', a town of Ireland, co. of Down, on the Kilkeel, 1 mile above its mouth in the Irish Sea, and 7½ miles E.S.E. of Rostrevor. Pop. 1338.

Kilken'ny, a county of Ireland, having S. and S.W. Waterford, and W. Tipperary. Area, 796 square miles. The surface is slightly undulating; several summits, however, rise to upwards of 1000 feet in elevation. The chief rivers are the Nore, Barrow, and Suir. The soils are for the most part light, fertile loams, resting on limestone, gravel, &c., and presenting much less bog than most parts of Ireland. The usual corn crops form the chief object of the farmer, but dairy- and sheep-farms are also numerous. Anthracite coal abounds; fine black marble is also found. The manufactures of woollens and linens, which long flourished here, have now materially declined. The principal export is grain. Two crossing lines of railway intersect this county, and navigable rivers and the Grand Canal furnish facilities for transport to all parts of Ireland. It sends three members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1881, 99,531; in 1891, 87,154.

Kilkenny, a city, capital of the above county, and a county of itself, on the Nore, here crossed by two handsome bridges, at a railway junction, 62 miles S.E. of Dublin. Pop. 12,710. It is divided by the river into the Irish and English towns, and is, with the exception of the suburbs, well built of stone; the streets are paved with black marble quarried in the vicinity. The chief buildings are the old cathedral of St. Canice or Kenny, the former bishop's palace, chapter-house, deanery, a fine round tower, several churches, one of which is the cathedral of a Roman Catholic bishop, fine ruins of a friary, court-house, county and city prisons, infirmary, hospital, workhouse, barracks, a castle built by Strongbow and now the residence of the Marquis of Ormond, Kilkenny College, a grammar-school, in which Swift, Congreve, Farquhar, Bishop Berkeley, and other distinguished characters received the early part of their education, the college of St. Kyran, a Roman Catholic seminary, and numerous other public and private schools. The literary and scientific institutions comprise an archæological society and a literary society. The city is the residence of many of the provincial gentry. It has distilleries, tanneries, breweries, and flour-mills.

Kilken'ny, a post-hamlet of Le Sueur co., Minn., in Kilkenny township, on the Cannon River, and on the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 59 miles S. by W. of Minneapolis, and about 18 miles W. of Faribault. The township contains several small lakes. Pop. of the township, 705.

Kilkenny, an uninhabited township of Coos co., N.H., 93 miles N. of Concord, traversed by the Pilot Mountains.

Kilker'ran Bay, a large inlet of the Atlantic, on the W. coast of Ireland, co. of Galway, district of Connemara. Its coast-line, N.W. of Galway Bay, is intricately varied with small bays and headlands, and the bay is studded with islands, mostly inhabited by fishermen.

Killa, Afghanistan. See KILA.

Killala, or **Killalla**, kil'le-lą', a seaport town and Catholic bishop's see of Ireland, co. of Mayo, on a large inlet of the Atlantic bearing the same name, 7½ miles N.N.W. of Ballina. Pop. 654.

Killaloe, kil'le-loo', a town and episcopal see of Ireland, co. of Clare, is beautifully situated on the Shannon, here crossed by a bridge of 19 arches, 11 miles by rail N.N.E. of Limerick. Pop. 1207, including the suburb of Ballina. It has a plain, massive cathedral, in a very early style of architecture, 2 old stone-roofed churches, a barrack, slate- and marble-works, salmon-fisheries, quays, docks, and warehouses. The episcopal palace of Killaloe is in the vicinity. Killaloe is also a Roman Catholic bishopric.

Killaney, kil-lā'ne, a small bay and village of Ireland, co. of Galway, near the E. end of Arranmore.

Killar'ney, a town of Ireland, co. of Kerry, 44 miles W.N.W. of Cork, on a railway. The parish includes only a part of the far-famed lake scenery. Killarney has 2 or 3 good streets, a parish church, a Roman Catholic cathedral for the diocese of Kerry, a nunnery, a female school, a court-house, an assembly-room, a workhouse, a hospital, and reading-rooms. There are several good hotels, and the town is mainly supported by tourists. Pop. 5195. See LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

Killar'ney, a post-village in the district of Algoma, Ontario, on Georgian Bay, at the entrance of the strait dividing Manitoulin Island from the mainland. Pop. 200.

Kil'lashee, a village of Ireland, co. of Longford, on the Royal Canal, 4½ miles S.S.E. of Tarmonbarry.

Kill'awog, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., on the Tioghnioga River, and on the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York Railroad, 26 miles N. by W. of Binghamton. It has 2 churches, a tannery, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Killbourne, Delaware co., O. See EDEN.

Kill'buck, a township of Lake co., Mich. Pop. 120.

Killbuck, Cattaraugus co., N.Y. See GREAT VALLEY.

Killbuck, Holmes co., O. See OXFORD.

Killbuck, a township of Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 1919.

Killbuck Creek, of Indiana, flows into the West Fork of White River, near Anderson.

Killbuck Creek, Ohio, rises near the S. border of Medina co., runs southward through Wayne and Holmes cos., and enters the Mohican River, in Coshocton co., 6 miles N.W. of the village of Coshocton. It is 80 miles long.

Kill Creek, a post-township of Osborne co., Kansas. Pop. 431.

Kil'lean', a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, on Mill Creek, 7 miles N.E. of Galt. Pop. 200.

Killian's, kil'le-ąnz, a hamlet of Richland co., S.C., on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 12 miles N. of Columbia. It has 2 churches.

Killian's Mills, a post-office of Lincoln co., N.C.

Kil'liecran'kie, a famous pass though the Grampian Mountains, in Scotland, co. of Perth, 15 miles N.W. of Dunkeld. The river Garry here flows for about 2 miles through a narrow ravine of great depth. At the N.W. extremity of the pass, the battle was fought, June, 1689, in which Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, fell.

Kil'ligrews, a fishing settlement in the district of Harbor Main, Newfoundland, on the S. side of Conception Bay, 18 miles from St. John's. Pop. 200.

Killiney, kil-le-nā', a village of Ireland, co. of Dublin, on Killiney Bay, 2½ miles by rail S.S.E. of Kingston.

Kill'inger, a post-hamlet of Dauphin co., Pa., about 24 miles N. of Harrisburg.

Kill'ingly, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., in Killingly township, on the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad, 28 miles N. by E. of Norwich, and 5 miles S. of Putnam. It has a church. The township is bounded on the W. by the Quinebaug River, and contains a larger village, named Danielsonville. Pop. of township in 1890, 7027.

Kill'ington Peak, Vermont, is a peak of the Green Mountains, in Rutland co., about 6 miles E. by S. of Rutland. Its altitude is 4221 feet above the level of the sea.

Kill'ingworth, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., Conn., in Killingworth township, about 22 miles E. by N. of New

Haven, and 6 miles N. of Clinton Railroad Station. It has 3 churches and a paper-mill. Pop. of the township, 856.

Kill Mills, a hamlet of Warren co., N.J., near the Delaware River, about 10 miles N. of Belvidere. It has a flouring-mill and a manufactory of school-slates.

Killmore, Clinton co., Ind. See KILMORE.

Kil'lon, a township of Jackson co., Ill. Pop. 959.

Killough, kil'lŏn, or **St. Ann's Port**, a small seaport town of Ireland, co. of Down, on a bay of the same name, 1½ miles W.S.W. of Ardglass. Pop. 718.

Killucan, kil-loo'kăn, a village of Ireland, co. of Westmeath, 8½ miles E. of Mullingar.

Kil'lybegs', a seaport town of Ireland, co. of Donegal, on an excellent harbor, 14 miles W. of Donegal.

Killyleagh, kil'le-lā', a seaport town of Ireland, co. of Down, on Lough Strangford, 16 miles S.S.E. of Belfast.

Kilmalloch, or **Killmalloch**, kil-mal'lŏk, a town of Ireland, co. and 19 miles S. of Limerick. It has fine remains of antiquity. Pop. 1152.

Kilmanagh, kil-man'ą, a post-village of Huron co., Mich., in Fair Haven township, near Saginaw Bay, 35 miles E.N.E. of Bay City. It has 2 or 3 churches, a saw-mill, and manufactures of farming-implements.

Kilmar'nock, a burgh of Scotland, co. and 12 miles N.N.E. of Ayr, at a railway junction, on the Irvine, at the influx of the Kilmarnock-Water, both here crossed by several bridges. The principal edifices are a collegiate and other churches, a town hall, the exchange, the Ayrshire Bank, an academy, a workhouse, numerous schools and literary associations, and an observatory. It has manufactures of carpets, shawls, boots, shoes, woollen yarn, Scotch bonnets, leather, linen and cotton goods, silks, hose, machinery, saddlery, hats, and tobacco. Near it are great coal-mines. Kilmarnock, with other boroughs, sends a member to Parliament. Pop. 22,693.

Kilmar'nock, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Va., near Chesapeake Bay, about 66 miles N. of Norfolk. It has a church.

Kilmar'tin, a village of Scotland, co. of Argyle, between its W. coast and Loch Awe. The village stands in one of the most picturesque of the Highland glens.

Kilmar'tin, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 4½ miles N.W. of Glencoe. Pop. 150.

Kil'maurs', a burgh of Scotland, co. of Ayr, 2 miles N.N.W. of Kilmarnock. Pop. 1145.

Kilmichael, kil-mi'kĕl, a post-village of Montgomery co., Miss., 5 miles S.E. of Winona.

Kilmore, Ireland. See CLONFERT.

Kil'more, or **Kill'more**, a post-village of Clinton co., Ind., in Owen township, 5 miles by rail N. of Frankfort. It has a church, several stores, &c.

Kilren'ny, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the N.E. shore of the Firth of Forth, 8½ miles S.S.E. of St. Andrew's. It unites with others in sending one member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1891, 2565.

Kil'rush', a seaport town of Ireland, co. of Clare, on the estuary of the Shannon, 27 miles S.W. of Ennis. A railway connects it with Kilkee. It has a mineral spring, quarries of flagging, and manufactures of flannel, frieze, linen, &c. Pop. 4424.

Kilsyth, kil'sĭth', a burgh of Scotland, co. of Stirling, 12½ miles by rail N.E. of Glasgow. It has cotton-weaving, and coal- and iron-mines. The burgh, in a valley, on the Forth & Clyde Canal, is singularly built, and has a gloomy aspect. In the parish are several Pictish and Roman antiquities, and the ruins of Kilsyth Castle. Pop. 4895.

Kilwah, or **Keelwa**, Africa. See QUILOA.

Kilwin'ning, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Ayr, at a railway junction, 3 miles N.N.W. of Irvine. It has remains of an abbey founded in 1140. Pop. 3598.

Kim'ball, a county in the S.W. part of Nebraska. Area, 923 square miles. It is intersected by Lodge Pole Creek, and traversed by the Union Pacific Railroad, which passes through Kimball, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1890, 959.

Kimball, a post-village, capital of Kimball co., Neb., 37 miles by rail W. by N. of Sidney. It has a bank, a newspaper office, and manufactures of lumber. It is in a great stock-raising centre. Pop. in 1890, 193.

Kimball, a post-village of Bosque co., Tex., near the Brazos, about 50 miles N. by W. of Waco.

Kim'berley, a diamond-mining town of South Africa, in Griqualand West, about 100 miles N.W. of Bloemfontein. Pop. in 1875, 13,590; in 1889, 28,663.

Kim'berton, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Pickering Valley Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Phœnixville. It has a church, a flour-mill, a paper-mill, and a carriage-shop.

Kimble, kim'bĕl, a county in the W. central part of Texas, has an area of about 1360 square miles. It is drained by the Llano River and its North and South Forks, which unite near the middle of the county. Capital, Junction City. Pop. in 1870, 72; in 1880, 1343; in 1890, 2243.

Kimble, a post-village of Pike co., Pa., in Palmyra township, on the Honesdale Branch of the Erie Railroad, 4 miles E. of Hawley. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Kim'bolton, a town of England, co. and 10 miles W.S.W. of Huntingdon. Kimbolton Castle, the seat of the Duke of Manchester, is here. Pop. of parish, 1509.

Kim'bolton, a post-office of Chatham co., N.C.

Kimbolton, a post-village of Guernsey co., O., in Liberty township, on the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, 11 miles N. of Cambridge. It has 3 churches.

Kimbolton, Quebec. See BOLTON CENTRE.

Kimbrough's (kim'brōz) **Store**, a post-hamlet of McMinn co., Tenn., 12 miles from Athens. It has 3 churches.

Kim'eo, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Kansas, in Kimeo township, 18 miles S.W. of Waterville. It has 2 churches. Pop. of township, 658.

Kimi, a river of Russia. See KEMIJOKI.

Kimito, ke-mee'to, a village of Finland, Isen and 26 miles S.S.E. of Abo, on an island 25 miles long.

Kim'mel, a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., in Green township, about 28 miles W.N.W. of Altoona.

Kimms'wick, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mo., on the Mississippi, 1 mile below the mouth of the Maramec, and on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, 21 miles S. of St. Louis. It contains 2 churches, an iron-forge, a flour-mill, and manufactures of cigars, boots, shoes, &c.

Kimpinn, a town of Roumania. See CAMPINA.

Kimpolung, kim'po-loong', or **Kimpelung**, kim'pĕh-loong', a town of Roumania, 80 miles N.W. of Bucharest. It covers a large surface, and has several churches and convents, and a considerable trade. Pop. 9090.

Kim'shew, a township of Butte co., Cal. Pop. 857.

Kimulga, or **Kymulga**, ki'mül-gą, a post-office of Talladega co., Ala., on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, about 16 miles S.W. of Talladega.

Kin, a small island of Russia, in the Gulf of Livonia. KIN is also the name of several towns of China.

Ki'nard's Turnout, a post-office of Newberry co., S.C., on the Laurens Railroad.

Kinboorn, Kinbourn, or **Kinburn**, kin'boorn', a fortress of Russia, government of Taurida, at the mouth of the Dnieper. It is surrounded on three sides by the waters of the Black Sea and the estuary of the Dnieper.

Kin'burn, a post-village in Carleton co., Ontario, 7 miles E.N.E. of Pakenham. It contains a store. Pop. 100.

Kinburn, Ontario. See CONSTANCE.

Kinburn, Nova Scotia. See MAHONE BAY.

Kincaid', a township of Jackson co., Ill. Pop. 1049.

Kincardine, or **Kincardineshire**, king-kar'dinshĭr, or **The Mearns**, mairnz, a county of Scotland, having N. the county of Aberdeen, and E. the North Sea. Area, 338 square miles. A great part of the county is occupied by the Grampian Mountains, of which Mount Battock rises to nearly 3500 feet; but along their foot, in the S. and E., lies the rich, low, arable tract called the "How of the Mearns," comprising about 50,000 acres. Principal rivers, the Dee, North Esk, and Bervie. Chief towns, Stonehaven (the capital) and Inverbervie. The county sends a member to Parliament. Pop. (1891) 35,647.

Kincardine, king-kar'din, a burgh of Scotland, co. and 25 miles S.S.W. of Perth, on the Firth of Forth. It has a good pier, sail-works, yards for ship-building, exports of coal, and imports of Baltic produce. Pop. 1933.

Kincardine, king-kar'din, or **Penetangore**, a village in Bruce co., Ontario, on Lake Huron, on the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway, and at the northern terminus of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, 23 miles N.W. of Teeswater, and 35 miles N. of Goderich. It contains a branch bank, offices issuing 2 weekly newspapers, 7 hotels, about 30 stores, salt-works, iron-foundries, &c. Pop. 1907.

Kinchafoo'na Creek, Georgia, rises in Stewart co., flows S.W., and enters the Flint at Albany. Length, 30 miles.

Kinch'eloe, a post-office of Harrison co., W. Va.

Kinchin-Jinga, Asia. See KUNCHAIN-JUNGA.

Kin-Choo, a city of China. See KING-CHOO-FOO.

Kin-Choo, Kin-Tchoo, or **Kin-Tchou**, kin-choo', a town of Manchooria, 8 miles from the N. shore of the Gulf of Leao-Tong. Lat. 40° 10' N.; lon. 121° 10' E.

Kindberg, kint'bĕrg, or **Kimberg**, kim'bĕrg, a town of Styria, 11 miles N.E. of Brück. Pop. 1216.

Kindelbrück, kin'dĕl-brük', a town of Prussia, in Saxony, 20 miles N. of Erfurt, on the Wipper. Pop. 1324.

Kin'der, a station in Madison co., Ill., on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis and Chicago & Alton Railroads, 7 miles N.E. of East St. Louis.

Kin'derhook', a post-office of Van Buren co., Ark., about 60 miles N. of Little Rock.

Kinderhook, a post-village in Kinderhook township, Pike co., Ill., on the Hannibal & Naples Railroad, 12 miles E. of Hannibal, Mo. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1454. There is a Kinderhook Station in this township, on the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, 23 miles S.E. of Quincy.

Kinderhook, a post-hamlet and township of Branch co., Mich. The hamlet is 10 miles S. of Coldwater. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill. Pop. of township, 650.

Kinderhook, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., on Kinderhook Creek, in a township of the same name, 4 miles E. of the Hudson River, and 20 miles S. by E. of Albany. It has 4 churches, 2 national banks, an academy, a newspaper office, and several mills. The Boston & Albany Railroad (Kinderhook Station, or Niverville) traverses the N. part of the township, which contains a village named Valatie. Pop. of the township, 4060.

Kinderhook, a post-hamlet of Pickaway co., O., at Yellow Bird Station on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, 7 miles W. of Circleville.

Kinderhook Creek, New York, rises in the Taconic Mountains, drains the S.E. part of Rensselaer co., runs southwestward through Columbia co., and enters the Hudson River 4 or 5 miles above the city of Hudson.

Kin'derkamack, a station on the New Jersey & New York Railroad, 19 miles N. of Jersey City, N.J.

Kinel, ke-nĕl', a river of Russia, joins the Samara after a W. course of nearly 170 miles.

Kineshma, Kinischma, or Kinesehma, ke-nĕsh'mȧ, a town of Russia, government and 55 miles E.S.E. of Kostroma, on the Volga. Pop. 3957.

Kineton, kin'e-ton, or King'ton, a town of England, co. and 9 miles S.S.E. of Warwick. Pop. 1077.

King, a county in the N.W. part of Texas. Area, 900 square miles. Capital, Guthrie. Pop. in 1890, 173.

King, a county in the W. central part of Washington, has an area of about 1944 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Cascade Range of mountains, and on the W. by Admiralty Inlet and Puget Sound, which is navigable for large ships. It is drained by the Snoqualmie, Cedar, and Green Rivers. The surface is diversified with mountains, valleys and forests. The soil is mostly fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, and potatoes are the staples. It is traversed by the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Columbia & Puget Sound Railroads. Capital, Seattle. Pop. in 1870; 2120; in 1880, 6910; in 1890, 63,989.

King, a post-office of Dubuque co., Iowa.

King, or **Spring'hill'**, a post-village in York co., Ontario, on the Northern Railway, 22 miles N. of Toronto.

King and Queen, a county in the E. part of Virginia, has an area of 400 square miles. It is a long and narrow division of territory, bounded on the S.W. by the Mattapony and York Rivers. The surface is undulating. Indian corn and wheat are the staples. This county has deposits of marl. Capital, King and Queen Court-House. Pop. in 1870, 9709; in 1880, 10,502; in 1890, 9669.

King and Queen Court-House, a small post-village, capital of King and Queen co., Va., on the Mattapony River, 15 miles N.W. of West Point.

Kingan-Foo, or **Kingan-Fou**, king'gȧn'-foo', a considerable city of China, province of Kiang-See, on the left bank of the Kan-Kiang. Lat. 27° 7' N.; lon. 115° E.

King-Chan-Foo, Manchooria. See KIN-CHOO.

King Charles' South Land, the largest island of Terra del Fuego. It is mostly low and level, but is mountainous in the S., where Mount Sarmiento rises to 6910 feet.

King'-Choo'-Foo', or **King'-Chow'-Foo'**, written also **King-Tcheou-Fou** (chō-oo'-foo') and **Kin-Tchou-Fou**, or **Kin-Choo**, a city of China, province of Hoo-Po, on the left bank of the Yang-tse-Kiang. Lat. 30° 28' N.; lon. 111° 37' E. It is large and populous, and is considered one of the keys of the empire.

King City, post-township, McPherson co., Kan. P. 218.

King City, a post-village of Gentry co., Mo., about 35 miles N.E. of St. Joseph. It has a church and 3 stores.

King Creek, a post-village in York co., Ontario, on the river Humber, 4 miles W. of King. Pop. 100.

King'field, a post-village of Franklin co., Me., in Kingfield township, about 54 miles N.N.W. of Augusta. The township contains 3 churches, and has manufactures of lumber and edge-tools. Pop. of the township, 560.

King George, a county in the E. of Virginia, bounded on the N. and E. by the Potomac, and on the S.W. by the Rappahannock, has an area of 190 square miles. The surface of this county is uneven. Indian corn and wheat are the staples. Capital, King George Court-House. Pop. in 1870, 5742; in 1880, 6397; in 1890, 6641.

King George Archipelago. See ALEXANDER ISLANDS.

King George Court-House, a post-village, capital of King George co., Va., 50 miles N. by E. of Richmond.

King George Islands, Pacific Ocean, lat. 15° S., lon. 144° 40' W., were discovered by Byron in 1765.

King George River, East Africa. See MANICH.

King George Sound, of West Australia. Lat. of its entrance, 35° 6' S., lon. 118° E. It contains Princess Royal and Oyster Harbors.

King Grove, a post-office of Holt co., Mo.

King'horn', a burgh of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 3 miles by rail S.S.W. of Kirkcaldy. It has iron-ship building and manufactures of linen and glue.

King Island, a lofty and rugged islet of Alaska, called also Ukigvok. Lat. 64° 58' 30" N.; lon. 167° 58' W.

King Island, in the Mergui Archipelago, 18 miles off the Tenasserim coast. Lat. (S. end) 12° 15' N.; lon. 98° 26' E. It is 23 miles long by 10 miles broad.

King-Ki-Tao, king-ke-tä'o, Hau-Tching, hȧn'-ching', Hun-Yang, hȧn'-yȧng', Se-Ul, or Sé-Oul, sā'-ool', the capital city of Corea, about the middle of which it is situated. Lat. 37° 40' N. Pop. 250,000.

King'man, a S. county of Kansas. Area, 864 square miles. It is drained by Chikaskia River and the South Fork of the Ninnescah. Capital, Kingman. Pop. in 1880, 3713; in 1890, 11,823.

Kingman, a city, capital of Kingman co., Kansas, 32 miles S. of Hutchinson, is on the Wichita & Western, Missouri Pacific, and Hutchinson & Southern Railroads. It has 7 churches, 3 banks, 3 newspapers, and many places of business. Pop. in 1890, 2390.

Kingman, a post-township of Penobscot co., Me., on the Mattawamkeag River, and on the Maine Central Railroad, 66 miles N.N.E. of Bangor. Pop. 671.

King of Prussia, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., 3½ miles W. of Norristown.

Kings, a county of Ireland, in Leinster, has N. the co. of Westmeath. Area, 772 square miles, a portion of which in the N. forms a part of the Bog of Allen. The principal rivers are the Shannon, Brosna, Barrow, and Boyne; the principal towns, Birr and Tullamore. It sends two members to Parliament. Pop. in 1881, 72,852; in 1891, 65,408.

Kings, a county of New York, is the W. part of Long Island. Area, about 37 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the East River, on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the W. by New York Bay and the Narrows, which separate it from Staten Island. Here are extensive market-gardens which supply vegetables to the markets of Brooklyn and New York. This is the second county of the state in population. Capital, Brooklyn. Pop. in 1870, 419,921; in 1880, 599,495; in 1890, 838,547.

King's, a post-hamlet of Barbour co., Ala., 11 miles S.W. of Eufaula.

King's, a post-office of Ogle co., Ill., on a branch of the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, 13 miles S. of Rockford.

King's, a station of New York. See NORTH GREENFIELD.

Kings, a post-office of Athens co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, about 50 miles W. of Marietta.

Kings, a township of Williamsburg co., S.C. Pop. 1774.

Kings, a county in the S. central part of New Brunswick, intersected by the river St. John. Area, 1565 square miles. It has hills of gentle elevation and level fertile valleys. The Intercolonial Railway runs through the county. The railway from St. John to Bangor also passes through it. Capital, Hampton. Pop. 24,953.

Kings, a county of Nova Scotia, bordering on the Bay of Fundy and on Minas Basin. Area, 812 square miles. It is traversed by the Windsor & Annapolis Railway. The agricultural capabilities of its soil are second to none in Canada. Some ship-building is carried on, but the chief occupation is farming. The county contains rich deposits of iron ore. Capital, Kentville. Pop. 21,510.

Kings, the easternmost county of Prince Edward Island. Area, 644 square miles. Capital, Georgetown. Pop. 23,003.

Kings'berg, a post-office of Stanton co., Neb.

Kingsborough, a post-office of Harris co., Ga.

Kingsborough, a post-village in Johnstown township, Fulton co., N.Y., on the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville Railroad, about 45 miles N.W. of Albany, and 1 mile N. from Gloversville. It has a church and several manufactories of buckskin gloves and mittens.

Kings'bridge, a town of England, co. of Devon, on an inlet of the English Channel, 33 miles S.S.W. of Exeter. It has a grammar-school, a town hall, a museum, and some trade.

Kings Bridge, a post-office, a branch of the post-office of New York City, on the Hudson River Railroad, and on Harlem River, which separates the locality from Manhattan Island. Here is a bridge across Spuyten Duyvil Creek.

King's Bridge, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Peach Bottom Railroad, 22 miles S.E. of Lancaster.

King's Bridge, a post-office of Manitowoc co., Wis.

Kingsbridge, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, 13 miles N. of Goderich. Pop. 100.

Kings'burg, or Wheat'ville, a post-hamlet of Tulare co., Cal., on King's River, and on the Central Pacific Railroad, 24 miles N. by W. of Tulare.

Kings'bury, a county in the E. part of South Dakota, has an area of 870 square miles. It is intersected by the Dakota River, and is traversed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads. Capital, De Smet. Pop. in 1880, 1102; in 1890, 8562.

Kingsbury, a post-village of La Porte co., Ind., 26 miles by rail S.W. of South Bend.

Kingsbury, a post-hamlet of Piscataquis co., Me., in Kingsbury township, 50 miles W.N.W. of Bangor. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill. Pop. of township, 174.

Kingsbury, a post-township of Washington co., N.Y., 50 miles N. of Albany, contains the village of Sandy Hill and a hamlet named Kingsbury. The township is intersected by the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad. Pop. 4545.

Kingsbury, a post-office of Meigs co., O.

Kingsbury, a station on the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, 20 miles N. of Marietta, O.

Kingsbury, a post-office and station of Guadalupe co., Tex., on the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad, 82 miles W. of Columbus.

Kingsbury, a post-village in Richmond co., Quebec, on Salmon Creek, 6 miles S. of Melbourne. Pop. 100.

Kings'clear, or Bris'tol, a post-village in York co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, 17 miles above Fredericton. Pop. 200.

Kings'clere, a town of England, co. and 31 miles N.N.E. of Southampton. Pop. of parish, 2781.

King's Corners, a hamlet of Chautauqua co., N.Y., 3 miles from North Clymer Station.

King's Corners, Ohio. See NEW LONDON.

King's Corners, a post-village of Sauk co., Wis., in Sumpter township, 7 miles S. of Baraboo. It has 2 churches.

King's Cove, a village and fishing-port in the district of Bonavista, Newfoundland, 13 miles N. of Trinity. P. 550.

King's Creek, of Champaign co., O., is an affluent of Mad River.

King's Creek, York co., S.C., runs S.W. to Broad River.

King's Creek, a post-office of Letcher co., Ky.

King's Creek, a post-office of Caldwell co., N.C., in King's Creek township, 75 miles W.N.W. of Salisbury. The township has 2 churches. Pop. of township, 625.

King's Creek, Champaign co., O. See KINGSTON.

King's Creek, a post-office of Roane co., Tenn.

Kings'dale, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Pa., in Germany township, about 40 miles S.S.W. of Harrisburg.

King'ses'sing, formerly a post-township of Philadelphia co., Pa., now included within the city limits of Philadelphia, 5 miles S.W. of Independence Hall.

King'sey Falls, a post-village in Richmond co., Quebec, on the Nicolet, 7 miles N. of Danville. Pop. 100.

King's Ferry, a post-village of Nassau co., Fla., on St. Mary's River, 37 miles N.W. of Jacksonville.

King's Ferry, a post-office of Cayuga co., N.Y., is at NORTHVILLE (which see). King's Ferry Station is on the Cayuga Railroad and Lake, 7 miles S. by E. of Aurora, and 2 miles W. of Northville.

King's Island, an island of Bass's Strait, between Australia and Tasmania, in lat. 39° 50' S., lon. 144° E., 60 miles S. of Cape Otway. Length, 35 miles.

King's Island, one of the Maldive Islands, in lat. 4° 10' N., lon. 73° 40' E.

King's Island, a large island of British Columbia, near lat. 52° 10' N., lon. 128° W.

King's Island, in the Pacific Ocean, 20 miles N.E. of Raraka, in lat. 15° 4' 25" S., lon. 144° 36' 45" W.

Kings'land, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., near the Erie Railroad, and on the Boonton Branch of the Morris & Essex Railroad, 8 miles N.W. of New York, and 5 miles N. of Newark.

King's Land'ing, a post-office of Dallas co., Ala., on the Alabama River, 6 miles W. of King's Landing Station.

King's Landing, a station in Dallas co., Ala., on the Selma & Gulf Railroad, 15 miles S. of Selma.

Kings'ley, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Fla., 6 miles from Starke Station. Here is a fine lake.

Kingsley, a village in Grand Traverse co., Mich., on the Traverse City Railroad, 17 miles S.E. of Traverse City. Here is Paradise Post-Office.

Kingsley, a post-office of Wasco co., Oregon.

Kingsley, a township of Forest co., Pa. Pop. 575.

King's Lynn, England. See LYNN REGIS.

King's Mill, a post-office of Henderson co., Ky.

Kingsmill Group. See GILBERT ISLANDS.

King's Mills, a post-office of Sharp co., Ark.

King's Mills, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Va., 9 miles S. of Abingdon. It has 2 grist-mills and 2 saw-mills.

King's Mountain, a mass of elevated land in Gaston and Cleveland cos., N.C., and partly in York co., S.C. It is 16 miles long from N. to S., and is 1650 feet high. On this mountain, in South Carolina, an important victory was gained over the British and tories, October 7, 1780.

King's Mountain, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Ky., 11 miles S. of Stanford. It has a church.

King's Mountain, a post-village of Cleveland co., N.C., on the Charlotte & Atlanta Air-Line Railroad, 33 miles W. of Charlotte. It has 2 churches, an academy, and 2 carriage-factories. Gold is mined near it. Pop. in 1880, 337; in 1890, 429; of King's Mountain township, 2327.

King's Mountain, township, York co., S.C. P. 1818.

King's Mountain Station, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ky., on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, 23 miles S. of Danville. Here is a tunnel ¼ of a mile long.

King's Norton, or Norton King's, a village of England, co. of Worcester, on the Birmingham & Gloucester Railway, 4½ miles S.S.W. of Birmingham.

King's Point, a post-hamlet of Dade co., Mo., 40 miles W. of Springfield. It has 3 stores. Pop. about 60.

Kings'port, a post-village of Sullivan co., Tenn., at the junction of the North and South Forks of the Holston River, 24 miles W. of Bristol. It has 3 churches, a woollen-mill, 3 flour-mills, and an academy. Pop. about 600.

Kings Prairie, a township of Barry co., Mo. P. 857.

King Spring, a post-office of Burnet co., Tex.

King's River, Arkansas, rises in Madison co., and runs northward through Carroll co. into the state of Missouri. It enters the White River in Barry co., about 2 miles N. of the S. boundary of Missouri. Length, 100 miles.

King's River, California, is formed by two branches which rise in the Sierra Nevada, in the E. part of Fresno co. One of them rises at the base of Mount Goddard. The river runs southwestward, and enters Tulare Lake at its N.W. side, in Tulare co. It is nearly 200 miles long.

King's River, a stream in the N.W. of Nevada, ordinarily disappears about 60 miles N.W. of Winnemucca.

King's River, a post-office of Fresno co., Cal., on King's River.

King's River, a township of Tulare co., Cal. Pop. 166.

Kings Settlement, a hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y., 6 miles N.E. of Norwich. It has a church.

King's Station, a post-hamlet of Gibson co., Ind., 24 miles by rail N. of Evansville.

King's Swinford, England. See SWINFORD-REGIS.

Kings'ton, a post-office or hamlet of Autauga co., Ala., on Autauga Creek, 25 miles N.W. of Montgomery.

Kingston, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ark. Pop. 65.

Kingston, a post-village of Fresno co., Cal., on King's River, 25 miles S.E. of Fresno City.

Kingston, a post-village of Bartow co., Ga., on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, at its junction with the Rome Railroad, 58 miles N.W. of Atlanta, and 20 miles E. of Rome. It has 5 churches. Pop. 402.

Kingston, a station within the limits of Chicago, Ill., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 11 miles from the terminal station in Chicago, and 1 mile N. of South Chicago.

Kingston, a post-village of De Kalb co., Ill., in Kingston township, on Kishwaukee River, and on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, about 22 miles S.E. of Rockford, and 62 miles W.N.W. of Chicago. It has a church, a hotel, 3 stores, a printing-office, &c. Pop. of the township, 975.

Kingston, Peoria co., Ill. See KINGSTON MINES.

Kingston, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Ind., in Fugit township, about 52 miles S.E. of Indianapolis. It has a church and a graded school.

Kingston, a post-hamlet of Des Moines co., Iowa, in Benton township, about 14 miles N. by E. of Burlington.

Kingston, a post-village of Labette co., Kansas, in Elm Grove township, 15 miles W. of Chetopa. It has a church, a steam flour-mill, and a drug-store.

Kingston, a post-village of Madison co., Ky., about 10 miles S. of Richmond, and 33 miles S.S.E. of Lexington. It has a church and several stores. Pop. about 300.

Kingston, a hamlet of Trimble co., Ky., on the Ohio River, is a part of Milton. Pop. 59.

Kingston, a village of De Soto parish, La., 27 miles S. of Shreveport. It has a church and an academy.

Kingston, a post-village of Somerset co., Md., on the Eastern Shore Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Crisfield. It has 2 churches, a carriage-factory, a saw-mill, &c.

Kingston, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., on the Plymouth Branch of the Old Colony Railroad, at the junction of the Duxbury & Cohassett Railroad, and on Jones' River, 33 miles S.S.E. of Boston. It has a high school and a town hall. Kingston township borders on the Atlantic Ocean, and has 3 churches, manufactures of anchors, augers, rivets, locks, tacks, &c., and a pop. in 1890 of 1659.

Kingston, a post-township of Tuscola co., Mich., about 40 miles N.E. of Flint. Pop. 383. Kingston Post-Office is at Newbury (which see).

Kingston, a post-village of Meeker co., Minn., in Kingston township, on the North Branch of Crow River, about 11 miles E.N.E. of Litchfield, and 60 miles W.N.W. of Minneapolis. It has 2 churches, 2 flour-mills, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 1165. The township has several lakes and plenty of timber.

Kingston, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Miss., 12 miles (direct) S. by E. of Natchez.

Kingston, a post-village, capital of Caldwell co., Mo., in Kingston township, on Shoal Creek, 8 miles S. of Hamilton. It has 2 or 3 churches, a high school, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 465.

Kingston, a township of Washington co., Mo. P. 1085.

Kingston, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., in Kingston township, about 30 miles S.E. of Concord, and 6 miles S.W. of Exeter. It has 3 churches, a carriage-factory, and an academy. Pop. of the township, 1054.

Kingston, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J., on the Millstone River, and on the Rocky Hill Railroad, 14 miles N.N.E. of Trenton. It has a church, 3 hotels, a flour-mill, bottling-works, and manufactures of carriages, lumber, sash, and blinds. Pop. about 300.

Kingston, a city, the capital of Ulster co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, and on the West Shore Railroad, 88 miles above New York City, and 53 miles S. of Albany. It is also on the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, and is a terminus of the Wallkill Valley Railroad. Kingston contains a city hall, a free hospital, a court-house, 15 churches, a convent, an orphanage, a Catholic academy, 3 national banks, 3 savings-banks, 2 academies, a high school, 5 first-class hotels, and printing-offices which issue 3 daily and 4 weekly newspapers. It has 5 breweries, 2 tanneries, 3 iron-foundries, 5 brick-yards, 3 steam flour-mills, and manufactures of cement, lime, cigars, brushes, shirts, steam-boilers, sash, blinds, soap, candles, &c. It was made a city in 1872, the village of Rondout being a part of the new corporation. Pop. in 1890, 21,985. Kingston township is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River. Large quantities of building- and flagstones are exported from it.

Kingston, North Carolina. See Kinston.

Kingston, a village of Champaign co., O., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 19 miles N. of Springfield. It has 2 churches. Here is King's Creek Post-Office.

Kingston, a township of Delaware co., O. Pop. 587.

Kingston, a post-village of Ross co., O., on the Scioto Valley Railroad, in Green township, 10 miles N.N.E. of Chillicothe. It has 2 churches, an academy or graded school, and a carriage-factory. Pop. 345.

Kingston, or New Kingston, a village of Cumberland co., Pa., on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 12 miles W. of Harrisburg. Here is New Kingston Post-Office.

Kingston, a post-borough in Kingston township, Luzerne co., Pa., on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, and on the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad, 1 mile from Wilkesbarre, with which it is connected by a bridge, and 17 miles S.W. of Scranton. It contains 3 churches, the Wyoming Seminary and Commercial College, and car- and machine-shops of the railroad company. Large collieries of anthracite have been opened here. Pop. in 1890, 2381. Kingston has a monument in commemoration of the massacre of Wyoming, which occurred here.

Kingston, a post-village, capital of Washington co., R.I., in South Kingston township, 1 or 2 miles E. of the Stonington & Providence Railroad (Kingston Station), and 27 miles S. by W. of Providence. It has a national bank, a church, a seminary, and an academy.

Kingston, a post-village, capital of Roane co., Tenn., is advantageously situated at the point where the Clinch and Holston Rivers unite to form the Tennessee River, about 33 miles W.S.W. of Knoxville, and 120 miles by water above Chattanooga. Steamboats can ascend the Tennessee to this place. The Clinch and Holston are also navigable. It has a court-house, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, an academy, 3 churches, an iron-foundry, the Kingston Steel-Works, and 1 or 2 machine-shops. Iron ore abounds here. Pop. 858.

Kingston, a post-village of Pi Ute co., Utah, 110 miles S. of York. It has a church.

Kingston, a post-village of Green Lake co., Wis., in Kingston township, on Grand River, 20 miles N.E. of Portage City. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. of township, 895.

Kingston, a city of Ontario, situated at the outlet of Lake Ontario, 172 miles W. of Montreal. Lat. 44° 12′ N.; lon. 76° 41′ W. The city occupies the site of old Fort Frontenac, on the N.E. shore of the river, opposite Wolfe Island, having the harbor and shipping in front. The harbor is formed at the mouth of Cataraqui River, which here enters the lake. The W. shore is bold, and shipping of any size may lie here in safety. Kingston has, after Quebec and Halifax, the strongest fortifications in Canada. A long bridge across Cataraqui Bay connects Kingston with Pittsburg, besides which there are the suburbs of Barriefield, French Village, and Williamsville. The city is regularly laid out, with streets crossing one another at right angles. It is chiefly built of blue limestone. The streets are lighted with gas, and the houses are partly supplied with water from the bay. Several wells of mineral water have been found here. Among the public buildings are the city hall and market, court-house and jail, post-office, 17 churches, including a Roman Catholic cathedral, 2 colleges, mechanics' institute, Hôtel-Dieu, general hospital, and house of industry. About a mile to the W. of the city lies the Provincial Penitentiary, a massive stone building. Beyond the penitentiary is the Rockwood Lunatic Asylum. Kingston has 3 branch banks, 2 breweries, and manufactories of iron castings, machinery, steam-engines, locomotives, leather, soap, candles, boots, shoes, wooden-ware, brooms, pianos, &c. Ship- and boat-building is carried on to a great extent, and vessels for both lake and ocean navigation are built and fitted out. The commercial affairs of Kingston are regulated by a board of trade. The Grand Trunk Railway has an important station in rear of the town; freight trains run to the harbor. The city is the S. terminus of the Kingston & Pembroke Railroad, and the Rideau Canal connects it with Ottawa. It is the see of a Catholic bishop, and is a port of entry. Pop. (1891) 19,264.

Kingston, a post-village in Kent co., New Brunswick, on the Richibucto River, 3 miles from its estuary, and 36 miles N.W. of Shediac. It contains 2 churches, 2 hotels, a saw-mill, and a number of stores. Pop. 600.

Kingston, a post-village in Kings co., New Brunswick, on a navigable affluent of the river St. John, 19 miles W. of St. John. It has a church, 3 hotels, a steam saw-mill, and 2 flouring-mills. Pop. 500.

King'ston, the capital and principal commercial city and seaport of Jamaica, co. of Surrey, on its S. coast, on the N. side of a fine harbor, 10 miles by rail E. of Spanish Town. Lat. 17° 58′ N.; lon. 79° 47′ 30″ W. It stands on a gentle slope, and is regularly laid out, its houses being mostly of two stories and furnished with verandas. The principal buildings are the churches, chapels, synagogues, a hospital and other charitable institutions, a free school, the workhouse, penitentiary, a collegiate and a university school, a Baptist college, and a theatre; here are also an athenæum, a society of arts, and banks. Kingston has 5 daily and several other newspapers. It is an Anglican bishop's see. Kingston harbor, a landlocked basin, available for the largest ships, is enclosed on the S. by a long tongue of land, at the extremity of which is Port Royal. The entrance to the harbor, and the harbor itself, are defended by forts. The inclined plain on which Kingston stands is enclosed on the N. by the loftiest ridge of the Blue Mountain chain. Pop. 34,314.

Kingston, or Kingstown, a town of the British West Indies, capital of the island of St. Vincent, on its S.W. coast. It is regularly built, and has substantial public edifices, an old government house, a new government house, a botanic garden, and a court-house. Pop. 5400.

Kings'ton Centre, or Olive Green, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., O., about 30 miles N. by E. of Columbus. It has 2 churches.

Kingston Fur'nace, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Mo., about 54 miles S.S.W. of St. Louis. It has a flour-mill, and a furnace for smelting lead, mined near here.

Kings'ton Mills, a post-village in Frontenac co., Ontario, on Rideau Canal, 5 miles N. of Kingston. Pop. 150.

Kingston Mines, minz, a post-village of Peoria co., Ill., in Timber township, on the N.W. bank of the Illinois River, 16 miles below Peoria. It has a church, a graded school, coal-mines, and a flouring-mill.

Kingston-on-Railway, New Kingston, or Sur'biton, a town of England, in Surrey, forming a southern suburb of Kingston-upon-Thames. Pop. 7642.

Kingston Springs, a post-hamlet of Cheatham co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, 25 miles W. of Nashville. It has a church.

Kingston-upon-Hull, England. See HULL.

Kingston-upon-Thames, a town of England, co. of Surrey, on the E. bank of the Thames, at the influx of the Ewell, and 10 miles W.S.W. of London. The town extends about a mile along the river. It is irregularly built, and has a church, a handsome town hall, a market-house, a house of correction, a jail and workhouse, a grammar-school, several other endowed schools, and almshouses. It has some flax- and oil-mills, and a large corn-market. Most of the Saxon monarchs, from Edward the Elder to Ethelred the Unready, were crowned here. Pop. (1891) 27,059.

Kings'ton Village, or Bloom'field, a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the Windsor & Annapolis Railway, 44 miles N.W. of Halifax. Pop. 120.

Kings'town (formerly Dunleary), a town and watering-place of Ireland, co. and on the Bay of Dublin, 7 miles by rail S.E. of Dublin. Pop. 16,378. It has an excellent artificial harbor, at the head of which is a revolving light, in lat. 53° 18′ N., lon. 6° 8′ W. It is the mail-packet station for communication with Liverpool and Holyhead.

Kingstown, a town of the West Indies. See KINGSTON.

Kings'tree, a post-village, capital of Williamsburg co., S.C., on the Northeastern Railroad, 64 miles N. of Charleston. It has 2 weekly newspapers and 3 or 4 churches.

King's Valley, a post-office of Benton co., Oregon.

Kings'ville, a post-hamlet of Shawnee co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 13 miles W. by N. of Topeka.

Kingsville, a post-village of Johnson co., Mo., in Kingsville township, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 48 miles W. of Sedalia, and 5 miles N.W. of Holden. It has a church, a graded school, a flour-mill, and several stores. Pop. 298; of the township, 1360.

Kingsville, a post-village of Ashtabula co., O., in Kingsville township, on Conneaut Creek, 1 mile from the Lake Shore Railroad, and 60 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland. It has 3 churches, a graded school, 3 flouring-mills, a woollen-mill, 2 saw-mills, &c. The township is bounded N. by Lake Erie, and has a pop. (1890) of 1712.

Kingsville, a post-office of Clarion co., Pa.

Kingsville, a post-hamlet of Richland co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, at the junction of its Camden Branch and of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 25 miles E.S.E. of Columbia. It has a church.

Kingsville, a post-village of Bowie co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, near Kings Station, and 10 miles N.W. of Texarkana. It has 2 churches and a bank.

Kingsville, a post-office of Randolph co., W. Va.

Kingsville, a port of Ontario, co. of Essex, on Lake Erie, 20 miles S.E. of Windsor. It contains 2 hotels, about 10 stores, a saw-mill, and a grist-mill, and has manufactories of iron castings, machinery, cotton, woodon-ware, woollens, &c. Kingsville is a port of entry. Pop. 800.

King-Tcheou, Kin-Choo, or King-Tcheou-Fou, a city of China. See KING-CHOO-FOO.

King-te-Tchiang, king'-tā-che-ăng', or King-te-Ching, king'-tā-ching', a town of China, province of Kiang-See, 95 miles N.E. of Nan-Chang. It is a noted principal seat of the manufacture of porcelain. Lat. 29° 15′ N.; lon. 116° 52′ E. Pop. 500,000.

Kington, England. See KINETON.

King'ton, a town of England, co. and 18 miles by rail N.W. of Hereford. Pop. 2126.

King-Tong, king'-tong', a city of China, province and 125 miles S.W. of Yun-Nan, capital of a department, and near a source of the Tonquin River.

King-Tong, an island of China. See KINTANG.

Kingussie, kin-goos'see, a town of Scotland, co. of Inverness, on a railway, 23 miles E.S.E. of Fort Augustus.

King'ville, a post-hamlet of Lamar co., Ala., 7 miles S.E. of Vernon.

King William, a county in the E. part of Virginia, has an area of about 270 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Mattapony River, and on the S.W. by the Pamunkey. The surface is undulating. Maize, wheat, oats, and grass are the staples. This county is intersected by the Richmond & Danville Railroad, which traverses its S. border. Capital, King William Court-House. Pop. in 1870, 7515; in 1880, 8751; in 1890, 9605.

King William Court-House, a post-village, capital of King William co., Va., on or near the Mattapony River, about 23 miles E.N.E. of Richmond. It has 3 churches, a bank, a female institute, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. estimated at 1000.

King William's Town, a town of Africa, in Cape Colony, formerly capital of British Kaffraria, 28 miles by rail N.W. of East London, its port. Pop. 5169.

King'wood, a post-township of Hunterdon co., N.J., is bounded on the W. by the Delaware River, and is about 24 miles N.W. of Trenton. It contains 6 churches, and a hamlet named Baptisttown. Pop. 1942.

Kingwood, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Pa., about 40 miles S.S.W. of Johnstown. It has 2 churches.

Kingwood, a post-village, capital of Preston co., W. Va., on the Cheat River, about 74 miles S.E. of Wheeling. It has 2 churches, a national bank, a high school, a sash-factory, and 2 weekly newspapers.

Kin'ibaloo', a mountain and lake of BORNEO.

Kinischma, a town of Russia. See KINESHMA.

Kinjore, kin-jōr', a lake of British India, in Sinde Lat. 24° 51′ N.; lon. 68° 8′ E. It consists of an extensive expanse of stagnant water, sometimes covered by the Indus.

Kinkaid, a village of Scott co., Ky. See DRY RUN.

Kinko'ra, a post-hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., on the Delaware River, and on the Camden & Amboy Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Bordentown, at the junction of a branch railroad to Lewistown and New Lisbon. It has 1 or 2 brick-yards and ice-houses.

Kinko'ra, a post-village in Perth co., Ontario, 8 miles N. of Sebringville. Pop. 150.

Kin-Kui-Jin, kin-koo'e-jin', a seaport town on the W. side of Great Loo-Choo Island.

Kin'lock, a post-office of Lawrence co., Ala.

Kin'mount, a post-village in Victoria co., Ontario, on Burnt River, 20 miles N. of Bobcaygeon. Pop. 100.

Kinmun'dy, a post-village of Marion co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 23 miles N.E. of Centralia. It has a bank, 2 flour-mills, 2 drug-stores, 5 churches, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1880, 1096; in 1890, 1045; of Kinmundy township, 1735.

Kin'naird's Head, a promontory of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, projecting into the North Sea. Lat. 57° 42′ N.; lon. 2° W.

Kin'near's Mills, also known as **Lambie's Mills**, a post-village in Megantic co., Quebec, 18 miles E.S.E. of Beeancour Station. Pop. 100.

Kin'nekeet', or **Ken'nakeet'**, a post-hamlet of Dare co., N.C., on an island between Pamlico Sound and the Atlantic, 10 miles N. of Cape Hatteras. It has a church and an oyster-fishery. Pop. of Kinnekeet township, 599.

Kin'ney, a county in the S.W. part of Texas, has an area of about 1700 square miles. On the S.W. the Rio Grande separates it from Mexico. It is drained by Elm and Las Moras Creeks. Here are extensive prairies, on which many cattle find pasture. Capital, Brackettville. Pop. in 1870, 1204; in 1880, 4487; in 1890, 3781.

Kinney's Four Corners, a post-office of Oswego co., N.Y., 8 miles S.W. of Oswego City.

Kin'nickinnick', a small river of Wisconsin, rises in St. Croix co., runs S.W. through Pierce co., and enters the St. Croix River (or Lake) 6 miles N. of Prescott.

Kinnickinnick, a post-township of St. Croix co., Wis., traversed by the Kinnickinnick River. Pop. 725.

Kinnickinnick, a station on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 2 miles S. of Milwaukee, Wis.

Kin'niconick', a small river of Kentucky, runs northeastward through Lewis co., and enters the Ohio River about 10 miles below Portsmouth, O.

Kin'nikinnick', a post-office of Ross co., O., on the Scioto Valley Railroad, 6 miles N.N.E. of Chillicothe.

Kin'ross', or **Kinross-shire, kin-ross'shir**, a small county of Scotland, having E. and S. the county of Fife, and W. and N. the county of Perth. Area, 78 square miles. The surface is varied and well cultivated. Chief town, Kinross. The county unites with Clackmannan co. in sending one member to Parliament. Pop. 7198.

Kinross, a town of Scotland, capital of the co. of Kinross, on Loch Leven, at a railway junction, 14 miles S.S.E. of Perth. It has a fine county hall and jail, a town hall, an elegant church, and manufactures of cottons, tartan shawls, and damasks. Pop. 1926.

Kinsale, kin'sāl', a seaport town of Ireland, co. and 13 miles by rail S.S.W. of Cork, on the estuary of the Ban

don River. The chief buildings are a parish church of the fourteenth century, several chapels, a convent, town hall, jail, assembly-rooms, baths, a hospital, workhouse, fort, and barracks. The harbor is excellent; but the trade is now mostly transferred to Cork. Fisheries form the chief resources of the people. In summer many visitors resort here for sea-bathing. Kinsale sends one member to Parliament. Pop. 7050.

Kinsale, kin'sāl', a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Va., on a navigable creek or branch of the Potomac River, about 60 miles E.N.E. of Richmond. The Baltimore steamers touch here every week.

Kin-Sha-Kiang. See YANG-TSE-KIANG.

Kin-Shan, Kin-Schan, or **Kin-Chan,** kin-shân' (literally, the "golden mountain"), an island of China, province of Kiang-Soo, in the Yang-tse-Kiang River, nearly opposite the mouth of the Grand Canal, and covered with temples, pavilions, and gardens, now mostly in decay.

Kinsley, kinz'le, a post-village, capital of Edwards co., Kansas, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 25 miles S.W. of Larned. It has a weekly newspaper, a church, and a bank. Pop. in 1890, 771. Kinsley township is traversed by the Arkansas River, and has a pop. of 1080.

Kinsman, kinz'man, a post-hamlet of Grundy co., Ill., on the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad, 37 miles S.W. of Joliet.

Kinsman, a post-village of Trumbull co., O., in Kinsman township, on the Pymatuning Creek, and on the railroad which connects Andover with Youngstown, 26 miles N. of Youngstown. Coal is mined near it. It has 4 churches, an academy, a chair-factory, a foundry, 2 flour-mills, and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 1029.

Kin'ston, a post-village, capital of Lenoir co., N.C., in Kinston township, on the N. bank of the Neuse River, and on the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, 33 miles W.N.W. of New-Berne, and 26 miles E.S.E. of Goldsborough. It has a collegiate institute, a high school, 6 churches, and 2 turpentine-distilleries. About 7000 bales of cotton are annually shipped here. Pop. in 1880, 1216; in 1890, 1726.

Kintang, kin-tâng', or **King'tong',** an island of China, near Chusan. Lat. 30° N.; lon. 121° 40' E.

Kin-Tchoo, or **Kin-Tchou.** See KING-CHOO-FOO.

Kint'nersville, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., on the Delaware River, about 12 miles below Easton.

Kintore, kin-tōr', a burgh of Scotland, at a railway junction, co. and 12 miles W.N.W. of Aberdeen, on the Aberdeen Canal. It has many antiquities. Pop. 650.

Kintore, kin-tōr', a post-village in Oxford co., Ontario, 10 miles W. of Ingersoll. It contains 2 stores. Pop. 100.

Kintyre, kin-tir', **Cantyre,** or **Cantire,** kan-tir', a peninsula of Scotland, between the Firth of Clyde and the Atlantic Ocean, forming the S. end of the co. of Argyle. Length, 40 miles; average breadth, 6½ miles.

Kinvar'ra, a small seaport town of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Galway, 11 miles S.S.E. of Galway. Pop. 614. It has a Roman Catholic cathedral and bishop's residence.

Kin-Yang, a city of China. See KHING-YANG.

Kin-Yuen, a city of China. See KHING-YUAN.

Kin'zer's, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 54 miles W. of Philadelphia.

Kinzig, kint'sig, a river of Germany, in Würtemberg and Baden, after a N.W. course joins the Rhine at Kehl.

Kinzig, a river of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, joins the Main near Hanau.

Kin'zua, Ken'zua, or **Ken'jua,** a post-hamlet in Kinzua township, Warren co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, 12 miles above Warren. It has a church and a lumber-mill. Pop. of the township, 318.

Kinzua (or Kenjua) Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in McKean co., runs northwestward, and enters the Alleghany River in Warren co., about 12 miles above Warren.

Kio, a town of Japan. See KIOTO.

Kiöge, a town of Denmark. See KJÖGE.

Kio'kee, a post-office of Columbia co., Ga.

Kiokee Creek, of Georgia, flows into Savannah River about 9 miles N.E. of Appling.

Kiölen, Kjölen, kyö'lęn or chö'lęn, **Kiöel,** or **Koelen,** a mountain-chain of Scandinavia, extends from about lat. 63° northward, having Sweden and Russian Lapland on the E. and S., and Norway and Finmark on the W. and N. Mount Sulitelma, its highest point, in lat. 67° 5' N., lon. 16° 20' E., is 5956 feet in elevation.

Kioma'tia, a post-office of Red River co., Tex.

Kiong-Choo, Kiong-Tchou, ke-ong'-choo', or **Kiong-Tchoo-Foo,** written also **Kiang-Chau-Fu, Kienchow, Kiungchow, Khiong-Tchou,** and **Kiung-Chu-Fu,** a city and treaty-port of China, capital of the island of Hai-Nan, on its N. coast. Lat. 20° N.; lon. 110° 22' E. Estimated pop. 200,000. It is enclosed by strong walls, is well built, and has an extensive trade with Macao, Annam, Siam, and Singapore.

Kioo-Kiang, ke-oo'-ke-âng', or **Kew-Kiang,** a city and treaty-port of China, in Kiang-See, on the Yang-tse-Kiang, near the Poyang Lake, 250 miles S.W. of Nunking. It is a great centre of the tea-trade. It was formerly very large, but was destroyed by the Tae-Pings. Pop. 40,000.

Kioo-Sioo, Kiou-Siou, or **Kiu-Siu,** ke-oo'-se-oo', or **Ximo,** zee'mo, the southernmost of the three principal islands of Japan, in the Pacific Ocean, separated from Corea by the Strait of Corea, and from Hondo by the Strait of Shikoku. Lat. from 31° to 34° 1' N.; lon. from 129° 30' to 132° E. The surface is mountainous. Pop. 4,980,612.

Kioto, kee-ō'to (formerly **Miako,** or **Meaco,** mee-ä'ko, otherwise **Heianjo,** or **Heian**), now officially called **Saikio,** sī-kee'o ("western capital"), a town of Japan, and its former capital, on the island of Hondo, 27 miles by rail N.E. of Osaka, and 250 miles S.W. of Tokio. It was long the literary centre of the empire, and is now the seat of extensive manufactures of porcelain, lacquered goods, cutlery, silks, and hardware. Pop. in 1872, 238,063; in 1884, 263,357; in 1890, 279,792.

Kio-Tsing, ke-o'-tsing', or **Ku-Tsing,** kyoo'-tsing', a city of China, province and 70 miles E.N.E. of Yun-Nan.

Kiou-Siou, an island of Japan. See KIOO-SIOO.

Kiown, ki'o-wn̄, a post-village, capital of Elbert co., Col., 45 miles S.E. of Denver, and 8 miles E. of Elizabeth Station of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Kiowa, a post-village of Barber co., Kansas, at the junction of two railroads, 85 miles S.W. of Wichita. Pop. in 1890, 893.

Kiowa Creek, Colorado, rises in Douglas co., runs N. through Arapahoe co., and enters the South Fork of the Platte in Weld co., 30 miles below Evans. Length, 125 miles.

Kiowee or **Keowee** (kę-o'wee) **River,** a branch of the Savannah, rises in the Blue Ridge in North Carolina. It runs southward, forms the E. boundary of Oconee co., S.C., and unites with the Tugaloo to form the Savannah. Length, 90 miles. It is also called Seneca River.

Kipchak, or **Kiptchak,** kip'chäk', a town of Toorkistan, khanat and 68 miles N.N.W. of Khiva, on the Amoo-Darya. It is walled, and is a mart of trade. Near it is a handsome Moslem school of divinity.

Kippenheim, kip'pęn-hīme', a town of Baden, 11 miles E.N.E. of Zell. Pop. 1954.

Kip'pure, a mountain of Ireland, in Leinster, 11 miles S.S.W. of Dublin. Elevation, 2473 feet.

Kip'ton, a post-village of Lorain co., O., in Camden township, on the Lake Shore Railroad, 5 miles W. of Oberlin. It has a church and 2 stores. Pop. about 100.

Kir'by, a township of Northampton co., N.C. Pop. 1844.

Kirby, a post-village of Wyandot co., O., in Jackson and Mifflin townships, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 7 miles W. of Upper Sandusky, and 35 miles E. of Lima. It has 2 churches, a carriage-shop, a drug-store, &c.

Kirby, a post-office of Greene co., Pa., at Newtown.

Kirby, a township of Marion co., S.C. Pop. 1155.

Kirby, a township of Caledonia co., Vt., 10 miles N.E. of St. Johnsbury. Pop. 417.

Kirby-Kendal, England. See KENDAL.

Kirby's Creek, a post-office of Jackson co., Ala.

Kirbyville, Taney co., Mo. See KENBYVILLE.

Kir'byville, a post-office of Berks co., Pa., about 12 miles N.E. of Reading.

Kirch, kĭrk, a German word, signifying "church," forming a part of various names in Europe.

Kirchberg, kĭrk'bĕrg, a town of Germany, in Saxony, 23 miles S.W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 5841. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, paper, metallic goods, &c.

Kirchberg, a town of Germany, in Rhenish Prussia, 30 miles S.S.W. of Coblentz. Pop. 1434.

Kirchdorf, kĭrk'dōrf, or **Kirchdrauf,** kĭrk'drŏwf' (Hun. *Sepes Varallya,* shä'pĕsh' vŏh'rŏl'yŏh'), a town of Hungary, in Zips, 23 miles W. of Eperies. P. 3317.

Kircheh, a village of Nubia. See GUYRGUE.

Kircheninmitz, kĭrk'ęn-lä'mits, a town of Bavaria, on the Lamitz, 24 miles N.E. of Baireuth. Pop. 1981.

Kirchentellingsfurt, kĭrk'ęn-tĕl'lings-fōort', a village of Würtemberg, circle of Schwarzwald. Pop. 1399.

Kirchhayn, or Kirchhain, kĭrk'hīne, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 66 miles by rail S.W. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. 3121.

Kirchhayn, a town of Prussia, in Hesse, on the Ohm, 8 miles E. of Marburg. Pop. 1693.

Kirchhayn, kirk'hān, a post-village of Washington co., Wis., 22 miles N.N.W. of Milwaukee. It has a church.

Kirchheim, kĭrk'hīm, a village of Baden, near Heidelberg. Pop. 2525.

Kirchheim, a town of Würtemberg, 16 miles by rail S.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 6197. It is enclosed by planted walks, and has a royal palace, and manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, toys, iron-wares, &c.

Kirchheim-am-Neckar, kĭrk'hīm-ăm-nĕk'kär, a village of Würtemberg, on the Neckar, 8 miles S.W. of Heilbronn. Pop. 1392.

Kirchheim-Bolanden, kĭrk'hīm-bo'lăn'dĕn, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, at the foot of the Donnersberg, 18 miles N.N.E. of Kaiserslautern. Pop. 2934. In its vicinity are mines of iron, copper, and mercury.

Kirchwärder, kĭrk'vĕr-dĕr, a village and district of Hamburg, 9 miles S.E. of Hamburg. Pop. 3390.

Kirchworbis, kĭrk'vŏr'bis, a village of Prussia, province of Saxony, government of Erfurt. Pop. 1209.

Kirenga, ke-rĕn'gä, a river of Siberia, rises in the government of Irkootsk, flows N., and joins the Lena a little below Kirensk, after a course of nearly 300 miles.

Kirgheez, Kirghiz, Kirguis, or **Kirguiz**, kĭr'gheez', a people of Asia, occupying a territory in the N. part of Toorkistan, between lat. 44° and 55° N. and lon. 63° and 82° E., chiefly in the Russian governments of Orenboorg, Toorgai, Ooralsk, Syr-Darya, and Tomsk, occupying a large part of the steppes eastward of the Volga as far as the E. end of Balkash Lake. The surface of their country is traversed by many mountain-chains, but it chiefly consists of barren plains abounding in salt lakes. The climate is remarkable for variability, and destructive hurricanes are frequent. The population is nomadic and rude in the extreme, their principal occupation being the rearing of sheep, goats, horses, and camels. Some land on river-banks, however, is tilled for millet, rye, and barley. Some domestic weaving and manufactures of hair cordage, soap, leather, and iron-wares are carried on; but this region may be considered as pre-eminently the headquarters of barbarism in Asia, nearly all manufactured goods and necessaries being derived from the adjacent countries in exchange for cattle, hides, horns, and wool. The Kirgheez are of the Mongol race, and are separated into the so-named Great, Little, and Middle hordes, who are again subdivided into numerous tribes, each having its own chief. They are in general below the standard of European stature. They are akin to the Oozbeks, and speak a similar language. They are remarkably healthy and vigorous, the result of a life without care, in the open air and on horseback. The Kirgheez food is chiefly mutton and horse-flesh, with sour mares'-milk. The Kirgheez are extremely indolent and pusillanimous. Their hospitality often ends in treachery; and they are, moreover, frightfully vindictive. Their religion is a compound of Islamism and idolatry.

The subjection of the Kirgheez-Kazaks (Cossacks) to the empire of Russia, so far as roving bandits in the desert can be said to be subjected, has been effected within little more than a century, but they are now active allies of the Russians, and number about 2,000,000.

Kiria, Kirren, kĭr'ree'ä, or **Ker're'a**, a town of Chinese Toorkistan, 130 miles E.S.E. of Khoten. Lat. 37° N.; lon. 82° 50' E. It has a trade with Yarkand, to which it sends silk, gold-dust, and raisins; and caravans from the Russian frontier bring to it broadcloths, brocades, steel, and furs in exchange for tea, rhubarb, and sal-ammoniac.

Kirilov, or **Kirilow**, ke-re-lov', a town of Russia, government and 265 miles E.N.E. of Novgorod. Pop. 3092. It is surrounded by lakes, and owes its name to a remarkable convent founded by St. Cyril in 1398. It has a cathedral, several churches, and a valuable library.

Kirin, kir'in, a province of Manchooria, is bounded on the N. by the Soongaree, on the E. by the Oosooree River and the Russian territory, on the S. by Corea and the province of Leao-Tong, and on the N.E. by the Soongaree and the boundary denoted by the Western Palisades. Area, 116,929 square miles. Its surface is level in the N.W., including the space enclosed within the elbow of the Soongaree; the remainder of the province is mountainous. The chief rivers are the Soongaree, the Hoorka, and the Oosooree. Extremes of climate occur in the course of the year, but do not interfere with agriculture. Beans, pease, millet, Indian corn, wheat, barley, opium, and potatoes are produced. The hilly regions are celebrated for their fertility and beauty, the mountains being in many cases clothed to the summit with luxuriant vegetation. Pop. 2,000,000, mostly Chinese from the northern provinces.

Kirin-Oola, or **Kirin-Oula**, kir'in-oo'lä or ke-reen'-oo'lä, a town of Manchooria, capital of the province of Soongaree, on the navigable river Soongaree, or Kirin-Oola. It is enclosed by an earthen rampart, and is the residence of a Manchoo viceroy. Lat. 43° 46' N.; lon. 126° 55' E.

Kirjatch, a town of Russia. See KIRZHATCH.

Kirjath-Arba, a town of Palestine. See HEBRON.

Kirk (*i.e.*, "church;" see KIRCH), a prefix of the names of numerous towns and parishes in Great Britain. For those not under-mentioned, see additional names.

Kirkagatch, keer-kä-gätch', or **Kirk-Aghadj**, keer-kä-gäj', a town of Asia Minor, 52 miles N.E. of Smyrna.

Kirkby-Kendal, England. See KENDAL.

Kirkby- (kir'bee) **Lons'dale**, a town of England, co. of Westmoreland, on the Lune, and on a railway, 11 miles S.S.E. of Kendal. It stands in a valley, and has a fine old church, a grammar-school, an antique market-cross, and some manufactures of carpets, blankets, &c. P. 1766.

Kirkby-Malzeard, mäl'zerd, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 6 miles W.N.W. of Ripon. P. 581.

Kirkby-Moor'side, a town of England, co. of York, North Riding, 24 miles N.N.E. of York. Malting is carried on, and near it are quarries and coal-mines. Pop. 1788.

Kirkby-Stephen, kir'bee-stee'vĕn, a town of England, co. of Westmoreland, at a railway junction, 22 miles S.E. of Penrith. It has a spacious church, a grammar-school, manufactures of woollen and silk, stocking-knitting, and lead- and coal-mines. Pop. 1871.

Kirkcaldy, kirk-kawl'dee or kirk-kaw'dee, a town of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, 6 miles by rail N.E. of Burntisland, and 11 miles N. of Edinburgh. It is well lighted, and has many elegant shops, a handsome town hall and jail, several places of worship, well-endowed schools, a library, a shipping company, chamber of commerce, custom-house, flax-mills, jute-works, &c. Bed-ticking, canvas, and other linen fabrics are the staple manufactures of the place. It has flour-mills, breweries, vitriol-works, a distillery, and a machine-factory. The trade of the port is extensive. The harbor is formed of stone piers, and has a light-house; it is completely dry at low water, but at full tide is capable of admitting vessels of considerable burden. The borough joins with Dysart, Kinghorn, and Burntisland in sending one member to the House of Commons. Pop. of town (1891), 27,151.

Kirkcudbright, Kirkcudbrightshire, kir-koo'bre-shir, or the **Stew'artry of Kirkcudbright**, a county in the S.W. of Scotland, forming the E. half of the district of Galloway. Solway Firth separates it from Cumberland. Area, 954 square miles. The surface is generally hilly, and in the N.W. mountainous. The chief mountains are Blacklarg, in the N., 2890 feet, and Cairnsmoor, on Wigton Bay, 2329 feet in elevation. The principal rivers are the Dee, Fleet, Ken, and Urr. Lakes are numerous. The soil is productive. Cattle of the polled Galloway breed are extensively reared and fattened for export. Southdown and Cheviot sheep are numerous in the mountains. Chief towns, Kirkcudbright, New Galloway, and Castle Douglas. It sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. (1891) 39,979.

Kirkcudbright, a burgh of Scotland, capital of the county of its own name, on the estuary of the Dee, 6 miles above its junction with the Solway Firth, and 28 miles S.W. of Dumfries. It is a railway terminus, and is finely situated. It has a large parish church, county hall, jail, market-cross, academy, library, custom-house, and imposing ruins of a castle. The harbor is the best in the S. of Scotland; yet the town has but little business beyond the employment of a few cotton-looms, some ship-building, small export of agricultural produce and imports of coals, &c. It unites with Dumfries, Annan, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar in sending one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 2470.

Kirk'dale, a northern suburb of Liverpool, England. Pop. 32,978.

Kirkdale, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, 1¼ miles W.S.W. of Kirkby-Moorside. It is noted for its cave discovered in 1820, containing an extraordinary assemblage of the bones of hyenas, tigers, elephants, &c.

Kirk-Deleem, or **Kirk-Delim**, kirk'-dā-leem', a mountain-range of Asia Minor, about lat. 41° 30' N. and lon. 35° E., extending S.E. from the Kizil-Irmak.

Kirk'ersville, a post-village of Licking co., O., on the South Fork of Licking River, 22 miles E. of Columbus, and 2½ miles S. of Kirkersville Station of the Central Ohio Railroad. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, 2 steam saw-mills, a planing-mill, &c. Pop. 295. The name of the post-office at Kirkersville Station is Outville.

Kirkfield, kirk'feeld, a post-village in Victoria co., Ontario, 76 miles by rail N.N.E. of Toronto. Pop. 100.

Kirk'ham, a borough of England, co. of Lancaster, 8½ miles by rail W.N.W. of Preston. It is handsomely built, and has a large church, a grammar-school, and several well-endowed charities and schools. Pop. 3503.

Kirkintilloch, kirk'in-til'lok, a burgh of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, on the Forth & Clyde Canal, 6¼ miles by rail N.N.E. of Glasgow. It has a court-house and jail, a library, manufactures of hats, an iron-foundry, gas-works, distilleries, and many cotton-looms. Pop. 8201.

Kirk-Kilisseh, kĕĕrk-ke-lis'seh, **Kirklisch**, kĕĕrk-lis'ch, written also **Kirk-Kilissia**, a town of European Turkey, 32 miles E.N.E. of Adrianople. Pop. about 16,000.

Kirkland, a post-office of Coffee co., Ga., on the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, 93 miles W. of Brunswick.

Kirkland, a post-village of De Kalb co., Ill., in Franklin township, on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, 31 miles W. of Elgin. Much live-stock is shipped here.

Kirkland, a township of Adams co., Ind. Pop. 508.

Kirkland, a post-township of Oneida co., N.Y., about 6 miles S.W. of Utica. It contains the village of Clinton, the seat of Hamilton College, and others named Franklin, Clark's Mills, and Manchester. Kirkland Post-Office and Station is at Manchester. Pop. of the township, 4760.

Kirkland, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad, 8 miles N. of West Chester.

Kirkland's, a station on the Indiana North & South Railroad, 4 miles N. of Veedersburg, Ind.

Kirkland Valley, post-office, Yavapai co., Arizona.

Kirk-Lees, a hamlet of England, co. of York, West Riding, 4 miles by rail W. of Dewsbury. Pop. 1779.

Kirk'lin, a village of Clinton co., Ind., in Kirklin township, about 35 miles S.E. of Lafayette. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. in 1880, 252; in 1890, 550; of the township, 2219.

Kirklisch, European Turkey. See Kirk-Kilisseh.

Kirk'mansville, a post-village of Todd co., Ky., 15 miles S. of Greenville. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Kirkook, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See Kerkook.

Kirk-Os'wald, a town of England, co. of Cumberland, 8 miles N.N.E. of Penrith. The town, in the Vale of the Eden, is mostly built of stone, and has an old church, the ruins of a castle, and paper- and corn-mills. Pop. 707.

Kirk's Cross Roads, Indiana. See Kirklin.

Kirk'sey, a post-hamlet of Calloway co., Ky., 15 miles E. of Mayfield. It has a church.

Kirk'sey's, a post-hamlet of Edgefield co., S.C., 10 miles S. of Ninety-Six Station. It has a steam saw-mill, a grist-mill, a pottery, &c.

Kirk's Ferry, a post-office of Catahoula parish, La., on the Tensas River.

Kirk's Grove, a post-office of Cherokee co., Ala.

Kirk's Mills, a post-office of Stanley co., N.C.

Kirk's Mills, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., about 32 miles W. of Wilmington. It has a flour-mill.

Kirks'ville, a post-village of Madison co., Ky., 127 miles E.S.E. of Louisville. It has a church.

Kirksville, a post-village, capital of Adair co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, at its junction with the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad, 34 miles N. of Macon, and 70 miles W.N.W. of Quincy, Ill. It contains a state normal school, 2 newspaper offices, a court-house, a savings-bank, a banking-house, 8 churches, a flour-mill, a woollen-mill, &c. Pop. 1890, 3510.

Kirk'ton, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, 11½ miles W.N.W. of St. Marys. Pop. 200.

Kirk'ville, a post-village of Wapello co., Iowa, in Richland township, on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, 9 miles N.N.W. of Ottumwa. Pop. 236.

Kirkville, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal and New York Central Railroad, 10 miles E. of Syracuse. It has 2 churches.

Kirkwall, kirk-wawl', a town of Scotland, capital of the co. of Orkney, on a bay on the N.E. side of Mainland, 26 miles N.N.E. of John o' Groat's. Lat. 58° 59′ 2″ N.; lon. 2° 57′ 2″ W. Its houses are antique and built of stone. The most conspicuous edifice is the cathedral of St. Magnus, a fine Gothic pile, founded in the twelfth century. On either side of it are the ruins of the castle of the Earls of Orkney, and of the bishop's palace, and opposite it are the remains of the king's castle. The principal modern buildings are the town hall, jail, and assembly-rooms; and the town has a museum, grammar-school, libraries, and a custom-house. It has some manufactures of linen and straw plait, and a considerable export trade. It is the seat of the superior courts of law for Orkney. Pop. 3434.

Kirk'wood, a post-village of New Castle co., Del., on the Delaware Railroad, 16 miles S.S.W. of Wilmington.

Kirkwood (formerly **Young America**), a post-village of Warren co., Ill., in Tompkins township, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Monmouth. It has 6 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, and a flour-mill. Pop. 1145.

Kirkwood, a post-office of Appanoose co., Iowa, 5 miles E. of Centreville.

Kirkwood, a post-office of Madison co., Miss.

Kirkwood, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, at the junction of the Carondelet Branch, 12 miles W. by S. of St. Louis. It has 9 churches, a town hall, public schools, the Keeley Institute, and manufactures of cartridge-belts. Pop. in 1890, 1777.

Kirkwood, a post-hamlet of Camden co., N.J., on the Camden & Atlantic Railroad, 11 miles S.E. of Camden.

Kirkwood, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., in Kirkwood township, on the Susquehanna River, and on the Erie Railroad, 9 miles S.E. of Binghamton. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1379.

Kirkwood, a township of Belmont co., O. Pop. 1702. It contains Sowollsville.

Kirkwood, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., O., on the Miami River, and on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, at Pontiac Station, 6 miles S. by W. of Sidney.

Kirkwood, a post-hamlet in Colerain township, Lancaster co., Pa., about 20 miles S.E. of Lancaster City, and 2 miles from Kings Bridge Station. It has 3 churches.

Kirkwood, a station in Sauk co., Wis., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 3 miles W. of Baraboo.

Kirkwood Centre, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., on the Erie Railroad, 5 miles E.S.E. of Binghamton.

Kirk-Yetholm, a village of Scotland. See Yetholm.

Kirman, a province and city of Persia. See Kerman.

Kirmanshah, or **Kirmanshaw**. See Kermanshah.

Kirn, kĕĕrn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 40 miles S. of Coblentz, on the Nahe. Pop. 3514.

Kirn, kêrn, a watering-place of Scotland, in Argyleshire, on the Firth of Clyde, 25 miles W. by N. of Glasgow.

Ki'ron, a post-office of Crawford co., Iowa.

Kirone, ki-rōn', a town of Nepaul, on the route from Khatmandoo to the Brahmapootra. Pop. about 4000.

Kirpelee, or **Kirpili**, kĕĕr'pe-lee, written also **Kirpeli**, a river of Russia, rises in the Caucasus, flows W.N.W., and loses itself in a marshy lake on the borders of the Sea of Azof. Total course, about 120 miles.

Kirrdorf, kĕĕr'dorf, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, near Homburg-vor-der-Höhe. Pop. 1711.

Kirren, Chinese Toorkistan. See Kiria.

Kirriemuir, kir're-mûr, or **Killamuir**, kil'la-mûr, a burgh of Scotland, co. and 5 miles by rail N.W. of Forfar. The town, finely situated between the Grampians and the Vale of Strathmore, has handsome churches, a trades' hall, numerous schools, a branch bank, and about 2000 looms employed in weaving linen, sheeting, and dowlas. In the vicinity is Inverquharity Castle. Pop. 4145.

Kirrlach, kĕĕr'lâk, a village of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, bailiwick of Philipsburg. Pop. 1873.

Kirrweiler, kĕĕr'wî'ler, a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, 12 miles W.S.W. of Speyer. Pop. 1507.

Kirsanov, or **Kirsanow**, kĕĕr-sâ-nov', a town of Russia, 44 miles by rail E.N.E. of Tambov. Pop. 7203.

Kirschatsch, a town of Russia. See Kirzhatch.

Kirschnerville, kirsh'ner-vil, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., N.Y., about 30 miles E. of Watertown.

Kir-Shehr, keer-shêh'r' (anc. *Andrapa*), a town of Asia Minor, near its centre, on an affluent of the Kizil-Irmak, 60 miles N.W. of Kaisareeyeh. Pop. about 3500.

Kirt'land, a post-village of Lake co., O., in Kirtland township, on an affluent of Chagrin River, about 22 miles N.E. of Cleveland. It was formerly occupied by the Mormons, who built a temple here about 1830. It contains 3 churches, a high school, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1029.

Kir'wee', a town of India, North-West Provinces, division Allahabad. Pop. 6854.

Kir'win, a post-village of Phillips co., Kansas, in Kirwin township, on the North Fork of the Solomon River, about 60 miles W. of Jewell Centre. It contains a United States land-office, 2 hotels, a flour-mill, a newspaper office, and 2 drug-stores. Pop. in 1890, 639; of the township, 1180. It is on the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, 8 miles W. of Cedarville.

Kirzhatch, **Kirjatch**, kĕĕr-zhâtch', or **Kirschatsch**, a town of Russia, government and 60 miles W. of Vladimeer, on the Kirzhatch. Pop. 2851.

Kis, kish, a Hungarian word, signifying "little," joined to various names, as Kis-Kanisa, Kis-Jenö, &c.

Kisamos, kis'â-mos', a bay on the N.W. coast of the Island of Crete, lat. 35° 38′ N., lon. 23° 38′ E., having Cape Spada on the E. and Cape Buso on the W.

Kisamos, a fortified maritime town of Crete, on its N. coast, on the Bay of Kisamos, 18 miles W. of Khania. E. of it are the ruins of ancient *Cysamus*.

Kisariah, a town of Palestine. See CÆSAREA.

Kis-Becskerek, kish-baitch'kâ-rĕk', or **Little Becskerek**, a town of Hungary, co. and 10 miles N.W. of Temesvar. Pop. 3063.

Kis-Ber, kish-bair', a town of Hungary, co. and 22 miles S.E. of Komorn. Pop. 2120.

Kischenew, a town of Russia. See KISHENEV.

Ki'ser, a station in Bourbon co., Ky., on the Kentucky Central Railroad, 6 miles N. of Paris.

Kis-Gyor, kish-dyor', a village of Hungary, co. of Borsod, 4 miles from Harsany. Pop. 1620.

Kish'acoquil'las, a post-office of Mifflin co., Pa., on a creek of its own name, 7 miles W.N.W. of Lewistown. Kishacoquillas Valley is 20 miles long, and lies between Jack's Mountain and Stone Mountain. KISHACOQUILLAS CREEK flows into the Juniata River near Lewistown.

Kis-Harta, a town of Hungary. See HARTA.

Kishenagur, a town of Bengal. See KRISHNUGGUR.

Kishenev, Kichenev, Kischenew, kish'ę-nĕv', or **Kichinef**, a town of Russia, capital of Bessarabia, on the Bulk, 85 miles by rail N.W. of Odessa. It stands on three hills, and has 14 churches, a gymnasium, public schools, a government library, and extensive woollen-cloth- and other factories. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 130,000.

Kishenghur, kish'ęn-gŭr', a town of India, in Bundelcund, 100 miles S.E. of Jhansee.

Kishenghur, a town of India, in Rajpootana, capital of a dominion of about 724 square miles, 60 miles S.W. of Jeypoor, and enclosed by walls. Pop. of state, 80,000.

Kishengunga, kish-ĕn-gŭn'gą, a river of Asia, rises near lat. 34° 20′ N. and lon. 76° E., flows S.W., and joins the Jhylum after a course of about 120 miles.

Kishm, kishm, or **Kish'ma** (anc. *Oarac'ta*), the largest island in the Persian Gulf, near its entrance, 15 miles S.W. of Ormus, and surrounded by many smaller islands. Length, 70 miles; average breadth, 12 miles. Estimated pop. 5000, chiefly Arabs. The island belongs to the Imam of Muscat.

Kishm, or **Kishma**, the capital of the above island, on its E. side, is rudely fortified, and the residence of a sheikh. Its markets are well supplied, and it has some ship-building, and a brisk coasting-trade.

Kishnughur, a town of India. See KRISHNUGGUR.

Kish'on, a river of Palestine, rises in Anti-Libanus, flows N.W. through the plain of Esdraelon, and enters the Mediterranean 6 miles S.S.W. of Acre.

Kis-Hont, Hungary. See GÖNÖR AND KIS-HONT.

Kishoregunge, kish'o-re-gŭnj', or **Kisoriganj**, kis'o-rę-gŭnj', a town of Bengal, Mymunsingh district. Lat. 24° 26′ 20″ N.; lon. 90° 48′ 40″ E. Pop. 13,637.

Kishwaukee, kish-wah'ke or kish-wah-kee', a station in Hartland township, McHenry co., Ill., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 56 miles N.W. of Chicago.

Kishwaukee, a post-hamlet of Winnebago co., Ill., on Rock River, near the Kishwaukee, 9 miles S.W. of Rockford.

Kishwaukee River, Illinois, rises in McHenry co., runs W. through Boone co., and enters Rock River in Winnebago co., 8 miles below Rockford. It is 75 miles long. An affluent called South Kishwaukee runs N.W. through De Kalb co., and enters the Kishwaukee in Winnebago co., 8 miles S.E. of Rockford.

Kiska, kis'kâ, an island of the Aleutian Archipelago. Lat. 52° 22′ N.; lon. 177° 50′ W. Length, 25 miles.

Kis'katom, a post-hamlet of Greene co., N.Y., 10 miles W. of Catskill, and near the E. base of the Catskill Mountains. It has a church.

Kiskiminetas, or **Kiskiminitas**, kis-ke-min'ę-tas, a river of Pennsylvania, formed by the Conemaugh River and Loyalhanna Creek, which unite at Saltsburg, Indiana co. It runs northwestward, and forms the boundary between the cos. of Armstrong and Westmoreland, until it enters the Alleghany River at Freeport. It traverses a fertile country, in which bituminous coal abounds.

Kiskiminetas, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pa., on Kiskiminetas River, in a township of the same name, opposite Northwest Station on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 22 miles S. of Kittanning. Pop. of township, 1728.

Kis-Körös, kish-kö'rüsh', a town of Hungary, 25 miles W. by S. of Felegyhasa. It produces a good wine. Pop. 8708.

Kis-Kunság, a district of Hungary. See CUMANIA.

Kis-Leta, kish-lâ'tŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Szabolcz, 6 miles from Bathor. Pop. 1350.

Kisliar, a town of Asiatic Russia. See KIZLIAR.

Kis-Lonka, kish-lon'kŏh, a village of Hungary, co. of Marmaros, on the Theiss, 6 miles from Szigeth.

Kislovodosk, Kislowodosk, kis-lo-vo-dosk', or **Kislovodsk**, kis-lo-vodsk', a Russian watering-place in the Caucasus, 30 miles S.S.W. of Georgievsk.

Kis-Maria, kish-mâ'ree'ŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Bihar, about 20 miles S.S.E. of Debreczin.

Kis-Martony, a town of Hungary. See EISENSTADT.

Kismayoo, kis'mâ-yoo', an island of East Africa, lat. 0° 44′ S., with a village on its N.N.W. side.

Kis-Rebra, a village of Austria. See REBRISONÀ.

Kis'sec Mills, a hamlet of Taney co., Mo., about 50 miles from Springfield. It has a mill and a store.

Kisser, or **Kissa**, Malay Archipelago. See GISSER.

Kis'simmee' (or **Kis'sinee'**) **River**, Florida, rises in a lake of the same name, in Brevard co., runs in a S.S.E. direction, and enters the N. end of Lake Okeechobee. Length, nearly 90 miles. The lake is about 12 miles long.

Kissingen, kis'sing-ęn, a town and watering-place of Bavaria, on the Saale, 30 miles by rail N.N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 3471. It has noted springs of saline-chalybeate water, of which 500,000 bottles are annually exported; adjacent to these are a pump-room, baths, and a colonnade. Salt is procured near it.

Kis'singer's, a post-office of Cumberland co., Pa.

Kissovo, a mountain of Thessaly. See OSSA.

Kist'nagher'ry, a town and fort of India, presidency of Madras, 60 miles N. of Salem.

Kist'nah, Kist'na, or **Krish'na**, a river of India, in the Deccan, rises in the W. Ghauts, near lat. 18° N., lon. 74° E., flows E. through the territories of Sattarah, the Nizam, and the British presidencies of Bombay and Madras, and enters the ocean by several mouths, in lat. 15° 50′ N., lon. 81° E. Length, 600 miles. It receives some large tributaries, as the Beemah and Toombuddra; but, as it traverses a mountainous region, it is ill adapted to navigation. It has two annual inundations, and its waters are utilized by extensive irrigation-works.

Kiszucza Ujhely, the Hungarian for NEUSTÄDTL.

Kit Car'son, an E. county of Colorado, has an area of 2150 square miles. It is intersected by the Big Sandy Creek, and traversed by the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Capital, Burlington. Pop. in 1890, 2472.

Kit Carson's Peak, Colorado, a mountain of the Sangre de Cristo Range, in the S. part of the state. It has an altitude of 14,100 feet above the sea-level.

Kitch'ing's Mills, a post-office of Aiken co., S.C.

Kit'ley, a post-office of Sumner co., Kansas.

Kitley, Ontario. See TOLEDO.

Kit'sap, a small county in the W. part of Washington. Area, 392 square miles. It is a peninsula bounded on the E. by Admiralty Inlet, on the S. and S.E. by Puget Sound, and on the N.W. by Hood's Canal. These waters are navigable for large vessels, and afford facilities for trade and the fisheries. The surface is mostly covered with forests. Lumber is the chief article of export. Capital, Port Madison. Pop. in 1880, 1738; in 1890, 4624.

Kittan'ning, township, Armstrong co., Pa. P. 1303.

Kittanning, a post-borough, capital of Armstrong co., Pa., on the E. bank of the Alleghany River, and on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 44 miles N.E. of Pittsburg. The site is a plain or "bottom" near the base of high hills. Kittanning contains 8 churches, a court-house, a national bank, 1 other bank, 4 newspaper-offices, a brewery, a flour-mill, 2 foundries, &c. Pop. in 1880, 2624; in 1890, 3095.

Kittanning Point, a post-office of Blair co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the Great Horse-Shoe Bend, 5 miles W. of Altoona.

Kit'tatinny (or **Blue**) **Mountain**, a long mountain-ridge of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is a portion of the Appalachian system. It extends from Orange co., N.Y., southwestward through Sussex and Warren cos. of New Jersey. The part which is in Pennsylvania forms the boundary between the cos. of Monroe, Carbon, and Schuylkill on the N.W. side, and Northampton, Lehigh, and Berks on the other side. The Delaware River passes through a very picturesque gorge in this ridge at the Delaware Water Gap. The Kittatinny Mountain is characterized by an almost level crest and an even outline without sharp peaks or very lofty summits. The highest points rise probably about 2400 feet above the tide. This ridge is composed of stratified rocks of the Silurian age, mostly of Medina sandstone and Oneida conglomerate. Parnell's Knob, in Franklin co., Pa., is considered the S.W. termination of this ridge.

Kittery, kit'ter-ę, a post-village of York co., Me., on the Piscataqua River, opposite Portsmouth, N.H., and on

the Portsmouth, Saco & Portland Railroad, about 4 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. It is in Kittery township, which forms the S.W. extremity of Maine, and is 51 miles S.W. of Portland. It is mainly supported by ship-building, fisheries, and the coasting-trade. Here is a United States navy-yard. The township has 7 churches, and a pop. of 3333.

Kittery Depot, a post-office of York co., Me., on the Piscataqua River, and on the Portsmouth, Saco & Portland Railroad, about 1 mile N. of Portsmouth.

Kittery Point, a post-village of York co., Me., in Kittery township, on the Atlantic Ocean, at the mouth of the Piscataqua River, about 3 miles E. by N. of Portsmouth.

Kit'titas, a county of Washington. Area, 3344 square miles. Capital, Ellensburg. Pop. in 1890, 8777.

Kittoc'tan Creek, Virginia, runs N.W. in Loudoun co., and enters the Potomac near the Point of Rocks.

Kit'trell, a post-village and watering-place of Granville co., N.C., on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, 36 miles N.N.E. of Raleigh. It has 3 churches, a female seminary, a superior hotel, 4 tobacco-factories, and a mineral spring. Pop. of Kittrell township, 1829.

Kitt'son, a county of Minnesota, bordering on Manitoba, is bounded on the W. by the Red River of the North. Area, 2345 square miles. The surface is nearly level. The soil is fertile. It is traversed by the Great Northern Railroad. Capital, Hallock. Pop. in 1880, 905; in 1890, 5337.

Kitt's, St., West Indies. See SAINT CHRISTOPHER.

Kitty Hawk, a post-office of Currituck co., N.C., and a signal-station on the Atlantic coast.

Kitul, a town of India. See KYTHUL.

Kitzbühel, kits'bü'ęl, or **Kitzbihel**, kits'bee'ęl, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, on the Grossach, 47 miles E.N.E. of Innspruck. Pop. 1775.

Kitzingen, kit'sing'ęn, a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 11 miles by rail E.S.E. of Würzburg. It has manufactures of vinegar, leather, and printers' ink. Pop. 6393.

Kitzmil'lersville, a post-hamlet of Garrett co., Md., on the North Branch of the Potomac, 8 miles from Wilson's Station. It has a flour-mill, a woollen-mill, and a saw-mill.

Kiu-Kiang, in China. See KIOO-KIANG.

Kiung-Chu-Fu, a town of China. See KIONG-CHOO.

Kiu-Siu, an island of Japan. See KIOO-SIOO.

Kiutaja, a town of Asia Minor. See KUTAIEH.

Kivyzn, a town of Turkey. See GENSEH.

Ki-Yuen, ki-yoo-ęn', or **Khai-Juan**, ki-yoo-ân', a town of Chinese Manchooria, province and 75 miles N.N.E. of Mookden. Pop. 35,000.

Kiz-Hissar, kiz- (or keez-) his'sar', **Kilis-Hissar**, ke-lees'-his'sar', or **Kilisa-Hissar**, ke-lee'sâ-his'sar' (anc. *Ty'ana*), a village of Asia Minor, 38 miles N.E. of Eregleo. It has the ruins of an aqueduct, and massive Roman foundations. Great quantities of nitre are manufactured here, and 2 miles distant is a sulphurous lake, supposed to be the ancient *Asmabœus*, sacred to Jupiter.

Kizil-Irmak, kiz'il-ir'mâk (Turk. pron. kiz'il'-ŏŏr'-mâk'; anc. *Ha'lys*), or the "Red River," the principal river of Asia Minor, rises by many heads in the centre of that peninsula, flows N., and enters the Black Sea S.E. of Sinope. Length, 520 miles. In antiquity it separated the Lydian and Persian dominions. Principal affluent, the Kara-Soo or Kastamoonee River.

Kiziljah Masa Tagh, the Turkish name of TMOLUS.

Kizil-Koom, Kizil-Koum, or **Kizil-Kum**, kiz'il-koom, an extensive sandy desert of Asia, E. of Lake Aral, in Russian Toorkistan, between lat. 41° and 44° N. and lon. 61° and 67° E.

Kizil-Oozen, Kizil-Ouzen, or **Kizil-Uzen**, kiz'il-oo'zŏn (anc. *Amar'dus*, or *Mar'dus*), a river of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, joins the Zenjan near Mianna to form the Sefeed Rood.

Kizliar, or **Kizljar**, kiz'le-ar', written also **Kisliar**, a fortified town of Russia, Caucasus, in the Terek district, on the Terek, 50 miles W. of its mouth in the Caspian. It has manufactures of silk and cotton fabrics, and an active trade in wine. Pop. 9176.

Kjertemindo, ke-ân'tęh-min'dęh or kyân'tęh-min'dęh, a town of Denmark, on a small bay on the N.E. side of the island of Funen, 13 miles E.N.E. of Odense. P. 2274.

Kjöbenhavn, a city of Denmark. See COPENHAGEN.

Kjöge, or **Kiöge**, ke-ö'ghęh, a town of Denmark, on the E. shore of the island of Seeland, 20 miles S.E. of Copenhagen. It is the terminus of two railways. The bay has good anchorage. Pop. 3097.

Kjölen, a mountain of Scandinavia. See KIÖLEN.

Klaarwater, a town of Africa. See GRIQUA TOWN.

Klabat, klâ-bât', a volcano, 4000 feet high, in Celebes, near Menado. Near it is a village of the same name.

Kladno, klâd'no, a town of Bohemia, 15 miles by rail W.N.W. of Prague. Pop. 10,707. It has iron-works and mines of iron and coal.

Kladrau, klâ'drŏw, a town of Bohemia, 17 miles W.S.W. of Pilsen. Pop. 1260.

Klagenfurth, or **Clagenfurth**, klâ'ghęn-foont', sometimes called **Zelanz**, tsâ'lânts, a town of Austria, capital of Carinthia, on the Glan, at a railway junction, 41 miles N. of Laybach. Pop. 15,285. It is well built, and its fortifications have been replaced by a handsome promenade. Principal edifices, a fine residence of the Bishop of Gurk, with rich galleries of art, a cathedral and other churches, an old castle, the hall of the Carinthian assembly, an edifice of the fourteenth century, a market-place, and numerous charitable institutions. In one of its squares is a statue of Maria Theresa. It is the seat of the court of appeal for the government, and has a gymnasium, a normal school, and a realschule, extensive woollen- and white-lead-factories, manufactures of silk fabrics, and a large trade.

Klamath (klâ'mat or klâ'mat'h) **Agency**, a post-office of Klamath co., Oregon. Here is an Indian agency.

Klamath Lake, Oregon, is at the E. base of the Cascade Range, and extends across the S. boundary of the state into Siskiyou co. of California. The S. part, called Lower Klamath Lake, is connected with the N. by a narrow strait scarcely 2 miles wide. The lake is about 44 miles long, and 14 miles wide near the N. end. The surplus water is discharged by the Klamath River, which issues from the Lower Lake.

Klamath Mill, a post-office of Siskiyou co., Cal.

Klamath River rises in the S. part of Oregon, and flows into Klamath Lake. It issues from the Lower Klamath Lake, and runs southwestward into Siskiyou co., Cal. It intersects Del Norte co., and runs southwestward to the mouth of Trinity River. Below this point it flows northwestward, and enters the Pacific Ocean in Del Norte co. Length, 275 miles. It traverses a mountainous region, and runs in a deep and narrow cañon. Gold is found near this river. A bar at its mouth obstructs the navigation.

Klapa (or **Klapp**) **Island**, Java. See COCOA-NUT.

Klar, klan, a river of Norway, rises in the province of South Trondhjem, forms Lake Femund, flows S.S.E. through Hedemark, under the name of Tyrsild, enters the province of Carlstad, where it takes the name of Klar, and falls by three mouths into the N. part of Lake Wener, after a course of about 200 miles.

Klarentza, klâ-rênt'sâ, **Chiarentza**, ke-â-rênt'sâ, or **Chiaren'za** (anc. *Cyllene*), a seaport, village, and mountain-fortress of Greece, at the W. extremity of the Moren, near Cape Klarentza, 17 miles N.E. of Zante.

Klasteretz, a village of Bohemia. See KLÖSTERLE.

Klattau, klât'tŏw, a town of Bohemia, on an affluent of the Beraun, 68 miles S.W. of Prague. Pop. 8067. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and stockings, a gymnasium, a fine church, a high school, and 2 hospitals.

Klausenburg, klŏw'zęn-bŏŏrg', or **Kolosvar**, ko'-losh'vâr', a city, capital of the county of the same name, in Transylvania, on the Szamos, and on a railway, 72 miles N.N.W. of Hermannstadt. Pop. 26,382. It consists of old and new towns. It has a citadel and several suburbs, a cathedral, Roman Catholic, Calvinist, Unitarian, and Lutheran churches, the town hall, military and other hospitals, and some private palaces. It was the seat of the Transylvania Diets, and has a university founded in 1872, a museum of antiquities, Roman Catholic, Reformed, and Unitarian colleges, Piarist and other monasteries, and manufactures of woollen cloths, china-ware, and paper. The county of Klausenburg has an area of 1940 square miles. Pop. 202,203.

Klausthal, a town of Prussia. See CLAUSTHAL.

Kleck'nersville, a post-hamlet of Northampton co., Pa., 1 mile from Chapman, and 13 miles N. of Allentown. It has a slate-quarry and a manufactory of mantels.

Klecko, klĕk'ko, **Kletsk**, or **Klosk**, a town of Prussia, 20 miles N.E. of Posen. Pop. 1843.

Kleczewo, klâ-chĕ'vo, a town of Russian Poland, government of Kalisz, 38 miles N.W. of Kolo. Pop. 1490.

Klein Eiger, a mountain of Switzerland. See MÖNCH.

Klein Emmen, a river of Switzerland. See EMMEN.

Kleinenberg, klī'nęn-bĕrg', a village of Rhenish Prussia, 40 miles S. of Minden. Pop. 1150.

Kleinfeltersville, klīn'felt-ęrz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Lebanon co., Pa., in Heidelberg township, about 22 miles W. of Reading. It has 2 stores and a mill.

Kleinitz, klī'nits, a village of Prussian Silesia, 56 miles N. by W. of Liegnitz. It has manufactures of oil and lime. Pop. 1892.

Klein Ostheim, klīne ōst'hīme, a village of Bavaria, on the Main, 4 miles N.W. of Aschaffenburg. Pop. 1165.

Klein's, klīnz, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Perkiomen Railroad, at or near Frederick Station, 7 miles N. of Collegeville.

Kleinschlatten, the German for ZALATHNA.

Kleinzerbst, a town of Saxony. See ZORBIG.

Kleissoura, a town of Turkey. See KLISSURA.

Klentsch, or **Klencz**, klĕntch, a town of Bohemia, 21 miles W. of Klattau. Pop. 1869.

Klestchino-Ozero, Russia. See PLESCHZIEVO.

Kleszcl, klĕsh'ęl, or **Kleschtschcli**, klĕsh-chel'ę, a town of Russia, in Grodno, 42 miles S. of Bialystok.

Klevan, klā-vän', a river of Russia, which rises on the S.W. frontier of the government of Orel, flows S.W. between the governments of Koursk and Csernigov, and joins the Sem. Length, 90 miles.

Kleve, a town of Rhenish Prussia. See CLEVES.

Kliasma, or **Kliazma**, kle-äz'mä, a river of Russia, governments of Moscow and Vladimeer, rises near Klin, flows E. 350 miles, and joins the Oka at Gorbatov.

Klikitat, klīk'ę-tat, a small river of Washington, rises in the Cascade Range, in Skamania co., runs southeastward and southward in Klikitat co., and enters the Columbia River about 13 miles below Dalles City.

Klikitat, a county in the S. part of Washington, borders on Oregon. Area, about 2176 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Columbia River, and is partly drained by the Klikitat River. The surface is diversified with mountains, forests, and prairies. At the N.W. corner of the county stands Mount Adams, a peak of the Cascade Range. Wheat, barley, and grass are the staple products. Capital, Goldendale. Pop. in 1880, 4055; in 1890, 5167.

Klimovitchi, or **Klimowitschi**, kle-mo-vitch'ee, a town of Russia, 70 miles E.S.E. of Mohelev. Pop. 2010.

Klin, kleen, a town of Russia, 40 miles by rail N.N.W. of Moscow, on the Sestra, with a palace. Pop. 6643.

Klineburg, klīn'burg, a post-village in York co., Ontario, on the Humber River, and on the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, 21½ miles N.W. of Toronto. It has a tannery, a grist-mill, 3 saw-mills, a stave-factory, 3 hotels, and 6 stores. Pop. 400.

Kline's (klīnz) Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co., W. Va.

Kline's Grove, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., on the Danville, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Danville. It has an academy, a church, a flour-mill, and 2 saw-mills.

Klinesville, klīnz'vĭl, a hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., in Raritan township, 3 miles from Flemington.

Klinesville, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., about 20 miles N.N.E. of Reading.

Klingenthal, kling'ęn-tȧl', a village of Saxony, 13 miles E.S.E. of Plauen. Pop. 2563.

Kling'erstown, a post-hamlet of Schuylkill co., Pa., about 24 miles S. of Danville.

Klingnau, kling'nŏw, a town of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, on the Aar, 16 miles N.E. of Aarau. Pop. 1216.

Klintsy, or **Klintzy**, klint'see, a town of Russia, in Chernigov, 17 miles S.S.W. of Soorazh. Pop. 5576.

Klissura, klis-soo'rä, or **Kleissoura**, a town of Albania, on the Voyussa, 40 miles E. of Avlona. Pop. 1500.

Kliuchi, a village of Russia. See ZLATOOSK.

Kliutch, or **Kliuch**, kle-cooch', a town of Bosnia, 30 miles S.W. of Banialooka. Population mostly Turks. It has a strong fortress, and a mart for horses.

Klobauk, klo'bŏwk, a town of Moravia, 21 miles E.N.E. of Hradisch. Pop. 2560.

Klobucko, klo-book'ko, a town of Poland, province and 70 miles S.E. of Kalisz, with 2000 inhabitants.

Klodava, or **Klodawa**, klo-dä'vä, a town of Poland, province and 90 miles W. of Warsaw. Pop. 2060.

Klodzko, a town of Prussia. See GLATZ.

Kloetinge, kloo'ting-ŭęh, a village of the Netherlands, Zealand, in South Beveland, S.E. of Goes. Pop. 1026.

Kloman, Michigan. See ENGLISH.

Klönthal, a lake of Switzerland. See CLÖNTHAL.

Kloosterburen, klōs'tęr-bū'ręn, a village of the Netherlands, in Groningen, 21 miles W.N.W. of Appingedam.

Kloppenburg, klop'pęn-bŏŏrg', a town of Germany, 10 miles S.S.W. of Oldenburg. Pop. 1671.

Klösterle, klös'tęr-lęh, a town of Bohemia, 16 miles W.N.W. of Saatz, on the Eger. Pop. 2902.

Klosterneuburg, klos-tęr-noi'bŏŏrg, a manufacturing town of Lower Austria, 6 miles from Vienna. P. 5330.

Klosters, klos'tęrs, a village and parish of Switzerland, in Grisons, on the Landquart, 16 miles E.N.E. of Chur.

Kloster-Seitz, a village of Austria. See SEITZ.

Kloten, klo'tęn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 6 miles E.N.E. of Zurich. Pop. 1450.

Klötze, a village of Saxony. See CLÖTZE.

Klundert, klūn'dęrt, a town of the Netherlands, North Brabant, 12 miles N.W. of Breda. Pop. 3175.

Klus, kloos (ISNER, in'nęr, and AEUSSER, ois'sęr), a town of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles E. of Soleure, at the N. extremity of the celebrated defile of the same name.

Klytsch-Nias-Bai, klitch'-nē'äs'-bī', or **Klytsch-Bai**, klitch'-bī', a town of Asia, khanat and 50 miles N.N.W. of Khiva. It contains a castle and 3 mosques.

Kmielnik, a town of Russia. See CHMIELNIK.

Knap (nap) of Reeds, a post-hamlet of Granville co., N.C., 30 miles N. by W. of Raleigh. It has 2 churches.

Knapp, nap, a post-village of Dunn co., Wis., on the West Wisconsin Railroad, 37 miles E. of Hudson. It has a church and several mills or factories.

Knappa, nap'pą, a post-hamlet of Clatsop co., Oregon, on Columbia River, about 66 miles W. of Kalama. Much lumber is shipped here.

Knapp's, St. Lawrence co., N.Y. See NORTH STOCKHOLM.

Knapp's Creek, a post-office of Crawford co., Wis.

Knapton, nap'tęn, a post-hamlet of Pacific co., Washington, on the Columbia River, about 9 miles N. of Astoria.

Knaresborough, nairs'bŭr-rŭh, a borough of England, co. of York, West Riding, 3 miles by rail E. of Harrogate, and 16 miles W.N.W. of York. It is picturesquely situated in the narrow valley of the Nidd. It has an ancient parish church, numerous other places of worship, a grammar-school, an endowed school, and massive remains of a castle erected soon after the Conquest. The town has also a court-house, a market-house, a public library, a banking company, and manufactures of linens, which have greatly declined. Not far from the town are the remains of a priory of the thirteenth century, and ancient chapels hewn out of solid rock. The borough sends two members to Parliament. Pop. 5205.

Knauer's, naw'ęrs, a post-office of Berks co., Pa.

Knauertown, naw'ęr-tŏwn, a hamlet of Chester co., Pa., in Warwick township, 16 miles S.E. of Reading. It has a church. Here is St. Peter's Post-Office.

Knawl's Creek, a post-office of Braxton co., W. Va.

Kneass, ne'as, a station in Northumberland co., Pa., on the Mahanoy & Shamokin Railroad, 4 miles E. of Herndon.

Kneedler, need'lęr, a station in Montgomery co., Pa., on the Stony Creek Railroad, 9 miles N. of Norristown.

Kneisley's, nīss'liz, a station in Greene co., O., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad and the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Dayton.

Kneist, nīst, a township of Carroll co., Iowa. P. 643.

Knesselaere, knĕs'sęh-lä'ręh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 15 miles N.W. of Ghent. Pop. 4000.

Knetzgau, knĕts'gŏw, a village of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Main. Pop. 1279.

Kniaginin, or **Kniaghinin**, kne-ä-ghe-nēen', a town of Russia, 50 miles S.E. of Nizhnee-Novgorod. Pop. 1603.

Kniaz, kne-äz', sometimes written **Zid**, zid, a lake of Russia, government and 100 miles S.S.E. of Minsk.

Knielingen, k'neel'ing-ęn or kneel'ing-ęn, a village of Baden, on the Rhine, 3 miles W.N.W. of Carlsruhe.

Knife Falls, a post-village of Carlton co., Minn., on the St. Louis River, 8 miles N.W. of Thomson, with which it is connected by a branch railroad. It has extensive manufactures of lumber.

Kuillin, nif'fin, a post-office of Wayne co., Iowa, on the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, 8 miles E. of Allerton.

Knight, nite, a township of Vanderburg co., Ind., on the Ohio River. Pop. 1342.

Knighton, nī'tęn, or **Tref-y-Clawdd**, trĕv-e-klŏwth (*i.e.*, "town on the dike"), a borough of Wales, co. of Radnor, on a railway, 10 miles N.N.E. of New Radnor. It unites with Radnor, &c., in sending one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 1743.

Knight's, California. See GNAFTON.

Knightsbridge, nīts'brij, a W. suburb of the English metropolis, co. of Middlesex, 3½ miles W. of St. Paul's, London. It has a beautiful church, and the Albert Gate at the entrance to Hyde Park. Pop. 7759.

Knight's (nīts) Crossing, a station in Essex co., Mass., on the Eastern Railroad, 3 miles S. of Newburyport.

Knight's Ferry, a post-village of Stanislaus co., Cal., on the Stanislaus River, 38 miles E. by S. of Stockton. It has water-power and a flouring-mill. ✱A bridge crosses the river here. Gold is found near this place.

Knight's Island, an island of Alaska, in Prince William's Sound, 30 miles long. Lat. 60° 13' N.; lon. 148° E.

Knight's Island, one of the Snares Islands, S. of New Zealand. Lat. 62° N.; lon. 93° W.

Knight's Island, an island in Lake St. Louis, W. of Lachine, Quebec.

Knight's Island, in Canada, near the W. coast of Hudson's Bay.

Knight's Landing, Yolo co., Cal. See GRAFTON.

Knight's Mills, a village in Smithfield township, Providence co., R.I., adjacent to Greenville. It has manufactures of cotton cloth. Pop. 92.

Knight's Prairie, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ill.

Knight's Station, a post-office of Jasper co., Mo., on the Memphis, Carthage & Northwestern Railroad, 5 miles S.E. of Carthage.

Knights'town, a post-village of Henry co., Ind., in Wayne township, on the Blue River, and on the Panhandle Railroad, which connects Indianapolis with Richmond, 34 miles E. of the former, and 34 miles W. of Richmond. It contains 6 churches, a national bank, 3 newspaper offices, and the Knightstown Academy, with a fine building. It has manufactures of bagging, brooms, burial-caskets, flour, carriages, sash, &c. Pop. in 1880, 1670; in 1890, 1867.

Knights'ville, a post-village of Clay co., Ind., in Van Buren township, on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, 3 miles E. of Brazil, and about 18 miles E.N.E. of Terre Haute. It contains 3 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, a large rolling-mill, and 3 blast-furnaces. Here are rich mines of block coal, and the works of the Indiana Coal and Iron Company. Pop. in 1890, 1148.

Knightsville, a post-village in Cape Elizabeth township, Cumberland co., Me., 4 miles S. of Portland.

Knightsville, a village of Providence co., R.I., on the Hartford & Providence Railroad, adjacent to Cranston Print-Works. It has a church and 2 stores. Pop. 245.

Kniphausen, knip'hŏw'zĕn, a castle of Germany, at the mouth of the Jahde, 30 miles N. of Oldenburg. It was once capital of the lordship of Kniphausen, the smallest state in Europe, now a part of Oldenburg.

Knittelfeld, knit'tĕl-fĕlt', a town of Styria, on the left bank of the Mur, 32 miles N.W. of Grätz. Pop. 2018.

Knittlingen, knitt'ling-ĕn, a town of Würtemberg, 26 miles N.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2543.

Knjazewatz, or **Knjaschewatz**, knyä'zhe-vâts, a town of Servia, 25 miles E. of Alexinatz. Pop. 3554.

Knob, nŏb, a post-office of Beaver co., Pa., about 22 miles N.W. of Pittsburg.

Knob, a post-hamlet of Tazewell co., Va., near Clinch Mountain, 37 miles N.E. of Abingdon. It has 2 churches.

Knob Creek, a post-township of Cleveland co., N.C. Pop. 638.

Knob Creek, a post-office of Lawrence co., Tenn.

Knobel, no'bĕl, a post-office of Clay co., Ark., on the Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 6 miles S. of Corning.

Knob Lick, a post-hamlet of Metcalfe co., Ky., 97 miles S. of Louisville. It has several churches and a grist-mill.

Knob Lick, a post-village of St. François co., Mo., on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, 95 miles S. of St. Louis. Granite monuments are made here.

Knob Moun'tain, Pennsylvania, in the E.N.E. part of Columbia co., extends a short distance into Luzerne.

Knobnoster, nob-nos'tĕr, a post-village of Johnson co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 19 miles W. of Sedalia, and 75 miles E.S.E. of Kansas City. It has a national bank, 6 churches, a flour-mill, and a newspaper office. Coal is mined near this place. Pop. in 1890, 851.

Knobs, nŏbz, a township of Yadkin co., N.C. Pop. 1451.

Knobsville, nŏbz'vĭl, a post-village of Fulton co., Pa., in Tod township, about 18 miles W.N.W. of Chambersburg. It has 2 churches.

Knobview, nob-vū', a post-village of Crawford co., Mo., on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, 98 miles S.W. of St. Louis. Pop. of Knobview township, 515.

Knobville, nŏb'vĭl, a post-office of Greene co., Ark.

Knock, nok, a mountain of Scotland, co. and 11 miles W.S.W. of Banff Height, 2500 feet above the sea.

Knockannahiggen, Ireland. See BINABOLA.

Knock'lade, a mountain of Ireland, co. of Antrim, 2¾ miles S. of Ballycastle. Height, 1695 feet.

Knock'ma'hon, a village of Ireland, co. of Waterford, near the Atlantic, 1¼ miles E.N.E. of Bunmahon.

Knock'mel'edown Mountains, Ireland, in Munster, are between the cos. of Waterford and Tipperary.

Knock'to'pher, a town of Ireland, co. of Kilkenny, 2 miles E.N.E. of Newmarket. Pop. 1008.

Knottingley, not'ting-le, a village of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Aire, 3¾ miles by rail E.N.E. of Pontefract. It has 2 established churches, various chapels, and extensive manufactures of lime. Many river- and coasting-vessels are built here, and the trade on the river and canal is considerable. Pop. of township, 4039.

Knott's Island, a post-office of Currituck co., N.C., on an island of this name in Currituck Sound.

Knott's Mill, a post-office of Orangeburg co., S.C.

Knott's Store, a post-office of Anson co., N.C.

Knottsville, nŏts'vĭl, a post-village of Daviess co., Ky., 12 miles E. of Owensborough. It has a church, an academy, a plough-factory, and a wagon-shop.

Knottsville, a post-hamlet of Taylor co., W. Va., 5 miles S.E. of Grafton. It has a church.

Knowersville, no'ĕrs-vĭl, a post-village in Guilderland township, Albany co., N.Y., on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 17 miles W. of Albany. It has a church, a high school, and manufactures of hives, carriages, furniture, &c.

Knowle, nōwl, a village of England, co. and 10 miles N.W. of Warwick. Pop. 1372.

Knowles, nōlz, a post-office of Montgomery co., Md., on the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 11 miles N. of Washington, D.C.

Knowlesville, nōlz'vĭl, a post-village of Orleans co., N.Y., in Ridgeway township, on the Erie Canal, and on the New York Central Railroad (Niagara Falls Branch), 36 miles W. of Rochester. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of barrels, carriages, staves, and heading. Pop. 500.

Knowlton, nōl'tŏn, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.J., in Knowlton township, about 8 miles N. by E. of Belvidere. It has a church. The township is bounded on the W. by the Delaware River. Pop. of township, 1691.

Knowlton, a village in Delaware co., Pa., on the Chester Creek Railroad, 4 miles N.W. of Lamokin. It has a manufactory of cotton and woollen goods. It is near Village Green.

Knowlton, a post-village of Marathon co., Wis., in Knowlton township, on the E. bank of the Wisconsin River, 1 mile from the Wisconsin Valley Railroad, and about 20 miles S. of Wausau. It has a church and a lumber-mill. Pop. of the township, 264. Knowlton Station on the above railroad is 18 miles S. of Wausau.

Knowlton, nōl'tŏn, the chief town of the co. of Brome, Quebec, is near Brome Lake, 10¼ miles S. of Waterloo. It has several mills, 2 hotels, and 5 or 6 stores. Pop. 500.

Knowlton Mills, Pennsylvania. See KNOWLTON.

Knowlton's Landing, a post-hamlet of Desha co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, about 50 miles below Helena.

Knox, nŏx, a county in the N.W. part of Illinois. Area, 720 square miles. It is intersected by the Spoon River, and by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, and Fulton County Narrow-Gauge Railroads. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and woodlands. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, hay, cattle, pork, and butter are the staple products. Many mines of bituminous coal have been opened in this county. Chief city, Galesburg. Capital, Knoxville. Pop. in 1870, 39,522; in 1880, 38,344; in 1890, 38,752.

Knox, a county in the S.W. part of Indiana, bordering on Illinois, has an area of about 510 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the West Fork of White River, on the S. by the White River, and on the W. by the Wabash River. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. Maize, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staples. Coal is found here. The county is intersected by the Ohio & Mississippi, Evansville & Terre Haute, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, and Pennsylvania Railroads. Capital, Vincennes. Pop. in 1870, 21,562; in 1880, 26,324; in 1890, 28,044.

Knox, a county in the S.E. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is intersected by Cumberland River, and also drained by Richland Creek. The surface is hilly and extensively covered with forests of many varieties of trees. The soil produces Indian corn, oats, and grass. Among its mineral resources are coal and limestone. It is traversed by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Capital, Barboursville. Pop. in 1870, 8294; in 1880, 10,587; in 1890, 13,762.

Knox, a county in the S. part of Maine, has an area of about 328 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Penobscot Bay, and on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean. It is partly drained by the Medomac River, and comprises several islands. Hay, butter, and potatoes are the staple products. This county has extensive quarries of limestone, and exports large quantities of lime. It has great facilities for commerce and the fisheries, in which a part of the population are employed. The Maine Central Railroad connects Bath with Rockland, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 30,823; in 1880, 32,863; in 1890, 31,473.

Knox, a county in the N.E. part of Missouri, has an area of 510 square miles. It is intersected by three rivers, called the North Fabius, Middle Fabius, and South Fabius, and is partly drained by the North Fork of Salt River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and tracts of timber, which is here abundant. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, hay, cattle, pork, and wheat are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Railroad. Capital, Edina. Pop. in 1870, 10,974; in 1880, 13,047; in 1890, 13,501.

Knox, a county in the N.E. part of Nebraska, is bounded on the N. by the Missouri River, which separates it from South Dakota. It has an area of 1100 square miles. The surface is diversified. The soil is fertile. It is partly drained by the Niobrara River. Capital, Niobrara. Pop. in 1870, 261; in 1880, 3666; in 1890, 8582.

Knox, a county in the central part of Ohio, has an area of about 527 square miles. It is intersected by the Vernon and Mohican (or Walhonding) Rivers, and is also drained by the North Fork of the Licking River. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool, butter and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and is connected with Cleveland by the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railroad. Capital, Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1870, 26,333; in 1880, 27,481; in 1890, 27,600.

Knox, a county of East Tennessee, has an area of about 520 square miles. It is intersected by the Holston River, bounded on the W. by the Clinch River, and also drained by the French Broad River. The surface is finely diversified with high ridges, fertile valleys, and extensive forests. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, and pork are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies a part of the county, which also has beds of marble and iron ore. It is intersected by the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad. The Knoxville & Augusta Railroad connects with the former at Knoxville, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 28,990; in 1880, 39,124; in 1890, 59,557.

Knox, a county in the N. of Texas, drained by Brazos and Big Wichita Rivers. This county has an area of 900 square miles. Capital, Benjamin. Pop. in 1880, 77; in 1890, 1134.

Knox, a township of Knox co., Ill. Pop. 2677, including Knoxville.

Knox, a township of Jay co., Ind. Pop. 956.

Knox, a post-village, capital of Starke co., Ind., in Centre township, on Yellow River, about 25 miles S. of La Porte, and 70 miles S.E. of Chicago. It has a normal school, a newspaper office, and 2 churches. Pop. in 1890, 790.

Knox, a township of Clarke co., Iowa. Pop. 851.

Knox, township, Pottawattamie co., Iowa. Pop. 1340.

Knox, a post-hamlet of Waldo co., Me., in Knox township, 17 miles W.N.W. of Belfast. It has 2 churches and a high school. The township includes Knox Station. Pop. of the township, 889.

Knox, or **Knoxville**, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., in Knox township, about 20 miles W. of Albany. It has a tannery. The name of its post-office is Knox. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1641.

Knox, a township of Columbiana co., O. Pop. 2151. It contains Homeworth and North Georgetown.

Knox, a township of Guernsey co., O. Pop. 810. It contains Indian Camp.

Knox, a township of Holmes co., O. Pop. 964. Here bituminous and cannel coal are mined.

Knox, a township of Jefferson co., O. Pop. 1301. It contains Knoxville, Shanghai, and Somerset.

Knox, a township of Vinton co., O. Pop. 559.

Knox, a township of Clarion co., Pa. Pop. 656. It contains Lucinda Furnace. See also Ebenburg.

Knox, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. 587.

Knox, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. 863. It contains Knoxville.

Knoxborough, nŏx'bŭr-rŭh, or **Knox Corners**, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., in Augusta township, about 18 miles S.W. of Utica. It has 2 churches. P. 208.

Knox City, a post-village of Knox co., Mo., on the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad, 38 miles W.N.W. of Quincy, Ill. It has a church. Pop. about 150.

Knox College. See Galesburg, Ill.

Knoxdale, Jefferson co., Pa. See Knoxville.

Knox Hill, a post-village of Walton co., Fla., about 110 miles W. by N. of Tallahassee.

Knox Point, a post-hamlet of Bossier parish, La., on Red River, 30 miles by land S. by E. of Shreveport.

Knox Station, a post-office of Waldo co., Me., on the Maine Central Railroad, about 18 miles N.W. of Belfast.

Knoxville, nŏx'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Ala., 12 miles N.E. of Eutaw. It has an academy and 2 stores.

Knoxville, a mining and post-village of Lake co., Cal., about 60 miles W.N.W. of Sacramento. Pop. 164.

Knoxville, a post-village, capital of Crawford co., Ga., about 28 miles W.S.W. of Macon. It has a court-house, 2 churches, and a seminary.

Knoxville, a post-town, capital of Knox co., Ill., is in Knox township, on the Galesburg & Peoria Railroad, 5 miles S.E. of Galesburg, and 48 miles W.N.W. of Peoria. It has 7 churches, a national bank, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, manufactures of ploughs, wagons, and woollen goods, and a Swedish college. Pop. in 1890, 1728.

Knoxville, a hamlet of Dubois co., Ind., about 58 miles N.E. of Evansville. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Knoxville, a post-village, capital of Marion co., Iowa, in Knoxville township, on the Albia, Knoxville & Des Moines Railroad, at the junction of the Oskaloosa division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 36 miles S.E. of Des Moines, and 20 miles W. of Oskaloosa. It is surrounded by fertile prairies, containing beds of coal. It contains 7 churches, 2 national banks, 2 newspaper offices, the Knoxville Academy, a high school, a foundry, 3 steam flour-mills, and a woollen-mill. Pop. in 1880, 2577; in 1890, 2632; of the township (1890), 5616.

Knoxville, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co., Ky., about 24 miles S. of Covington. It has 2 churches.

Knoxville, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., on the Potomac River (which here flows through fine scenery) and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 75 miles W. of Baltimore. It has 3 churches and a large iron-furnace. Pop. 320.

Knoxville, a post-office of Franklin co., Miss., 24 miles S.E. of Natchez.

Knoxville, a post-village of Ray co., Mo., in Knoxville township, about 44 miles N.E. of Kansas City. It has a drug-store and 2 general stores. Pop. of the township, 2469.

Knoxville, or **Stock'bridge**, a village of Madison co., N.Y., on Oneida Creek, and on the Midland Railroad, 9 miles S. of Oneida. It has 3 churches and a grist-mill. Pop. 241. Post-office, Stockbridge.

Knoxville, a village of Steuben co., N.Y., 1 mile from Corning. It has a church. Pop. 785.

Knoxville, a post-village of Jefferson co., O., in Knox township, about 10 miles N.N.W. of Steubenville, and 3 miles W. of the Ohio River. It has 2 churches. Pop. 165.

Knoxville, a village of Jefferson co., Pa., 6 miles S.S.E. of Brookville. It has 3 churches, a steam saw-mill, and a planing-mill. Here is Knoxdale Post-Office.

Knoxville, a post-borough of Tioga co., Pa., in Deerfield township, on the Cowanesque Creek, about 60 miles N. of Lock Haven, and 27 miles S.W. of Corning, N.Y. It has a graded school, a bank, 3 churches, a tannery, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a sash- and blind-factory. Pop. 400.

Knoxville, a city, the capital of Knox co., Tenn., is beautifully situated on the right or N.W. bank of the Holston River, about 180 miles E. of Nashville, and 200 miles by water above Chattanooga. By railroad it is 112 miles N.E. of Chattanooga. It is on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, and is a terminus of the Knoxville & Charleston Railroad, which connects here with the Knoxville & Ohio Railroad. It is built on a hilly or uneven site, and is surrounded by picturesque scenery. It is the seat of the University of Tennessee, which was organized in 1869 and has 17 instructors and about 250 students. Connected with the university is the Tennessee Agricultural College. Here is an institution for the deaf and dumb, founded by the state, an asylum for the insane, also a public building erected by the United States for a custom-house and post-office. This is built of a beautiful gray marble quarried in the vicinity, and cost about $400,000. Two bridges cross the river here. Knoxville contains about 30 churches, 5 national banks, 4 other banks, a convent, a rolling-mill, 2 iron-foundries, a machine-shop, a nail-factory, 3 flouring-mills, and manufactures of car-wheels, cars, furniture, and sash and blinds. Three daily and 4 weekly newspapers and a religious paper are published here. Steamboats can ascend the river in high water. Knoxville was the capital of the state from 1794 to 1817. Pop. in 1880, 9693; in 1890, 22,535.

Knoxville, a hamlet of Cherokee co., Tex., about 40 miles N.E. of Palestine.

Knoxville, a post-office of Marshall co., W. Va.

Knoxville Mines, California. See Knoxville.

Knoydart, nol'dart, a post-settlement in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 26 miles from New Glasgow. Pop. 250.

Knutsford, nŭts'ford (*Canut's Ford*, "Canute's Ford"), a town of England, co. and 24 miles by rail E.N.E. of Chester. The town has a handsome church, free school, and manufactures of cotton velvets, yarn, worsted, and leather. Pop. 3803.

Knutwell, knoot'wĭl, a village of Switzerland, canton and 9 miles N.W. of Lucerne. Pop. 1196.

Kuyschin, or **Kuyszyn**, koi'shin, a town of Russia, in Grodno, about 50 miles S.W. of Grodno. Pop. 2024.

Koahoma, a county of Mississippi. See COAHOMA.

Koang-Sin, or **Kouang-Sin-Fou**, China. See QUANG-SIN-FOO.

Kobbe, or **Cobbe**, kob'bee, sometimes written **Kobbi**, a town of Africa, in Darfoor, about lat. 14° 11' N., lon. 28° 8' E. Pop. 6000.

Kobdo, a city and territory of Mongolia. See CONDO.

Kobé, ko'bā, a town of Japan, on the bay and near the city of Hiogo. A railway extends hence 22 miles to Osaka. Kobé was founded in 1868. It is the seat of a large tea-trade, and is regularly and neatly built. Pop. 8554.

Kobeljak, or **Kobiljaki**, Russia. See KOBYLIAKI.

Köben, kö'bĕn, a town of Prussian Silesia, 38 miles N.W. of Breslau, on the left bank of the Oder. Pop. 1128.

Koblenz, a city of Rhenish Prussia. See COBLENTZ.

Kobrin, or **Kobryn**, ko'brin, a town of Russia, 100 miles S.E. of Grodno. Pop. 7785.

Kobt, a city of Egypt. See KUFT.

Koburg, a town of Germany. See CONURG.

Kobylnauka, ko-be-lăn'kā, a village of Austrian Galicia, on the Rappa. It has a castle, and in its vicinity a chapel annually visited by 50,000 pilgrims. Pop. 1087.

Kobylinki, **Kobiljaki**, ko-beel-yā'kee, or **Kobuljaki**, ko-bŭl-yā'kee, a town of Russia, government and 37 miles S.W. of Poltava. Pop. 12,989.

Kobylin, ko-be-leen', a town of Prussian Poland, 50 miles S.S.E. of Posen, on the Orla. Pop. 2404.

Kochem, a town of Prussia. See COCHEM.

Kocher, ko'kẽr, a river of Würtemberg, joins the Neckar 6 miles N. of Heilbronn. Length, 70 miles.

Koch-Hissar, kok-his'sar', a town of Asia Minor, on the E. bank of a large salt lake, the ancient *Tattæa Palus*, in lat. 38° 50' N., lon. 33° 29' E.

Koch's, kŏks, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., O., in Salt Creek township, about 12 miles S.E. of Wooster. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a steam saw-mill.

Kochstedt, kok'stĕtt, a town of Prussia, in Saxony, 21 miles S.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 2061.

Kochville, a township of Saginaw co., Mich. Pop. 1382.

Kock, kok, a town of Russian Poland, about 40 miles S. of Siedlce, on the Wieprz. Pop. 1788.

Koda, ko'dą, a town of Sinde, 23 miles S.W. of Khyerpoor, in lat. 27° 55' N., lon. 68° 52' E. Pop. 2200.

Koden, ko'dĕn, a town of Poland, province of Siedlce, on the Bug, 23 miles E.S.E. of Biala. Pop. 2500.

Kodiak, Alaska. See KADIAK.

Kodjend, a town of Asia. See KHOJEND.

Kodj-Hissar, Asiatic Turkey. See KOCH-HISSAR.

Kodus, a river of Asia Minor. See SARABAT.

Koedang, koo'dăng', a prefix to several rivers of Java. They are KOEDANG GALOS, KOEDANG JEWAH, KOEDANG ROWO, KOEDANG SEGERO-ALOEN, and KOEDANG SEGERO-SOERANG, all flowing into the Indian Ocean.

Koei-Choo, **Quei-Choo**, **Kouei-Tchou**, kwā'-choo', or **Kwi-Choo**, kwī'-choo', a province in the S.W. of China. Lat. 24° 30' to 29° N.; lon. 104° to 110° E. Pop. 5,288,219. Surface mountainous. It has mines of gold, silver, mercury, and iron. Chief city, Koei-Yang.

Koei-Ling, a city of China. See KWEI-LIN.

Koei-Te, a city of China. See KWEI-TE.

Koei-Yang, **Kwei-Yang**, or **Kouei-Yang**, kwā'-yăng', a town of China, capital of the province of Koei-Choo. Lat. about 22° N.; lon. 107° E.

Koel, a river of India. See COEL.

Koelen, a mountain of Scandinavia. See KIÖLEN.

Koeltztown, kelts'tŏwn, a post-office of Osage co., Mo., about 20 miles S. of Jefferson City.

Koenigsberg, Prussia. See KÖNIGSBERG.

Koepang, a town of Timor. See COEPANG.

Koermoend, a town of Hungary. See KÖRMÖND.

Koesfeld, a town of Prussia. See KÖSFELD.

Koeslin, a town of Prussia. See CÖSLIN.

Koethen, a town of Germany. See KÖTHEN.

Koeti, a state of Borneo. See KOTI.

Koevorde, or **Koevorden**. See COEVORDEN.

Koewacht, koo'wăkt, a village of the Netherlands, in Zealand, 6 miles S. of Axel. Pop. 1904.

Koewala-Day, koo-wā'lā-dā, a town of the Malay Archipelago, on the S. coast of the island of Lingen, about 6 miles from the mouth of a considerable river. It is the capital of the island, and the residence of a sultan.

Koft, a city of Egypt. See KUFT.

Kogenheim, ko'ghĕn-hīme' (Fr. pron. ko'ghĕn'ĕm'), a village of Germany, in Alsace, on the Strasburg & Basel Railway, 7 miles N.N.E. of Schlettstadt. Pop. 1276.

Köhalom, a town of Austria. See REPS.

Kohat, kō-hăt', a town of India, on the confines of Afghanistan, capital of the Kohat district, 25 miles S. of Peshawer. Pop. 11,274.

Kohat, a district of the Peshawer division of the Punjab, including an extensive valley, with beds of sulphur and sources rich in petroleum. Area, 2839 square miles. Capital, Kohat. Pop. 145,419.

Koh-Chang, ko'-chăng', an island in the Gulf of Siam, about 2 miles S. of Koh-Kud, 6 miles long.

Kohdul, the native name of PHOOKOK.

Koh-Hissar, **Koh-Hisar**, ko'-his'sar', or **Koh-Rasar**, ko'-rā'sar' (the "hill castle"), a ruined city of Asiatic Turkey, 12 miles S.W. of Mardeen.

Koh-i-Baba, ko'-e-bā'bā, a mountain-range of Afghanistan, off the S.W. extremity of the Hindoo-Koosh. Lat. 34° 30' N.; lon. 67° 30' to 68° 30' E. Height, 17,640 feet.

Kohi-Chihulton, Beloochistan. See CHIHIL-TAN.

Koh-i-Damaun, ko'-e-dā-mawn', or **Koh-i-Dahman**, ko'-e-dā-măn' (the "mountain-skirt"), a district of Afghanistan, N. of Cabool, comprising a portion of the S. declivity of the Hindoo-Koosh.

Kohistan, ko'his-tăn' (the "land of mountains"), is a name applied to the N. part of Afghanistan, and to several portions of Beloochistan and Persia.

Koh-Kai-Tai, ko'-kī'-tī', a group of small islets in the Gulf of Siam, in lat. 11° 57' N., lon. 99° 38' E.

Koh-Karinj, ko'-kā'rinj', a lofty summit of the Hindoo-Koosh, in Afghanistan, about 20 miles N.N.W. of Jelalabad, about lat. 34° 45' N., lon. 99° 38' E.

Koh-Kohg, ko'-kŏg', an island in the Gulf of Siam, 30 miles S.E. of Koh-Kud.

Koh-Kong, ko'-kong', an island in the Gulf of Siam, in lat. 9° 30' N., lon. 104° 30' E.

Koh-Krah, ko'-krā', or **Cara**, kā-rā', an island in the Gulf of Siam, in lat. 8° 30' N., lon. 101° E.

Koh-Kram, ko'-krăm', an island in the Gulf of Siam, 16 miles S.E. of Koh-Nok. Length, 5 miles.

Koh-Kud, ko'-kŭd', an island in the Gulf of Siam, in lat. 11° 35' N., lon. 102° 27' E.

Kohlen-Jauowitz, ko'lĕn-yā'no-wits', a town of Bohemia, 33 miles S.E. of Prague. Pop. 2430.

Kohlsville, kōlz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Wis., about 25 miles S. by E. of Fond du Lac.

Koh-Nok, ko'-nok', an island in the Gulf of Siam, 15 miles S.W. of Koh-See-Chang.

Koh-Phai, ko'-fī', a cluster of small islands in the Gulf of Siam, grouped around Cape Liant, the largest of which are KOH-SAN, KOH-SAM-ME-SAN, and KOH-KAH.

Koh-Phang, ko'-făng', or **Sancori**, săn'ko-ree', an island in the Gulf of Siam, 30 miles N.E. of Koh-Sama.

Koh-Rasar, a city of Turkey. See KOH-HISSAR.

Kohren, ko'rĕn, a town of Saxony, 24 miles S.S.E. of Leipsic, on the Sprottau. Pop. 1146.

Koh-Sama, ko'-să'mā, or **Carnam**, kar'năm', an island in the Gulf of Siam, in lat. 9° 55' N., lon. 100° E.

Koh-Samet, ko'-să'met', an island in the Gulf of Siam, in lat. 12° 30' N., lon. 101° 37' E.

Koh-See-Chang, or **Koh-Si-Chang**, ko'-see'-chăng', a larger and lesser island, near the head of the Gulf of Siam. Lat. of the larger, 13° 10' N.; lon. 100° 59' E.

Koh-See-Chang, a harbor in the Gulf of Siam, formed by an island of the same name.

Koiner's (koi'nẽrz) **Store**, a post-village of Augusta co., Va., 7½ miles from Waynesborough. It has 2 churches.

Koisoo, or **Koisou**, koi-soo', a river of Russia, rises, by four principal heads, on the N. slope of the Caucasus, and forms two branches, which fall into the Caspian.

Kojetein, ko'yā-tīne', a town of Austria, in Moravia, 10 miles S.W. of Prerau. Pop. 3552.

Kojuk (ko'jŭk') **Pass**, Afghanistan, traverses the mountains between the valley of Pisheen and Candahar.

Kokn, ko'kŏh', a village of Hungary, co. and 23 miles E.N.E. of Pesth. Pop. 2258.

Kokaboni, ko'kā-bo'nee, or **Kukabonee**, kūk'ā-bo'nee, a town of Borneo, on the right bank of the Yeoo, in lat. 12° 52' N., lon. 13° E. Pop. 5000.

Kokan, or **Koknnd**, Central Asia. See KHOKAN.

Kokchaga, kok-chā'gā, BOLCHAIA, bol-chī'ā, and MALAIA, mā-lī'ā, two rivers of Russia, rise in Viatka, flow S., and join the left bank of the Volga. Length, 100 miles.

Kokel, ko'kĕl' or ko'kęl, GREAT and LITTLE, two rivers of Transylvania, which, after a W. course of upwards of 100 miles each, unite at Balusfalva, and the united stream joins the Maros 10 miles N. of Karlsburg.

Kokelay, ko-kęh-lī', a town of Ceylon, on its E. coast, 35 miles N.N.W. of Trincomalee.

Ko-King, ko'-king', a city of China, province of Yun-Nan, on the Yang-tse-Kiang.

Ko'komo, a city of Indiana, the county seat of Howard co., is situated on the Wild Cat River at the junction of several trunk railroad lines, 54 miles N. of Indianapolis, and 142 miles S.E. of Chicago. It is the principal city in the famous natural gas territory of Indiana. It contains 10 churches, 2 national banks, a court-house erected at a cost of $100,000, a jail, a county asylum and orphans' home, electric lights and street-cars, a plate-glass manufactory covering 24 acres and employing 1800 men, and 2 daily and 3 weekly newspapers. Pop. in 1880, 4042; in 1890, 8261.

Koko-Nor, ko'ko-nor', **Koko-Noor**, ko'ko-noor', **Koke-Nor**, ko'kęh-nor' (*i.e.*, "blue sea"), or **Tsing-Hai**, tsing'-hī', a lake of the Chinese Empire, having W. the Desert of Gobi. Length, about 70 miles; breadth, 40 miles. Area, 2040 square miles. It is salt, and has no outlet.

Kokoora, Kokoura, or **Kokura**, ko-koo'rå, a maritime town of Japan, in the island of Kioo-Sioo, province of Fizen, about 100 miles N.N.E. of Nagasaki, on the Strait of Van der Capellen. Lat. 33° 53' 30" N.; lon. 130° 50' E. Pop. 16,000.

Koksonk, Labrador. See CANIAPUSCAW.

Kokundi, a town of Africa. See KAKUNDY.

Kola, ko'lå, a town of Russian Lapland, 335 miles N.W. of Archangel, near the mouth of the Kola River in the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 68° 52' N.; lon. 33° E. Pop. 749. It is fortified, and has a good port.

Kola, a large peninsula of Europe, forming the E. extension of Russian Lapland, and having N.E. the Arctic Ocean and S. the White Sea.

Kol'abah, a district of India, Bombay presidency, on the W. coast, just S. of the city of Bombay. Area, 1482 square miles. Pop. 350,405.

Kolachi, India. See KALAICHI.

Kolndyne. See ARACAN RIVER.

Kolapoor, or **Kolhapur**, kō'lą-poor', a native state of India, Bombay presidency. Lat. 15° 58'–17° 17' N.; lon. 73° 47'–74° 46' E. Area, 2778 square miles. It is a mountainous region, nominally governed by a rajah, but subject to British authority. Its capital, Kolapoor, is 185 miles S.S.E. of Bombay. Total pop. 802,691.

Kolapoor, or **Kolapur**, a town of the Amrawutti district, India. Pop. 6169.

Kolberg, Prussia. See COLBERG.

Kolding, or **Colding**, kol'ding, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, 10 miles by rail W.S.W. of Fredericia, on an inlet of the Little Belt, enclosed by walls. Pop. 5400.

Koldsstein, Moravia. See GOLDENSTEIN.

Koleah, ko'le-å, a town of Algeria, 18 miles W.S.W. of Algiers. Pop. 2364.

Ko'leen', a post-hamlet of Greene co., Ind., on the Bedford, Springville & Owensburg Railroad.

Kolemokee Creek, Georgia. See COLAMOKA CREEK.

Kolguev, an island of Russia. See KALGUEV.

Koliazin, Koliasin, ko-le-å-zeen', or **Kalasin**, kå-lå-zeen', a town of Russia, 80 miles E.N.E. of Tver, on the Volga. Pop. 7167.

Kolikod, India. See CALICUT.

Kolima, a river of Asia. See KOLYMA.

Kolin, or **Neu Kolin**, noi ko-leen', a town of Bohemia, circle of Kaurzim, on the Elbe, at a railway junction, 35 miles E. of Prague. Pop. 9473. It has manufactures of cotton, liquor, &c. Marshal Daun here defeated Frederick the Great, June 18, 1757.

Kölleda, a town of Prussia. See CÖLLEDA.

Kollum, kol'lŭm, a village of the Netherlands, Friesland, 8 miles S.E. of Dokkum. Pop. 2380.

Kolmar, Germany. See COLMAR.

Köln, a town of Prussia. See COLOGNE.

Kolo, ko'lo, a town of Russia, province and 40 miles N.E. of Kalisz, on an island in the Warta. Pop. 8112.

Ko'lo, Kolno, kōl'no, or **Koljno**, ko'lę-no, a town of Russia, in Poland, government and 18 miles N.N.W. of Lomza. Pop. 4672.

Kolo'ko, a post-office of Washington co., Kansas.

Kolokythia. See GULF OF KOLOKYTHIA.

Kolomea, ko-lo-mā'å, sometimes written **Kolomyia**, a town of Austrian Gallicia, on the Pruth, 112 miles S.E. of Lemberg. Pop. 14,839. It has many potteries.

Kolomna, ko-lom'nå, a town of Russia, government and 63 miles by rail S.S.E. of Moscow, on the Moskva, near its confluence with the Oka. Pop. 28,323. It has manufactures of silks and woollens.

Kolos, ko'losh', or **Salzgrub**, sålts'groob (Wallachian, *Koshakca*, ko-shå-kå'å?), a town of Transylvania, 12 miles E. of Klausenburg. Pop. 3140.

Kolosvar, a city of Transylvania. See KLAUSENBURG.

Kolouri, an island of Greece. See SALAMIS.

Kolva, or **Kolwa**, kol'vå, a river of Russia, rises in Perm, and joins the Vishera. Length, 170 miles.

Kolyma, or **Kolima**, ko-le-mā' or ko-lee'mā, a large river of Siberia, rises by several heads near lat. 61° 30' N., and, after a N. course of 700 miles, enters the Arctic Ocean by a wide estuary, near lat. 69° 30' N. and lon. 161° 30' E.

Kolyvan, ko-le-vån', or **Tasheka**, tå'shå-kå', a small town of Asiatic Russia, government and 110 miles S.W. of Tomsk, on the Obi, with lead- and gold-mines. Pop. 3418.

Kolyvan, a town of Russia. See REVEL.

Kolyvan Mountains, a spur of the Lesser Altai.

Komarno, ko-mar'no, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 25 miles E.N.E. of Sambor. Pop. 3639.

Komarom, a town of Hungary. See COMORN.

Komhar'sen, or **Komar'seu**, a hill-state of India, near the Sutlej, with a capital of the same name, in lat. 31° 19° N., lon. 77° 30' E. Total area, about 60 square miles. The summers are very warm, and the winters severe.

Komlos, kom'losh', a town of Hungary, co. of Torontal, 30 miles W.N.W. of Temesvar. Pop. 5491.

Kommotau, or **Komotau**, kom'mo-tŏw', a town of Bohemia, at the junction of several railways, 10 miles N.N.W. of Saaz. Pop. 7422. It has manufactures of cottons, woollens, chemicals, spirits, &c.

Komorn, a town of Hungary. See COMORN.

Komo'ka, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Great Western Railway, 10 miles W. of London. It has a good trade in grain and country produce. Pop. 500.

Komstad, kŏm'stād, a post-hamlet of Clay co., S.D., 30 miles N.E. of Yankton.

Komuldsina, a town of Turkey. See GUMOORJEENA.

Kon'bo, a lake of Russia, government of Archangel, in Lapland, discharges itself into the Gulf of Kandalaska by two outlets, one at its S.E. and one at its N.W. extremity. It is about 25 miles long by 7 miles broad.

Kon'da, a native state of India, Central Provinces. Area, 174 square miles. Pop. 29,590.

Kon'ewock', a post-office of Yakima co., Washington, on the Yakima River, 84 miles N.W. of Wallula.

Kong, a town of Africa, 500 miles S. of Timbuctoo.

Konganoli, kŏn-gą-no'le, a town of India, Belgaum district. Pop. 5143.

Kong-Chang, kong'-chång', a city of China, province of Kan-Soo. Lat. 35° N.; lon. 104° 30' E.

Köngen, köng'ęn, a town of Würtemberg, on the Neckar, 5 miles S.E. of Esslingen. Pop. 2056.

Kong-Ko-To, the Chinese for ZAISAN.

Kong Mountains, a mountain-range of Africa, commencing 200 miles S.E. of Sierra Leone, lat. 9° N., lon. 9° 20' W., and stretching E. through the Mandingo country, along the N. frontier of Ashantee, and across Dahomey. Height, probably not above 2500 feet. They contain granite and ironstone; but little is known regarding them.

Kongsberg, konge'bêne ("king's mountain"), a town of Norway, 45 miles by rail W.S.W. of Christiania, on the Laurwen. It has a school of mines, a royal manufactory of arms and powder, smelting-works for silver and cobalt, and manufactures of cloth, iron, toys, cotton goods, &c. The silver-mine of Kongsberg, discovered in 1623, is the most important in the kingdom. Pop. 4800.

Kongs'berg, a post-office of Rock co., Minn.

Kongsvinger, kongs'ving-ęr, a mountain-fortress of Norway, stift of Aggershuus, amt of Hedemarken, beside the Glommen, 45 miles by rail E.N.E. of Christiania.

Konicz, a village of Bohemia. See KAUNITZ.

Konieh, ko'ne-ęh, **Konia, Koniah**, or **Koniyeh**, ko'ne-ą or ko'ne-yęh (anc. *Iconium*), a city of Asia Minor, capital of the vilayet of Konieh. Lat. 37° 51' N.; lon. 32° 40' E. Pop. 40,000. Its walls, which are from 2 to 3 miles in circumference, were built with materials of ancient edifices, by the Seljook sultans, whose capital it was in the twelfth century. The most remarkable building is the Injemi Minareh Djami, with exquisite tracery, fret-work, and mouldings. It has numerous other mosques, some colleges, Armenian churches, public baths, khans, extensive suburbs, a fortified palace, with some massive Arabic architecture, and some manufactures of carpets and colored leather. It is noted for its great numbers of dervishes.

König, a German word, signifying "king," forms a part of numerous names in Central Europe, as KÖNIGSBERG, "King's Mountain," KÖNIGSBACH, "King's Brook," &c.

Königgrätz, kö'nig-grĕts', a fortified town of Austria, in Bohemia, 64 miles by rail E.N.E. of Prague, on the Elbe. Pop. 5493. Chief edifices, a cathedral, Jesuits' church, and episcopal palace. It is the see of a bishop-suffragan of Prague, and has a seminary, a gymnasium, and manufactures of organs, gloves, and candles.

Königheim, kö'nig-hīme', a town of Baden, 8 miles W.S.W. of Bischofsheim. Pop. 1838.

Könighütte, kö'nig-hüt'tĕh, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 15 miles S.S.E. of Clausthal. It has important iron-works, which employ 500 persons.

Königinhof, kö'nig-in-hof', a town of Bohemia, 16 miles by rail N. of Königgrätz, on the Elbe. Pop. 6222. It has manufactures of cottons, linen fabrics, and leather.

Königsaal, kö'nigs-sāl', a village of Bohemia, on the Moldau, 7 miles S. of Prague. Pop. 1618.

Königsbach, kö'nigs-bāk', a town of Baden, 10 miles S.E. of Carlsruhe, with a castle. Pop. 2033.

Königsberg, kö'nigs-bĕrg', a town of Bohemia, 10 miles W.S.W. of Elbogen, on the Eger. Pop. 4093.

Königsberg, kö'nigs-bĕrg', or **Uj-Banya**, oo'ee-bän'yŏh', a town of Hungary, co. of Bács, on the Gran, 24 miles E.N.E. of Neutra. Pop. 4490.

Königsberg, or **Koenigsberg**, kön'igz-bĕrg (Ger. pron. kö'nigs-bĕrg'; L. *Mons Regius*; Polish, *Krolewiecz*, kro-lä've-ĕtch'), a fortified city of East Prussia, and capital of the government of the same name, at the junction of numerous railways, 338 miles N.E. of Berlin, and on the Pregel, 5 miles from its mouth in the Frische-Haff. Lat. 54° 42' 8" N.; lon. 20° 30' 2" E. P. (1890) 161,528. It was once the capital of Prussia, and the residence of the Electors of Brandenburg, and ranks as the third city in the Prussian dominions. It is one of the most strongly fortified towns in the world. It consists of the town proper and of four suburbs. The former is divided into three parts,—the Altstadt, or Old Town, situated on the W., Löbenicht on the E., and Kneiphof, situated on an island formed by the Pregel, which, before entering the town from the E., divides into two arms. The communication between the island and the opposite banks is kept up by bridges. The principal edifices are the royal castle, built in 1257; the former fortress of Friedrichsburg, now used as a store; the exchange, built in 1624; the town house; the cathedral, built in 1332, with tombs of the grand masters of the Teutonic order and of the Dukes of Prussia; citadel, exchange, and theatre. The university, founded in 1554 by the Margrave Albert, and hence called the Albertine, has a library of more than 250,000 volumes, a zoological museum, and other valuable collections, an observatory which the labors of Bessel have rendered famous, and a botanic garden. There are, besides, 2 theological seminaries, 3 gymnasia, schools of art and architecture, and deaf, dumb, and blind asylums. The manufactures comprise woollens, cottons, linens, silks, soap, tobacco, leather, starch, sealing-wax, and refined sugar. The Pregel has a bar across its mouth, with not more than from 5 to 6 feet of water; large vessels bound for Königsberg land at Pilau, which is its port. The trade, notwithstanding a considerable decline, is still important. The chief exports are wheat, rye, barley, pulse, flax, hemp, rapeseed, oil-cake, bones, timber, wool, mats, and feathers. The principal imports are colonial produce, iron in pigs and bars, coal, cotton-wool, cotton twist, wine, spirits, and unrefined sugar. Königsberg was founded in 1255, in 1365 became a member of the Hanseatic League, in 1626 was surrounded with walls, and in 1657 received a strong additional defence in the citadel of Friedrichsburg.

Königsberg, a government of East Prussia, bounded N. by the Baltic. Area, 8145 square miles. P. 1,101,647.

Königsberg, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 41 miles N. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. It is walled, and has several courts and public offices, 2 churches, a courthouse, a gymnasium, and a hospital. Pop. 6350.

Königsbrück, kö'nigs-brük', or **Kunsberg**, a town of Saxony, 17 miles N.N.E. of Dresden. Pop. 2020.

Königsee, kö'nig-sā', a town of Germany, in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Rhine, 17 miles W.S.W. of Rudolstadt. Pop. 2486.

Königsee, or **Bartholomäussee**, bar-tol'o-mä'oos-sā, a lake in the S.E. of Bavaria. Length, 5 miles.

Königsegg, kö'nig-sĕgg', **Königseck**, kö'nig-sĕk', or **Kumzak**, koom'zāk, a town of Bohemia, with a fine church and school, 31 miles S.E. of Tabor. Pop. 2489.

Königsfeld, kö'nigs-fĕlt', or **Neudorf**, noi'dorf, a village of Moravia, 2 miles N. of Brünn. Pop. 1407.

Königshain, kö'nigs-hīn', a village of Prussian Silesia, 51 miles W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1280.

Königshofen, kö'nigs-ho'fĕn, a town of Baden, 17 miles S.E. of Wertheim. Pop. 1306.

Königshofen, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 20 miles W.N.W. of Cologne. Pop. 2704.

Königshofen-im-Grabfelde, kö'nigs-ho'fĕn-im-grāb'fĕl-dĕh, a town of Bavaria, on the Saale, 44 miles N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 2029.

Königshütte, kö'nigs-hüt'tĕh, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on a railway, 54 miles E.S.E. of Oppeln. It has large iron- and zinc-works, coal-mines, and renowned mineral baths. Pop. 26,040.

Königslutter, kö'nigs-lŏŏt'ter, a town of Germany, duchy of Brunswick, 9 miles W.N.W. of Helmstedt, on the Lutter. Pop. 2554. It has an ancient Benedictine church, with monuments to the Emperor Lothaire II., to his empress, and to Henry of Bavaria, &c.

Königstädtl, kö'nig-stĕtt'l, or **Wiestetz-Kralowy**, ve-ĕs'tĕts-krä-lo've, a town of Bohemia, 40 miles E.N.E. of Prague. Pop. 2207.

Königstein, kö'nig-stīne' (*i.e.*, "king's rock"), a town of Saxony, 17 miles S.E. of Dresden, on the left bank of the Elbe. Pop. 3261. It has a fortress situated on a rock, 450 feet high, and one of the few in Europe never yet taken. The royal treasures are usually deposited here during war.

Königstein, a town of Germany, in Nassau, 12 miles N.E. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 1361.

Königswald, kö'nigs-wält', a village of Bohemia, on the Erlau, 10 miles from Tetschen. Pop. 1510.

Königswalde, kö'nigs-wäl'dĕh, a town of Prussia, government of Frankfort, near Sternberg. Pop. 1564.

Königswalde, a village of Saxony, 4 miles N.W. of Zwickau. Pop. 2549.

Königswarth, kö'nigs-wart', a town of Bohemia, 15 miles S.S.W. of Elbogen, with mineral springs. Pop. 1767. Its noble castle, the property of Prince Metternich, contains a splendid collection of works of art.

Königswinter, kö'nigs-vĭn'ter, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 21 miles S.S.E. of Cologne, on the Rhine. P. 2565

Konin, ko'nin, a town of Russian Poland, province and 33 miles N.N.E. of Kalisz, on the Warta. Pop. 8144.

Koningshoyckt, ko'nings-hoikt', a village of Belgium, 13 miles S.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 2103.

Konis'ka, a post-office or hamlet of McLeod co., Minn., on the South Fork of Crow River, 60 miles W. of St. Paul.

Konitz, ko'nits, a town of Austria, in Moravia, 18 miles W.S.W. of Olmutz. Pop. 2022.

Konitz, or **Choynice**, koy-neet'sĕ, a town of Prussia, 58 miles W.S.W. of Marienwerder. It has a gymnasium and manufactures of cloth and linen. Pop. 8046.

Koniych, Asiatic Turkey. See KONIEH.

Köniz, kö'nits, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Bern, 2 miles S.W. of Bern. Pop. 6386.

Konkair, a town of India. See CONKAIR.

Könnern, kön'nern, a town of Prussia. See CÖNNERN

Konniaga, one of the Aleutian Islands. See KANAGA.

Konnon Kondore, kon'non' kon-dōr', an island in the China Sea, off the S.E. coast of Anam. Lat. 8° 40' N.; lon. 105° 55' E.

Konotop, ko-no-top', a town of Russia, government and 96 miles E. of Chernigov, on a railway. Pop. 9946.

Konovits, or **Konowits**, ko'no-vits', an island of Russia, in Finland, near the W. shore of Lake Ladoga.

Konradsreuth, or **Conradsreuth**, kon'rāds-roit', a village of Bavaria, 27 miles N.E. of Bairouth. Pop. 1786.

Konskaia, kon-skī'ä, a river of Russia, flows W., and enters the Dniester at Nikopol, after a W. course of 130 miles.

Konskie, konsk'yä, **Konski**, kon'skee, or **Konsk**, a town of Poland, government and 35 miles S.W. of Radom. It has iron-forges, and manufactures of cutlery, &c. Pop. 4343.

Konstadt, kon'stätt, or **Wotczin**, votch-een', a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 25 miles N.N.E. of Oppeln. P. 2341.

Konstantinogorsk. See CONSTANTINOGORSK.

Konstantinograd. See CONSTANTINOGRAD.

Konstantinow. See CONSTANTINOV.

Konstanz, a lake and city of Baden. See CONSTANCE.

Kontwig, or **Contwig**, kont'vĭc, a village of Bavaria, about 3 miles E. of Deux-Ponts. Pop. 1413.

Kooba, **Kouba**, or **Kuba**, koo'bä, a fortified town of Russia, in the Caucasus, province of Bakoo, on the S. side of a river of its own name, 55 miles S.S.E. of Derbend. Pop. 13,062.

Kooban, **Kouban**, or **Kuban**, koo-bän' (anc. *Hyp'anis?*), a river of South Russia, rises near Mount El-

brooz, receives numerous affluents from the Caucasian mountain-chain, and, after a generally W. course estimated at 330 miles, enters the Bay of Kooban, on the Black Sea, 20 miles N. of Anapa.

Kooban, or Kuban, a district or government of Russia, in Ciscaucasia, bounded W. by the Sea of Azov, and bordering to some extent on the Black Sea. Area, 37,168 square miles. Capital, Yekaterinodar. Chief town, Yeisk. Its people are largely Cossacks. Estimated pop. 1,241,363.

Koobina, Koubina, or Kubina, koo-bee'nâ, a river of Russia, rises in a small lake in the W. part of the government of Vologda, and falls, by two mouths, into Lake Koobinskoe. Length, 170 miles.

Koobinskoe, Koubinskoe, or Kubinskoe, koo-bin'sko-â', a lake of Russia, in the S.W. of the government of Vologda. Length, 45 miles.

Koofa, Koufa, or Kufa, koo'fâ, a ruined city of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic and 88 miles S. of Bagdad, on an affluent of the Euphrates. The ancient Arabic characters called *Cufic* take their name from this town.

Koofo, koo'fo, a town of Africa, 52 miles S. by W. of Kano, surrounded by a double wall. Pop. 20,000.

Koog-aan-de-Zaan, kōg-ân-dâ-zân, or **De Koog,** dâ kōg, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 7 miles N.W. of Amsterdam, on the Zaan. Pop. 2292.

Kooka, Kouka, or Kuka, koo'kâ, or **Kookawa,** a town of Africa, former capital of Bornoo, on the W. bank of Lake Chad. It consists of two regular oblong towns, each walled, of which the smaller and eastern one contains a palace of the sultan. It is the seat of a large trade.

Kookewaree, India. See KUKEWARI.

Kookoo-Kota, Koukou-Kota, koo'koo-ko'tâ, or **Khotou,** ko-ton', a town of Mongolia, 50 miles N.W. of the Great Wall of China. Lat. 40° 40′ N.; lon. 111° 15′ E.

Kooldja, or Kuldsha, kool'ja, also written **Guldscha,** formerly called **Eelee** or **Ili,** ee'lee, a district of Chinese Toorkistan, forming the western portion of Soongaria. From 1870 to 1881 it was a Russian province. It is a mountainous region, traversed by the river Eelee. Area, 23,130 square miles. Capital, Kooldja. Pop. 70,000. A small part (4357 square miles) is still retained by Russia.

Kooldja, or Eelee (Chinese, *Nin-Yuan,* nin-yoo-ân'), a town, capital of the Kooldja district, on the river Eelee. Lat. 43° 58′ N.; lon. 81° 25′ E. Twenty-five miles to the W. is the ruined town of New Kooldja.

Koolfo, Koulfo, or Kulfo, kool'fo', a town of West Africa, in Nyffé, 220 miles S.W. of Kano, on the Mayarrow, about lat. 10° 10′ N., lon. 6° 45′ E. It is surrounded by a high wall. Pop. about 16,000.

Koolkoon, South Asia. See KUEN-LUN.

Kooloi, Kouloi, or Kuloi, koo-loi', a river of Russia, falls into the Bay of Mezen, in the White Sea. Total course, 150 miles.

Kooloo, a district in India. See COOLOO.

Koom, Khoom, Khoum, or Kum, a decayed city of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, 80 miles S.W. of Teheran. Pop. 8000. It is surrounded by extensive ruins, and has a college and a mosque.

Kooma, Kouma, or Kuma, koo'mâ, a river of South Russia, in the Caucasus, enters the Caspian about 135 miles S.W. of Astrakhan, after a N.E. course of 300 miles.

Koomabad, a town of Persia. See KHURRUMABAD.

Koomamotoo, or Kumamotu, koo'mâ-mo-too', a town of Japan, island of Kioo-Sioo, 50 miles E. of Nagasaki. Pop. in 1884, 41,317.

Koome-Shah, Koumi-Chah, koo'mee-shâ', or **Koom-Shah,** koom-shâ, a town of Persia, Irak-Ajemee, 50 miles S.S.E. of Ispahan, enclosed by walls. Pop. 4000, who weave and dye cotton goods.

Koonasheer, Kounashir, or Kunashir, koo-nâ-sheer', one of the South Kooril Islands, close on the N.E. coast of Yesso, Japan. Lat. of the N.E. point, 44° 29′ N.; lon. 146° 8′ E. It is about 70 miles long, and 25 miles broad. It is thinly inhabited.

Koonawar, Himalaya. See KHOONAWUR.

Koonawur, a town of India. See KUNAWUR.

Koonch, koonch, a town of India, Jhansee division, 67 miles E.S.E. of Gwalior. Pop. 14,841.

Koondooz. See KHOONDOOZ.

Kooner, a river of Asia. See KAMA.

Kooneshur, a village of Russia. See SHANAKA, OLD.

Koongoor, Koungour, or Kungur, koong'goor', a town of Russia, government of Perm, near the confluence of the Iren and Sylva, 50 miles S.S.E. of Perm. It has fine churches, a convent, soap-works, and tanneries, and a considerable trade in corn. Near it are fine quarries of alabaster and some remarkable grottos. Pop. 10,804.

Koonia, Kounia, or Kunia, koon'yâ, a river of Russia, joins the Lovat after a N. course of 100 miles.

Koopiansk, Koupiansk, or Kupiansk, koo-pe-ânsk', written also **Kupeusk,** koo-pênsk', a town of Russia, on the Oskol, government and 61 miles E.S.E. of Kharkov. Pop. 4247.

Koor, Kour, or Kur, koor (anc. *Cyrus*), the principal river of Transcaucasia, flows mostly E.S.E., and enters the Caspian 100 miles S.W. of Bakoo, after a course estimated at 520 miles. The chief affluents are the Aras (*Araxes*), Alazan, and Yora or Yorce.

Kooranko, a territory of Africa. See KORANKO.

Koordistan, Kourdistan, or Kurdistan, *i.e.,* the "country of the Koords" (anc. *Cordue'ne* or *Gordye'ne;* the country of the *Carduchi*), an extensive region of West Asia, mostly between lat. 34° and 38° N. and lon. 42° and 47° E., and shared between Turkey and Persia, Turkish Koordistan being mostly comprised in the vilayet of Bagdad, and Persian Koordistan in the province of Irak-Ajemee. Area, estimated at 500,000 square miles, but its limits are ill defined. Pop. 3,000,000, of which four-fifths are Koords. The surface is mountainous, especially in the N., where Mount Bisutoon rises to 12,000 feet. The principal rivers are the Tigris and the Zab Ald, Zab Asfel, and Dialah, its affluents. Cattle-rearing is the chief occupation of the population, and large numbers of sheep and goats are annually transported hence to Constantinople, Aleppo, &c. The Turkish are more settled in their habits than the Persian Koords; but a large proportion of the population wander in hordes over the country, which is very imperfectly subjected to either the Turkish or Persian sovereigns. They are a stout, dark race, well formed, with dark hair, small eyes, wide mouth, and a fierce look. Almost every man is mounted, and is provided either with javelins about 3 feet 9 inches long, or a bow of horn nearly 6 feet long and a well-supplied leathern quiver. The sling, which Xenophon saw when he passed through the country, is still in use. The language is of the same stock as the modern Persian. The great body of the Koords are Mohammedans. The women, unlike those of most other Asiatic nations, are said to be treated with much respect, while marriage is regarded as sacred. The Koords were known to the ancients under the name of Carduchi. The population of the Turkish portion of Koordistan is supposed by Chesney to exceed 2,500,000. The principal towns are Arbil, Altoon-Kupree, and Kerkook.——Adj. KOOR'DISH; inhab. KOORD.

Koorgan, or Kurgan, koor'gân', a town of Western Siberia, on the Tobol, 200 miles above Tobolsk. Pop. 6120.

Koorghi-Nor, a lake of Asia. See ALAKTOO-KOOL.

Kooril, Kouril, or Kuril (koo'ril) **Islands,** a group of about 25 islands in the North Pacific, extending from Kamchatka to Japan, of which latter they form a part, between lat. 43° 40′ and 57 N. and lon. 145° and 156° E. They extend in length more than 700 miles. Total estimated area, 3070 square miles. The population is uncertain, but small. The surface is very irregular. There are many volcanic mountains, some rising to 6000 feet in elevation. The inhabitants are partly Kamchadales, and partly Ainos (I'noce), a tribe which appears to belong to the same race as the aborigines and peasantry of Japan. They live mostly by hunting and fishing, the products of which they barter to Russian, American, Japanese, and Dutch traders. The chief islands are Itooroop, Koonasheer, Paramoosheer, Ooroop, and Amakootan.——Inhab. KOONILIAN (KUNILIAN), koo-ril'e-ân.

Kooriu'ga, a town of South Australia, 90 miles by rail N. of Adelaide. Near it are the rich Burra-Burra copper-mines.

Koor-Kara-Oosson. See SOOI-CHING-BAO.

Koornagallee, a town of Ceylon. See KORNEGAL.

Koorsk, Koursk, or Kursk, koorsk, a government in the S. of European Russia, bounded E. by Voronezh, S. by Kharkov, W. by Chernigov, and N. by Orel. Area, 17,382 square miles. Pop. 2,314,300. The surface is flat, or undulating; the soil is very fertile, and nearly all occupied in agriculture. The manufactures comprise coarse woollens, leather, tallow, soap, saltpetre, and pottery. It is the most densely populated of any government in Russia.

Koorsk, Koursk, or Kursk, a city of Russia, capital of the above government, situated on the Seim, 290 miles by rail S. by W. of Moscow. Pop. 45,370. It is the seat of a Greek bishop, and has a gymnasium and a theological seminary. It has manufactures of leather, wax, and tallow, and an active commerce.

Koorta Argish, Kurta (or Kurtea) Argish, koor'tâ ar'ghish' (Fr. *Corte d'Argis,* kort dar'zhees'), a town and bishop's see of Roumania, 18 miles E. by N. of Rimnik.

Koorthul, or Kurthul, koor'thŭl', a town of British India, district of Meerut, North-West Provinces, 40 miles N. of Delhi. Pop. 7972.

Koos, Kous, or **Kus,** Egypt. See Ghoos.

Koose, or **Koosa,** a river of India. See Cosi.

Kooshan, Koushan, or **Kushan,** koo'shân', one of the most frequented passes across the Hindoo-Koosh from Afghanistan into Toorkistan. Lat. 35° 37' N.; lon. 68° 55' E. Its summit is estimated to be 15,000 feet in height.

Kooshurem, a post-office of Sevier co., Utah.

Kooshk, kooshk, a river of Afghanistan, joins the Moorghaub in lat. 36° 16' N. and lon. 62° 32' E., after a course of about 130 miles.

Koosh'tia, Kushtia, koosh'tē-ą, a town of Bengal, Nudden district, on the Ganges, 100 miles by railway N.N.E. of Calcutta. It has a hospital and dispensary, and is the seat of a large trade. Pop. 9245.

Koosinia, Japanese Archipelago. See Coosima.

Kooskovime, a river of Alaska. See Kuskoquim.

Koosnetsk, Kouznetsk, Kusnetsk, or **Kuznetzk,** koos-nĕtsk', a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Tomsk, 150 miles E.N.E. of Barnaul. Pop. 2120.

Koota, Kouta, or **Kuta,** koo'tă, a river of Siberia, in Irkootsk, joins the Lena. Length, 220 miles.

Kootaiah, a town of Asia Minor. See Kutaieh.

Kootais, Koutais, Kutais, koo-tīs', or **Kotais,** ko-tīs' (anc. *Cotatis?*), the capital town of the government of Kootais, as formerly of Imeritia, Russian Transcaucasia, 63 miles by rail E. of Poti, on the Rion. Pop. 12,165.

Kootais, or **Kutais,** a government of Russia, in Transcaucasia, comprising a part of the old provinces of Mingrelia and Imeritia, bounded W. by the Black Sea. Area, 8012 square miles. Capital, Kootais. Pop. 570,691.

Kootchook Mender. See Cayster.

Kootenai, koo'te-nā', the most northern county of Idaho. It is intersected by Clarke's Fork of the Columbia River, and also drained by the Kootenai River. Area, 5600 square miles. Capital, Rathdrum. Pop. in 1890, 4108.

Kootenai, Kootanie, Flat Bow, or **MacGillivray River,** rises in British Columbia, on the W. slope of the Rocky Mountains. It runs southward into Missoula co., Montana, then, bending westward, returns into British Columbia, in which it flows northwestward and enters the Columbia River. Its length is estimated at 450 miles.

Kootubdea, or **Kutabdia,** koo'tŭb-de'ą, a low, level island in the Bay of Bengal, W. of the Chittagong coast, with a light-house, lat. 21° 56' 30" N., lon. 93° 45' E. It was formerly populous, but it is now almost unpeopled.

Kooz'nets, Kouznets, or **Kusnetzk,** koos-nĕtsk', a town of Russia, government and 110 miles N.N.E. of Saratov. Pop. 14,185.

Ko'paguage', or **Gopiganj,** go'pī-gŭnj', a town of India, 25 miles W. of Benares. Pop. 6086.

Ko'pal', a town of Russian Toorkistan, government of Semiretchensk, about 125 miles N.W. of Kooldja. P. 4339.

Kopcseny, kop'chāñ', or **Kitsee,** kit'sā', a town of Hungary, co. of Wieselburg, 4 miles from Presburg.

Kop'el, or **Marysville,** a village of Mercer co., O., in Marion township, 17 miles from Versailles, and about 54 miles N.N.W. of Dayton. Pop. 305.

Köpenick, kö'pĕh-nik', or **Köpnik,** a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on an island formed by the Spree and Dahme, 8 miles by rail S.E. of Berlin. It has an old royal palace, now used as a military depot. Pop. 7113.

Kopidino, ko-pe-dee'no, a town of Bohemia, 10 miles N.W. of Bidschow. Pop. 1577.

Köping, chö'ping, a town of Sweden, læn and 20 miles S.W. of Westerås, at the W. extremity of the Mælar Lake, on a railway. Pop. 1867.

Kopparberg, Sweden. See Falun.

Kopreinitz, ko'prī-nits', or **Koprcinicza,** ko'prī-nit'sā (Hun. *Kapronca*, köh'pront'söh'), a town of Hungary, Croatia, 27 miles E.S.E. of Warasdin. Pop. 5684.

Koprili, ko-pree'lee, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 23 miles S. of Uskup. Pop. about 5000.

Koptos, a town of Upper Egypt. See Kupt.

Kopul, ko-pūl', or **Copaul,** ko-pawl', a town of India, presidency of Bombay, 130 miles W.S.W. of Kurnool.

Kopurthella, India. See Kapoorthella.

Kopyl, ko-pil', a town of Russia, government and 55 miles S.S.W. of Minsk. Pop. 1000.

Kopys, ko-pīs', a town of Russia, government and 30 miles N. of Mohcelev, on the Dnieper. Pop. 1860.

Koramas, a river of Asia Minor. See Kara-Soo.

Korang'amite Lake, in the S.W. of the county of Grenville, Victoria, Australia, is 18 miles long and 4 miles in average breadth, and together with the Little-Korangamite, which is a pendant to the larger lake, it is estimated to have an area of 80 square miles. Its waters are intensely salt. In summer the level of the lake is lower than in winter, and the exposed surface is covered with salt.

Koranko, ko-rân'ko, or **Koorunko,** koo-rân'ko, a territory of West Africa, E. of Sierra Leone, between lat. 8° 20' and 9° 20' N., lon. 9° 40' and 11° 30' W. Of this region very little is known.

Kornssan, a province of Persia. See Khorassan.

Kornt, ko'rât', a town of Indo-China, 138 miles N.E. of Bangkok, and capital of a small state of the same name. It stands on a high spot of difficult access. Pop. 7000. The state has 60,000 inhabitants.

Korbach, a town of Germany. See Corbach.

Kor'bel's Mills, a post-office of Sonoma co., Cal., is on the Fulton & Guernoville Railroad, at Korbel's Station, 74 miles N. of San Francisco. Here is a saw-mill.

Korbers, the German for Corbières.

Kordofan, kor-do-fân', a country of Africa, forming a province of Egyptian Soodan, mostly between lat. 11° and 15° N. and lon. 28° and 32° E., having on the E. Sennaar and on the W. Darfoor. The Bahr-el-Abiad forms part of its E. limit. Formerly many slaves were sent from it into Egypt; but this trade appears to have been checked. The inhabitants consist of the negroes or aborigines, the Arabs or free people, and those who have emigrated from Dongola. The Dongolawee are the most opulent, and nearly the whole of the export trade is in their hands. The country is generally level. Gums, oil-seeds, durra, and cotton are staple products. Kordofan was subdued by Mohammed Alee in 1820. Principal town, El Obeid. Pop. 278,740, of whom 114,000 are nomadic.

Koren, a country of Asia. See Corea.

Kore'a, a native state of India, in Chuta-Nagpoor, lat. 81° 58' 15"–82° 48' 15" E., lon. 22° 55' 50"–23° 49' 15" N., entirely surrounded by other small native states. Area, 1631 square miles. It is a broken sandstone plateau with large forests. It is governed by a rajah, tributary to the British. Capital, Souhat, a small village. Total pop. 21,127.

Korec, ko'reo', the easternmost arm of the Indus River, at its delta, dividing Sinde from Cutch. Lat. 23° 30' N.; lon. 68° 25' E. Its mouth, 7 miles in width, is navigable 16 miles to Cotasir.

Korelia, a district of Russia. See Karelia.

Koremoz, a branch of the Euphrates. See Kara-Soo.

Koreniesa, or **Korenitsa,** ko-rā-nee'chā, Obere, o'ber, and Unter, öön'ter, two nearly contiguous villages of Croatia, 60 miles S.S.E. of Carlstadt. Pop. 4628.

Korennain, ko-rĕn-nī'ă, a village of Russia, government and 18 miles N.N.W. of Koorsk, with a convent and one of the largest fairs in Russia.

Korgo, kor'go, a small island in the Persian Gulf, 2 miles N. of Karak. Lat. 29° 23' N.; lon. 50° 17' E.

Koritschan, ko-reet-shân', a town of Austria, in Moravia, 30 miles E.S.E. of Brünn. Pop. 1750.

Kork, konk, a village of Baden, on the Kinzig, 8 miles by rail N.N.W. of Offenburg. Pop. 1059.

Körlin, kör-leen', a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 17 miles S.W. of Köslin. Pop. 3157.

Körmöcz Banya, the Hungarian name of Kremnitz.

Körmönd, or **Koermoend,** kör'mönd', a town of Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, at the confluence of the Pinka with the Raab, 15 miles S. of Stein-am-Anger. It has a magnificent old castle. Pop. 3937.

Korna, kor'nă, a town of Asiatic Turkey, vilayet of Bagdad, at the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris, 38 miles N.W. of Bassorah.

Kornegal, Kornegalle, or **Koornagallee,** koor-na-găl'lee, also called **Kurunegala,** a town of Ceylon, 48 miles N.E. of Colombo. It is surrounded by woods. Pop. 3682; of Kornegal district, 207,891.

Kornelimünster, kor-nă'lee-mün'ster, **Kornelius-münster,** kor-nă'lee-ŏŏs-mün'ster, or **Kornelmünster,** kor'nĕl-mün'ster, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 4 miles S.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. of commune, 2907.

Korneuburg, kor'noi'bŏŏrg, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 9 miles N.N.W. of Vienna, and on the railway to Stockerau. It has a fine Gothic church, and manufactures of carpets and wine. Pop. 4256.

Kornhaus, korn'hŏwss, a town of Bohemia, 24 miles W.N.W. of Prague. Pop. 1179.

Koro, one of the Feejee Islands. See Goro.

Ko'ro, a post-office of Winnebago co., Wis.

Korolevetz, a town of Russia. See Krolevets.

Ko'ron, a fortified seaport town of Greece, on the Gulf of Koron, 7 miles N.W. of Cape Gallo. Pop. 3382. See Gulf of Koron.

Koronowo, a town of Prussia. See KRONE.

Korop', a town of Russia, government and 80 miles E. of Chernigov, on a stream of its own name. Pop. 5381.

Körös, kö'rösh', a river of Hungary, rises by several heads in Transylvania, flows W., and, after a course of 200 miles, joins the Theiss at Csongrad.

Körös, Hungary. See KIS-KÖRÖS and NAGY-KÖRÖS.

Korotayak, Korotaiak, Korotajak, ko-ro-tă-yăk', or **Korotoiak**, a town of Russia, government and 48 miles S. of Voronezh, on the Don. Pop. 8620.

Korotcha, ko-ro'chă, or **Karotcha**, kă-ro'chă, a town of Russia, government and 68 miles S.E. of Koorsk. Pop. 6563. It is well built, and has several churches.

Korpo, kor'po, an island of Finland, læn and 35 miles S.W. of Abo, in the Baltic. Circuit about 18 miles.

Korsabad, Asiatic Turkey. See KHORSABAD.

Korsör, or Korsoer, kor'sör', a town of Denmark, island of Seeland, on the Great Belt, 64 miles by rail W.S.W. of Copenhagen. It has good docks and a harbor which admits vessels drawing from 17 to 18 feet, and is defended by a fort. Pop. 3759.

Korssun, a town of Russia. See KARSOON.

Kortetz, an island of Russia. See CORTETZ.

Kort'right, a post-village in Kortright township, Delaware co., N.Y., about 56 miles W.S.W. of Albany. It has a church and about 25 houses. Pop. of the township, 1679.

Kortryk, a town of Belgium. See COURTRAI.

Kortsheva, or Kortschewa, kort-shă'vă, a town of Russia, government and 40 miles E. of Tver, on the Volga, with 1850 inhabitants, and an active export trade.

Korvey, or Corvey, kor'vī, a hamlet of Prussia, in Westphalia, on the Weser, 42 miles S.E. of Minden. It is noted for its ancient abbey, now a prince's residence, with a great library. Pop. 112.

Korwestheim, kor'vest-hīme', or Kornwestheim, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar. Pop. 1645.

Korzul, the Slavonic for CURZOLA.

Kos, an island and gulf of Asiatic Turkey. See COS.

Kösching, kösh'ing, a town of Bavaria, 30 miles W.S.W. of Ratisbon. Pop. 1550.

Koschmin, a town of Prussia. See KOZMIN.

Kosciusko, kos'se-us'ko, a county in the N.E. part of Indiana, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is drained by the Tippecanoe and Eel Rivers and Turkey Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with small lakes. About one-third of the area is covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple abounds. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad. Capital, Warsaw. Pop. in 1870, 23,531; in 1880, 26,494; in 1890, 28,645.

Kosciusko, a station in Kosciusko co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 7 miles E. by S. of Warsaw.

Kosciusko, a post-village, capital of Attala co., Miss., on the Yockanookany Creek, and on the Mississippi division (Aberdeen Branch) of the Illinois Central Railroad, about 60 miles N.N.E. of Jackson. It has 7 churches, 2 banks, and 3 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1880, 1126; in 1890, 1394.

Kosciusko Junction, in Holmes co., Miss., at the junction of the Aberdeen Branch with the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad, 18 miles W. of Kosciusko.

Kosciusko, Mount. See MOUNT KOSCIUSKO.

Kosel, ko'zĕl, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, 26 miles S.S.E. of Oppeln, on the Oder, at a railway junction. Pop. 4746. ALT KOSEL, ält ko'zĕl, is a village in Silesia, S. of Kosel.

Koselets, or Koseletz, ko-să-lĕts', a town of Russia, government and 40 miles S.S.W. of Chernigov, on the Oster. Pop. 5078. It has a cathedral and a fort.

Koselsk, a town of Russia. See KOZELSK.

Koseuitzy, a town of Russian Poland. See KOZIENICE.

Kösfeld, or Koesfeld, kös'fĕlt, a walled town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 20 miles W. of Münster. It has 2 castles, 3 churches and chapels, a synagogue, a gymnasium, and a hospital. Pop. 3802.

Koshakca, a town of Transylvania. See KOLOS.

Kosh'konong, a township of Jefferson co., Wis., on Koshkonong Lake. Pop. 3556. It contains Fort Atkinson.

Koshkonong, a post-office and station of Rock co., Wis., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 13 miles N.N.E. of Janesville, and 1 mile S.E. of Koshkonong Lake.

Koshkonong Creek, Wisconsin, rises in Dane co., runs eastward and southward, and enters Koshkonong Lake about 12 miles S.W. of Jefferson.

Koshkonong Lake, Wisconsin, is an expansion of Rock River, which enters the N.E. end in Jefferson co., and issues from the S.W. extremity of the lake at the N. border of Rock co. It is about 8 miles long and 4 miles wide, and abounds in ducks. The water is not very deep.

Kosiki (ko-see'kee) **Islands**, of Japan, are in lat. 31° 40' N., lon. 129° 42' E., surrounded by rocks on all sides.

Kosima, ko-see'mă, an island of Japan, in lat. 41° 21' 30" N., lon. 139° 46' E., 10 miles in circuit.

Kositze, a city of Hungary. See KASCHAU.

Köslin, a town of Prussia. See CÖSLIN.

Koslov, or Koslow, kos-lov', a town of Russia, government and 52 miles W.N.W. of Tambov, on the Lesnoi Voronezh. It contains 8 churches and a monastery, and has a considerable trade in cattle and tallow. Pop. 25,522.

Koslov, or Koslow, Russia. See EUPATORIA.

Kosmodemiansk, or Kosmodemjansk, kos-mo-dĕm-yănsk', a town of Russia, government and 103 miles W.N.W. of Kazan, on the Volga. Pop. 5845.

Kosse, kŏs'sĕ, a post-village of Limestone co., Tex., on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 155 miles N.N.W. of Houston, and 110 miles S. of Dallas. It has a church, an academy, a broom-factory, &c. Pop. in 1890, 647.

Kosseir, or Cosseir, kos'sär', a seaport town of Upper Egypt, on the W. coast of the Red Sea, 95 miles E. of Keneh. Lat. 26° 8' N.; lon. 34° 15' E. Pop. from 1500 to 2000. It is an entrepôt for the trade between Egypt and Arabia, and is defended by a citadel. OLD KOSSEIR is 6 miles N.W. of the above.

Kossmannos, koss'măn-nos, or **Kosmonos**, kos'mo-nos, a village of Bohemia, 3 miles N.E. of Buntzlau. Pop. 2521.

Kossovia, a city of Hungary. See KASCHAU.

Kossovo, kos-so'vo, or **Kassovo**, a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, 7 miles N.E. of Pristina.

Kossuth, kŏs-sooth', a northern county of Iowa, has an area of 984 square miles. It is intersected by the East Fork of Des Moines River, which runs southward and divides it into nearly equal parts. The West Fork or main stream of the Des Moines touches the S.W. corner of this county. A large portion of it is prairie. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Iowa and Dakota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad and by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Capital, Algona. Pop. in 1870, 3351; in 1880, 6178; in 1890, 13,120.

Kossuth, a post-hamlet in Monroe township, Washington co., Ind., 44 miles W. of Madison. It has 2 churches.

Kossuth, a post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa, near the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad, 15 miles N. of Burlington. It has 3 churches, an academy, and a flour-mill. Kossuth Station is at Mediapolis, 2 miles W. of Kossuth.

Kossuth, a post-village of Alcorn co., Miss., 9 miles S.W. of Corinth. It has an academy, 2 churches, a grist-mill, a foundry, a machine-shop, a plough-factory, and a steam saw-mill. Pop. about 300.

Kossuth, a post-village of Auglaize co., O., in Salem township, on the Miami & Erie Canal, about 15 miles S.W. of Lima. It has a church and manufactures of carriages and furniture. Pop. 112.

Kossuth, a post-hamlet of Clarion co., Pa., about 14 miles S.S.E. of Oil City.

Kossuth, township, Manitowoc co., Wis. Pop. 2260.

Kossuth, a post-village in Waterloo co., Ontario, 4 miles S.E. of Breslau. Pop. 150.

Kossuth Centre, a hamlet of Kossuth co., Iowa, on the East Fork of Des Moines River, 8 miles above Algona.

Kostainicza, kos-tī-nee-tsă, or **Kostanitz**, kos'tă-nits', a town of Austria, in Croatia, on the military frontier, 20 miles S.E. of Petrinia. Pop. 2067.

Kostambul, Asia Minor. See KASTAMOONEE.

Kostanitz, kos'tă-neets', a town of Turkey, in Roumelia, S. of the Balkan, 130 miles W.N.W. of Adrianople.

Kostel, kos'tĕl, a town of Austria, in Moravia, on the Thaya, 28 miles S.S.E. of Brünn. Pop. 2223.

Kosteletz, kos'tĕh-lĕts', or Kostelétz-am-Adlerflusse, kos'tĕh-lĕts'-ăm-ä'dler-floos'sĕh, a town of Bohemia, on the Adler, 17 miles E.S.E. of Königgrätz. Pop. 3158.

Kosteletz, or Kosteletz-an-der-Elbe, kos'tĕh-lĕts'-ăn-dĕr-ĕl'bĕh, a town of Bohemia, 23 miles N.W. of Kaurzim, on the Elbe. Pop. 3032.

Kosteletz, kos'tĕh-lĕts', a town of Austria, in Moravia, 12 miles S.W. of Olmatz. Pop. 1360.

Kosten, kos'tĕn, a town of Prussian Poland, 26 miles S.W. of Posen, on the Obra. Pop. 3951.

Kostenblut, kos'tẹn-blōōt', a town of Prussian Silesia, 19 miles W. of Breslau. Pop. 1173.

Kostendil, European Turkey. See GHIUSTENDIL.

Köstritz, kös'trits, a village of Germany, in Reuss-Schleiz, on the Elster, 4 miles N.W. of Gera. Pop. 1510.

Kostroma, kos-tro'mȧ, a river of Russia, joins the Volga at Kostroma, after a S. course of 130 miles.

Kostroma, a government of European Russia, near its centre. Area, 30,812 square miles. Nearly the entire surface is pasture-land and forests, except a small part in the S.W., which belongs to the manufacturing district of Central Russia. Pop. 1,176,097.

Kostroma, a city of European Russia, capital of the government of Kostroma, 200 miles N.E. of Moscow, at the confluence of the Kostroma and the Volga. It is the see of a bishop, and has a fine cathedral, a gymnasium, a bell-foundry, and manufactures of leather, cloth, Prussian blue, soap, and candles. Pop. 27,178.

Kosva, or **Koswa**, kos'vȧ, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Perm, flows first S.W., then W., and joins the Kama on the left, after a course of 180 miles.

Koswigk, a town of Central Germany. See COSWIG.

Ko'sy, or **Ko'see**, a town of India, 60 miles N.W. of Agra. Pop. 12,410.

Köszegh, a town of Hungary. See GÜNS.

Kosz'ta, a post-village in Honey Creek township, Iowa co., Iowa, on the Iowa River, 32 miles W.S.W. of Cedar Rapids. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Kot, or **Kote**, is the initial name of numerous small towns of Northwest India.

Kot-Adu, kōt-ȧ-doo', a town of India, province of Punjab, Mooltan division. Pop. 5552.

Kotah, ko'tȧ, a populous and strongly-fortified town of India, capital of the Kotah state, on the Chumbul, 190 miles S.W. of Agra, in lat. 25° 9′ N., lon. 75° 5′ E. It is entered by double gateways, and has some good bazaars, numerous temples and substantial dwellings, a palace, and manufactures of cloths, &c.

Kotah, a Rajpoot state of India, subsidiary to the British. It is enclosed by the Gwalior, Odeypoor, and Kishenagur dominions, has an area of 4400 square miles, and is among the most flourishing native states of India, though very hot and unhealthy. Pop. 443,000.

Kotais, a town of Russia. See KOOTAIS.

Koteghur, or **Kotgarh**, kōt-gŭr' (Hindoo, *Kata-ghara*, kȧ-tȧ-gȧ'rȧ), a town of India, in Gurhwal, capital of a chiefship, near the Sutlej, 43 miles E. of Belaspoor.

Kote-Kangra, or **Kot-Kangra**. See KANGRA.

Kotelnitch, or **Kotelnitsch**, ko-tĕl-neetch' or ko-tĕl-nitch', a town of Russia, government and 50 miles S.W. of Viatka, near the Viatka River. Pop. 2976.

Kotelnoi, ko-tĕl-noi', an island of Siberia, the principal of an extensive group N. of Sviatoi-Nos, in the Arctic Ocean, beyond the mouth of the Lena, between lat. 74° 30′ and 76° 10′ N., lon. 140° E. It is a desolate mass of rocky mountains, 130 miles long and 70 miles broad.

Köthen, **Koethen**, or **Cöthen**, kö'tẹn, a town of Germany, in Anhalt, at a railway junction, 19 miles N. of Halle. Pop. 13,564. It has a normal school, a gymnasium, a theatre, and manufactures of woollen cloths and linens.

Koti, **Coti**, ko'tee, **Koeti**, koo'tee, or **Koti Lama**, ko'tee lȧ'mȧ, a state on the E. coast of the island of Borneo, on the Strait of Macassar, subject to Dutch supremacy.

Koti, the capital of the above district, on an island in the chief arm of the river Koti, 6 miles from its mouth, in lat. 0° 58′ S., lon. 117° 10′ E. It contains the rajah's palace.

Koti, **Kuti**, or **Mahakkan**, a river in the island of Borneo, falls by many mouths into Koti Bay, on the Strait of Macassar. Total course, about 300 miles.

Kotieschan, a town of Bohemia. See CHOTIESCHAU.

Kot-(or Kote-) Kamalia, kōt-kȧ-mȧ'lẹ-ȧ, a fortified town of India, province of Punjab, near the Ravee, 115 miles S.W. of Lahore. Pop. 5695.

Kot'lah, a town of India, 28 miles E. by N. of Agra. Pop. 7120.

Kotlarnia, a village of Prussia. See JACOBSWALDE.

Kotra, kot'rȧ, a large town of India, near the Gwalior Territory, 20 miles E.S.E. of Hindia.

Ko'tree', a village of Sinde, on the Koree estuary, and the place of embarkation between Hyderabad and Cutch.

Kotree, a village of Sinde, on the Indus, nearly opposite Hyderabad, and an important military post. A railway connects it with Kurrachee.

Kotree, a village of Beloochistan, province of Cutch Gundava, 8 miles S.W. of Gundava. Lat. 28° 24′ N.; lon. 67° 27′ E. It has a fort and a good bazaar.

Kotrung or **Kotrang**, ko'trŭng', a town of Bengal, district of Hoogly, on the river Hoogly, 7 miles by rail N. of Howrah. It has brick-yards and workshops. Pop. 6311.

Kotta-Waringin, kot'tȧ-wȧ-rin-ghin', written also **Cotaringin**, a town on the S. coast of Borneo, on a river of its own name. Lat. 2° 47′ S.; lon. 111° 21′ E.

Kotta-Waringin, or **Cotaringin**, a river in the island of Borneo, rises in a lake in the interior, and, after a S. by W. course of about 85 miles, falls into the Java Sea.

Kottbus, a town of Prussia. See COTTBUS.

Kotzebue (kot'se-bū) **Sound**, Alaska, is an inlet of Behring Strait, between Capes Krusenstern and Espenberg. Lat. 66°–68° N.; lon. 162°–167° W.

Kötzschenbroda, kŏt'shẹn-bro'dȧ, a village of Saxony, near Dresden. Pop. 1971.

Kötzting, köts'ting, a town of Lower Bavaria, 30 miles E.N.E. of Ratisbon. Pop. 1559.

Kouang-Si, a province of China. See QUANG-SEE.

Kouang-Sin-Fou, China. See QUANG-SIN-FOO.

Kouang-Tong and **Kouang-Ping**. See QUANG-TONG and QUANG-PING.

Kouara and **Kouarri**, Africa. See NIGER.

Kouarri, a town of Africa. See QUARRI.

Kouba, a town of Russia. See KOOBA.

Koubau, a river of Russia. See KOOBAN.

Koubina, a river of Russia. See KOOBINA.

Koubinskoe, a lake of Russia. See KOOBINSKOE.

Kouchibouguac, koo'she'boo'gwȧk', a post-village in Kent co., New Brunswick, on the Kouchibouguac River, 12 miles from Richibucto. It contains 3 hotels, 2 stores, and several saw-mills, and has a large lumber-trade. Pop. 600.

Koudekerk, kŏw'dẹh-kĕnk', a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 5 miles E.S.E. of Leyden, on the Rhine. Pop. 1230.

Koudekerke, kŏw'dẹh-kĕn'kẹh, a village of the Netherlands, in the island of Walcheren, 3 miles S.W. of Middelburg.

Kouei-Ling, a city of China. See KWEI-LIN.

Kouei-Te, a city of China. See KWEI-TE.

Kouei-Yang, a city of China. See KOEI-YANG.

Kouen-Lun, mountain-range, Asia. See KUEN-LUN.

Kousa, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See KOOFA.

Kouka, a town of Africa. See KOOKA.

Koukou-Kota, or **Khoton**. See KOOKOO-KOTA.

Koulfo, a town of West Africa. See KOOLFO.

Koulkouu, a mountain-range of Asia. See KUEN-LUN.

Koulou, a river of Russia. See KOOLOI.

Koum, a river of Russia. See KOOM.

Kouma, a village of Russia. See KOOMA.

Koum-Shah, a town of Persia. See KOOME-SHAH.

Kounashir, Kooril Islands. See KOONASHEER.

Koundouz, a town of Asia. See KHOONDOOZ.

Koungour, a town of Russia. See KOONGOOR.

Kounia, a river of Russia. See KOONIA.

Koupiansk, a town of Russia. See KOOPIANSK.

Kour, a river of West Asia. See KOOR.

Kouramas, a river of Asia Minor. See KARA-SOO.

Kourdistan, a country of West Asia. See KOORDISTAN.

Kourile Islands. See KOORIL ISLANDS.

Kour-Kara-Ousson. See SOOI-CHING-BAO.

Koursk, a government of Russia. See KOORSK.

Kous, a town of Upper Egypt. See GHOOS.

Koushan, a pass of the Hindoo-Koosh. See KOOSHAN.

Kouskoguim, a river of Alaska. See KUSKOQUIM.

Koussie, kŏw'see, **Kow'sie River**, or **Sand River**, in Cape Colony, South Africa, enters the Atlantic in lat. 29° 40′ S., lon. 17° E.

Kouta, a river of Asiatic Russia. See KOOTA.

Koutaich, a town of Asia Minor. See KUTAIEH.

Koutais, a town of Asiatic Russia. See KOOTAIS.

Kouts' (kŏwts'iz) **Station**, a post-hamlet of Porter co., Ind., on the railroad which connects Chicago with Logansport, 61 miles S.E. of Chicago.

Kouznets, or **Kouznetz**, Russia. See KOOZNETS.

Kovaja, a town of Turkey. See KAVAYA.

Kovdo, **Kowdo**, kov'do, or **Kovdozero**, kov-do-zȧ'ro, a lake of Russia, in the W. part of the government of Archangel, about 30 miles long by 24 miles broad, contains numerous islands, and discharges itself by the river Kovda into the Gulf of Kandalaska.

Kovel, or **Kowel**, ko-vĕl', a town of Russia, in Volhynia, 97 miles N.W. of Ostrog. Pop. 4919.

Kovesd, Mezö, Hungary. See MEZÖ KÖVESD.

Kovno, or **Kowno**, kov'no (Ger. *Kauen*, kŏw'ẹn; L. *Couna*), a town of Russia, capital of the government of Kovno, 58 miles by rail W.N.W. of Vilna, on the right bank of the Niemen, at the influx of the Svicta-Niemen. Pop. 49,900. It has many religious establishments. Large

quantities of mead are brewed here, and the town has an active trade in corn, &c.

Kovno, formerly **Samogitia**, a government of Russia, bordering on Germany, and nearly reaching the Baltic. Area, 15,686 square miles. It is generally level and well watered, and has extensive forests. Few of its people are Russians, the old stock being Samogitians, a people speaking a language closely allied to the Lithuanian. Capital, Kovno. Pop. (1882) 1,444,614.

Kovrov, or **Kowrow**, kov'rov, a town of Russia, government and 75 miles by rail N.E. of Vladimeer. P. 4893.

Kowal, or **Koval**, ko'vål, a town of Poland, government, province, and 80 miles W.N.W. of Warsaw. Lat. 52° 32′ N.; lon. 21° 30′ E. Pop. 3120.

Kowaliga, kŏw'a-li-gah, post-office, Elmore co., Ala.

Kowarra (or Quorra) River. See Niger.

Kowno, a town of Russia. See Kovno.

Kowrah, kŏw'rå, a town of India, in Cutch, in an oasis of the Runn, 36 miles N. of Bhooj.

Kowreenagur, kŏw-ree-nå-gŭr', a town of India, in the Guzerat peninsula, 10 miles N.N.W. of Diu Head.

Kowsie River, South Africa. See Koussie.

Koyl'ton, a township of Tuscola co., Mich. Pop. 580.

Kozelsk, or **Koselsk**, ko-zělsk', a town of Russia, 35 miles S.S.W. of Kaloga, on the Zhizdra. Pop. 7368.

Kozieglow, ko-ze-å'glov', a town of Russian Poland, 50 miles N.W. of Cracow. Pop. 1700.

Kozienice, koz-yå-neet'så, a town of Poland, 65 miles N.W. of Sandomier, on the Vistula. Pop. 3059.

Kozlov. See Koslov and Eupatoria.

Kozlowitz, kots'lo-vits', or **Kozlowice**, kots'lo-veet'så, a village of Moravia, 10 miles from Freyburg.

Kozmin, koz-meen', or **Koschmin**, kosh-meen', a town of Prussia, 47 miles S.S.E. of Posen. Pop. 3863.

Kra, island and isthmus. See Kraw.

Krabbendijke, or **Krabbendyke**, kråb'ben-dīke', a village of the Netherlands, in the island of South Beveland, 11 miles S.E. of Goes. Pop. 1011.

Kragero, kråg'er-o, a post-township of Chippewa co., Minn. Pop. 215.

Krageröe, krå'gher-ö'eh, a town of Norway, on an inlet of the Skager-Rack, 70 miles N.E. of Christiansand. Pop. 4250.

Kraguyevatz, or **Kragujewatz**, krå-goo'ye-våtz, a town of Servia, 15 miles W. of Jagodin. It has a gymnasium, a normal school, an armory, a powder-mill, and an arsenal. Pop. 6663.

Krajenke, a town of Prussia. See Krojanke.

Krailsheim, or **Crailsheim**, krīls'hīme, a town of Würtemberg, 13 miles N. of Ellwangen. Pop. 4482.

Krain, a province of Austria. See Carniola.

Krain, a township of Stearns co., Minn. Pop. 144.

Krainburg, krīn'bŏŏrg, or **Krain**, krīn, a town of Carniola, 15 miles N.W. of Laybach, on the Save. P. 2000.

Krajova, or **Kraiova**, krå-yo'vå, a town of Roumania, former capital of Little Wallachia, near the left bank of the Schyl, 120 miles (160 miles by rail) W. of Bucharest. It has numerous churches, and an active trade in salt from neighboring mines. Pop. 22,764.

Krakatoa, krå-kå-to'å, or **Crockatoa**, kro-kå-to'å, an island of the Strait of Sunda, lat. 6° 9′ S., lon. 105° 29′ E., about 6 or 7 miles long and 4 or 5 miles broad.

Krakau, or **Krakow**, Poland. See Cracow.

Krakow, krå'kov, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 33 miles S. of Schwerin. It has manufactures of straw hats, cotton fabrics, and tiles. Pop. 2022.

Kralingen, krå'ling-en, a parish and village of the Netherlands, on the Leck, 3 miles N.E. of Rotterdam. It has salmon-fisheries. Pop. 7530.

Kralowitz, krå'lo-vits', or **Cynadrowy**, tsin-å-dro'-vec, a town of Bohemia, 19 miles N.N.E. of Pilsen.

Kramm's Station, a post-office of Peoria co., Ill.

Krannch, a town of Bavaria. See Kronach.

Kranholm, krån'holm, a small island of Russia, in Esthonia, in the Narova, near Narva.

Krannichberg, krå'nik-bĕrg', or **Krannaberg**, krå'-nå-bĕng', a village of Lower Austria, on a railway, near Glocknitz. Pop. 1343.

Kranichfeld, krå'nik-fĕlt', or **Keran'ichfeld**, a town of Saxe-Meiningen and Saxe-Weimar, on the Ilm, 11 miles S.W. of Weimar. Pop. 1672.

Kranidi, krå'nee'dee, or **Kranidion**, a town of Greece, 23 miles S.E. of Nauplia. Its inhabitants are expert divers and sponge-fishers. Pop. 7185.

Kranowitz, krå'no-vits', or **Kranowice**, krå-no-veet'så, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 50 miles S.S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 2602.

Krapivna, or **Krapiwna**, krå-piv'nå, a town of Russia, 25 miles S.W. of Toola, on the Oopa. Pop. 2446.

Krappitz, krå'p'pits, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Oder, 15 miles S. of Oppeln. Pop. 2553.

Krasnik, krås'nik, a town of Poland, government and 28 miles S.W. of Lublin. Pop. 4165.

Krasnistaw, krås-nis'tåv, or **Krassnostaw**, a town of Poland, 34 miles S.E. of Lublin, on the Wieprz and a small lake. Pop. 4870.

Krasnoe-Szelo (or **-Selo**), krås'no-å-så'lo, a village of Russia, 18 miles S.S.E. of St. Petersburg. It has manufactories, a normal school, a hospital, and a royal palace.

Krasnoi, krås-noi', or **Krassnyj**, a town of Russia, government and 18 miles W.S.W. of Smolensk, on the Svinaia. Pop. 3493. Here, on the 5th and 6th of November, 1812, the French were defeated by the Russians.

Krasnoi-Kholm, krås-noi'-kolm, a town of Russia, government and 95 miles N.E. of Tver. Pop. 1932.

Krasnoi-Yar, krås-noi'-yar, or **Krassnyj-Jar**, a town of Russia, government and 35 miles E.N.E. of Astrakhan, on an island in the Volga. Pop. 4761.

Krasnokootsk, **Krasnokoutsk**, or **Krasnokutsk**, krås-no-kootsk', a town of Russia, government and 41 miles W. of Kharkov, on the Merlo. Pop. 5678.

Krasno-Oofimsk, **Krasno-Oufimsk**, or **Krasno-Ufimsk**, krås'no-oo-feemsk', a town of Russia, government and 110 miles from Perm, on the Oofa. Pop. 3682.

Krasnoslobodsk, krås-no-slo-bodsk', a town of Russia, government and 105 miles N.N.W. of Penza, on the Moksha. It has an active trade in corn. Pop. 4236.

Kras'novodsk', a cape and Russian fortress on the E. shore of the Caspian Sea, in lat. 39° 59′ 35″ N. It is the most noted military post in the Trans-Caspian region.

Krasnoyarsk, **Krasnoiarsk**, or **Krasnojarsk**, krås-no-yarsk', a town of Siberia, capital of the government of Yeniseisk, in a fertile plain, on the Yenisei. Lat. 56° N.; lon. 92° 57′ 10″ E. It is the emporium of a wide region, and has several churches, government offices, and manufactures of leather. Pop. 14,159.

Krasnystav, or **Krasnystaw.** See Krasnistaw.

Krassó, krosh'sho', a county of Hungary, bounded N. by the river Maros, and E., in part, by Transylvania. Area, 2024 square miles. It is a mountain-region, with forests and rich mines; and most of its people are Roumanians. The valleys are fertile and the climate is pleasant. Capital, Lugos. Pop. 273,827.

Krassó, or **Krassova**, krosh'sho'vŏh', a town of Hungary, co. of Krassó, 33 miles S. of Lugos. Pop. 3789.

Kraszna, krăss'nŏh', or **Karasz'na**, a river of Transylvania, flows N. 80 miles, and joins the Theiss.

Kraszna, a town of Hungary, co. of Szilagy, 40 miles E. of Grosswardein. Pop. 3128.

Kratz, krăts, a station in Montgomery co., Pa., on the Perkiomen Railroad, 27 miles S. of Allentown.

Kratzau, krăt'zŏw, or **Krasa**, krå'så, a town of Bohemia, 29 miles N. of Buntzlau. Pop. 3959.

Kratz'erville, a post-hamlet of Snyder co., Pa., 5 miles N.W. of Selin's Grove. It has 2 churches.

Krauchthal, krŏwk'tål, a village of Switzerland, canton and 9 miles N.E. of Bern. Pop. 2506.

Krauna, krŏw'nå, a town of Bohemia, 29 miles from Chrudim. Pop. 1410.

Kraupen, a town of Bohemia. See Graupen.

Krautheim, krŏwt'hīme, a town of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, not far from the Jaxt. Pop. 1821.

Kraw, **Kra**, **Krah**, krå, or **Poolo Kra**, poo'lo krå, two islands, called the North and South Kra, between the W. side of Malacca and the island of Poolo Penang.

Kraw, Isthmus of. See Isthmus of Kraw.

Krawang, krå-wång', a Dutch residency of Java, on the N. coast. Pop. 270,858. Capital, Poerwakarta.

Krawarn, Deutsch, doitsh krå'warn, a village of Prussian Silesia, 36 miles S.S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 2857.

Kreamer, kree'mer, **Kre'mer**, or **Smith Grove**, a post-hamlet of Snyder co., Pa., on Middle Creek, and on the Lewistown division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 13 miles S.W. of Sunbury. It has 2 churches, a hotel, and about 30 houses. The name of its post-office is Kreamer.

Krefeld, a town of Prussia. See Crefeld.

Kreibitz, a town of Bohemia. See Kreybitz.

Kreidersville, krī'derz-vil, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., in Allen township, 9 miles N. of Allentown. It has a foundry and a grist-mill.

Kreischa, krī'shå, a town of Saxony, 10 miles from Dresden. Pop. 1410.

Kremenets, krå-meh-nĕts', a town of Russia, in Volhynia, 36 miles W.S.W. of Ostrog. Pop. 11,819.

Krementchoog, Krementchug, or Krementschug, krĕm-ĕnt-shoog', a town of Russia, government and 64 miles by rail S.W. of Poltava, on the Dnieper, here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 47,473. It is enclosed by an earthen rampart, and has manufactures of hats, sugar, nitre, silver-ware, and soap.

Kremlin, a city of Russia. See Moscow.

Krem'lin Mills, a post-office of Butler co., Mo.

Kremmen, krĕm'mĕn, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 25 miles N. of Potsdam. Pop. 2841.

Kremnitz, or Cremnitz, krĕm'nits (Hun. *Körmöcz Banya*, kĕr'mĕts' bŏn'yŏh'), a town of Hungary, in Bars, on a railway, 8 miles W. of Neusohl. Pop. 8412. It stands in a deep valley, surrounded by hills, and has several suburbs, a gymnasium, a mint, and a miners' infirmary. Its mines have yielded much silver and some gold. Attached to the mines are smelting- and washing-works. Kremnitz has manufactures of earthenware, chemicals, and paper; and it is supplied with water by an aqueduct 50 miles in length. A tunnel 9 miles long drains the mines.

Krempe, krĕm'pĕh, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, 4 miles N.N.E. of Glückstadt. Pop. 1199.

Krems, krĕms, a town of Austria, on the left bank of the Danube, at the influx of the Krems, at a railway junction, 83 miles N.W. of Vienna. Pop. 6114. It is enclosed by old walls, and has a Piarist college, military and high schools, large barracks, and alum-, nitre-, button-, soda-, mustard-, and vinegar-factories. The town is adjacent to Stein.

Krems, a village of Austria, in Styria, circle of Grätz, with a castle and manufactures of block-tin.

Kremsir, Kremsier, krĕm'seer, or **Kremsiekitz,** krĕm'yĕ-kits', a town of Moravia, 12 miles S.W. of Prerau, on the March. Pop. 9110. It has a Piarist college, a gymnasium, a high school, and a fine summer residence of the Archbishop of Olmutz.

Kremsmünster, krĕms'mün'stĕr, a village of Upper Austria, on the Krems, 13 miles W. of Steyer. It has 1713 inhabitants and several superior schools. On a height above the town is a celebrated Benedictine abbey, founded A.D. 772, and having a library, an observatory, and various museums of art and science, with about 300 students.

Krenitzin (krĕ-nit-seen') **Islands,** Aleutian Archipelago, so called from Krenitzin, the navigator who first saw them. They are five in number.

Kres'geville, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Pa., about 24 miles N.W. of Easton.

Krestovskoi, krĕs-tov'skoi, a group of islands of Asiatic Russia, in the Arctic Ocean, in the Kolyma estuary.

Krestzy, krĕst'zee, a town of Russia, government and 50 miles E.S.E. of Novgorod. Pop. 3173.

Krenth, kroit, a bathing-place and village of Upper Bavaria, on the Tegern-See, 34 miles S.E. of Munich.

Kreutz, or **Kreuz,** kroits, a German word signifying "cross," forming a prefix to many names in Central Europe.

Kreutz, kroits, a town of Croatia, 24 miles S.S.E. of Warasdin. Pop. 2229. It is a bishop's see.

Kreutznach, Kreuznack, or Kreuznach, kroits'-năk, a town and watering-place of Rhenish Prussia, on the Nahe, 8 miles by rail S. of Bingen. Pop. 13,772. It stands in a fertile and picturesque tract at the foot of a castle-crowned hill, and is separated by the river into two parts, connected by a stone bridge. It has Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Calvinist churches, a synagogue, a gymnasium, and manufactures of leather, snuff, and woollens, mineral springs, and important salt-works.

Kreuzberg, kroits'bĕrg, or **Kreuzburck,** kroits'-bŏŏnk, a town of Bohemia, 26 miles S.E. of Czaslau. P. 1479.

Kreuzburg, a town of Prussia. See Creuzburg.

Kreuzburg, kroits'bŏŏrg, a town of East Prussia, 15 miles S.W. of Königsberg, with a castle. Pop. 2004.

Krenzburg, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Weimar, on the Werra, 16 miles N.W. of Eisenach. Pop. 1956.

Kreuzburg, or Kreutzburg, a fortified town of Russia, government of Vitebsk, on the Duna, 52 miles W. of Rezhitsa. Pop. 1228. It has a palace.

Kreybitz, or Kreibitz, krī'bits, a town of Bohemia, 28 miles N.E. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 2569.

Kribb's Farm, a post-office of Clarion co., Pa.

Krick's Mill, a post-office of Berks co., Pa., about 14 miles W.N.W. of Reading.

Kriegshaber, kreegs'hă-bĕr, a village of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, near Augsburg. Pop. 1739.

Krienz, or Kriens, kre-ĕnts', a village of Switzerland, canton and 2 miles S.W. of Lucerne. Pop. 3324.

Kriesdorf, krees'dorf, or **Griesdorf,** grees'dorf, a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau. Pop. 2000.

Krilov, Krylov, or Krilow, kre lov', a town of Russia, government and 170 miles N.N.E. of Kherson, on the Dnieper. Pop. 2000.

Krim, Russia. See Crimea and Taurida.

Krimmitschau, Saxony. See Crimmitzschau.

Krimpen-nan-de-Lek, krim'pĕn-ăn-dă-lĕk, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 6½ miles E. by S. of Rotterdam, on the Lek, where it falls into the Meuse.

Krimpen-op-den-Yssel, krim'pĕn-op-dĕn-īs'sĕl, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 5 miles E. of Rotterdam. Pop. 1636.

Kripple (krip'p'l) Bush, a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., about 14 miles S.W. of Rondout. It has a church.

Krishna, a river of South India. See Kistnah.

Krishnagunge, or Krishnaganj, krĭsh'nă-gŭnj', a town of the Purneah district, Bengal. Lat. 26° 7' 26" N.; lon. 87° 58' E. Pop. 8400.

Krishnuggur, or **Krishnagar,** krĭsh-nŭg'gŭr, written also **Kishnnghur** and **Krishanagar,** also called **Goari,** go-ă'ree, a town of Bengal, capital of the Nuddea district, 104 miles N. of Calcutta. It has noted manufactures of artistic clay figures, a normal school, and a government college, and is on the navigable Jullungee or Jalangi River. Pop. 26,750.

Krisso, krĭs'so, or **Chryso** (anc. *Crissa?*), a small town of Greece, in Phocis, 5 miles S.E. of Salona.

Kristinestad, Finland. See Christinestadt.

Kritschew, krit'shĕv, or **Kriczew,** krit'sĕv, a market-town of Russia, government and 57 miles E.S.E. of Mohelev. Pop. 3398.

Kritskoi (krit'skoi) Island, Behring's Strait; lat. of the E. point, 56° 0' 7" N., lon. 160° 41' W.

Krivan, kre-vän', a mountain of the Carpathians, on the frontiers of Galicia. Height, 8000 feet.

Krivitz, or Crivitz, kreo'vits, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 10 miles E.S.E. of Schwerin. Pop. 3009.

Kroben, kro'bĕn, a town of Prussian Poland, government of Posen, S.E. of Kosten. Pop. 1680.

Kroghville, or Krogville, krŏg'vĭl, a post-office of Jefferson co., Wis.

Krohne, krōn, a post-office of Burleson co., Tex.

Krojanke, kro-yăn'kă, written also **Kraienke,** a town of Prussia, 86 miles W.S.W. of Marienwerder. P. 3303.

Krolevets, Krolewetz, kro-lă-vĕts', or **Korolevetz,** ko-ro-lă-vĕts', a town of Russia, government and 100 miles E.S.E. of Chernigov. Pop. 8145. It was formerly the residence of the governor of Little Russia.

Krolewiecz, the Polish name of Königsberg.

Krommeny, or Krommenie, krom'mă-nī', a village of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, 12 miles N.E. of Haarlem. Pop. 2828.

Kromy, kro'mee, a town of Russia, government and 20 miles S.W. of Orel, on the Kroma. Pop. 2992.

Kronach, kro'năk, sometimes written **Kranach,** a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, at the foot of a mountain crowned by the castle of Rosenberg, on a railway, and on the Kronach, 22 miles N.W. of Baireuth. Pop. 8685. The painter Kranach was born here in 1472.

Krone, kro'nĕh, or **Koronowo,** ko-ro-no'vo, a town of Prussia, 13 miles N.N.W. of Bromberg. Pop. 3726.

Krone, Deutsch, Prussia. See Deutsch-Krone.

Kronenberg, kro'nĕn-bĕrg', a town of Rhenish Prussia, government and 15 miles E. of Dusseldorf. It has manufactures of iron and steel. Pop. 8167.

Kronenberg, a town of Nassau. See Cronberg.

Kronprinzenkog, krōn'print-sĕn-kōg', a village of Prussia, in Holstein, in South Ditmarsh. Pop. 1120.

Kronstadt, kron'stătt, or **Krönen,** krü'nĕn (Hun. *Brasso*, brosh'sho'; anc. *Brassovium*), a town of Hungary, in Transylvania, capital of the county of Kronstadt, romantically situated in a narrow valley formed by a triangular opening in the mountains which separate Transylvania from Roumania, 70 miles E.S.E. of Hermannstadt, and 2000 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 45° 36' 30" N.; lon. 25° 33' 53" E. The environs are occupied partly by old, frowning castles seated on rugged heights, partly by villas surrounded by gardens; and immediately in front of the principal entrance is a large esplanade ornamented with avenues of trees and a Turkish kiosk, forming the principal place of public resort. The town is well and regularly built. It consists of the inner town, surrounded by walls and inhabited by Saxons; the suburb of Altstadt, inhabited by Szeklers; and that of Bulgar, by Roumanians. The chief edifices are a Lutheran church, 2 other Protestant, 2 Roman Catholic, and 2 Greek churches, town hall, and barracks. It has a Protestant gymnasium and a Roman Catholic school. It was formerly the first commercial place in Transylvania, but its trade has declined. Its manufactures comprise coarse

woollens, linens, leather, metallic wares, paper, &c. Although in nearly the same latitude as Venice and Lyons, its climate is very cold. Pop. 29,584. The county of Kronstadt has an area of 690 square miles and a pop. of 83,090.

Kronstadt, a town of Russia. See CRONSTADT.

Kröpelin, krö'pĕh-leen', a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 15 miles W. of Rostock. Pop. 2360.

Kroppenstett, a town of Saxony. See CROPPENSTÄDT.

Krossen, a town of Prussia. See CROSSEN.

Krossno, or **Krosno**, kross'no, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 13 miles E.S.E. of Jaslo, on the Wisloka. Pop. 2450. It has a castle and some convents, and is an entrepôt for Hungarian wines.

Krotoszyn, or **Krotoschin**, kro-to-sheen', a town of Prussia, 54 miles S.S.E. of Posen. Pop. 8034. It has manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, tobacco, leather, and chiccory, and a large trade in wool.

Krotzingen, krot'sing-ĕn, a village of Baden, 9 miles by rail S.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 1274.

Krotzka, krots'kå, **Grotzka**, grots'kå, or **Stolnatz**, stol'nåts, a town of Servia, 10 miles W. of Semendria, on the Danube.

Kroya, or **Croya**, kroy'å (Turk. *Ak-Hissar*, åk-his'sar'), a town of Albania, sanjak and 45 miles S.S.E. of Scutari. It has manufactures of arms. Pop. 12,000.

Krozet Islands. See CROZET ISLANDS.

Kruegerville, kru'ghĕr-vĭl, post-office, Warren co., Mo.

Kruft, krööft, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Coblentz, near Mayen. Pop. 1380.

Kruiningen, krοi'ning-ĕn, a village of the Netherlands, in South Beveland, 8 miles S.E. of Goes. Pop. 2210.

Krujevacz, a town of Servia. See ALAJA-HISSAR.

Krüm, a town of Russia. See STAR KRÜM.

Krumau, kroo'mŏw, a town of Bohemia, 14 miles S.S.W. of Budweis, on an island in the Moldau. Pop. 6712. It has manufactures of cottons, woollens, and paper, and a fine palace of Prince Schwarzenberg.

Krumbach, krööm'bâĸ, a town of Bavaria, on a river of its own name, 27 miles W.S.W. of Augsburg. P. 1200.

Krumhermersdorf, krööm-hĕn'mĕrs-dorf', a village of Saxony, 7 miles S.E. of Chemnitz. Pop. 2361.

Krummenau, krüm'mĕh-nŏw', a village of Switzerland, in St. Gall, 12 miles S.W. of Appenzell. Pop. 1406.

Krummenols, krüm'mĕn-ols', or **Wasseröls**, wâs'sĕr-öls', a village of Prussia, in Silesia, government of Liegnitz. Pop. 1308.

Krünaen, Transylvania. See KRONSTADT.

Krusenstern, kroo'zĕn-stern' (or **Ailu**, i'loo) **Islands**, a group in the Pacific Ocean, Marshall's Archipelago. Lat. of the northernmost, 10° 27' N.; lon. 170° E. The group is 15 miles long and 5 miles broad. See also INGÀLIUK ISLAND.

Krushovatz, Servia. See ALAJA-HISSAR.

Kryci Islands, Alaska. See RAT ISLANDS.

Krylov, a town of Russia. See KRILOV.

Krzepice, k'zhpeet'sà, NOWE, no'vå, and STARA, stå'rå, two places of Russian Poland, on opposite sides of the Liswarta, 60 miles S.S.E. of Kalisz. Pop. 1315.

Krzizanowitz, kzhecz-å-no'vĭts, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, 50 miles S.S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 1100.

Kshetra, the ancient name of CHATTRA.

Ksynia, a town of Prussia. See EXIN.

Kuba, a town of Russia. See KOOBA.

Kuban, a river of Russia. See KOOBAN.

Kubbes, kŭb'bĕs, or **Khubbus**, kŭb'bŭs, written also **Khebis** and **Kebis**, a town of Persia, province of Khorassan, 135 miles E.S.E. of Yezd.

Kubin, koo'been', a village of Hungary, in Banat, 65 miles S.S.W. of Temesvar. Pop. 4130.

Kubina, a river of Russia. See KOOBINA.

Kubin, Alsó, a village of Hungary. See ALSÓ-KUBIN.

Kubinskoe, a lake of Russia. See KOOBINSKOE.

Kuch Behar, India. See COOCH BAHAR.

Kuchin, a former name of SARAWAK.

Kuchnai-Serai, India. See KACUNAI-SERAI.

Kuck'ville, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., N.Y., in Carlton township, 35 miles W.N.W. of Rochester. It has a church.

Kuczura, koot'soo'rŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Bacs. Pop. about 4000.

Kuei-Chu, a province of China. See KOEI-CHOO.

Kuei-Ling, a city of China. See KWEI-LIN.

Kueit, El, a town of Arabia. See GRANE.

Kuen-Lun, **Kouen-Lun**, **Kwen-Lun**, kwĕn'loon' or kwĕn'lŭn', called also **Kool'koon'** (**Koulkoun**), a mountain-range of Central Asia, forming the N. boundary of Thibet, separating it from Yarkand and Khoten, and stretching eastward into regions which are almost unknown; but it is understood about lon. 92° E. to divide into two ranges, one of which, under the name of Banyan-Kara, diverges S.E., the other trends N., near the source of the Hoang-Ho, and, under various names, passes through the Chinese provinces of Kan-Soo and Shen-See. Its W. part is parallel to the Karakorum. It rises far above the limits of perpetual snow, attaining a height of 21,000 or 22,000 feet, and sends off numerous elevated ramifications towards the Indus, forming valleys down which descend immense glaciers. W. of Shaook River the glaciers appear to be on a still more gigantic scale than those of the Himalayas. The glaciers of Sassar terminate at about 15,000 feet, but the level diminishes rapidly in proceeding W. One overhanging the valley of Nubra terminates at 14,700 feet; that of Nubra itself, at 13,000 feet; and still farther W. they descend at least to 10,000 feet.

Kufa, a city of Asiatic Turkey. See KOOFA.

Kufstein, or **Kuffstein**, koof'stine, a town and fortress of the Tyrol, on the Inn, and on the Bavarian frontier, 43 miles N.E. of Innspruck. Pop. 1761.

Kuft, koft, **Kobt**, kobt, or **Koft**, koft (anc. *Coptos*), an ancient city of Upper Egypt, in lat. 26° N., on the Nile, 15 miles N.N.E. of Thebes. It was destroyed by Diocletian for having taken part in a rebellion against him. Parts of its ancient walls remain.

Kuilenburg, koi'lĕn-bürg, **Kulemborgh**, koo'lĕmborg, or **Culenborg**, koo'lĕn-borg, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the navigable Leck, and on a railway, 10 miles N.W. of Thiel. It has manufactures of arms, silk fabrics, and twist. Pop. 6241.

Kuka, a town of Africa. See KOOKA.

Kukabonee, a town of Bornoo. See KOKABONI.

Kukan, koo'kân, a village of Bohemia, 9 miles from Liebenau. Pop. 1257.

Kukel, or **Küküllö**. See KOKEL.

Kukewari, or **Kookewaree**, koo-ke-wâ'ree, the mouth of the Indus through which the main river discharges itself into the sea. Greatest breadth, 1½ miles.

Kukleua, kŏŏk-lâ'nå, a village of Bohemia, one of the suburbs of Königgrätz. Pop. 1457.

Kukrala, kŭk-râ'la, a town of India, North-West Provinces, division of Rohilcund. Pop. 5392.

Kula, koo'lŏb', a village of Hungary, co. of Bács, 26 miles N.W. of Neusatz. Pop. 7272.

Kuladgee, or **Kaladgi**, kŭl'åd-jee', also called **Kuludghee**, a district of India, lying E. of Belgaum. Area, 4942 square miles. Pop. 740,590. Capital, Kuladgee, a town 71 miles E.N.E. of Belgaum. Pop. 6592.

Kuladyne River, India. See ARACAN RIVER.

Kulah, koo'lâ, a village of Asiatic Russia, district and 40 miles N.W. of Kars.

Kulaki, a town of India. See KALAICHI.

Kul Ali, kool' â'lee (?), an island in the Caspian Sea, 120 miles S.E. of Astrakhan. Lat. 45° N.; lon. 50° E.

Kulanaur, kŭl'a-nŏwr', or **Kulanoor**, kŭl'a-noor', a town of India, 40 miles N.E. of Amritsir. Pop. 6121.

Kulburga, a town of India. See CALBURGA.

Kuldscha, or **Kulja**, a district of Asia. See KOOLDJA.

Kulei-Hissar, koo-lâ'-his-sar', a town of Asiatic Turkey, 75 miles N.E. of Seevas, on the Kelki.

Kulemborgh, Netherlands. See KUILENBURG.

Kulfo, a town of West Africa. See KOOLFO.

Kullnspelm Lake. See PEND OREILLE.

Kulm, kööIm, a walled town of West Prussia, 34 miles S.W. of Marienwerder, near the Vistula. Pop. 9628. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, and a military school.

Kulm, or **Chulm**, kööIm, a village of Bohemia, 16 miles N.N.W. of Leitmeritz, at the foot of the Erz-Gebirge Mountains. Pop. 650. Here, on the 29th and 30th of August, 1813, the French, under Vandamme, were totally defeated by the armies of Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

Kulmbach, or **Culmbach**, kööIm'bâĸ, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, on a railway, 48 miles N.E. of Nuremberg. Principal edifice, the ancient fortress, now a house of correction. Pop. 5216.

Kulm See, kööIm sâ, a town of West Prussia, 15 miles S.E. of Kulm. Pop. 3153.

Kulna, a village of British India. See CULNA.

Kuloi, a river of Russia. See KOOLOI.

Kulpa, kool'pâ (anc. *Colapis*), a river of Austrian Croatia, rises 25 miles N.N.E. of Fiume, flows E., and, after a course of 120 miles, joins the Save a little beyond Petrinia.

Kulp's, a station on the Mahanoy & Shamokin Railroad, 4 miles W. by S. of Shamokin, Pa.

Kulps'ville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., in Towamensing township, about 10 miles N. of Norristown. It has 2 churches, a carriage-shop, and 2 grist-mills.

Kulu, India. See COOLOO.

Kulutzi, koo-lŭt'see, or **Khaletse**, kä-lĕt'sä, a village of Asia, in Ladakh, in lat. 34° 20′ N., lon. 76° 44′ E.

Kum, a city of Persia. See KOOM.

Kuma, a river of Russia. See KOOMA.

Kumania, two districts of Hungary. See CUMANIA.

Kumaon, or **Kumaon**, kŭm'ä-ŏn', a division of the North-West Provinces, British India, including a part of the Himalayas and their foot-hills, as well as a hot and sickly plain below. Area, 11,500 square miles. Pop. 743,602. It includes the district of Kumaon, area about 6000 square miles. Capital, Almora. Pop. 433,314.

Kumi, Koumi, koo'me, or **Kymi**, kee'me, a town of Greece, in Eubœa, near its E. coast. Lat. 38° 30′ 31″ N.; lon. 24° 10′ E. Here are beds of lignite. Pop. 3217.

Kum'ler, a post-office of McLean co., Ill.

Kumo, koo'mo, a river of Russia, issues from a lake in the S. of Finland, flows N.W. past the town of Kumo, and falls into the Gulf of Bothnia. Length, 100 miles.

Kumzak, a town of Bohemia. See KÖNIGSEGG.

Kunnshir, Kooril Islands. See KOONASHEER.

Kunawat, koo-nä-wät', a town of Syria, in the Hauoran, 100 miles S. of Damascus. It is the chief town of the Eastern Druses.

Kunawur, koo'nä-wŭr', or **Kunawer**, koo'nä-wẽr', a district of India, in Bussahir, forming a part of the upper valley of the Sutlej, on the borders of Little Thibet. Pop. 2500.

Kunchain-Junga, koon-chĭn'-jŭng'gä, **Kunchin-Ginga**, koon-chin'-jing'gä, or **Kinchin-Jinga**, kin-chin'-jing'gä, one of the loftiest of the Himalaya Mountains, lat. 27° 43′ N., lon. 88° 12′ E. It has two peaks, the W. of which is 28,156 feet, the other, or E., 27,826 feet high.

Kunckle, kŭnk'ĕl, a post-hamlet of Luzerne co., Pa., 11 miles N.N.W. of Wilkesbarre. It has a tannery and 2 steam saw-mills.

Kunda, koon'dä, a town of Russia, in Esthonia, on the Gulf of Finland, 10 miles N.E. of Wesenberg.

Kundah, a town of India. See CUNNAH.

Kundapoor, a seaport of India. See COONDAPOOR.

Kun'dowlee', **Khundowli**, kŭn'dŏw-lee', or **Kundowlee Sem'rah**, a town of India, on a railway, 13 miles N. of Agra. Pop. 5365.

Kunduz, a country of Tartary. See KHOONDOOZ.

Kunersdorf, a village of Bohemia. See KUNNERSDORF.

Kung, koong, a small town of Persia, in Laristan, opposite the island of Kishm, in the Persian Gulf.

Kungrad, kŭn'grăd', **Kungrat**, kŭn'grät', or **Con'rad**, a town of Toorkistan, 90 miles N. of Khiva, on the Amoo.

Kungur, a town of Russia. See KOONGOOR.

Kun-Hegyes, koon'-hĕd'yĕsh', a town of Hungary, on the Theiss, 72 miles E. of Pesth. Pop. 7272.

Kunia, a river of Russia. See KOONIA.

Kunie, an island of the Pacific. See ISLE OF PINES.

Kunkletown, kŭnk'ĕl-tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Pa., about 20 miles N.W. of Easton. It has a church.

Kunkul, kŭn-kŭl', a town and place of pilgrimage in India, on the Upper Ganges, 4 miles S.W. of Hurdwar.

Kunnaruc, a village of India. See KANARAK.

Kunnersdorf, Kunersdorf, koo'nẽrs-dorf, or **Cunersdorf**, a village of Bohemia, 12 miles N.N.W. of Buntzlau, on the Zwittebach. Pop. 2164.

Kunnoge, or **Kunnaj**. See KANOJE.

Kunság, the Hungarian for CUMANIA.

Kunsberg, a town of Saxony. See KÖNIGSBRÜCK.

Kun-Szent-Martony, koon-sĕnt-mär'toñ', a town of Hungary, in Cumania, on the Körös, 70 miles S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 9434. It has a wine-trade.

Kun-Szent-Miklos, koon-sĕnt-mee'klosh', a town of Hungary, in Cumania, 32 miles S.E. of Pesth, on an arm of the Danube. Pop. 5593.

Kuntschitz, kŏŏnt'shits, GROSS, grocc, and KLEIN, kline, contiguous villages in Austrian Silesia. Pop. 2975.

Kuntschitz, a village of Bohemia, near Königgrätz, about 2 miles from Geiersberg. Pop. 1000.

Kunwald, kŏŏn'wält' (OBER, o'bẽr, and UNTER, ŏŏn'tẽr), a village of Bohemia, about 17 miles from Königgrätz. Pop. 2308.

Künzelsau, kün'zĕl-sŏw', a town of Würtemberg, on the Kocher, 24 miles N.E. of Heilbronn. Pop. 2319.

Kunzendorf, kŏŏnt'sẽn-dorf, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, 27 miles S.S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 1410.

Kunzendorf, LANDECKISCH, län'dĕk-ish, or GNOSS, grocc, a village of Prussia, government of Breslau, circle of Habelschwerdt. Pop. 1410.

Kunzendorf (OBER, o'bẽr, and NIEDER, nee'dẽr), a village of Prussia, government of Oppeln, circle of Kreuzberg. Pop. 1330.

Kunzendorf, WACHTEL, wäk'tĕl kŏŏnt'sẽn-dorf, a village of Prussia, government of Oppeln, circle of Neustadt. Pop. 1160.

Kuopio, koo-o'pe-o, a town of Finland, capital of a læn, on a peninsula in Lake Kalavesi, 180 miles E. of Vasa. It has a gymnasium and a trade in timber. Pop. 6062.

Kuopio, a province or læn of Finland, forming part of Karelia, and bounded E. by Russia proper. Area, 16,498 square miles. It is a great plain, with many lakes. Pop. 238,280.

Kupferzell, kŏŏp'fẽr-tsĕl', a village of Würtemberg, on the Kupfer, 27 miles N.W. of Ellwangen. Pop. 1312.

Kupiansk, a town of Russia. See KOOPIANSK.

Kupinova, koo-pee-no'vä, a village of Slavonia, about 16 miles from Gollumbincze. Pop. 1300.

Küpper, küp'pẽr (OBER, o'bẽr, and NIEDER, nee'dẽr), a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Liegnitz. Pop. 1100.

Kupperwunje, or **Kupperwunge**, kŭp-pẽr-w'inj', a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, in lat. 23° 3′ N., lon. 73° 9′ E., 25 miles E. of Ahmedabad.

Kuppurtulla, a town of India. See KAPOORTHELLA.

Küps, küps, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, 26 miles N.E. of Bamberg. Pop. 1030.

Kur, a river of West Asia. See KOOR.

Kura, a river of Russia. See TUSKAR.

Kuramas, a river of Asia Minor. See KARA-SOO.

Kurdau, a village of Moravia. See GURDAU.

Kurdistan, a country of West Asia. See KOORDISTAN.

Kuremas, a branch of the Euphrates. See KARA-SOO

Kuren, a town of Mongolia. See OORGA.

Kurēnē, the Greek for CYRENE.

Kurgaon, kŭr-gä-ŏn', a town of India, 62 miles S.W. of Indoor, still large, and once flourishing.

Kurgau, Siberia. See KOORGAU.

Kur'hul', a town of India, district and 17 miles S. of Minpooree. Pop. 6061.

Kuria Muria Isles. See CURIA MURIA ISLES.

Kurile Islands, Pacific. See KOORIL ISLANDS.

Kurische-Haff. See CURISCHE-HAFF.

Kurjut, or **Karjat**, kŭr'jŭt', a town of the Ahmednuggur district, India. Pop. 5535.

Kurland, a province of Russia. See COURLAND.

Kurnaul, or **Karnal**, kŭr-nawl', a district of India, Delhi division, Punjab. Area, 2352 square miles. Capital, Kurnaul. Pop. 610,927.

Kurnaul, a town of India, capital of Kurnaul, 78 miles by canal N. by W. of Delhi. Pop. 29,000.

Kurnik, kŏŏr'nik, a town of Prussia, 13 miles S.S.E. of Posen. Pop. 2658.

Kurnool, or **Curnoul**, kŭr-nool', written also **Carnoul**, a town of India, capital of the Kurnool district, on the Toombuddra, 110 miles S.W. of Hyderabad.

Kurnool, or **Karnul**, kŭr-nool', a district of the Madras presidency, British India. Lat. 14° 55′–16° 15′ N.; lon. 77° 47′–79° 15′ E. Area, 7151 square miles. Capital, Kurnool. Pop. 914,432.

Kurponhully, a town of India. See HARPONELLY.

Kurpoy, a town of British India. See KEERPOY.

Kurrachee, kŭr'ra-chee', or **Karachee**, kŭr'a-chee', the principal seaport town of Sindo, on an inlet of the Indian Ocean, 18 miles from the West Branch of the Indus. Lat. 24° 47′ 3″ N.; lon. 66° 56′ E. A railway extends hence to Hyderabad. It stands on a low, sandy shore, and a few years ago consisted mostly of straggling huts; but it has been rebuilt and greatly improved, and is one of the chief seaports of India. The harbor is the only port along this coast for vessels drawing more than 10 feet of water, and is sheltered by Cape Munorah and the Munorah breakwater. The town was taken by the British in 1839, and was retained as a military post. Pop. (1891) 104,250.

Kurrachee, a district of India, forming the S.W. angle of Sindo, having Beloochistan on the W. and the sea on the S.W. It includes part of the delta of the Indus. Area, 14,091 square miles. Capital, Kurrachee. Pop. 423,495.

Kurrah, a town of India. See CURRAH.

Kurrea, kŭr're-ä, or **Kiria**, kee're-ä, a town of Chinese Toorkistan, 180 miles S.E. of Khoten. P. 20,000.

Kurre-Saar, the Esthonian for OESEL.

Kur'reville, a post-office of Cape Girardeau co., Mo.

Kurrichane, kŭr-re-kä'nä, a town of Africa, in the Bechuana territory, near lat. 25° 40′ S., lon. 27° 10′ E.

Kurshee, kŭr'shee or kŏŏr'shee, also called **Karshi**, a town of the Bokhara dominions, 100 miles S.E. of Bokhara, in a fertile oasis. Pop. 10,000.

Kursk, a government and city of Russia. See KOORSK.

Kurziwody, Bohemia. See HÜHNERWASSER.

Kurzolari (koor-zo-lä'ree) **Islands** (anc. *Echinades*), a group of the Ionian Islands, lat. 38° 20′ N., lon. 21° E., comprising Oxia, Makri, and Vroman.

Kusba, or **Kasba**, küs'bä, a town of Bengal, district and 9 miles N.E. of Purneah. Pop. 6288.

Kusel, koo'zĕl, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Glan, 17 miles N.W. of Kaiserslautern. Pop. 2778.

Kushab, küsh'ăb', or **Kosh'aub'**, a town of India, Punjab, on the Indus, nearly opposite Shahpoor. Pop. 3509.

Kushan, a pass of the Hindoo-Koosh. See KOOSHAN.

Kushvinsk, koosh-vinsk', a town of Russia, government and 70 miles E.N.E. of Perm.

Kuskoquim (küs'ko-kwim) **River**, the second largest stream of Alaska, falls into Kuskoquim Bay, in lat. 60° N., lon. 162° W. It is about 550 miles in length, but its course is not well known. It is serviceable for navigation.

Kuskovime, a river of Alaska. See KUSKOQUIM.

Kusnetz, or **Kusnetsk**. See KOOZNETS.

Küssnacht, küss'năkt, a village of Switzerland, canton and 11 miles W.N.W. of Schwytz, at the N. extremity of the Lake of Lucerne. It is associated with the myth of William Tell. Pop. of parish, 2853.

Küssnacht, a village of Switzerland, canton and 4 miles S.E. of Zurich, on the Lake of Zurich. Pop. 2633.

Kus'soor', or **Ka'soor'**, a Mussulman town of India, in the Punjab, 27 miles S.S.E. of Lahore. Pop. 15,209.

Kustendji, küs-tĕnd'jee, written also **Kistendjeh** (anc. *Constantia'na*), a fortified seaport town of Roumania, in the Dobrudja, on the Black Sea, 40 miles E. of Rassova, at the termination of Trajan's Wall, of which some traces exist. It has some trade in corn, but its harbor is exposed and ill adapted for large ships. A railway connects it with Chernavoda, on the Danube, and its port has improvements constructed and owned by an English mercantile company.

Küstenland, küs'tĕn-länt', or **Littorale**, lit-to-rä'lä, a crown-land of Austria (Cisleithania), called officially "Görtz, Gradiska, Istria, and Trieste," and consisting of Istria, with some islands in the Adriatic, and of the mainland, having Italy on the W. and Carniola on the N. Area, 3074 square miles. Capital, Trieste. Pop. (1890) 695,384.

Küstrin, küs-treen', a fortified town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 17 miles N.E. of Frankfort, at the junction of several railways, and at the confluence of the Wartha with the Oder. It has a gymnasium, varied manufactures and trade, and extensive grain-magazines. Pop. 11,227.

Kuta, a river of Asiatic Russia. See KOOTA.

Kutaieh, **Kutaya**, or **Kutaiah**, koo-tī'yĕh, written also **Koutaich** (anc. *Cotyæ'um*), a town of Asia Minor, in lat. 39° 24′ N. and lon. 30° 19′ E. It has numerous mosques, public baths, and khans, some Greek and Armenian churches, a mountain-fortress, and many handsome private buildings, with gardens. Its trade is chiefly in corn, cotton, fruits, gall-nuts, goats' hair, carpets, and wool. About 17 miles E.S.E. of Kutaieh are the interesting Phrygian remains, with inscriptions, and the troglodyte habitations of Doganlu, supposed to be the ancient *Nicole'ia*. Pop. 40,000.

Kutais, a town of Asiatic Russia. See KOOTAIS.

Kutch, a province of India. See CUTCH.

Kutno, koot'no, a town of Poland, government and 70 miles W. of Warsaw. Pop. 8228.

Ku-Tsing, a city of China. See KIO-TSING.

Kutsulee, küt'soo-lee', a considerable walled town of British India, 25 miles N. of Meerut.

Kutt'awa, a post-village of Lyon co., Ky., on Cumberland River, and on the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad, 31 miles E. of Paducah. It has a flouring-mill and a hub- and spoke-factory.

Kuttenberg, küt'tĕn-bĕrg', or **Kutnahora**, küt'-nä-hŏ'rä, a town of Bohemia, 6 miles by rail N.W. of Czaslau. Pop. 12,747, mostly employed in mines of lead, and in sugar-works, cotton-mills, &c. It has an oberrealschule, and a noble old Gothic church, never completed.

Kut'tra, a town of India, North-West Provinces, Rohilcund division. Pop. 5678.

Kuttungee, **Kataugi**, küt'tŭn-ghee', or **Kuttinghee**, a town of India, Central Provinces, 22 miles N.W. of Jubbulpoor. Pop. 3353.

Kuttup, a town of Africa. See CUTTUP.

Kuty, koo'tee, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 20 miles S.E. of Kolomea. Pop. 5758.

Kutztown, kŏŏts'town, a post-borough of Berks co., Pa., in Maxatawny township, on a branch of the Reading Railroad, 16 miles N.N.E. of Reading, and 20 miles S.W. of Allentown. It contains 3 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, a state normal school, and 2 or 3 newspaper offices, also an iron-furnace, a foundry, and a carriage-factory. Limestone and iron ore abound here. Pop. 1198.

Kuzistan, a province of Persia. See KHOOZISTAN.

Kvalöe, Norway. See HVALÖE.

Kwallisch, a village of Bohemia. See QUALISCHT.

Kwang-Ping, a city of China. See QUANG-PING.

Kwang-Si, a province of China. See QUANG-SEE.

Kwang-Sin-Foo, China. See QUANG-SIN-FOO.

Kwang-Tung, China. See QUANG-TONG.

Kwei-Chu, a province of China. See KOEI-CHOO.

Kwei-Lin, or **Quei-Ling**, kwā'-ling' or kwī'-ling', China, capital of Quang-See, 235 miles N.W. of Canton.

Kwei-Te, or **Kouei-Te**, kwā'-tā' or kwī'-tā', written also **Kwi-Te**, a city of China, province of Ho-Nan, 70 miles S.E. of Kai-Fung.

Kwei-Yang, a town of China. See KOEI-YANG.

Kwen-Lun, Central Asia. See KUEN-LUN.

Kwi-Choo, or **Kwei-Chu**, China. See KOEI-CHOO.

Kwikhpak, kwĭk-păk', a river of Alaska, one of the outlets or delta-arms of the great river Yukon. It is wide and shallow, and its length is about 52 miles. The Russians often give this name to the river Yukon.

Ky'angheen', a town of British Burmah, Pegu division. Pop. 8211.

Kyangle (kī'ăng-ghĕl) **Islands**, a group in the North Pacific. Lat. 8° 8′ N.; lon. 134° 50′ E.

Kyen-Dwem, a river of Burmah. See KHYEN-DWEM.

Ky'ger, a post-hamlet of Gallia co., O., about 9 miles S.W. of Pomeroy. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Kygow, the Moravian name of GAYA.

Kyholm, kü'holm, a small island of Denmark, near the island of Samsöe.

Ky'lertown, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., in Morris township, about 15 miles E. of Clearfield. It has a church and 2 wagon-shops. Pop. about 300.

Kyle's, kīlz, a station on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, 28 miles N. of Cincinnati, O.

Kyle's Ford, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Tenn., on the Clinch River, 20 miles N. of Rogersville.

Kyle's Landing, a post-office of Cumberland co., N.C., on the Cape Fear River, 15 miles N.E. of Fayetteville.

Kyles of Bute, a narrow arm of the Firth of Clyde, Scotland, between the N.W. part of the Isle of Bute and the mainland of the county of Argyle.

Kymi, Greece. See KUMI.

Kymulga, Alabama. See KIMULGA.

Kyouk Phyoo, kī-ŏwk' fī-oo', a town of India, in Aracan, capital of the Ramree district, at the N. end of Ramree Island, with an excellent harbor. Lat. 19° 24′ N.; lon. 93° 34′ E. It is the only port of Aracan accessible during the S.W. monsoon. Pop. 2667.

Kyparissia, ke-pä-ris-see'ä (also called **Cyparissia**, sip'ä-ris-see'ä, and **Arka'dia**), a town of Greece, in the Morea, on the Gulf of Arkadia, 24 miles N. of Navarino. Anciently it was a commercial port of much importance, and in the Middle Ages was one of the twelve Frankish strongholds in the Morea. It is a place of great antiquity. Its roadstead is very good, and the town has some ancient remains. Pop. 2959. See ARCADIA.

Kyraghur, kī-rä-gŭr', a town of India, in Berar, 113 miles E.N.E. of Nagpoor.

Kyrauuh, kī-rän'ŭh, a town of India, district and 30 miles W. of Mozuffernuggur. Pop. 16,953.

Kyree, kī'ree', DER'A and GUR'REE, two villages of Sinde, respectively 12 and 37 miles N. of Larkhana.

Kyreeghur, kī-ree-gŭr', a town of India, 136 miles N.W. of Oude, on the Kali.

Kyritz, kee'rits, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 53 miles N.W. of Berlin. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, beer, and liquors. Pop. 4666.

Kyserike, kī'zĕr-īk, a post-office of Ulster co., N.Y., 6 miles S.W. of Rosendale.

Kysorville, kī'zŏr-vĭl, a hamlet of Livingston co., N.Y., on a canal, 8 miles N. of Dansville.

Kyssperk, Bohemia. See GEIERSBERG.

Kyte River, Illinois. See FLAGG CENTRE.

Kythul, or **Kaithal**, kī'thŭl', a town of India, district and 35 miles W. of Karnaul. It has a fine palace and large sal-ammoniac-works. Pop. 14,940.

L.

Laa, lå, or **Lahn**, lå'å, a town of Lower Austria, on the Thaya, 36 miles N. of Vienna. Pop. 2489.

Laab, or **Lab**, låp, a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, 12 miles from Presburg. Pop. 1300.

Laach, låk, a small lake of Prussia, 17 miles W.N.W. of Coblentz. It occupies the crater of an extinct volcano.

Laadendorf, a village of Austria. See LADENDORF.

Laaland, lå'lånd, or **Lolland**, lol'lånd (*i.e.*, "Low-land"), an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, between lat. 54° 38' and 54° 58' N. and lon. 11° and 11° 52' E. Area, 462 square miles. Pop. 62,953. Surface low and level. It is one of the most fertile of the Danish islands, producing fine crops of corn, hemp, hops, apples, and timber.

La Alburra, a town of Spain. See ALBUERA.

La Antigua, a town of the Canaries. See ANTIGUA.

Laarat, a Malay island. See LARAT.

Laas, lås, a village of Tyrol, circle of Botzen, near Schlanders. Pop. 1238.

Laasphe, lås'fęh, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 36 miles S.S.E. of Arnsberg, on the Lahn. Pop. 2115, engaged in woollen-cloth-factories and iron-works.

Laba, lå'bå, a river of Russia, in Circassia, rises on the N. side of the Caucasus, and, after a course of about 170 miles, joins the Kooban.

La Baca. See LAVACA.

Labaddie, or **Labadie**, lăb'ą-dee, a post-village of Franklin co., Mo., on the Missouri River and the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 44 miles W. of St. Louis. It has 2 churches.

Labadieville, lå'bå-de-vil, a post-hamlet of Assumption parish, La., on Bayou La Fourche, 67 miles W. of New Orleans. It has a church and a convent.

La Baie, or **La Baie du Febvre**, or **Saint Antoine de la Baie du Febvre**, sånt ôw'twân' dęh lå bå dü fêvr, a post-village in Yamaska co., Quebec, on the S. shore of Lake St. Peter, 82 miles N.E. of Montreal. It contains several stores. Pop. 800.

La'ban, a post-office of Mitchell co., Kansas, 6 miles S. of Beloit.

La Bañeza, a town of Spain. See BAÑEZA.

La Barra, a town of Italy. See BARRA.

Labarre, lå'bar', or **He'bertville**, a post-village in Chicoutimi co., Quebec, near the S. shore of the Saguenay River, 45 miles W. of Chicoutimi. It contains several stores and saw- and grist-mills. Pop. 300.

La Barthe-de-Neste, lå bart-dęh-nêst, a village of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, 12 miles E. of Bagnères-de-Bigorre. Pop. 812.

Lab'ashee'da, a village of Ireland, co. of Clare, 10 miles E. by S. of Kilrush, on a bay of the same name in the Shannon.

La Bassée, lå bås'sà', a town of France, in Nord, on the Canal of La Bassée, at a railway junction, 13 miles S.E. of Lille. Pop. 3053.

La Basse Mazière, lå bâss mâ'ze-air', a village of France, in Corrèze, 14 miles S.W. of Ussel. Pop. 1379.

Labastida, lå-bås-tee'dà, a town of Spain, in Biscay, province of Alava, 30 miles from Vittoria. Pop. 2095.

La Bathie, lå bâ'tee' (L. *Bastita*), a village of France, in Savoy, 10 miles N.W. of Moutiers. Pop. 1265.

Labatlan, lôb'bôt'lån', a village of Hungary, 2 miles from Neudorf. Pop. 1412.

La Battaglia, a town of Italy. See BATTAGLIA.

La Baume, or **La Beaume**, lå bōme, a village of France, in Ardèche, 6½ miles from Aubenas. It is picturesquely situated under a mass of basalt occupying the angle of a valley nearly opposite the junction of the Fontaulier with the Ardèche. Crowning a lofty point between these streams stand the ruins of a castle which belonged to the dukes of Ventadour. Pop. 1190. Several villages of France have the name of La Baume.

La Baussnine, lå bō'sån', a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, near Saint-Malo. Pop. of commune, 1095.

Labayet, a town of Africa. See OBEID.

L'Abbaye, låb'bå', a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the Joux. Pop. 1220.

Labe, a river of Germany. See ELBE.

La Beauce, lå bōss, or **Sainte Marie de la Beauce**, sånt mâ'ree' dęh lå bōss, a post-village in Beauce co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the river Chaudière, 30½ miles by rail S. of Quebec. It has mills and stores, a college, 4 hotels, an iron-foundry, tanneries, and copper- and manganese-mines. Pop. 1000.

Labee, **Labe**, or **Laby**, lå'bee', a town of Africa, in Foota-Jallon, 230 miles N.E. of Sierra Leone. Lat. 11° 10' N.; lon. 8° 30' W. Pop. about 5000.

La Belgique, the French name of BELGIUM.

La Belle, lå bêl, a post-village of Lewis co., Mo., in La Belle township, on the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad, 82 miles N.W. of Quincy, Ill. It has 2 churches, a savings-bank, and 5 stores.

Labelle, lą-bêl', a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., O., 6 miles from Huntington, W. Va. It has a church.

La Belle-Alliance, lå bêl-Al'le-ônss', a farm-house of Belgium, in the field of Waterloo, on the right side of the high-road to Brussels, and about 2 miles S. of Mont Saint-Jean. Here Napoleon marshalled his guards for their last effort at Waterloo, and here Wellington and Blücher met after the battle was gained.

La Belle Rivière, Ohio. See OHIO RIVER.

Labellum, the supposed ancient name of LAVELLO.

Labem, a town of Austria. See AUSSEGG.

Laber, lå'bęr, the name of several small rivers of Bavaria, tributaries to the Danube. A village on one of these, 10 miles N.W. of Ratisbon, has 1526 inhabitants, 2 churches, a castle, and iron-manufactures.

Labes, lå'bês, a town of Prussian Pomerania, 42 miles by rail E.N.E. of Stettin. Pop. 5010. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and serge.

Labette, lă-bet', a county in the S.E. part of Kansas, bordering on the Indian Territory, has an area of 649 square miles. The Neosho River flows southward through the eastern part of the county, which is also drained by the Labette and by small affluents of the Verdigris River. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. A large portion of it (about 90 per cent.) is prairie. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and hay are the staple products. Coal and limestone are found here. This county is intersected by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, St. Louis & San Francisco, and Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroads. Capital, Oswego. Pop. in 1870, 9973; in 1875, 14,571; in 1880, 22,735; in 1890, 27,586.

Labette, a township of Labette co., Kansas. Pop. 530.

Labette, a post-hamlet of Labette co., Kansas, in Liberty township, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 9 miles S. by E. of Parsons. Pop. 282.

Labette River, a stream of Kansas, rises in Neosho co., flows S. by E. through Labette co., and joins the Neosho near Chetopa.

Labiau, lå'bo-ôw', a town of East Prussia, 25 miles N.E. of Königsberg, on the Deine. Pop. 4487. It has manufactures of linen and leather.

Labinius, the ancient name of the LAVINO.

La Biolle, lå bo-oll' (L. *Betulletum*), a village of France, in Savoy, on the Daisse, at the foot of Montfalcon, 12 miles N. of Chambéry. Pop. 1429.

La Bisbal, lå bees-bål', a town of Spain, 10 miles E. of Gerona, with a bridge on the Adaro. Pop. 4237.

Labiszin, or **Labischin**, lå'be-sheen', a town of Prussia, 13 miles S.S.W. of Bromberg. Pop. 2370.

Labobor, lå-bo'bôr, a small island in the Malay Archipelago, 18 miles off the N.W. coast of Timor Laut.

La Bo'en, a station in Utah co., Utah, on the American Fork Railroad, 6 miles N.E. of American Fork.

La Bohalle, lå bo'hâll', a village of France, in Maine-et-Loire, near Angers. Pop. of commune, 1075.

La Bonte, a post-office of Laramie co., Wyoming.

Labooan, an island near Borneo. See LABUAN.

Laboon, **Laboun**, or **Labun**, lå'boon, a town of Russia, in Volhynia, on the Khorim, 50 miles W.S.W. of Zhitomeer. Pop. 3250.

Labor (or **Hard Labor**) **Creek**, Georgia, runs eastward through Morgan co. to the Appalachee River.

La Boucane (lå boo'kân') **Bend**, a hamlet of Ascension parish, La., on the Mississippi River, 1 mile from Donaldsonville. It has several stores.

La Bouille, lå bool or lå boo'yęh, a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 10 miles S.W. of Rouen, on the left bank of the Seine. In its vicinity is a quarry with stalactitic grottos. Pop. 652.

La Bourboule, lå boor'bool', a hamlet of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 22 miles S.W. of Clermont-Ferrand, on the Dordogne, with mineral springs and baths.

Labrador, lab'rą-dôr', a peninsula on the E. coast of British North America, lat. from 50° to 65° N. and lon. 56° to 78° W., bounded on the S.E. and E. by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Atlantic, on the N. and W. by Hudson

Strait and Hudson's Bay, and on the S.W. by Rupert's River, Lake Mistassini, and Betsiamites River. Extreme length, 1100 miles; breadth, 470 miles. Area, 450,000 square miles, or about equal to the British Islands, France, and Prussia combined. Blanc Sablon, near the mouth of the North-West River, is the E. boundary of the part of the peninsula included in Quebec, which includes the whole area draining into the river and Gulf of St. Lawrence. The portion belonging to Newfoundland is that which is drained by rivers flowing into the Atlantic. The remaining area, draining into Hudson's Bay, is called East Main, and is included in the North-West Territories of Canada.

The interior of Labrador is imperfectly known. It is sterile, and, where the country is not burned, cariboo moss covers the rocks. The whole of the table-land is strewed with boulders, which are perched on the summit of every mountain and hill, often on the edges of cliffs.

The principal watershed is formed by the Wotchish Mountains. The principal rivers are the East Main, or Stude, which flows W. into the S.E. extremity of James's Bay; the Great and Little Whale Rivers, which flow in the same direction and fall into Hudson's Bay; the Kenoganissee and Caniapuscaw, which, flowing respectively N.E. and N.W., unite and fall into Ungava Bay; and the Meshickemau or North-West River, which flows E. into the Strait of Belle Isle. The lakes are very numerous.

The prevailing rocks on the coast are granite, gneiss, and mica-slate. Above these, in some parts, is a bed of old red sandstone, about 200 feet thick, followed by secondary limestone. Towards the interior the secondary formations disappear and the primary become predominant. The surface, when seen at a distance from the sea, has a green and alluvial appearance, but is found, on examination, to be covered with moss and stunted shrubs. In the valleys, where the soil is sandy and the temperature considerably above the average, juniper, birch, and poplar trees are found growing, and form a covert during the summer for deer, bears, wolves, foxes, martens, otters, &c., till the approach of winter drives them to the coast.

The climate is too severe to ripen any of the ordinary cereals. Barley, sown and cut green, makes excellent fodder; potatoes and several species of culinary vegetables do well. The whole of this vast wilderness is uninhabited by civilized man, with the exception of a few settlements on the St. Lawrence and Atlantic coasts, and some widely-separated posts of the Hudson Bay Company. Wandering tribes of Esquimaux occupy the N. coast of Labrador, while Naskapee, Mistassini, and Montagnais Indians are thinly scattered over the interior. The exports, which are chiefly through Newfoundland, are codfish, salmon, seal and whale oil, and furs. Once the country was rich in fur-bearing animals and cariboo or reindeer, but these are now greatly reduced in numbers. On the E. side hardly anything is known beyond the coast.

The Indians who inhabit the interior of Labrador are all of the Algonquin race. Nearly all of them profess the Roman Catholic faith. They bring down furs to the coast, and exchange them for ammunition and clothing. The Esquimaux of Labrador live almost entirely by fishing. They are partially Christianized and civilized, through the exertions of Moravian missionaries. They exchange furs, oil, and whalebone for ammunition, guns, and clothing at the settlements. They are mild, hospitable, and honest. During the brief Labrador summer the whole coast, for 500 miles N. of the Strait of Belle Isle, swarms with fishermen from Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Quebec, and the United States, engaged in the capture and cure of seal, cod, salmon, salmon-trout, and herring.

Labrador was discovered by Cabot in 1496, and rediscovered by Hudson in 1610. The European settlements, all on the E. coast, consist of Forteau and Bradore Bays, Anse Le Blanc, and the Moravian stations Nain, Okkak, Hopedale, Hebron, Zoar, and Ramah. The Hudson Bay Company have several settlements in Labrador, and receive valuable furs from it. The total population is supposed to be about 7000.

Labrador, the N.E. portion of the province of Quebec, bounded on the S. by the river and Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the N. by the North-West Territories, on the E. by that part of Labrador belonging to Newfoundland, and on the W. by the counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay. Area, 56,000 square miles. Pop. 3699.

Labran, Fremont co., Col. See FLORENCE.

Labrède, lȧ'braid', a village of France, in Gironde, 11 miles S. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1499.

La Brenne, lȧ brĕnn, an old district of France, in the provinces of Touraine and Berry. The name is still preserved in the marshy district between Châteauroux and Le Blanc, department of Indre.

La Bresse, lȧ brĕss, a village of France, in Vosges, arrondissement of Remiremont. Pop. 1560.

La Brevine, lȧ brȧ'veen', a village of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles W. of Neufchâtel. Pop. 1559, engaged in watch- and lace-making and working in metals.

Labrit, lȧ'bree', a village of France, in Landes, 16 miles N. of Mont-de-Marsan. It was formerly a town called Albret, capital of the old duchy of Albret, and has ruins of a castle of Henry IV. Pop. 1143.

La Broque, lȧ brōk, a village of France, in Vosges, arrondissement of Saint-Dié. Pop. of commune, 2723.

La Bruca, lȧ broo'kȧ, a town of Sicily, at the mouth of the Porcari in the Gulf of Catania, 3 miles N. of Agosta. The vicinity is strewed with ruins supposed to mark the site of the ancient *Portus Pantasius.*

Labruguière, lȧ'brü'ghe-ain', a village of France, in Tarn, 4 miles S.S.E. of Castres. Pop. 1650.

Labuan, lȧ-boo-ȧn', an island and British colony, 6 miles from the N.W. coast of Borneo, in lat. 5° 20' N., lon. 115° 12' E. Area, 45 square miles. It has a fine harbor, a thick bed of coal (which is mined), and a short railway. Labuan is an Anglican bishop's see, and is an important commercial depot for camphor, sago, wax, india-rubber, rattans, hides, trepang, and British goods designed for the Borneo trade. Capital, Victoria. Pop. 4898.

Labuda, Illinois. See KEOKUK JUNCTION.

Labu-Hadji, lȧ'boo-hȧ'jee, a seaport town of the Malay Archipelago, on the E. coast of the island of Lombok.

Labun, a town of Russia. See LABOON.

Laby, a town of Western Africa. See LABEE.

L'Acadie, lȧ-kȧ-dee', a post-village in St. John's co., Quebec, on Little Montreal River, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 20½ miles S.E. of Montreal. Pop. 500.

La Calle, lȧ kȧl or lȧ kȧl'lȧ, the most eastern seaport town of Algeria, on a peninsula in the Mediterranean, 300 miles E. of Algiers. Pop. 4500. It has a coral-fishery.

La Camargue, lȧ kȧ'mang', a populous island of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, formed by the two arms of the river Rhone at its mouth. Length, 26 miles; mean breadth, 11 miles. More than half the surface is covered with marshes, but the remainder is extremely fertile. On the borders of the marshes salt is formed naturally, and is an object of great importance to the island.

La Campana, Spain. See CAMPANA.

La Cañada, lȧ kȧn-yȧ'dȧ, a village of Rio Arriba co., New Mexico, near the Rio Grande, 25 miles N.W. of Santa Fé. It has a church.

La Canardière, lȧ kȧ'nan'de-ain', a scattered village in Quebec co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the river St. Charles, opposite the city of Quebec. It contains the Beauport Lunatic Asylum. Pop. 500.

La Canourgue, lȧ kȧ'noorg', a town of France, in Lozère, 9 miles S.W. of Marvejols, on the Urugue, near its confluence with the Lot. It is a centre of the manufactures of serges and other woollen goods. Pop. 1830.

Lacantun, lȧ-kȧn-toon', a river of Central America. It rises in Guatemala, lat. 15° 25' N. and about lon. 92° W., and flows first E. for about 60 miles, when it is joined by a branch coming from the vicinity of Salama. It now turns N. for about 24 miles, then W.N.W. for 60 miles, receives La Passion, and about 75 miles below joins the Usumasinta. The united stream, after a course of 210 miles, falls into the Gulf of Mexico at Lago de Terminos. The whole course is thus about 430 miles; but its upper part is little known.

La Capelle, lȧ kȧ-pĕl', a town of France, in Aisne, 10 miles N. of Vervins, formerly fortified. Pop. 1675.

La Capelle-Marival, lȧ kȧ'pĕll'-mȧ'ree'vȧl', a village of France, in Lot, 10 miles N.W. of Figeac. Pop. 1525.

La Capesterre, lȧ kȧ'pĕs'tair', or **Le Marigot,** leh mȧ'ree'go', a town of the West Indies, island of Guadeloupe, 9 miles E.N.E. of Basse-Terre, at the S.E. angle of the island, and at the mouth of the Rivière-aux-Pères. Pop. 6100. See also CAPESTERRE.

La Carlota, a town of Spain. See CARLOTA.

La Carne, lȧ karn, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., O., in Erie township, near Lake Erie, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 29 miles E. by S. of Toledo. It has 2 churches and about 20 families.

La Carneille, lȧ kar'nȧl', a village of France, in Orne, 34 miles N.W. of Alençon. Pop. 1500.

La Carolina, lȧ kȧ-ro-lee'nȧ, a town of Spain, 36 miles N.N.E. of Jaen. Pop. 1305.

La Carolina, a town of the republic of Colombia, department of Cundinamarca, province of Antioquia. P. 1500.

Lacasine, or Lakassine, lăk'ą-seen', a post-hamlet of Calcasieu parish, La., 150 miles W.N.W. of Morgan City. It has a saw-mill and a rice-mill.

Lacanne, lă'kŏn', a village of France, in Tarn, 28 miles E.N.E. of Castres. Pop. 1406.

Lacaze, lă'kâz', a town of France, in Tarn, 16 miles N.E. of Castres. Pop. 387.

Lacborg, a town of Prussia. See LAUTENBURG.

Laccadive (lăk'kę-dīv') Isles (called by the natives *Lakaradeevâ*, the "hundred thousand islands"), a group of low coral islands in the Indian Ocean, extending between lat. 10° and 12° N. and lon. 72° and 74° E., about 150 miles W. of the Malabar coast. They consist of 17 principal and many smaller isles. Anderot, or Underoot, the largest, is 3 miles long. They have an aggregate population of 6800 Mohammedans, called Moplays. Most of the islands are uninhabited. The principal products are coir, jaggery, cocoa- and betel-nuts, with some rice, sweet potatoes, and small cattle. The islands were discovered by Vasco da Gama in 1499.

Lacchiarella, lăk-ke-â-rĕl'lâ (L. *Lactarel'la*), a village of Italy, 2 miles E.S.E. of Binasco, on the Olona, with the remains of an old castle of some celebrity. Pop. 3309.

Lacco, lăk'ko, a village of Italy, in the N.W. part of the island of Ischia. Pop. 1593.

Lac de Come, Italy. See LAGO DI COMO.

Lac de Genève, Europe. See LAKE OF GENEVA.

Lac de la Pluie. See RAINY LAKE.

Lac de l'Esclave. See GREAT SLAVE LAKE.

Lac de l'Isle à la Crosse, lăk deh leel â lâ kross, a lake of the North-West Territories, Canada, in lat. 55° 25' N., lon. 107° 54' 30" W. It is 60 miles long, collects the various sources of Churchill River, and yields good fish both in winter and in summer. Here is an important post of the Hudson Bay Company.

Lac de Pérouse, Italy. See LAKE OF PERUGIA.

Lac des Bois. See LAKE OF THE WOODS.

Lac des Milles Lacs, lăk dâ meel lăk, a lake of the N.W. portion of Ontario, Canada. Its waters flow to Rainy Lake through the river La Seine.

Lac des Montagnes, Canada. See ATHABASCA.

Lac du Buffle, Canada. See BUFFALO LAKE.

Lac du Grand Ours. See GREAT BEAR LAKE.

Lacedæmon, las-e-dee'mon (Gr. Λακεδαίμων, *Lakĕdaimōn*), an ancient Grecian state, of which Sparta was the capital. See LACONIA.——Adj. and inhab. LACEDÆMO'NIAN.

Lacedogna, lâ-chă-dŏn'yâ, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 19 miles E.S.E. of Ariano. Pop. 6132. It is a bishop's see.

Lacelle, lă-sell', a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Iowa, in Knox township, 10 miles S.S.W. of Osceola. It has 2 churches.

La Center, a post-office of Clarke co., Washington.

Lacepede (lăs'sę-peed') Bay, South Australia, is that part of Encounter Bay immediately N. of Cape Bernoulli.

Lacepede Islands, a group of low sandy islands, N.W. of Australia, off Dampier.

La'cey, a post-hamlet of Drew co., Ark., 18 miles S.W. of Collins Railroad Station. It has a church.

Lacey, a hamlet of De Kalb co., Ill., about 20 miles S.E. of Rockford. It has a cheese-factory.

Lacey, a post-office and station in Mahaska co., Iowa, on the Central Railroad of Iowa, 7 miles N. of Oskaloosa.

Lacey Spring, a post-office of Morgan co., Ala.

Lacey Spring, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., Va., 9 miles N.E. of Harrisonburg.

La'ceyville, a post-office of Harrison co., O.

Laceyville, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa., in Braintree township, on the Susquehanna, and on the Pennsylvania & New York Railroad, 55 miles N.N.W. of Wilkesbarre. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a planing-mill.

La Chaise-Dieu, lâ shâz-de-uh' (*i.e.*, "house of God"), a town of France, Haute-Loire, 26 miles N.N.W. of Le Puy. Pop. 1755. It has the remains of a famous abbey (*Casa Dei*) founded in the eleventh century.

La Chapelle aux Bois, lâ shâ'pĕll' ō bwâ, a town of France, Vosges, 10 miles S.S.W. of Epinal. P. 1117.

La Chapelle aux Pots, lâ shâ'pĕll' ō po, a town of France, Oise, arrondissement of Beauvais, with extensive manufactures of pottery-ware.

La Chapelle d'Aligne, lâ shâ'pĕll' dâ'leeñ', a town of France, Sarthe, arrondissement of La Flèche. P. 1758.

La Chapelle en Vercors, lâ shâ'pĕll' ŏn vĕh-kor', a town of France, Drôme, 25 miles E. of Valence. Pop. 1320.

La Chapelle Janson, lâ shâ'pĕll' shŏn'sŏn', a town of France, 5 miles E. of Fougères. Pop. 1882.

La Chapelle Saint-Denis, lâ shâ'pĕll' săn-dęh-nee', a town of France, Seine, 3 miles S. of Saint-Denis, near Paris, of which it is a suburb. Pop. 31,093.

La Chapelle Saint-Mesmin, lâ shâ'pĕll' săn-mĕs'măn', a town of France, Loiret, arrondissement of Orléans, on the railway from Paris to Tours. Pop. 1848.

La Chapelle Saint-Sauveur, lâ shâ'pĕll' săn-sō'vur', a town of France, 33 miles N.W. of Mâcon. Pop. 1144

La Chapelle Volant, lâ shâ'pĕll' vo-lŏn', a town of France, 12 miles N.W. of Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. 1622.

La Charité, lâ shâ'ree'tâ', a town of France, in Nièvre, on the Loire, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 14 miles by rail W.N.W. of Nevers. Pop. 4776. It has blast-furnaces, and manufactures of steel, files, &c.

La Chartre, lâ shart'r, a town of France, in Sarthe, on the Loire, 25 miles S.E. of Le Mans. Pop. 1503.

La Châtre, lâ shât'r, a town of France, in Indre, 22 miles S.E. of Châteauroux, on the Indre. Pop. 4304. It has the remnant of a castle, a fine church, extensive leather- and woollen-factories, and an active trade in wool, goat-skins, and chestnuts.

Lachen, lă'kęn, a town of Switzerland, canton and 13 miles N.N.E. of Schwytz, on the S. shore of the Lake of Zurich. Pop. 1555.

Lachennie, lă'shen'â', or **Saint Charles du Lac,** săn shanl dü lăk, a post-village in L'Assomption co., Quebec, on the N. side of Jesus River, 4½ miles E. of Terrebonne. It has a steam grist- and saw-mill. Pop. 300.

La Cheylard, lâ shâ'lar' (or **Chaylard**), a town of France, department of Ardèche, 28 miles S.W. of Tournon, on the Dorne. Pop. 2374. It has salt-mines, tanneries, and trade in cattle.

La Chine, the French name of CHINA.

Lachine, lă'sheen', a town in Jacques Cartier co., Quebec, on Lake St. Louis, opposite Caughnawaga, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 8 miles S.W. of Montreal. It is the summer residence of many city people, and a favorite resort of pleasure-parties during the winter. It contains a large tannery, a convent, several stores, a brewery, hotels, churches, schools, &c. There is a canal from this point to Montreal (9 miles) to avoid the Lachine Rapids. All the commerce between Montreal and the West (by water) passes through this canal. Lachine is the starting-place for the Ottawa line of steamers, and the steamers for Kingston, Toronto, and Hamilton. Pop. 1696.

Lachine Rapids, on the river St. Lawrence, are situated between Lachine and Montreal. They present a scene of great attraction. Steamers often descend or "shoot" the rapids, an exciting and thrilling feat.

Lachlan, lăk'ląn, a river of East Australia, rises by several heads in the cos. of King and Bathurst, New South Wales, flows W., and joins the Murrumbidgee to form the Murray River, near lat. 34° 30' S., lon. 144° 10' E. In the last part of its course it expands into extensive marshes. Length, 700 miles.

La Chroma, lâ kro'mâ, an islet of the Adriatic, on the coast of Dalmatia, 1 mile S. of Ragusa.

Lachsa, a town of Arabia. See LANSA.

Lachute, lâ'shŭt', the chief town of Argenteuil co., Quebec, is situated on the North River, 45 miles N. of Montreal. It has a grist-mill, a tannery, 4 stores, 2 churches, and 3 hotels. Pop. 500.

Lacinium Promontorium. See CAPE NAU.

La Cinta, a post-office of San Miguel co., New Mexico

La Ciotat, France. See CIOTAT.

Lacipen, the supposed ancient name of TALARRUBIAS.

La Ciudad, Spain. See IVIÇA.

Lack, a township of Juniata co., Pa., bounded S.E. by the Tuscarora Mountain. Pop. 1290.

Lack'awack, a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., in Wawarsing township, 8 miles N. by W. of Ellenville. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of leather, lumber, and blue flagstone.

Lack'awan'na, a county in the N.E. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 460 square miles. It is intersected by the Lackawanna River, is partly bounded on the W. by the Susquehanna, and on the S.E. by the Lehigh River. The surface is hilly. The soil is fertile. Anthracite coal is the chief article of export. The rocks which underlie this county are Devonian and carboniferous. It is intersected by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and by other railroads, which converge at Scranton, the capital. It was organized in 1878, before which it was part of Luzerne co. Pop. in 1880, 89,269; in 1890, 142,088.

Lackawanna, a post-village in Lackawanna township, Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Lackawanna River, and on the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Scranton. It has 6 churches. Coal is mined here, and

the village has several coal-breakers. The township contains a village named Minooka. Pop. of township, 5133.

Lackawanna River, Pennsylvania, rises in Susquehanna co., and runs southward to Carbondale, below which it runs southwestward in Lackawanna co. and enters the Susquehanna River at Pittston. Rich mines of anthracite occur in the valley of this river. The chief towns on its banks are Scranton and Carbondale. The S.W. part of the Lackawanna Valley opens into that of Wyoming, so that they form one continuous long, narrow valley. This valley nearly coincides with the Wyoming and Lackawanna coal-basin, which is about 55 miles long and extends through Lackawanna co. in a N.E. and S.W. direction. It is bounded on two sides by high ridges, which unite at each end of the valley. The valley, or coal-basin, is about 5 miles wide in the middle, and tapers to each end. This unique and interesting coal-field produces nearly half of all the anthracite that is mined in the United States.

Lack'awan'nock Mountain, Pennsylvania, extends from the Susquehanna northeastward along the N.W. side of Lackawanna River for 25 or 30 miles. The average height is about 800 feet. This mountain, together with the Nanticoke and Shawnee Mountains, of which it may be regarded as the continuation, constitutes the N.W. boundary of the Lackawanna or Wyoming coal-valley, the Wyoming and Moosic Mountains forming the S.E. boundary. This valley is near 70 miles long, and from 5 to 6 miles wide.

Lack'awax'en, a post-village in Lackawaxen township, Pike co., Pa., on the Delaware River, at the mouth of the Lackawaxen River, and on the Erie Railroad, at its junction with the Honesdale Branch, 25 miles E.S.E. of Honesdale. It has 2 churches. Pop. of township, 1757.

Lackawaxen Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Wayne co., and runs S.E. to Pike co., through which it flows E. until it enters the Delaware at Lackawaxen.

La Clair, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ill., about 13 miles N.E. of Mendota.

La Clayette, là klà'ĕtt', a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 10 miles S. of Charolles. Pop. 1671.

Laclede, lą-kleed', a county in the S.W. central part of Missouri, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is intersected by the Gasconade River, and also drained by the Osage Fork of the Gasconade, and by the Grand Auglaize River, which rises in it. The surface is uneven or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests of hard timber. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Limestone underlies part of the soil. This county is intersected by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, which crosses it from N.E. to S.W. Capital, Lebanon. Pop. in 1870, 9380; in 1880, 11,524; in 1890, 14,701.

Laclede, a post-village in Laclede township, Fayette co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 19 miles S.S.W. of Effingham. It has a church and a grist-mill. Pop. 159; of the township, 1242.

Laclede, a post-hamlet of Pottawatomie co., Kansas, 12 miles N.E. of Wamego. It has a church and flour-mill.

Laclede, a post-village of Linn co., Mo., on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, 109 miles W. of Hannibal, and 21 miles E. of Chillicothe. It has a newspaper office, a high school, 3 churches, a carriage-factory, a flouring-mill, a pottery, and a broom-factory. Pop. about 1000.

Laclede, a station in St. Louis co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 8 miles W. of St. Louis.

Lac Maskinongé, làk màs'kee'nôn^g'zhà', a post-village in Berthier co., Quebec, on a lake of the same name, 66 miles N. of Montreal. See SAINT GABRIEL DE BRANDON.

Lac Masson, or Sainte Marguerite du Lac Masson, sânt mar'greet' dü làk màs'sôn^', a post-village in Terrebonne co., Quebec, on the W. of Lac Masson, 57 miles N. of Montreal. It has saw- and grist-mills. Pop. 650.

Lacobriga, the ancient name of LAGOS.

Lacolle, là'koll', a post-village in St. Johns co., Quebec, on the Richelieu River, and on the Grand Trunk Railway (Champlain division), 44 miles S.E. of Montreal. It has an iron-foundry, several mills and factories, 3 churches, 6 hotels, and about a dozen stores. Lacolle is a port of entry. In 1812 a battle was fought here between the British and American troops, in which the latter were defeated. P. 750.

La'con, a post-town, capital of Marshall co., Ill., on the E. bank of the Illinois River, in Lacon township, about 30 miles above Peoria, and 128 miles W.S.W. of Chicago. It is on a branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. It has 6 or 7 churches, a national bank, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, a graded school, a grain-elevator, and manufactures of carriages, woollen goods, &c. Steamboats can ascend the river to this place. Pop. in 1880, 1814; in 1890, 1649.

Lacon, a post-office of Maries co., Mo.

Laco'na, a post-village of Warren co., Iowa, in White Breast township, on the Chariton, Des Moines & Southern Railroad, 14 miles N. by W. of Chariton. It has 3 churches, 2 flour-mills, a newspaper office, an academy, a coal-mine, &c. Pop. about 400.

Laconia, Jefferson co., Ky. See PLEASURE RIDGE PARK.

Laconia, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., in Sandy Creek township, on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad at its junction with the Syracuse Northern, 44 miles N. of Syracuse. It has a cheese-factory, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 400. Station name, Sandy Creek.

Laconi, là-ko'nee, a village of the island of Sardinia, 45 miles N. of Cagliari, on a hill. Pop. 2107.

Laconia, là-ko'ne-à, a nome of Greece, comprising the southernmost sub-peninsula of the Morea. Principal river, the Eurotas. Area, 1678 square miles. Pop. 105,851. LACO'NIA or LACON'ICA (Gr. Λακωνική, *Lakōnikē*) was in ancient times one of the most celebrated of the Grecian states. Capital, Sparta.——Adj. and inhab. LACONIAN, là-ko'ne-ą-n.

Laconia, ląk-o'ne-ą, a post-village of Desha co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, about 60 miles below Helena. It has 2 churches, 4 dry-goods stores, and a plough-factory.

Laconia, a post-village of Harrison co., Ind., in Boone township, 25 miles S.W. of New Albany, and 2 miles from the Ohio River. It has 2 or 3 churches, and manufactures of furniture, barrels, and lumber. Pop. about 400.

Laconia, a post-town, capital of Belknap co., N.H., on the Winnepesaukee River, near Lake Winnesquam, and on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, 27 miles N. by E. of Concord. It has a high school, 5 churches, 2 national and 2 savings-banks, 3 newspaper offices, and extensive manufactures of hosiery, yarn, railroad-cars, woollen goods, machinery, sash and blinds, &c. Six miles distant is Mount Belknap, which is about 3000 feet high. Pop. in 1880, 3790; in 1890, 6143.

Laconicus Sinus. See GULF OF KOLOKYTHIA.

La Con'ner, a post-office of Whatcom co., Washington.

La Côte Saint-André, là kōt sânt-ôn^'drà', a town of France, in Isère, 19 miles E.S.E. of Vienne. Pop. 3496. Its vicinity produces the celebrated liqueur Eau de la Côte.

La Couronne, là koo'ronn', a village of France, in Charente, 4 miles S.W. of Angoulême. Pop. 1045. It has numerous paper-mills.

La Couture, là koo'tür', a village of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 5 miles N.E. of Béthune. Pop. 277.

La Couture, a village of France, in Eure, 14 miles S.E. of Evreux, with manufactures of wind-instruments.

La Coy, lą koi, a post-office of Crawford co., Kansas.

Lac Qui Parle, or Lac-qui-Parle, làk kee parl (*i.e.*, "talking lake"), a small lake of Minnesota, forms part of the S.W. boundary of Chippewa co. It is an expansion of the Minnesota River, which issues from its S.E. end.

Lac Qui Parle, a county in the W. part of Minnesota, bordering on South Dakota. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Minnesota River, and is intersected by the Lac Qui Parle River. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. Capital, Lac Qui Parle. Pop. in 1880, 4891; in 1890, 10,382.

Lac Qui Parle, a post-village, capital of Lac Qui Parle co., Minn., is on the Minnesota River, at the mouth of the Lac Qui Parle River, about 28 miles S.S.W. of Benson. It has a newspaper office. Pop. of Lac Qui Parle township in 1880, 460; in 1890, 497.

Lac Qui Parle River rises near the W. boundary of Minnesota, runs northeastward through a county of its own name, and enters the Minnesota River at the lower end of the lake called Lac Qui Parle.

La Crau, là krō (in Latin, *Lapidæi Campi*, *i.e.*, "stony fields"), a plain in the S. of France, occupying the western part of the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, arrondissements of Arles and Aix, between the Rhone and the Etang de Berri, its northern part being traversed by a branch of the Canal of Craponne. The surface is generally arid and covered with boulders, but it is interspersed with vineyards and olive- and mulberry- plantations.

La Cres'cent, a post-village of Houston co., Minn., in La Crescent township, on the Mississippi River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota, and Southern Minnesota Railroads, 2 miles above La Crosse, and about 25 miles S.E. of Winona. It has 3 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. 380; of the township, 931.

La Croisille, là krwà'seel', a village of France, in Haute-Vienne, 20 miles S.E. of Limoges. Pop. 270.

La Croix, lą kroi, a township of Emmett co., Mich. Pop. 589.

La Croix-Rousse, là krwà'-rooss', a town of France,

in Rhône, canton of Lyons, of which it forms a suburb, on the right bank of the Rhone.

Lacroma, an island in the Adriatic. See LA CHROMA.

La Crosse, lą kross, a county in the W. part of Wisconsin, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by Black River, on the W. by the Mississippi River, and is intersected by the La Crosse River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and forests. The soil is fertile. Wheat, lumber, Indian corn, oats, and hay are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies part of the soil. This county is intersected by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, which, with several other railroads, connect at La Crosse, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 20,297; in 1880, 27,073; in 1890, 38,801.

La Crosse, a post-village of Izard co., Ark., 4 miles N.E. of Melbourne. It has 3 churches and an academy.

La Crosse, a post-village of Hancock co., Ill., in Pilot Grove township, on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 28 miles N.E. of Keokuk, Iowa. It has 2 churches.

La Crosse, a post-hamlet of La Porte co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad where it crosses the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 28 miles S. of Michigan City. It has a church.

La Crosse, a post-village, capital of Rush co., Kansas, in La Crosse township, 30 miles W.N.W. of Great Bend, and 25 miles S. of Hays City. Pop. of township, 535.

La Crosse, a hamlet of King William co., Va., 30 miles from Richmond.

La Crosse, a city, the capital of La Crosse co., Wis., is beautifully situated on the Mississippi River, just below the mouth of the La Crosse River, about 40 miles below Winona, and 152 miles above Dubuque. By railroad it is 195 miles W.N.W. of Milwaukee, and 130 miles S.E. of St. Paul. It is the northern terminus of the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, is on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads, and is also the east terminus of the Southern Minnesota Railroad. It contains a handsome court-house, 10 or 12 churches, a high school, an opera-house, a national bank, 1 other bank, and printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 6 weekly newspapers, one of which last is in Norwegian. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop, and has a convent and 2 Catholic orphanages. La Crosse has manufactories of threshing-machines, ploughs, and other farming-implements, an engine- and boiler-factory, 1 or 2 iron-foundries, gas-works, and several large lumber-mills and breweries. Here is a large boat-yard, which employs about 100 men in building steamboats. Large quantities of grain, lumber, &c., are shipped here. Pop. in 1880, 14,505; in 1890, 25,090.

La Crosse Lake, Canada. See CROSS LAKE.

La Crosse River, Wisconsin, rises in Monroe co., runs in a W.S.W. direction, intersects La Crosse co., and enters the Mississippi River at the city of its own name. It is about 70 miles long.

Lac Saint Jean, Quebec. See ROBERVAL.

Lac Talon, lăk tȧ'lôn', a lake of the district of Nipissing, Ontario, on the Mattawa River, 18 miles from its mouth. It is 8 miles long, and very deep. It discharges its waters precipitously in a chute very narrow and bound in by granite cliffs.

Lactodurum, the ancient name of TOWCESTER.

Lactora, an ancient name of LECTOURE.

La Cueva, lȧ kwȧ'vȧ, a post-office of Mora co., New Mexico, about 60 miles N.E. of Santa Fé.

La Cumbre, lȧ koom'brȧ, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 20 miles E.S.E. of Caceres. Pop. 1500.

La Cumbre, lȧ koom'brȧ (*i.e.*, "the summit"), a principal pass across the Andes, between Santiago, in Chili, and Mendoza, in lat. 33° S., lon. 70° 20′ W. Elevation, 12,454 feet. From the end of May to the end of October, generally, the Cumbre and part of the valleys leading to it on each side can be passed on foot only.

Lacunza, lȧ-koon'thȧ, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Araquil, 24 miles from Pamplona. Pop. 844.

Lacus Asphaltites, Syria. See DEAD SEA.

Lacus Benacus, the ancient name of LAGO DI GARDA.

Lacus Cusius. See LAKE OF ORTA.

Lacus Urinnus, supposed ancient name of VARANO.

Lacus Verbanus. See LAGO MAGGIONE.

Lac Vieux Désert. See LAKE KATTAKITTEKON.

La'cy, a station on the Tuckerton Railroad, in Lacy township, Ocean co., N.J., 22 miles N. of Tuckerton.

La Cygne, lȧ seen, a post-village of Linn co., Kansas, in Lincoln township, on the Osage River, and on the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, 37 miles N. of Fort Scott, and 61 miles S. by W. of Kansas City. It has a high school, a newspaper office, a banking-house, a savings-bank, and 4 churches. Coal is mined here. It is surrounded by groves of timber. Pop. in 1890, 1135.

Laczhasa, a village of Hungary. See LATZHAZA.

Lada (lȧ'dȧ) or **Lud'da Isles**, a cluster of high rugged islands off the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula. Lat. 6° 12′ N.; lon. 99° 40′ E.

Ladakh, lȧ'dȧk', a country of Asia, forming a province or dependency of Cashmere, between lat. 32° and 36° N. and lon. 76° and 79° E., having S. and S.W. the Himalaya Mountains, separating it from Cashmere and the Punjab, N. the Karakorum Mountains, E. Great Thibet, and N.W. Balti. Area, estimated at 30,000 square miles. The people are mostly Thibetans. Surface wholly mountainous, interspersed with narrow valleys, the principal being those of the Upper Indus and its affluents. Soil sterile, and climate severe; yet, the mountain-sides being carefully embanked with stone dikes and industriously cultivated, crops of wheat, barley, and buckwheat are raised, with apples and apricots. Prangos, a peculiar kind of fodder, is abundant, as is rhubarb. Sulphur, iron, lead, and copper might be mined. This country is the great depot for the wool used in the manufacture of Cashmere shawls. The transit trade with all the neighboring regions is extensive, and is conducted mostly by means of mules and sheep. Principal city, Leh. Pop. 90,721.

Ladany, Jasz, Hungary. See JASZ-LADANY.

Ladany Körös, lŏh'dȧñ' kö'rösh', a village of Hungary, co. of Bekes, 25 miles N.W. of Gyula. Pop. 6244.

Ladbergen, lȧd'bĕr'ghen, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles N.N.E. of Münster. Pop. 1865.

Laddo'nia, a post-office of Audrain co., Mo., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 14 miles N.E. of Mexico.

Ladds'burg, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., at Miller's Station on the Sullivan & Erie Railroad, 10 miles S. of Towanda. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Ladeinoe-Pole, lȧ-dī'no-ȧ-po-lȧ', a town of Russia, government of Olonets, on the Sveer, 30 miles from its mouth in Lake Ladoga. Here, under Peter the Great, the first Russian ships were built for the navigation of the Baltic. Pop. 518.

Ladenburg, lȧ'den-bŏŏrg', a town of Baden, on the Neckar, and on the Main-Neckar Railway, 6 miles E.S.E. of Mannheim. Pop. 3040.

Ladendorf, or **Laadendorf**, lȧ'den-dorf', a village of Austria, 9 miles from Gaunersdorf. Pop. 1171.

La'dentown, a hamlet of Rockland co., N.Y., in Ramapo township, about 7 miles W. of Haverstraw. It has a church, 4 stores, and about 12 dwellings.

Ladenze, lȧ-den'zeh, or lȧ'dônz', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 13 miles N.W. of Mons. Pop. 1100.

Ladestris, the supposed ancient name of LAGOSTA.

Ladiesburg, la'diz-burg, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., on the Frederick division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 15 miles N.E. of Frederick.

Ladi'ga, a post-village of Calhoun co., Ala., on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, 36 miles S.W. of Rome. It has a church and a flouring-mill.

Ladignac, lȧ'deen'yȧk', a village of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 22 miles S. of Limoges. Pop. 2495.

Ladik, lȧ'deck', or **Yorgan Ladik**, yor'gȧn' lȧ'deck' (anc. *Laodicea Combusta*), a town of Turkey in Asia, 24 miles N.N.W. of Konieh. It is built of mud, in the midst of a mound of ruins, and has many antiquities, consisting of altars, columns, friezes, &c. Pop. about 500.

Ladikia, or **Ladikiyeh**, Syria. See LATAKEEA.

Ladoga, lȧ'do-gȧ, the largest lake of Europe, is situated in Russia, mostly between lat. 59° 58′ and 61° 46′ N. and lon. 30° and 33° E., enclosed by the governments of St. Petersburg, Olonets, and Viborg. Area, 6190 square miles. Depth very unequal. The shores are generally low; it contains several islands and numerous rocks and quicksands. It receives about 60 rivers, and discharges its surplus waters by the Neva into the Gulf of Finland. The Ladoga Canal, 70 miles in length and 74 feet in breadth, and the Siaskoi and Sveer Canals, form a navigable chain all around its S. and S.E. sides.

Ladoga, or **New Ladoga**, a town on the S. shore of Lake Ladoga, government and 70 miles E. of St. Petersburg. Pop. 4179. OLD LADOGA is a village adjacent.

Lado'ga, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ind., in Clark township, on Raccoon Creek, and on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 39 miles S. of Lafayette, and 11 miles S.S.E. of Crawfordsville. It has 5 churches, a normal school, a newspaper office, a bank, and manufactures of carriages, flour, furniture, &c. Pop. about 1000.

Ladoga, a post-hamlet of Fond du Lac co., Wis., on

the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad, 12 miles W. of Fond du Lac. It has 2 or 3 churches.

La Dôle, Switzerland. See DÔLE.

La Dombes, France. See DOMBES.

Lado'nia, a post-village of Fannin co., Tex., on a high and fertile prairie, 12 miles S. of Dodd's City Station, which is 33 miles E. of Sherman. It has 4 churches, a high school, and a flouring-mill. Pop. in 1880, 223; in 1890, 765.

Lado'ra, a post-village of Iowa co., Iowa, near Bear Creek, and on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 91 miles W. of Davenport. It has a flour-mill, a brick-yard, and a drug-store.

Ladore, lą-dōr', a post-hamlet of Neosho co., Kansas, in Ladore township, on the Neosho division of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 5 miles N.N.W. of Parsons. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 771.

Ladrones, lăd-rōnz' (Sp. pron. lä-drō'nĕs), or **Marianne** (mâ're-ann') or **Mariana** (mâ're-â'nâ) **Islands**, a group in the Pacific, belonging to Spain, mostly between lat. 13° and 21° N. and lon. 144° and 146° E., and consisting of 20 islands, of which only 5 are inhabited. They are of volcanic origin, densely wooded, and very fertile. Principal islands, Guahan, Rota, and Tinian, on the first of which is the capital town, San Ignacio de Agaña. The Ladrones were discovered by Magellan in 1521, and called LAS ISLAS DE LOS LADRONES, i.e., "the islands of the thieves," from the thievish disposition of the natives. They were also named the Mariana Islands, in honor of the queen of Philip IV. of Spain. Pop. 8000.

Ladrones, a group of islands in the China Sea, opposite the entrance to the Canton River, 18 miles S.E. of Macao.

Lad'son's, a station in Charleston co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, 17 miles N.W. from Charleston.

La Due, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Clinton. It has a church.

Ladwa, lăd'wâ, a town of India, capital of a small chiefship, 22 miles E.N.E. of Kurnaul.

Lady, lā'dee, or **Liadi**, le-â'dee, a town of Russia, in Mohecley, 30 miles E.N.E. of Orsza. Pop. 1000.

La'dybank, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, at a railway junction, 8 miles S.W. of Cupar-Fife. Pop. 772.

Lady (lā'dee) Isle, a rocky islet off the W. coast of Scotland, co. and 5¼ miles N.N.W. of Ayr. It is important only as affording sheltered anchorage.

La'dy Ju'lia Per'cy Island, off the S. coast of Australia, in Portland Bay. Lat. 38° 35' S.; lon. 141° 50' E.

Laeken, lā'kŏn, a village of Belgium, in South Brabant, 2 miles N. of Brussels, with which it communicates by a planted avenue. It has a royal park and residence.

Laen'na, a township of Logan co., Ill. Pop. 691.

Laer, or **Lär**, lâr, a village of Prussia, near Münster. Pop. of commune, 2164.

Laerne, lâr'nĕh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 6 miles E. of Ghent. Pop. 3900.

La Escala, lâ ĕs-kâ'lâ, a town of Spain, 18 miles N.E. of Gerona, with a port in the Mediterranean. Pop. 2450.

Læstrigonian Port. See BALAKLAVA.

La Fabrica, a town of Mexico. See MINATITLAN.

Lafarge, lą-farj', a post-office of Vernon co., Wis.

La Fargeville, lą-farj'vĭl, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., in Orleans township, on Chaumont River, about 17 miles N. of Watertown, and on the Clayton & Theresa Railroad. It has several churches and a saw-mill. Pop. about 300.

Lafayette, lah-fā-ĕtt', a S.W. county of Arkansas, borders on Louisiana. Area, 497 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Red River, and is also drained by the Bayou Bodcau. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the St. Louis Southwestern Railroad. Capital, New Lewisville. Pop. in 1870 (including that of the present co. of Miller), 9139; in 1880, 5730; in 1890, 7700.

Lafayette, a county of Florida, borders on the Gulf of Mexico. Area, about 1008 square miles. It is bounded, throughout its entire length, on the N.E. and E. by the Suwanee River, which enters the gulf at the S. extremity of the county. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil produces a little cotton and maize. Capital, New Troy. Pop. in 1870, 1783; in 1880, 2441; in 1890, 3686.

Lafayette, a parish in the S. part of Louisiana, has an area of about 264 square miles. It is intersected by Vermilion River, which is navigable. The surface is nearly level. The soil is very fertile. Cotton, sugar-cane, cattle, and Indian-corn are the staple products. The county is traversed by the Southern Pacific Railroad. Capital, Lafayette. Pop. in 1870, 10,388; in 1880, 13,235; in 1890, 15,966.

Lafayette, a county in the N. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 720 square miles. It is partly bounded on the N. and is intersected by the Tallahatchee River, and is also drained by the Yocknapatalfa or Yockeney River. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the white oak, hickory, elm, pine, beech, magnolia, tulip-tree, black walnut, &c. The soil is based on tertiary strata, and is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Illinois Central Railroad, which traverses it from N. to S., connecting with Oxford, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 18,802; in 1880, 21,671; in 1890, 20,553.

Lafayette, a county in the W. part of Missouri, has an area of about 622 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Missouri River, and is partly drained by Snibar Creek and Dan's Fork of Blackwater River. The surface is undulating, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county has extensive beds of bituminous coal and limestone. It is intersected by the Missouri Pacific Railroad and the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Capital, Lexington. Pop. in 1870, 22,623; in 1880, 25,710; in 1890, 30,184.

Lafayette, a county in the S.W. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Illinois, has an area of about 630 square miles. It is intersected by the two branches of the Pecatonica River, which unite at the E. border of the county. The surface is diversified with ridges of moderate height, prairies, and forests of oak and other trees. The soil is very fertile. Oats, Indian corn, wheat, cattle, hay, and pork are the staple products. In 1870 this county produced 1,519,202 bushels of oats, and more than any other county of the state. Among its mineral resources are lead, zinc, and Silurian limestone. It is intersected by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad and the Illinois Central Railroad. Capital, Darlington. Pop. in 1870, 22,659; in 1880, 21,279; in 1890, 20,265.

Lafayette, or **Chambers Court-House**, a post-town, capital of Chambers co., Ala., on the East Alabama & Cincinnati Railroad, 86 miles E.N.E. of Montgomery. It contains a court-house, 4 churches, a female college, 2 newspaper offices, &c. Pop. in 1880, 1061; in 1890, 1369. The name of its post-office is Lafayette.

Lafayette, a post-hamlet of Contra Costa co., Cal., about 20 miles N.E. of San Francisco.

Lafayette, a post-village, capital of Walker co., Ga., about 36 miles N. of Rome, and 27 miles S. of Chattanooga, Tenn. It has 3 churches, a high school, and a newspaper office. Pop. 377.

Lafayette, a township of Coles co., Ill. Pop. 1276. It contains Stockton.

Lafayette, a township of Ogle co., Ill. Pop. 338.

Lafayette, a post-village of Stark co., Ill., in Gosben township, on the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, 42 miles N.N.W. of Peoria. It has 4 churches, a banking-house, a graded school, an elevator, and a planing-mill. Pop. 250.

Lafayette, a township of Allen co., Ind. Pop. 1388.

Lafayette, a township of Floyd co., Ind. Pop. 1440.

Lafayette, a township of Madison co., Ind. Pop. 1614.

Lafayette, a township of Owen co., Ind. Pop. 736.

Lafayette, a city, the capital of Tippecanoe co., Ind., is pleasantly situated on the Wabash River, and on the Wabash & Erie Canal, at the junction of the Lake Erie & Western, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, Wabash, and Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroads, 63 miles N.W. of Indianapolis, 130 miles S.S.E. of Chicago, and 37 miles S.W. of Logansport. It contains a court-house, about 30 churches (embracing Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Episcopal, Lutheran, Jewish, Methodist, Presbyterian, Reformed, United Brethren, and Universalist denominations), a high school, St. Mary's Academy (Catholic), 5 national banks, 4 private banks, a monastery, a convent, a Catholic hospital, and an orphanage. Three daily and 5 weekly newspapers are published here. This city has manufactures of machinery, ploughs, reapers and mowers, and other farming-implements, clothing, carriages, cars, wooden-ware, &c. A union belt railway on which numerous factories are located encircles the city. Here is an institution entitled Purdue University, which is an agricultural college supported by the state. Lafayette is surrounded by interesting scenery and fertile prairies, and is an important market for grain. It was settled in 1825. Pop. in 1860, 9387; in 1870, 13,506; in 1880, 14,860; in 1890, 16,243.

Lafayette, township, Allamakee co., Iowa. Pop. 871.

Lafayette, a township of Bremer co., Iowa. Pop. 745.

Lafayette, a township of Keokuk co., Iowa. Pop., exclusive of Keota, 1116.

Lafayette, a post-village of Linn co., Iowa, in Otter Creek township, 9 miles N.N.W. of Marion, and about 12 miles N. of Cedar Rapids. It has 1 or 2 churches, and 2 flour-mills on Otter Creek.

Lafayette, a township of Story co., Iowa. P. 743.

Lafayette, a township of Chautauqua co., Kansas. Pop. 614. Post-offices, Grafton and Mount Vernon.

Lafayette, a hamlet of Doniphan co., Kansas, on the Missouri River, about 24 miles N. of Atchison. Pop. 54.

Lafayette, a post-village of Christian co., Ky., 17 miles S.W. of Hopkinsville, and 20 miles W.N.W. of Clarksville, Tenn. It has 3 churches, a high school, a carriage-shop, and 2 tobacco-factories.

Lafayette, a hamlet of Metcalfe co., Ky. Pop. 53.

Lafayette, a station on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, 3 miles from Baltimore, Md.

Lafayette, a post-township of Gratiot co., Mich., about 44 miles N. of Lansing. Pop. 424.

Lafayette, a village of Nicollet co., Minn., in Lafayette township, about 25 miles W. of St. Peter. The township is bounded on the S.W. by the Minnesota River. Pop. of the township, 756.

Lafayette, a township of Clinton co., Mo. P. 2007.

Lafayette, a post-office of Seward co., Neb., on the Nebraska Railroad, 8 miles W. of Seward.

Lafayette, a post-village of Sussex co., N.J., in Lafayette township, on the Sussex Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Newton. It has 3 churches and 2 grist-mills. Pop. about 300. Pop. of the township, 884.

Lafayette, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., in Lafayette township, on the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York Railroad, 12 miles S. of Syracuse. It has 2 churches and a bedstead-factory. Pop. 135; of the township, 2233.

Lafayette, a village of Allen co., O., in Jackson township, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 8 miles E. of Lima. It has 2 churches, a union school, and a manufactory of heading. Pop. 337. The name of its post-office is Herring.

Lafayette, a village of Ashland co., O., in Perry township, about 10 miles E.N.E. of Ashland, and 6 miles from West Salem. It has 3 churches.

Lafayette, a township of Coshocton co., O. Pop. 920. It contains West Lafayette.

Lafayette, a post-village of Madison co., O., in Deer Creek township, on the National Road, 22 miles W. of Columbus, and 4 miles N. of London. It has 2 churches. Pop. 143.

Lafayette, a township of Medina co., O. Pop. 1109. It contains Whittlesey.

Lafayette, a post-village of Yam Hill co., Oregon, is on the Yam Hill River, near the junction of its North and South Forks, about 28 miles S.W. of Portland. It has a newspaper office. Pop. 365.

Lafayette, a township of McKean co., Pa. Pop. 591.

Lafayette, a station in Montgomery co., Pa., on the Germantown & Norristown Railroad, 10 miles N.W. of Philadelphia.

Lafayette, a post-village of Washington co., R.I., on the Stonington & Providence Railroad, 20 miles S. by W. of Providence. It has a church and a manufactory of doeskin jean.

Lafayette, a village of Fayette co., Tenn., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 31 miles E. by S. of Memphis.

Lafayette, a post-village, capital of Macon co., Tenn., 30 miles E.N.E. of Gallatin. It has 3 churches, an academy, and manufactures of flour and leather. Pop. about 400.

Lafayette, a post-village of Upshur co., Tex., 35 miles W.N.W. of Jefferson. It has 2 churches and a high school.

Lafayette, a post-village of Montgomery co., Va., on the Roanoke River, 2 miles from Big Spring Station, and about 70 miles W. by S. of Lynchburg. It has a church, a flour-mill, and an academy.

Lafayette, a post-township of Chippewa co., Wis., on the E. side of the Chippewa River, 18 miles N.E. of Eau Claire. It is intersected by the Yellow River. Pop. 1688.

Lafayette, a township of Monroe co., Wis. Pop. 440. Lafayette Station is on the La Crosse division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 10 miles W. of Tomah.

Lafayette, a township of Walworth co., Wis. Pop. 1009. It contains Fayetteville.

Lafayette College, Pennsylvania. See EASTON.

Lafayette Springs, a post-hamlet of Lafayette co., Miss., 20 miles S.E. of Oxford. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Lafayetteville, laf-â-yett'vil, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Milan township, about 50 miles S. of Albany.

La Fère, là fair, a town of France, in Aisne, on an island in the Oise, near its confluence with the Serre, 14 miles N.W. of Laon. It has manufactures of woollens, leather, soap, and oil, saw-mills, a large arsenal, and a school of artillery. It was taken by the Prussians on the 28th of February, 1814. Pop. 4895.

La Ferté, là fêr'tà', an old term signifying a feudal fortress, is the name of many towns, &c., of France.

La Ferté-Bernard, là fêr'tà'-bêr'nar', a town of France, in Sarthe, on the Huisne, 20 miles S.E. of Mamers. Pop. 2034. It has manufactures of linen fabrics and of linen and cotton yarn.

La Ferté-Gaucher, là fêr'tà'-gō'shair', a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, 10 miles E.S.E. of Coulommiers. Pop. 1849.

La Ferté-Macé, là fêr'tà'-mà'sà', a town of France, in Orne, 13 miles E. of Domfront. Pop. 6392. It has manufactures of cotton goods, leather, &c.

La Ferté-Milon, là fêr'tà'-mee'lôn', a town of France, in Aisne, on the Ourcq, 15 miles N.W. of Château-Thierry. Pop. 2018. It is enclosed with walls.

La Ferté-Saint-Aubin, là fêr'tà'-sânt-ō'bân', a town of France, Loiret, 13 miles S.S.E. of Orleans. P. 1878.

La Ferté-sous-Jouarre, là fêr'tà'-soo-zhoo-ar', a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, on the Marne, 11 miles E. of Meaux. Pop. 3051. Excellent millstones are quarried in its vicinity, and exported to England, America, &c.; and it has manufactures of paper, ropes, and leather. It has a commercial basin on the Marne, here forming several islands, on one of which is the castle of La Barre.

La Ferté-sur-Aube, là fêr'tà'-sür-ōb, a town of France, in Haute-Marne, 16 miles W. of Chaumont. P. 1209.

La Feuillie, là fuh'yee', or **La Feuillée,** là fuh'yà', a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure. Pop. 1725.

La Flèche, là flaish, a town of France, in Sarthe, on the Loire, 24 miles S.S.W. of Le Mans. It is ornamented with fountains. On an island in the Loire, which separates the town from its suburbs, are the remains of an ancient castle. The principal edifices are a military college, town hall, court-house, hospital, and the church of St. Thomas, from the lofty spire (*flèche*) of which the town derived its name. It has manufactures of leather, paper, gloves, linen, and hosiery. Pop. 7468.

Laf'lin, a post-village of Bollinger co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 138 miles S. of St. Louis. It has a flour-mill, &c.

La Flotte, là flott', a seaport town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, on the N. shore of the Isle of Ré, 9 miles W.N.W. of La Rochelle. Pop. 2241.

La'follett's'ville, a post-office of Hampshire co., W.Va.

La Fontaine, lah fôn-tàn', a post-village of Wabash co., Ind., in Liberty township, on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad, 10 miles N. of Marion. It has a church, a graded school, and 2 drug-stores. Pop. about 400.

La Forêt, là fo'rà' or fo'rêh', a hamlet of France, in Finistère, 10 miles E. of Brest, on a bay of its own name.

La Fouillouse, là foo'yooz', a village of France, in Loire, 6 miles N.W. of Saint-Etienne. Pop. 2260.

La Fourche, a mountain of Switzerland. See FURCA.

La Fourche, là foorsh, a bayou of Louisiana, and an outlet of the Mississippi River, from which it issues near Donaldsonville. It flows southeastward through the parishes of Assumption and La Fourche, and enters the Gulf of Mexico at the S. extremity of the latter. It is nearly 150 miles long, and is navigable for steamboats.

La Fourche, a parish in the S. part of Louisiana, borders on the Gulf of Mexico. Area, estimated at 1000 square miles. It is intersected by the Bayou La Fourche (which is navigable by steamboats), and is partly bounded on the E. by Barataria Bay. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified with lakes, forests, and cypress swamps, which are annually inundated. The soil is fertile. Sugar-cane and rice are the staple products. It is traversed by the Southern Pacific Railroad, a branch of which connects with the capital of the parish, Thibodeaux. Pop. in 1870, 14,719; in 1880, 19,113; in 1890, 22,095.

Lafourche, a station in Ouachita parish, La., on the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Texas Railroad, 11 miles E. of Monroe.

La Fourche Crossing, a post-hamlet of La Fourche parish, La., on Bayou La Fourche, and on Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad, 4 miles E. of Thibodeaux.

Lafox, la-fox', a post-village of Kane co., Ill., in Blackberry township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad,

41 miles W. of Chicago. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

La Française, lå frôn'sâz', a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 9 miles N.W. of Montauban. Pop. 1041.

La France. See FRANCE.

La Fresnay, a town of France. See FRESNAY.

La Fresneda, a town of Spain. See FRESNEDA.

La Frontera de Tabasco. See FRONTERA.

La Furca, a mountain of Switzerland. See FURCA.

Lafvindskjöbing, Denmark. See RUDKIÖBING.

Laga-ån, lå'gå-on, a river of Sweden, issues from a small lake about 15 miles S. of Jönköping, flows S., expands into Lake Vidöstern, passes Laholm, and, about 4 miles below, falls into the Bay of Laholm in the Cattegat, after a course of about 110 miles.

Lagacte, lå-gå-à'tå, a village on the W. side of the Gran Canaria Island.

Lagau, lå'gạn, a river of Ireland, in Ulster, rises in the Slieve-Croob Mountains, and, after a N.E. course of 35 miles, enters Belfast harbor.

La Garde Freinet, lå gard frå'nå', a village of France, in Var, on an eminence, 15 miles S. of Draguignan, near the ruins of a celebrated Saracen castle. Pop. 1947.

La Garnache, lå gar'nâsh', a village of France, in Vendée, 17 miles N. of Les Sables. Pop. 454.

La Garriga, lå gar-ree'gå, a village of Spain, in Catalonia, 18 miles N.N.E. of Barcelona. Pop. 1518.

Lagar'ta, a post-village of Live Oak co., Tex., is on Lagarta Creek, 2 miles from the Nueces River, and about 120 miles S. by E. of San Antonio. It has 4 stores and a windmill. Pop. about 300.

Lagartera, lå-gar-tå'rå, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 70 miles S.W. of Avila. Pop. 2004.

Lagarto, lå-gar'to, a town of Brazil, state of Sergipe, 70 miles W.S.W. of São Christovão. Pop. 2000.

Lage, lå'gheh, a town of Germany, in Lippe, on the Werra, 7 miles S.W. of Lemgo. Pop. 2733.

Lage, or **Laage,** lå'gheh, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Recknitz, 12 miles N.E. of Güstrow. Pop. 2053.

Lages, lå'zhês, a town of Brazil, state of Santa Catharina, 140 miles W. of Desterro. Pop. of district, 5000.

Lag'gan, a post-village in Glengarry co., Ontario, 19 miles N.W. of Lancaster. Pop. 100.

Laghouat, lå'ghoo'åt', or **El Aghouat,** a walled town of Algeria, 285 miles S. by W. of Algiers, in a fruitful oasis of the same name. It has fine public buildings, and is the seat of an active trade. Pop. 2992.

La Gleize, lå glêz or lå glâz, a village of Belgium, 19 miles S.E. of Liege, on the Amblève. Pop. 1400.

La Gloricta, lå glo-re-à'tå, a post-office and valley of San Miguel co., New Mexico, 22 miles S.E. of Santa Fé.

Lagnasco, lån-yâs'ko, a town of Italy, 4 miles S.E. of Saluzzo. Pop. 1665.

Lagnieu, lån'ye-uh' (anc. *Lagniacus?*), a town of France, in Ain, 18 miles N. of Belley, near the Rhone. Pop. 2383.

Lagni-Regi, lån'ye-rà'jee, **Lagno,** lån'yo, or **Lanio,** lå'ne-o, a river of Italy, province of Caserta, falls into the Mediterranean. Length, 50 miles.

Lagny, lån'yee' (anc. *Laniacum?*), a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, 12 miles S.W. of Meaux, on the left bank of the Marne. It has nurseries, saw-mills, flour-mills, &c. Pop. 4249.

Lago, lå'go, a village of Italy, province and 10 miles S.W. of Cosenza. Pop. 2600.

Lagoa, lå-go'å, a town of Brazil, on the E. coast of the island of Santa Catharina. P. 3000. See SANTA CATHARINA.

La Goayre, a town of Venezuela. See LA GUAYRA.

Lago de los Patos, lå'go då loce på'toce (*i.e.*, "duck lake"), in Brazil, state of Rio Grande du Sul, is an enlargement of the Jacuhy, near its mouth in the Atlantic. Length, about 140 miles; breadth, 40 miles. It receives several small rivers and the surplus waters of Lake Mirim. Its shores are generally low. At its N. point is Porto Alegre, and at its S. end the city of Rio Grande do Sul.

Lago de Maracaybo. See LAKE MARACAYBO.

Lago de Nicaragua. See LAKE NICARAGUA.

Lago di Amsancto, lå'go de åm-sånk'to (anc. *Amsanc'tus La'cus*), a small lake at the entrance of a mountain-valley, about 50 miles E.N.E. of Naples. It is remarkable for the incessant motion of its water, which keeps continually bubbling up over a large portion of the surface, with a noise like distant thunder.

Lago di Como, lå'go dee ko'mo (Fr. *Lac de Côme,* låk dęh kōm; Ger. *Comersee,* ko'męr-sâ'; anc. *La'rius La'cus*), a lake of Italy, Lombardy, an expansion of the river Adda, which enters it at the foot of the Lepontine and Rhætian Alps, and quits it at Lecco, in the midst of mountains of from 1000 to 1300 feet in elevation. It is of a very irregular shape, being separated into the two branches of Como and Lecco by the promontory of Bellagio. Extreme breadth between Menaggio and Varena, 3 miles. Length, from Como to Riva, 35 miles. It is, on account of the beauty of its basin and its favorable exposure, the most celebrated of all the lakes of North Italy. Its shores are covered with elegant villas, among which are the Villa d'Este and the Villa Lenno. Regular steam communication is established between its principal towns; though its navigation is liable to interruption from sudden storms. The lake abounds in fish.

Lago di Garda, lå'go dee gar'då, or **Benaco,** bå-nå'ko (anc. *La'cus Bena'cus*), the largest lake of Northern Italy, between lat. 45° 26' and 45° 56' N. and lon. 10° 35' and 10° 50' E. Length, from N. to S., 35 miles; breadth, from 2 to 10 miles. Height above the sea, 320 feet; greatest depth, 951 feet. At its N. extremity it receives the Sarco River, and at its S.E. end it discharges itself by the Mincio into the Po. In summer, from the melting of the Alpine snows, it rises 4 or 5 feet, and, like all similar inland waters, is subject to violent storms. On its shores are the towns of Peschiera, Riva, Gargnano, Salo, and Garda.

Lago di Lugano, lå'go dee loo-gå'no (anc. *Cere'sius La'cus*), a lake of Switzerland and North Italy, between Lago Maggiore and Lago di Como, and about 190 feet higher than these. Shape very irregular. Greatest length, 16 miles; average breadth, 2 miles. It is mostly enclosed by lofty, abrupt, and wooded mountains, is of great depth, and discharges its surplus waters by the river Tresa into Lago Maggiore. Its scenery is very imposing, being much more gloomy and rugged than that of the celebrated lakes on either side; and between the two villages of Melide and Bissona, where it is narrowest, a handsome bridge has been thrown over it.

Lago di Perugia, the Italian for LAKE OF PERUGIA.

Lago Fucino, Italy. See FUCINE LAKE.

Lago Maggiore, lå'go mâd-jo'rå, or **Lake of Locarno,** lo-kar'no (anc. *Verba'nus La'cus*), a lake of North Italy, enclosed by Piedmont, Lombardy, and the Swiss canton of Ticino, being the westernmost of the great lakes in this region. Length, 40 miles; average breadth, 2 miles; depth in some places, 300 fathoms. It is traversed by the Ticino River, of which it is properly but an expansion. On its highly picturesque banks are the towns of Arona, Canobbio, Locarno, Luvino, and Laveno; and it contains the Borromean Isles.

La Gonaïve, or **Gonaïves,** Hayti. See GONAIVE

Lagon'da Creek, Ohio, rises in Champaign co., runs southwestward in Clark co., and enters the Mad River at Springfield.

Lagonegro, lå'go-nå'gro, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 76 miles S.S.E. of Salerno. It has an old castle, and manufactures of woollen cloth and caps. Pop. 4412.

La'goon' of Tu'nis, a shallow lake communicating on its E. side with the Gulf of Tunis by the Goletta, a short and narrow strait. Length, 12 miles; breadth, 5 miles. In it is a fortified island, opposite the city of Tunis, on its W. shore, and on its N.E. side are the ruins of Carthage, of which city it was the port.

Lagor, lå'gor', a village of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 15 miles N.W. of Pau. Pop. 1200.

Lagorce, lå'gorss', a village of France, in Ardèche, 8 miles S.E. of Largentière. Pop. 1722.

La Gorgue, France. See GORGUE.

Lagos, lå'goce (anc. *Lacob'riga*), a fortified seaport town of Portugal, in Algarve, 110 miles S. of Lisbon. Pop. 7257. It stands on a large bay, and has a military asylum, town hospital, and 2 churches.

Lagos, lå'goce, a gulf and town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, 38 miles S.W. of Adrinople.

Lagos, lå'goce, a town of Mexico, state of Jalisco, 100 miles E.N.E. of Guadalajara, having near it some rich silver-mines. It has factories, and is noted for its churches. Pop. 20,000.

Lagos, lå'goce, a British colony of West Africa, extending along the coast from E. to W. 120 miles, from Ode to Badagry, inclusive. It consists of a narrow strip of coast-land, with some islands, on the Bight of Benin and the Slave Coast. Area of protectorate, 1000 square miles. Chief exports, palm oil, oil-nuts, and cotton. Government is invested in a governor and legislative and executive councils. Capital, Lagos. Pop. 100,000, nearly all blacks.

Lagos, a town of Africa, capital of the Lagos colony, 100 miles E. of Whydah, on an island called Lagos, which

is separated from the coast by a narrow lagoon. It is the largest town on the West African coast. In 1851 it was bombarded and taken by the British, and in 1861 became British territory by convention with a native chief. It has wide and well-kept streets, brick storehouses, good wharves, markets, a court-house, a hospital, a government building, a custom-house, a fort, barracks, a race-course, &c., besides many Mohammedan and Christian schools. It is the seat of a large trade, but is a very sickly town, and subject to strong tornadoes. Pop. 36,005.

Lagosta, lä-gŏs'tä (anc. *Lastobon* or *Ladestris?*), the most S. island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic. Length, 6 miles, by 4 miles in breadth. On its N. coast is a village with a small port.

Lagov, lä'gŏv, a town of Poland, province and 35 miles W.N.W. of Sandomier. Pop. 1601.

La Graciosa, Canary Islands. See GRACIOSA.

La Graciosa, lä grä-se-o'sä, a post-village of Santa Barbara co., Cal. It has a hotel, 3 stores, &c. Pop. 120.

La Grand, a township of Douglas co., Minn., contains many lakes, and lies next W. of Alexandria, the county town. Pop. 190.

La Grande, lä grănd, a post-village of Union co., Oregon, near the Grande Ronde River, 75 miles by rail S.E. of Pendleton. It is near the base of the Blue Mountains, and is in the Grande Ronde Valley. It has a college and 2 churches and a newspaper office, and is surrounded by high mountains and beautiful scenery. Pop. in 1890, 2583.

La Grande-Chartreuse, lä grŏnd-shar'truz', a famous monastery of France, department of Isère, in the Alps, 14 miles N. of Grenoble, in a picturesque situation, surrounded by mountains, 3323 feet above the sea, and very difficult of access. It was founded in 1084; but the present building, which is of vast extent, was erected in 1676. In 1826 it was restored to its original destination.

La Grande Combe, lä grŏnd kŏm, a town of France, in Gard, on the river Gard, 36 miles by rail N.N.W. of Nîmes. It has rich mines of coal, glass-works, and smelting-furnaces for zinc. Pop. 5342.

La Grange, lą grānj, a county in the N. part of Indiana, bordering on Michigan, has an area of 384 square miles. It is intersected by Pigeon River, and is also drained by several small affluents of St. Joseph's River. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with dense forests of hard timber. This county has also extensive oak openings, and several small lakes. The soil is partly sandy, and is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected by the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, and also traversed by a branch of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. Capital, La Grange. Pop. in 1870, 14,148; in 1880, 15,630; in 1890, 15,615.

La Grange, a village of Colbert co., Ala., 4 miles S. of Leighton Station. Here is La Grange College.

La Grange, a post-village of Lee co., Ark., near the Saint Francis River, about 12 miles N.N.W. of Helena. It has 2 churches.

La Grange, a post-village of Stanislaus co., Cal., on Tuolumne River, about 32 miles E. of Modesto. It has 2 churches.

La Grange, a post-village, capital of Troup co., Ga., on the Atlanta & West Point Railroad, and on the North & South Railroad of Georgia, 72 miles S.S.W. of Atlanta, and 15 miles N.E. of West Point. It contains a court-house, a newspaper office, 2 banks, 3 churches, the Southern Female College, the La Grange Female College, and a flour-mill. Pop. in 1880, 2295; in 1890, 3090.

La Grange, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 15 miles W.S.W. of Chicago. It has 7 churches, a high school, and a newspaper office. Pop. 1890, 2314.

La Grange, a post-village, capital of La Grange co., Ind., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, 46 miles N. by W. of Fort Wayne, and 47 miles S. by E. of Kalamazoo. It has a high school, a normal school, a national bank, 5 churches, four weekly newspapers, a foundry, and manufactures of pumps, carriages, butter-tubs, hammock-chairs, &c. Pop. in 1890, 1784.

La Grange, a township of Harrison co., Iowa. P. 331.

La Grange, a post-village of Lucas co., Iowa, 1½ miles from the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, and about 40 miles W. of Ottumwa. Pop. 150.

La Grange, a post-office of Marshall co., Kansas.

La Grange, a post-village, capital of Oldham co., Ky., on the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, 27 miles N.E. of Louisville, 1 mile W. of Lexington Junction, and 38 miles W.N.W. of Frankfort. It has 6 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, a court-house, a town hall, and machine-shops of the railroad. Pop. in 1880, 490; in 1890, 670.

La Grange, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in La Grange township, on the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad, 32 miles N. of Bangor. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 622.

La Grange, a post-township of Cass co., Mich. Pop. 1814. It contains Cassopolis, the capital of the county.

La Grange, a small post-village of Choctaw co., Miss., about 50 miles E.S.E. of Grenada. It has a church.

La Grange, a post-village of Lewis co., Mo., on the Mississippi Valley & Western Railroad, and on the Mississippi River, 11 miles above Quincy, and about 28 miles N. by W. of Hannibal. It contains a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, a Baptist college, 12 churches, and a tobacco-factory. Pop. in 1880, 1336; in 1890, 1250.

La Grange, a township of Dutchess co., N.Y. Pop. 1800. It contains La Grangeville.

La Grange, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., about 32 miles S.S.W. of Rochester. It has a church.

La Grange, a post-village of Lenoir co., N.C., on the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, 14 miles E.S.E. of Goldsborough. It has 2 churches, &c.

La Grange, a village of Jefferson co., O., on the Ohio River, and on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 6 miles S. of Steubenville. It has 2 churches and a coal-mine. Pop. 228. The name of its post-office is Phillipsburg.

La Grange, a station in Lawrence co., O., on the Iron Railroad, 3 miles N. of Ironton.

La Grange, a post-village of Lorain co., O., in La Grange township, on the Cleveland, Columbus & Indianapolis Railroad, 29 miles S.W. of Cleveland. It has a graded school and 3 churches. The township contains 4 cheese-factories, &c. Pop. of township, 1533; of village, 551.

La Grange, a hamlet of Wyoming co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, and on the Pennsylvania & New York Railroad, 3 miles S.E. of Tunkhannock. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill. Post-office, Osterhout (ŏs'tęr-hŏwt').

La Grange, a post-office of Chester co., S.C.

La Grange, a post-village of Fayette co., Tenn., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 40 miles E. of Memphis, and 3 miles W. of Grand Junction. It has 4 churches, the La Grange Female College, an iron-foundry, and a plough-factory. Pop. 760.

La Grange, a post-village, capital of Fayette co., Tex., on the S.W. bank of the Colorado River, about 65 miles E.S.E. of Austin, and 30 miles above Columbus. Steamboats can ascend the river to this place. It has 2 newspaper offices, 2 churches, a brewery, and a wagon-shop. Pop. in 1880, 1325; in 1890, 1626.

La Grange, a post-office of Grand Isle co., Vt., on Lake Champlain, about 10 miles N.W. of St. Albans.

La Grange, a post-office of Walworth co., Wis., in La Grange township, about 38 miles W.S.W. of Milwaukee. The township contains 3 small lakes and has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 955.

La Grange, lą grānj, a small village in Missisquoi co., Quebec, 1½ miles from Frelighsburg. Pop. 100.

La Grange Iron-Works, a village of Stewart co., Tenn., 1 mile from the Tennessee River, and 10 miles S. of Dover. It has 3 churches and 2 furnaces for pig-iron. Iron ore abounds here.

La Grange Mills, a hamlet of Middlesex co., Va., 18 miles N.E. of West Point. It has a grist- and a saw-mill.

La Grangeville, lą grānj'vĭl, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Dutchess & Columbia Railroad, 17 miles N.E. of Newburg. It has a church, a carriage-shop, and a steam grist-mill.

La Granja, a town of Spain. See SAN ILDEFONSO.

La Granja de Torre-Hermosa, lä grän'nä dä ton'rä-ča-mo'sä, a town of Spain, province and 35 miles S. of Badajoz. Pop. 2924.

La Grasse, lä grăss, a town of France, in Aude, 22 miles S.E. of Carcassonne, on the Orbieu. Pop. 1280.

La Grasse, a town of France. See GRASSE.

La Grave, lä grăv, a town of France, in Hautes-Alpes, 19 miles N.W. of Briançon. Pop. 1459.

La Grita, lä gree'tä, a town or village of Venezuela, state of Zulia, province and 65 miles S.W. of Merida.

La'gro, a post-village of Wabash co., Ind., in Lagro township, on the Wabash River, at the mouth of the Salamonie River, 37 miles W.S.W. of Fort Wayne, and 19 miles E.N.E. of Peru. It is on the Wabash Railroad and the Wabash & Erie Canal. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a flouring-mill, 2 saw-mills, and a stave- and heading-factory. Pop. of village (1890), 542; of township, 4024.

Lagrune-sur-Mer. See LANGRUNE-SUR-MER.

Laguan, lä-gwän', a small island of the Philippine group, off the N. coast of the island of Samar.

La Guardia, towns of Spain. See GUARDIA.

Laguardo, lą-gar'do, a post-office of Wilson co., Tenn.

La Guayra, lä gwī'rä (Fr. *La Gouyre,* lä gwain), a town and seaport of Venezuela, on the Caribbean Sea, lat. 10° 36' 42" N., lon. 66° 56' 30" W., 10 miles N. of Caracas, closely surrounded by high mountains, except to seaward. The streets are narrow, tortuous, and ill paved, and the houses ill built, but there are some good churches and other fine public buildings. For nine months in the year the heat is excessive, giving rise to malignant fevers. Being the principal port of the republic, its trade is extensive. Its chief exports are coffee, cacao, indigo, cotton, sugar, and hides; imports, manufactured goods, provisions, wines, &c. The port is not a very good one, being unsheltered from N. to E. and W. winds, and the continued E. breeze keeping the sea in a state of constant agitation. The holding ground, however, is good; anchorage, from 6 to 30 fathoms, according to distance from the land. The town is defended by forts and batteries. La Guayra was nearly destroyed in 1812 by an earthquake. Pop. about 15,000.

Laguemba, lä-ghĕm'bä, or **Lakemba,** lä-kĕm'bä, one of the Feejee Islands, the largest of the E. group. Lat. 18° 14' S.; lon. 178° 51' W. It is of volcanic formation, and is about 5 miles long by 3 broad.

La Guerche, lä gaish, a town of France, in Ile-et-Vilaine, 24 miles S.E. of Rennes. Pop. 2612.

La Guerche, a village of France, in Cher, 28 miles E.S.E. of Bourges. Pop. 1837.

La Guerche, a village of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 36 miles S. of Tours, on the Creuse, with an old château.

La Guerre, lä gair, a post-village in Huntingdon co., Quebec, on the La Guerre River, 3 miles from St. Anicet.

La Guia, lä ghee'ä, a town of the Canaries, on the N.W. coast of Gran Canaria, near Galdar. Pop. 4332.

La Guia, a village of the Canaries, on the S. coast of Teneriffe. Pop. 2230.

La Guiche, a village of France. See GUICHE.

La Guillotière, lä ghee'yo'te-air', a town of France, on the Rhone, opposite Lyons. See LYONS.

Lagullas, Cape and Bank. See AGULHAS.

Laguna, lä-goo'nä, a province in the S.E. part of Luzon, one of the Philippine Islands.

Laguna, lä-goo'nä, a town of Brazil, state of Santa Catharina, 60 miles S.W. of Desterro. Pop. 1000.

Laguna, lä-goo'nä, a town of Peru, department of Asuny, capital of the province of Maynas, on the Huallaga, in lat. 5° 10' N., lon. 75° 40' W.

Laguna, Mexico. See LAGUNA DE TERMINOS.

Laguna, a station in Sonoma co., Cal., on the Fulton & Guerneville Railroad, 4 miles W. of Fulton.

Laguna de Aullagas, Bolivia. See AULLAGAS.

Laguna del Madre, lä-goo'nä dĕl mä∂'rä, a large lagoon or shallow bayou in the S. part of Texas, between the mainland of Cameron and Nueces cos. and the island of Padre. It extends from Corpus Christi Bay nearly to the mouth of the Rio Grande. Length, above 110 miles; greatest breadth, 14 miles.

Laguna-de-Negrillos, lä-goo'nä-dä-nä-greel'yoce, a town of Spain, 25 miles from Leon. Pop. 1420.

Laguna de Terminos, lä-goo'nä dä tĕr'me-noce, a seaport town of Mexico, state of Campeachy. Lat. 18° 38' 24" N.; lon. 91° 50' 42" W. Almost the only article exported is logwood. Pop. 2000.

Laguna de Terminos, an inlet of the Gulf of Campeachy, dividing the Mexican state of Tabasco from Campeachy, and between lat. 18° and 19° N., lon. 91° and 92° W. Length, 70 miles; breadth, 40 miles. It is bounded on the side of the sea by several islands, that of Carmen being the largest. It receives an arm of the Usumasinta.

Lagunita, lä-goo-nee'tä, a post-office of Inyo co., Cal.

Lagunitas, lä-goo-nee'tAs, a station in Marin co., Cal., on the North Pacific Coast Railroad, 28 miles N. by W. of San Francisco.

Lah, lä, a military post in Sinde. Lat. 23° 58' N.; lon. 68° 40' E.

Lahn, a town of Austria. See LAA.

La Haba, lä bä'nä, a town of Spain, province and 51 miles E. of Madrid. Pop. 2710.

La Haba, a town of Spain. See HABA.

La Habana, a city of Cuba. See HAVANA.

La Hacha, South America. See RIO HACHA.

Lahadj, or Lahaj, lä-hăj', a town of Arabia, Yemen, 18 miles N.W. of Aden. It stands in a wide and cultivated plain, enclosed by gardens, and has a bazaar and a sultan's residence. Pop. 5000.

Lahai, lą-hī', a post-office of Bates co., Mo.

Lahaina, lä-hī'nä, a seaport village of Hawaii, at the N.W. end of the island of Maui. Lat. 20° 52' N.; lon. 156° 34' W. It has a good roadstead, a government house, a breakwater, a court-house, and 2 churches, and was once the capital of the kingdom, but has greatly declined. Two miles E. is Lahainaluna College.

Lahajan, lä-hä-jän', a town of Persia, province of Ghilan, near the Caspian, 30 miles E. of Reshd. It has a college, several caravansaries, and bazaars. Pop. 15,000.

Lahar, a town of British India, 53 miles E.S.E. of Agra.

La Harpe, lą harp, a post-village of Hancock co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, at the junction of the Keokuk Branch, 70 miles W. by S. of Peoria, and 20 miles S.S.E. of Burlington, Iowa. It has 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, a high school, 5 churches, and manufactures of cigars, tiles, and bricks. Pop. 1113.

La'harpore', a town of India, in Oude, division of Seetapore. Pop. 10,089.

Lahas'ka, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., in Buckingham township, about 30 miles N. by E. of Philadelphia, and 5 miles E.N.E. of Doylestown. It has 3 churches.

Lahat, lä-hät', a village of Sumatra, 33 miles S.W. of Palembang. Lat. 3° 45' S.; lon. 103° 40' E.

La Havana, or La Havane, Cuba. See HAVANA.

La Have, lą hăv, a river of Nova Scotia, has its source in a chain of lakes that also feed the Gaspereaux River, and, after a course of 60 miles, discharges itself into the sea, forming an inner and an outer harbor, navigable for vessels of 500 or 1000 tons, and sheltered by several islands. There are large quantities of salmon taken in the La Have in the months of June and July, and it is frequented by herring, trout, shad, and other fish. Ship-building is extensively carried on at different points on the river. Bridgewater is at the head of navigation. On the river there are many saw-mills, shingle-mills, and grist-mills.

La Haye, Netherlands. See HAGUE, THE.

La Haye-Descartes, lä hä-dā'kant', a town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, on the Creuse, 29 miles S. of Tours. Pop. 1620.

Lahestre, lä'hĕst'r', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 9 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 1890.

Lahijan, lä-hee-jän', a plain of Persia, in Azerbaijan, S.W. of Lake Ooroomeeyah.

Lahijan, a town of Persia. See LAHAJAN.

Lahissa, Arabia. See LAHSA.

Lah'mansville, a post-hamlet of Grant co., W. Va., 30 miles from Keyser. It has a church.

Lahn, län, a river of Central Germany, after a W. course of 100 miles through Prussia, joins the Rhine 4 miles S.E. of Coblentz.

Lahn, a town of Prussian Silesia, 23 miles S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 939.

Lahnstein, lan'stīne, UPPER (Ger. *Ober Lahnstein,* o'bęr län'stīne), a town of Prussia, 8 miles W. of Nassau, on the Rhine. It has an old castle, and 4857 inhabitants, mostly employed in cultivating wine and fruit.

Lahnstein, LOWER (Ger. *Unter Lahnstein,* ŏŏn'tęr län'stīne), a town of Germany, on the Lahn, joins the above It has smelting-works and mineral springs. Pop. 2462.

La Hogue, France. See CAPE LA HAGUE.

La Hogue, lą hōg, a post-office and station of Iroquois co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 18 miles W. of Watseka.

Laholm, lä'hōlm, a town of Sweden, læn and 15 miles S.S.E. of Halmstad, on the Laga-ån, near its mouth in Laholm Bay, an inlet of the Cattegat. Pop. 1325.

La Honda, lä hŏn'dä, a post-office of San Mateo co., Cal.

Lahool, Lahoul, Lahul, lä'hool', or **Lawur,** lä'wur', a territory in the N.E. part of the Punjab.

Lahore, lä-hōr', the capital city of the Punjab, and of the Lahore division and district, British India, on an affluent of the Ravee, in lat. 31° 30' N., lon. 74° 18' E. It is enclosed by a double line of defences, the outer being about 7 miles in circuit. The streets are narrow, filthy, and excessively crowded; the houses are of brick, and lofty. It is at the junction of several important railways. It has many large and handsome mosques, and around it for many miles are extensive Mohammedan ruins, with the fine tomb of the Emperor Jehangire, and the garden of Shah Jehan. Here are also many Hindoo temples, well-supplied markets, and a citadel containing the palace of the Sikh sovereigns. It is the seat of an English bishop, has a vernacular college, and manufactures of silks, fine embroidered shawls, lacquered ware, &c. Under the Mogul emperors the city was of much greater extent. In 1748 it fell into the hands

of Ahmed Shah; in 1798 Runjeet Singh was made governor and rajah. On the defeat of the Sikhs, 1849, Lahore was taken possession of by the British. Pop. (1891) 176,720.

Lahore, a division or commissionership of India, in the Punjab, comprising the districts of Lahore, Ferozepoor, and Gujuru-Walla. Area, 8961 square miles. Pop. 1,880,495. The district of Lahore has an area of 3659 square miles. Capital, Lahore. Pop. 739,666.

Lahoul, India. See LAHOOL.

La Hoya, lä ho'yä, a village of Mexico, at the mouth of a pass of the same name, about 100 miles N.W. of Vera Cruz. A skirmish took place here between the Mexicans and the United States troops, June 19, 1847.

Lahr, lär, a town of Baden, on the Schutter, 53 miles by rail S.S.W. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 8491. It has manufactures of linens, woollens, cottons, leather, vinegar, &c.

Lahsa, lär'sä', or **El-Ahsa**, el-är'sä', written also **Lachsa**, lăk'sä, **Lahissa**, lär'is-sä', **Lassa**, and **Hasa**, a fertile district of Eastern Arabia, about 90 miles S.W. of Katif or El Kutif, about lat. 25° 25′ N., lon. 49° 45′ E. In former times it was also called Hajar. The date-gardens of Lahsa are very extensive and productive, being well watered from wells and lakes. The lands adjoining the date-gardens produce wheat, barley, millet, and rice. The tamarisk here attains a large size and serves for roofing-timber. The domestic industry of Lahsa consists wholly in weaving camlets and making *abas* or overcoats; but the inhabitants derive large sums annually from the sale of camels and of dates, and all the trade between the coast of the Persian Gulf and the Bedouins of Nejd passes through this oasis. The Turks, at the conclusion of their war with the Wahâbee (1819), occupied Lahsa, but soon after restored it to its original possessors, the Beni-Khalid, who pay a small tribute to the Porte. Capital, Hofhoof. Pop. estimated at 100,000.

Lahsa, or **Lachsa**, a town in the above district, on a bay of the Persian Gulf, opposite the island of Bahrein.

Lahul, India. See LAHOOL.

Lainten, an island of the Pacific. See RAIATEA.

Laibach, a town of Austria. See LAYBACH.

Laichaupoor, lī-chän-poor', a port of India, on the Bay of Bengal, about 20 miles S. of Balasore. Vessels here take cargoes of rice by lighterage, being unable to come near the shore.

Laichev, a town of Russia. See LAISHEV.

Laichingen, lī'king-ĕn, a town of Würtemberg, 16 miles N.W. of Ulm. Pop. 2584.

Lai-Choo, or **Lai-Chow-Foo**, lī'-chŏw'-foo', or **Lai-Tcheou-Fou**, lī'-chē-oo'-foo', called also simply **Lai-Chow**, or **Lai-Tchoo**, a seaport town of China, province of Shan-Toong, on the S. shore of the Gulf of Pe-Chee-Lee, lat. 37° 13′ N., lon. 119° 50′ E., 280 miles S.E. of Peking.

Laighpoor, līg'poon', a town of Sinde, 60 miles S.S.W. of Hyderabad. Lat. 24° 34′ N.; lon. 68° 22′ E.

Laigle, or **L'Aigle**, lăg'l (L. *A'quila*), a town of France, department of Orne, on the Rille, 18 miles N.E. of Mortagne. Pop. 4495. It is walled, and was formerly a military post. It is now the chief manufacturing town of its department, having manufactures of needles, pins, steel goods, glass, leather, gloves, hardware, &c.

Laigle (CAPE), France, between Marseilles and Toulon.

Laigle, lăg'l, an island of Canada, formed by the confluence of the Prairie and St. Lawrence Rivers, 12 miles below Montreal.

Laignes, lăñ, a town of France, in Côte-d'Or, 10 miles W. of Châtillon-sur-Seine. Pop. 1391.

Laigueglia, lī-gwăl'yä (L. *Lingula*), a town of Italy, 6 miles S.S.W. of Albenga, on the Mediterranean.

Lailly, lăh'yee', a village of France, in Loiret, 15 miles S.W. of Orleans. Pop. 1727.

Lainate, lī-nä'tä, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 11 miles N.W. of Milan, noted for the magnificent palace of the house of Litta. Pop. 4322.

Laing's, lăngs, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., O., in Green township, 18 miles S.S.E. of Barnesville. It has 2 churches.

Laingsburg, lăngs'burg, a post-village of Shiawassee co., Mich., in Scioto township, on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, 16 miles N.E. of Lansing, and 12 miles S.W. of Owosso. It is near the Looking-Glass River. It has a union school, 3 churches, a bank, a foundry, a flouring-mill, and manufactures of furniture.

Lainio-Elf, lī'ne-oo-ĕlf', a river of Sweden, which issues from Lake Rosto in Torneå Lappmark, flows S.E., and joins the Torneå at Torneåfors. Length, 140 miles.

Laino, lī'no, or **Lao**, lä'o (anc. *La'us*), a river of Italy, falls into the Mediterranean in 39° 42′ N. lat.

Laino, or **Lajno**, lī'no, a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 23 miles N.W. of Cassano. Pop. of commune, 3124.

Lairdsborough, laerdz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Carroll co., Ga., 10 miles from Carrollton. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and a gold-mine.

Lairdsville, laerdz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., about 11 miles W. of Utica.

Lairdsville, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., in Franklin township, on Little Muncy Creek, about 22 miles N. of Danville. It has 2 churches, 3 saw-mills, and a grist-mill.

Lair's (laerz) Station, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ky., on the Central Railroad, 29 miles N.N.E. of Lexington.

Lairsville, laerz'vĭl, a hamlet of Russell co., Ky., on the N. bank of the Cumberland River, opposite Rowena. Produce is shipped here.

Laishev, lī-shŏv', a town of Russia, government and 30 miles S.E. of Kazan. Pop. 4654, chiefly engaged in the transit trade of iron and salt by the river.

Laissac, lăs'săk', a town of France, in Aveyron, 23 miles N.W. of Millau. Pop. 1400. It has manufactures of pottery and paper.

Lai-Tchoo, or **Lai-Tcheou-Fou**. See LAI-CHOO.

Laitre, a village of France. See VAL-D'AJOL.

Lai-Yang, lī-yäng', a large town of China, province of Shan-Toong, 50 miles S.S.W. of Che-Foo, in lat. 37° N., lon. 120° 55′ E. Pop. 50,000, including the suburbs, in which are situated shops and factories in which the pongee silk is manufactured. Gold abounds in the district, and is obtained by washing.

Laja, a river of Chili. See LAXA.

La Jana, or **La Xana**, lä hä'nä, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 40 miles from Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 1650.

Lajara, lä-hä'rä, a post-office of Conejos co., Col., 20 miles from Alamosa Station.

Lajas, a river of Central America. See LAXAS.

Lajatico, lä-yä-tee'ko, a village of Italy, province and circle of Pisa. Pop. 2246.

Lajbics, a town of Hungary. See LEIBITZ.

Lajella, lä-yĕl'lä, a village of Italy, province of Salerno, on the sea.

Lajno, a town of Italy. See LAINO.

La Jumellière, lä zhü'mel'le-air', a village of France, Maine-et-Loire, 13 miles E.N.E. of Beaupréau. Pop. 1755.

La Junquera, Spain. See JUNQUERA.

La Junta (Sp. pron. lä hoon'tä), a post-village of Bent co., Col., on the Arkansas River, and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé and Pueblo & Arkansas Valley Railroads, 74 miles E. by S. of Pueblo, and 22 miles W. of Las Animas. It has a church and 2 stores.

La Junta, lä hoon'tä (post-office, Watrous), a village of Mora co., New Mexico, 30 miles S.E. of Mora. P. 125.

Lak'ahur'rah, a village of the Punjab, 60 miles N.E. of Mooltan.

Lakaradeevh, native name of the LACCADIVE ISLANDS.

Lakassine, Louisiana. See LACASSINE.

Lake, a county in the N.W. part of California. Area, 1125 square miles. The surface is mountainous, and consists chiefly of a fertile valley, bounded on the W. by the Coast Range of mountains, which are covered with forests of fir, pine, and redwood. The most remarkable feature of its surface is Clear Lake, about 22 miles long, and nearly 1500 feet higher than the level of the sea. Wheat, barley, wool, and grass are the staple products of the soil. This county has large quantities of borax, sulphur, and marble. Cinnabar and gold are also found in it. Capital, Lakeport. Pop. in 1870, 2969; in 1880, 6596; in 1890, 7101.

Lake, a county in the W. central part of Colorado, has an area of 450 square miles. It is drained by the Arkansas River, which rises in it. It comprises many high peaks of the Saguache Mountains, among which are Massive Mountain (14,368 feet), Mount Harvard (14,383 feet), Mount Elbert (14,326 feet), and La Plata Peak (14,302 feet). Silver, gold, and lead are found in this county, and are the chief articles of export. It is intersected by the Denver & Rio Grande, Colorado Midland, and Union Pacific Railroads. Capital, Leadville. Pop. in 1870, 522; in 1880, 23,563; in 1890, 14,663.

Lake, the most northeastern county of Illinois, borders on Wisconsin. Area, about 490 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Michigan, and is intersected by the Des Plaines River. In the N.W. part of the county is Pishtaka Lake, an expansion of Fox River, which drains the western part. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with deep but small lakes. The soil is fertile and durable. Oats, hay, Indian corn, wheat, butter, and cattle are the staple products. Limestone underlies part

of this county. It is intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern, Elgin, Joliet & Eastern, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads. Capital, Waukegan. Pop. in 1870, 21,014; in 1880, 21,296; in 1890, 24,235.

Lake, the most northwestern county of Indiana, borders on Illinois. Area, about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Michigan, and on the S. by the Kankakee River, and is intersected in the N. part by the Calumet River. The surface is nearly level, and large marshes occur in the southern part. This county contains extensive prairies, the soil of which is fertile. Oats, Indian corn, hay, and cattle are the staple products. It is intersected by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, and other railroads. Capital, Crown Point. Pop. in 1870, 12,339; in 1880, 15,091; in 1890, 23,886.

Lake, a county in the N.W. part of the lower peninsula of Michigan, has an area of 580 square miles. It is intersected by the Marquette, Manoosic, and Pine Rivers. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of pine, sugar-maple, and other trees. Lumber, wheat, Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staple products. It is traversed by the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad. Capital, Baldwin. Pop. in 1870, 548; in 1880, 3233; in 1890, 6505.

Lake, a N.E. county of Minnesota. Area, 2380 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by a chain of lakes which separate it from the British possessions, on the E. by Cook co., and on the S.E. by Lake Superior. It is drained by Manito, Baptism, and other small rivers. The surface is partly hilly and partly marshy. Copper is found in this county, also abundance of granite. Capital, Beaver Bay. Pop. in 1870, 135; in 1880, 106; in 1890, 1299.

Lake, a county in the N.E. part of Ohio, has an area of about 240 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Erie, and intersected by Grand and Chagrin Rivers. The surface is hilly or undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the beech, chestnut, elm, oak, sugar-maple, pine, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, hay, potatoes, wheat, and fruit are the staple products. Devonian shale and sandstone of the carboniferous age crop out in this county. It is intersected by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad and the Pittsburg & Western Railroad. Capital, Painesville. Pop. in 1870, 15,935; in 1880, 16,326; in 1890, 18,235.

Lake, a county in the S. part of Oregon, borders on California. Area, 8040 square miles. It contains Abert, Goose, Summer, and Christmas, or Warner, Lakes. The surface about the lakes is mountainous. Capital, Lakeview. Pop. in 1880, 2804; in 1890, 2604.

Lake, a county in the S.E. part of South Dakota, has an area of 580 square miles. It is partly drained by the Vermilion River, and contains Herman and Madison Lakes. The surface is diversified. It is traversed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, two branches of which converge at Madison, the capital. Pop. in 1880, 2057; in 1890, 7508.

Lake, the most northwestern county of Tennessee, borders on Kentucky. Area, about 210 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River, and on the E. by Reelfoot Lake. The surface is level, and is extensively covered with forests of oak, beech, gum, cypress, hickory, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, cotton, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Tiptonville. Pop. in 1870, 2428; in 1880, 3968; in 1890, 5304.

Lake, a township of Cook co., Ill., lying just S. of Chicago. Pop. 3360.

Lake, a township of Allen co., Ind. Pop. 1309. It contains Arcola.

Lake, a township of Newton co., Ind., bounded S. by Beaver Lake. Pop. 378.

Lake, a post-hamlet of Spencer co., Ind., in Luce township, about 24 miles E. of Evansville. It has a church.

Lake, a township of Cerro Gordo co., Iowa. Pop. 316.

Lake, a township of Humboldt co., Iowa. Pop. 66.

Lake, a township of Monona co., Iowa. Pop. 199.

Lake, a township of Muscatine co., Iowa. Pop. 702. It is traversed by Cedar River.

Lake, a township of Benzie co., Mich. Pop. 40.

Lake, a township of Berrien co., Mich., bordering on Lake Michigan. Pop. 1083.

Lake, a station in Clare co., Mich., on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 8 miles W. by N. of Farwell.

Lake, a township of Huron co., Mich. Pop. 562.

Lake, a township of Lake co., Mich. Pop. 104.

Lake, a post-office of Newaygo co., Mich.

Lake, a township of Wabasha co., Minn. Pop. 538, exclusive of Lake City.

Lake, a post-village of Scott co., Miss., on the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad, 54 miles E. of Jackson. It has a newspaper office, 2 seminaries, a banking-house, and 4 churches.

Lake, a township of Buchanan co., Mo. Pop. 297.

Lake, a station in Buchanan co., Mo., on the railroad from St. Joseph to Atchison, Kansas, 5 miles S.W. of St. Joseph.

Lake, a post-office of St. Louis co., Mo., 15 miles W. of St. Louis, on or near Lake Creve Cœur.

Lake, Orange co., N.Y. See LAWTON.

Lake, or **Lakeville**, a post-hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., 6 miles W. of Salem. It has a church, a lumber-mill, and a starch-factory.

Lake, a township of Ashland co., O. Pop. 701.

Lake, a township of Logan co., O. Pop. 3753. It contains Bellefontaine.

Lake, a post-township of Stark co., O. Pop. 2113. Lake Post-Office is at Uniontown, besides which the township contains hamlets named Hartville and Greentown.

Lake, a township of Wood co., O., traversed by the Lake Shore Railroad. Pop. 1120.

Lake, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pa., in Lake township, near Harvey's Lake, about 12 miles N.W. of Wilkesbarre. Pop. of the township, 597.

Lake, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. 524.

Lake, a township of Williamsburg co., S.C. Pop. 873.

Lake, a station on the Brazos division of the International & Great Northern Railroad, 24 miles N.E. of Hearne, Tex.

Lake, a station in Essex co., Vt., on the Grand Trunk Railroad, 11 miles N. of Island Pond.

Lake, a post-hamlet of Logan co., W. Va., 7 miles N. of Logan Court-House.

Lake, a township of Milwaukee co., Wis., adjoining the city of Milwaukee on the S. Pop. in 1890, 4899. Lake Station on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad is 7 miles S. of Milwaukee.

Lake Ainslie, ānz'lee, in the co. of Inverness, Cape Breton, lies in the valley of Ainslie, about 3 miles to the westward of Whycocomah village, 8 miles S. of Mabou Harbor. It is 12 miles long, and 7 miles broad at the widest part. The outlet of Margaree River forms the northern corner of the lake.

Lake Amelia, a-me'le-a, a post-hamlet of Pope co., Minn., 25 miles from Melrose. It has a flour-mill.

Lake An'drew, a township of Kandiyohi co., Minn. Pop. 390.

Lake Ar'thur, a post-office of Calcasieu parish, La., on a lake of its own name, 90 miles W. of Morgan City.

Lake Aylmer, āl'mer, a beautiful lake on the river St. Francis, co. of Wolfe, Quebec, about 8 miles long by 3 miles wide, and abounding in excellent fish.

Lake Aylmer, or **Strat'ford**, a post-village in Wolfe co., Quebec, 55 miles N.E. of Lennoxville. It has good water-power, and several stores and mills. Pop. 150.

Lake Belt, a post-township of Martin co., Minn., 35 miles S.W. of Winnebago City. Pop. 164.

Lake Ben'ton, an incorporated post-village, capital of Lincoln co., Minn., on a lake of its own name, 29 miles by rail E. of Brookings, S.D. Pop. in 1890, 513.

Lake Bol'ivar, a hamlet of Bolivar co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, 20 miles from Arkapolis Railroad Station, Ark. It has a church.

Lake Burn'side, a post-office of Neshoba co., Miss.

Lake But'ler, a post-village of Bradford co., Fla., is on a small lake, 15 miles N.E. of Starke, about 50 miles S.W. of Jacksonville, and 28 miles N. of Gainesville. It has a grist-mill, 1 or 2 saw-mills, &c.

Lake Cen'ter, a post-office of Hamilton co., Iowa.

Lake Champlain, sham-plāne', a station in Franklin co., Vt., on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 120 miles N.W. of Portland, Me. See also CHAMPLAIN.

Lake Charles, charlz, a post-village, capital of Calcasieu parish, La., on the navigable Calcasieu River at the junction of two railways, and on a small lake of its own name, 219 miles W. of New Orleans, and 100 miles S.W. of Alexandria. It has 2 newspaper offices, several steam saw-mills, and 2 churches. Pop. in 1880, 833; in 1890, 3442.

Lake Cicott, si'kot, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Ind., 8 miles by rail W. of Logansport.

Lake City, a post-village of Modoc co., Cal., on the S.W. shore of Upper Lake, about 160 miles N.E. of Shasta.

Lake City, a post-village, capital of Hinsdale co., Col., is on the Lake Fork of the Gunnison River, about 63 miles by rail S. by W. of Gunnison. It is surrounded by high

mountains of the San Juan Range, and has 2 newspaper offices, 6 churches, a high school, a bank, a planing-mill, 2 sampling-works and ore-concentrating mill for the rich silver-mines in its vicinity, and electric-light-works. Pop. in 1890, 607.

Lake City, a post-village, capital of Columbia co., Fla., at the junction of two railroads, 60 miles W. of Jacksonville, and 106 miles E. by S. of Tallahassee. It is a winter resort for invalids. It has 2 weekly newspaper offices, 5 churches, a Peabody school, a state agricultural college, a college for young ladies, and manufactures of lumber. Pop. in 1880, 1379; in 1890, 2020.

Lake City, a post-village of Moultrie co., Ill., on the Illinois Midland Railroad, 4 miles W.N.W. of Lovington Junction. It has 2 churches, an elevator, and a drug-store.

Lake City, a post-village, capital of Calhoun co., Iowa, on a small lake, about 36 miles S.W. of Fort Dodge. It has 4 churches and 1 or 2 weekly newspapers. P. (1890) 1160.

Lake City, a post-township of Barber co., Kansas, on Medicine Lodge River. It has a steam saw-mill. Pop. 189.

Lake City, or **Reed'er**, a post-village of Missaukee co., Mich., in Reeder township, on Muskrat Lake, about 40 miles S.S.E. of Traverse City. It has a saw-mill and a shingle-mill.

Lake City, a post-village of Wabasha co., Minn., on Lake Pepin, an expansion of the Mississippi River, about 22 miles below Red Wing, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 58 miles S.E. of St. Paul, and 12 miles W.N.W. of Wabasha. Its site is a small plain between the lake and high limestone bluffs which present picturesque scenery. It contains 8 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, iron-works, 2 steam flouring-mills, 3 carriage-factories, and a plough-factory. Pop. in 1890, 2128.

Lake City, a hamlet in Jackson co., Mo., on the Wyandotte, Kansas City & Northwestern Railroad, 9 miles E. of Independence, and near a fine lake.

Lake Cold'en, a beautiful little lake in Essex co., N.Y., among the Adirondack Mountains. Its surface is about 2800 feet above the level of the sea. It is nearly 5 miles S.W. of Mt. Marcy. Opalescent River, one of the head-streams of the Hudson, issues from this lake.

Lake Comfort, kŭm'fŏrt, a post-office of Hyde co., N.C.

Lake Como, Italy. See LAGO DI COMO.

Lake Co'mo, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Fla., 100 miles S. of Jacksonville. It has a church and orange-groves.

Lake Como, a post-office of Jasper co., Miss.

Lake Como, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., about 38 miles N.N.E. of Scranton. It is on a small lake. It has a church, a tannery, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 250.

Lake Creek, of Texas, enters the San Jacinto near the middle of Montgomery co.

Lake Creek, Williamson co., Ill. See JEFFERSONVILLE.

Lake Cross'ing, a station on the Boston & Albany Railroad, 16 miles W. of Boston, Mass.

Lake Crys'tal, an incorporated post-village of Blue Earth co., Minn., in Garden City township, 12 miles by rail W.S.W. of Mankato. It has 9 churches, a bank, a high school, a creamery, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of wagons, harness, &c. Pop. in 1890, 824.

Lakedaimon, the Greek name of LACEDÆMON.

Lake Dam'beling, a salt-water lake of Western Australia, about 175 miles S.E. of Perth. It is 15 miles long by 7 miles broad, shallow, with many low islands.

Lake Drum'mond, a post-hamlet of Norfolk co., Va., on a canal in the Dismal Swamp, 12 miles S. of Portsmouth. It has 2 churches. Cedar lumber is manufactured here. See DRUMMOND LAKE.

Lakee, a town of India. See LAKKI.

Lake Eliz'abeth, a post-hamlet of Kandiyohi co., Minn., on a small lake, 6 miles from Atwater Railroad Station, and about 96 miles W. of St. Paul. It has a church.

Lake Elmo, Minnesota. See LOHMANSVILLE.

Lake Etchemin, esh'e-min, or **Saint Germain**, sent jer'main', a post-village in Dorchester co., Quebec, on Lake Etchemin, 36 miles S.E. of St. Henri de Lauzon. It contains 4 saw-mills and a grist-mill, and has a large lumber-trade. Pop. 250.

Lake Eu'nice, township, Becker co., Minn. Pop. 130.

Lake'field, or **North Douro**, doo'ro, a post-village in Peterborough co., Ontario, at the head of the Otonabee River, and on the Midland Railway, 40 miles N. of Port Hope. It possesses extensive water-power privileges, and contains a woollen-factory, several saw- and grist-mills, 3 churches, 8 or 9 stores, and 2 hotels. Pop. 300.

Lake Five, a post-hamlet of Waukesha co., Wis., on a small lake in Richfield township, 22 miles W. of Milwaukee. It has a church.

Lake For'est, a post-village of Lake co., Ill., on Lake Michigan, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 28 miles N.N.W. of Chicago. Its site is diversified by picturesque ravines and bluffs. It contains the Lake Forest University, a boys' academy, a female seminary, 3 churches, and many elegant residences and villas. Pop. (1890) 1203.

Lake Fork, Ohio, drains the W. part of Wayne co., runs southward in Ashland co., and enters the Mohican River in the W. part of Holmes co.

Lake Fork, of the Sabine, runs southeastward through Wood co., Tex., and enters the Sabine River after a course of about 60 miles.

Lake Fork, a township of Logan co., Ill. Pop. 398.

Lake Fork, Ashland co., O. See TYLERTOWN.

Lake Fork, a post-office of Wood co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 36 miles W. of Longview.

Lake Fre'mont', a township of Martin co., Minn. Pop. 99.

Lake Fremont, a post-office and lake of Sherburne co., Minn., 8 miles S. of Princeton.

Lake Fremont, Minnesota. See DUNNELL.

Lake Gauss, a lake of Minnesota, in Cass co., 10 miles S.E. of Leech Lake. It is about 9 miles long.

Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. See GENEVA.

Lake George, sometimes called **Hor'icon**, a long and beautiful lake of New York, forms part of the boundary between Warren and Washington cos. The head of this lake is at Caldwell, from which it extends N.E. 36 miles, and touches the S.E. part of Essex co. See CALDWELL.

Lake George, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Fla., on St. John's River, 100 miles S. of Jacksonville. It has 2 churches, a large hotel, and many orange-groves.

Lake Grif'fin, a post-office of Sumter co., Fla.

Lake Grove, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., in Brookhaven township, 3 miles from Lakeland Railroad Station, and 48 miles E. of Brooklyn. It has 4 churches.

Lake Han'skn, a township of Brown co., Minn. Pop. 229.

Lake Har'bor, a post-hamlet of Muskegon co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, 6 miles S. of Muskegon. Here are 2 saw-mills.

Lake Har'old, a post-office of Meeker co., Minn., on a small lake, 24 miles E. of Willmar.

Lake Haw'don, South Australia, is near the S. coast, 170 miles S. by E. of Adelaide.

Lake Hen'ry, a township of Stearns co., Minn. Pop. 243.

Lake Hielmar, Sweden. See HJELMAR.

Lake Hill, a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., about 16 miles N.W. of Rondout. It has 2 churches.

Lake Huron Crossing, Indiana. See HASKELL.

Lake Irma, ẽr'mą, a post-office of Orange co., Fla.

Lake Iseo, ee-sā'o (anc. *Sevi'nus Lu'cus*), in Italy, between Brescia and Bergamo, is 15 miles E. of Bergamo, and is traversed by the Oglio, a river tributary to the Po. Length, from N. to S., 15 miles; average breadth, 2½ miles; greatest depth, 984 feet.

Lake Jes'sup, a post-office of Orange co., Fla.

Lake Johan'na, a post-township of Pope co., Minn., on a small lake of the same name, about 22 miles E.N.E. of Benson. It has a church. Pop. 283.

Lake Kakebonga, kā-ko-bong'gą, a large lake of Canada, near the head-waters of the Ottawa River, about lat. 47° 15′ N., lon. 76° 30′ W.

Lake Kampeska, Dakota. See KAMPESKA.

Lake Kat'takit'tekon (Fr. *Lac Vieux Désert*, lăk ve'uh' dā'zair'), a lake at the head of Wisconsin River, on the border between the states of Wisconsin and Michigan. Length, about 7 miles; breadth, 4 or 5 miles.

Lake Kempt, a large lake of Quebec, between the head-waters of the Rivière du Lièvre and the Mattawa River and Lake. It is studded with numerous islands.

Lakeland, lāk'land, an incorporated post-town of Polk co., Fla., 83 miles by rail S.W. of Sanford. It has 5 churches, a bank, a high school, a newspaper office, and lumber-mills. Pop. in 1890, 552.

Lakeland, a post-village of Pointe Coupée parish, La. It has a church and several sugar-mills and cotton-gins.

Lakeland, a post-village of Washington co., Minn., on the W. bank of the St. Croix River (here expanded into a lake), about 16 miles E. of St. Paul. It has 2 steam saw-mills, a high school, &c. Pop. in 1890, 523.

Lakeland, a village of Suffolk co., N.Y., 48 miles by rail E. of Long Island City. Here are manufactories of cigars, buttons, &c. Not far off is Lake Ronkonkoma.

Lake Land'ing, a post-office of Hyde co., N.C., on Mattamuskeet Lake. P. of Lake Landing township, 2235.

Lake Leman, Europe. See LAKE OF GENEVA.

Lakelet, lāk'lĕt, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, 5 miles W.S.W. of Clifford. It contains a saw-mill and a woollen-factory. Pop. 100.

Lake Lillian, lil'le-ăn, a post-township of Kandiyohi co., Minn., on a lake of the same name. Pop. 217.

Lake Lin'den, a post-village of Houghton co., Mich., in Schoolcraft township, on Torch Lake, at the terminus of the Hancock & Calumet Railroad, 5 miles S. of Calumet. It has 7 churches, a bank, an academy, a high school, a newspaper office, and lumber- and copper-stamping-mills. Pop. about 2500.

Lake Maggiore, Italy. See LAGO MAGGIORE.

Lake Mahopac Station, New York. See MAHOPAC.

Lake Mait'land, a post-village of Orange co., Fla., on a small lake, about 6 miles from Orlando. It has a church, 2 stores, and several orange-groves. It is in a level, sandy country, in which the pine abounds.

Lake Maracaybo, mă-ră-kī'bo, in the state of Zulia, Venezuela, communicates with the sea by a short channel. It is deep, but large vessels cannot enter, on account of the bar at its outlet. Its waters are generally fresh, but are somewhat brackish at times, especially near the outlet. It is navigated by small craft, and receives the Catatumba, Motatan, Bravo, Chama, Zulia, and other rivers, some of them navigable. Length, 137 miles; breadth, 75 miles.

Lake Mareotis, Egypt. See MAREOTIS.

Lake Muri'a, a post-office of Green Lake co., Wis., about 30 miles W.S.W. of Fond du Lac.

Lake Mar'shall, a township of Lyon co., Minn. Pop. 897. It contains Marshall, the county seat.

Lake Mary, a township of Douglas co., Minn. Pop. 225. It contains Lake Mary, Lake Andrews, Long Lake, and others.

Lakemba, an island of the Pacific. See LAGUEMBA.

Lake Megan'tic, a post-village in Compton co., Quebec, on the St. Francis & Lake Megantic Railway, 65 miles E. by N. of Lennoxville. Pop. 100. See MEGANTIC.

Lake Memphremagog, mĕm'fre-mā'gog, situated partly in Vermont and partly in Canada, is about 30 miles in length, and varies from 1 to 4 miles in breadth. About 8 miles only of its S. extremity lie in Orleans co., Vt.; the rest is in Canada. It discharges its waters by Magog Outlet into the St. Francis River, in Canada. It is much visited by tourists.

Lake Methye, mĕth-ī', a small lake of British North America, 180 miles S. of Lake Athabasca, and having at its S. extremity Fort Methye. Another Lake Methye is 350 miles S.W.

Lake Mills, a post-village of Winnebago co., Iowa, 18 miles W. of Northwood, and about 28 miles N.W. of Mason City. It has a newspaper office, a grist-mill, and 5 stores. Pop. in 1880, 414; in 1890, 604.

Lake Mills, a post-village of Collin co., Tex., on the East Fork of Trinity River, 30 miles N.E. of Dallas. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Lake Mills, a post-village of Jefferson co., Wis., in Lake Mills township, and on Rock Lake, 25 miles E. of Madison, and 8 miles N.W. of Jefferson. It has water-power, a graded school, several churches, and manufactures of cheese, carriages, cigars, farming-implements, &c. Pop. in 1880, 671; in 1890, 1053; of the township, 2107. Rock Lake is 4 miles long, and attracts many visitors.

Lake Müritz, mü'rits (Ger. *Müritzsee,* mü'rits-sā'), a lake of North Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, immediately S. of Waren. Length, from N. to S., 19 miles. It communicates on the N. with Lake Fleesen.

Lakenan, lāk'nan, a post-village of Shelby co., Mo., on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and on Salt River, 12 miles W. of Hannibal. It has a pottery for stoneware.

Lake Nemicachinque, nem'e-kă-chin'kwee, in Maskinonge co., Quebec, between Lakes Culotte and Goldfinch, forms part of the chain of lakes at the N.E. source of the Rivière du Lièvre. It is long, extending from N. to S.

Lake Ngami, Africa. See NGAMI.

Lake Nicaragua (Sp. *Lago de Nicaragua,* lă'go dă ne-kă-ră'gwă), an extensive sheet of water in the republic of Nicaragua, Central America, 90 miles long from N.W. to S.E.; greatest breadth, 40 miles; mean breadth, 30 miles. It lies 128 feet above the Pacific Ocean, from which it is separated by a line of active volcanoes. The river San Juan flows from its S.E. extremity into the Caribbean Sea, and at its N.W. extremity it is connected with the smaller lake of Managua, or Leon, by the river Tipitapa. About 100 yards from the beach there is generally a depth of about 2 fathoms; in other parts, all the intermediate soundings between 5 and 15 fathoms are found. Waterfowl and excellent fish are abundant; alligators also, of great size, are numerous. It contains some islands, and several groups of islets, all of volcanic origin. Of the former, Zapatera, Ometepe, and Madera are the largest, being several miles in circuit. Zapatera is mountainous, rising nearly to 2000 feet in height, and is uninhabited; but Ometepe is occupied by an industrious race of Indians, who raise maize, &c., and possess some cattle. Madera is joined to Ometepe by a low neck of land, which is frequently overflowed; in form it is a huge mound more than 4000 feet high, covered with cedar-wood. The islets are generally conical in shape, and seldom exceed 3 or 4 acres in area; they are covered with verdure, and on many of them are cultivated patches of ground; and on such, generally crowning their summits, relieved by a dense green background of plantations, and surrounded by palms and the papaya with its great golden fruit, are the picturesque cane huts of the inhabitants. On one of the smaller islands, Pensacola, numerous relics of antiquity have been recently found, consisting of huge, elaborately-sculptured stones, massive idols, and figures of monstrous animals. The material is in every case black basalt, and the cutting exhibits great freedom and skill, in workmanship and style differing materially from those of Yucatan. It has long been contemplated to establish through Lake Nicaragua a navigable communication, by means of a ship-canal, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Lake Nip'issing' or **Nep'issing',** Ontario, is situated N.E. of Lake Huron, nearly midway between it and the Ottawa River. The shape is irregular; the shores are bold. Length, 50 miles; greatest breadth, 35 miles. It contains many islands, and discharges itself into Georgian Bay (Lake Huron) by French River, the navigation of which is, however, impeded by numerous rapids; but eastward it is separated by only a short portage from Turtle Lake and Little River, a tributary of the navigable Ottawa.

Lake Nyassa, Africa. See NYASSA.

Lake of Annecy, ăn'see', in Savoy, France, 22 miles S. of Geneva, is 9 miles in length from N.W. to S.E., from 1 to 2 miles in breadth, and 1426 feet above the sea. At its N.W. extremity it discharges its surplus waters into the Fieran, an affluent of the Rhone.

Lake of Averno, Italy. See AVERNO.

Lake of Bienne, Switzerland. See BIENNE LAKE.

Lake of Castiglione, Italy. See CASTIGLIONE.

Lake of Chiusi, Italy. See CHIUSI, LAKE OF.

Lake of Cojutepeque. See COJUTEPEQUE.

Lake of Con'stance (anc. *Brigan'tinus La'cus;* Ger. *Boden-See,* bo'dĕn-sā'; Fr. *Lac de Constance,* lăk dĕh kŏN'-stŏNss'), a lake of Central Europe, forming a common centre in which Switzerland and the territories of Baden, Würtemberg, Bavaria, and Austria meet. It lies between lat. 47° 28′ and 47° 50′ N. and lon. 9° and 9° 42′ E.; length, from N.W. to S.E., 40 miles; greatest breadth, about 9 miles; area, 200 square miles; greatest depth, which is between Friedrichshafen and Rorschach, 964 feet; 1283 feet above sea-level. At its N.W. extremity the lake is divided into two branches or arms, each about 14 miles in length: the N. arm is called the Ueberlingen Lake, after the town of Ueberlingen, on its N. bank; the S. branch the Unter-See, in which is situated the fertile island of Reichenau, belonging to Baden, about 3 miles long and 1½ broad. The Rhine enters the lake at Rheineck, at its S.E. extremity, and leaves it at Stein, at its N.W. termination. Various other smaller rivers empty themselves into it. The lake, the waters of which are of a dark-green hue and very clear, is subject to sudden risings, the causes of which are unknown. It freezes in severe winters only. Steamers ply on the lake between Constance and various points on its shores. The banks are either flat or gently undulating, and are not remarkable for picturesque beauty; but they are extremely fertile, and are covered with cornfields, orchards, and gardens, interspersed with ruined castles and with numerous towns and villages, producing a very pleasing and striking effect.

Lake of Damascus, Syria. See BAHR-EL-MERJ.

Lake of Damm, Germany. See DAMMSCHE-SEE.

Lake of Geneva, or **Lake Le'man** (Ger. *Genfer-See,* ghĕn'fĕr-sā'; Fr. *Lac de Genève,* lăk dĕh zhĕh-naiv'; anc. *Lema'nus La'cus*), a lake of Europe, between Switzerland and France. It is crescent-shaped. Length, 45 miles; breadth, from 1 to 9½ miles; area, 82 square miles; height above the sea, 1230 feet; greatest depth, near its E. extremity, 984 feet. It is traversed by the Rhone from E. to W., and receives the Dranse, Venoge, and other small rivers. Its waters have a peculiar deep-blue color, are very transparent, and contain a great variety of fish. It is never wholly frozen over, and it is subject to *seiches,* or

remarkable risings of from 1 to 4 or 5 feet, which last only about 25 minutes.

Lake of Gennesareth. See LAKE OF TABAREEYEH.

Lake of Goukeka. See GÖKTSCHE-DENGHIS.

Lake of Isneek, Iznik, or Isnik, iz'neek' (anc. *Ascanius Lacus*), a beautiful lake of Asia Minor, 17 miles E. of the Gulf of Moodania, into which it discharges itself by a small river. Length, 14 miles; breadth, 4 miles.

Lake of Lesina, lâ-see'nâ (anc. *Pantanus*), called also **Salso,** sâl'so, or **Salpe,** sâl'pâ, in Italy, forms a kind of lagoon along the Adriatic, into which it discharges itself. Length, from E. to W., 13 miles; breadth, 3 miles.

Lake of Locarno. See LAGO MAGGIORE.

Lake of Lucerne, lu-sern' (Ger. *Waldstädter-See*, or *Vierwaldstädter-See*, feer-wâlt'stêt-tçr-sâ', or the "Lake of the Four Forest Cantons"), a lake of Switzerland, near its centre, enclosed by the cantons of Schwytz, Uri, Unterwalden, and Lucerne. Length, 24 miles; breadth, from ¼ a mile to 2 miles; height of surface above the sea, 1380 feet; the depth varies from 300, near Lucerne, to 900 feet near its E. extremity. Shape, cruciform, with a prolongation eastward, called the Lake of Uri, where its banks rise into rugged sublimity; its scenery is everywhere picturesque. The Reuss enters it at its S.E. and leaves it at its N.W. end. The city of Lucerne and towns of Küssnacht, Brunnen, and Flüelen are on this lake, on which a steamer plies from end to end twice a day in summer.

Lake of Miletopolis, Asia Minor. See MANEEYAS.

Lake of Morat, mo'rât' (Ger. *Murtener-See*, or *Murtner-See*, moont'ner-sâ'), a small lake of Switzerland, cantons of Freyburg and Vaud, 2 miles S.E. of the Lake of Neufchâtel, and connected with it by the river Broye, which traverses the Lake of Morat. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 2 miles. Banks low, fertile, and agreeable. On its E. and S. sides are the towns of Morat and Avenches.

Lake of Neufchâtel, nush'â'têl', one of the larger lakes of Switzerland, in the W. part, 18 miles N. of the Lake of Geneva, enclosed by the cantons of Neufchâtel, Vaud, Freyburg, and Bern. Length, 24 miles; average breadth, 4 miles. Estimated area, 90 square miles; height above the sea, 1424 feet; depth, 426 feet. It receives several rivers; the Broye brings to it the surplus waters of Lake Morat, and it discharges its own northward by the Thiele through the Lake of Bienne into the Aar. Its scenery is less sublime than that of the other Swiss lakes, but its banks are pleasant, and on them are the towns of Neufchâtel and Yverdun, between which a steamer plies daily.

Lake of Neusiedl, noi'seed'l (Hun. *Fertö Tava*, fêr'tö' töh'vöh'), a lake of Hungary, near its western frontier, between the counties of Oedenburg and Wieselburg, 19 miles S.S.W. of Presburg. Length, 23 miles; average breadth, 7 miles; depth, from 9 to 13 feet. It receives the Vulka River, and the town of Rusth is on its W. side, where its banks are well wooded; on the E. the country is low and marshy, and here its waters, during its sudden and irregular inundations, are carried to the Rabnitz by a canal cut by a prince of the Esterhazy family, who resides in its vicinity.

Lake of Ochrida or **Okhrida,** ox're-dâ (anc. *Lychnitis Lacus*), the principal lake of Albania, European Turkey, in lat. 41° N., lon. 20° 45' E. Length, from N. to S., 18 miles; extreme breadth, 8 miles. It is surrounded by lofty mountains, and is highly picturesque.

Lake of Ooroomeeyah, oo-roo-mee'yç, or **Urumia,** or **Shahee,** shâ'hee', a shallow lake of Persia, 30 miles S.W. of Tabreez, is 85 miles long and 30 miles broad. It receives several rivers, contains numerous small islands, and has waters so salt as to be able to support but few kinds of animal life. Its elevation is 4200 feet.

Lake of Orta (anc. *Lacus Cusius?*), of Italy, is 7 miles W. of Lago Maggiore, into which it discharges its surplus waters. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 1½ miles. It is highly picturesque.

Lake of Perugia, pâ-roo'jâ, or **Lake Thrasymene** (It. *Lago di Perugia*, lâ'go dee pâ-roo'jâ, and *Trasimeno*, trâ-se-mâ'no; anc. *Thrasymenus* or *Trasimenus Lacus*; Fr. *Lac de Pérouse*, lâk deh pâ'rooz'), a lake of Italy, 10 miles W. of Perugia, is situated in a basin enclosed on every side by the Apennines. It is a fine sheet of water, about 30 miles in circumference, surrounded by gentle eminences covered with oak, pine, and olive plantations, and it contains three islands. Near this lake Hannibal defeated the Romans under Flaminius, 217 B.C.

Lake of Ploen, plön, Germany, the largest in Holstein, is about 7 miles in length and 4 miles in breadth. The Little Ploen Lake is the N. portion, separated by the narrow isthmus on which Ploen is situated.

Lake of Poschiavo, pos-ke-â'vo, Switzerland, immediately S.E. of the town of Poschiavo, is 3 miles long and 1½ miles broad.

Lake of Sarnen, sar'nçn, in Switzerland, S. of Sarnen, 3 miles in length by 1 mile in breadth, and traversed by the Aa from the Lake of Lungern.

Lake of Schwerin, shwâ-reen', in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, is 14 miles in length by 3 miles in average breadth. It receives the Elde on the S., and from its N. extremity flows the Stor, which enters the Baltic at Wismar. On its W. shore is the town of Schwerin.

Lake of Socorro, so-kor'ro, a lake of South America, in the United States of Colombia, at the head of the brook of Reventado, which supplies water to the city of Cartago.

Lake (or Sea) of Tabarceyeh, tâb-â-ree'yç, written also **Tabariyeh** or **Tubaria,** tâb-â-ree'yç, and **Gennesareth,** jen-nes'â-reth, or **Genesaret,** jen-es'â-ret (called in Scripture the *Sea of Galilee*, or *Sea of Tiberias*), a famous lake of Palestine, forming part of its E. boundary, between lat. 32° 45' and 32° 56' N., and in lon. 35° 35' E. Shape, somewhat oval. Length, 14 miles; greatest breadth, 8 miles; depression below the Mediterranean, 755 feet. It is traversed throughout from N. to S. by the river Jordan. Shores steep, but not precipitous. This lake has neither the imposing scenery which characterizes the Dead Sea, nor any remarkable picturesque beauty, but its surface and environs derive considerable interest from being the scenes of numerous miracles recorded in the life of the Founder of Christianity; and around it were anciently the cities of Tiberias, Magdala, Capernaum, Chorazin, and Bethsaida, all of which, except Tiberias, have wholly disappeared. Its vicinity presents numerous traces of volcanic action; and its waters are liable to be affected by sudden tempests, one of which is recorded in Holy Writ.

Lake of Tamiagua, tâ-me-â'gwâ, Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, 60 miles in length, and 25 miles in greatest breadth, is separated at its N. extremity by a narrow isthmus from the Lake of Tampico.

Lake of Tampico, tâm-pee'ko, a shallow lagoon of Mexico, at the N. extremity of the state of Vera Cruz, 20 miles in length by 10 miles across. It communicates northward with the united mouths of the Tula and Tampico Rivers, and eastward with the Lake of Tamiagua. Large quantities of prawns, caught in it, are salted for export.

Lake of Terminos. See LAGUNA DE TERMINOS.

Lake of the Horn, Egypt. See BIRKET-EL-KARN.

Lake of the Thousand Islands, or **Lac des Mille Isles,** lâk dâ mill eel, an expansion in the upper part of St. Lawrence River, near Lake Ontario, containing the group called THOUSAND ISLANDS (which see).

Lake of the Woods (Fr. *Lac des Bois*, lâk dâ bwâ), a large lake of North America, near lat. 49° N. It is partly in Minnesota and partly in Keewatin, Canada. It has an irregular form, nearly 100 miles long, and 250 miles or more in circuit. It is supplied by Rainy Lake River, and the surplus water is discharged by the Winnipeg River, which issues from the N. end of the lake. It encloses numerous wooded islands. Elevation, 977 feet.

Lake of Thun, toon (Ger. *Thuner-See*, toon'çr-sâ'), in Switzerland, 10 miles in length; average breadth, 2 miles. Height above the sea, 1890 feet. It is traversed by the river Aar from Brienzer-See, and at its W. end it receives the Simmen. The shores near Thun are covered with villas and gardens; farther E. they are precipitous and strikingly picturesque. Two steamboats ply on it daily. On its S.W. side are the mountains of Stockhorn and Niesen.

Lake of Two Mountains, a beautiful lake of Quebec, being an expansion of the river Ottawa near its mouth. It is of very irregular form, about 24 miles long, and varying from 1 to 6 miles in breadth.

Lake of Two Mountains, Quebec. See OKA.

Lake of Uri, yu'ree, of Switzerland, is the S.E. extremity of the Lake of Lucerne. Its shores are precipitous and pathless; it receives the river Reuss. See LAKE OF LUCERNE.

Lake of Valencia, vâ-lân'she-â, or **Tacarigua,** tâ-kâ-ree'gwâ, Venezuela, is near the Caribbean Sea, 2 miles E. of Valencia. Length, 22 miles; average breadth, 6 miles. Mean depth, from 12 to 15 fathoms. Shores desert on the S., but on the N. well cultivated. It contains many islands, and receives the river Aragua.

Lake of Varese, vâ-râ'sâ, Northern Italy, in the province of Como, 4 miles E. of Lago Maggiore, into which it pours its waters. Length, 5 miles; greatest breadth, 2 miles.

Lake of Vico, vee'ko, a lake of Central Italy, 8 miles S. of Viterbo, is 2½ miles in length, and discharges its surplus waters into the Tiber. It is surrounded by woods, and is apparently the crater of an extinct volcano.

Lake of Zell, tsĕll, between the Swiss canton of Thurgan and the S. part of the grand duchy of Baden, is 12 miles in length and 4 miles in breadth. It is traversed by the Rhine, which enters it from the Lake of Constance, 2 miles eastward. Its shores are undulating and fertile.

Lake of Zug, Switzerland. See ZUGERSEE.

Lake of Zurich, zu'rik (Ger. *Züricher-See*, tsü'rik-ĕr-sā'), a lake of Switzerland, celebrated for its picturesque beauty, is mostly situated within the canton of Zurich, but is enclosed at its E. end by the cantons of Schwytz and St. Gall. Length, 23 miles; breadth, from ¼ mile to 2½ miles; height of surface above the sea, 1342 feet. From the S.E. it receives the waters of Lake Wallenstadt through the Linth Canal. It is divided into the upper lake, extending from Schmerikau to Rapperschwyl, and the lower lake, about 3 times the extent of the upper, from Rapperschwyl to Zurich. At its narrowest point it is crossed by a wooden bridge, nearly half a mile long. The upper lake is frozen over almost every winter, but this is seldom the case with the lower lake. In summer its water is sometimes raised by the melting of the snow to 18 feet above its ordinary level. The lake is traversed by steamboats.

Lake Oue, a station on the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Texas Railroad, 21 miles W. of Delta, La.

Lake Oue'ga, a lake of Russia, the next in size to that of Ladoga, from which it is distant 85 miles N.E., in the centre of the government of Olonets, mostly between lat. 60° 52′ and 62° 53′ N. and lon. 34° 15′ and 36° 12′ E. Length, 140 miles; breadth, from 30 to 45 miles. Area, estimated at 3400 square miles. It is of a very irregular shape, particularly towards the N., where it is much indented and forms numerous creeks and bays. Its shores are generally rocky, and its waters beautifully clear, and well supplied with fish. Navigation is much impeded by shoals and sandbanks. In it are numerous islands near its N. extremity. It receives 10 streams, the principal of which are the Migra, the Shooya (Shuia), the Vodla, and the Vytegra. Its only outlet is the Sveer, by which it discharges its waters into Lake Ladoga; but the Murinskoi Canal, by connecting its affluent the Vytegra with the Kayla, an affluent of Bielo-Ozero, has brought it into communication with the basin of the Volga.

Lake Onig'amis, in Canada, is one of the chain of lakes forming the head-waters of the river St. Maurice.

Lake Oscawana, os-kạ-wah'nạ, a summer resort of Putnam co., N.Y., 6 miles from Garrison's Station, which is on the Hudson River. Here is a lake 2 miles long.

Lake Oskelanaio, os-ke-lā-ni'o, a lake of Quebec, near the head-waters of the river St. Maurice. It is 27 miles long from N.E. to S.E., and 4 miles wide.

Lake Panache, pā-nāsh', a lake of very irregular shape on the Whitefish River, Ontario, lat. 46° 15′ N., lon. 81° 20′ W. It contains a large number of islands. Length, about 18 miles; average breadth, 2 miles.

Lake Papineau, pā-poe-no', a large lake in Ottawa co., Quebec, gives rise to the main branch of the North Petite Nation River.

Lake Park, a small post-village of Becker co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 33 miles E. of Moorhead.

Lake Peipus or Peipous, pā'e-pooce (Russ. *Tchoodskoe*, chood'sko-ă, or *Tchoudskoe-Ozero*, chood'sko-ă-o-zā'ro), a large lake of Russia, between lat. 57° 52′ and 59° N. and lon. 26° 55′ and 27° 55′ E., is surrounded by the governments of Esthonia, Livonia, St. Petersburg, and Pskov. Length, 80 miles; greatest breadth, 32 miles. Shores marshy, sandy, or covered with forests. It receives the Embach, Kosa, and other rivers, and on the N. discharges its surplus waters into the Gulf of Finland by the Narova. It is deep, and easy of navigation. In winter its fisheries supply the markets of St. Petersburg. Its S. extremity is termed the Lake of Pskov, to which city it nearly reaches.

Lake Pepin, pip'in, an expansion of the Mississippi River, W. of Wisconsin. Length, nearly 25 miles; greatest breadth, about 3 miles.

Lake Pleasant, plez'ạnt, a township of Hamilton co., N.Y. Pop. 332. It contains Sageville, the county seat, and is in the Great Northern Wilderness. Here is a fine lake of the same name, 46 miles N. of Gloversville. Elevation, 1615 feet; length, 4 miles. It is a favorite summer resort.

Lake Pleasant, a post-hamlet of Erie co., Pa., 15 miles S.E. of the city of Erie. It has 3 lumber-mills, and near it is a small lake.

Lake Point, a post-office of Tooele co., Utah, on Great Salt Lake.

Lakeport, lāk'port, a post-office of Chicot co., Ark.

Lakeport, a post-village, capital of Lake co., Cal., on the W. shore of Clear Lake, about 100 miles N. by W. of San Francisco. It has 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a savings-bank, and 1 other bank, and is surrounded by picturesque scenery, which attracts many tourists. Pop. in 1880, 562; in 1890, 991.

Lakeport, called also **Old Lake**, a station in Orleans parish, La., on Lake Pontchartrain, is the N. terminus of the Pontchartrain Railroad, which extends hence to New Orleans. This is one of the oldest railroads in the United States.

Lakeport, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., in Burchville township, on Lake Huron, about 12 miles N.N.W. of Port Huron. It has a church, a flour-mill, and manufactures of furniture, wagons, &c. Whitefish abound here. Pop. about 250.

Lakeport, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., on Oneida Lake, about 16 miles E.N.E. of Syracuse. Pop. 134.

Lakeport, a post-hamlet of Yankton co., S.D., 8 miles W. of Yankton.

Lake Prairie, prā'ree, a township of Marion co., Iowa. Pop., exclusive of Pella, 2673.

Lake Prairie, a township of Nicollet co., Minn. Pop. 1178.

Lake Prov'idence, a post-village, capital of East Carroll parish, La., on the W. bank of the Mississippi River, near a beautiful lake of its own name, and about 40 miles by land N.N.W. of Vicksburg. It has 4 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. 320.

Lake Ridge, a post-hamlet of Lenawee co., Mich., 8 miles N.E. of Tecumseh. It contains a saw-mill and a broom and brush factory. Pop. 200.

Lake Ridge, a post-hamlet of Tompkins co., N.Y., on the Cayuga Railroad, 12 miles N.N.W. of Ithaca, and 1½ miles E. of Cayuga Lake.

Lake Road, a post-office of Niagara co., N.Y., nearly 1 mile from Lake Ontario.

Lake Ro'land, a post-office and lake of Baltimore co., Md., at Lake Station on the Northern Central Railroad, 8 miles N. of Baltimore. This lake is one of the sources from which Baltimore derives a supply of water, and is a place of summer resort.

Lake Rossignol, ros'seen'yōl', the largest lake in the province of Nova Scotia, on the Liverpool River, 16 miles from the head of tide. Into it flow the streams from a number of lakes. The coast-line is irregular, indented with a number of bays. The lake contains a large number of islands, and produces trout and salmon.

Lake Run, a post-office of Sullivan co., Pa.

Lake Safaddu, Wales. See BRECKINIOC MERE.

Lake Saint Charles, a village and settlement in Quebec co., Quebec, 10 miles N. of Quebec. Pop. 500. There is a remarkable echo at the lake, which tarries some few seconds before repeating the sound uttered; and this in its turn is re-echoed from another quarter.

Lake Saint Clair, between the province of Ontario and the state of Michigan, is about 30 miles in length, and 24 miles in its greatest breadth, having a mean breadth of about 12 miles. Area, 360 square miles. Depth, 20 feet. Height above the sea, 571 feet, or 6 feet higher than Lake Erie. It contains many islands, receives the Thames, Clinton, Great Bear Creek, and other rivers, and communicates on the S.W. by Detroit River with Lake Erie. On the N. it is entered by St. Clair River, which brings to it the surplus waters of the great lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron. The shoals or flats in its N. part are traversed by a deep canal bordered with dikes, an improvement constructed by the United States government.

Lake Saint Francis, a beautiful lake in Beauce co., Quebec, 40 miles N.E. of Sherbrooke. Length, about 14 miles; breadth, 1 to 2 miles. It is surrounded in every direction by lofty wood-covered mountains.

Lake Saint John, Concordia parish, La., is 3 miles W. of the Mississippi River, and 18 miles N. of Natchez, Miss. It is nearly 14 miles long, and 1 mile wide.

Lake Saint John, a post-office of Concordia parish, La.

Lake Saint Louis, a lake of Quebec, formed by the expansion of the river St. Lawrence, 9 miles S.W. of Montreal. Length, 20 miles; greatest breadth, 7 miles. The river Ottawa enters it by two channels on its W. side.

Lake Saint Peter, a lake of Quebec, being an expansion of the river St. Lawrence, between lat. 46° and 46° 8′ N. and about lon. 73° W. Length, 35 miles; greatest breadth, 10 miles. It receives many rivers, the largest of which is the St. Francis, from the S.E. In its S. part are many islands. It is navigable for ocean steamers.

Lake Sa'rah, a township of Murray co., Minn. P. 110.

Lake Shasawataisi, shă'să'wă'ti'see', a lake of a long and irregular shape in Champlain co., Quebec, collects the waters of the Matawan and other lakes, and discharges

them by a connecting stream into the St. Maurice, near the mouth of Ribbon River.

Lake Sher'brooke, a beautiful lake in Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, 6 or 7 miles long and 1 to 2 miles wide. It forms part of a branch of the La Have River.

Lake Shetek, she-tĕk', a post-village of Lyon co., Minn., in Monroe township, on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, about 95 miles W. of Mankato. It has 2 churches, 2 warehouses for grain, and 4 stores. It is near several lakes. The name of its post-office is Shetek.

Lake Shore, a post-office of Antrim co., Mich.

Lake Shore Junction, a station, 3 miles N. of Milwaukee, Wis., where the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad joins the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, is on the Milwaukee River, opposite Humboldt.

Lake Sib'ley, a hamlet of Cloud co., Kansas, in Lake Sibley township, near the Republican River, about 70 miles N.W. of Junction City.

Lake Side, a village of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and on Lake Michigan, 18 miles N. of Chicago.

Lakeside, lāk'sīd, a post-office of Emmett co., Iowa.

Lake Side, a post-village of Berrien co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, and on the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad, 20 miles W. of Niles. The station is called Wilkinson.

Lakeside, a township of Muskegon co., Mich., on Lakes Michigan and Muskegon. It contains Bluffton and Port Sherman.

Lakeside, a township of Cottonwood co., Minn. Pop. 207. It contains 37 small lakes, and includes the village of Bingham Lake.

Lakeside, a post-office of Renville co., Minn.

Lake Side, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., N.Y., in Ontario township, on Lake Ontario, about 20 miles E.N.E. of Rochester. It has a church and manufactures of carriages and barrels.

Lakeside, a settlement in Digby co., Nova Scotia, on Digby Neck, 17 miles from Digby. Pop. 100.

Lakeside, a post-village in Oxford co., Ontario, 10 miles S.E. of St. Marys. Pop. 100.

Lakes of Killar'ney, three connected lakes in the S.W. of Ireland, co. of Kerry, the lowest or southernmost of which approaches within 1½ miles W. of Killarney. It is 16½ miles in length by 2 miles in breadth. On the W., S., and S.E. sides of these lakes rise the loftiest mountains (still haunted by red deer), the wildest ravines, the finest woods, and some of the boldest cascades in Ireland.

Lake Spring, a post-office of Dent co., Mo., about 14 miles S. by E. of Rolla.

Lake Squouatouk, skoo'wä'took, or **Squat'teck,** in Temiscouata co., Quebec, is one of the sources of the river Tuladi. It is 50 miles in superficial extent.

Lake Station, a post-village of Lake co., Ind., in Hobart township, on the Calumet River, and on the Michigan Central Railroad, at the junction of the Joliet division, 35 miles S.E. of Chicago. Pop. about 200.

Lake Station, Texas. See Lake.

Lake Station, in Box Elder co., Utah, is on the Central Pacific Railroad, 45 miles W. of Corinne.

Lakesville, lāks'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Dorchester co., Md., 22 miles S. of Cambridge. It has a church.

Lake Tchad, Central Africa. See Chad.

Lake Thrasymene, Italy. See Lake of Perugia.

Lake Tok'ua, a post-office of Big Stone co., Minn.

Laketon, lāk'tŏn, a post-village of Wabash co., Ind., on Eel River, and on the Eel River Railroad, 33 miles E.N.E. of Logansport. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Laketon, Berrien co., Mich. See Bridgman.

Laketon, a township of Muskegon co., Mich., bounded W. by Lake Michigan, and S. by Lake Muskegon. Pop. 1332. It is the seat of an active lumber-business.

Laketown, lāk'tŏwn, a township of Allegan co., Mich., bounded W. by Lake Michigan. Pop. 689.

Laketown, a post-office of Carver co., Minn., in Laketown township, near several small lakes, about 32 miles W.S.W. of St. Paul. Pop. of the township, 1070.

Laketown, a post-office of Rich co., Utah.

Laketown, a township of Polk co., Wis. Pop. 317.

Lake Trav'erse, near the head-waters of the St. Maurice, in Portneuf co., Quebec, is about 18 miles long. Its banks are covered with spruce, balsam fir, tamarack, and white birch. The St. Maurice enters this lake 1½ miles below the N.E. end, 196 miles N. of Montreal.

Lakevale, Nova Scotia. See Morristown.

Lake Val'ley, a post-office of El Dorado co., Cal., on Lake Tahoe. Pop. of Lake Valley township, 246.

Lake Valley, a post-office of Morgan co., Ind.

Lake Van, vän (anc. *Arsis'sa?* or *Tho'nis?*), a salt lake of Asiatic Turkey, intersected by the parallel 38° 30' N. lat. and the 43d meridian of E. lon. Greatest length, nearly 70 miles; greatest breadth, about 50 miles. Area, about 2000 square miles. It receives the waters of a few small streams, but has no outlet. The town of Van is on its E. shore.

Lake View, a post-office of Covington co., Ala.

Lake View, a post-office and steamboat-landing of Volusia co., Fla., at the S. end of Lake George, where the St. John's River enters that lake, 130 miles S. of Jacksonville. Here is an orange-grove. The lake is 18 miles long.

Lake View, a post-township of Cook co., Ill., on Lake Michigan, about 5 miles N. of Chicago. It contains many handsome residences and gardens. Pop. 1841.

Lake View, Illinois. See Havelock.

Lake View, a post-office of Palo Alto co., Iowa.

Lake'view, a station in Douglas co., Kansas, on the Kansas Midland Railroad, 6 miles W. by N. of Lawrence, and on a lake.

Lakeview, a post-office of McPherson co., Kansas, about 22 miles N.W. of Newton.

Lakeview, a post-village of Montcalm co., Mich., in Cato township, 11 miles by rail E. of Howard City. It has 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, grist-, planing-, and saw-mills, a foundry, and a sash- and door-factory. Pop. in 1880, 599; in 1890, 1024.

Lake View, a township of Becker co., Minn. Pop. 99.

Lake View, a station near Carson Lake, on the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, 5 miles N. of Carson City, Nev.

Lake View, a post-office of Passaic co., N.J., on the Erie Railroad at the crossing of the Newark & Paterson Railroad, 1 mile S. of Paterson.

Lake View, a station in Chautauqua co., N.Y., near Chautauqua Lake, and on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 5 miles W. of Jamestown.

Lakeview, a post-office and station of Erie co., N.Y., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, near Lake Erie, and 14 miles S. of Buffalo.

Lake View, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., O., in East Cleveland township, 1 mile from the eastern border of Cleveland. It is near Lake Erie, and fronts on Euclid Avenue. Here are extensive gardens.

Lakeview, a post-village, capital of Lake co., Oregon.

Lake View, a post-office of Pierce co., Washington, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 9 miles S. of Tacoma.

Lake View, a post-hamlet of Dane co., Wis., in Fitchburg township, about 10 miles S. by W. of Madison. It has a church.

Lake View, Ontario. See Johnson's Mills.

Lake Vill'age, a post-village, capital of Chicot co., Ark., near the Mississippi River, about 80 miles S.S.E. of Pine Bluff. It has 3 churches. It is on or near Old River Lake, and is 6 miles from the nearest steamboat-landing.

Lake Village, a post-hamlet of Newton co., Ind., 23 miles N. of Kentland.

Lake Village, a post-office of Natchitoches parish, La.

Lake Village, a post-village of Belknap co., N.H., is at the outlet or S.W. extremity of Winnepesaukee Lake, partly in Laconia and partly in Gilford township, and on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, 29 miles N. by E. of Concord, and 2 miles N. of Laconia. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, and several mills in which water-power is employed; also a foundry, a savings-bank, and a good hotel. Hosiery, woollen goods, machinery, and needles are made here.

Lake'ville, a post-village of Sonoma co., Cal., on Petaluma Creek, 35 miles N. by W. of San Francisco. It is on the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad, 1 mile from Donahue.

Lakeville, a post-village in Salisbury township, Litchfield co., Conn., on the Connecticut Western Railroad, about 50 miles (64 by rail) W.N.W. of Hartford, and 30 miles S.E. of Hudson, N.Y. It has a select school, a savings-bank, a manufactory of cutlery, 2 churches, and a school for imbeciles. Here is Lake Wononscopomuc.

Lakeville, a post-village of St. Joseph co., Ind., in Union township, about 13 miles S. of South Bend. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of flour and lumber.

Lakeville, post-township, Dickinson co., Iowa. P. 102.

Lakeville, a plantation of Penobscot co., Me. P. 103.

Lakeville, a post-village in Lakeville township, Plymouth co., Mass., on a small lake, about 37 miles S. by E. of Boston. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of tacks and box-boards. Lakeville Station is on the Old Colony Railroad, 2 miles S. by W. of Middleborough. The township contains several lakes, and a pop. of 1061.

Lakeville, a post-hamlet of Oakland co., Mich., in Addison township, about 40 miles N. of Detroit. It has a flour-mill, a foundry, and a saw-mill.

Lakeville, a post-village of Dakota co., Minn., in Lakeville township, on or near the Hastings & Dakota Railroad, about 24 miles S. of Minneapolis. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1022.

Lakeville, a post-village of Stoddard co., Mo., about 44 miles W. by N. of Cairo, Ill. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Lakeville, a post-village of Livingston co., N.Y., in Livonia township, at the N. end and outlet of Conesus Lake, about 28 miles S. of Rochester. It has 2 or 3 churches, a hotel, and a manufactory of farming-implements. The lake is navigated by a steamboat. Pop. 130.

Lakeville, a hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., in Monroe township, on the Sterling Mountain Branch of the Erie Railroad, 3 miles from Greenwood Lake. It has 2 churches, a blast-furnace, and an iron-mine.

Lakeville, a hamlet in Holmes co., O., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 28 miles E. by S. of Crestline. Here is Plimpton Post-Office.

Lakeville, a station in Crawford co., Pa., on the Union & Titusville Railroad, 8 miles S. of Union City, at the outlet of Oil Creek Lake, a pleasure-resort.

Lakeville, a post-office of Chippewa co., Wis.

Lakeville, a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, 9 miles from Kentville. It contains a tannery and 3 stores.

Lakeville, Nova Scotia. See EAST JEDDORE.

Lake Wash'ington, a post-office of Le Sueur co., Minn.

Lake Washington, a post-office and steamboat-landing in Washington co., Miss., on the Mississippi River.

Lake Washington, a lake in Kings co., Washington, about 2 miles E. of Seattle, 16 miles long and 4 miles wide.

Lake Weir, a post-office of Marion co., Fla.

Lake'wood, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Ill., 8 miles by rail S.W. of Shelbyville. It has 2 churches.

Lakewood, a post-village and health resort of Ocean co., N.J., 8 miles by rail N. by E. of Manchester, and 7 miles S. by W. of Farmingdale. It has 5 churches, a public school, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. about 1000.

Lake Zapatosa (or **Zapatoza**), zä-pä-to'sä or sä-pä-to'sä (Sp. pron. thä-pä-to'thä), South America, United States of Colombia, 35 miles S.E. of Mompox, is an enlargement of the river Sesar before it joins the Magdalena. Length, about 25 miles; breadth, 22 miles.

Lake Zurich, zu'rik, a post-hamlet and summer resort, on a fine lake, in Lake co., Ill., 4 miles N. by E. of Barrington Station, and 36 miles N.W. of Chicago.

Lakhpat, a town of India. See LUCKPUT.

La'kin, a station in Hamilton co., Iowa, on the Des Moines & Minneapolis Railroad, 22 miles N. of Ames.

Lakin, a township of Barton co., Kansas. Pop. 1212. It contains Ellinwood.

Lakin, a township of Harvey co., Kansas. Pop. 315.

Lakin, a post-office of Kearney co., Kansas, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 72 miles W. of Dodge City.

Lakki, läk'kee', or **Lakee**, lä'kee', a town of the Punjab, on the Khuram, an affluent of the Indus, 93 miles S.S.W. of Attock. Lat. 32° 55' N.; lon. 71° 10' E.

Lak-Nagy, lok-nod'yeh or nŏdj, a town of Hungary, co. of Csanad, on the Maros, 35 miles N. of Temesvar. It has 2 Greek churches, numerous mills, and a trade in cattle, sheep, and swine. Pop. 9661.

Lakoo'ra, a village of Beloochistan, province of Jhalawan, 60 miles S.W. of Kelat.

Lakor, lä'kor', a small island in the Malay Archipelago, E. of Timor. Lat. 8° 12' S.; lon. 127° 10' E. It is about 12 miles long by 4 miles broad.

Lakshmanavati, the Sanscrit name of GOUR.

Laksmanavatc, the Hindoo name of LUCKNOW.

Laland, an island of Denmark. See LAALAND.

Lal Bagh, a city of India. See MOONSHEDABAD.

Lalbenque, läl'bŏnk', a town of France, in Lot, 8 miles S.S.E. of Cahors. Pop. 624.

La Liendre, lä le-ŏn'drä, a post-hamlet of San Miguel co., New Mexico, 17 miles from Las Vegas.

La-Lin, a town of the Manchoorian province of Kirin, 120 miles N. of the town of Kirin. Its walls enclose a large space, but the buildings occupy less than one-half the area. Pop. 15,000 to 20,000.

Lalita-Patan, lä'lee'tä-pä-tän', a town of India, Nepaul, 2 miles S. of Khatmandoo. It was formerly the capital of a small independent state. It has a neat appearance, and some handsome public edifices, and manufactures of cotton, copper, and brass.

Lality, löh'lect'yeh (almost löh'leetch'), a village of Hungary, co. of Bács, 18 miles S.E. of Zombor. P. 2699.

Lal'lee', a town of the Punjab, between the Chenaub and Jhylum Rivers, 95 miles W.N.W. of Lahore.

Lall'gunge', or **Lalganj**, lal'gŭnj', a town of India, Mozufferpoor district, near the Gunduck, 12 miles N.W. of Hadjypoor. It has manufactures of saltpetre, indigo, and spirits, and a great trade in oil-seeds, hides, saltpetre, salts, and provisions. Pop. 12,338.

La Loggia, lä lod'jä, a village of Italy, province of Turin, 2 miles from Carignano. Pop. 1456.

La Lomagne, lä lo'mäñ' (anc. *Leomaniana*), a small district of France, in the former province of Gascony, now included in the departments of Haute-Garonne and Gers.

La Londe, lä lond, a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 12 miles S.W. of Rouen. Pop. 1781.

La Louppe, lä loop, a town of France, in Eure-et-Loir, 21 miles W. of Chartres. Pop. 1357.

Lal'poor', a town of Afghanistan, plain of Jelalabad, on the Cabool River, 36 miles W.N.W. of Peshawer.

Lal'soont', a town of India, in Rajpootana, 33 miles S.E. of Jeypoor.

Lama, lä'mä, a river of Russia, government of Moscow, joins the Volga 25 miles N. of Klin.

Lama, lä'mä, a village of Italy, province of Chieti, 20 miles S. of Chieti. Pop. 3016.

Lama, a village of Italy, 6 miles E.N.E. of Ascoli. Pop. 1690.

L'Amable, lä-mä'b'l, a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, 70 miles N. of Belleville. Pop. 100.

La Machine, lä mä'sheen', a town of France, in Nièvre, 18 miles E.S.E. of Nevers. Coal is mined here. P. 3091.

La Maddalena, lä mäd-dä-lä'nä, an island off the N. coast of Sardinia, 10 miles E. of Longo-Sardo. Pop. 1914.

La Madelcine, France. See MADELEINE.

La Magistère, lä mä'zhis'tair', a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 13 miles W.N.W. of Moissac. Pop. 1576.

Lamaline, lä'mä'leen', a post-town and port of entry in the district of Burin, Newfoundland, 40 miles from Burin. It has a considerable trade. Pop. 310.

La Mancha, lä män'chä, an old province of Spain, in the S. part of New Castile, now comprised in the province of Ciudad Real. It derives its fame from the novel of Cervantes.——Adj. and inhab. MANCHE'GAN (Sp. MANCHEGO, män-chä'go).

La Manche. See ENGLISH CHANNEL and MANCHE.

La Manche, lä mänsh, a mining village in the district of Placentia, Newfoundland, on the Avalon Isthmus, 12 miles N. of Little Placentia. A lead-mine has been worked here. Pop. 328.

La Manta, lä män'tä, a village of Italy, 2 miles S. of Saluzzo. Pop. 1578.

La'mar', formerly **San'ford**, a northwestern county of Alabama, bordering on Mississippi. Area, 612 square miles. It is intersected by the Buttahatchee River and Luxapatilla (or Loosapatilla) Creek. The surface, undulating or hilly, is mostly covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Richmond & Danville and Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroads. Capital, Vernon. Pop. in 1870, 8893; in 1880, 12,142; in 1890, 14,187.

Lamar, a county in the N.E. part of Texas. Area, 900 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Red River, and intersected by the North Branch of the Sulphur Fork of Red River. The surface is diversified with prairies and forests of good timber. The soil is fertile. Cotton, cattle, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Among the forest trees are the ash, hickory, oak, walnut, and osage-orange. It is intersected by the Texas & Pacific, Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé, and St. Louis & San Francisco Railroads. Capital, Paris. Pop. in 1870, 15,790; in 1880, 27,193; in 1890, 37,302.

Lamar, a post-office of Randolph co., Ala.

Lamar, a post-office of Sumter co., Ga.

Lamar, a post-office of Ottawa co., Kansas.

Lamar, a post-village of Marshall co., Miss., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 13 miles N.E. of Holly Springs. It has a church.

Lamar, a city, the capital of Barton co., Mo., near the North Fork of Spring River, 22 miles by rail N. of Carthage. It has 8 churches, 3 banks, an academy, 3 newspaper offices, and manufactures of flour and farming-implements. Pop. in 1880, 907; in 1890, 2860.

Lamar, a township of Clinton co., Pa., about 3 miles S. of Lock Haven. Pop. 1393. It contains the village of Salona.

Lamar, a post-office of Clinton co., Pa., at a hamlet named Bolle Spring, 11 miles S.S.W. of Lock Haven.

Lamar, a post-hamlet of Aransas co., Tex., on a bay which opens into the Gulf of Mexico, about 40 miles N.E. of Corpus Christi.

La Mar, a town of Bolivia. See COBIJA.

Lamarche, là'marsh', a village of France, department of Vosges, 20 miles S. of Neufchâteau. Pop. 1710.

La Mard, a township of Wayne co., Ill. Pop. 1349. It contains Jeffersonville.

La Maremma, Italy. See MAREMMA.

Lamar Mills, Clinton co., Pa. See HAMBURG.

La Marmora, là mar'mo-rà, a village of Italy, 22 miles from Coni. Pop. 873.

La Maronne, là mà'ronn', a river of France, joins the Dordogne, after a W. course of about 44 miles.

L'Amaroux, là'mà'roo', a post-village in York co., Ontario, 6 miles N.W. of Scarborough. Pop. 250.

Lamars Mill, a post-office of Upson co., Ga.

Lamar Station, a post-village of Nodaway co., Mo., 20 miles N.W. of Maryville, and about 60 miles N. by W. of St. Joseph. It has a church.

Lamartine, lam'ar-teen or lam-ar-teen', a post-village of Columbia co., Ark., about 32 miles S.W. of Camden.

Lamartine, a post-village, capital of Greeley co., Neb., about 70 miles W. of Columbus, and 56 miles N. by E. of Kearney.

Lamartine, a post-village of Carroll co., O., in Perry township, about 30 miles S.S.E. of Canton. It has 2 churches.

Lamartine, Clarion co., Pa. See SALEM.

Lamartine, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wis., on the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad, on the border of Lamartine township, 4 miles W.S.W. of Fond du Lac. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory. Pop. about 100; of the township, 1513.

Lamas'co, a post-village of Lyon co., Ky., 10 miles S.W. of Princeton. It has 2 churches, the Lamasco Institute, and 4 stores. Pop. about 200.

La Mastre, là mâst'r, a town of France, in Ardèche, 14 miles S.W. of Tournon, on the Doux. Pop. 1911.

La Mata, là mà'tà, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 20 miles W.N.W. of Toledo. Pop. 1195.

La Matanza, là mà-tân'sà, a town of the Canaries, on the N. part of the island of Tenerife.

Lamato, là-mà'to (anc. *Lametus?*), a river of Italy, in Calabria, falls into the Gulf of Santa Euphemia.

Lamato, a town of Italy, province and 8 miles N.W. of Catanzaro. Pop. 1306.

La Mayenne, a river of France. See MAYENNE.

Lamb, lam, a county of the Panhandle of Texas, on the Staked Plain. Area, 900 square miles.

Lambach, lâm'bâK (L. *Lambacum*), a town of Austria, on the Traun, 18 miles by rail S.W. of Lintz. Pop., including Ebensee, on the opposite bank of the river, 1699, employed in salt-works. It has a Benedictine abbey.

Lamballe, lôn'bâll' (anc. *Ambiliates?*), a town of France, Côtes-du-Nord, on the Gouessan, 12 miles E.S.E. of Saint-Brieuc. Pop. 4248. It stands on the slope of a hill, crowned by a fine Gothic church.

Lambaré, lâm-bà-rà', a village of Paraguay, 6 miles from Asuncion, on the left bank of the Paraguay.

Lam'bay, a small island of Ireland, co. of Dublin, 3 miles S.E. of Rush.

Lambayeque, lâm-bī-à'kà, a town of Peru, department of Lambayeque, and capital of the province of the same name, 6 miles from the sea. It is connected by railways with Eten, Ferriñafe, and Pimentel, and has a newspaper, a college, a hospital, a fine cathedral, a rice-mill, and manufactures of soap, quinine, &c. Pop. 6000.

Lambayeque, a maritime department in the N.W. of Peru. Capital, Chiclayo. Pop. 85,984.

Lambermont, lâm'ber-mônt' or lôn'bèn'môx', a village of Belgium, province and 16 miles E. of Liege.

Lam'bert, a post-office of Fayette co., Tenn.

Lam'berta, a post-hamlet of Baldwin co., Ala., 23 miles S.E. of Mobile. It has a church.

Lam'bert Lake, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Me., on the European & North American Railroad, 5 miles W. of Vanceborough. Pop. about 100.

Lam'berton, a post-office and station of Redwood co., Minn., on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, 43 miles W. by S. of New Ulm. Pop. of Lamberton township, 181.

Lamberton, a post-office of Racine co., Wis.

Lam'bertville, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Mich., in Bedford township, 7 miles N.E. of Sylvania, O. It has 2 churches.

Lambertville, a post-town of Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Delaware River, and on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, at the S. terminus of a branch railroad which connects it with Flemington, 16 miles above Trenton, and 12 miles S. by W. of Flemington. It contains 5 churches, 2 national banks, 1 or 2 public halls, 2 newspaper offices, 2 paper-mills, a cotton-factory, several flour-mills, a saw-mill, manufactures of ropes and twine, and rubber-works. A bridge across the river connects it with New Hope. P. (1890) 4142.

Lambesc, lôn'bèsk', a town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 12 miles W.N.W. of Aix. Pop. 2087.

Lam'beth, a borough of England, co. of Surrey, comprising the greater part of the S.W. quarter of the metropolis S. of the Thames, here crossed by Waterloo, Hungerford, Westminster, and Vauxhall bridges, and having E. the borough of Southwark. Pop. 208,342. Lambeth Palace, beside the river, opposite the ferry to Westminster, is an ancient castellated structure of various dates, which has been the residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury since the twelfth century.

Lam'beth, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 6 miles S.W. of London. It contains a hotel and 4 stores. Pop. 250.

Lambezellec, lôn'bèh-zèl'lèk', a town of France, in Finistère, 3 miles N. of Brest. Pop. 2243.

Lambic's Mills, Quebec. See KINNEAR'S MILLS.

Lam'bourn, or Chip'ping Lam'bourn, a town of England, co. of Berks, 6½ miles N.N.W. of Hungerford. The town, old, but neat, has a cruciform church in the early English style, and an antique pillar in the market-place. In the vicinity is the celebrated figure of a white horse, said to have been cut in the chalk down in memory of Alfred's great victory over the Danes in 871. Pop. 1180.

Lambrate, lâm-brà'tà, a village of Italy, 3 miles E.N.E. of Milan, on the Lambro. Pop. 1905.

Lambro, lâm'bro (anc. *Lam'brus*), a river of Northern Italy, rises between the two arms of the Lago di Como, flows S.S.E., and joins the Po 15 miles S. of Lodi. Total course, about 70 miles.

Lamb's, lamz, a post-hamlet of Venango co., Pa., 8 miles S.E. of Titusville. Petroleum is found here.

Lambsburg, lamz'burg, a post-office of Carroll co., Va.

Lamb's Corners, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., in Nanticoke township, about 15 miles N.W. of Binghamton. It has 2 churches, 2 saw-mills, and a planing-mill.

Lamb's Creek, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., Pa., on the Tioga Railroad, 13 miles N. of Blossburg. It has 2 large steam saw-mills.

Lambsheim, lâmz'hīme, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 5 miles W.S.W. of Frankenthal. Pop. 2145.

Lambton, lam'ton, a county of Ontario, bordering upon the S. portion of Lake Huron. The St. Clair River forms its western boundary. Area, 725 square miles. This county contains petroleum-wells, and is traversed by the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways. Capital, Sarnia. Pop. 31,994.

Lambton, or Port Lambton, a village in Lambton co., Ontario, on the river St. Clair, 5 miles N.E. of Algonac, Mich. It contains 4 hotels, 5 stores, and several mills and factories. Pop. 150.

Lambton, or Saint Vital de Lambton, sàn vee'tàl' deh lâm'ton, a post-village in Beauce co., Quebec, 36 miles S.S.W. of St. François de la Beauce. It has 3 saw-mills, 2 grist-mills, a tannery, and 4 stores. Pop. 400.

Lamego, là-mà'go (anc. *Lame'ca*, or *La'ma*), a city of Portugal, in Beira, near the Douro, 46 miles E. of Oporto. Pop. 7702. It has many interesting Moorish and some Roman remains. Principal edifices, a cathedral, a castle, hospitals, a priests' seminary, and bishop's palace.

La Mesilla, in New Mexico. See MESILLA VALLEY.

Lamesley, a village of England, co. of Durham, on a railway, 4 miles S. of Newcastle, with coal-mines and quarries of grindstones. Pop. 2495.

Lametus, the supposed ancient name of LAMATO.

Lamghau, a district of Afghanistan. See LUGHMAN.

Lamia, là-mee'à, lately **Zeitoun**, or **Zeitun**, zà'toon' (Gr. *Ζητουν*), a town of Greece, capital of Phthiotis and Phocis, near the Turkish frontier, and at the head of the Gulf of Volo. It has an acropolis, a citadel, and an arsenal. Pop. 4873. See GULF OF LAMIA.

La Mine, a post-village of Cooper co., Mo., on the La Mine River, 12 miles W. of Boonville. It has a church. Pop. of La Mine township, 1088.

La Mine River, Missouri, drains a large part of Pettis co., and runs nearly northward in Cooper co. After a very tortuous course, it enters the Missouri River about 7 miles above Boonville. Its length is estimated at 130 miles.

Lam'ington, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., N.J., in Bedminster township, about 18 miles S.W. of Morristown. It has a church.

Lamington River, New Jersey, rises in Morris co., runs southward, and enters the North Branch of the Raritan on the W. boundary of Somerset co.

Lamira, Belmont co., O. See LEWIS MILLS.

Lam'lash, a small village and harbor of Scotland, on the S.E. side of the Isle of Arran, 15 miles S.S.E. of Ayr.

Lamlum, or Lamloom. See LEMLOOM.

Lammermoor, Ontario. See NOBLETON.

Lam'mermoor' (or Lammermuir) Hills, Scotland, a range of mountains extending from the S.E. extremity of the county of Edinburgh, through the counties of Haddington and Berwick, to the North Sea, in the parish of Coldingham. The principal summits have an elevation of from 1500 to 1600 feet.

Lammongan, a volcano of Java. See LEMMONGAN.

Lamo, a bay of Africa. See LAMOO.

Lamoille, lą-moil', a river in the N. part of Vermont, rises in Orleans co., and, after flowing southwesterly into Caledonia co., turns and flows in a W.N.W. direction through Lamoille and Franklin cos., and falls into Lake Champlain in Chittenden co., in the N.W. part of the state.

Lamoille, a county in the N. part of Vermont, has an area of about 445 square miles. It is intersected by the Lamoille River, and also drained by the Waterbury River. The surface is mountainous and presents beautiful scenery. In the W. part of this county stands Mount Mansfield (the highest peak of the Green Mountains), which has an altitude of 4430 feet above the level of the sea. A large portion of the county is covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple abounds. The soil is mostly fertile and adapted to pasturage. Hay, butter, oats, potatoes, and maple sugar are the staple products. It is intersected by the Boston & Maine, St. Johnsburg & Lake Champlain, and Central Vermont Railroads. Capital, Hyde Park. Pop. in 1870, 12,448, in 1880, 12,684; in 1890, 12,831.

Lamoille, a post-village of Bureau co., Ill., in Lamoille township, on Bureau Creek, and on the Mendota & Clinton Railroad, 9 miles W. of Mendota, and 93 miles W.S.W. of Chicago. It has a graded school, 3 churches, 4 general stores, a flour-mill, and a money-order post-office. Pop. 1890, 516; of the township, 1312.

Lamoille, a post-village of Marshall co., Iowa, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 7 miles W. of Marshalltown. It has 2 churches and a drug-store.

Lamoille, a post-hamlet of Winona co., Minn., on the Mississippi River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 10 miles below Winona. Here are some high bluffs of limestone, and beautiful scenery.

La Moin, a township of McDonough co., Ill. Pop. 1167. It contains Colmar.

Lamoine, lą-moin', a post-township of Hancock co., Me., on a bay or inlet of the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. 612.

La Moin River, Illinois, drains parts of Hancock and McDonough cos., runs S.E. through Schuyler co., and enters the Illinois River about 10 miles S. of Rushville. It is nearly 100 miles long. It is sometimes called Crooked Creek.

Lamo'kin, a station in Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, at the junction of the Chester Creek Railroad, 1 mile S. of Chester, and on the Delaware River. It has a steamboat-landing and steel-works.

Lamone, lå-mo'nå, a river of Italy, rises in Tuscany, and enters the Adriatic 10 miles N. of Ravenna, after a N.N.E. course of 50 miles.

La'mong', a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Ind., in Washington township, 12 miles W.N.W. of Noblesville.

La'mont', a post-office of Sedgwick co., Kansas.

Lamont, a post-village of Ottawa co., Mich., in Tallmadge township, on Grand River, 5 miles S. of Coopersville Station, and about 13 miles W. of Grand Rapids. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a planing-mill, and manufactures of lumber and leather.

La Monte, lą-mŏnt', a post-village of Pettis co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 12 miles W.N.W. of Sedalia. It has 3 churches.

La Mont's Hill, a post-office of Osage co., Kansas.

Lamoo, lå'moo', a seaport town of East Africa, on Lamoo Bay in the Indian Ocean, near lat. 2° 14' S., lon. 41° E. Pop. 5000.

Lam'orseek', called also **Swede** (sweed) **Island, Lamotrek,** and **Namourek,** one of the Caroline Islands, about 7° 29' N. lat., 146° 28' E. lon. Pop. 200.

La Motte, lå mott', a town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 5 miles N. of Loudéac. Pop. 273.

La Motte, Lake Champlain. See ISLE LA MOTTE.

La Motte, lå mott, a post-village of Jackson co., Iowa, is partly in Richland township, 16 miles S. of Dubuque. It has a church, and manufactures of brooms and cheese.

La Motte, a post-township in the W. part of Sanilac co., Mich., about 44 miles E. of Saginaw City. Pop. 158.

La Motte Place, a post-village of St. Charles co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, 2 miles below Alton, Ill. It is a shipping-point for grain, cattle, and hogs.

La Motte Saint-Jean, lå mott sånⁿ-zhônⁿ', a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, at the junction of the Loire and the Arroux, 15 miles W.N.W. of Charolles. Pop. 1672.

Lamoure, lą-moor', a county in the S.E. central part of North Dakota, is intersected by the Dakota or James River. Area, 1152 square miles. Pop. in 1880, 20; in 1890, 3187.

Lamourie (lå-moo'ree) **Bridge,** a post-village of Rapides parish, La., 2 miles W. of Bertrand.

Lamov, lå-mov', or **Lomov,** lo-mov', two towns of Russia, in Penza, on the Lamov River. NIZHNEE or NIJNI LAMOV, nizh'nee' lå-mov' ("New," or Lower), is 65 miles W.N.W. of Penza. Pop. 4526. VERKNEE or VERKNII LAMOV, vêrk'nee' lå-mov' ("Old," or Upper), is 68 miles W.N.W. of Penza. Pop. 8414.

Lampa, låm'på, a town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, in the department of Puno, on a tributary of Lake Titicaca, 155 miles S. of Cuzco.

Lampasas, lam-pah'sas, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Colorado River, and is also drained by Lampasas Creek. The surface is hilly or undulating. It is said to have abundance of good timber. The soil is fertile, and produces pasture for numerous cattle. Capital, Lampasas, on the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Railroad. Pop. in 1870, 1344; in 1880, 5421; in 1890, 7584.

Lampasas, a post-village, capital of Lampasas co., Tex., about 64 miles N. by W. of Austin. It has several churches, an academy, 2 newspaper offices, mineral springs, and manufactures of flour, lumber, dairy products, &c. Pop. in 1880, 653; in 1890, 2408.

Lampasas Creek, Texas, rises in Hamilton co., and runs southeastward through Lampasas co. and eastward in Bell co. It unites with the Leon River about 7 miles below Belton, after a course of nearly 125 miles.

Lampedusa, låm-på-doo'så, **Lopedu'sa,** or **Lampadosa,** an island of Italy, in the Mediterranean, about midway between Malta and the Tunis coast. It is one of the Isole Pelagie. Circuit, 13 miles.

Lampertheim, låm'pêrt-hīmᵉ, a town of Hesse, on the Rhine, 21 miles S.S.W. of Darmstadt. Pop. 5128.

Lam'peter, or **Lampeter-Pont-Stephen** (Welsh, *Llanbedr,* lan'bĕd'ęr), a borough of Wales, co. and 25 miles E.N.E. of Cardigan, on the Teify, and on a railway. It is the seat of St. David's College, which has power to confer bachelor's degrees in letters and divinity. Pop. 1255.

Lam'peter, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., in West Lampeter township, 5 miles S.E. of Lancaster. It has a church, and manufactures of wagons, sash, doors, &c.

Lampion, låm-pe-ôn', a small island in the Mediterranean, one of the Isole Pelagie, forming a dependency of Sicily, 8 miles W. by N. of Lampedusa.

Lampong, låm'pông', a district and bay at the S. extremity of Sumatra, with a town and Dutch settlement. The native race are called Lampongs. They have their own language and alphabet. Exports, pepper, rattans, and dammar. Pop. of district, 137,485.

Lamporecchio, låm-po-rêk'ke-o, a town of Italy, province of Florence, 8 miles S. of Pistoja. Pop. 8293.

Lamprey (lam'pre) **River,** New Hampshire, rises in the N. part of Rockingham co., runs nearly eastward through the S. part of Strafford co., and enters Grand Bay about 8 miles W. of Portsmouth.

Lamps'ville, a hamlet of Belmont co., O., 5 miles S. of Belmont. It has a flour-mill.

Lamsaki, låm'så'kee (anc. *Lamp'sacus*), a village of Asia Minor, on the Hellespont, nearly opposite Gallipoli, and embosomed in gardens.

Lam'son's, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., on the Oswego & Syracuse Railroad, 17 miles N.W. of Syracuse.

Lamspringe, låm'spring'ęh, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 14 miles S. of Hildesheim. Pop. 1608.

Lana, lå'nå, a village of Austria, Tyrol, circle of Botzen Pop. 2716.

Lanai, one of the Sandwich Islands. See RANAI.

Lanaken, lå-nå'kęn, or **Lanaeken,** lå-nå'kęn, a village of Belgium, in Limbourg, on the Meuse, 13 miles E. of Hasselt. Pop. 2100.

Lan'ark, Lanarkshire, lan'ark-shir, or **Clydes'dale,** an inland county of Scotland, having N. the cos. of Dunbarton and Stirling, E. Linlithgow, Edinburghshire, and Peebles, S. Dumfries, and W. Ayr and Renfrew. Area, 889 square miles, more than one-third of which is arable. Pop. 1,045,787. It consists of the whole upper basin of the Clyde and its affluents, along which, and in the level or N. parts, are some fine agricultural tracts. The S. part is mountainous and sterile. The chief crops are oats, barley, wheat, turnips, and potatoes. The coal-, iron-, and lead-mines of this county have rendered it one of the most wealthy in Britain. In Old Monkland especially there are extensive iron-works, and all kinds of manufactures are carried on in and around Glasgow, besides which city the county comprises the towns of Lanark, Hamilton, Airdrie, Kilbride, Carluke, Douglas, and Biggar. It sends one member to the House of Commons, besides two for Glasgow and one for other boroughs.

Lanark, a borough of Scotland, capital of the above county, on the Edinburgh & Carlisle Railway, and near the Clyde, 30 miles S.W. of Edinburgh, and 23 miles S.E. of Glasgow. Chief buildings, the church, in a niche of which is a colossal statue of the patriot Wallace, the grammar-school, library, elegant county buildings, jail, and a branch bank. The borough unites with Falkirk, Linlithgow, Airdrie, and Hamilton in sending one member to the House of Commons. Near it are the Falls of the Clyde, several Roman and feudal remains and ancient mansions, and at Bonnington various relics of Wallace. Pop. in 1891, 5537.

Lanark, Bradley co., Ark. See MOUNT VERNON.

Lan'ark, a post-village of Carroll co., Ill., in Rock Creek township, 19 miles by rail S.W. of Freeport, and 7 miles E. of Mount Carroll. It has 8 churches, a national bank, a state bank, a high school, a newspaper office, several factories, and 3 grain-elevators. Pop. in 1890, 1295.

Lanark, a post-village of Pawnee co., Kansas, 33 miles W.N.W. of Larned. It has 2 churches and a coal-mine.

Lanark, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., 3½ miles S. of Allentown. It is in the beautiful Saucon Valley, which has a valuable mine of zinc.

Lanark, a station in Cass co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 32 miles N. by E. of Jefferson.

Lanark, a township of Portage co., Wis. Pop. 604.

Lanark, a county in the E. part of Ontario, comprising an area of 1194 square miles, is drained by numerous small rivers, among which are the Clyde, the Mississippi, and the Rideau, and traversed by the Brockville & Ottawa Railway. Capital, Perth. Pop. 32,920.

Lanark, a post-village in the above county, on the river Clyde, 12 miles N.W. of Perth. It has 2 hotels, 11 stores, several mills, a woollen-factory, and an iron-foundry, and has a large trade in lumber. Pop. 740.

Lanarkshire, a county of Scotland. See LANARK.

Lanc'aster, or **Lancashire,** lank'a-shir, a county palatine and duchy of England, having N. Cumberland and Westmoreland, E. Yorkshire, S. Cheshire, and W. the Irish Sea. Area, 1905 square miles. The surface is rugged and mountainous in the N., where Coniston Fell rises to 2577 feet above the sea, and on the E. border, where the long ridge popularly called "The Backbone of England" separates the county from York; elsewhere it is generally level. Principal rivers, the Duddon, Lune, Wyre, Ribble, Mersey, and Irwell. Besides Coniston Lake, Windermere is partly in this county. Carboniferous sandstone and new red sandstone, with limestone, form the strata of the county. Soil, among the hills moorish or peaty, in the lower districts mostly a fertile sandy loam. Potatoes, oats, hay, garden-products, butter, &c., are largely produced. The most important mineral is coal, to the abundance of which the county mainly owes its manufacturing eminence. Copper is also raised in the N. of the county. Lancaster owes its celebrity and wealth to its manufactories and commerce, and not to agriculture. It is the great seat of the British cotton-manufacture, which has increased since 1770 with a rapidity unparalleled in the history of mechanical industry. Woollen, worsted, linens, silk, hats, paper, soap, chemicals, &c., are also manufactured on a large scale. Manchester is the principal seat of the cotton-manufacture in the county, and Liverpool of the shipping-trade. The former, however, is carried on to a great extent in numerous other towns in the county, including Preston, Bolton, Oldham, Ashton, Blackburn, Bury, Chorley, Wigan, &c. A complete network of railways and several important canals afford means of rapid conveyance between Lancashire and all parts of the kingdom. It sends fifty-seven members to the House of Commons,—twenty-three for the county and thirty-four for its towns. Pop. (1891) 3,454,438. The *duchy* of Lancaster is nearly identical with the county. Its government vests in the sovereign, not as king, but as Duke of Lancaster; and it has its own chancellor, a minister of the British government.

Lancaster (L. *Lancas'tria*), a borough of England, capital of the above county, on the Lune, 20 miles by rail N.N.W. of Preston. It is picturesquely situated on an eminence crowned by the church and castle. The houses are built of stone, and handsome, but many of the streets are narrow. Chief structures, a bridge of five arches, and a superb aqueduct, carrying the Lancaster Canal across the river; the castle, a noble pile, founded at the Conquest, on the site of a Roman station, and now embracing within its vast area the county court-house, jail, and penitentiary; an ancient parish church, a grammar-school, national and other schools, almshouses, a lunatic asylum, town hall, theatre, assembly-rooms, baths, custom-house, and market-house. It has also a mechanics' institute, an establishment for promoting the fine arts, and thriving manufactures of furniture, cotton, silk, linen, and sail-cloth. The coasting trade is important, but the foreign trade has been transferred to Liverpool. It is a parliamentary division of North Lancashire, and sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 31,038.——Adj. LANCASTRIAN, lang-kas'tre-an.

Lancaster, lank'as-ter, a county in the S.E. part of Nebraska, has an area of 864 square miles. It is intersected by Salino or Salt Creek, and is also drained by its affluents, one of which is called Middle Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is deep and very fertile. The greater part of it is prairie, which produces good natural pasture. Timber is very scarce. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and butter are the staple products. Carboniferous limestone, which is a good building-stone, underlies a part of this county, which also has several salt springs and strata of cretaceous sandstone. It is intersected by the Burlington & Missouri River, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, and Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroads, all of which connect with Lincoln, the capital, which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1870, 7074; in 1876, 15,407; in 1880, 28,090; in 1890, 76,395.

Lancaster, a county in the S.E. part of Pennsylvania, borders on Maryland. Area, about 905 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Susquehanna River, and is drained by the Conestoga, Pequea, and Octorara Creeks. The surface is mostly undulating and agreeably diversified with wide valleys and hills of moderate height. The soil is calcareous and very fertile, and is well cultivated. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, tobacco, butter, hay, horses, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Among its mineral resources are iron, nickel, slate, good Silurian limestone, and Potsdam sandstone. Forests of oak, hickory, chestnut, ash, and other trees cover a considerable part of its area. It is intersected by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Columbia Branch of the same, the Lancaster, Oxford & Southern Railroad, and the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. Capital, Lancaster. Pop. in 1870, 121,340; in 1880, 139,447; in 1890, 149,095.

Lancaster, a county in the N. part of South Carolina, borders on North Carolina. Area, 535 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Catawba River, which in the lower part of its course is called the Wateree River, and it is partly drained by Lynch's Creek. The surface is hilly or undulating, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and grass are the staple products. Gold is found here. This county is intersected by the Richmond & Danville, Charleston, Cincinnati & Chicago, and Georgia, Carolina & Northern Railroads, the first two of which pass through Lancaster Court-House, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 12,087; in 1880, 16,903; in 1890, 20,761.

Lancaster, a county in the E. part of Virginia, borders on Chesapeake Bay. Area, about 160 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Rappahannock River, which enters the Chesapeake at the S.E. extremity of the county. About half of the surface is covered with forests. The soil is sandy, and produces a little Indian corn, grass, and oats. Capital, Lancaster Court-House. Pop. in 1870, 5355; in 1880, 6160; in 1890, 7191.

Lancaster, a post-village in Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 75 miles N. of Los Angeles. It has general stores and business houses. Pop. about 100.

Lancaster, a station in Lake co., Ill., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 28 miles N. of Chicago.

Lancaster, a post-village of Wabash co., Ill., about 11 miles N. by W. of Mt. Carmel, the capital of the county. It has a flour-mill, wagon-works, a blacksmith-shop, and general stores. Pop. about 200.

Lancaster, a township of Wabash co., Ill. Pop. 956. It contains the village of Mina (which see).

Lancaster, a township of Huntington co., Ind. Pop. 1492. It contains part of the village of Mt. Etna.

Lancaster, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ind., in Lancaster township, on or near the W. bank of Graham Creek, 3 miles from Dupont Station, and about 10 miles N.W. of Madison. It has a blacksmith's-shop, a flour-mill, and general stores. Pop. about 125. The township is traversed by the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, and has 4 churches, and a pop. of 1272.

Lancaster, a hamlet of Orange co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 4½ miles E. of Orleans. It has a church and a flour-mill. Pop. about 150. Here is Leipsic Post-Office. See also Salamonia.

Lancaster, a village of Owen co., Ind., in Marion township, 12 miles W. by N. of Spencer. It has 4 churches, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, a carriage-shop, and mines of coal. Pop. about 350. Here is Patricksburg Post-Office.

Lancaster, a township of Wells co., Ind. Pop. 1381.

Lancaster, a post-village of Keokuk co., Iowa, in Lancaster township, about 21 miles N.N.E. of Ottumwa, and 4 miles S.E. of Sigourney. It has 2 churches. Pop. 135. The township is bounded on the S. by the South Skunk River, and has a pop. of 1454.

Lancaster, a post-hamlet of Atchison co., Kansas, in Lancaster township, about 10 miles W. of Atchison. Pop. of the township, 958.

Lancaster, a post-village, capital of Garrard co., Ky., on the Richmond Branch Railroad, 113 miles S.E. of Louisville, and about 33 miles S. of Lexington. It has a court-house, 3 churches, the Franklin Institute, a male academy, a female institute, and a national bank.

Lancaster, a post-village and summer resort of Worcester co., Mass., is finely situated in Lancaster township, on the Nashua River, near the junction of its branches, and on the Worcester & Nashua Railroad, 18 miles N.N.E. of Worcester, and 3 miles N. of Clinton. It contains a national bank, 2 churches, an industrial school for girls, founded by the state, a public library of 6600 volumes, a large hotel, and manufactures of cotton sheeting, &c. Pop. of the township, 1957.

Lancaster, a post-village, capital of Schuyler co., Mo., on the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad, 21 miles W. by N. of Memphis, and about 60 miles N. of Macon City. It has a national bank, 14 stores, a newspaper office, an academy, 2 churches, and a flouring-mill. Coal abounds here. Pop. in 1890, 811.

Lancaster, a post-village, summer resort, and capital of Coos co., N.H., in Lancaster township, on the Connecticut River, at the mouth of Israel River, and on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, 135 miles N. of Concord. It contains 6 churches, a savings-bank, a court-house, an academy, 10 hotels, printing-offices which issue 2 weekly newspapers, a paper-mill, 3 starch-mills, and several saw-mills. Pop. of the township in 1890, 3373.

Lancaster, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., in Lancaster township, on Cayuga Creek, and on the New York Central and Erie Railroads, 10 miles E. of Buffalo. It contains several churches, a bank, a graded school, a manufactory of glass, a tannery, and several mills. Pop. 1697; of the township, 4227.

Lancaster, a city, the capital of Fairfield co., O., is situated on the Hocking River and the Hocking Canal, 32 miles S.E. of Columbus, 116 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati, and 52 miles W.S.W. of Zanesville. It is on the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad where it crosses the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad. It is situated in a beautiful and fertile valley, and has wide streets, some of which are lined with elegant buildings. It contains a court-house, 9 churches, a high school, 2 national banks, and printing-offices which issue 2 weekly newspapers. Here are the works of the Eagle Machine Company and some shops of the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad. Pop. 7555.

Lancaster, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. 1053. It contains Middle Lancaster.

Lancaster, a city, the capital of Lancaster co., Pa., is situated near the W. bank of Conestoga Creek, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 69 miles W. of Philadelphia, 36 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg, and 42 miles S.W. of Reading. It is connected with Reading by a branch of the Reading & Columbia Railroad, and a narrow-gauge railroad connects it with Quarryville. The houses are mostly built of brick, and the streets are generally straight, and cross one another at right angles. Two main streets, named King and Queen, intersect each other in the central part of the city. This city is lighted with gas, and is supplied with water conveyed from Conestoga Creek. It is the seat of Franklin and Marshall College (German Reformed), which was organized in 1853 and has a library of 13,000 volumes. The other most remarkable buildings are the court-house, in the Grecian style, the county prison, Fulton Hall, in which public assemblies are held, St. Joseph's Hospital (Catholic), and the high school. Lancaster contains 26 churches (viz., 1 Baptist, 3 Catholic, 2 Episcopal, 3 German Reformed, 5 Lutheran, 4 Methodist, 1 Mennonite, 1 Moravian, 1 Jewish, and 1 Presbyterian), several public libraries, 3 national banks, 4 other banking-houses, a theological seminary of the German Reformed church, 2 Catholic academies, and printing-offices which issue 3 daily and 7 weekly newspapers, also 3 monthly papers devoted to religion, agriculture, &c. The city has 6 large cotton-mills, several tanneries, breweries, and potteries, a rolling-mill, a stereotype-foundry, and manufactures of carriages, farming-implements, iron castings, copper kettles, engines and boilers, furniture, cabinet organs, combs, leather, hats, watches, paper, edge-tools, files, bricks, rifles, soap, screws, chains, locks, &c. Lancaster is surrounded by a rich and beautiful country which surpasses all other parts of the state in the production of wheat. It has a large trade in tobacco, for the accommodation of which extensive warehouses have been recently erected. This place was first settled in 1728 or 1730, and was incorporated as a city in 1818. It was the capital of the state from 1799 to 1812. Pop. in 1810, 8417; in 1860, 17,603; in 1870, 20,233; in 1880, 25,769; in 1890, 32,011.

Lancaster, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Tenn., on the Caney Fork River, 30 miles E.S.E. of Lebanon. It has a church.

Lancaster, a post-village of Dallas co., Tex., 4 miles S.W. of Hutchins Station, and about 15 miles S. of Dallas. It has 3 churches, a masonic institute, a flour-mill, a plough-factory, &c. Pop. in 1890, 741.

Lancaster, a post-village, capital of Grant co., Wis., in Lancaster township, about 82 miles W. by S. of Madison, and 25 miles N. of Dubuque, Iowa. It has a court-house, 7 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, a high school, 3 carriage-shops, an excelsior-factory, and 4 hotels. Lead-mines have been opened near this place. Pop. in 1890, 1543; of the township, 3289.

Lancaster, lank'a-ster, or **South Bay,** a village in St. John co., New Brunswick, on the European & North American Railway, 6 miles from St. John. Pop. 200.

Lancaster, a post-village in Glengarry co., Ontario, on the river St. Lawrence, 16 miles E. of Cornwall, and 1 mile from its station on the Grand Trunk Railway, 54 miles W. of Montreal. Attached to it is another village, called Rivière Raisin or New Lancaster. Lancaster is a landing-place of the Cornwall and Montreal steamers, and contains several stores. Pop. 250.

Lancaster Bay, England. See Morecambe Bay.

Lancaster Court-House, a post-village, capital of Lancaster co., S.C., about 60 miles N. by E. of Columbia, and 45 miles S. by E. of Charlotte, N.C. It has a court-house, an academy, a newspaper office, and 4 churches. Pop. in 1890, 1094.

Lancaster Court-House, a small post-village, capital of Lancaster co., Va., about 50 miles in a direct line E.N.E. of Richmond.

Lancaster Junction, Pennsylvania. See Junction.

Lancaster Sound, a portion of water which connects Barrow Strait with the N.W. part of Baffin's Bay, about lat. 74° N. It extends from lon. 79° to 87° W., and is nearly 65 miles wide.

Lancaster Switch, a station in Northumberland co., Pa., on the Mahanoy division of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 2 miles E. by S. of Shamokin, at the junction of a branch railroad leading to coal-mines.

Lancastria, the Latin name of Lancaster.

Lancava, lăn-kä'vä, or **Langkavi,** lăng-kä'vee, an island off the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula. Lat. 6° 15' N.; lon. 99° 50' E.

L'Ance, Michigan. See L'Anse.

Lance-au-Loup, lŏxss-o-loo', a fishing hamlet of Labrador, in Loup Bay, on the Strait of Belle Isle.

Lancerota, Canary Islands. See Lanzarote.

Lanchang, Lantshang, or Lantchang, lăn'-chăng', called also **Hanninh,** hăn-nee'ă, a town of the Laos country, in the S.E. part of Asia, on the Me-Kong River. Lat. 15° 40' N.; lon. 104° 30' E.

Lancha Plana, lăn'chă plă'nă, a post-village of Amador co., Cal., on the Mokelumne River, 32 miles N.E. of Stockton. It has a church and a distillery. Brandy and wine are made here. Coal and copper are to be found near this place.

Lan-Choo, lăn'-choo', or **Lan-Tcheou-Fou**, lăn'-chĕ-oo'-foo', a city of China, capital of the province of Chĕ-Kiang, and of a department of its own name, on the Kan-Soo, and of a department of its own name, on the Hoang-Ho or Yellow River. Lat. 36° 5' N.; lon. 103° 40' E.

Lanciano, lăn-che-ä'no or lăn-chē-ä'no (anc. *Anxanum*), a town of Italy, province of Chieti, 6 miles from the Adriatic, and 13 miles S.E. of Chieti. It stands on three hills, and has a very fine and unique cathedral, an archbishop's palace, several diocesan and other schools, and manufactures of woollens, silks, chemicals, &c. Pop. 17,340.

Lancia Oppidana, the ancient name of Guarda.

Lancium, the Latin name of Lanzo.

Lancsak, lăn'shăk', a village of Hungary, co. of Baranya, 4 miles W. of Mohacs. Pop. 1393.

Lancut, lăn'soot, or **Landshut**, lănts'hoot, a town of Austrian Galicia, 12 miles E. of Rzeszow. It has a handsome palace. Pop. 2093, employed in linen-bleaching.

Landaff, a town of Wales. See Llandaff.

Lan'daff, a post-village and township of Grafton co., N.H., 85 miles N. by W. of Concord, and 3 miles S. of Lisbon. It lies among the Western Franconia Mountains, and produces much maple sugar, lumber, and starch. Pop. 882.

Landak, lăn'dăk', a town and district of Borneo, near its W. coast, N.E. of Pontianak. Lat. 20° N.; lon. 109° 53' E. In its district gold, diamonds, and iron are obtained. It is called a kingdom, but is under Dutch control.

Landas, lŏn'dăs', a village of France, in Nord, 17 miles N.E. of Douai. Pop. 1514.

Landau, lăn'dow, written also **Landaw**, a strongly fortified town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Queich, at a railway junction, 13 miles N.W. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 7579, among whom are many Jews. It has manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics, tobacco, wine, &c.

Landau, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on the Isar, here crossed by a bridge, 36 miles S.E. of Ratisbon. Pop. 2893.

Landau, a fortified town of Germany, principality of Waldeck, near the Wetter, 19 miles W. of Cassel. Pop. 989.

Landéan, lŏn'dā-ŏn', a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 5 miles N.E. of Fougères. Pop. 1451.

Landeck, lăn'dĕk, a town of Prussian Silesia, government of Breslau, on the Biela. Pop. 2494.

Lan'deck, a post-hamlet of Allen co., O., on the Toledo & Delphos Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Delphos.

Landegem, lăn'dĕh-ĕm', a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 6 miles W. of Ghent. Pop. 1940.

Landeleau, lŏn'dĕh-lō', a village of France, in Finistère, 17 miles E. of Châteaulin. Pop. 1227.

Landelles, lŏn'dĕl', a village of France, in Calvados, 6 miles N.W. of Vire. Pop. 1536.

Landen, lăn'dĕn, a town of Belgium, 13 miles N.N.W. of Huy, on the railway from Meehlin to Liege. Pop. 1300.

Lan'denberg, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., in New Garden township, on the Wilmington & Western Railroad, and on the Pennsylvania & Delaware Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 20 miles N.W. of Wilmington, Del. It has a church, a manufactory of worsted goods, &c. It was formerly called Chandlerville.

Lan'der, a county in the N. part of Nevada. It is intersected by Humboldt River, and also drained by the Owyhee and Reese Rivers. The surface is partly mountainous. A range called the Quartz Mountains traverses the middle of the county. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Barley, cattle, and grass are the staple products. Silver is found here in connection with quartz rock, and is the chief article of export. This county has an area of 5200 square miles, and is intersected by the Central Pacific Railroad. Capital, Austin. Pop. in 1870, 2825; in 1880, 3624; in 1890, 2236.

Lander, a post-office of Frederick co., Md.

Lander, a post-village of Warren co., Pa., in Farmington township, about 12 miles S. of Jamestown, N.Y. It has 3 churches, a union school, and a steam-mill.

Lander, a post-village of Sweetwater co., Wyoming, on the Big Popoagie River, 130 miles N. of Green River City.

Landerneau, lŏn'dĕr-nō', a seaport town of France, in Finistère, on the Landerneau, at a railway junction, 12 miles E.N.E. of Brest. Pop. 6365. It has a communal college, a port with good quays, a town hall, a hospital and marine asylum, manufactures of white and printed linens, and bleach-grounds.

Landerneau (or **Elorn**, ā-lŏrn'), a river of France, rises in the mountains of Arrée, near the centre of Finistère, and falls into Brest harbor. Length, 40 miles.

Landeron, lŏn'dĕh-rŏn', a town of Switzerland, canton and 8 miles N.E. of Neufchâtel, at the entrance of the Thiele into Lake Bienne. Pop. 1239.

Lan'dersdale, a post-office of Morgan co., Ind.

Landerville, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Pa., about 38 miles E.S.E. of Tuscumbia. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Landes, lŏnd, a department in the S.W. of France, formed of part of the old province of Guienne, bounded N. by Gironde, E. by Garonne and Gers, S. by Basses-Pyrénées, and W. by the Atlantic. Area, 3490 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 300,548. The surface in the S. part is covered by offsets of the Pyrenees; N. of the Adour it is occupied by heaths (*landes*), whence its name; but these *landes* are partly in other departments. On the coast are numerous lagoons, communicating with the sea, and between these are extensive downs, the sands of which are partially fixed by plantations of pines. Chief rivers, the Leyre, Adour and Gave de Pau. Soil fertile in the S. and on the river-banks. Chief riches, mines of iron, coal, and bitumen, timber, and mineral waters. It is divided into the arrondissements of Dax, Mont-de-Marsan (the capital), and Saint-Sever.

Landesbergen, lăn'dĕs-bĕr-gĕn, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, bailiwick of Stolzenau. Pop. 1434.

Landete, lăn-dā'tĕ, a village of Spain, in New Castile, about 23 miles from Cuenca. Pop. 2075.

Landevant, lŏn'dŭh-vŏn', a village of France, in Morbihan, 11 miles E. of Lorient. Pop. 2617.

Land'grove, a post-township of Bennington co., Vt., about 25 miles S. by E. of Rutland. Pop. 302.

Land'ingville, a post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Schuylkill Canal and the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Pottsville. It has a church and several stores. Pop. in 1880, 380.

Landiras, lŏn'dē-rä', a village of France, department of Gironde, 21 miles S.S.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1942.

Lan'dis, a township of Cumberland co., N.J. Pop. in 1880 (exclusive of Vineland), 3436; in 1890, 3855.

Lan'disburg, a post-borough of Perry co., Pa., on Sherman's Creek, about 14 miles N.W. of Carlisle. It has an academy, several churches, and 2 tanneries. Pop. 3

Landis' (lan'dis-iz) **Store**, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., about 16 miles E.N.E. of Reading.

Landis Valley, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 4½ miles N.N.E. of Lancaster. It has a church.

Lan'disville, a small post-village of Atlantic co., N.J., on the New Jersey Southern or Vineland Railroad, 6 miles E.N.E. of Vineland. It has a church.

Landisville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., in East Hempfield township, on the Pennsylvania Railroad where it crosses the Reading & Columbia Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Lancaster. It has 3 churches, and nine-works. Pop. about 500.

Landivisiau, lŏn'dē-vē'zē-ō', a town of France, in Finistère, 12 miles W.S.W. of Morlaix. Pop. 2211.

Landivy, lŏn'dē-vē', a town of France, department and 22 miles N.W. of Mayenne. Pop. of commune, 2087.

Landl, lăndl, a village of Austria, in Styria, circle of Bruck. Pop. 1286.

Land of Dates, Africa. See Bilad-es-Jerid.

Land of Promise, post-office, Princess Anne co., Va.

Land'port, a large suburb of Portsmouth, England, co. of Hants, comprising all the buildings beyond the fortifications of Portsea town and between the suburbs of Southsea and Mile-end Newtown. At its S. extremity is the terminus of the London & Southern Railway.

Landquart, lănt'kvart', a river of Switzerland, rising in the Silvrettaburg, in the N.E. part of the canton of Grisons, joins the Rhine after a course of about 45 miles.

Landre, lŏn'drĕ, a lagoon of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 20 miles S.E. of Arles, is about 9 miles long.

Landrecies, or **Landrecy**, lŏn'drĕh-sē' (anc. *Landrecimum?*), a fortified town of France, in Nord, on a railway, 21 miles W. of Avesnes, on the Sambre. Pop. 3093.

Landriano, lăn-drē-ä'no, a town of Lombardy, 19 miles N.N.E. of Pavia, on the Lambro. Pop. 2950.

Landrum, a post-office of Falls co., Tex.

Landsberg, lănts'bĕrg, a town of Bavaria, on the Lech, 22 miles S. of Augsburg. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, paper, linens, carpets, &c. Pop. 4966.

Landsberg, lănts'bĕrg, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, capital of a circle, on the Warta, 40 miles by rail N.E. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. 21,374. It is enclosed by walls, and consists of an old and a new town, with suburbs. It has a gymnasium, a house of correction, a hospital, an orphan asylum, and manufactures of beer, spirits, castings, chemicals, woollens, leather, and paper.

Landsberg, a town of East Prussia, 28 miles S. of Königsberg. Pop. 2248.

Landsberg, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, government of Potsdam. Pop. 2242.

Landsberg, a town of Prussian Saxony, 9 miles N.E. of Halle. Pop. 1406.

Landsburg, lănts'bŭrg, a town of Prussian Silesia, 33 miles N.E. of Oppeln, on the Polish frontier. Pop. 1133.

Landsdale, Pa. See LANSDALE.

Lands'down, a station in Hunterdon co., N.J., on the High Valley Railroad, 19 miles E. by S. of Easton, Pa.

Land's End (anc. *Bolerium Promontorium*), a headland forming the westernmost land of England, projects into the Atlantic at the W. extremity of the county of Cornwall. It is formed of granite cliffs about 60 feet in height. About 1 mile W. are the dangerous rocks called the Longships, with a light-house and fixed lights. Lat. 50° 4' 4" N.; lon. 5° 44' 44" W.

Lands'ford, a post-township of Chester co., S.C., on the Catawba or Wateree River, about 50 miles N. of Columbia. Pop. 2400.

Landshut, lănds'hoot (Ger. pron. lănts'hoot), a town of Lower Bavaria, on the Iser, 39 miles N.E. of Munich. Pop. 14,780. It is highly picturesque, is enclosed by old fortifications, and consists of an old and a new town, with a suburb on an island in the Iser. Principal edifices, an old castle, a celebrated church, the steeple of which is 462 feet in height, several other fine churches, a Cistercian abbey, royal palace, old town hall, several hospitals, some convents, a lyceum, a gymnasium, and other schools. Principal manufactures, woollen cloths, hosiery, tobacco, paper, mathematical and surgical instruments, and leather. It has numerous distilleries and breweries, and a trade in corn, cattle, and wool.

Landshut, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, 29 miles S.W. of Liegnitz, on a railway, and on the Bober. Pop. 817, chiefly employed in woollen- and linen-weaving and bleaching.

Landshut, a market-town of Moravia, 37 miles S.S.E. of Brünn, near the March. Pop. 1970.

Landshut, a town of Galicia. See LANCUT.

Landskron, lănds'krŏn, a town of Austrian Galicia, circle of Wadowice, 18 miles S.W. of Cracow. Pop. 1450.

Landskron, a town of Bohemia, 37 miles E.S.E. of Chrudim, on the Sazawa, and on a railway. Pop. 5016, chiefly employed in extensive woollen-cloth-, linen-, cotton-, and needle-factories, and in large bleaching-establishments.

Landskrona, lănds'kroo'nà, a fortified seaport town of South Sweden, læn of Malmö, on the Sound, 16 miles N.E. of Copenhagen. Pop. 9218. It has a citadel, a good harbor, and manufactures of leather and tobacco. It is the terminus of two railways.

Landsort, lănd'sort, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic, off the S. coast, læn of Stockholm, lat. 58° 44' N., lon. 17° 52' E., with a revolving light 145 feet high.

Landstuhl, lănt'stool, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, district and 16 miles N.E. of Deux-Ponts. In early times the Counts of Sickingen, whose castle in ruins still overhangs the town, resided here. Pop. 3448.

Landunum, the supposed ancient name of LAON.

Landvanzierikzee, Netherlands. See SCHOUWEN.

Landwürden, or **Landwuhrden**, lănt'vŭr'dĕn, a village of Germany, duchy of Oldenburg, on the left bank of the Weser, S. of Bremerhaven. Pop. 1492.

Lane, a county in the W. central part of Kansas, has an area of about 720 square miles. It is intersected by two railroads. Capital, Dighton. Pop. in 1880, 601; in 1890, 2060.

Lane, a county in the W. part of Oregon, is bounded on the E. by the Cascade Range of mountains, and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean. Area, about 3860 square miles. It is intersected by the Southern Pacific Railroad, and is drained by the Willamette River and its branches, which rise in the E. part of the county. These branches are called the Middle Fork and Mackenzie's Fork. The Siuslaw River forms part of the southern boundary. The surface is diversified with mountains, fertile valleys, and extensive forests. Wheat, oats, hay, pork, lumber, and wool are the staple products. Volcanic rocks occur in the eastern part. Capital, Eugene. Pop. in 1870, 6426; in 1880, 9411; in 1890, 15,198.

Lane, a post-hamlet of De Witt co., Ill., on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 6 miles E.S.E. of Clinton.

Lane, a township of Warrick co., Ind. Pop. 870.

Lane, a post-village of Franklin co., Kansas, 17 miles S.W. of Paola, and about 56 miles S.E. of Topeka. It has 2 churches.

Lane, a township of Greenwood co., Kansas. Pop. 667. Post-offices, Lena Valley, Shell Rock, Kenton, and Virgil.

Lane, a post-office of Ascension parish, La.

Lane End, a town of England, now a part of LONGTON.

Lane's, a station in Bristol co., Mass., on the Attleborough Branch of the New Bedford Railroad, 3 miles E. of Attleborough.

Lane's, a post-office of Williamsburg co., S.C., on the Northeastern Railroad, 11 miles S. of Kingstree. Another railroad, 14 miles long, extends hence to Foreston.

Lanesborough, lănz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village and township of Berkshire co., Mass., 5 miles N. of Pittsfield, and nearly 2 miles W. of the Pittsfield & North Adams Railroad. It has 4 churches. Marble is found in this township, which has also manufactures of iron, glass, &c. Pop. 1357.

Lanesborough, a post-village of Fillmore co., Minn., in Carrollton township, on Root River, and on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, 54 miles W. of La Crosse, Wis., and about 32 miles S.W. of Winona. It contains a newspaper office, a bank, 3 churches, 3 flouring-mills, a foundry, and a high school. Pop. about 1200.

Lanesborough, a post-office of Anson co., N.C., in Lanesborough township, near Lanesborough Station on the Carolina Central Railroad, 39 miles S.E. of Charlotte. Pop. of the township, 1293.

Lanesborough, a post-borough of Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, and on the Erie Railroad, at a junction of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, 24 miles S.E. of Binghamton, and 10 miles E. of Great Bend. It has a graded school, a church, a foundry, a flour-mill, a machine-shop, and stone-quarries. Pop. in 1890, 876.

Lane's Bottom, a post-office of Webster co., W. Va.

Lanesburg, lănz'burg, a township of Le Sueur co., Minn. Pop. 1340.

Lane's (lānz) Creek, North Carolina, rises in Union co., runs in a N.N.E. direction, and enters Rocky River in Anson co.

Lane's Creek, a post-township of Union co., N.C., about 42 miles S.S.E. of Charlotte. Pop. 1575.

Lane's Island, a post-office of Cook co., Ill., 7½ miles from Blue Island.

Lane's Mills, a post-office of Winston co., Ala.

Lane's Prairie, prā'ree, a post-office of Maries co., Mo., about 16 miles N. of Rolla.

Lanesville, lānz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Litchfield co., Conn., in New Milford township, on the Housatonic River, and on the Housatonic Railroad, 12½ miles N. of Danbury.

Lanesville, a station in Sangamon co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad, near Wheatfield, and 17 miles E. of Springfield.

Lanesville, a post-village of Harrison co., Ind., about 10 miles W.S.W. of New Albany. It has 2 churches and a barrel-factory. Pop. 157.

Lanesville, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in Gloucester township, on a harbor in the Atlantic Ocean called Lane's Cove, about 34 miles N.E. of Boston. It has 3 churches.

Lanesville, a post-office of Greene co., N.Y.

Lanesville, a post-hamlet of King William co., Va., 3 miles from Lester Manor Station. It has a church.

Laney, law'ne, a post-village of Shawano co., Wis., about 18 miles N.W. of Green Bay.

Lanfains, lôn'fănz', a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 12 miles S.S.W. of Saint-Brieuc. Pop. 2287.

Lang, a station in Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 43 miles N. of Los Angeles.

Lang, a plantation of Franklin co., Me. Pop. 36.

Lang, Ontario. See ALLANDALE MILLS.

Langaza, lăn-gà'zà, or **Lengaza** (called also **Yenidje**, or **Ienidje**, yĕn'ee-jà'), a lake of European Turkey, in Roumelia, 12 miles W. of Salonica. Length, 9 miles.

Langaza, a town of Turkey in Europe, situated on an alluvial plain, 3 miles N. of the above lake.

Lang'don, a post-office in Peoria co., Ill., on the Galesburg & Peoria Railroad, 18 miles by rail N.W. of Peoria

Langdon, a post-township of Reno co., Kansas. P. 333.

Langdon, a post-village of Washington co., Minn., in Cottage Grove township, near the Mississippi River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 14 miles S. of St. Paul. It has a church, a hotel, a steam grist-mill, a grain-elevator, and a cheese-factory.

Langdon, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.H., in Langdon township, 5 miles N.E. of Bellows Falls, and about 14 miles S. of Claremont. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 411.

Langdon, Lycoming co., Pa. See MCINTYRE.

Langdon's Corners, a hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., 3 miles from Sandy Hill. It has a church.

Langdon's Station, a post-office of Jackson co., Ind., on the Jefferson, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad.

Langeac, lôx'zhâk', a town of France, in Haute-Loire, on the Allier, 17 miles S.S.E. of Brioude. Pop. 3530. It has manufactories of lace and nurseries of silk-worms.

Langeais, lôx'zhâ' (anc. *Alingavia?*), a town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 13 miles W.S.W. of Tours, on the right bank of the Loire. Pop. 1621.

Langeland, lâng'ę-lând' (*i.e.*, "long land"), an island of Denmark, in the Great Belt, between Funen and Laaland. It is, as its name implies, long, extending 33 miles from N. to S., by about 3 miles in average breadth. Area, 106 square miles. Pop. 19,631. Surface level, but slightly more elevated than the neighboring islands. Corn, apples, flax, timber, and cattle are produced for exportation, and the fishery is important. Principal town, Rudkiöbing.

Lang'ell's Valley, a post-office of Lake co., Oregon.

Langelsheim, lâng'ęls-hīme', a town of Germany, Brunswick, in the Harz, 5 miles N.W. of Goslar. Pop. 2016, chiefly engaged in silver- and lead-mines.

Langemarch, lân'nę-mark', a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 5 miles N.N.E. of Ypres. Pop. 6000.

Langen, lâng'ęn, a town of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, 9 miles N.E. of Darmstadt. Pop. 4005.

Langenargen, lâng'ęn-ar'gęn, a village of Würtemberg, 17 miles E. of Constance. Pop. 1233.

Langenau, lâng'ęn-ŏw', a town of Bohemia, 28 miles N.E. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 2200.

Langenau, lâng'ęn-ŏw', a town of Germany, Würtemberg, 10 miles N.E. of Ulm. Pop. 3785.

Langenbach, lâng'ęn-bâk', a village of Germany, in Reuss-Greiz, near Gera. Pop. 1578.

Langenberg, lâng'ęn-bĕrg', a town of Rhenish Prussia, 6 miles N. of Elberfeld. Pop. 4607. It has manufactures of cotton, woollen cloth, silk stuffs, paper, &c.

Langenbielau, Prussia. See Bielau.

Langenbrück, lâng'ęn-brük', a village of Bohemia, 3 miles from Liebenau. Pop. 1380.

Langenbruck, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Oppeln, circle of Neustadt. Pop. 2046.

Langenbrücken, lâng'ęn-brük'kęn, a village of Germany, in Baden, on the railway between Carlsruhe and Heidelberg, 7 miles N.E. of Bruchsal. Pop. 1442.

Langenburg, lâng'ęn-bōōrg', a village of Würtemberg, 46 miles N.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1441.

Langendenzlingen, Baden. See Denzlingen.

Langendiebach, lâng'ęn-dee'bâk, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau. Pop. 1540.

Langendorf, lâng'ęn-dorf', or **Wiewalitz,** vē-â-vâ'lits, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Oppeln, circle of Tost. Pop. 2020.

Langendorf,—Ober and Unter (ōōn'tęr) Langendorf (*i.e.*, "Upper and Lower Langendorf"),—two nearly contiguous villages of Austria, Moravia, 16 miles N.N.W. of Olmutz. Pop. 2200.

Langendreer, lâng'ęn-drâr, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, at a railway junction, 5 miles E. of Bochum. Pop., with commune, 6804.

Langenes, lâng'ęn-ĕs', an island of Sleswick, off its W. coast, 2 miles S. of Föhr. Length, 6 miles.

Längenfeld, or **Lengenfeld,** lĕng'ęn-fĕlt', a town of Lower Austria, 6 miles N. of Krems. Pop. 1448.

Langenhessen, lâng'ęn-hĕs'sęn, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, bailiwick of Werdau. Pop. 1279.

Langenhorn, lâng'ęn-horn', a village of Prussia, 30 miles W.N.W. of Sleswick. Pop. 2400.

Langen-Kandel, a town of Bavaria. See Kandel.

Langenleuba, lâng'ęn-loi'bâ, a village of Saxe-Altenburg, 9 miles S.E. of Altenburg. Pop. 1590.

Langenleuba Oberhain, lâng'ęn-loi'bâ o'bęr-hīne', a village of Saxony, 20 miles S. of Leipsic. Pop. 1395.

Langenlois, lâng'ęn-lois', a town of Austria, 6 miles N.E. of Krems. Pop. 3524.

Langenöls, lâng'ęn-öls', two contiguous villages of Prussian Silesia, government of Liegnitz. Pop. 2644.

Langensalza, lâng'ęn-sâlts'sâ, a town of Prussian Saxony, 25 miles by rail N.W. of Erfurt, on the Salza. Pop. 9855. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of woven fabrics, paper, saltpetre, and machinery.

Langenschwalbach, lâng'ęn-shwâl'bâk, a town of Nassau, 8 miles N.W. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 2731. It is frequented as a watering-place.

Langenselbold, lâng'ęn-sĕl'bolt, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 6 miles E.N.E. of Hanau. Pop. 3060.

Langen-Steinbach, lâng'ęn-stīne'bâk, a village of Baden, on the Boekabach, 6 miles S.E. of Carlsruhe, with mineral springs. Pop. 1254.

Langenthal, lâng'ęn-tâl, a village of Switzerland, canton and 21 miles N.E. of Bern. Pop. 3353.

Langenweddingen, lâng'ęn-vĕt'ding-ęn, a village of Prussia, 9 miles S.S.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 2797.

Langenweltzendorf, lâng'ęn-vĕlts'ęn-dorf', a village of Germany, in Reuss-Schleitz, on the Leube, 5 miles W.N.W. of Greitz. Pop. 2160.

Langenzenn, lâng'ęn-tsĕnn', a town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, on the Zenn, 17 miles N.E. of Anspach. Pop. 1744. It has manufactures of silks, hosiery, &c.

Langer-Oog, lâng'ęr-ōg', three islets of Hanover, Prussia, in the North Sea, opposite Esens, which formed one island previous to an inundation in 1825. Pop. 150.

Langerwehe, lâng'ęr-vâ'ęh or lâng'ęr-vâ', a town of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles by rail E. of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Lange Store, a post-office of Gasconade co., Mo.

Langesund, lâng'ęh-soond', a town of Norway, on a small bay of the Skager-Rack, 10 miles W.S.W. of Laurvig, with 753 inhabitants, a harbor, and trade in timber.

Langetriebe, lâng'ęh-tree'bęh, or **Dlhauha-Trebowa,** dlŏw'hâ-trâ-bo'vâ, a village of Bohemia, on a railway, about 12 miles from Landskron. Pop. 1250.

Langevin, lôx'zhęh-vâx', or **Sainte Justine,** sânt zhŭs'teen', a post-village in Dorchester co., Quebec, 12 miles N.E. of Lake Etchemin. It contains several mills, and a large monastery of the Trappist Fathers. Pop. 150.

Langezwaag, lâng'nęh-zwâg', a town of the Netherlands, Friesland, 18 miles S.E. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 1120.

Lang'ford, a post-office of Erie co., N.Y., 22 miles S. by E. of Buffalo.

Langford, a post-village in Brant co., Ontario, on Sage's Creek, 8 miles E.N.E. of Brantford. Pop. 120.

Langhei, lang'hī, a post-township of Pope co., Minn. Pop. 209.

Langheim, or **Gross Langheim,** grose lâng'hīme, and **Klein Langheim,** klīne lâng'hīme (*i.e.*, "Great and Little Langheim"), two nearly contiguous villages of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, 16 miles from Würzburg. Pop. 2470.

Langhirano, lân-ghe-râ'no, a village of Italy, 13 miles S. of Parma, on the Parma. Pop. 5731.

Langholm, lang'ŭm, a borough of Scotland, co. and 25 miles E.N.E. of Dumfries, on the Esk and Ewes Rivers. It is well built, having near its centre a market-place, in which are the town hall and jail. It has a cotton-factory, looms for woollen plaid and other fabrics, some dye-houses, hosiery-works, 2 branch banks, and several libraries and public associations. Pop. 3275.

Langholm, lâng'holm, one of the islands in the Swedish lake Mælar, on which Stockholm is partly built.

Lang'horne, formerly **Attleborough,** at'tęl-bŭr-rŭh, a post-borough of Bucks co., Pa., ½ mile from Langborne Station on the New York & Philadelphia New Line Railroad, and 22 miles N.E. of Philadelphia. It has 3 churches, the Bellevue Institute for young ladies, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 727.

Langkavi, Malay Peninsula. See Langava.

Lang-Kee-Tsoong, or **Lang-Ki-Tsoung,** lâng'-kee'-tsoong', a village of Thibet, about 210 miles E.N.E. of Lassa, in a fertile, well-cultivated plain, surrounded by low wooded mountains.

Langlade, lang-glād', a county in the N.E. part of Wisconsin. Area, 876 square miles. Capital, Antigo. Pop. in 1890, 9465.

Langley, lang'lę, a post-village of Aiken co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, 8 miles W. of Aiken. It has 2 churches and a cotton-factory. Pop. in 1890, 671.

Langley, a post-village of British Columbia, on the Fraser River, 15 miles from New Westminster. It contains 2 churches, a public school, 2 stores, and a manufactory of barrels. The steamer plying between New Westminster and Yale calls here every trip. Langley is the centre of an extensive agricultural settlement. Pop. 200.

Langley Island, or **Little Miquelon** (Fr. *Langlade,* lâng'lâd', or *Petite Miquelon,* pę-teet' mee'kęh-lôx'), an island S. of Newfoundland, now connected to the French island of Miquelon by a long, narrow, and sandy isthmus, formed since 1783. It is 24 miles in circumference.

Langley Point, on the S. coast of England, co. of Sussex, extends between Pevensey Bay and Beachy Head.

Langloan, lang-lōn', a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 3 miles E. of Glasgow, now a part of Coatbridge.

Langnau, lâng'nŏw, a village of Switzerland, canton and 16 miles by rail E. of Bern, in the Emmenthal, of which valley it is the principal mart. It has manufactures of cheese, thread, and of wooden houses, which are exported. Pop. 6214.

Langnau, a village of Switzerland, canton and 6 miles S. of Zurich, on the Sihl. Pop. 1383.

Langobriga, the ancient name of Feira.

Langöen, lång'ö'ęn, the most N. of the Loffoden Islands, off the N.W. coast of Norway. Length, 35 miles.

Langogne, lôⁿ'gonⁱ' (anc. *Lango'nia?*), a town of France, in Lozère, on the Allier, 27 miles N.E. of Mende. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, serge, &c. Pop. 3228.

Langoiran, lôⁿ'gwâ'rônⁿ', a village of France, in Gironde, 14 miles S.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1391.

Lango'la, a township of Benton co., Minn., on the Mississippi River, about 20 miles N. of St. Cloud. Pop. 93.

Langollen, a town of Wales. See LLANGOLLEN.

Langon, lôⁿ'gôⁿ' (anc. *Alin'go*), a town and river-port of France, in Gironde, 29 miles by rail S.S.E. of Bordeaux, on the Garonne. Pop. 3903. It has tanneries and manufactures of brandy and excellent wine.

Langonnet, lôⁿ'gon'nâ', a town of France, in Morbihan, 25 miles W. of Pontivy. Pop. of commune, 4024.

Langosco, lân-gos'ko, a village of Italy, near Mortara. Pop. 1838.

Lang'port, a town of England, co. of Somerset, on a railway, and on the Parret, 32 miles S.S.W. of Bath. It has an old church and a grammar-school. Pop. 1018.

Langres, lôⁿ'r (anc. *Andematu'num*, afterwards *Lin'gones*), a fortified town of France, in Haute-Marne, capital of an arrondissement, near the source of the Marne, 21 miles S.S.E. of Chaumont. Pop. 9488. It stands on a scarped mountain, 1460 feet in elevation, and is one of the highest towns in France. It has a cathedral of great antiquity, a Roman arch, a town hall, public library, several hospitals, a fine public promenade and fountain, a tribunal of commerce, a school of geometry, &c. It is a seat of the manufacture of fine cutlery, and is a bishop's see. A great number of Roman remains have been found here.

Langrune-sur-Mer, lôⁿ'grün'-sür-mair (L. *Langro'nia*), a seaport town of France, in Calvados, 10 miles N. of Caen, on the English Channel. Pop. 1045.

Lang's, a township of Darlington co., S.C. Pop. 1214.

Lang'side, a post-hamlet of Wilkinson co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, 26 miles W.S.W. of Woodville.

Lang'staff, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 2½ miles from Richmond Hill. Pop. 125.

Lang'ston, a township of England, co. of Hants, at the head of Langston Harbor, an inlet of the sea, between Portsea and Hayling Islands. See PORTSEA.

Lang'ston, a post-office of Jackson co., Ala., on the Tennessee River, about 35 miles E.S.E. of Huntsville.

Langston, a post-village of Montcalm co., Mich., in Pine township, 10 miles N. of Greenville. It has mineral springs and several lumber-mills.

Langs'ville, a post-hamlet of Meigs co., O., in Rutland township, 54 miles E.S.E. of Chillicothe, and 9 miles from the Ohio River. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Languedoc, lôⁿ'ghęh-dok' (anc. *Narbonen'sis Pri'ma*), an extensive and beautiful province of France, now forming the departments of Aude, Tarn, Hérault, Lozère, Ardèche, and Gard, as well as the arrondissements of Toulouse and Villefranche in the department of Haute-Garonne, and the arrondissements of Puy and Yssingeaux in the department of Haute-Loire. Under the Romans it was one of the seven provinces of Gaul which had the freedom of Italy. The Goths obtained a grant of it from the Emperor Honorius, and retained possession of it for nearly two centuries. The Saracens afterwards became its masters, but were expelled by Charles Martel in 725. From the Counts of Toulouse it passed to Philip the Bold, and was finally united to the French crown in 1361. The Canal of Languedoc, or du Midi (dü mee'dee'), commences in the Garonne, near Toulouse, and terminates in the Etang de Thau, in the Mediterranean. Length, 153 miles.

Languidic, lôⁿ'ghee'deek', a town of France, in Morbihan, 10 miles N.E. of Lorient. Pop. 760.

L'Anguille, lang'geol', a station of Cross co., Ark., on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, 51 miles S.W. of Memphis.

Lang'worthy, a post-village in Wayne township, Jones co., Iowa, on the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad, 46 miles S.W. of Dubuque, and 7 miles N. of Anamosa. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Lanham, a town of England. See LAVENHAM.

Lan'ham's, a station in Prince George's co., Md., on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, 11 miles N.E. of Washington, D.C.

Lanho, lân'ho', a river of China, rises in the Mountains of In-Shan, in Mongolia, and falls into the Gulf of Pe-Chee-Le, after a course of about 300 miles. In the upper part it bears the name of SHANTOO.

Laniacum, the supposed ancient name of LAGNY.

Lanier, lą-neer', a township of Preble co., O. Pop. 1634. It contains Enterprise and part of West Alexandria.

Lanier, a post-office of Cass co., Tex., 11 miles N. of Jefferson.

Laniscat, lâ'nees'kâ', a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 17 miles W.N.W. of Loudéac. Pop. 1502.

Lanjaron, lân-uâ-rōn', a market-town of Spain, province and 26 miles S.E. of Granada, on the S. declivity of the Sierra Nevada. Pop. 3408.

Lankeran, lân-kâ-rân', or **Len'koran',** a town of Russian Transcaucasia, on the Caspian Sea, 40 miles S. of the mouth of the Koor. Pop. 5320.

Lank'ford, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Md., 5½ miles W. of Chestertown. It has about 6 houses.

Lannemezan, lânn'męh-zôⁿ', a town of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, 17 miles S.E. of Tarbes. Pop. 1602.

Lannepax, lân'nęh-pâ', a town of France, in Gers, 13 miles S.S.W. of Condom. Pop. 1552.

Lanniles, lân'neel', a town of France, in Finistère, 13 miles N. of Brest. Pop. 1149.

Lannion, lân'ne-ôⁿ' (anc. *La'nium?*), a town and river-port of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, on the Guer, 6 miles from the English Channel, and 40 miles W.N.W. of Saint-Brieuc. Pop. 6115. It has a harbor bordered by a spacious quay, a parish church of the twelfth century, a communal college, barracks, hospitals, and manufactures of linen fabrics, cutlery, paper, and leather.

Lannoy, lân'nwâ', a town of France, in Nord, 7 miles E.N.E. of Lille. Pop. 1904.

Lanoraie, lâ-no-râ', a post-village in Berthier co., Quebec, on the river St. Lawrence, 41 miles N.E. of Montreal. It has several stores and mills, and a considerable trade in flour, grain, and cordwood. A railroad connects Lanoraie with Joliette. Pop. 600.

La Nouaille, lâ noo'âl', a village of France, in Creuse, 9 miles S.W. of Aubusson. Pop. 1574.

Lanrivain, lôⁿ'ree'vânⁿ', a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 14 miles S. of Guingamp. Pop. 1586.

Lansdale, or **Landsdale,** lanz'dāl, a post-borough of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Bethlehem Branch of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, 22 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has a national bank and a trust company, 6 churches, and manufactures of agricultural machines, shoes, shirts, sash and doors, stoves, iron and brass products, &c. Two newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1890, 1858.

Lans'down, an elevated tract of land in England, co. of Somerset, 2½ miles N.W. of Bath. It is noted for its breed of sheep.

Lansdowne, lanz'dōwn, a station on the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Philadelphia.

Lansdowne, Virginia. See LANSDOWN.

Lansdowne, a post-village in Leeds co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 146 miles W. of Montreal. It has 6 stores, 2 hotels, and a steam saw-mill. Pop. 250.

L'Anse, lanss (the French for "bay" or "creek"), a post-village, capital of Baraga co., Mich., is at the head or S. end of Keweenaw Bay, 63 miles by railroad W.N.W. of Marquette. It is a terminus of the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, which connects here with a line of steamboats. Iron, lumber, fish, and slate are the chief articles of export. It has an iron dock, a bank, a newspaper office, a slate-quarry, 2 churches, a graded school, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. in 1890, 655; of L'Anse township, 1468.

L'Anse à Giles, lôⁿss â zheel, a post-village in L'Islet co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 59 miles E. of Quebec. Pop. 250.

L'Anse à l'Eau, lôⁿss â lō, a picturesque little harbor near Tadousac, and the entrance to the Saguenay River. It contains a custom-house, a post-office, a store, and a saw-mill, and is the landing-place of the steamers plying between Quebec and Ha Ha Bay.

L'Anse aux Griffons. See GRIFFIN'S COVE.

Lansford, lanz'ford, a post-borough of Carbon co., Pa., on the railroad between Mauch Chunk and Tamaqua, about 6 miles N.E. of Tamaqua. It is mainly supported by coal-mining, and has several churches and coal-breakers, a foundry, a machine-shop, &c. Pop. in 1890, 4004.

Lan'sing, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, 27 miles S. of Chicago. It has 4 churches, 4 brick-yards, a hay-press, a sour-crout factory, &c. Pop. about 600.

Lansing, a flourishing city of Allamakee co., Iowa, in Lansing township, on the Mississippi River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 81 miles N.N.W. of Dubuque, 14 miles (direct) E.N.E. of Waukon, and 40 miles S. of La Crosse, Wis. It has 6 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, 2 newspaper offices, and a large

union school; also manufactures of sash, doors, and blinds, ploughs, grain-cradles, wagons, &c. It is an important market for grain. Pop. in 1890, 1668.

Lansing, a post-hamlet in Delaware township, Leavenworth co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, at Penitentiary Station, 5 miles S. of Leavenworth. It has manufactures of wagons and boots and shoes. Pop. in 1890, 4847. Here is the state prison.

Lansing, a city, the capital of Michigan, is situated in Ingham co., on Grand River, at the mouth of the Cedar River, 85 miles W.N.W. of Detroit, 37 miles N. of Jackson, 208 miles E.N.E. of Chicago, and 72 miles E.S.E. of Grand Rapids. Lat. 42° 45′ N.; lon. 84° 32′ W. It is on the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad where it crosses the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad and the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, and is the N. terminus of a branch of the Michigan Southern Railroad, connecting with the main line at Jonesville. Its site was covered with forests when the seat of government was located here in 1847. Lansing contains a beautiful state-house, 15 churches, the state library of 40,000 volumes, 3 state banks, 2 savings-banks, a high school, the state reform school, the Michigan State Agricultural College, an opera-house, and manufactures of flour, lumber, bricks, barrels, artificial stone, sash, doors, blinds, stoves, agricultural implements, wagons, knit-goods, &c. Ten weekly and 2 daily newspapers are published here. Lansing was incorporated as a city in 1859. Pop. in 1860, 3074; in 1870, 5241; in 1880, 8319; in 1890, 13,102.

Lansing, a post-village of Mower co., Minn., in Lansing township, on Red Cedar River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & Saint Paul Railroad, 6 miles N. of Austin. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 765.

Lansing, a post-office of Oswego co., N.Y.

Lansing, a fertile and beautiful township of Tompkins co., N.Y., contains Ludlowville and Lansingville, and lies on the E. side of Cayuga Lake. Pop. 2960.

Lansing, a post-office of Tioga co., Pa., 45 miles N. of Lock Haven.

Lansing, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 4½ miles N.E. of Weston. Pop. 150.

Lan'singburg, a post-town of Rensselaer co., N.Y., in Lansingburg township, on the E. bank of the Hudson River, opposite Waterford, with which it is connected by a bridge, and on the Troy & Boston Railroad, 10 miles above Albany, and 3½ miles N. of Troy. It contains 11 churches, the Lansingburg Academy, an Augustinian priory, a national bank, a private bank, and 2 newspaper offices. Here are extensive manufactures of brushes, oil-cloth, &c. Sloops can ascend the river to this place. Pop. in 1890, 10,550.

Lan'singville, a village of Delaware co., N.Y., in Hamden township, on the Delaware River, 2 miles above Hamden. Pop. 110.

Lansingville, a small post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., in Lansing township, about 25 miles S. of Auburn. It has a church.

Lans-le-Bourg, lôn'-leh-boor', a town of France, in Savoy, 3 miles N.W. of Mont Cenis. Pop. 1470.

Lant, a township of Eau Claire co., Wis. Pop. 321.

Lantadilla, lân-tâ-deel'yâ, a town of Spain, in Leon, 24 miles N.N.E. of Palencia, on the Pisuerga. Pop. 1040.

Lantau, lân-tâ'o or lân-tôw', or **Lintao**, leen-tâ'o (Chinese, *Tai'ão*, ti'bo'), an island of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, 17 miles E. of Macao, and 1 mile from the mainland. It is long, narrow, and mountainous, with numerous bays and headlands. Ty-Ho or Taino village is on its N.W. coast.

Lantar, Indian Ocean. See Lontar.

Lantchang, a city of Asia. See Lanchang.

Lan-Tchou, or Lan-Tcheou-Foo. See Lan-Choo.

Lanterne, lôn'tẽrn', a river of France, rises near the frontier of Vosges, flows S.W. 38 miles, and joins the Saône.

Lan-Thsang-Kiang, a river of Asia. See Me-Kong.

Lantosque, lân-tosk', or **Lantosca**, lân-tos'kâ, a town of France, in Alpes-Maritimes, 20 miles N. of Nice. Pop. 2232.

Lantshang, a town of Asia. See Lanchang.

Lant'wit or Llantwit Mayor, a town of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 4 miles S.W. of Cowbridge. In the churchyard are 3 crosses, with a curious inscription to the memory of Sampson, Archbishop of Dol. Pop. of parish, 1097.

Lantz Mills, a post-hamlet of Shenandoah co., Va., 2 miles from Edenburg Railroad Station. It has a church.

Lanusei, lâ-noo-sâ'ee, a town of Sardinia, 57 miles N.N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 2487.

Lanvollon, lôn'vol'lôn', a town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 13 miles N.W. of Saint-Brieuc. Pop. 1719.

Lanxaron, a town of Spain. See Lanjaron.

Lanzarote, lân-sâ-ro'tâ, or **Lancero'tu**, the most N.E. of the Canaries. Area, about 300 square miles. Pop. 17,500. In its centre it rises to 2000 feet in elevation, and at its W. end is a high volcano. It is scantily watered, but yields the finest wine and grapes in the Canaries; other products are barilla and archil. On its S.E. coast is the town of Arrecife, S. of Teguise, the capital of the island.

Lanzo, lân'zo (L. *Lan'cium*), a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 18 miles N.N.W. of Turin, on the Stura. Pop. 2625. It has smelting-works and manufactures of nails and iron goods. In its district are mines of iron and copper.

Lao, a river of Italy. See Laino.

Laodicea, Asia Minor. See Eskee Hissar.

Laodicea ad Mare, the ancient name of Latakeea.

Laodicea Combusta, the ancient name of Ladik.

Laon, lâ'ôn' (anc. *Bi'brax Suessio'num? Landu'num?*), a city of France, capital of the department of Aisne, 86 miles by rail N.E. of Paris. Pop. 12,036. It is enclosed by old massive walls, and placed on an isolated hill crowned by a fine Gothic cathedral. It contains also a valuable library, a museum of art and antiquities, a remarkable leaning tower, the town hall, a citadel, 2 hospitals, large barracks, a theatre, a communal college, a workhouse, and the tower of Queen Brunhilda. Under the French kings of the first and second races, Laon was a place of importance, and it remained the last possession of the Carlovingian dynasty under Louis V., the foundations of whose unselve castle still remain. It has manufactures of hats, coarse cloth, leather, pumps, sugar, &c.; and in its vicinity are numerous vineyards. In 1411 it was taken by the Duke of Burgundy, and in 1419 it was taken by the English, who were expelled from it in 1429. In 1594 it was taken by siege by Henry IV. Bonaparte sustained a defeat here in 1814.

Lao'na, a township of Winnebago co., Ill., about 22 miles N.W. of Rockford. It has 2 churches. Pop. 742.

Laona, a post-office of Gage co., Neb., about 30 miles S.S.E. of Lincoln.

Laona, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Dunkirk, Alleghany Valley & Pittsburg Railroad, 5 miles S. of Dunkirk. It has 1 or 2 churches, a tannery, a cheese-factory, a grist-mill, and several saw-mills. Pop. 218.

Laos, lâ'oce, a country of Southeastern Asia, occupying the centre of the peninsula of Indo-China, surrounded by the Burmese and Siamese dominions, Cambodia, Tonquin, and the Chinese province Yun-Nan. Its boundaries and area are wholly unknown to Europeans; its population has been estimated at a million. It is traversed by the Menam and Me-Kong Rivers, and is reported to have a fertile soil and to be thinly peopled, its inhabitants living mostly in migratory hordes. Its products comprise rice, tobacco, sugar-cane, indigo, benzoin, lac, and other gums, betel, numerous fruits, teak, sapan, and sandal woods, elephants, and draught-cattle, with iron, lead, copper, gold, and silver. Silk and cotton fabrics, paper from bark, leather, sugar, and gunpowder are manufactured, and the natives are ingenious as workers in metals, mat-makers, embroiderers, and potters. The trade with Tonquin appears to be extensive: of late there has been a growing trade with Maulmain and the Tenasserim provinces, whence British cotton and woollen goods are introduced. An independent kingdom is said to exist here, but the outlying tribes are tributary to their more powerful neighbors. In habits, customs, religion, and languages the Laos resemble the Burmese. They are noted for honesty and morality. Chief town, Xieng-Mai.

La Otto, a post-village of Noble co., Ind., in Swan township, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad where it crosses the Eel River Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Auburn, and 15 miles N. of Fort Wayne. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of furniture and lumber.

La Pacaudière, lâ pâ'kô'de-air', a town of France in Loire, 13 miles N.W. of Roanne. Pop. 2114.

La'pak, one of the Sooloo Islands. Lat. 5° 35′ N.; lon. 121° E.

La Pa'la, a township of San Diego co., Cal. Pop. 120.

La Palud, lâ pâ'lü', a town of France, in Vaucluse, 13 miles by rail N.N.W. of Orange. Pop. 1850.

Lapat'cong, a township of Warren co., N.J., lies on the Delaware River. Pop. 1150.

La Paz, lâ pâz, the capital of Bolivia and of a department of its own name, is situated in lat. 16° 30′ N., lon. 68° 10′ W., at an elevation of 12,226 feet. Pop. 76,372, mostly Indians. It is a bishop's see, and has religious establishments with considerable revenue, and ranks as a place of wealth and importance, being an entrepôt for Paraguay tea, gold, bark, and European goods. A railway connects it with Lake Titicaca. Elevation, 11,972 English feet.

La Paz, a department of Bolivia, mostly between lat. 4° and 18° S. and lon. 67° and 70° W., having South Peru and Lake Titicaca on the W. Estimated area, nearly 5,000 square miles, and population 447,822. It is traversed by the Cordillera of the Andes, containing Illimani and Sorata.

La Paz, lä päz, a town of Mexico, capital of Lower California, on the E. side of the Bay of La Paz, near its end. Lat. 24° 10′ 9″ N.; lon. 110° 19′ 53″ W. It is well laid out, and pleasantly situated on a small and secure harbor, suitable for large ships. It has a church, a government house, and a town house. It is supported by a pearl-fishery, silver-mining, and commerce. Pop. 3000.

La Paz, a former post-village of Yuma co., Arizona, on the E. bank of the Colorado River. The river is navigable for steamboats above and below this place. Gold is found here. Pop. 254.

La Paz, a post-village of Marshall co., Ind., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 9 miles E. of Walkerton Junction, 81 miles E. by S. of Chicago, and 8 miles N. of Plymouth. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill.

Lapeer, lą-peer′, a county in the S.E. part of Michigan, has an area of 666 square miles. It is drained by the branches of Flint River, which rise in it, and by Belle River and Mill Creek. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of pine, oak, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, oats, butter, lumber, and wool are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, the Pontiac, Oxford & Northern Railroad, the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad, and the Michigan Central Railroad, the latter two of which pass through Lapeer, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 21,345; in 1880, 30,138; in 1890, 29,213.

Lapeer, a post-office of Douglas co., Kansas, about 22 miles S.E. of Topeka.

Lapeer, a post-town, capital of Lapeer co., Mich., in a township of the same name, on the Flint River, and on the Detroit & Bay City Railroad where it crosses the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, 60 miles N. of Detroit, 50 miles S.S.E. of Bay City, and 20 miles E. of Flint. It has 6 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, 2 newspaper offices, a high school, an elevator, superior hotels, 2 flouring-mills, 3 lumber-mills, a machine-shop, brick- and tile-works, handle works, and manufactures of engines and windmills. Pop. in 1890, 2753; of the township, exclusive of the town, 957.

Lapeer, a post-township of Cortland co., N.Y., about 22 miles E. of Ithaca. It contains 2 churches. Pop. 724.

La Perouse, islands and strait. See Pérouse.

La Petite-Pierre, lä pęh-teet′-pe-air′, or **Lützelstein**, lüt′zęl-stīne, a town of Germany, in Alsace, in the Vosges Mountains, 8 miles N.N.W. of Zabern. Pop. 1025.

Lapeza, lä-pā′thä, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 24 miles from Granada.

Lapham's (lap'ams) Mills, a station of Clinton co., N.Y., on the Au Sable Branch of the New York & Canada Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Plattsburg.

Laphamville, Kent co., Mich. See Rockford.

Laphun Xai, a town of Siam, capital of a small Laos state, on the right bank of the Menam, 15 miles S. of Xieng-Mai. Pop. 12,000.

La Picardie, the French for Picardy.

Lapidæi Campi, France. See La Crau.

Lap'idum, a post-village of Harford co., Md., on the Susquehanna River, 1 mile from Port Deposit, and about 36 miles N.E. of Baltimore. Fine granite is quarried near it. It has a church.

La Pierre, lä pe-air′, an islet of the English Channel, off the coast of the French department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 13 miles N.E. of Saint-Malo. It is defended by a fort.

La Pigeonnière, lä pee'zhôn'nee-air′, also called **Saint Michel Archange**, sānt mee'shēl' ar'kônzh', a post-village in Napierville co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk Railway (Champlain division), 25 miles S. of Montreal. It contains 5 or 6 stores, 2 hotels, a telegraph office, and a church. Pop. 600.

Lapile, lä-peel′, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ark., 15 miles from Hillsborough. It has a drug-store.

Lapio, lä′pe-o, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 13 miles W.N.W. of Sant' Angelo dei Lombardi. Pop. 2324.

Lapis Populi, supposed Latin name of Folkestone.

La Place, la plāss, a post-office of Macon co., Ala.

La Place, a post-village of Piatt co., Ill., in Cerro Gordo township, on the Indiana & Illinois Central Railroad, 14 miles E. of Decatur. It has 2 churches.

La Place, lä plāss, post-office, St. Martin's parish, La.

La Placilla de Caracoles. See Caracoles.

Lapland, lap′land (native, *Sameandâ*, sâ-me-ân′dâ; Sw. *Lappmark*, läpp′mark; Russ. *Laplandiia*, läp-lân′de-yâ′; Fr. *Laponie*, lä'po'nee'; L. *Lappo'nia*), an extensive territory in the N. of Europe, between lat. 64° and 71° N., reaching from the shores of Norway E. to the White Sea. Area, about 130,000 square miles, of which more than a half, situated E. of the Tornea and its tributary Muonio, belongs to Russia, and the remainder is shared, in nearly equal proportions, between Sweden and Norway. Of the Russian part, one-half belongs to Finland. Lapland is, accordingly, not the name of any political division. Both from geographical position and from physical conformation, Lapland is one of the most forbidding regions of the globe, consisting either of rugged mountains, some of them covered with perpetual snow, or of vast monotonous tracts of moorland wastes. This extensive territory appears to have been at one time wholly occupied by the people to whom it owes its name; but its S. and better portions have been gradually encroached upon by Norwegians, Swedes, and Finlanders, till the Laplanders proper have in a great measure been cooped up within the Arctic Circle. There they retain their distinctive features and ancient customs, and find ample scope to follow their favorite modes of life, either as Mountain Laplanders, leading a nomadic life and pasturing large reindeer herds, or as Shore Laplanders, who reside upon the coast and subsist chiefly by fishing. The Lapps speak a language allied to that of the Finns; but between the two nations there is a traditional dislike, the result of ages of hostility. The chief characteristics of the Lapps are—low stature, seldom exceeding 4 feet 9 inches in height; great muscular power, exhibited both in their agility and in a strength of arm enabling them to bend a bow which an ordinary Norwegian could not draw (although they soon tire of hard exertion); a large head; dark, long, and glossy hair; small brown eyes, obliquely placed; wide mouth, with ill-defined lips; a scanty beard; and a skin of a yellow, dingy hue. The Laplanders are not deficient either in intellectual or in moral capacity. They are simple-hearted, hospitable, and apparently inclined, as far as their knowledge goes, to practise the duties of Christianity, which they all profess, under the form of Lutheranism in Norway and Sweden, and that of the Greek Church in Russia. The greatest exceptions to this practice are fondness for ardent spirits and the excessive use of tobacco. The number of full-blooded Laplanders is not supposed to exceed 32,000. Probably one-fifth of them are nomadic. ——Adj. Lap'ish, Lap'landish, and Lapponian, lap-po'ne-an (poetical); inhab. Lap'lander and Lapp. The people are called Finns, or Finner, in Norway, where the true Finns are called Quains.

Lap'land, a post-office of Greenwood co., Kansas, about 33 miles S. by W. of Emporia.

La Plante, lä plānt, a fishing hamlet of Newfoundland, 2½ miles from La Poile. Pop. 108.

La Plata, a city of Bolivia. See Chuquisaca.

La Plata, lä plä′tä, a town of the republic of Colombia, state of Cundinamarca, 62 miles S.S.W. of Neyva, on an affluent of the Magdalena.

La Plata, lä plä′tä, a river of Colorado, rises in the La Plata Mountains, runs nearly southward into New Mexico, and enters the Rio de Chaco. Length, 60 miles.

La Plata, a county at the S.W. extremity of Colorado, borders on New Mexico and Utah. Area, 1860 square miles. It is drained by the Rio Dolores, the Rio La Plata, and other rivers. The surface, mostly mountainous, is extensively covered with forests of evergreen trees. The Uncompahgre Peak, in the N.E. part, is estimated to be 14,235 feet high. Capital, Durango. Rich mines of silver have been opened in this county. Pop. in 1880, 1110; in 1890, 5509.

La Plata, a post-office and station of Charles co., Md., on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad (Pope's Creek Branch), 65 miles S. of Baltimore.

La Plata, a post-village of Macon co., Mo., in La Plata township, on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 20 miles N. of Macon City, and 190 miles N.W. of St. Louis. It has a newspaper office, a high school, 4 churches, a savings-bank, &c. Pop. 546; of the township, 1566.

La Plata Mountain, Colorado, a peak of the Saguache Range, about 7 miles S. of Mount Elbert. Its altitude is 14,302 feet above the level of the sea. Its nucleus is granitic.

La Plata Mountains, a small group in the S.W. part of Colorado, the summits of which have an altitude of nearly 13,000 feet. The highest of them is named Mount Hesperus. Gold, silver, and coal abound here.

La Plata River. See Rio de la Plata.

La Platte, a post-hamlet of Sarpy co., Neb., on the Missouri River, at the mouth of the Platte, 17 miles S. of

Omaha. It is on the Omaha Branch of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad.

La Playa, lä plī'ä, a post-office of San Luis Obispo co., Cal., is on the Pacific, 12 miles S. of San Luis Obispo.

La Plume, la ploom, post-office, Lackawanna co., Pa.

La Pobla, a town of Spain. See Pobla de Lillet.

La Poile, lä pwäl, a post-town of Newfoundland, on La Poile Bay, near the S.W. angle of the island, 40 miles W. by N. of Burgeo.

La Pointe, la point, a post-village of Ashland co., Wis., on Madeleine Island, in Lake Superior, 14 miles N.N.E. of Ashland. It has a church. Pop. 282, mainly supported by boat-building and fishing.

La Pointe-à-Pitre, lä pwăxt-ä-peet'r, a town of the French West India island of Guadeloupe, in Grande-Terre, on a good harbor, 18 miles N.E. of Basse-Terre. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1843, but has greatly prospered since that time. It is the chief commercial town of the colony, is well built, and has handsome, well-kept streets. Pop. 15,172.

Laponie, the French name of Lapland.

La Porte, la-pōrt', a northern county of Indiana, borders on Lake Michigan and the state of Michigan. Area, about 580 square miles. It is intersected and partly bounded on the S.E. by the Kankakee River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and forests of good timber, which is here abundant. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, oats, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, and Lake Erie & Western Railroads. Capital, La Porte. Pop. in 1870, 27,062; in 1880, 30,985; in 1890, 34,415.

La Porte, a post-village of Plumas co., Cal., about 60 miles N.E. of Marysville. It has 2 churches, a bank, a brewery, and 6 stores. Gold is found here. P. about 400.

La Porte, a post-hamlet of Larimer co., Col., in a fertile valley, on Cache la Poudre Creek, 70 miles N. of Denver.

La Porte, a city, the capital of La Porte co., Ind., is situated on several small lakes, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Lake Erie & Western, and Chicago & West Michigan Railroads, 59 miles E.S.E. of Chicago, 28 miles W. of South Bend, and 155 miles N. by W. of Indianapolis. It contains a court-house, a national bank, 3 other banks, newspaper offices, a Catholic academy, and 16 churches, and has manufactures of carriages, threshers, engines, boilers, separators, fanning-mills, brooms, woollen goods, wagons, wheels, doors, &c. It has also an orphans' home, an old ladies' home, a kindergarten academy, and summer resorts, including the Baptist Assembly. Pop. in 1890, 7126.

La Porte, or **Laporte City**, a post-village of Black Hawk co., Iowa, in Big Creek township, on Wolf Creek, about 1 mile from Cedar River, and on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 40 miles N.W. of Cedar Rapids, and 16 miles S.S.E. of Waterloo. It has a bank, a newspaper office, a graded school, 4 churches, a flour- and feed-mill, lumber-mills, a creamery, and manufactures of fencing. Pop. in 1890, 1052.

La Porte, a hamlet of Macon co., Mo., about 10 miles N.E. of Macon City. It has a church. Here is Ten Mile Post-Office.

La Porte, a post-village of Lorain co., O., in Carlisle township, on Black River, about 3 miles S.E. of Elyria, and 22 miles S.W. of Cleveland. It has a church.

Laporte, a post-borough, capital of Sullivan co., Pa., in Laporte township, about 33 miles N. of Danville, and 100 miles N. by E. of Harrisburg. It has a court-house, 2 churches, a large hotel, 2 newspaper offices, a steam saw-mill, a private bank, and manufactures of wagons. Pop. in 1890, 375; of the township, 443.

Lapos, lä'posh', or **Lapus**, lä'poosh', a river of Hungary, in the N. part of Transylvania, joins the Szamos after a course of 45 miles.

Lapperunda, the Finlandish for Vilmanstrand.

Lappmark, läpp'mark, a general name for the northern districts of Sweden, including Swedish Lapland. These districts, from N. to S., are called Torneå-Lappmark, Luleå-Lappmark, Piteå-Lappmark (in the læn of Norrbotten), and Umeå-Lappmark and Asele-Lappmark, in Westerbotten.

Lapponia, the Latin for Lapland.

Lapp's, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pa.

La Prairie, la prā'ree, a post-village of Adams co., Ill., in North East township, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 29 miles E.N.E. of Quincy. It has 3 churches. Pop. about 300.

La Prairie, a township of Marshall co., Ill. Pop. 1400.

La Prairie, a township of Rock co., Wis. Pop. 822.

Laprairie, la-prā'ree, a county of Quebec, bordering on the river St. Lawrence, opposite the island of Montreal. Area, 170 square miles. It is traversed by the Champlain division of the Grand Trunk Railway. Capital, Laprairie. Pop. 11,861.

Laprairie, the chief town of the co. of Laprairie, is situated on the S. shore of the river St. Lawrence, 7 miles S. of Montreal. It contains 8 hotels and a dozen stores. The first railroad in British North America was constructed from here to St. Johns in 1836, but was discontinued. A steam ferry runs between Laprairie and Montreal three times a day. Pop. 1259.

La Prairie Centre, a post-office of Marshall co., Ill.

La Présentation, lä prā'zŏn'tä'se-ŏn', a post-village in St. Hyacinthe co., Quebec, 6 miles N. of St. Hyacinthe. It contains 2 stores. Pop. 300.

La Prieuré, France. See Chamouni.

Lapte, läpt, a village of France, Haute-Loire, 6 miles N.W. of Brioude. Pop. 577.

La Puebla, lä pwĕb'lä (or **Poblat**, pob-lät'), a town of Majorca, 27 miles N.E. of Palma. Pop. 3620.

La Puebla, a town of Mexico. See Puebla.

La Puebla d'Alcocer, lä pwĕb'lä dăl-ko-thain', a small town of Spain, at the foot of the Sierra d'Alcocer, province and 87 miles E. of Badajos. Pop. 3063.

La Puebla de Almuradiel, lä pwĕb'lä dä äl-moo-rä-the-ĕl', a town of Spain, province and 50 miles S.E. of Toledo. Pop. 2851.

La Puebla de Arganzon, lä pwĕb'lä dä ar-gän-thon', a town of Spain, province of Alava, 9 miles N.E. of Miranda.

La Puebla de Cazalla, lä pwĕb'lä dä kä-thä'lyä, a town of Spain, 35 miles S.E. of Seville. Pop. 4181.

La Puebla de Don Fadrique, lä pwĕb'lä dä don fä-dree'kä, a town of Spain, province and 77 miles N.E. of Granada, at the foot of Mount Calar. Pop. 4093. It has 4 parish churches, manufactures of woven fabrics, and an active trade in timber.

La Puebla de Guzman, lä pwĕb'lä dä gooth-măn', a town of Spain, 30 miles N. of Huelva. Pop. 3715.

La Puebla de Hijar, a town of Spain. See Hijar.

La Puebla de la Calzada, lä pwĕb'lä dä lä käl-thä'dä, a town of Spain, 16 miles E. of Badajos. Pop. 2946.

La Puebla del Duque, lä pwĕb'lä dĕl doo'kä, or **La Puebla de Rugat**, lä pwĕb'lä dä roo-gät', a town of Spain, province and 36 miles from Valencia. Pop. 1820.

La Puebla del Maestre, lä pwĕb'lä dĕl mä-ĕs'trā, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province and 70 miles S. of Badajos. Pop. 4474.

La Puebla de los Angeles. See Puebla.

La Puebla de los Infantes, lä pwĕb'lä dä los een-fän'tĕs, a town of Spain, province of Seville, 19 miles N.W. of Ecija. It has some Roman antiquities. Pop. 2143.

La Puebla de Montalvan, lä pwĕb'lä dä mon-täl-vän', a town of Spain, province and 17 miles W. of Toledo on the Tagus. Pop. 5068. It has a picturesque castle, and a palace of the Dukes of Uceda, also manufactures of leather, oil, and pottery.

La Puebla de Sanabria, lä pwĕb'lä dä sä-nä'bre-ä, a town of Spain, 53 miles N.W. of Zamora. Pop. 1597.

La Puebla de Sancho Perez, lä pwĕb'lä dä sän'-cho pā'rĕth, a town of Spain, province and 36 miles S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 2015.

La Puebla de Vallbona, lä pwĕb'lä dä väl-bo'nä, a village of Spain, province and 10 miles N.W. of Valencia on the Turia. Pop. 1326.

La Puebla de Valverde, lä pwĕb'lä dä väl-vĕr'dā, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 13 miles S.E. of Teruel.

La Puebla Junto á Coria, lä pwĕb'lä hoon'to ä ko're-ä, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 10 miles S.S.W. of Seville, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 1886.

La Puebla Nueva, lä pwĕb'lä nwä'vä, a village of Spain, in New Castile, 46 miles W. of Toledo. Pop. 2672.

La Puebla Nueva del Mar, lä pwĕb'lä nwä'vä dĕl mar ("the new village of the sea"), a village of Spain, province and 2 miles E. of Valencia, on the sea-coast, and on the left bank of the Tarca. At no very distant date the site of this village was covered by the sea. Pop. 8179.

La Puglia, Italy. See Apulia.

Lapurdum, France. See Bayonne.

Lapurdum, supposed ancient name of Lourdes.

Lapwai, lap'wī', a post-office of Nez Perces co., Idaho, at Fort Lapwai, about 12 miles E. of Lewiston, and 3 miles from Lapwai Agency for the Nez Perces Indians.

Lar, or **Laar**, lar, a river of Persia, province of Mazanderan, flows into the Caspian Sea.

Lar, or **Laar**, a town of Persia, capital of the province

f Laristan, and formerly of an Arabian kingdom, 180 iles S.E. of Sheeraz. Pop. 12,000. It stands in an ex-ensive plain, and has a fortified residence of the governor, nd a large and fine bazaar. It is the seat of some manu-ictures of arms, gunpowder, and cotton fabrics.

Lar'abee, a post-office of McKean co., Pa., on the uffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, at the junc-ion of the McKean & Buffalo Railroad, 32 miles N. of mporium.

Larache, a town of Morocco. See EL-ARAISH.

La Rambla, lä räm'blä, a town of Spain, province nd 14 miles S. of Cordova. Pop. 5926. It has several onvents, and some woollen-manufactures.

La Rambla, lä räm'blä, a town of the island of Tene-iffe, on the W. coast.

Laramie, lăr'a-mee, a large county in the E. part of Wyoming, borders on Nebraska and Colorado. Area, 7025 quare miles. It is intersected by the North Fork of the latte River, and also drained by the Laramie and Nio-rara Rivers and the head-streams of the Cheyenne, and y Chugwater and Lodge Pole Creeks. The surface is iversified with mountains and high table-lands or plains, nd is extensively covered with forests of pine, fir, and ther evergreen trees. The soil is partly fertile. It is inter-ected by the Union Pacific Railroad. Capital, Cheyenne. op. in 1870, 2957; in 1880, 6409; in 1890, 16,777.

Laramie, the capital of Albany co., Wyoming, is situated near the W. base of the Laramie Range of moun-ains, on the Great Laramie Plain, and on the Union Pacific ailroad, 57 miles W.N.W. of Cheyenne, and 573 miles rom Omaha. It is 7123 feet above the level of the sea, nd is surrounded by mountains and beautiful scenery. It ontains a court-house, a penitentiary, a Catholic hospital, churches, 3 national banks, a public library, several hotels, high schools, a rolling-mill, a round-house, and machine-hops of the railroad company. Two daily newspapers are ublished here. Pop. in 1890, 6388.

Laramie Mountains, a curvilinear range of Colorado nd Wyoming, but mostly in the latter territory. These ountains bound the Laramie Plains on the E. and N.E., nd are reported to contain much good lignite. Laramie eak is their highest point.

Laramie Peak, Wyoming, a conical granitic peak of he Laramie Range of mountains, in Albany co., about lat. 2° 20′ N. It is estimated to be about 10,000 feet high.

Laramie Plains, Wyoming, a fertile plateau or able-land in the cos. of Albany and Carbon, enclosed on l sides by high mountains, among which are the Medicine ow Mountains and the Laramie Range. The latter forms he boundary on the N. and E. Area, about 3000 square iles. Length, nearly 60 miles. The surface is a beauti-il and almost treeless plain, which is about 7500 feet above he level of the sea. The climate is dry and pleasant in ummer. The soil is alluvial, and produces good pasture. he Union Pacific Railroad crosses the southern part of his plain, which is partly irrigated by the Laramie River.

Laramie River rises in or near the North Park, which in Colorado. It runs northward in Albany co., Wyo-ing, drains part of Laramie co. (in which its direction is early eastward), and enters the North Fork of the Platte at ort Laramie, Wyoming. It is about 200 miles long. Lara-ie Railroad Station on this river is 7123 feet above the vel of the sea.

Laranda, the ancient name of KARAMAN.

Laranjeiras, lä-rän-zhä'räs, a town of Brazil, state of ergipe, on the Cotindiba, 20 miles from its mouth in the tlantic. Pop. about 3000.

Larantooka, Larantoeka, or **Larantuka,** lä-an-too'kä, a Portuguese town of the Malay Archipelago, . end of the island of Flores, on the Flores Strait.

Larat, or **Laarat,** lä-rät', an island in the Malay rchipelago, one of the Tenimber group, off the N.E. coast f Timor Laut. It is 25 miles long by 10 broad.

Larax, lä'räks', a river of France, department of Gers, oins the left bank of the Garonne. Total course, 70 miles.

L'Arbresle, lan'brăl', a village of France, department f Rhône, 18 miles by railway W.N.W. of Lyons. P. 2840.

Larch'mont, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., i Mamaroneck township, on Long Island Sound, and on he New York & New Haven Railroad, 19 miles from New ork.

Larch'wood, a post-hamlet of Lyons co., Iowa, in archwood township, 40 miles W. of Sibley. Extensive edges of willow have been planted in the township, which a rolling prairie. Pop. 97.

Larda, lan'dä, a river of Northern Italy, falls into the o 7 miles S. of Cremona. Total course, 35 miles.

Lardero, lar-dä'ro, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, about 3 miles from Logroño, on the Iregua. Pop. 1182.

L'Ardoise, lar'dwäz', a post-village of Richmond co., Nova Scotia, on the S.E. coast of Cape Breton Island, 8 miles S.E. of St. Peters. It was formerly a town of much importance. Pop. 200.

Laredo, lä-rä'do, a seaport town of Spain, in Santander, 34 miles W.N.W. of Bilbao. Pop. 3200.

Laredo, lä-rä'do, a post-village, capital of Webb co., Tex., on the Rio Grande, opposite Nuevo Laredo in Mexico, and at the junction of three railroads, 154 miles by rail S. by W. of San Antonio, and 108 miles by rail W. by S. of San Diego. It has a church, several newspaper offices, an Ursuline academy or convent, a foundry, a planing-mill, and manufactures of lumber and cigars. Coal, iron, lead, zinc, and copper are found here. Wool and cattle are the chief articles of export. Pop. in 1890, 11,319.

Laree, or **Lari,** lä'ree, a town of Central Africa, on the N.W. shore of Lake Chad, 100 miles N.W. of Kooka.

La Reid, lä rīt, a village of Belgium, province and 16 miles S.E. of Liege. Pop. 1800.

Larek, Larrack or **Laredsh,** lä'rĕk', written also an island in the Persian Gulf, 5 miles S.E. of the E. end of Kishm. Greatest length, 5½ miles; breadth, nearly 4 miles.

La Réole, lä rā'ol', a town of France, in Gironde, on the left bank of the Garonne, 30 miles by rail S.E. of Bordeaux. It has a communal college, and manufactures of hats, leather, and cutlery. Pop. 3498.

Largentière, lar'zhŏx'te-aĭr' (anc. *Argenta'ria?*), a town of France, in Ardèche, on the Ligne, 21 miles S.W. of Privas. Pop. 2374. It has manufactures of silk fabrics and leather. See ARGENTIÈRE.

Lar'gie, a post-village in Elgin co., Ontario, 7 miles W. of Iona. Pop. 100.

Lar'go, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, on Largo Bay, an inlet of the Firth of Forth, 2½ miles by rail E.N.E. of Leven. It is frequented for sea-bathing, and has a harbor. Pop. of parish, 2318.

Largs, a seaport of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on a bay of the same name, surrounded by beautiful hills, 22 miles W.S.W. of Glasgow. It is irregularly but well built, and has elegant baths, an academy, an industrial school, a pier, numerous handsome villas, and small manufactories of cotton, but is chiefly supported by sea-bathers. A great victory was obtained here in 1263 by Alexander III., over Haco, King of Norway. Pop. 2760.

Lari, lä'ree, a fortified town of Italy, province and 14 miles S.E. of Pisa. Pop. 10,081.

Lari, a town of Africa. See LAREE.

Lar'imer, a county in the N. part of Colorado, borders on Wyoming. Area, about 4100 square miles. It is drained by Cache la Poudre River and Big Thompson Creek. The surface presents grand and beautiful mountain-scenery. The Snowy Range of the Rocky Mountains extends along the western border of this county, at the S.W. corner of which stands Long's Peak. The soil of the valleys and plains is fertile. Wheat, cattle, oats, potatoes, and butter are the staples. It is traversed by the Union Pacific Railroad, which connects with Fort Collins, the capital. Pop in 1870, 838; in 1880, 4802; in 1890, 9712.

Larimer, a township of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. 951.

Larimer's Station, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 20 miles E. of Pittsburg. It has a flouring-mill. Coal is mined here.

Larino, lä-ree'no (anc. *Lari'num*), a town of Italy, province and 22 miles N.E. of Campobasso. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 5739.

La Rioja, lä re-o'nä, a province of the Argentine Republic, between lat. 27° 50′ and 31° S., and extending from lon. 66° 20′ W. to the Andes, and on other sides having the provinces of Catamarca, Cordova, San Luis, and San Juan. It is rich in metals. Wheat is raised, and wine and brandy exported, but its inland situation is a serious obstacle to its trade. The principal towns are La Rioja, Chilecito, and Guandacol. Area, 34,627 square miles. Pop. 48,746.

La Rioja, the capital of the province of La Rioja, Argentine Republic, is 118 miles S.S.W. of Catamarca. P. 4482.

Larissa, lä-ris'sä (Turk. *Yeni Sheh'r, yĕn'ee shĕh'r, i.e.,* "new town"), a town of Europe, in Greece, on the Salembria (anc. *Pene'us*), 20 miles from the Gulf of Salonica. Lat. 39° 37′ N.; lon. 21° 28′ E. Pop. in 1879, 13,169, many of whom are Turks, and a few are negroes.

Laris'sa, a post-office of Winston co., Ala., about 70 miles N.W. of Birmingham.

Larissa, a post-village of Cherokee co., Tex., 8 miles N. of Jacksonville Station, and about 27 miles N.N.E. of Palestine. It has 4 churches.

Laristan, lar-is-tân', a maritime province of Persia, having S. the Persian Gulf, and landward the provinces of Fars and Kerman. Estimated area, 16,000 square miles. It is an arid and sandy waste, interspersed with salt steppes. Principal town, Lar.

Larius Lacus, the ancient name of LAGO DI COMO.

Larize, a river of France. See ARIZE.

Larke, lark, a river of England, rises in the S.W. part of the county of Suffolk, and flows into the Ouse near Ely.

Lark'hall, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 9 miles W.N.W. of Lanark. Pop. 4971. It has coal-mines and hand-loom weaving.

Larkhana, lar'kâ'nâ, or **Larkhanu**, lar'kâ-noo', a fortified town of Sinde, 145 miles N.W. of Hydorabad, and 7 miles W. of the Indus, with which it communicates by the Larkhana Canal. It has a citadel, formerly the artillery depot of the Sinde ameers, a good bazaar, manufactures of silk and cotton goods, and one of the chief corn-markets of the country. Pop. 12,000.

Lar'kin, a post-office of Atchison co., Kansas, on the Kansas Central Railroad, 10 miles E. of Holton.

Lar'kinsburg, a hamlet of Clay co., Ill., in Larkinsburg township, on the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Railroad, 92 miles S.S.E. of Springfield. Pop. of the township, 976.

Lar'kin's Fork, a post-office of Jackson co., Ala.

Lar'kinsville, a post-village of Jackson co., Ala., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 36 miles E. of Huntsville.

Lark'spur, a post-office of Douglas co., Col., on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 43 miles S. of Denver.

Larks'ville, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., 3 miles W. by N. of Wilkesbarre. It has a church.

Larne, larn, a town of Ireland, co. of Antrim, on Lough Larne, an inlet of the sea, 17½ miles by rail N.N.E. of Belfast. It has manufactures of cotton, sail-cloth, and ropes, with bleaching-grounds and lime-works. Pop. 3288.

Lar'ned, a post-village, capital of Pawnee co., Kansas, at the junction of the Pawnee and Arkansas Rivers, 106 miles by rail W. of Newton. It has 7 churches, 3 banks, 3 newspaper offices, public schools, and corn- and grain-mills. Building-stone, potter's clay, and ochre are found here. Pop. 1861. See FORT LARNED.

Larnica, or **Larneca**, lar'ne-kâ (anc. *Citium*), a town of Cyprus, near its S. coast, 23 miles S.E. of Lefkosia. Pop. 6000. It has a citadel, large cisterns, and numerous other vestiges of antiquity. Its port is much frequented, and it is the residence of many consuls and merchants.

La Roccella, lâ rot-chêl'lâ, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, on the Mediterranean, 9 miles N.E. of Gerace. Pop. 5098.

Laroche, lâ'rosh', a village of Belgium, in Luxembourg, on the Ourthe, 14 miles N.W. of Bastogne.

La Roche, lâ rosh, a town of France, in Savoy, 5 miles W.S.W. of Bonneville, on the Arve. Pop. 1851.

La Roche-Beaucourt, lâ rosh'-bō'koor', a town of France, department of Dordogne, 13 miles W.S.W. of Nontron. Pop. of commune, 1006.

La Roche-Chalais, lâ rosh'-shâ'lâ', a town of France, in Dordogne, 17 miles W.S.W. of Riberac, on the railway from Tours to Bordeaux. Pop. 1049.

La Rochefoucauld, lâ rosh'foo'kō', a town of France, in Charente, on the Tardoire, 13 miles N.E. of Angoulême. Pop. 2378. It has distilleries and tanneries.

La Rochelle, lâ ro'shêl', a fortified seaport town of France, capital of the department of Charente-Inférieure, on the Atlantic, nearly midway between Nantes and Bordeaux. It is 295 miles by rail S.W. of Paris. Lat. of tower, 46° 9' 24" N.; lon. 1° 9' 16" W. Pop. 19,030. It is entered by seven gates; the streets are mostly bordered by arcades. The principal edifices are the cathedral, town hall, exchange, courts of justice, hospital, arsenal, docks, and a good bathing-establishment. An inner harbor opens from an outer port, capable of receiving vessels of from 400 to 500 tons; the roadstead is protected by the islands of Ré and Oléron. La Rochelle is a bishop's see, and the capital of a military division. It has a diocesan seminary, school of navigation, a public library of 25,000 volumes, a botanic garden, a cabinet of natural history, manufactures of glass, earthenware, and cotton twist, sugar-refineries, building-docks, and an extensive trade in wines, brandies, and colonial produce. In the religious wars it was long a stronghold of the Protestants; but it was finally taken by Louis XIII. in 1628.

La Roche-Posay, lâ rosh'-po'zâ', a town of France, in Vienne, at the confluence of the Gartempe with the Creuse, 13 miles E.S.E. of Châtellerault. Pop. 1504.

La Roche-sur-Yon, lâ rosh-sür-yôn', formerly **Bourbon-Vendée** and **Napoléon-Vendée**, a town of France, capital of the department of Vendée, on the Yon, 46 miles by rail S. of Nantes. It is built on a regular plan, with wide streets, and contains a town hall, a large prefecture, a theatre, a public library, a college, a hospital, and a normal school. It has breweries, nurseries, and manufactures of hats, flour, wax candles, &c. Pop. 9021.

La Rochette, lâ ro'shêt', a town of France, in Savoy, 10 miles S.E. of Chambéry, on the Gelon. Pop. 1228.

La Roda, lâ ro'dâ, a town of Spain, province and 21 miles N.W. of Albacete. Pop. 5610. It is celebrated for its defence against the Carlists in 1840.

Laroles, lâ-ro'lès, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, about 50 miles from Granada. Pop. 1403.

Larone, la-rōn', a post-office of Somerset co., Me., about 6 miles S. of Skowhegan.

La Roque, lâ rok, a headland of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the Seine estuary, 7 miles N.N.W. of Pont-Audemer.

La Roquebrou, lâ rok'broo', a town of France, in Cantal, on the Cère, 12 miles W. of Aurillac. Pop. 1472.

La Roquebrussane, lâ rok'brüs'sân', a town of France, in Var, 15 miles N. of Toulon. Pop. 1320.

La Rose, a post-village of Marshall co., Ill., in Belle Plain township, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 33 miles N.E. of Peoria. It has 2 or 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a newspaper office.

Larrabee, a post-office of Manitowoc co., Wis., about 14 miles N. of Manitowoc.

Larrabee, a township of Waupaca co., Wis. Pop. 764.

Larrabee's Point, a post-hamlet of Addison co., Vt., on Lake Champlain, nearly opposite Ticonderoga, about 16 miles S.W. of Middlebury, and on the Addison Railroad, which here crosses the lake by a bridge.

Larrack, island, Persian Gulf. See LAREK.

Larraga, lar-rä'gä, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 20 miles S.S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 1712.

Larry's Creek, a post-hamlet of Lycoming co., Pa., in Piatt township, 2 miles from Jersey Shore. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a woollen-mill. Much lumber is shipped here.

La Rue, la-rū', a county near the middle of Kentucky, has an area of about 240 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Rolling Fork of Salt River, and also drained by Nolin Creek. The surface is undulating, and half of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, and pork are the staple products. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad passes along the W. border, and a branch of the Newport News & Mississippi Valley Railroad connects with Hodgensville, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 8235; in 1880, 9793; in 1890, 9433.

Larue, a post-village of Marion co., O., on the Scioto River, and on the railroad which connects Bellefontaine with Galion, 14 miles W. of Marion. It has 3 churches, 2 banks, a high school, a newspaper office, a door- and sash-factory, and bent-wood-works. Pop. 948.

Laruns, lâ'rūn', a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 22 miles S. of Pau. Pop. 1040.

Larvego, lar-vä'go, a village of Italy, province of Genoa. Pop. of commune, 3999.

Larvigen, a town of Norway. See LAURVIG.

Lar'will, a post-village of Whitley co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 27 miles W. by N. of Fort Wayne. It has a church, a graded school, and manufactures of furniture and lumber.

La Sal, a post-office of Pi Ute co., Utah.

Lasalle, lâ'sâl', a village of France, in Gard. It has manufactures of bonnets and flowers. Pop. 1934.

La Salle, a village of France. See DECAZEVILLE.

La Salle, la sâl, a county in the N. central part of Illinois, has an area of 1152 square miles. It is intersected by the Illinois River, and is also drained by the Fox and Vermilion Rivers, which enter the Illinois in this county. The surface is undulating; the soil is very fertile. The greater part of this county is prairie, and the deficiency of timber is compensated by an abundance of bituminous coal. Indian corn, oats, hay, wheat, horses, cattle, butter, and pork are the staple products. Sandstone and Trenton limestone covered with a thick deposit of drift underlie a large part of the soil. This county contains the cities of Ottawa, La Salle, Mendota, Streator, and Peru. It is intersected by several railroads,—the Illinois Central, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and the Chicago & Alton,—which afford excellent travelling facilities for all sections of the county. Capital, Ottawa. Pop. in 1870, 60,792; in 1880, 70,403; in 1890, 80,798.

La Salle, a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of about 1460 square miles. It is intersected by the Rio Prio and Rio Nueces, which run nearly southeastward. The soil produces pasture for numerous cattle. Capital, Cotulla. Pop. in 1870, 69; in 1880, 789; in 1890, 2139.

La Salle, a city of La Salle co., Ill., on the N. bank of the Illinois River, and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and the Illinois Central Railroad where it crosses the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 99 miles W.S.W. of Chicago, 60 miles N. of Bloomington, and 15 miles W. of Ottawa. Steamboats can ascend the river to this place, which is the W. terminus of the Illinois Canal. It contains a national bank, a manufactory of glass, 2 high schools, 2 Catholic academies, 3 newspaper offices, 9 churches, clock-works, Portland cement-works, ornamental pressed-brick factory, sulphuric-acid-works, a brewery, 2 zinc-rolling-mills, and 3 zinc-smelting-furnaces. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1890, 9855.

La Salle, a post-village of Monroe co., Mich., 5 miles by rail S. of Monroe. It has 2 churches.

La Salle, a post-village of Niagara co., N.Y., on the Niagara River, 5 miles above the cataract, on the Buffalo & Lewistown Branch of the Central Railroad, and on a branch of the Erie Railroad, 17 miles N. of Buffalo. It has 3 churches, 2 academies, and manufactures of bricks.

La Salvetat, lȧ sȧl'vẹh-tȧ', a town of France, Aveyron, 18 miles S.W. of Rodez. Pop. of commune, 3136.

La Salvetat, a town of France, in Hérault, 8 miles N. of Saint-Pons. Pop. of commune, 3656.

Las Animas, lȧs ȧn'e-mȧs, a county in the S.E. part of Colorado, borders on New Mexico. Area, 4700 square miles. It is intersected by Purgutory River, and drained by the Apishapa River, which rises in it. The surface is partly mountainous, the county being a part of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. It also contains large plains adapted to pastoral pursuits. The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad and the Union Pacific Railroad traverse this county. Wheat, wool, and Indian corn are staples. The hills contain a vast quantity of coal and iron ore. Coal is found in the Raton Mountains. Capital, Trinidad. Pop. in 1870, 4276; in 1880, 8903; in 1890, 17,208.

Las Animas, a post-village, the capital of Bent co., Col., is on the Arkansas River, opposite Fort Lyon, 87 miles by rail E. by S. of Pueblo. It has 5 churches, a bank, a high school, 2 newspaper offices, and flour-mills. Pop. in 1890, 611.

Las'ater, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Tex., on a railroad, 12 miles W. of Jefferson.

La Sauvagère, lȧ sō'vȧ'zhair', a village of France, department of Orne, arrondissement of Domfront. P. 2040.

La Scie, lȧ see, a fishing station on the French shore, Newfoundland, 18 miles N. by W. of Tilt Cove. It has a good harbor.

Las Colo'nias, a post-office of San Miguel co., N.Mex.

Las Cruces, lȧs kroo'sẹs, a post-office of Santa Barbara co., Cal.

Las Cruces, lȧs kroo'sẹs, a post-village of Donna Ana co., New Mexico, on the E. bank of the Rio Grande, nearly opposite Mesilla. It has a Catholic academy, a church, and a newspaper office. Wine is made here. Pop. 1304.

Las Desertas, Portugal. See DESERTAS.

La Seca, lȧ sȧ'kȧ, a town of Spain, province and 19 miles S.S.W. of Valladolid. Pop. 3509.

La Selle, lȧ sẹl, a village of France, in Mayenne, 4 miles W. of Craon. Pop. 1460.

Lasellsville, Fulton co., N.Y. See LASSELLSVILLE.

La Serena, a town of Chili. See COQUIMBO.

La Serradilla, lȧ sẹr-nȧ-ncel'yȧ, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province and N. of Caceres. Pop. 1650.

Las'gird', a fortified village of Persia, province of Khorassan, 15 miles S.W. of Simnan.

Lasheen, la-sheen', a post-office of Scott co., Minn.

Lashley's Cross Roads, N.C. See NEW HILL.

La Sieur, a township of New Madrid co., Mo. P. 2004.

Lask, or **Lask'o,** a town of Poland, province and 48 miles E.S.E. of Kalisz, on the Grabowka. Pop. 4062.

Laskafalu, lȧsh'kŏh'fŏh'loo', or **Laskafeld,** lȧs'kȧ-fẽld', a village of Hungary, 5 miles S.W. of Darda.

Las'kay, a post-village in York co., Ontario, on the East Branch of the Humber River, 2½ miles from King.

Lasko, lȧsh'ko, a village of Hungary, 9 miles N.E. of Eszek. Pop. 1276.

Las Minas de Rio Tinto, lȧs mee'nȧs dȧ ree'o teen'to (*i.e.*, "the mines of the Rio Tinto"), a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 36 miles N.E. of Huelva. Pop. 1687. Near it are mines of iron, lead, and copper, which have been worked from a very early period.

Las Nuevitas, lȧs nwȧ-vee'tȧs, or **Nuevitas del Principe,** nwȧ-vee'tȧs dẽl prin'se-pȧ (or preen'se-pȧ), a town on the N.E. coast of Cuba, 52 miles by rail E. by N. of Puerto Principe, of which it is the port. The harbor is about 15 miles in length by half as much in breadth; its entrance is three-fourths of a mile across. Pop. 2248.

Läsöe, lȧ'sö'ẹh, or **Lessöe,** lẽs'sö-ẹh, an island of Denmark, in the Cattegat, off the N.E. coast of Jutland. Lat. 57° 18' N.; lon. 11° E. Length, 13 miles.

Las Palmas, lȧs pȧl'mȧs, a city on the N.E. coast of the island of Gran Canaria, formerly capital of the Canary Islands. It is overlooked by two lofty hills, and traversed from E. to W. by the small river Guiniguada. Las Palmas is the largest, most beautiful, and most populous town in the Canaries. The houses are large, with terraced roofs and balconies; and the streets are remarkably neat and beautifully paved. There is a fine alameda in the centre of the city, and three outside the walls. The town has a theatre, the *audiencia* in the buildings formerly occupied by the Inquisition, a cathedral, a gigantic mole, 3 churches and a chapel, 6 convents, 10 hermitages, a general hospital, a hospital for elephantiasis, an orphan asylum, a foundling hospital, a magdalen asylum, an academy of design, an aqueduct, an institute for the higher branches of education, with a rector and 20 professors and masters, a *seminario*, where the classics, theology, and other sciences are taught, and which is resorted to from all the islands, a literary and musical society, boards of commerce and agriculture, and 2 libraries. It has manufactures of hats, delft, woollens, glass, leather, linens, flour, and sailing-tackle; but the principal branches of industry are ship-building, fishing, and navigation, and some trade with the neighboring islands, the West Indies, and Europe. It is also called Puerto de la Luz. Pop. 12,512.

Las Pedroñeras, lȧs pȧ-dron-yȧ'tȧs, a town of Spain, province and 53 miles S.S.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 3417.

La Spezia, lȧ spẽd'ze-ȧ, sometimes written **Specia,** a maritime town of Italy, in Liguria, at the head of the Bay of Spezia, an inlet of the Gulf of Genoa, 8½ miles W. of Sarzana, and about 50 miles by rail E.S.E. of Genoa. Pop. 24,127. It is finely situated. The principal edifices are a citadel, an ancient castle of the Visconti, and a great naval arsenal. It has one of the largest and best harbors in Europe, and is an important naval station. Among the chief exports are olive oil, paving-stones, and wine.

Las Pilas, lȧs pee'lȧs, a volcano of Nicaragua, N.W. of Leon Lake. Height, 3985 feet.

Lassa, or **H'Lassa,** h'lȧs'sȧ (*i.e.*, "land of the divine intelligence"), the capital city of Thibet, and residence of the Grand Lama, on an affluent of the San-Poo. Lat. 29° 30' N.; lon. 91° 40' E. Pop. 25,000. It has handsome streets, numerous towers, bazaars, and temples. The great temple of Booddha, also the residence of the Grand Lama, the pontifical sovereign of Thibet and East Asia, is a vast square edifice, covering, with its precincts, many acres, its centre being surmounted by a gilded dome; contiguous to it, on its four sides, are four celebrated monasteries, greatly resorted to by the Chinese and Mongols as schools of the Booddhic religion and philosophy. The interior of the temple is said to be full of idols, treasure, and works of art. The offerings are enormous; and the Lama is said to be the most opulent individual in existence. Lassa is a place of large trade in silk, wool, goats' hair, woollen, cashmere, and linen fabrics, velvets, assafœtida, bezoar, fruits, bullion, and precious stones; its commerce extends to India, China, and many parts of Central Asia, and its lapidaries, workers in metals, and engravers equal the Chinese.

Lassa, Arabia. See LAHSA.

Lassan, lȧs'sȧn, a town of Prussian Pomerania, 40 miles S.E. of Stralsund, on the Peene. Pop. 2417.

Lassay, lȧs'sȧ', a town of France, 10 miles N.N.E. of Mayenne. Pop. 1576.

Las'sellsville, or **Las'ellsville,** a post-village of Fulton co., N.Y., in Ephratah township, 36 miles E. of Utica. It has 2 churches, a nursery, 3 stores, manufactures of carriages and mittens, and 40 dwellings.

Las'sen, a large county in the N.E. part of California, borders on Nevada. It is drained by the Pitt and Susan Rivers. The surface is mountainous, and is diversified by arid plains overgrown with sage, or *artemisia*, and several lakes, among which is Honey Lake. The S. and S.W. part of the county is occupied by mountains of the Sierra Nevada, which are covered with forests of fir and pine. The soil of the valleys is partly fertile, but it comprises extensive plains of barren sand. Barley, oats, hay, and butter are the staple products. Silver is found in this county. The Nevada, California & Oregon Railroad trav-

erses part of the S.E. portion of this county. Area, 4890 square miles. Capital, Susanville. Pop. in 1870, 1327; in 1880, 3340; in 1890, 4239.

Lassen's Peak, California, a peak of the Sierra Nevada, on the boundary between Plumas and Shasta cos. It is sometimes called Mount Lassen. Its latitude is 40° 28' N., and its altitude 10,577 feet above the level of the sea. It is of volcanic origin, and is partly composed of lava and trachyte.

Lassecube, lȧs'oub', a market-town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 6 miles E.N.E. of Oloron. Pop. 2511.

Las'siter's Mills, a post-office of Randolph co., N.C.

L'Assomption, lȧs'sôn'se-ôn', a river of Quebec, takes its rise in rear of Joliette co., and, following a serpentine course of over 100 miles through a mountainous country, discharges itself into the St. Lawrence above the village of Repentigny. It is navigable, and much timber is sent down it. It abounds with fish.

L'Assomption, a county in the W. part of Quebec, bordering on the river St. Lawrence. Area, 158,761 acres. It is watered by the Mascouche, Achigan, and L'Assomption Rivers. Capital, L'Assomption. Pop. 15,473.

L'Assomption, the chief town of L'Assomption co., Quebec, on a peninsula formed by the L'Assomption River, 21 miles N. of Montreal. It contains about 20 stores, a college, and a church. Steamers run daily, in summer, between Montreal and L'Assomption. Pop. 1210.

Las'soor', a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, district of Candeish, 7 miles N.W. of Chopnah.

Lass'wade, a village of Scotland, co. and 6 miles S.E. of Edinburgh, with coal- and iron-mines, carpet-works and other factories, and fine villas. Pop. 1258; of parish, 7098.

Last Chance, a post-hamlet of Lucas co., Iowa, in Union township, 6 miles S.E. of Woodburn. It has a church.

Lastobon, a supposed ancient name of LAGOSTA.

Lustocz, lȧsh'tots', a village of Hungary, co. of Zemplin. Pop. 1148.

Lastomer, lȧs'to'mair', or **Lasztomir**, lȧs'to'meen', a village of Hungary, on the Laborcz, 3 miles from Nagy-Mihaly. Pop. 1342.

Lastra, lȧs'trȧ, or **Gangalandi**, gȧn-gȧ-lȧn'dee, a village of Tuscany, 5 miles W. of Florence, on the Arno. Pop., including Signa, 10,276. It has important manufactures of straw hats.

Lastres, lȧs'três, a seaport town of Spain, in Asturias, 32 miles E.N.E. of Oviedo, on the Bay of Biscay.

Las Vegas, lȧs vȧ'gȧs, a post-village, capital of San Miguel co., New Mexico, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, about 48 miles E.S.E. of Santa Fé. It is surrounded by a fertile country, in which limestone and gypsum are found. Three newspapers are published here. Las Vegas has 7 churches, 2 banks, public and other schools, a convent, &c. About 3,000,000 pounds of wool are annually exported from this place. Pop. in 1890, 2385.

Las'war'ee, a village of India, province of Delhi, on a stream of the same name, 66 miles N.W. of Agra, memorable for a battle fought in its vicinity in 1803, when the British defeated the troops of Dowlet Row Scindia.

Lasztomir, a town of Hungary. See LASTOMER.

Laszyn, a town of Germany. See LESSEN.

Lata, lȧ'tȧ', a town of Turkish Armenia, pashalic and 45 miles N.W. of Van.

Latacunga, a town of Ecuador. See TACUNGA.

Latakeea, or **Latakieh**, lȧ'tȧ-kee'ȧ, written also **Ladikia** and **Ladikiyeh**, lȧ'de-kee'yĕh (anc. *Laodice'a ad Ma're*), a seaport town of Syria, 70 miles N. of Tripoli, on the Mediterranean, in lat. 35° 30' N., lon. 35° 48' E. Pop. about 10,000. It consists of an upper and a lower town, separated by gardens. The lower town, which is the principal resort of the seafaring population, borders on a well-sheltered but shallow harbor, having on its N. side a ruined castle. Here are the custom-house and several large warehouses. The upper town, dilapidated by repeated earthquakes, has narrow and irregular streets, flat-roofed stone houses, several Greek churches and mosques, a Roman triumphal arch, and many remains of the ancient city. Principal exports, tobacco of the finest quality, cotton, wax, scammony, and sponge. Imports, sugar, coffee, spices, cotton twist, printed goods, and woollens.

Latakoo, a town of Africa. See LATTAKOO.

Latcha, or **Latscha**, lȧ'chȧ, a lake of Russia, in the S.E. part of the government of Olonets, oval-shaped, 22 miles long from N. to S., and 12 miles broad.

Latch'a, or **Latch'ie**, a post-hamlet of Wood co., O., in Lake township, on the Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan Railroad, 9 miles S.E. of Toledo. It has a saw-mill and a manufactory of staves and heading.

La Teche, lȧ tȧsh, a post-village of St. Mary's parish, La., on the navigable Bayou Teche, 3 miles N. of Franklin. It has a church, an orphans' home, and a sugar-mill.

Latera, lȧ-tȧ'rȧ, a town of Italy, 14 miles S. of Acquapendente. Pop. 1213.

Laterina, lȧ-tȧ-ree'nȧ, a village of Italy, province of Arezzo, on the Arno, with mineral springs. Pop. 1230.

Laterrière, lȧ'tĕr'rę-air', or **Grand Brulé**, grôn brü'lȧ', a post-village in Chicoutimi co., Quebec, 12 miles S. of Chicoutimi. Pop. 225.

Laterza, lȧ-tĕrd'zȧ, a village of Italy, province of Lecce, 25 miles N.W. of Taranto. Pop. 5318.

Late's Mines, a station in Harrison co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 5 miles E. of Clarksburg.

La Teste-de-Buch, lȧ tĕst-dęh-büsh, a town of France, Gironde, in the heaths, on the S. side of the Basin d'Arcachon, and 30 miles S.W. of Bordeaux by railway. It is a sea-bathing place, and has considerable trade, and manufactures of resin, oil of turpentine, &c. Pop. 4596.

La'tham, a post-village of Logan co., Ill., on the Pekin Branch of the Wabash Railroad, 14 miles N.W. of Decatur. It has 2 churches and a graded school.

Latham, a post-office of Webster co., Iowa.

Latham, or **Stephentown Centre**, a village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., in Stephentown township, 2 miles from Stephentown Station. It has a church, a brush-factory, 4 turning-shops which make brush-handles, a flour-mill, and 35 houses.

Latham, a post-hamlet of Pike co., O., in Mifflin township, about 24 miles S.W. of Chillicothe. It has a church.

Latham, a post-office of Lane co., Oregon, on the Oregon & California Railroad, 21 miles S. of Eugene City.

Latham, a station in Sweetwater co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 101 miles E. of Green River City.

La'tham Island, near the E. coast of Africa, lat. 6° 51' S., lon. 40° E., is 1000 feet in length. It has afforded guano.

Lat'ham's, a post-office of Beaufort co., N.C.

Latham Store, a post-hamlet of Moniteau co., Mo., 8 miles S. of Clarksburg Station.

La'throp, a post-village of San Joaquin co., Cal., at the junction of three railroads, and on the San Joaquin River, 9 miles S. by W. of Stockton, and 58 miles S. of Sacramento. It has a church and a public school.

Lathrop, Delta co., Mich. See CENTREVILLE.

Lathrop, a post-village of Clinton co., Mo., in Lathrop township, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad where it crosses the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 36 miles E.S.E. of St. Joseph, and 38 miles N.N.E. of Kansas City. It has a bank, a newspaper office, a graded school, and 4 churches. Pop. in 1890, 1082; of the township, 2566.

Lathrop, a post-township of Susquehanna co., Pa., 24 miles N. by W. of Scranton. Pop. of township, 983.

Lathrop, a station on the Corning, Cowanesque & Antrim Railroad, 4 miles S. of Lawrenceville, Pa.

Latiano, lȧ-te-ȧ'no, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 14 miles S. of Brindisi. Pop. 5953.

Latillé, lȧ'tee'yȧ', a town of France, department of Vienne, 12 miles W.N.W. of Poitiers. Pop. 1340.

Lat'imer, a station in Trumbull co., O., on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad where it crosses the Youngstown & Andover Branch of the Lake Shore Railroad, 14 miles E. of Warren, and 20 miles N. of Youngstown.

Lat'imore, a post-township of Adams co., Pa., about 20 miles S.S.W. of Harrisburg. Pop. 1230.

Latimore Creek, of Pennsylvania, enters the Conewago in Adams co.

Latisana, lȧ-te-sȧ'nȧ, a town of Italy, 23 miles S.S.W. of Udine. Pop. 4913.

Latium, Italy. See CAMPAGNA DI ROMA.

Lato'na, a post-office of Jasper co., Ill.

Latopolis, the ancient name of ESNEH.

Latorcza, lŏh'tort'sŏh', a river of Hungary, joins the Bodrogh a little above Zemplin. Total course, 90 miles.

La Tortue, lȧ tor'tü'; a post-village in Laprairie co., Quebec, 9 miles S.W. of Laprairie. Pop. 100.

La Tour d'Aigues, lȧ toor daig, a town of France, in Vaucluse, 3 miles N.E. of Pertuis. Pop. 1666.

La Tour d'Auvergne, lȧ toor dō'vairñ', a market-town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 25 miles S.W. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 758.

La Tour de Cordouan, lȧ toor'dęh kor'doo-ôn'. a light-house at the mouth of the Gironde, on a rock, the remnant of the island of Antros, 60 miles N.N.W. of Bordeaux. The light-house is 207 feet in elevation.

La Tour de France, lȧ toor dęh frôxs, a village of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, 13 miles W.N.W. of Perpignan. Pop. 1259.

La Tour de Peil, lȧ toor dẹh pȧl, a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the N. bank of the Lake of Geneva, 1 mile S.E. of Vevay. Pop. 1212.

La Tour du Pin, lȧ toor dü pȧn', a village of France, in Isère, 31 miles E.S.E. of Lyons. Pop. 2731. It has coal-mines and manufactures of silk and leather.

La Trappe, lȧ trȧpp, a famous Benedictine convent of France, department of Orne, near Soligny, 6 miles N. of Mortagne. It was founded in 1140, suppressed at the revolution of 1789, but restored to the order in 1815.

La Trinité, the French name of TRINIDAD.

Latrobe, lą-trōb', a post-hamlet of El Dorado co., Cal., on the Sacramento Valley & Placerville Railroad, 38 miles E. of Sacramento.

Latrobe, a post-village of Johnson co., Neb., on the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, about 30 miles S.S.E. of Lincoln. It has 2 churches.

Latrobe, a post-office of Athens co., O.

Latrobe, a post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., on Loyalhanna Creek, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the junction of the Ligonier Valley Railroad, 41 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg. It contains 7 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, a paper-mill, a convent, St. Vincent's College, car-works, 2 flour-mills, a machine-shop, &c. P. (1890) 3589.

Latrobe River, the largest stream in Gipps' Land, Victoria, Australia, rises in the S. ranges of the Baw-Baw Mountains, near lat. 37° 50′ S. It flows first S. through a mountainous country, then E. through a level region, and falls into Lake Wellington. Length, 90 miles.

Latronico, lȧ-tron'e-ko, a town of Italy, province and 40 miles S.E. of Potenza. Pop. 3177.

Latscha, a lake of Russia. See LATCHA.

Lattai, lȧt'ti, **Latte,** lȧt'tee, or **Lette,** lȧt'tee, one of the Feejee Islands. Lat. 18° 49′ S.; lon. 174° 35′ W.

Lat'takoo', or **Lat'akoo',** written also **Litakou,** a populous town of South Africa, Bechuana country. Lat. 27° 10′ S.; lon. 24° 30′ E. OLD LATTAKOO is 33 miles northeastward. See MASHOW.

Lat'ta-Lat'ta Isles, a group in the Malay Archipelago, off the W. coast of Gilolo. Lat. 0° 15′ S.; lon. 178° 33′ W. The largest is 25 miles in circumference.

Latta's, a post-office of Ross co., O. See LATTAVILLE.

Lat'tasburg, a post-village of Chester township, Wayne co., O., about 10 miles N.W. of Wooster. It has 3 churches, 2 hotels, and 2 stores.

Latta's Mills, Ontario. See PLAINFIELD.

Lat'taville, a hamlet of Ross co., O., about 14 miles W. of Chillicothe. Post-office, Latta's.

Lat'tington, a hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., 4 miles from New Hamburg. It has a church.

Latt'ner's, a post-hamlet of Dubuque co., Iowa, in Centre township, 3 miles N. of Peosta Station, and 14 miles W. of Dubuque. It has a church and a woollen-mill.

Lat'ty, a post-office of Des Moines co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 9 miles N. of Burlington.

Latty, a township of Paulding co., O. Pop. 294.

Latzfons, lȧts'fons, a village of Austria, Tyrol, circle of Botzen. Pop. 1227.

Latzhaza, or **Laczhasa,** lȧts'hŏh'sŏh', a village of Hungary, 22 miles S.S.W. of Pesth. Pop. 3632.

Latzunus, lȧt'zoon'nŏsh', a village of Hungary, co. of Temes, 18 miles from Versecz. Pop. 1265.

Laubach, lŏw'bȧĸ, a town of Germany, in Hesse, 15 miles E.S.E. of Giessen. Pop. 1724.

Laubach, law'bak, a hamlet in Northampton co., Pa., on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, 2 miles N.W. of Catasauqua. It has a union church, also a flour-mill and cement-works.

Lauban, lŏw'bȧn, or **Lüben,** lü'bẹn, a town of Prussian Silesia, at a railway junction, 40 miles W.S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Queiss. Pop. 10,076, employed in manufactures of woollens, cloth, cotton, bells, linen, and tobacco.

Laubendorf, lŏw'bẹn-dorf, or **Limberg,** lim'bȧng, a village of Bohemia, 8 miles from Bistrau. Pop. 1420.

Lauch, lŏsh, a river of Germany, in Alsace, joins the Ill after a course of about 33 miles.

Laucha, lŏw'ĸȧ, a town of Prussian Saxony, 17 miles S.W. of Merseburg, on the Unstrut. Pop. 2236.

Lauchheim, lŏwĸ'hime, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Jaxt, on the Jaxt River. Pop. 1226.

Lauchstädt, lŏwĸ'stȧtt, a town of Prussian Saxony, 8 miles S.S.W. of Halle. Pop. 1897.

Laud, lawd, a post-office of Whitley co., Ind., about 20 miles W. by S. of Fort Wayne.

Lauda, lŏw'dȧ, a walled town of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, on the Tauber. Pop. 1338.

Laudeck, Allen co., O. See LANDECK.

Laudenbach, lŏw'dẹn-bȧĸ', a village of Germany, in Baden, circle of Lower Rhine. Pop. 1404.

Laudenbach, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Jaxt, bailiwick of Mergentheim. Pop. 1070.

Lauder, law'dẹr, or **Leader,** lee'dẹr, a river of Scotland, Berwickshire, falls into the Tweed near Melrose.

Lauder, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Berwick, on the Lauder, 23 miles S.E. of Edinburgh. It has a town house, several libraries, and a branch bank. It unites with Haddington, &c., in sending one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 1046.

Lauderdale (*i.e.*, the "dale or valley of the Lauder"), anciently the western district of Berwickshire, gives the title of Earl to the Maitland family, whose spacious and stately castle of Thirlestane adjoins the borough of Lauder.

Lauderdale, law'dẹr-dāle, the most northwestern county of Alabama, borders on Tennessee. Area, about 682 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the navigable Tennessee River, and is drained by Cypress and Shoal Creeks. The surface is hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Limestone underlies part of the soil. This county is entered by the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, and traversed by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Capital, Florence. Pop. in 1870, 15,091; in 1880, 21,035; in 1890, 23,739.

Lauderdale, a county in the E. part of Mississippi, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 680 square miles. It is intersected by the Chickasawha River, and is also drained by several affluents of the same. The surface is extensively covered with pine forests. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. It is traversed by the Mobile & Ohio, Queen & Crescent, and East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroads, all of which connect with Meridian, the capital of this county. Pop. in 1870, 13,462; in 1880, 21,501; in 1890, 29,661.

Lauderdale, a county of West Tennessee, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Hatchie River, and on the W. by the Mississippi River, and is also drained by the Forked Deer Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected by the Newport News & Mississippi Valley Railroad, which passes through the county from N. to S., connecting with Ripley, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 10,838; in 1880, 14,918; in 1890, 18,756.

Lauderdale Station, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Miss., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 18 miles N.E. of Meridian. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill. Pop. about 400.

Laudun, lō'dŭn', a town of France, in Gard, 13 miles N.E. of Uzès, on the Tave. Pop. 1710.

Lauenburg, lŏw'ẽn-bŏŏng', a district of Prussia, formerly a duchy under the King of Denmark, but annexed to Germany at the same time with Sleswick and Holstein. In 1876 it was merged in Sleswick. It is situated between lat. 52° 21′ and 53° 48′ N. and lon. 10° 13′ and 11° 3′ E.; bounded N. by Lubeck, E. by Mecklenburg-Schwerin, S. by the Elbe, and W. by Holstein. Area, 453 square miles. It has a population of about 50,000.

Lauenburg, the capital of the above, on the right bank of the Elbe, at the mouth of the Delvenau, and on a railway, 27 miles S.E. of Hamburg. Pop., with suburbs, 4625. It has ruins of a castle, a custom-house, and an extensive transit trade.

Lauenburg, lŏw'ẽn-bŏŏng', a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 68 miles E.N.E. of Cöslin, on the right bank of the Leba. Pop. 7165. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, linens, leather, liquors, hats, &c.

Lauf, lŏwf, a town of Bavaria, 10 miles by rail E.N.E. of Nuremberg, on the Pegnitz. Pop. 3298, with manufactures of wire, brass, needles, and plate-glass.

Laufach, lŏw'fȧĸ, a village of Bavaria, 8 miles E.N.E. of Aschaffenburg. Pop. 1031.

Laufen, lŏw'fẽn, a town of Bavaria, on the Salzach, 10 miles N.N.W. of Salzburg. Pop. 2149.

Lauffen, or **Laufen,** a town of Würtemberg, on the Neckar, 6 miles S.S.W. of Heilbronn. Pop. 3418. It has 3 churches, a convent, and a palace.

Lauffen, lŏw'fẽn (Fr. *Lauffon,* lō'fôn'), a walled town of Switzerland, canton and 33 miles N.N.W. of Bern, on the Birs. Pop. 1226.

Lauffen am Neckar, Würtemberg. See LAUFFEN.

Lauffenburg, lŏwf'fẽn-bŏŏng', or **Klein Laufenburg,** kline lŏw'fẽn-bŏŏng', a village in the S.E. part of

Baden, on the Rhine, opposite the village of Laufenburg in Switzerland, canton of Aargau, to which it is connected by a wooden bridge just above the cataract of Laufen.

Laugharne, law'harn, a seaport town of Wales, co. and 9 miles S.S.W. of Carmarthen, on the estuary of the Taff and Towy. The town, which is remarkably well built, has the ruins of a castle, and is much resorted to in summer by visitors. Pop. of pariah, 1742.

Laughery, lôh'ĕr-e, a township of Ripley co., Ind. Pop. 1874.

Laughery Creek, Indiana, runs nearly southward through Ripley co., then northeastward, and forms the boundary between Dearborn and Ohio cos., until it enters the Ohio River 2 or 3 miles below Aurora. It is nearly 75 miles long.

Laughlan (lôn'lạn) **Islands**, a group of nine low islets in the South Pacific, E. point in lat. 9° 19' 3'' S., lon. 153° 48' 40'' E.

Laughlin, lôn'lin, a station on the Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad, 3 miles S.E. of Pittsburg, Pa.

Laughlintown, lôn'lin-tŏwn, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., about 50 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg. It is at the base of Laurel Hill, which contains coal and iron.

Lauheim, a town of Würtemberg. See LAUPHEIM.

Lauingen, lŏw'ing-ẹn, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on the Danube, 26 miles N.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 3784. It has a castle, a church with remarkable sculptures, and manufactures of woollen and cotton fabrics.

Laujar, Lauxar, lŏw-ĸar', or **Laujar-de-Andarax**, lŏw-ĸar'-dā-ăn-dā-răx', a town of Spain, province and 18 miles N.W. of Almeira, on the S. slope of the Sierra Nevada. Pop. 4435.

Laumellum, a town of Italy. See LOMELLO.

Laun, lŏwn, or **Launy**, lŏw'nce, a town of Bohemia, 10 miles N.E. of Saatz, on the Eger. Pop. 3264.

Launceston, lâns'tọn, a town of England, co. of Cornwall, on the Kensey, 12 miles N.W. of Tavistock, and about 22 miles N.N.W. of Plymouth, to which a railway extends. It is built on a steep hill. The chief buildings are the castle founded by the ancient Cornish princes, and formerly known under the name of Castle Terrible, the old town gates, the ancient church built of granite, the grammar-school, a national school, guild hall, jail, and workhouse. It has also a library and a philosophical society. It sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. (1891) 4345.

Launceston, capital of the co. of Cornwall, and second town of Tasmania, is situated at the confluence of the North and South Esk Rivers with the Tamar, 28 miles S.E. of George Town. It is thriving, and has important traffic with South Australia and Victoria. The principal buildings are a spacious church, government house, court-house, jail, barracks, public schools, post-office, and bank. Railways extend to Hobart Town and Delorraine. Pop. 15,000.

Launch'ing, a post-village in Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 7 miles from Georgetown. Pop. 150.

La Union, lâ oo-nẹ-ōn', a town of San Salvador, in Central America, on the W. side of the Gulf of Fonseca, about 30 miles W. of Amapala, at the foot of the volcano Conchagua. It has an excellent and spacious port, and a good trade. Pop. 3000.

Launy, a town of Bohemia. See LAUN.

Laupen, lŏw'pẹn, a town of Switzerland, canton and 11 miles W.S.W. of Bern, on the Saane.

Laupersweil, lŏw'pẹrs-ẘīle', a village of Switzerland, canton and 14 miles from Bern, near the Emmen. Pop. 2740.

Laupheim, lŏw'fīme, a town of Würtemberg, 12 miles N.N.W. of Biberach. Pop. 4322.

Laur, Jefferson co., Ill. See WILLIAMSBURG.

Laura, law'rạ, a post-village of Miami co., O., in Union township, 8 miles E. of Arcanum. It has 2 churches.

Laura, a post-office of Scott co., Va.

Lauracum, the supposed ancient name of LAYRAC.

Laura Furnace, a post-office of Trigg co., Ky.

Lauraguais, lō'rà'gà', a small ancient district of France, formerly dependent on Languedoc, and now included in the department of Tarn.

Lauramie, law'rạ-me, a township of Tippecanoe co., Ind. Pop. 2444. It contains Clarkville, Colburn, Concord, and Stockwell.

Lauras, a village of Italy. See LURAS.

Laura (law'rạ) **Town**, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ark., 4 miles S. of Powhatan, and 6 miles W. of Minturn. It has 2 or 3 churches.

Lauratown, a township of Stokes co., N.C. P. 1117.

Lauraville, law'rạ-vil, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., about 7 miles N.N.E. of Baltimore.

Laurcana, lŏw-rà-k'nà (anc. *Borello?*), a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 10 miles E.S.E. of Nicotera. Pop. 5807.

Laurel, law'rẹl, a southeastern county of Kentucky, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Rock Castle River, an affluent of the Cumberland River, which touches the S.W. part of the county, and is partly drained by Laurel Creek. The surface is hilly, and mostly covered with forests. Indian corn, oats, and pork are the staple products. Coal is found here. This county is traversed by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Capital, London. Pop. in 1870, 6016; in 1880, 9131; in 1890, 13,747.

Laurel, a post-village of Sussex co., Del., on Broad Creek, and on the Delaware Railroad, 90 miles S. of Wilmington, and 6 miles S. of Seaford. It has 3 or 4 churches, an academy, a large flouring-mill, and manufactures of fruit-baskets, crates, &c. Pop. 1080.

Laurel, a post-village of Franklin co., Ind., in Laurel township, on the Whitewater River, and on the Cincinnati & Whitewater Valley Railroad, 11 miles S. of Connersville, and about 32 miles S.S.W. of Richmond. It has 4 churches, a seminary, a foundry, a paper-mill, a flour-mill, and a newspaper office. Pop. 741; of the township, 1942.

Laurel, a post-office of Marshall co., Iowa.

Laurel, a station in Greenup co., Ky., on the Eastern Kentucky Railroad, 9 miles S. of Riverton.

Laurel, formerly **Laurel Factory**, a post-village of Prince George's co., Md., on the South Branch of the Patuxent River, and on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 22 miles S.W. of Baltimore. Here is a cotton-factory, also iron-works. Pop. 1143.

Laurel, a township of Ashe co., N.C. Pop. 456.

Laurel, a post-office of Franklin co., N.C.

Laurel, a post-village of Clermont co., O., 3 miles from the Ohio River, and about 24 miles S.E. of Cincinnati. It has a church and a graded school. Pop. 126.

Laurel, a township of Hocking co., O. Pop. 1343. It contains Gibsonville.

Laurel, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Wilmington & Reading Railroad, 5 miles S.E. of Coatesville.

Laurel, a post-office of York co., Pa., on the Peach Bottom Railroad, 19 miles S.E. of York.

Laurel Bloom'ery, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Tenn., 20 miles S. of Abingdon, Va. It has a bloomery or manufactory of iron, a saw-mill, &c.

Laurel Bluff, a post-office of Mahlenburg co., Ky.

Laurel Branch, a post-office of Alleghany co., N.C.

Laurel Branch, a post-office of Monroe co., W. Va.

Laurel Creek, a station in San Mateo co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 23 miles S.S.E. of San Francisco.

Laurel Creek, a post-office of Clay co., Ky.

Laurel Creek, a mountainous township of Watauga co., N.C. Post-office, Beech Creek. Pop. 585.

Laurel Dale, a post-office of Mineral co., W. Va.

Laurel Fork, a post-office of Buncombe co., N.C.

Laurel Fork, a post-office of Carroll co., Va.

Laurel Gap, a post-office of Greene co., Tenn.

Laurel Grove, a post-office of St. Mary's co., Md.

Laurel Grove, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Va., 16 miles E. of Danville. It has a church, a machine-shop, a foundry, &c.

Laurel Hill, a village of Fulton co., Ill., in Farmers township, on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 4½ miles N. of Vermont. Here is Table Grove Post-Office. It has 4 churches, and manufactures of flour, carriages, and ploughs.

Laurel Hill, a hamlet of Johnson co., Ky., 22 miles S. of Willard. It has a church.

Laurel Hill, a station in West Feliciana parish, La., on the West Feliciana Railroad, 13 miles N. of Bayou Sara.

Laurel Hill, a post-office of Neshoba co., Miss.

Laurel Hill, a village in Newtown township, Queens co., N.Y., on the Flushing & North Side Railroad, 2 miles E. of Hunter's Point, and on the navigable Newtown Creek. It has a church, large chemical works, a white-plaster factory, marble-works, and extensive docks on the creek. Street-railways connect it with Brooklyn.

Laurel Hill, a township of Lincoln co., N.C. Pop. 430.

Laurel Hill, a post-hamlet of Richmond co., N.C., in Laurel Hill township, on the Carolina Central Railroad, 100 miles W.N.W. of Wilmington. Pop. of the township, 2127.

Laurel Hill, Pennsylvania, a long mountain-ridge which forms the boundary between Somerset co. on the E. or S.E. and the counties of Fayette and Westmoreland on the other side. It extends northward into Cambria co. and southward into West Virginia. The part which is in the latter state is called Chestnut Ridge. Coal is found in or near this ridge.

Laurel Hill, a beautiful cemetery, situated within the chartered limits of the city of Philadelphia, on the left bank of the Schuylkill, 3½ miles N.W. of Independence Hall. It has an undulating surface, elevated from 80 to 100 feet above the river, which greatly contributes to its beauty, and its grounds are tastefully ornamented with winding paths, groups of trees, shrubbery, and flowers. Many elegant monuments have been erected here, and the chapel is a fine Gothic building within the enclosure.

Laurel Hill, a post-office of De Kalb co., Tenn.

Laurel Hill, a post-hamlet of Augusta co., Va., 3 miles from Verona Station.

Laurel Hill Creek, Pennsylvania, runs southward in Somerset co., and enters the Youghiogheny River at Confluence Railroad Station.

Laurel Iron-Works, a post-village of Monongalia co., W. Va., on Cheat River, 16 miles E. of Morgantown. It has manufactures of iron, nails, &c.

Laurel Junction, a post-village of Ritchie co., W.Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at its junction with the Laurel Fork & Sandhill Railroad, 20 miles E. by S. of Parkersburg.

Laurell, a township of Madison co., N.C. Pop. 992.

Laurel Mills, a post-hamlet of Rappahannock co., Va., 16 miles N.N.W. of Culpeper. It has a flour-mill.

Laurel Point, a post-hamlet of Monongalia co., W. Va., 14 miles N.E. of Fairmont. It has a church.

Laurel Ridge, Pennsylvania. See CHESTNUT RIDGE.

Laurel Ridge, a village of Burrillville township, Providence co., R.I. Pop. 277.

Laurel Run, a station on the Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Connellsville, Pa.

Laurel Run, a station in Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Ashley.

Laurel Springs, a post-hamlet of Ashe co., N.C., 40 miles S. of Marion, Va.

Laurelton, law'rĕl-tŏn, a post-village of Union co., Pa., in Hartley township, 18 miles W. of Lewisburg, and 1 mile N. of Laurelton Station, which is on the Lewisburg Centre & Spruce Creek Railroad, 17 miles W. of Lewisburg. It has 3 churches, 2 grist-mills, 2 tanneries, a foundry, a bench-factory, and several stores. Pop. about 300.

Laurelville, law'rĕl-vĭl, a hamlet of Hocking co., O., in Perry township, at the mouth of Laurel Creek, 1 mile from Adelphi, and 10 miles E. of Kingston Station. It has a church, a flour-mill, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 100.

Laurelville, a hamlet of Tyrone township, Blair co., Pa., 10 miles N.E. of Altoona.

Laurelville, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., 4 miles from Mount Pleasant, and about 36 miles S.E. of Pittsburg. It has a tannery, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Lau'rence-Kirk, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Kincardine, 10 miles by rail N. of Montrose. Pop. 1531, employed in linen-weaving and in manufacture of snuff-boxes.

Laurens, law'rĕnz, a county in the S. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 761 square miles. It is intersected by the Oconee River, and is also drained by the Palmetto Creek. The surface is undulating, and mostly covered with forests of oak, hickory, pine, &c. The soil is partly sandy. Cotton, Indian corn, lumber, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Wrightsville & Tennille and Macon, Dublin & Savannah Railroads. Capital, Dublin. Pop. in 1870, 7834; in 1880, 10,053; in 1890, 13,747.

Laurens, a county in the N.W. part of South Carolina, has an area of about 680 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Ennoree River, and on the S.W. by the Saluda, and is partly drained by Reedy River. The surface is hilly or undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Laurensville. Pop. in 1870, 22,536; in 1880, 29,444; in 1890, 31,610.

Laurens, a post-village in Laurens township, Otsego co., N.Y., on Otego Creek, 9 miles N. of Oneonta, and about 75 miles W. by S. of Albany. It has 3 churches, a union school, a flour-mill, a cotton-factory, tannery, &c. The township contains 6 churches, and has a pop. of 1874.

Laurens, a township of Laurens co., S.C. It contains Laurens Court-House. Pop. 4289.

Laurens Court-House, or **Laurensville,** a post-village, capital of Laurens co., S.C., about 75 miles W.N.W. of Columbia. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, and a female college. Pop. in 1890, 2245.

Laurens Hill, a post-office of Laurens co., Ga., about 10 miles S.E. of Macon.

Laurentian (law-ren'shĕ-ăn) **Mountains,** or **Lau'rentides,** a range of mountains of Canada, extending from Labrador to the Arctic Ocean, a distance of about 3500 miles. It forms the watershed separating the tributaries of the St. Lawrence from those of Hudson's Bay, but beyond the basin of the St. Lawrence it is traversed by two affluents of Hudson's Bay, the Saskatchewan and the Churchill, while still farther on it becomes the limit of the Hudson's Bay rivers, dividing their sources and those of the Back and other streams for 800 miles from the tributaries of the Mackenzie. The general elevation of the Laurentian range is from 1500 to 1600 feet; some peaks about the Saguenay attain a height of 4000 feet. They are in general thickly clothed with wood, the prevailing trees on the summits being evergreens, while hardwood sometimes abounds on the lower elevations and in the valleys. The valleys are in general not very wide, and many of them hold ponds and lakes. The number of these sheets of water, great and small, is one of the most remarkable features of the region. The rocks are of extremely remote geologic era.

Laurenzana, lŏw-rĕn-zä'nä, a town of Italy, province and 15 miles S.S.E. of Potenza. It has a good trade, though scarcely accessible except by mule-trains. Pop. 6965.

Lauria, lŏw're-ä, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 7 miles S.S.E. of Lagonegro. Pop. 10,606. It consists of an upper and a lower town, and has manufactures of coarse linen.

Lauriacum, the ancient name of LORRIS and ENNS.

Lauricocha, lŏw're-ko'chä, a lake of Peru, on the E. slope of the Andes. Lat. 10° 15′ S.; lon. 76° 10′ W. Length, from N.N.E. to S.S.W., about 12 miles; breadth, not more than 3 miles. It is the source of the Marañon.

Laurière, lō're-nār', a town of France, in Haute-Vienne, 23 miles N.N.E. of Limoges. Pop. 1441.

Laurin, law'rĭn, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Montana, on the Ruby River, 12 miles from Virginia City. It has a church and a store.

Laurinburg, law'rĭn-burg, a post-village of Richmond co., N.C., on the Carolina Central Railroad, 95 miles W.N.W. of Wilmington. It has 2 churches, and some machine-shops of the railroad. Pop. in 1890, 1357.

Laurino, lŏw-ree'no, a town of Italy, in Salerno, on the Calore, 11 miles W.S.W. of Diano. Pop. 2460.

Laurisheim, a town of Germany. See LORSCH.

Lau'riston, or **Law'erston,** a village of Scotland, co. of Stirling, 1½ miles E. of Falkirk. Pop. 1310.

Laurito, lŏw-ree'to, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, 9 miles S.E. of Vallo. Pop. 1401.

Laurium, law'rē-ŭm or law-rī'ŭm (Gr. Λαύριον, Λαύρειον, modern Gr. pron. lăv'rē-on), a promontory and hill-range forming the S.E. portion of Attica, in Greece. The ancient silver- and lead-mines of Laurium were very important, and their scoriæ and refuse ores are still smelted. The mines are connected with the port of Ergasteria by a railway 7 miles long. Pop. of commune, 3700.

Lauro, lŏw'ro, a village of Italy, province of Avellino, 6 miles S.E. of Nola. Pop. 2527.

Laurona, a supposed ancient name of LIRIA.

Lau'rot', or **Little Poolo Laut Islands,** a group of islands in the Malay Archipelago, off the S.E. coast of Borneo. Lat. (N. point) 4° 42′ S.; lon. 115° 55′ E.

Laurvig, lŏwr'vĭg', or **Larvigen,** lar'vĭg-ĕn, a seaport town of Norway, on the Skager-Rack, 63 miles by rail S.S.W. of Christiania. Pop. 6317. It has a cannon-foundry, hardware-shops, snuff-factories, and distilleries.

Laury's (law'rēz) **Station,** a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., on the Lehigh River, and on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 9 miles N. by W. of Allentown. It has 2 stores.

Laus, a river of Italy. See LAINO.

Lausanne, lō'zănn' (It. *Losanna,* lo-sän'nä; L. *Lausa'nium, Lauso'nium, Lauso'nius,* or *Lausan'na*), a city of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Vaud, half a mile from Ouchy (its port, on the N. shore of the Lake of Geneva), on the S. slope of the Jura Mountains, at a railway junction, 450 feet above the lake, and 32 miles N.E. of Geneva. Pop. 30,179. It stands on elevated ground, and has narrow and ill-paved streets, but some good edifices, including the finest cathedral in Switzerland, a massive castle, a hospital, lunatic asylum, penitentiary, barracks, and theatre. Its educational institutions comprise an academy, a school for the blind, a normal school, a divinity school, military, drawing, and other schools, numerous literary societies, and collections of art and sciences. Manufactures of woollen cloths, paper, leather, and jewelry are carried on. It has good inns, several public baths, libraries, an English chapel, &c., and is distinguished for its good society. Voltaire, Haller, Tissot, and Byron resided here; and here Gibbon wrote the latter half of his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." It is a Catholic bishop's see.

Lausanne, a township of Carbon co., Pa. Pop. 1416.

Lausigk, lŏw'sik, a town of Saxony, 18 miles S.S.E. of Leipsic. Pop. 3578. It has manufactures of woollens and linens, mineral baths, and lignite-mines.

Lausitz, Germany. See LUSATIA.

Laus Pompeia, the ancient name of LODI VECCHIO.

Laussonne, lōs'sonn', a village of France, in Haute-Loire, 10 miles S.E. of Le Puy. Pop. 1552.

Laut, an island of the East Indies. See POOLO LAUT. This word is also appended to the names of various Malay islands, as in CERAM LAUT, TIMOR LAUT, &c. In such examples it signifies "seaward."

Lautenbach, lŏw'tĕn-bȧK', a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, bailiwick of Oberkirch. Pop. 1328.

Lautenburg, lŏw'tĕn-bŏŏnG', **Lidzborg**, lits'borG, or **Lacborg**, lȧk'borG, a town of West Prussia, 50 miles S.E. of Marienwerder. Pop. 3734.

Lautenthal, lŏw'tĕn-tȧl', a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 5 miles N.N.W. of Clausthal, in the Harz. Pop. 2535.

Lauter, lŏw'tĕr, a river of Rhenish Bavaria, forming in part of its course the boundary between Bavaria and Alsace, joins the Rhine below Lauterburg. Length, 44 miles.

Lauter, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 4 miles N.W. of Schwarzenberg. Pop. 2001.

Lauterbach, lŏw'tĕr-bȧK', a town of Germany, in Hesse, 14 miles W.N.W. of Fulda, with factories and paper-mills. Pop. 3181.

Lauterbach, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 5 miles N.W. of Zöblitz. Pop. 1436.

Lauterbach, or **Lyderbach**, leo'dĕr-bȧK', a village of Bohemia, on the Lauczka, 5 miles from Leitomischl.

Lauterbach, a free mining town of Bohemia, 6 miles S. of Elbogen. Pop. 2400.

Lauterberg, lŏw'tĕn-bĕnG', a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 14 miles S.E. of Clausthal, with mines of iron and coal. Pop. 3906.

Lauterbrunnen, lŏw'tĕr-brŏŏn'nĕn, or **Lauterbrunn**, lŏw'tĕr-brŏŏn', a village of Switzerland, canton and 33 miles S.E. of Bern. Pop. 1857. See STAUBBACH.

Lauterburg, lŏw'tĕr-bŏŏrG' (anc. *Lentræ Castrum?* Fr. *Lauterbourg*, lō'tȧn'boon'), a town of Germany, in Alsace, on the Lauter, near its confluence with the Rhine, 34 miles N.E. of Strasburg. Pop. 1932. It has iron-works and potash-factories.

Lautereeken, lŏw'tĕr-ȧk'kĕn, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, at the junction of the Lauter with the Glan, 17 miles N.W. of Kaiserslautern. Pop. 1215.

Lauven, lŏw'vĕn, a river of Norway, which rises in Mount Harteigen, passing the town of Kongsberg (1 mile above which it forms a magnificent fall), turns almost due S., and falls into the fiord at Laurvig after an indirect course of at least 200 miles. Its mouth forms one of the finest harbors of Norway. In its course it expands into numerous lakes, but none of its affluents are large.

Lauwe, a village of Belgium. See LAWE.

Lauwer Zee, lŏw'ĕr zȧ, a gulf of the North Sea, in the Netherlands, between Friesland and Groningen, stretching inland N. to S. about 8 miles, and about 6 miles broad.

Lauxar, a town of Spain. See LAUJAR.

Lauzerte, lō'zaint', a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 10 miles N.N.E. of Moissac. Pop. 1386.

Lauzet, or **Le Lauzet**, lĕh lō'zȧ', a village of France, in Basses-Alpes, 25 miles N.N.E. of Digne. Pop. 904.

Lauzon, lō'zŏNG', or **St. Joseph de Levis**, sȧNG-zhō'zef' dĕh lȧ'vee', a post-village in Levis co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 2 miles from Levis. It has 20 stores, a brewery, a ship-yard, and a large trade in lumber and wood. A steam ferry runs between here and Quebec. Pop. 1847.

Lauzun, lō'zŏNG', a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 16 miles N.E. of Marmande. Pop. 1259.

Lavaca, lȧ-vȧ'kȧ, or **Lavacca**, a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is intersected by the Lavaca and Navidad Rivers. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and tracts of timber. The soil is mostly fertile. Cattle, cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railroad. Capital, Hallettsville. Pop. in 1870, 9108; in 1880, 13,641; in 1890, 21,887. See PORT LAVACA.

Lavaca Bay, of Texas, is principally included in Calhoun co. It is an arm of Matagorda Bay.

Lavaca River, Texas, drains a large part of Lavaca co., runs southward through Jackson co., and enters Lavaca Bay. This river is about 110 miles long.

Lavadores, lȧ-vȧ-do'rĕs, a village of Spain, about 14 miles from Pontevedra, on the Cambeses. Pop. 2715.

Lavagna, lȧ-vȧn'yȧ, a town of Italy, 1½ miles by rail S.E. of Chiavari, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 6888. It has great slate-quarries.

Lavagno, lȧ-vȧn'yo, a village of Italy, 6 miles E. of Verona. Pop. 2800.

Laval, lȧ'vȧl' (L. *Laval'lum*, *Val'lis Guido'nis?*), a town of France, capital of the department of Mayenne, on the Mayenne, 45 miles E. of Rennes, and 186 miles by railroad W.S.W. of Paris. Pop. 25,110. It is on a steep declivity, enclosed by old walls, and comprises an old quarter, with narrow tortuous streets and overhanging wooden houses, and a new quarter, with wide, regular, well-built streets. Principal buildings, a vast castle, now a prison, a curious Gothic cathedral, 2 hospitals, prefecture, town hall, fine linen-hall, theatre, communal college, and public library. It has important manufactures of linen fabrics, cotton handkerchiefs, calico, paper, oil, flour, bleach- and dye-works, tanneries, marble-works, and a brisk trade in linen and cotton fabrics. It was taken by the English in 1466, but retaken by the French in the following year. It suffered greatly in the Vendean war. It is a bishop's see.

Laval, a county of Quebec. See ISLE JESUS.

Laval, or **Sainte Brigitte de Laval**, sȧNt brĕ'zheet' dĕh lȧ'vȧl', a post-village and parish in Montmorency co., Quebec, 19 miles from Quebec. Pop. 763.

La Valetta, a city of Malta. See VALETTA.

Lavalle, lȧ-val', a post-village of Sauk co., Wis., in Lavalle township, on the Baraboo River, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 60 miles N.W. of Madison. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a steam stave-factory. Pop. in 1890, 333; of the township, 1367.

La Vallette, lȧ vȧ'lĕtt', a village of France, in Var, 4 miles N.E. of Toulon. Pop. 1695.

Lavaltrie, lȧ'vȧl'tree', a post-village in Berthier co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 35 miles N.E. of Montreal. Pop. 250.

Lavaltrie, an island in the St. Lawrence, opposite the above village. On it are two light-houses.

Lavamund, lȧ'vȧ-mŏŏnt', a market-town of Austria, in Carinthia, on the Drave, 31 miles E. of Klagenfurth.

La Vandola, lȧ vȧn-do'lȧ, the most E. of the Admiralty Islands. Lat. 2° 14' S.; lon. 148° 10' E.

Lavansari, lȧ-vȧn-sȧ'ree', an island of Russia, Gulf of Finland, 70 miles W. of Cronstadt. Length, 4 miles.

Lavans'ville, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., 4 miles W. of Somerset, and about 54 miles S.E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches.

Lavant, lȧ-vȧnt', a river of Austria, in Carinthia, joins the Drave at Lavamund, after a S. course of 40 miles.

Lav'ant, a river of England, co. of Sussex, enters Chichester harbor after a S.W. course of 10 miles.

Lavant', a post-village in Lanark co., Ontario, 32 miles N.W. of Perth. Near here copper ore is found. Pop. 100.

Lavardac, lȧ'vaR'dȧK', a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, on the Baise, 16 miles W. of Agen. Pop. 1507.

Lavardens, lȧ'vaR'dŏNG', a town of France, in Gers, 8 miles N.N.W. of Auch. Pop. 1060.

Lavaur, lȧ'vōR' (anc. *Va'rium*), a town of France, in Tarn, on the Agout, 23 miles S.W. of Albi. It has a communal college, manufactures of silk, and nurseries of silk-worms, and is an entrepôt for silk goods. In the thirteenth century it was the stronghold of the Albigenses, from whom it was taken in 1211 by Simon de Montfort. Pop. 4937.

La Ve'ga, a post-office of Des Moines co., Iowa.

La Vela, lȧ vȧ'lȧ, or **La Vela de Coro**, lȧ vȧ'lȧ dȧ ko'ro, a seaport town of Venezuela, on the Gulf of Coro, a few miles N.E. of the town of Coro. Lat. 11° 25' N.; lon. 69° 40' W. It has a fine custom-house.

Lavelanet, lȧv'lȧ'nȧ', a town of France, in Ariége, 12 miles E. of Foix. Pop. 2792, mostly employed in the manufacture of fine woollens.

Lavello, lȧ-vĕl'lo (anc. *Label'lum?*), a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 8 miles N.E. of Melfi. Pop. 5769.

La Vendée, a river of France. See VENDÉE.

Lav'ender, or **Mas'tin's Corners**, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 12½ miles W. of Angus. Pop. 120.

Lav'ender Hill, a post-office of Baltimore co., Md.

Lav'enham, or **Lan'ham**, a town of England, co. of Suffolk, 16 miles W.N.W. of Ipswich, on a railway. Pop. of parish, 1886.

Lavenir, lȧ'vȧ'neer', a post-village in Drummond co., Quebec, 11 miles N.W. of Melbourne. Pop. 250.

Laveno, lȧ-vȧ'no, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, on Lago Maggiore, 23 miles W.N.W. of Como. Pop. 1452

Laventie, lȧ'vŏNG'tee', a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 12 miles N.E. of Béthune. Pop. 1200.

La Ventosa, lȧ vĕn-to'sȧ, a town of Mexico, state of

Oaxaca, on the Pacific (Bay of La Ventosa), at the mouth of the river Tehuantepec, 11 miles S.E. of the town of Tehuantepec. Lat. 16° 11′ 45″ N.; lon. 95° 15′ 40″ W.

Lavenza, a town of Italy. See AVENZA.

Lavergne, là-vern′, a post-village of Rutherford co., Tenn., on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, 15 miles S.E. of Nashville. It has a church.

Laver'nia, a small post-village of Wilson co., Tex., 18 miles S.W. of Seguin. It is in the valley of Cibolo River.

La Veta, là vā′tà, a post-office and station of Huerfano co., Col., at the Veta Pass, on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 191 miles S. of Denver. It is at an elevation of about 9500 feet, and is the highest railroad station in North America.

La Vil'la, Duval co., Fla., is a suburb of Jacksonville, ¾ mile from Jacksonville Station. It contains the Stanton Normal Institute (colored), 2 brick-yards, a pottery, and some railroad-shops.

Lavin'ia, a post-office of Holt co., Neb.

Lavino, là-vee′no (anc. *Labin'ius*), a river of Italy, joins the Samoggia. Length, 30 miles.

Lavis, a river of Austria, in Tyrol. See AVISIO.

Lavis, là′vis, a town of Austria, in Tyrol, 5 miles by rail N. of Trent. Pop. 2361.

Lavit, là′vee′, a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 11 miles S.W. of Castel-Sarrasin. Pop. 1547.

Lavoro, Terra di, Italy. See CASERTA.

Lavos, là′vooc, a town of Portugal, in Beira, near the Atlantic Ocean and near the mouth of the Mondego River, 24 miles S.W. of Coimbra. Pop. 5824.

Lavras-de-Funil, là′vràs-dà-foo-neel′, a town of Brazil, in Minas-Geraes, 105 miles W.S.W. of Ouro Preto.

Lavriano, là′v-re-à′no, a village of Italy, 4 miles from Casal Borgone, on the Po. Pop. 1066.

La Wantzenau, a town of Alsace. See WANZENAU.

Lawe, là′veh, or **Lauwe**, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Lys, 27 miles S. of Bruges. Pop. 2307.

Lawerston, a village of Scotland. See LAURISTON.

Law'ler, a post-village of Chickasaw co., Iowa, in Stapleton township, on the Iowa & Dakota Railroad, which connects Fort Atkinson with Charles City, 29 miles E. of the latter. It has a newspaper office, 2 churches, and 2 banking-houses. Pop. about 550.

Lawn, a fishing settlement in the district of Burin, Newfoundland, 25 miles S.W. of Burin. Pop. 170.

Lawn'dale, a suburban village in Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 6 miles from Chicago, and within the city limits. It has 3 churches.

Lawndale, a post-village of Logan co., Ill., on the Kickapoo River, and on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 35 miles N.E. of Springfield. It has a church and 2 elevators for grain. Pop. 150.

Lawndale, a post-office and station of Jackson co., Kansas, in Soldier township, on the Kansas Central Railroad, 12 miles W. of Holton.

Lawn Ridge, a post-village of Marshall co., Ill., in La Prairie township, about 22 miles N. of Peoria. It has 2 churches and a graded school.

Lawn Ridge, a post-hamlet of Scotland co., Mo., 7 miles N.E. of Memphis. It has a church.

Law'rence, a northern county of Alabama, has an area of about 703 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Tennessee River, here obstructed by the Muscle Shoals, and is partly drained by Sipsey and Town Creeks. The surface is diversified with high ridges and fertile valleys. Cotton, Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad. Capital, Moulton. Pop. in 1870, 16,658; in 1880, 21,392; in 1890, 20,725.

Lawrence, a county in the N.E. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 574 square miles. It is intersected by Black River, bounded on the E. by Cache River, and also drained by Spring River. The surface is extensively covered with forests. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad. Capital, Powhatan. Pop. in 1870, 5981; in 1880, 8782; in 1890, 12,984.

Lawrence, a southeastern county of Illinois, borders on Indiana. Area, about 360 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Wabash River, and intersected by Embarras River. The surface is undulating or uneven, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad. Capital, Lawrenceville. Pop. in 1870, 12,533; in 1880, 13,663; in 1890, 14,693.

Lawrence, a county in the S. part of Indiana, has an area of 452 square miles. It is intersected by the East Fork of White River, and is also drained by Salt and Indian Creeks. The surface is hilly or undulating, and is extensively covered with forests of hard timber. The soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Limestone is abundant here. This county is traversed by the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, and the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad. Capital, Bedford. Pop. in 1870, 14,628; in 1880, 18,543; in 1890, 19,792.

Lawrence, a county in the E. part of Kentucky, borders on West Virginia. Area, about 465 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Big Sandy River, and is intersected by the West Fork of that river. The surface is hilly, and mostly covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn and pork are the staple products. Coal is found in this county. It is traversed along its E. border by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, and is entered at the N.W. by the Eastern Kentucky Railroad. Capital, Louisa. Pop. in 1870, 8497; in 1880, 13,262; in 1890, 17,702.

Lawrence, a county in the S. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 630 square miles. It is intersected by Pearl River. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of pine, beech, hickory, oak, magnolia, cypress, and other trees. The soil produces cotton, Indian corn, &c. Capital, Monticello. Pop. in 1870, 6720; in 1880, 9420; in 1890, 12,318.

Lawrence, a county in the S.W. part of Missouri, has an area of about 606 square miles. It is drained by the head-streams of Sac and Spring Rivers. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad and the Greenfield & Northern Railroad. Capital, Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1870, 13,067; in 1880, 17,583; in 1890, 26,228.

Lawrence, the most southern county of Ohio, has an area of about 430 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. and S.W. by the Ohio River, and intersected by Symmes' Creek. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is moderately fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and grass are the staple products. This county has valuable mines of coal and iron ore, and exports much pig-iron. It is intersected by the Iron Railway, the Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton Railroad, and the Norfolk & Western Railroad. Capital, Ironton. Pop. in 1870, 31,380; in 1880, 39,068; in 1890, 39,556.

Lawrence, a western county of Pennsylvania, borders on Ohio. Area, about 400 square miles. It is drained by the Beaver River and its branches the Mahoning and Shenango, which unite near the middle of this county. It is also drained by Neshannock and Slippery Rock Creeks. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, and wool are the staple products. This county has mines of bituminous coal and quarries of limestone. It is intersected by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad, the Pittsburg & Western Railroad, the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad, and the New Castle & Youngstown Railroad. Capital, New Castle. Pop. in 1870, 27,298; in 1880, 33,312; in 1890, 37,517.

Lawrence, a county in the W. part of South Dakota, comprises part of the Black Hills. The soil is fertile and well watered by branches of the Cheyenne River. Gold is found here. This county is intersected by the Burlington & Missouri, Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley, and Deadwood Central Railroads. Capital, Deadwood. Pop. in 1880, 13,248; in 1890, 11,873.

Lawrence, a county of Middle Tennessee, borders on Alabama. Area, about 600 square miles. It is drained by Shoal Creek and other creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, cotton, and pork are the staple products. Iron ore and limestone abound here. This county is traversed by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, which connects with Lawrenceburg, the capital. Among its forest trees are the chestnut, black walnut, hickory, white oak, and yellow poplar. Pop. in 1870, 7601; in 1880, 10,383; in 1890, 12,286.

Lawrence, a station on the Hot Springs Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Hot Springs, Ark.

Lawrence, a township of Lawrence co., Ill. Pop. 1826. It contains Lawrenceville.

Lawrence, a post-village of McHenry co., Ill., in Chemung township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 65 miles N.W. of Chicago. It has a church.

Lawrence, De Kalb co., Ind. See SEDAN.

Lawrence, a post-village of Marion co., Ind., in Lawrence township, on the Cleveland, Columbus & Indianapolis Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches. Pop. 150; of the township, 2360.

Lawrence, a township of Cloud co., Kansas. Pop. 381. It contains Lawrenceburg.

Lawrence, a handsome city, the capital of Douglas co., Kansas, is situated on the S. bank of the Kansas River, here crossed by a bridge, 38 miles W. by S. of Kansas City, 29 miles E. by S. of Topeka, and 34 miles S.S.W. of Leavenworth. It is on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, the St. Louis, Lawrence & Western Railroad, and the Kansas Midland Railroad, and is the N. terminus of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad. A branch of the Kansas Pacific Railroad extends hence to Leavenworth. It is the seat of the University of Kansas (non-sectarian and open to both sexes), which was organized in 1864, and which has 13 instructors and about 100 students. Lawrence contains a court-house, a conservatory of music, a high school, 2 or 3 national banks, a state bank, a savings-bank, a commercial college, 4 flouring-mills, a foundry, and manufactures of furniture, cigars, wooden-ware, sash, and blinds. The state university is situated on Mount Oread, which commands a beautiful view. Three daily and 5 weekly newspapers are published here. Lawrence was in 1870 the second city of the state in population. It was founded in 1854 by the Massachusetts Aid Society, and was settled by the friends of free labor. Its citizens opposed the pro-slavery party in several violent contests. On the 21st of August, 1863, this place was surprised by Quantrell and a band of guerillas, who massacred about 150 persons and burned about 75 dwellings and many other buildings. Pop. in 1875, 7268; in 1880, 8510; in 1890, 9997.

Lawrence, a post-office of Plaquemines parish, La., on the Mississippi River, 48 miles below New Orleans.

Lawrence, a city, one of the capitals of Essex co., Mass., on both sides of the Merrimac River, and on several divisions of the Boston & Maine Railroad, 26 miles N. by W. of Boston, and 10 miles N.E. of Lowell. It contains a city hall, a court-house, 31 churches, a high school which cost $80,000, a public library, a theatre, 6 national banks, 3 savings-banks, a masonic temple, large reservoirs for water-supply, a jail, a city prison, public and Catholic hospitals, a Catholic protectory, a convent, and a house of Augustinians. Three daily, 6 weekly, and 3 Sunday newspapers are published here. Near the middle of the city is a public park of 17 acres. The river, which is here nearly 1000 feet wide, falls 28 feet in the course of half a mile, affording immense water-power, which is employed in cotton-mills and other factories. In 1845–47 the Essex Company constructed a solid granite dam, 900 feet long and 40 feet high, across the river, which, in its natural condition, flowed over a bed of rocks. A canal 1¼ miles long and 90 feet wide conducts the water from the dam to the different mills, and on the S. side of the river there is a similar but shorter canal. Here are the Atlantic Cotton-Mills, with a capital of $1,000,000 and 2100 looms, employing 1000 operatives; the Pacific Mills (capital, $2,500,000), which employ about 5600 operatives, and manufacture cotton and worsted goods; the Arlington Mills (capital, $2,000,000), employing 3000 hands on worsteds and cottons; the Washington Mills (capital, $2,000,000), employing about 2500 operatives; and the Everett Mills, for cotton and woollen goods, with a capital of $800,000. Lawrence has also large paper-mills, and manufactures of steam-engines, boilers, railway-cars, machinery, hardware, carriages, sewing-machines, clothing, hats, belting, &c. The buildings of the Pacific Company are of colossal dimensions and present an imposing appearance. Their principal building is 800 feet long and 6 stories high. They manufacture mousseline-de-laine, calico, shirting, lawn, and alpaca. The Washington Mills produce broadcloth, doeskin, cambric, shawls, and flannel. The assessed value of property for 1892 was $32,527,937. Four bridges cross the river at this place, and the various parts of the city are connected by an electric railway which extends to Methuen, North Andover, and Andover. The city is lighted with gas and electricity. Lawrence was incorporated as a town in 1847, and as a city in 1853. Pop. in 1860, 17,639; in 1870, 28,921; in 1880, 39,151; in 1890, 44,654.

Lawrence, a post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., in Lawrence township, on the Paw Paw River, and on the Toledo & South Haven Railroad, 9 miles W. of Paw Paw, and about 26 miles W.S.W. of Kalamazoo. It has a graded school, 4 churches, a hotel, a grist-mill, 2 saw-mills, and a money-order post-office. Pop. 564; of the township, 1779.

Lawrence, a post-village of Newton co., Miss., on the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad, 60 miles E. of Jackson. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a grist-mill.

Lawrence, a township of Mercer co., N.J. Pop. 2251. It contains Millham, Lawrenceville, and Lawrence Station.

Lawrence, Queens co., N.Y. See ROCKAWAY.

Lawrence, a fertile township of St. Lawrence co., N.Y. Pop. 2041. It contains Lawrenceville, Nicholville, and North Lawrence. Lawrence Station on the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad is near North Lawrence, and is 41 miles E. of Ogdensburg.

Lawrence, a post-office of Schuyler co., N.Y.

Lawrence, a station in Elizabeth township, Lawrence co., O., on the Iron Railroad, 10 miles N. of Ironton.

Lawrence, a township of Lawrence co., O. P. 1245.

Lawrence, a township of Stark co., O. Pop. 3366. It contains Canal Fulton and North Lawrence.

Lawrence, a township of Tuscarawas co., O. Pop. 1479. It contains Bolivar and Zoar.

Lawrence, a post-township of Washington co., O., about 8 miles N.E. of Marietta. Pop. 2800.

Lawrence, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. P. 1720.

Lawrence, a township of Tioga co., Pa. Pop. 957. It contains Lawrenceville.

Lawrence, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., at Hills Station on the Chartiers Railroad, 17 miles S.W. of Pittsburg. Pop. 45.

Lawrence, a post-village of Kaufman co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 27 miles E. of Dallas. It has 2 churches, a savings-bank, a newspaper office, a graded school, a natural park, and a manufactory of farming-implements. Pop. about 800.

Lawrence, a township of Brown co., Wis. Pop. 909.

Lawrence, a post-hamlet of Marquette co., Wis., in Westfield township, about 25 miles N. by W. of Portage City. It has a church.

Lawrence, a station in Sweetwater co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 6 miles E. of Green River City.

Lawrenceburg, a city, capital of Dearborn co., Ind., on the Ohio River, and on the Ohio & Mississippi and Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroads, at the S. terminus of the Whitewater Canal, 22 miles below Cincinnati, and 90 miles E.S.E. of Indianapolis. It contains 7 churches, a Catholic academy, 2 high schools, 2 national banks, 2 newspaper offices, a brewery, 3 distilleries, a flour-mill, and several manufactories of furniture. Pop. in 1890, 4284; of the township, exclusive of the city, 1233.

Lawrenceburg, a post-office of Warren co., Iowa.

Lawrenceburg, a post-office of Cloud co., Kansas.

Lawrenceburg, a post-village, capital of Anderson co., Ky., about 27 miles W. of Lexington, and 12 miles S. of Frankfort. It has a court-house, 3 churches, and a national bank. Pop. in 1880, 628; in 1890, 1382.

Lawrenceburg, a post-village of Lawrence co., Mo., 24 miles W. of Springfield. It has 2 churches and 3 stores.

Lawrenceburg, Pennsylvania. See PARKER CITY.

Lawrenceburg, a post-village, capital of Lawrence co., Tenn., on Shoal Creek, about 74 miles S.S.W. of Nashville. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, a convent, and 2 cotton-factories. Pop. in 1890, 618.

Lawrence Cove, a post-office of Morgan co., Ala.

Lawrence Creek, of Middlesex co., N.J., falls into the Raritan 3 miles below New Brunswick.

Lawrence Junction, a station in Lawrence co., Pa., on the Lawrence Railroad (Homewood to New Castle), 3 miles S.W. of New Castle, at the junction of the branch to Youngstown, O.

Lawrence Mills, a post-hamlet of Potter co., Pa., in Harrison township, 20 miles W. of Elkland. It has a church, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, &c.

Lawrenceport, a hamlet of Lawrence co., Ind., on the East Fork of White River, about 11 miles S.S.E. of Bedford. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Lawrence's, a station in Santa Clara co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of San José.

Lawrence Station, a post-office in Lawrence township, Mercer co., N.J., on the railroad between Trenton and New Brunswick, 6 miles N.E. of Trenton.

Lawrence Station, Queens co., N.Y. See ROCKAWAY.

Lawrence Station, a post-village in Charlotte co., New Brunswick, on the New Brunswick & Canada Railway, 29 miles N. of St. Andrews. Pop. 100.

Lawrencetown, a post-village in Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, on the Annapolis River, and on the Windsor & Annapolis Railway, 22 miles N.E. of Annapolis. It has a carding-mill, a saw- and grist-mill, and 7 or 8 stores. Pop. 600. A large quantity of timber is shipped from here.

Law'rencetown, a post-village in Halifax co., Nova Scotia, 14 miles N. by E. of Halifax. Pop. 504.

Lawrenceville, a post-village of Henry co., Ala., about 38 miles S.E. of Montgomery. It has a church and a masonic institute. Pop. about 100.

Lawrenceville, a decayed village of Monroe co., Ark., 40 miles E. by S. of Little Rock.

Lawrenceville, a post-village, capital of Gwinnett co., Ga., 30 miles N.E. of Atlanta. It has a court-house, 3 churches, a masonic institute, &c. Pop. in 1890, 566.

Lawrenceville, a post-village, capital of Lawrence co., Ill., in Lawrence township, on the Embarras River, and on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad where it crosses the Paris & Danville Railroad, 9 miles W. of Vincennes, and 139 miles E. of St. Louis, Mo. It has 3 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and a graded school. Pop. about 1000.

Lawrenceville, a post-village of Dearborn co., Ind., about 32 miles W.N.W. of Cincinnati, O. It has a church.

Lawrenceville, a post-office of Grant co., Ky.

Lawrenceville, a post-village of Mercer co., N.J., in Lawrence township, about 6 miles N.N.E. of Trenton. It has a church, a high school for boys, and a female seminary.

Lawrenceville, a post-village in Lawrence township, St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on Deer River, about 42 miles E. of Ogdensburg. It has 2 or 3 churches, an academy, a grist-mill, a starch-factory, and a pump-factory. Pop. about 350.

Lawrenceville, a post-office of Clark co., O.

Lawrenceville, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 2 miles E. of Pittsburg, of which city the former borough of Lawrenceville is a part.

Lawrenceville, a village of Chester co., Pa., in East Coventry township, 1 mile from Limerick Station, and 7½ miles N.W. of Phœnixville. It has 2 churches, a woollen-mill, and a grist-mill.

Lawrenceville, a post-borough in Lawrence township, Tioga co., Pa., on the Tioga River, at the mouth of the Cowanesque, and on the Tioga Railroad (which connects Corning and Blossburg), at the junction of the Cowanesque Valley and the Corning, Cowanesque & Antrim Railroads, 15 miles S.S.W. of Corning, N.Y. It has 3 churches, a foundry, and a lumber-mill. Pop. 478.

Lawrenceville, a post-village, capital of Brunswick co., Va., on a small affluent of the Meherrin River, about 65 miles S. by W. of Richmond. It has a court-house and 2 churches. Pop. about 400.

Lawrenceville, Lincoln co., Ontario. See VIRGIL.

Lawrenceville, a post-village in Shefford co., Quebec, 21 miles S. of Melbourne. It contains 5 stores and saw- and grist-mills. Pop. 150.

Laws, a township of Williamsburg co., S.C. Pop. 1274.

Law's Hill, a post-office of Marshall co., Miss.

Law'son, a post-office of Clear Creek co., Col.

Lawson, a post-village of Ray co., Mo., in Polk township, on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 48 miles E.S.E. of St. Joseph. It has a church and a plough-factory.

Law'sonham, a post-hamlet of Clarion co., Pa., on Red Bank Creek, and on the eastern extension of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, at its junction with the Sligo Branch, 66 miles N.E. of Pittsburg. It has a saw-mill.

Law'sonville, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., N.C., 3½ miles N.E. of Ruffin Station. It has a church.

Lawsonville, a post-office of Rusk co., Tex.

Laws'ville Centre, a post-hamlet of Susquehanna co., Pa., about 14 miles S. of Binghamton, N.Y. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and several churches near it.

Law'tey, a post-office of Bradford co., Fla., on the Transit Railroad, 66 miles S.S.W. of Fernandina.

Law'ton, a post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., in Antwerp township, on the Michigan Central Railroad, at its junction with the Paw Paw Railroad, 16 miles S.W. of Kalamazoo, and 5 miles S. by E. of Paw Paw. It has extensive iron-works of the Michigan Central Iron Company, a blast-furnace, a newspaper office, 2 churches, a bank, a union school, and manufactures of machinery, fruit packages, iron castings, &c. It is surrounded with vineyards and orchards of peaches, pears, and apples. Pop. (1890) 788.

Lawton, a post-hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., at Lake Station on the Erie Railroad, 58 miles N.N.W. of New York.

Lawton, a township of Beaufort co., S.C. Pop. 3905.

Law'ton's Bluff, a station in Marshall co., Ky., on the S. bank of the Tennessee River, and on the Louisville & Paducah Railroad, 9 miles E.S.E. of Paducah.

Lawton Station, a post-office of Erie co., N.Y., on the Buffalo & Jamestown Railroad, 27 miles S. of Buffalo.

Law'tonville, a post-village of Burke co., Ga., on the Central Railroad of Georgia, 48 miles S. of Augusta. It has a high school or seminary.

Lawtonville, a post-village of Hampton co., S.C., 13 miles S.W. of Brunson Station of the Port Royal Railroad, and about 50 miles N. of Savannah, Ga. It has an academy and 2 churches.

Lawur, a territory of India. See LAHOOL.

Law'yers, a post-office of Campbell co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 11 miles S. of Lynchburg.

Law'yersville, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., 2 miles from Cobleskill, and about 40 miles W. of Albany. It has 2 churches.

Laxa, or **Laja,** lä'nä, a river of Chili, joins the Biobio after a course of nearly 150 miles, during which it forms some lofty cascades.

La Xana, a town of Spain. See LA JANA.

Laxas, or **Lajas,** lä'näs, a river of Central America, enters the Lake of Nicaragua from the country between it and the Pacific, 16 miles S.E. of Nicaragua.

Laxenburg, läx'ẹn-bŏŏrg', a town of Austria, 9 miles by rail S. of Vienna. It is well built, and has an imperial summer palace. Pop. 964.

La Xunquera, a town of Spain. See JUNQUERA.

Lay, lä, a river of France, is formed below St. Vincent, and falls into the creek of Arguillon, in the Bay of Biscay. Length, 50 miles.

Laybach, lī'bȧk, a river of Austria, rises S. of Adelsberg, under the name of the Poik, is lost in the Grotto of Adelsberg, and reappears in the Unz; it is again lost, but reappears at Upper Laybach, where it becomes navigable.

Laybach, or **Laibach,** lī'bȧk (Illyrian, *Lublana*, loo-blä'nä, or *Ljubljana*; anc. *Æmona*), a town of Austria, capital of the duchy of Carniola, in an extensive plain, on both sides of the river of the same name, here crossed by five bridges, 35 miles N.E. of Triest, at a railway junction. Lat. 46° 2′ 27″ N.; lon. 14° 30′ 49″ E. It consists of the town proper, grouped round the castle hill, and of six suburbs, and is, for the most part, indifferently built, with irregular, narrow, and ill-paved streets, but has two rather spacious squares. Its principal buildings are the cathedral of St. Nicholas, with fine pictures, frescoes, and carvings, St. James's church, the church of the Ursuline nunnery, a very handsome structure, St. Peter's church, the Protestant church, the old Gothic town house, the old castle, crowning a height in the centre of the town, and now converted into a state prison and house of correction; the bishop's palace, theatre, barracks, and palace of Count Auersperg. It is the seat of a military governor and of several important courts and public offices, and possesses a museum, a botanical garden, an infirmary, a lunatic asylum, a deaf and dumb institute, a casino, a library, lyceum, in which theology, philosophy, and medicine are taught, a gymnasium, normal, military, and agricultural schools, a school of design, an industrial school, and various benevolent endowments. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen and silk goods; and there are oil-, paper-, and cotton-mills, and a considerable transit trade. Laybach is a place of great antiquity. It makes a considerable figure during the Turkish wars. Its site was at one time very unhealthy, from the morasses around it, but these have been drained. P. (1890) 30,691.

Layman, lā'mȧn, a post-office of Washington co., O.

Laymyethna, lā-me-eth'nȧ, a town of British Burmah, district of Bassein. Pop. 5325.

Laynesville, lānz'vil, a post-office of Floyd co., Ky.

Laynesville, a post-hamlet of Saline co., Mo., near the Missouri River, 12 miles S.W. of Miami Station. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Laynesville, a post-office of Sequatchie co., Tenn.

Layon, lȧ'yôN', a river of France, which joins the Loire a little above Chalonnes-sur-Loire. Length, 55 miles.

Layrac, lȧ'rȧk' (anc. *Lauracum?*), a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 5 miles S. of Agen, on the Gers, near its confluence with the Garonne. Pop. 1477.

Layton, lā'tọn, a township of Pottawattamie co., Iowa. Pop. 1003.

Layton, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., N.J., in Sandiston township, 7 miles N.W. of Branchville Station. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Layton Corners, a post-office of Saginaw co., Mich.

Layto'nia, a post-office of Brazoria co., Tex.

Layton's, lā'tọnz, a post-hamlet of Essex co., Va., on the Rappahannock River, 25 miles E. of Milford Station. Here is a steamboat-landing.

Layton's Station, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., in Perry township, on the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, 45 miles S.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches.

Laytonville, lā'tŏn-vĭl, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md., about 32 miles W. by S. of Baltimore. It has a church. Pop. about 150.

Lazaret'to, a post-office of Delaware co., Pa., on the Delaware River, 12 miles below Philadelphia, and on the Philadelphia & Chester Railroad. Here is a large quarantine building on Tinicum Island.

Lazaroff, lăz'ą-rŏff', a small island in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. of E. end, 14° 53' 30" S.; lon. 148° 39' 30" W.

La'zer Creek, of Georgia, flows into Flint River in Talbot co., a few miles N.E. of Talbotton.

La'zette', a post-office of Cowley co., Kansas.

Lazise, lăd-zee'sā, or **Lncise**, lā-chee'sā, a town of Italy, 13 miles W.N.W. of Verona, on the E. shore of Lake Garda. Pop. 2963.

Lazistan, lā-zis-tăn', a district of Asia Minor, near the S.E. angle of the Black Sea. In 1878 a portion of it passed (with Batoom, its chief port) from Turkish to Russian sway. Its people, called Lazians, or Laz (anc. *Lazi*), speak a language regarded as of an Indo-European stem, and were once Christians, but are now Mohammedans.

La Zubia, lā thoo'be-ā, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 3 miles S. of Granada. Pop. 2632.

Lé, a city of Central Asia. See Leh.

Lea, lee, a river of England, rises in the co. of Bedford, near Luton, and joins the Thames at Blackwall, after a course of 40 miles.

Leaburg, lee'burg, a post-office of Lane co., Oregon.

Leachburg, a post-office of Johnston co., N.C.

Leachtown, leech'tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Wood co., W. Va., 4 miles S. of Kanawha Falls.

Leachville, leech'vĭl, a village of Osage co., Mo., on the Gasconade River, 22 miles S. of Chamois. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Here is Cooper's Hill Post-Office.

Leacock, lē'kŏk, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., in Leacock township, about 7 miles E.N.E. of Lancaster, and 54 miles W. of Philadelphia. It has 2 churches and a machine-shop. Pop. of the township, 1906.

Lead City, a post-village of Lawrence co., S.D., 5 miles S.W. of Deadwood. Pop. in 1880, 1437; in 1890, 2581.

Lead Hill, a post-village of Boone co., Ark., 5 miles from Dubuque steamboat-landing, on White River. It has several churches and a flour-mill.

Lead'hills, a village of Scotland, co. and 18 miles S. of Lanark, in a bleak district. Elevation, 1300 feet. Pop. 1033, employed in some of the richest lead-mines in Scotland, yielding from 700 to 800 tons yearly.

Leading (leed'ing) **Creek**, Meigs co., O., runs southeastward, and enters the Ohio River about 5 miles below Pomeroy.

Leading Creek, a post-office of Lewis co., W. Va.

Leading Tickles, a narrow passage, 5 miles in length, in the district of Twillingate and Fogo, Newfoundland, 32 miles from Tilt Cove. Its banks are settled by fishermen.

Lead Mine, a post-office of Dallas co., Mo.

Lead Mine, a post-office of Tucker co., W. Va., about 36 miles S.W. of Piedmont.

Lead Mines, a post-office of Henry co., Ky., about 50 miles E. by N. of Louisville.

Leadsville, or **Leedsville**, leedz'vĭl, a post-village of Randolph co., W. Va., on Leading Creek, 34 miles S. of Webster Court-House. It has 2 churches.

Leadvale, lēd'vāl, a post-office and station of Jefferson co., Tenn., on the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap & Charleston Railroad, 12 miles S.E. of Morristown.

Leadville, lēd'vĭl, a town, capital of Lake co., Col., 70 miles (172 by rail) S.W. of Denver, on branches of the Union Pacific and Denver & Rio Grande Railroads. It was founded in 1877, and its mines have afforded much silver, gold, and lead. It has churches, banks, newspapers, and smelting-furnaces. Altitude, 10,200 feet. Pop. in 1890, 10,384.

Leaf Mountain, a post-hamlet and township of Otter Tail co., Minn., 28 miles N. of Alexandria. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. 159.

Leaf River, Minnesota, rises in Otter Tail co., runs eastward, and enters the Crow Wing River in the S.E. part of Wadena co. It is nearly 60 miles long.

Leaf River, Mississippi, drains part of Smith co., runs southward in Jones co. and southeastward through Perry co., and unites with the Chickasawha River in the S. part of Greene co. to form the Pascagoula. The length of the Leaf River is estimated at 200 miles. It traverses a sandy country extensively covered with pine forests.

Leaf River, a township of Ogle co., Ill. Pop. 1057.

Leaf River, a village of Perry co., Miss., 10 miles S.E. of Augusta, and near a stream of the same name. Pop. 720.

Leaf Valley, a post-township of Douglas co., Minn. Pop. 341.

Leake, leek, a county in the central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Pearl River, and also drained by the Young Warrior River. The surface is extensively covered with forests. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staples. Capital, Carthage. Pop. in 1870, 8496; in 1880, 13,146; in 1890, 14,803.

Leakesville, leeks'vĭl, a post-village, capital of Greene co., Miss., on Chickasawha River, 44 miles N.N.W. of Mobile.

Leaks'ville, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.C., in Leaksville township, on the Dan River, 25 miles S.W. of Danville, Va. It has 3 churches, an academy, a cotton-factory, and 3 tobacco-factories. Pop. in 1890, 720.

Leaksville, a post-office of Page co., Va.

Lea'man (or **Lemon**) **Place**, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 12 miles E. of Lancaster. A branch railroad extends from this place to Strasburg. It has 2 flour-mills.

Leamington, lĕm'ing-tŏn, or **Leamington-Priors**, a town and watering-place of England, co. and 2¼ miles E. of Warwick. It is pleasantly situated on the Leam, an affluent of the Avon, and it is one of the handsomest towns in England. It has a museum, picture-gallery, beautiful public gardens, 3 banks, 2 newspapers, and several splendid hotels. The waters from the springs are saline, sulphurous, and chalybeate. Pop. (1891) 26,103.

Leamington, lem'ing-tŏn, a post-village in Essex co., Ontario, on Lake Erie, 37 miles S.E. of Windsor. Steamers run from here to Detroit and Windsor. It has a large trade in lumber, country produce, and tobacco, and contains grist- and saw-mills, a foundry, 8 stores, and 3 hotels. Pop. 200.

Leamon (lee'mŏn) **Corner**, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Ind., about 27 miles E. by N. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches.

Leang, a city of China. See Liang-Chow.

Leao-Tong, lā-ā'o- (or lā-ŏw'-) tong, **Mookden** or **Moukden**, mook'dĕn, or **Shing-King**, a province of the Chinese Empire, in Manchooria, consisting partly of a large peninsula in the Yellow Sea, between the Gulf of Leao-Tong and that of Corea. Area, 37,269 square miles. It is in general a fertile region, with a pleasant climate. Capital, Mookden. Pop. 2,187,286.

Leao-Tong, a Chinese name for Manchooria.

Leao-Tong Gulf, an inlet of the Yellow Sea, is 150 miles long and from 70 to 120 miles broad.

Leao-Yang, lā-ā'o-yăng', a city of Manchooria, province of Leao-Tong, in lat. 41° 18' N., lon. 123° 10' E. Much of the area within the walls is occupied by market-gardens, but in the city are many large and excellent shops, and a good amount of trade is transacted. Pop. 80,000.

Leary's, le'ar-iz, a post-village of Calhoun co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, 23 miles W. by S. of Albany. It has 2 churches and 6 business-houses.

Leasburg, leez'burg, a post-village of Crawford co., Mo., on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, 83 miles S.W. of St. Louis. It has a church. Pop. about 150.

Lensburg, a post-village of Caswell co., N.C., about 56 miles N.W. of Raleigh. It has a church. Pop. of Leasburg township, 1461.

Leasdale, leez'dāl, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Chartiers Railroad, 1¼ miles S. of Mansfield, and 10 miles W. by S. of Pittsburg.

Lea's (leez) **Ferry**, a post-office of Dallas co., Ark., on the Saline River, 25 miles S.W. of Pine Bluff.

Leaskdale, leesk'dāl, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, 10 miles N. of Uxbridge. It contains several saw- and grist-mills and 3 stores. Pop. 100.

Leasuresville, le-zūrz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Pa., 3 miles from Sarver Station, and about 26 miles N.N.E of Pittsburg. It has a church.

Leath'erhead, a town of England, in Surrey, on the Mole, 4 miles by rail W. of Epsom. Pop. of parish, 9742.

Leather's Store, a post-office of Anderson co., Ky.

Leath'ersville, a post-office of Lincoln co., Ga.

Leath'erwood, a small post-village of Clarion co., Pa., on the Low Grade Branch of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 79 miles N.E. of Pittsburg. It has a tannery and a mill.

Leatherwood, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Va., 30 miles N.W. of Danville. It has 2 churches and a tobacco-factory. Tobacco of superior quality grows here.

Leatherwood, a post-office of Webster co., W. Va.

Leathes Water, a lake of England. See Thirlmere.

Leau, lō (Fl. *Leeuw*, or *Zout-Leeuw*, zont lā'ŭv), a village of Belgium, in Brabant, on the Little Geete, 33 miles E. of Brussels. Pop. of commune, 4473.

Leavenworth, lĕv'ĕn-wŏrth, a county in the N.E. part of Kansas, borders on Missouri. Area, about 450 square miles. It is partly bounded on the E. by the Missouri River, and is intersected by the Stranger River, an affluent of the Kansas River, which forms the southern boundary of this county. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and tracts of timber. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, oats, hay, pork, and cattle are the staple products. Among its forest trees are the cottonwood, hickory, oak, and walnut. Limestone underlies a part of the soil. This county is traversed by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City, Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwest, Missouri Pacific, and Union Pacific Railroads. Capital, Leavenworth. Pop. in 1870, 32,444; in 1875, 27,698; in 1880, 32,355; in 1890, 38,485.

Leavenworth, a post-village, capital of Crawford co., Ind., on the Ohio River, about 58 miles below Louisville, and 30 miles by land W. by S. of New Albany. It has 2 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of boats, barges, and skiffs. Pop. 792. Five miles from this place is the remarkable Wyandotte cave.

Leavenworth, one of the most populous cities of Kansas, and the capital of Leavenworth co., is situated on the W. bank of the Missouri River, about 38 miles above Kansas City, and 296 miles below Omaha. By railroad it is 309 miles W.N.W. of St. Louis, 34 miles N.N.E. of Lawrence, and 25 miles N.W. of Kansas City. Lat. 39° 19' N.; lon. 94° 58' W. A stratum of fine limestone which crops out here protects the city against the encroachments of the rapid river, and affords good landings. The plan of the city is regular and rectangular; the direction of the streets is N. and S. or E. and W. The principal streets are macadamized and lighted with gas. Leavenworth contains a court-house, 24 churches (viz., 3 Baptist, 2 Catholic, 1 Christian, 3 Congregational, 2 Episcopal, 1 Evangelical Association, 1 Cumberland Presbyterian, 1 Friends, 1 German Lutheran, 1 Jewish, 5 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, and 1 United Presbyterian), a high school, the Leavenworth State Normal School, founded in 1870, a Catholic academy, exchange, and hospital, 2 national banks, 2 savings-banks, 2 theatres, several public halls, 3 book-binderies, 5 breweries, 9 cigar-factories, 2 machine-shops, 2 steam flouring-mills, 2 steam saw-mills, 2 foundries, 4 manufactories of bricks, 2 of soap, 2 of furniture, manufactures of engines, machinery, stoves, &c., and printing-offices which issue 3 or 4 daily and 3 weekly newspapers, also 4 monthly papers devoted to agriculture, education, temperance, &c. This city is the E. terminus of the Kansas Central Railroad, and is on the Leavenworth Railroad, leased as a branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The Leavenworth & Northwestern Railroad extends hence to Atchison. The Leavenworth Branch of the Kansas Pacific Railroad connects it with Lawrence, and the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad is on the opposite bank of the river. Leavenworth is one of the termini of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, which here crosses the Missouri River on a fine iron bridge which cost about $1,000,000. Pop. in 1860, 7429; in 1870, 17,873; in 1880, 16,546; in 1890, 38,485.

Leavenworth, a post-office or hamlet of Brown co., Minn., on the Big Cottonwood River, in Leavenworth township, 44 miles W. of Mankato. Pop. of township, 551.

Leavenworth Junction, a station in Douglas co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 2 miles E. by N. of Lawrence, at the junction of the Leavenworth Branch. Another Leavenworth Junction is in Leavenworth co., 4 miles S. of Leavenworth, at the junction of the Missouri River Railroad and the Leavenworth Branch of the Kansas Pacific.

Leavitt, lĕv'it, a township of Oceana co., Mich. P. 289.

Leavittsburg, lĕv'its-burg, a post-village of Trumbull co., O., on the Mahoning River, and on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad at the junction of two divisions of that road, 3 miles W. of Warren, and 49 miles E.S.E. of Cleveland. It has manufactures of flour and lumber, and is an important station of the railroad.

Leavittsville, lĕv'its-vĭl, a post-office of Carroll co., O.

Leba, lā'bä, a river, lake, and town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, the river entering the lake, and the town on the channel connecting this with the Baltic, 30 miles N.E. of Stolpe. Pop. about 1400.

Lebadea, a town of Greece. See LIVADIA.

Lebanon, lĕb'ą-non (L. *Lib'anus;* Ger. *Libanon,* le'bä-non; Fr. *Liban,* leo'bŏn'; Heb. *Lebanon;* "the white mountain"), a mountain-chain of Syria, extending from the vicinity of Antioch, 24 miles distant from the Mediterranean, S. to near Sidon. Its culminating point, Jebel-Makmel, rises to nearly 12,000 feet; and near this is a grove of several hundred cedars. The whole range is composed of a whitish limestone (whence its name), and abounds with cultivated grounds and villages, inhabited by a race of hardy mountaineers. East of it is another range, nearly parallel to it, named ANTI-LIBANUS, or ANTI-LEBANON, and between the ranges is the valley of Cœle-Syria.

Leb'anon, a county in the S.E. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 360 square miles. It is intersected by the Swatara River, and also drained by the Little Swatara and Tulpehocken Creek. The surface is mostly a valley of limestone formation, bounded on the N.W. by the Kittatinny Mountain, and on the S.E. by South Mountain. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and butter are the staple products, and pig-iron is the chief article of export. Copper is found in this county, which has also mines of good iron ore, Silurian limestone, and marble. It is intersected by the Union Canal and 3 branches of the Reading Railroad, namely, the Lebanon Valley, the Lebanon & Tremont, and the Schuylkill & Susquehanna, also by the Cornwall and Cornwall & Lebanon Railroads. Capital, Lebanon. Pop. in 1870, 34,096; in 1880, 38,476; in 1890, 48,131.

Lebanon, a post-village, capital of De Kalb co., Ala., is in the fertile valley of Wills Creek, on or near the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, about 60 miles S.S.W. of Chattanooga.

Lebanon, a post-village of New London co., Conn., in Lebanon township, 2 miles W. of Lebanon Station on the New London Northern Railroad, which is 6 miles S. of Willimantic, and 27 miles E.S.E. of Hartford. It has some manufactures of wool, &c. Pop. of the township, 2211.

Lebanon, a post-village of Kent co., Del., 4 miles E. of Wyoming Station, and about 50 miles S. of Wilmington. It has a church and a canning-factory.

Lebanon, a post-town of St. Clair co., Ill., in Lebanon township, on Silver Creek, and on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 23 miles E. of St. Louis, Mo., and 11 miles N.E. of Belleville. It is the seat of McKendree College (Methodist Episcopal), which was organized in 1828 and has 7 instructors, about 100 students, and a library of 10,000 volumes. Lebanon has 8 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, 2 flouring-mills, a brewery, a distillery, a planing-mill, and a manufactory of farm-implements. Pop. in 1880, 1924; in 1890, 1636; of the township, 3172.

Lebanon, a post-village, capital of Boone co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, 35 miles S.E. of Lafayette, and 28 miles N.W. of Indianapolis. It contains 7 churches, 3 newspaper offices, a national bank, 1 other bank, and manufactures of washing-machines, furniture, plough-handles, and cigars. Pop. in 1890, 3682.

Lebanon, a post-hamlet of Van Buren co., Iowa, in Chequest township, about 30 miles S.E. of Ottumwa. It has 2 churches.

Lebanon, a post-office of Smith co., Kansas.

Lebanon, a post-village, capital of Marion co., Ky., is on a branch of the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad, 67 miles S.S.E. of Louisville, and about 58 miles S.W. of Lexington. It contains a court-house, 2 national banks, 2 or 3 newspaper offices, a high school, 2 Catholic academies, the Lebanon Baptist Female College, 6 churches, 2 distilleries, a tannery, a flour-mill, and manufactures of furniture, sash, &c. Pop. in 1890, 2816.

Lebanon, a post-hamlet of York co., Me., in Lebanon township, about 28 miles W. by S. of Biddeford, bounded on the W. by the Salmon River, and intersected by the Portland & Rochester Railroad. Pop. of the township, 1953.

Lebanon, a township of Clinton co., Mich. Pop. 1129.

Lebanon, a township of Dakota co., Minn. Pop. 241.

Lebanon, a township of Cooper co., Mo. Pop. 3316.

Lebanon, a post-village, capital of Laclede co., Mo., in Lebanon township, on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, 186 miles W.S.W. of St. Louis, and 56 miles N.E. of Springfield. It has a bank, a high school, 6 churches, and 3 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 2218; of the township, 3930.

Lebanon, a post-office of Red Willow co., Neb.

Lebanon, a post-village of Lebanon township, Grafton co., N.H., on the Mascoma River, about 4 miles from its mouth, and on the Northern Railroad of New Hampshire, 65 miles N.W. of Concord. It has 4 or 5 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, a newspaper office, and a high school. The township, which is bounded on the W. by the Connecticut River, contains a village named West Lebanon, and has manufactures of farm-implements, machinery, furniture, &c. Pop. of the township in 1890, 3763.

Lebanon, a post-village of Clinton township, Hunter-

don co., N.J., on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 38 miles W. of Elizabeth. It has 2 churches.

Lebanon, a township of Hunterdon co., N.J. P. 3561.

Lebanon, a post-hamlet of Lebanon township, Madison co., N.Y., on the Syracuse & Chenango Railroad, 38 miles S.E. of Syracuse. It has a church, a cheese-factory, a tannery, and 25 houses. The township is drained by the Chenango River, and traversed by the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad. Pop. of the township, 1475.

Lebanon, a post-office of Columbus co., N.C.

Lebanon, a township of Meigs co., O., on the Ohio River. Pop. 1823.

Lebanon, a small village of Miami co., O., about 20 miles N.W. of Dayton.

Lebanon, a village of Monroe co., O., about 18 miles N.N.E. of Marietta. Pop. 124. Here is Masterton Post-Office.

Lebanon, a post-village, capital of Warren co., O., in Turtle Creek township, about 32 miles N.N.E. of Cincinnati, and 22 miles S. of Dayton. It contains 9 churches, a graded school, a normal school, a national bank, a town hall, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1880, 2703; in 1890, 3050.

Lebanon, a post-village of Linn co., Oregon, on the South Fork of the Santiam River, 14 miles S.E. of Albany. It has 2 churches, an academy, a flour-mill, and a sash-factory. Pop. about 300.

Lebanon, a post-borough, capital of Lebanon co., Pa., is pleasantly situated in a fertile limestone valley, 28 miles W. of Reading, 20 miles E. by N. of Harrisburg, and 86 miles W.N.W. of Philadelphia. It is on the Union Canal and the Lebanon Valley Railroad, at its junction with the Lebanon & Pine Grove Railroad, and is the N. terminus of the Cornwall Railroad. It contains 13 churches, a court-house, 2 or 3 national banks, 2 savings-banks, a Catholic academy, and printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 4 weekly newspapers, 1 of which is in German. Lebanon has also 2 rolling-mills, 4 anthracite (iron) furnaces, 2 flouring-mills, 3 planing-mills, and manufactures of railroad-cars, iron castings, engines, boilers, carriages, farming-implements, &c. Pop. in 1880, 8778; in 1890, 14,664.

Lebanon, a township of Wayne co., Pa. Pop. 628.

Lebanon, a village in Pawtucket township, Providence co., R.I., 1 mile N.E. of Pawtucket. It has a grist-mill, and manufactures of cotton yarn and of brooms. Pop. 108.

Lebanon, a post-office of Abbeville co., S.C., about 54 miles N.W. of Augusta, Ga.

Lebanon, a post-village, capital of Wilson co., Tenn., 30 miles E. by N. of Nashville, with which it is connected by the Tennessee & Pacific Railroad. It is the seat of Cumberland University (Cumberland Presbyterian), which was organized in 1842 and has 22 instructors and about 60 students. Here is a law school connected with the university, which has also a theological department. Lebanon contains 2 national banks, 5 churches, a female seminary, a newspaper office, 1 or 2 steam flouring-mills, 2 saw-mills, and manufactures of woollen goods and brooms. Pop. 2296.

Lebanon, a post-office of Collin co., Tex., 10 miles N.W. of Plano Station. Here are 2 stores.

Lebanon, a post-village, capital of Russell co., Va., is about 4 miles S. of the Clinch River, and 20 miles N. by W. of Abingdon, near the base of Clinch Mountain. It has 2 churches. Pop. 209.

Lebanon, a post-township of Dodge co., Wis., intersected by Rock River. Pop. 1637. Lebanon Post-Office is 7 miles E.N.E. of Watertown.

Lebanon, a township of Waupaca co., Wis. Pop. 771.

Lebanon Church, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pa.

Lebanon Church, a post-hamlet of Shenandoah co., Va., 3½ miles W. of Capon Road Depot. It has a church.

Lebanon Junction, a post-village of Bullitt co., Ky., is on the Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern Railroad, 30 miles S. of Louisville. It has 2 churches and 2 stores. The Knoxville Branch connects here with the main line.

Lebanon Lake, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., about 15 miles N. by W. of Port Jervis. It has a church, a tannery, and a lumber-mill on Menganp River.

Lebanon Springs, a post-village and summer resort of Columbia co., N.Y., in New Lebanon township, on the Harlem Extension Railroad, about 25 miles S.E. of Albany. It has a warm mineral spring, several hotels (one capable of accommodating 400 guests), and 2 churches. See also NEW LEBANON and MOUNT LEBANON.

Lebbeke, lĕb-bā'kĕh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 18 miles E. by S. of Ghent. Pop. 4500.

Le Beausset, lĕh bō'sĀ', a town of France, in Var, 8 miles N.W. of Toulon. Pop. 1909.

Le'beck, a post-hamlet of Cedar co., Mo., 16 miles S.E. of Schell City.

Lebedian, lĕb-ā-de-Ān', a town of Russia, government and 110 miles W.N.W. of Tambov. Pop. 6010.

Lebedin, or **Lebedine**, lĕb-ā-deen', a town of Russia, government and 77 miles W.N.W. of Kharkov. P. 11,897.

Lebeny, lā'baiñ', or **Leiden**, lī'dĕn, a village of Hungary, co. of Wieselburg, near Lake Neusiedl. P. 2597.

Leberau, a village of Germany. See LIEPVRE.

Leberberg, the German name of JURA.

Lebida, lĕb'ę-dā, or **Leb'da** (anc. *Lep'tis Mag'na*), a ruined town of Africa, 64 miles E. of Tripoli, on the Mediterranean. Septimius Severus was born in its vicinity A.D. 146.

Le Biot, lęh be-o', a town of France, in Savoy, on the Dranse, about 9 miles from Thonon. Pop. 1703.

Lebita, or **Lebinthos**, Greece. See LEVITA.

Le Blanc, lęh blôN, a village of France, in Indre, on the Creuse, 32 miles W.S.W. of Châteauroux. It was formerly fortified, and has wool-spinning works, tanneries, and manufactures of edge-tools and pottery. Pop. 4724.

Le'bo Creek, a post-office of Coffey co., Kansas, about 27 miles E.S.E. of Emporia.

Lebœuf, lęh-bŏf', a post-township of Erie co., Pa., about 20 miles S. by E. of Erie. It is traversed by French Creek and the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad. It contains a borough named Mill Village, and Lebœuf Station on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 23 miles S. by E. of Erie. Pop. 1748.

Le Bois, lęh bwÅ, a village of France, Charente-Inférieure, 14 miles W. of La Rochelle, in the Ile de Ré. Pop. of commune, 2062.

Le Bourg, a village of Switzerland. See BURG.

Le Bourg les Valence, lęh boon lā vÅ'lôNss', a town of France, in Drôme, ½ mile N. of Valence, of which it forms a suburb, on the Rhone. Pop. 2574.

Le Breton (lęh brę-toN') Flats, a suburb of the city of Ottawa, situated on Chaudière and Victoria Islands, two small islands in the Ottawa River. It possesses unrivalled water-power, and contains an extensive foundry, a carding- and fulling-mill, several flour-mills, and eight large saw- and planing-mills.

Lebrija, or **Lebrixa**, lā-bree'nā (anc. *Nebris'sa*), a town of Spain, province and 29 miles S.S.W. of Seville, near the left bank of the Guadalquivir. Pop. 10,338. It is in a marshy tract; the streets are narrow and the houses mean. Chief public buildings, a church formerly a mosque, a college, and a ruined castle. It has manufactures of cloth, pottery, and soap, and is famous for its oil.

Lebrija, or **Lebrixa**, lā-bree'nā, a river of the republic of Colombia, joins the Magdalena 120 miles N.W. of Pamplona.

Lebu, lā-boo', a town of Chili, province of Arauco, near the sea, at the mouth of the river Lebu. It has coal-mines. Pop. 5783.

Le Buet, lęh bü'ā', one of the Alps of Savoy, between Chamouni and Sixt, N. of Mont Blanc. Height above the sea, 10,128 feet.

Le Bugue, lęh büg, a town of France, in Dordogne, 14 miles W. of Sarlat, on the Vezère. Pop. 1685.

Lebus, lā'boos, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 5 miles N. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. 2767.

Le Cap, a town of Hayti. See CAPE HAYTIEN.

Le Carbet, a town of Martinique. See CARBET.

Lecce, lĕt'chā, formerly **Terra di Otranto**, tĕr'rā de o-trÂn'to, a province of Italy, in Apulia, forming the extremity of the S.E. fork of the Italian peninsula. Area, 3293 square miles. Capital, Lecce. Pop. 493,594.

Lecce, lĕt'chā (anc. *Lupia?* or *Aletium?*), a city of Italy, capital of the above province, 29 miles by rail N.W. of Otranto. Pop. 23,247. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, a large cathedral and 30 other churches, several convents, a royal college, a foundling hospital, and a theatre, with a noble government house and town hall. It has manufactures of woollen, cottons, snuff, oil, silk goods, lace, and linen thread. It is a bishop's see.

Lecco, lĕk'ko (anc. *Fo'rum Lici'nii?*), a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 16 miles E.N.E. of Como, at the mouth of the Adda in the Lake of Lecco. Pop. 7040. It has manufactures of silks, cotton and woollen stuffs, and iron-ware. A railway extends hence to Milan.

Lecco, a village of Italy. See LEQUIO.

Lecelles, lęh-sĂll', a village of France, in Nord, 6 miles N.N.W. of Valenciennes. Pop. 1932.

Lecera, lā-thā'rā, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 36 miles S.S.E. of Saragossa, near the Aguas. Pop. 2050.

Lech, lĕK, a river of Southern Germany, Tyrol and

avaria, rises in the Vorarlberg, and, after a N. course of 10 miles, joins the Danube 26 miles N. of Augsburg.

Le Chapus, lẹh shȧ'püe', a hamlet of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 3 miles N.W. of Marennes, opposite the island of Oléron. It is a fortification of the second class, and its small port is defended by a fort.

Le Château, lẹh shȧ'tō', or **Château d'Oléron**, shȧ'tō' do'lȧ'rôn', a seaport town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 6 miles N.W. of Marennes, on the S.E. point of the island of Oléron. Pop. 1578.

Lechay, an Indian name of the LEHIGH, Pennsylvania.

Lechenich, lĕk'ẹn-ik, or **Lechnich**, lĕk'nik, a fortified town of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles S.W. of Cologne. Pop. about 1800.

Le Chenit, lẹh shȧ'nce', a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the Orbe, at its entrance into the S. extremity of Lake Joux, 19 miles W.N.W. of Lausanne. Pop. 3608.

Lechhausen, lĕk'hōw'zẹn, a village of Bavaria, on the Lech, 1½ miles N.N.E. of Augsburg. Pop. 6724. It has manufactures of linen, silk stuffs, and oil-cloth.

Lechlade, lĕtch'lĕd, a town of England, co. of Gloucester, on the Isis, and on the Thames & Severn Canal, 15 miles by rail W. of Oxford.

Lechnich, a town of Prussia. See LECHENICH.

Lechnitz, a town of Transylvania. See LEKENTZE.

Leck, lĕk, a river of the Netherlands, forming an arm of the Old Rhine, at its delta, N. of the Waal. It forms the boundary first between the provinces of Utrecht and Gelderland, and then between Utrecht and South Holland, and joins the Meuse 7 miles E. of Rotterdam.

Leck Kill, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Pa., in Upper Mahanoy township, about 20 miles S. of Danville. It has a church.

Leclaire, lẹ-klair', a post-village of Scott co., Iowa, in Leclaire township, on the Mississippi River, 17 miles above Davenport, and ½ mile from Port Byron, Ill. It is at the head of the Upper Rapids. It has 5 churches, a quarry of limestone, a graded school, 3 lime-kilns, a boat-yard, and manufactures of lumber. Pop. 1121; of the township, additional, 764.

Leclercville, lẹ-klerk'vĭl, or **Sainte Emilie**, sânt ẽ'mẽ'lee', a post-village in Lotbinière co., Quebec, on the river St. Lawrence, 51 miles above Quebec. It has sawand grist-mills, a carding-mill, and 3 stores. Pop. 200.

L'Ecluse, lȧ'klüz', a fort of France, in Ain, above the Rhone, 14 miles S.W. of Geneva. It commands the railway from Switzerland into France between Seyssel and St. Genix.

L'Ecluse, a village of France, in Nord, 6 miles S. of Douai. Pop. 1713.

L'Ecluse, the French name of SLUIS.

Lecompte, lẹ-komt, post-office, Rapides parish, La.

Lecomp'ton, a post-village in Lecompton township, Douglas co., Kansas, on the S. bank of the Kansas River, and on the Kansas Midland Railroad, 16 miles E. of Topeka. It was once the capital of Kansas Territory. It has 3 churches, and is the seat of Lane University, which was organized in 1865 and has about 400 students. Pop. about 600; of the township, 1239.

Lecompton, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., O., about 8 miles W. of Woodsfield.

Leconte's (lẹ-konts') Mills, a post-hamlet of Clearfield co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, about 40 miles N. by E. of Altoona. It has a church, a four-mill, and a saw-mill.

Le Coq, lẹh kok, a town of Senegambia, in Foota-Toro, at the W. extremity of the island Morfil, formed by a branch of the Senegal. Lat. 16° 38' N.; lon. 15° 5' W.

Le Couserans, lẹh koo'zẹh-rôn', an ancient district of France, among the Pyrenees, near the frontiers of Spain. Its capital was Saint-Lizier.

Le Coux, lẹh koo, a village of France, in Dordogne, 13 miles W.S.W. of Sarlat. Pop. 1746.

Le Creuzot, lẹh kruh'zo', a village of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 18 miles by rail S.S.E. of Autun. Pop. 15,599, employed in raising iron and coal, and in blast-furnaces, steel-mills, foundries, locomotive-shops, copper-works, and steam-engine-factories. It is one of the most active industrial centres in France.

Le Croisic, lẹh krwȧ'zeek', a seaport town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, on a point of land between the mouth of the Loire and Vilaine, 44 miles W. of Nantes. Pop. 981. It has an exchange, a school of navigation, tribunal of commerce, and a port of great extent and depth, with active fisheries, and refineries of salt and soda procured from neighboring salt-marshes. About 5 miles seaward is Le Four, an extensive reef of rocks, marked by a light-house.

Le Crotoy, lẹh kro'twȧ', a town of France, in Somme, 10 miles N.W. of Abbeville, with a small port on the Somme, near its mouth. Pop. 1509.

Lectoure, lĕk'toor' (anc. *Lacto'ra*, or *Civ'itas Lactora'tium*), a town of France, in Gers, capital of an arrondissement, 20 miles N. of Auch. Pop. 2963. It stands on a steep rock, enclosed by ruined walls, and has an old episcopal palace, now the prefecture, a fine Gothic church, communal college, town hall, and hospital. Its manufactures consist of serge and coarse woollen cloths, and it has a brisk trade in cattle, wines, brandy, and grain.

Lectum, the ancient name of BABA.

Leczna, lĕtch'nȧ, a town of Poland, province and 15 miles E.N.E. of Lublin, on the Wieprz. Pop. 1800.

Leda, lȧ'dȧ, a river of Germany, formed by the union of the Ohe and Marka, on the frontiers of Oldenburg and Hanover, joins the Ems after a course of 24 miles.

Led'better, a post-village of Fayette co., Tex., on the Austin Branch of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 08 miles E. of Austin. It has several stores.

Led'bury, a town of England, co. and 13 miles by rail E. of Hereford, on the Hereford & Gloucester Canal. The town, on a declivity at the S. extremity of the Malvern Hills, has many ancient houses, a church, partly of Norman architecture, with a detached tower and fine altar-piece, a grammar-school, a hospital, several other charities, a union workhouse, market-house, and some manufactures of rope and sacking. In its vicinity are cider-orchards, hop-grounds, and marble-quarries. Pop. 2967.

Lede, lȧ'dẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, on a railway, 6½ miles S.W. of Dendermonde. Pop. 4000.

Ledeberg, lȧ'dẹh-bĕrg', a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, at the junction of the railways from Ghent to Termonde and Ghent to Courtrai, 2 miles S.E. of Ghent, with cotton-mills. Pop. 4100.

Ledeghem, lȧ'dẹh-ghẽm', a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 6 miles W.N.W. of Courtrai. Pop. 3200.

Ledgerachsville, lĕd'ẹr-ăks-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., about 12 miles N. of Norristown.

Ledesma, lȧ-dĕs'mȧ (anc. *Metis'ama*), a town of Spain, province and 20 miles N.W. of Salamanca, on the Tormes. Pop. 2896. It has warm mineral baths, much frequented.

Ledesma, lȧ-dĕs'mȧ, a town of the Argentine Republic, province of Jujuy. Pop. 3149.

Ledetsch, lȧ'dĕtch (L. *Ledecium*), a town of Bohemia, 17 miles S.S.W. of Czaslau, on the Sasawa. Pop. 2093.

Ledge, lĕj, or **The Ledge**, a post-village in Charlotte co., New Brunswick, on the St. Croix River, 4 miles from St. Stephen. Pop. 300.

Ledge (lĕj) Dale, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Pa., on Wallenpaupac Creek, about 22 miles E. of Scranton. It has a tannery and 2 saw-mills.

Ledger, lĕj'ẹr, a post-hamlet of Mitchell co., N.C., 30 miles N. of Marion. It has a church and a mica-mine.

Ledgeville, lĕj-vĭl, a post-office of Brown co., Wis., on the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad, 11 miles S. of Green Bay.

Le Dorat, lẹh do'rȧ' (anc. *Oratorium?*), a town of France, in Haute-Vienne, 7 miles N. of Bellac. Pop. 2322.

Ledoux, lẹ-doo', a post-office of Morrison co., Minn., 8 miles S.W. of Little Falls.

Leduc, lẹ-dŏŏk', a post-office of Gasconade co., Mo.

Ledum Salorium, France. See LOUS-LE-SAULNIER.

Ledyard, lĕd'yard, a post-village of New London co., Conn., in Ledyard township, 8 miles S.S.E. of Norwich, and 4 miles E. of Allyn's Point Railroad Station. It has 2 or 3 churches and a woollen-factory. The township is bounded on the W. by the Thames River. Pop. 1392.

Ledyard, a post-township of Cayuga co., N.Y., is bounded on the W. by Cayuga Lake, and contains the village of Aurora, which is about 16 miles S.S.W. of Auburn. It is intersected by the Cayuga Southern Railroad. P. 2257.

Lee, a river of Ireland, co. of Cork, rises in Lake Gougane-Barra, flows E., and enters Cork harbor.

Lee, a small river of Ireland, co. of Kerry, flows into Tralee Bay.

Lee, a village of England, in Kent, on the S. edge of Blackheath, 6 miles by rail E.S.E. of London. It has many handsome residences, a beautiful church, and an endowed school. Pop. of parish, 10,493.

Lee, a county in the S.E. of Alabama, separated from Georgia on the E. by the Chattahoochee River. Area, about 610 square miles. It is traversed by the Western Railway of Alabama and the Central Railroad of Georgia, and has a diversified surface and a fertile soil. Capital, Opelika. Pop. in 1870, 21,750; in 1880, 27,262; in 1890, 28,694.

Lee, a county in the E. part of Arkansas. Area, about 606 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, is intersected by the St. Francis, and is also drained by the L'Anguille River. The surface, nearly level, is partly covered with forests of the ash, beech, elm, hickory, and oak. Cotton and Indian corn are its staple products. Capital, Marianna. Pop. in 1880, 13,288; in 1890, 18,336.

Lee, a county in the S.W. part of Georgia, has an area of about 360 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Flint River, and is intersected by Kinchafoonee and Muckalee Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton and maize are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Southwestern Railroad. Capital, Leesburg. Pop. in 1870, 9567; in 1880, 10,577; in 1890, 9074.

Lee, a county in the N. part of Illinois. Area, about 740 square miles. It is intersected by Green and Rock Rivers. The surface is nearly level. The soil is very fertile. The greater part of it is prairie. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, pork, and butter are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies a large part of this county. It is intersected by three railroads,—the Illinois Central, the Chicago & Northwestern, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. Capital, Dixon. Pop. in 1870, 27,171; in 1880, 27,491; in 1890, 26,187.

Lee, the most southeastern county of Iowa. Area, about 486 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Skunk River, on the E. by the Mississippi, and on the S.W. by the Des Moines River, which enters the Mississippi at the S. extremity of this county. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and forests of good timber, which is here abundant. The soil is uniformly very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Good limestone underlies the soil. This county is intersected by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City, and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroads, and a branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. It contains the city of Keokuk. Capital, Fort Madison. Pop. in 1870, 37,210; in 1880, 34,859; in 1890, 37,715.

Lee, a county in the E. central part of Kentucky. Area, about 228 square miles. It is intersected by the Kentucky River, and is also drained by the South Fork of the same. The surface is hilly, and mostly covered with forests. Indian corn is the staple product. Bituminous coal is found here. This county is traversed by the Kentucky Union and Richmond, Nicholasville, Irvine & Beattyville Railroads. Capital, Beattyville. Pop. in 1870, 3055; in 1880, 4254; in 1890, 6205.

Lee, a county in the N.E. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 470 square miles. It is drained by the Tombigbee River and several creeks which enter that river. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of the hickory, elm, magnolia, oak, tulip-tree, &c. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. Cretaceous strata underlie the surface of this county. It is intersected by the Mobile & Ohio and Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroads. Capital, Tupelo. Pop. in 1870, 15,955; in 1880, 20,470; in 1890, 20,040.

Lee, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of 640 square miles. It is partly drained by the Yegua Creek. The Colorado River almost touches the S. extremity of this county. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. It is intersected by the Houston & Texas Central and San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railroads. Capital, Giddings. Pop. in 1880, 8937; in 1890, 11,952.

Lee, a county forming the S.W. extremity of Virginia, borders on Kentucky and Tennessee. Area, about 429 square miles. It is intersected by Powell's River, and bounded on the N.W. by Cumberland Mountain. The surface is partly diversified by Powell's Mountain, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. Iron ore and limestone are abundant here. It is traversed by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Capital, Jonesville. Pop. in 1870, 13,268; in 1880, 15,116; in 1890, 18,216.

Lee, a post-office of Lee co., Ark.

Lee, a township of Sacramento co., Cal. Pop. 541.

Lee, a township of Brown co., Ill. Pop. 1277.

Lee, a township of Fulton co., Ill. Pop. 918.

Lee, a thriving post-village of Lee co., Ill., on the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, 35 miles W. of Aurora. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a flouring-mill, and a manufactory of farming-implements.

Lee, a township of Buena Vista co., Iowa. Pop. 461. It contains Sioux Rapids.

Lee, a township of Franklin co., Iowa. Pop. 206.

Lee, a township of Madison co., Iowa. Pop. 426.

Lee, a post-office of Union co., Iowa.

Lee, a post-office of Phillips co., Kansas.

Lee, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Lee township, about 48 miles N.N.E. of Bangor. It has 2 churches, an academy, a flour-mill, and several saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 960.

Lee, a post-village of Lee township, Berkshire co., Mass., on the Housatonic River, and on the Housatonic Railroad, 11 miles S. of Pittsfield, and about 38 miles S.E. of Albany, N.Y. It contains 5 churches, a high school, a national bank, and a newspaper office. Here are several woollen-factories and large paper-mills. The township has quarries of fine white marble, which is exported to distant cities. Pop. of township, 3900. It contains villages named East Lee and South Lee.

Lee, a post-township of Allegan co., Mich. Pop. 294.

Lee, a township of Calhoun co., Mich. Pop. 1115.

Lee, a post-hamlet of Carter co., Mo., 20 miles W. of Mill Spring Station. It has 2 churches.

Lee, a township of Platte co., Mo. Pop. 2290.

Lee, or **Lee Hill**, a post-hamlet in Lee township, Strafford co., N.H., on the Nashua & Rochester Railroad, about 9 miles S.W. of Dover, and 15 miles S. by W. of Rochester. It has 2 churches. The township contains a village named Wadley's Falls, on Lamprey River. Pop. of township, 776.

Lee, a small post-village of Lee township, Oneida co., N.Y., 8 or 9 miles N.W. of Rome. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory. The township contains a larger village, named Lee Centre, and a hamlet named Delta. It has several tanneries. Pop. of the township, 2425.

Lee, a post-office of Madison co., N.C.

Lee, a post-township of Athens co., O., about 44 miles W.S.W. of Marietta. Pop. 1146. It contains the village of Albany, at which is Lee Post-Office.

Lee, a township of Carroll co., O. Pop. 901.

Lee, a township of Monroe co., O. Pop. 1114. It contains Sardis, on the Ohio River.

Lee, a township of Williamsburg co., S.C. Pop. 1181.

Lee Centre, a post-village of Lee co., Ill., in Lee Centre township, near Green River, 3½ miles N.E. of Amboy, and 14 miles S.E. of Dixon. It has 3 churches and a graded school. Pop. of the township, 1028.

Lee Centre, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., in Lee township, 8 miles N. of Rome, and 22 miles N.W. of Utica. It has a church, a grist-mill, a graded school, and a tannery. Pop. 355.

Leech, a township of Wayne co., Ill. Pop. 1258.

Leech'burg, a post-borough of Armstrong co., Pa., in Alleghany township, on Kiskiminetas River, and on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 35 miles by rail N.E. of Pittsburg. It has an academy, a newspaper office, 5 churches, a rolling-mill, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. P. (1890) 1921.

Leech Lake, in the N. part of Minnesota, is about 7 miles S. of Lake Cass. It is nearly 20 miles long and 15 miles wide. Its surplus water is discharged by a short outlet into the Mississippi River. Elevation, 1330 feet.

Leech Lake, a post-office of Cass co., Minn., on a lake of the same name.

Leech's Corners, or **Salem**, a post-village of Mercer co., Pa., on the Franklin Branch of the Lake Shore Railroad, at Salem Station, 7 miles S.E. of Jamestown, and about 18 miles S.W. of Meadville. It has a church, a cheese-factory, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Leech'ville, a post-hamlet of Beaufort co., N.C., on an inlet of Pamlico Sound, about 55 miles N.E. of Newbern. It has 3 churches.

Leechville, Huron co., Ontario. See GORRIE.

Leeds, a borough, the principal woollen-manufacturing town of England, co. of York, West Riding, situated on the N. side of the Aire, across which it communicates with its suburbs Holbeck and Hunslet by five bridges, 21 miles S.W. of York, at the junction of numerous railways. Pop. (1891) 367,506. The town lies chiefly in a crescent-shaped valley. It has several good and spacious thoroughfares. The district on the W. is new, and inhabited by the wealthier classes. The population on this side of the town is increasing very rapidly, and new streets and roads have been laid out. Manufactures comprise woollens, iron-works, worsteds, silks, potteries, glass-wares, dye-works, flax-spinning, and leather. Principal edifices are the town hall, a rectangular pile of 250 by 200 feet, standing on an elevated platform, and presenting four handsome façades enriched with Corinthian columns; the roof of the Victoria hall, in the centre, is 95 feet high, and the S. entrance is surmounted

by a square tower and dome 225 feet high; the commercial buildings, with news- and concert-rooms, the central market, the free and south markets, royal exchange, court-house (converted into a post-office), cavalry barracks, with a parade-ground, occupying 11 or 12 acres, rifle corps parade-grounds and orderly-rooms, the hall of the literary and philosophical society, comprising a spacious lecture-theatre and museum-rooms well stocked, three theatres, a music hall, assembly-rooms, and public baths. The new infirmary was opened in 1868. The building cost over £100,000. Close to it is the Leeds School of Medicine. The Bank of England has a very handsome erection for its branch in Leeds. A few of the banks, warehouses, hotels, club-houses, and stations are remarkable for their large dimensions. There is a borough jail here in the castellated style, and second to none of its class in the kingdom. A cattle-market, about 5 acres in extent, was formed in 1855. There are now 36 churches in the parish, and numerous dissenting places of worship; a Roman Catholic church, and also a magnificent cathedral, which is available for use, though for want of funds the details have not been all carried out. In 1874 a college of science was started. The grammar-school has a revenue of £1675 a year; it is situated on the edge of Woodhouse Moor, an open piece of ground of above 60 acres in extent, belonging to the corporation. There are several almshouses in the town, of which the Harrison almshouses, as well as St. John's church, which is a very rich foundation, were established and endowed by the liberality of Mr. John Harrison. There are also many schools, public and subscription libraries, the school of arts, and mechanics' institute. The infirmary has an annual income of nearly £5000. Other medical charities are the fever hospital, the hospital for women and children (both possessing elegant and imposing buildings), the eye and ear infirmary, and public dispensary. The Leeds workhouse is a magnificent and extensive building. Among the buildings in the town may be mentioned the white and colored cloth halls, in which the sales from the manufacturers to the merchants are effected; although extensive buildings, they do not present an imposing appearance externally. The sale-room is a very large one, and has 1250 stalls. In connection with the Leeds waterworks is the stone reservoir at Eccup (about 6 miles N. of Leeds), covering 50 acres and containing 257 millions of gallons; there are also service reservoirs at Weetwood and Woodhouse Moor of 10 and 6 acres and holding respectively 28 and 5 millions of gallons. About 3 miles from the town is a fine park, 300 acres in extent, formed from the Roundhay Park estate. The position of Leeds, on the edge of an extensive coal-field, and having communication with the sea by the river Aire, and with the Mersey at Liverpool and the Humber at Goole by means of canals, and to all parts of the country by railways, has led to its eminence in woollen-manufacture. Its principal fabrics consist of the finest broadcloths, kerseymeres, swandown, and beavers; in addition, carpets, blankets, camlets, and shalloons are woven, and large quantities of unfinished stuffs are brought from Bradford and Halifax to be finished. Linen yarn, canvas, sacking, and linen cloth are the chief flaxen goods produced. The factories for machinery, chemical works, glass-houses, potteries, tanneries, tobacco-factories, oil- and seed-crushing-mills, steam flour-, saw-, and paper-mills, and soap-works, are extensive. But in the last few years the working of iron has taken such a stride as almost to vie in importance with the woollen-manufacture; and this circumstance, combined with the fact that so many and such varied works are in full and vigorous operation, has secured for Leeds a healthy and prosperous progress among the recent vicissitudes and depression of some of her trades. The assizes for the West Riding have been held in the Leeds town hall since 1864. Leeds returns three members to Parliament.

Leeds, a village of England, co. of Kent, 4¼ miles E.S.E. of Maidstone. Leeds Castle is a fine old quadrangular pile, surrounded by a moat. Pop. of parish, 711.

Leeds, a post-township of Androscoggin co., Me., about 30 miles W. of Augusta, is bounded on the W. by the Androscoggin River. Pop. 1288. Leeds Centre Station is on the Androscoggin Railroad, 7 miles N. of Leeds Junction.

Leeds, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., in Northampton township, on Mill River, and on the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Northampton, and 3 miles S. of Haydenville. It has a money-order post-office, silk-mill (100 hands), a manufactory of buttons (250 hands), and the works of the emery-wheel company. Pop. about 1000.

Leeds, a township of Murray co., Minn. Pop. 213.

Leeds, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., in Catskill township, on Catskill Creek, 4 miles N.W. of the village of Catskill. It contains 2 churches and 2 woollen-factories. Pop. 847.

Leeds, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Wis., in Leeds township, about 16 miles N. of Madison. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1103.

Leeds, a county in the E. part of Ontario, near the commencement of the St. Lawrence River, which forms its S. boundary. Within its limits are several small lakes, which form the sources of the Cataraqui and Rideau Rivers. This county is traversed by the Grand Trunk Railway; the Brockville & Ottawa Railway crosses its N.E. extremity. Area, 900 square miles. Capital, Brockville. Pop. 35,302.

Leeds, a post-village in Megantic co., Quebec, 18 miles E. of Becancour Station. It contains iron- and copper-mines, saw- and grist-mills, and 5 stores. Pop. 500.

Leeds Centre, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Wis., in Leeds township, about 16 miles S.S.E. of Portage City. There are several churches near it.

Leeds Junction, a post-hamlet of Androscoggin co., Me., on the Maine Central Railroad where it crosses the Androscoggin Railroad, 11 miles N.E. of Lewiston.

Leeds Point, a post-hamlet of Atlantic co., N.J., is near the sea, 9 miles N. of Atlantic City.

Leeds'ton, a post-hamlet of Stearns co., Minn., about 30 miles W. of St. Cloud. It has a church.

Leeds'town, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Va.

Leeds Village, the chief town of the county of Megantic, Quebec, 2 miles S. of Leeds. It contains the county buildings.

Leeds'ville, a hamlet of Atlantic co., N.J., on the seashore, in Egg Harbor township, 3 miles from Pleasantville Station. It has a church.

Leedsville, a hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., 3½ miles W.S.W. of Red Bank, and about 8 miles W.N.W. of Long Branch. It has a chapel.

Leedsville, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Amenia township, about 60 miles S. by E. of Albany.

Leedsville, West Virginia. See LEADSVILLE.

Leefdaal, or **Leefdael**, laif'dāl', a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 13 miles E. of Brussels. Pop. 1880.

Leefoga, Pacific Ocean. See LEFOOGA.

Leegetan, Malay Archipelago. See LIGITAN.

Lee Hill, New Hampshire. See LEE.

Leek, a town of England, co. of Stafford, on the Churnet, 12 miles by rail S.S.E. of Macclesfield. The town, in a vale in the hilly district called the Moorlands, has a church, a pyramidal cross, supposed to be Danish, a town hall, workhouse, and extensive manufactures of silks and ribbons. A canal connecting it with the Trent and Mersey, and an abundance of coal in the vicinity, facilitate its trade. Pop. 11,331.

Leek, or **De Leek**, dā laik, a village of the Netherlands, province and 9 miles W.S.W. of Groningen. Pop. of commune, 4740.

Leelanaw, lee'lą-naw, a northwestern county of Michigan, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is a peninsula, bounded on the E. by Grand Traverse Bay, and on the N.W. and W. by Lake Michigan. The surface is extensively covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple, beech, and hemlock abound. The soil is partly fertile. This county is intersected by the Manistee & Northeastern Railroad. Wheat, lumber, potatoes, and grass are the staple products. Capital, Leland. Pop. in 1870, 4576; in 1880, 6253; in 1890, 7944.

Leelanaw, a township of Leelanaw co., Mich., bounded W. by Lake Michigan. Pop. 1397. It contains Northport.

Lee'mon, a post-hamlet of Cape Girardeau co., Mo., is 6 miles from Neely's Landing, which is on the Mississippi River. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Lee'mont', a post-village of Accomack co., Va., 25 miles S. of Pocomoke City. It has two churches.

Leende, lain'dęh, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 7 miles S.E. of Eindhoven. Pop. 1375.

Leen'throp, a township of Chippewa co., Minn. P. 327.

Lee'pertown, a township of Bureau co., Ill., on the Illinois River. Pop. 387.

Leer, lair, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 17 miles S. of Aurich, on the Leda, near its junction with the Ems. It has manufactures of linens, hosiery, soap, vinegar, and tobacco; also distilleries, steam mills, a fine church, good docks, and a trade by sea. Pop. 9335.

Leerdam, lair'dăm', a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 19 miles E.N.E. of Dort. Pop. 2995.

Leersum, lair'sŭm, a village of the Netherlands, province and 15 miles S.E. of Utrecht. Pop. 1174.

Lee's, a hamlet in Sumter co., Ala., on the Alabama Central Railroad, 11 miles E. of York Station.

Lee's, a township of Columbus co., N.C. Pop. 631.

Lee's, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Chester Valley Railroad, 10 miles W.S.W. of Bridgeport.

Lee's, a post-hamlet of Barnwell co., S.C., on the railroad, 4 miles E. of Blackville. It has 2 stores.

Lees'burg, a post-office of Cherokee co., Ala.

Leesburg, a post-village of Lake co., Fla., near Lakes Harris and Griffin, 9 miles W. of Tavares, and about 65 miles S. by W. of Palatka. It contains 3 churches. Oranges, lemons, bananas, guavas, &c., flourish here. Pop. 722.

Leesburg, a post-village, capital of Lee co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, 11 miles N. of Albany. It has 4 churches. Pop. in 1890, 442.

Leesburg, a village of Lemhi co., Idaho, about 12 miles N.E. of Salmon City.

Leesburg, a post-village of Kosciusko co., Ind., in Plain township, on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad, 20 miles S. of Goshen. It has 2 churches, 1 grist-mill, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 320.

Leesburg, a post-office of Pratt co., Kansas.

Leesburg, a post-village of Harrison co., Ky., about 20 miles N.N.E. of Lexington. It has 2 churches and a high school. Pop. about 150.

Leesburg, a post-office of St. Joseph co., Mich.

Leesburg, Missouri. See DUNCAN'S BRIDGE.

Leesburg, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J., on Maurice River, 10 miles S. of Millville.

Leesburg, a station in Pender co., N.C., on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 33 miles N. of Wilmington.

Leesburg, or **Lees'ville**, a village of Carroll co., O., on Conotton Creek, and on the Ohio & Toledo Railroad, about 28 miles S.S.E. of Canton. It has 2 or 3 churches, a foundry, a carriage-factory, &c. Pop. in 1890, 373. The name of its post-office is Leesville.

Leesburg, a post-village of Highland co., O., in Fairfield township, on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 64 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati, and 34 miles W. of Chillicothe. It has a union school, 2 churches, and a woollen-factory. Pop. 508.

Leesburg, a township of Union co., O. Pop. 1410.

Leesburg, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Pa., on Neshannock Creek, and on the New Castle & Franklin Railroad, 15 miles N.N.E. of New Castle. It has 2 churches.

Leesburg, a post-village of Washington co., Tenn., about 20 miles S.W. of Bristol. It has a church.

Leesburg, a post-village of Camp co., Texas, about 42 miles N.W. of Longview. It has a church, a tannery, and a steam grist-mill.

Leesburg, a post-village, capital of Loudoun co., Va., is situated 3 miles from the Potomac River, and on the Washington & Ohio Railroad, 38 miles N.W. of Alexandria, and about 36 miles W.N.W. of Washington, D.C. It contains a court-house, 6 churches, a national bank, an academy, 3 newspaper offices, and the Leesburg Female Institute. Pop. in 1890, 1650.

Lee's Corner, a post-hamlet of Midland co., Mich., in Ingersoll township, about 22 miles W. by S. of Bay City. It has 2 churches.

Lee's Creek, Arkansas, runs southwestward and southeastward in Crawford co., and enters the Arkansas River 2 or 3 miles above Van Buren.

Lee's Creek, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ark., in Lee's Creek township, 20 miles N. of Van Buren. It has a church and a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 654.

Lee's Creek, Clinton co., O. See CENTREVILLE.

Lee's Cross Roads, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., about 17 miles S.W. of Carlisle.

Lee's Lick, a hamlet of Harrison co., Ky., 10 miles from Cynthiana. It has 5 houses.

Lee's Mills, a post-village of Washington co., N.C., about 60 miles E. of Tarborough. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of flour, lumber, and cotton. Pop. of Lee's Mills township, 1522.

Lees'port, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River, and on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, 8 miles N. of Reading. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of flour, leather, lime, &c.

Lee's Siding, a station in Perry co., O., on the Newark, Somerset & Straitsville Railroad, 9 miles N. of Junction City.

Lee's Store, a post-office of Halifax co., N.C.

Lee's Store, a post-hamlet of Fauquier co., Va., 7 miles from Bealeton Station. It has a mill and a store.

Lee's Sum'mit, a post-village of Jackson co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 22 miles S.E. of Kansas City, and 12 miles S. of Independence. It has a banking-office, 5 churches, and a graded school. Pop. about 900.

Lees'ville, a post-hamlet of Colusa co., Cal., about 75 miles N.W. of Sacramento.

Leesville, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., Conn., on Salmon River, about 22 miles S.S.E. of Hartford. It has a cotton-factory.

Leesville, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ind., 5 miles N. of Fort Ritner Station, and 10 miles S.E. of Bedford. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a flour-mill.

Leesville, a post-village, capital of Vernon parish, La., 90 miles W.N.W. of Opelousas. It has a court-house.

Leesville, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., 4 miles N. of Detroit. It has a brick-yard.

Leesville, a post-village of Henry co., Mo., on Tebo Creek, about 32 miles S.S.W. of Sedalia. It has a church.

Leesville, a hamlet of Ocean co., N.J., in Jackson township, 7 miles from Imlaystown.

Leesville, a hamlet of Schoharie co., N.Y., about 17 miles N.E. of Cooperstown. It has 2 churches.

Leesville, a post-hamlet of Robeson co., N.C., 10 miles S. of Lumberton. It has a church.

Leesville, Carroll co., O. See LEESBURG.

Leesville, a village of Crawford co., O., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 3 or 4 miles W. of Crestline. It has 2 churches. The name of its post-office is Leesville Cross Roads.

Leesville, a post-village of Lexington co., S.C., on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 31 miles W.S.W. of Columbia. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

Leesville, a station in Williamsburg co., S.C., on the Northeastern Railroad, 20 miles S. of Florence.

Leesville, a post-village of Gonzales co., Tex., 20 miles S. of Kingsbury. It has 2 churches, the Leesville Institute, and a manufactory of harness. Pop. about 300.

Leesville, a post-village of Campbell co., Va., on the Staunton River, 6 miles W. of Lynch's Station, and 30 miles S.S.W. of Lynchburg. It has 2 churches and a tannery.

Leesville Cross Roads, Ohio. See LEESVILLE.

Lect, a township of Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 629. It contains Lectsdale.

Leetes (leets) Island, a post-hamlet of New Haven co., Conn., on Long Island Sound, and on the Shore Line Railroad, 13 miles E. of New Haven. Here are granite-quarries.

Leetonia, le-to'ne-a, a post-village of Columbiana co., O., in Salem township, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 20 miles E. of Alliance. It is also on the Niles & New Lisbon Branch Railroad, 11 miles N. of New Lisbon. It has a bank, a union school, a rolling-mill, 2 potteries, a foundry, a newspaper office, 4 blast-furnaces for pig-iron, an edge-tool-factory, boiler-works, and 5 churches. Pop. in 1890, 2826.

Lee'town, a post-village of Jefferson co., W. Va., about 13 miles W. of Harper's Ferry.

Leets'dale, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pa., in Leet township, on the Ohio River, and on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 15 miles N.W. of Pittsburg.

Leets'ville, a post-office of Kalkaska co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 141 miles N. of Grand Rapids.

Leeuw, a village of Belgium. See LEAU.

Leeuwarden, lā'war'den or lā'ū-war'den (Frisian, *Lieuwert*, lyē'wērt; L. *Leovar'dia*), a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 70 miles N.E. of Amsterdam, at a railway junction, on the Ee, 10 miles from the sea, though once it lay on the shores of a deep bay. The town is well built, adorned with numerous elegant edifices, both public and private, and is intersected by numerous canals. The principal buildings are the former Court of the Stadtholders, now a royal palace, the government house, the old Landhuis, now used for the courts, the house of correction, the civil and military prison, a large, handsome town house, the weigh-house, corn exchange, barracks, and the churches. The benevolent institutions include hospitals, poor-houses, and schools for the poor. Of other schools there are 3 Latin, a town's commercial, and numerous elementary and intermediate, and there are likewise several learned societies, as the Society of Frisian History, Antiquities, and Language, a natural history society, &c., and a museum of antiquity. Leeuwarden carries on a considerable trade in the produce of the province. It has breweries, distilleries, potteries, tan-yards, boat-building-yards, rope-walks, manufactures of chicory, tobacco, soap, and linen, and saw-, oil-, cement-, and corn-mills. Pop. in 1886, 29,329; in 1890, 30,590.

Leeuwen, lā'wen or lā'ū-wen, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 14 miles W. of Nymwegen. Pop. 1520.

Leeuwin (lē'ŭ-win or lew'in) **Land** comprises most of the colony of West Australia S. of lat. 30° S.

Lee Val'ley, a post-office of Hawkins co., Tenn., in a fertile valley of the same name, 13 miles W. of Rogersville.

Leeville, Madison co., N.Y. See WEST EATON.

Lee'ville, a post-village of Wilson co., Tenn., on the Tennessee & Pacific Railroad, 24 miles E. of Nashville. It has 2 churches and a high school.

Lee'ward Islands (so called in distinction from the WINDWARD ISLANDS, with reference to the trade-winds), a name used by geographers in various senses. (1.) A part of the West India Islands, including Porto Rico and all those islands which lie to the W (or leeward) of it. (2.) A chain of islands in the Caribbean Sea, extending westward from Trinidad and Tobago (not including them) along the N. coast of South America. Margarita, Buen Ayre, and Curaçoa are the largest of this chain. They are usually regarded as part of the West Indian Archipelago. (3.) A federal colony of Great Britain, comprising the West Indian islands of Antigua, St. Christopher, Nevis, Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands, with several minor isles. The principal islands have each a separate local legislature, with powers subordinate to the general legislative council and to a governor appointed by the crown. Area, 710 square miles. Capital, St. John's, in Antigua. P. 120,501.

Le Fnou, lęh fâ'oo', a town of France, in Finistère, 8 miles N.N.W. of Châteaulin. Pop. 1150.

Le Faouet, lęh fâ'oo-â', a village of France, in Morbihan, on the Ellé, 24 miles W. of Pontivy. Pop. 1296.

Le Fayl-Billot, lęh fâl (or fêl) bee'yo', or **Le Fays-Billot**, lęh fâ bee'yo', a town of France, in Haute-Marne, 15 miles S.E. of Langres. Pop. 2179.

Lefever, or **Lefevre**, lę-fe'v'r, a hamlet of Bartholomew co., Ind., 6 miles W. of Columbus. It has a church.

Le Fe'ver Falls, a post-office of Ulster co., N.Y., near Rosendale Station on the Wallkill Valley Railroad.

Leffe, lĕf'fâ, a village of Italy, province and 12 miles E.N.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 1687.

Leffler's, a station in Des Moines co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 3 miles W. of Burlington.

Le Fidelaire, lęh fee'dęh-lâr', a village of France, in Eure, 16 miles W.S.W. of Evreux. Pop. 1343.

Lefke, lĕf'kĕh, a village of Asia Minor, 45 miles E.N.E. of Brusa, neatly built of sun-baked brick.

Lefke, lĕf'kee, a village of Ithaca, Ionian Islands, 1½ miles N.W. of Vathi.

Lefkosia, lĕf-ko-zee'â, more commonly **Nicosia**, ne-ko-zee'â, the capital city of the island of Cyprus, near its centre. Pop. 18,000, about two-thirds Turks. It is a Venetian converted into a Turkish city, having bastioned walls, mosques which have all been churches, one a fine Gothic edifice, several Greek and Roman Catholic churches and convents, a large caravansary, and some baths. The houses are furnished with balconies and enclosed by gardens, &c., but its streets are narrow and dirty, and it is mostly in decay. It has manufactures of carpets, printed cottons, and red leather, and some trade in cotton and wine. It has a Greek archbishop and an Armenian bishop.

Leflore, or **Le Flore**, lę flōr, a county in the N.W. part of Mississippi. Area, 660 square miles. The Tallahatchee and Yalabusha Rivers unite in this county and form the Yazoo River, traversing the S. part. The soil is fertile, and cotton is the staple product. This county was formed since 1870, of parts of Carroll and Sun Flower cos. Capital, Greenwood. Pop. in 1880, 10,246; in 1890, 16,869.

Leflore, a post-hamlet of the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, 54 miles by rail S.W. of Fort Smith, Ark.

Leflore, a post-hamlet of Grenada co., Miss., 17 miles S.W. of Grenada.

Le Foeil, lęh ful, a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 9 miles S.W. of Saint-Brieuc. Pop. 1832.

Lefooga, **Lefouga**, **Lefuga**, le-foo'gâ, written also **Lefouka**, le-foo'kâ, and **Leefo'ga**, one of the Tonga Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 10° 48' 12" S.; lon. 174° 20' W. It is about 7 miles long and 3 miles broad.

Le'froy', a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, on the Northern Railway, 52 miles N. of Toronto. Pop. 300.

Left Hand, a post-office of Roane co., W. Va.

Leftro, Greece. See LEUCTRA.

Lefuga Island, Pacific Ocean. See LEFOOGA.

Leganes, lâ-gâ'nĕs, a town of Spain, province and 7 miles S.W. of Madrid. Pop. 2938.

Leganiel, lâ-gâ-ne-ĕl', a village of Spain, New Castile, 38 miles from Cuenca. Pop. 1137.

Legau, lâ'gŏw, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, 13 miles N.W. of Kempten. Pop. 1767.

Legazpia, lâ-gâs'pe-â or lâ-gâth'pe-â, a town of Spain, in Biscay, on the Urola, 27 miles S.W. of St. Sebastian.

Legelshurst, lâ'ghĕls-hōōrst', a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine. Pop. 1450.

Le Genest, a village of France. See GENEST.

Le'gett', a township of Marion co., S.C. Pop. 1365.

Leghorn, lĕg'horn or lĕg-horn' (It. *Livorno*, le-vor'no; Fr. *Livourne*, lee'voorn'; Sp. *Liorna*, le-or'nâ; anc. *Libur'num*, *Libur'ni Por'tus*, and *Her'culis Libro'nis Por'tus*), a seaport town of Italy, capital of the province of Leghorn, on a tongue of land extending into the Mediterranean, lat. 43° 32' 42" N., lon. 10° 27' 45" E., 50 miles W.S.W. of Florence, with which, and with Pisa, Genoa, and Rome, it is connected by railway, and a navigable canal extends to the Arno. It is well built, with spacious, regular, and well-paved streets. It is of comparatively recent origin, and hence possesses few objects of interest in architecture and art. The most remarkable buildings and establishments are the Duomo; a new cathedral, the church of the Madonna, with good pictures by Roselli and Volterrano; two Greek churches; a synagogue, one of the finest in the world; a mosque; a ducal palace; a marble statue of Ferdinand I. by Pietra Tacca; the lazarettos, well-managed institutions and remarkable structures, that of San Leopoldo being one of the most magnificent works of the kind in Europe; the Torre de Marzocco, built of red marble; a theatre, a public library, and an aqueduct. The manufactures consist chiefly of articles in coral, of which there is a valuable fishery, woollen and silk goods, straw bonnets, glass, paper, soap, cordage, starch, leather, &c.

Leghorn has an extensive trade, both general and transit, furnishing the chief source of its prosperity. The harbor is of large extent, and has been of late much enlarged and improved, but is somewhat difficult of entrance. The outer harbor is protected by a fine mole. The depth of water at its extremity, however, is not more than 18 feet. The roadstead, lying W.N.W. of the harbor, is protected by a long sandbank, which breaks the violence of the waves, and, though exposed at times to a heavy swell, has good anchorage. The principal exports are silk, raw and manufactured, straw, raw and plaited, straw bonnets, borax and boracic acid, fruit, wine, oil, coral, marble, paper, timber, corn, hemp, anchovies, &c.; the principal imports, colonial produce, raw cotton, cotton twist, cotton and woollen goods, dye-stuffs, metals, hardware, petroleum, earthenware, salted fish, &c.

Leghorn is the see of a bishop, the residence of a civil and a military governor, has a chamber of commerce, foreign consulates, sanitary directory, several important public offices, and literary, scientific, artistic, and benevolent institutions. Though originally a Roman port, it has not a vestige of antiquity, and had dwindled down into a fishing village, when its great capabilities for commerce were discerned by the Medici family, who surrounded it with fortifications, constructed its harbor, and bestowed upon it valuable privileges, of which not the least important was full toleration to all nations and creeds. Pop. 97,096.

Leghorn (It. *Livorno*), a province of Italy, in Tuscany, comprising the city of Leghorn and the island of Elba. Area, 109 square miles. Pop. 118,851.

Leg'horn, a post-office of Pottawatomie co., Kansas.

Legiep, lâ-ghcep', or **Count Helden** (hĕl'dęn) **Islands**, a group in the Pacific Ocean, Marshall Archipelago. Lat. 9° 51' N.; lon. 169° 13' E.

Legio, supposed Latin name of LEJOON.

Legio Septima Gemina, the ancient name of LEON.

Legnago, lĕn-yâ'go, a town of Italy, 22 miles S.E. of Verona, on the Olona and Adige. Pop. 13,355. It has a royal gymnasium, a theatre, a hospital, large fortifications, manufactures of leather and hats, and extensive corn-markets.

Legnaja, Borgo DI, bor'go dee lĕn-yī'â, a village of Italy, forming a suburb of Florence on the W. Pop. 11,250.

Legnano, lĕn-yâ'no, a town of Italy, province and 16 miles by rail N.W. of Milan, on the Olona, here crossed by two stone bridges connecting the two portions of the town. Pop. 6685.

Legni, lân'yee, or **Leyni**, lâ'nee', a village of Italy, province and 9 miles N.E. of Turin. Pop. 3868.

Le Gosier, or **Le Gozier**, lęh go'zeer' or lęh go'ze-â', a maritime village of the island of Guadeloupe, 5 miles S.E. of La Pointe-à-Pître. Pop. 3670.

Legrad, lâ-grâd', a town of Hungary, co. of Szalad, on the Drave, 10 miles N. of Kopreinitz. Pop. 2753.

Le Grand, a post-village of Marshall co., Iowa, in Le Grand township, on the Iowa River, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 8 miles E.S.E. of Marshalltown. It has an academy, a Christian institute, a quarry of

marble, 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a steam saw-mill for sawing stone. Pop. of the township in 1890, 1744.

Le Grand, a post-office of Saline co., Neb.

Le Grand-Serre, leh grôn'-sair', a village of France, in Drôme, 25 miles N.E. of Valence. Pop. 1549.

Le Guildo, leh ghcel'do', a port of France, on the English Channel, 10 miles W. of Saint-Malo.

Leh or **Lé**, lâ, or **Lei**, lâ'ee, a city of Asia, capital of Ladakh, in the valley of the Indus, N. of the Himalayas. Lat. 34° 10' N.; lon. 77° 45' E. It is enclosed by a wall and towers, and has several Booddhic temples and the rajah's palace, an active trade in shawl-wool, and a mint. Pop. variously estimated at from 4000 to 12,000.

Le Have, Nova Scotia. See HAVE and LA HAVE.

Le-Havre-de-Grâce, or **Le Havre**. See HAVRE.

Lehe, lâ'hâ, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Weser and Geeste, near Bremerhaven. Pop. 7867.

Lehesten, lâ'ês-tĕn, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, 7 miles S.E. of Gräfenthal. Pop. 1706.

Le'hi City, a post-village of Utah co., Utah, on the N. shore of Utah Lake, and on the Utah Southern Railroad, at the junction of the American Fork Railroad, 31 miles S. of Salt Lake City. Pop. about 1500.

Lehigh, lee'hi, a river of Pennsylvania, rises near the S. extremity of Wayne co., and runs southwestward to Whitehaven, forming the boundary between the cos. of Lackawanna and Luzerne on the right and Monroe and Carbon on the left. It flows nearly southeastward from Mauch Chunk to Allentown, and thence northeastward to Easton, where it enters the Delaware. Length, about 120 miles. About 10 miles below Mauch Chunk it passes through a gorge, or gap, in the Kittatinny Mountain. Rich mines of anthracite are worked near this river, which traverses a hilly and picturesque region. Railroads run along its banks from Easton to Whitehaven (71 miles), and introduce the tourist to a long succession of beautiful prospects.

Lehigh, an eastern county of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Lehigh River, and is also drained by the Jordan and Saucon Creeks. The surface is partly hilly and undulating, and is remarkable for picturesque scenery. The Kittatinny or Blue Mountain extends along the N.W. border of this county, which comprises a part of the beautiful and fertile Kittatinny Valley. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, and pork are the staple products. Iron is the chief article of export, its numerous and extensive iron-works being reputed to produce a greater annual value of pig iron than those of any other county in the United States. Silurian limestone and slate are abundant in this county. It is intersected by the Lehigh Valley Railroad, the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, the latter of which connects it with Philadelphia. Capital, Allentown. Pop. in 1870, 56,796; in 1880, 65,969; in 1890, 76,631.

Lehigh, a post-village of Webster co., Iowa, in Sumner and Webster townships, on the Des Moines River, about 16 miles S.S.E. of Fort Dodge. It has a newspaper office, a flour-mill, a lumber-mill, a bank, and a coal-mine. Pop. in 1890, 870.

Lehigh, a station in Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 34 miles N.W. of Stroudsburg.

Lehigh, a township of Northampton co., Pa. Pop. 3496. It contains Lockport, Walnut Port, &c.

Lehigh Gap, a post-village of Carbon co., Pa., on the Lehigh River where it passes through the Kittatinny Mountain, and on the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroads, 11 miles S.E. of Mauch Chunk. The scenery of this place is picturesque. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of bricks, flour, leather, and paint.

Lehigh Tan'nery, a post-office of Carbon co., Pa., on the Lehigh River, and on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, at Tannery Station, about 22 miles N. of Mauch Chunk.

Lehighton, lee'hi-tŏn, a post-borough of Carbon co., Pa., on the W. bank of the Lehigh River, and on the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroads, 4 miles S.E. of Mauch Chunk, and 25 miles above Allentown. It is partly supported by operations in coal. It has a bank, a newspaper office, 6 churches, and a foundry. Pop. 1937.

Lehman, lee'măn, a post-township of Luzerne co., Pa. It contains 2 churches, and a hamlet named Lehman, which is 10 or 11 miles N.W. of Wilkesbarre. Pop. 799.

Lehman, a township of Pike co., Pa. Pop. 832.

Lehmaster's, lee-mas'tĕrz, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., in Peters township, on the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Mercersburg. It has 2 stores and a large warehouse.

Lehmen, a village of Hungary. See LEMBERY.

Lehnin, lâ-neen', a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, government and 14 miles W.S.W. of Potsdam. Pop. 2130.

Lehota, lâ'ho'tŏh', the name of several small villages of Hungary, viz., ALSO LEHOTA, ôl'sho' lâ'ho'tŏh' (*i.e.*, "Lower Lohota"), co. of Sohl, 10 miles from Neusohl. Pop. 840. FEKETE LEHOTA, fâ'kâ'tâ' lâ'ho'tŏh', 22 miles from Rosenau. Pop. 940. JANO LEHOTA, yâ'no' lâ'ho'tŏh', 30 miles from Schemnitz. Pop. 960. KIRALY LEHOTA, ke'râl' lâ'ho'tŏh', co. of Liptau, near the Waag. Pop. 990.

Le Houlme, leh hoolm, a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 5 miles N.N.W. of Rouen. Pop. 2053.

Lehrberg, lair'bârg, or **Lerchenberg**, lêr'kĕn-bârg', a town of Bavaria, Middle Franconia, on the Rezat, 25 miles W.S.W. of Nuremberg. Pop. 1155.

Lehree, or **Lehri**, lâ'ree, the chief town of Cutch Gundava, Beloochistan, 35 miles N.E. of B'hag. Pop. estimated at 6000. It is enclosed by walls, and has a well-supplied bazaar.

Lehua, lâ-hoo'â, or **Orechina** (o-ree-hee'nâ) **Island**, one of the smaller Sandwich Islands, off the N. end of Nihau.

Lei, a city of Central Asia. See LEH.

Leia, lâ'yâ or lâ'e-yâ, a town of India, district and 57 miles S. of Dera Ismacel Khan. It is the seat of a large trade. Pop. 17,033.

Leibitz, li'bits (Hun. *Lajbicz*, li'bits'; Slav. *Libiczium*, le-bit'se-oom), a town of Hungary, co. of Zips, on a small river, near Kesmark. Pop. 2507. It has sulphur baths, and manufactures of woollen cloths.

Leibnitz, lib'nits, or **Lindenstadt**, lin'dĕn-stâtt', a town of Styria, 20 miles S. by E. of Grätz. Pop. 2040.

Leicester, lês'tĕr, or **Leicestershire**, lês'tĕr-shir, a county of England, nearly in its centre, having N. the cos. of Derby and Notts, E. Lincoln and Rutland, S Northampton and Warwick, and W. Warwick and Derby. Area, 803 square miles, nearly all arable. Surface undulating. Chief rivers, the Trent (on the N. border) and Soar. The breed of long-woolled sheep is much celebrated. Coal and some iron and lead are wrought. The county is the principal seat of the woollen hosiery manufacture. Leicestershire is connected by railways and canals with all parts of the kingdom. Chief towns, Leicester, Loughborough, Hinckley, Melton-Mowbray, and Ashby-de-la-Zouch. It sends six members to the House of Commons, four being for the county. Pop. 321,430.

Leicester, a borough of England, capital of a county, on the Soar, at a railway junction, 20 miles E.N.E. of Rugby, and 26½ miles S.S.E. of Derby. It is pleasantly situated near the centre of the county, and is generally well built and clean. It has many churches, a news-room, concert-hall, mechanics' institute, museum, assembly-rooms, theatre, exchange, infirmary, lunatic asylum, jail, guild hall, several hospitals and other charities, bridewell, some remains of a castle, the great hall of which is the county court-house, union workhouse, and a handsome railway station. Some traces of the ancient walls exist, and several fine Roman pavements have been discovered. Leicester is the principal seat in England for manufactures of woollen and other hosiery. Lace, cords, elastic webs, boots, shoes, machinery, farm-implements, leather, beer, malt, castings, and bricks are extensively manufactured. The trade is greatly facilitated by a canal communicating with various lines of navigation. Leicester is a place of considerable antiquity, and was known to the Romans under the name of *Ra'tæ*. Under the Heptarchy it formed part of the kingdom of Mercia, and in 874 was seized by the Danes, who made it one of their five chief cities. It was afterwards surrounded by walls and defended by a strong castle, both of which were demolished in the reign of Henry II. It suffered severely during the wars of Lancaster and York, and also during the Parliamentary war, having, in the latter, been first taken by storm by the Royalists and then retaken by the Republicans. In the vicinity are remains of an abbey founded in 1143. Pop. in 1891, 142,051.

Leicester, lês'tĕr, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Leicester township, 6 miles W.S.W. of Worcester. It contains 2 or 3 churches, the Leicester Academy, a public library, a town hall, a national bank, and a savings-bank. The Boston & Albany Railroad touches the S. part of the township, which is drained by the sources of the Quinebaug River, and has manufactures of cards, machinery, and woollen goods. It contains villages named Cherry Valley and Rochdale. Pop. of township, 3120.

Leicester, a township of Livingston co., N.Y. Pop. 1662. It contains Moscow.

Leicester, post-township, Buncombe co., N.C. P. 2180.

Leicester, a post-township of Addison co., Vt., is bounded on the W. by Otter Creek. It contains 2 churches and a village named Leicester Junction. Pop. 630. Leicester Post-Office is about 12 miles S. of Middlebury.

Leicester Junction, a post-village of Addison co., Vt., in Leicester township, on the Onion River, and on the Central Vermont Railroad, at the junction of the Addison Railroad, 22 miles N.N.W. of Rutland.

Leicestershire, England. See LEICESTER.

Leichlingen, lik'ling-ẹn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles S.E. of Dusseldorf, on the Wipper. Pop. 5337. It has manufactures of broadcloth, cassimere, cotton, and linen goods.

Leiden, a village of Hungary. See LEDENY.

Leiden, a city of the Netherlands. See LEYDEN.

Leidig's, li'digs, a station in Cumberland co., Pa., on the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad, 16 miles W.S.W. of Harrisburg.

Leidy, li'dẹ, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Pa., in Leidy township, on Kettle Creek, about 32 miles N.W. of Lock Haven. Pop. of the township, 515.

Leigh, lee, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, at a railway junction, 7 miles S.W. of Bolton. It has a grammar-school and other charities, with extensive manufactures of cambrics, muslins, and fustians. Coal is abundant, and a canal communicates with the Leeds & Liverpool Canal. Pop. of parish, 28,702.

Leigh, lee, a post-office of Colfax co., Neb.

Leighlin, or **Old Leighlin,** lee'lin, a decayed village and episcopal see of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Carlow, 2½ miles W. of Leighlin Bridge. It has a venerable cathedral, built about 1185. The diocese, founded in 632, is now united to Ossory.

Leighlin Bridge, a town of Ireland, co. and 7½ miles S.W. of Carlow, on the Barrow, here crossed by a bridge of 10 arches. Pop. 1066.

Leighton, lee'tọn, a post-hamlet of Colbert co., Ala., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 56 miles W. of Huntsville. It has a church.

Leighton, a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, in Black Oak township, on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, 7 miles W.N.W. of Oskaloosa. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a drug-store.

Leighton, a township of Allegan co., Mich. Pop. 1233.

Leighton-Buz'zard, a town of England, in Bedfordshire, near the Ouse, on the Grand Junction Canal and the London & Birmingham Railway, 38 miles N.W. of London. It has a venerable church, a beautiful pentagonal cross, said to have been erected early in the fourteenth century, almshouses, a workhouse, and market-house. Pop. 4696.

Leighton Corners, a post-office of Carroll co., N.H.

Leilan or **Lelan,** lā'lān', a village of Persia, in Azerbaijan, 25 miles S.E. of Lake Ooroomiyeh, with extensive ruins.

Leimbach, lim'bāk, a town of Prussian Saxony, 29 miles N.W. of Merseburg, on the Wipper. Pop. 1412.

Leimen, li'mẹn, a town of Baden, 4 miles S. of Heidelberg. Pop. 1697.

Leimersheim, li'mẹrs-hīmᵉ, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Rhine, 7 miles S. of Germersheim. Pop. 1333.

Leinach, li'nāk, OBER, o'bẹr, and UNTER, ŏn'tẹr, two nearly contiguous villages of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, 12 miles N.W. of Würzburg. United pop. 2038.

Leinbach's, lin'baks, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., 7 miles N.W. of Reading.

Leine, li'nẹh, a river of Northwest Germany, rises in the Harz, and, after a N. course of 130 miles through Prussia, Brunswick, and Hanover, joins the Aller.

Leiningen, li'ning-ẹn, a principality of Germany, which was situated between the Lower Palatinate and the bishopries of Speyer and Worms. Area, 140 square miles. It is now shared between Baden and Rhenish Bavaria.

Leiningen, li'ning-ẹn, ALT, ält, and NEU, noi, two nearly contiguous villages of Bavaria, Palatinate, district of Grünstadt. Pop. of Alt Leiningen, 877; of Neu Leiningen, 684.

Leinster, lin'stẹr or lein'stẹr, one of the four provinces of Ireland, on its E. side, comprising the counties of Dublin, Kildare, Carlow, Kilkenny, King's, Queen's, Longford, Louth, Meath, Westmeath, Wicklow, and Wexford. Area, 7611 square miles. Pop. 1,195,718. The S. part only of this province formed the ancient Irish kingdom of the same name, and the N. part formed the kingdom of Meath.

Leinster, Mount, a mountain of Ireland, between the counties of Carlow and Wexford, 5½ miles S.W. of Newtonbarry. Elevation, 2610 feet.

Leipa, Leippa, or **Böhmisch Leipa,** bö'mish lī'pä, a town of Bohemia, at a railway junction, 41 miles N. by E. of Prague. It has a gymnasium and manufactures of cloth, linens, cottons, steel goods, and vinegar. Pop. 9244.

Leiper's (lee'pẹrz) **Fork,** a post-hamlet of Williamson co., Tenn., 8 miles S.E. of Franklin. It has a church.

Leiperville, lee'pẹr-vil, a village of Delaware co., Pa., on Ridley Creek, 12 miles by rail S.W. of Philadelphia, and 2 miles N.E. of Chester. It has a flour-mill and a stone-quarry.

Leipheim, lip'hīme, a town of Bavaria, on the Danube, 11 miles E. of Ulm. Pop. 1676.

Leipnik, lip'nik, or **Lipnik,** lip'nik, a town of Moravia, 52 miles by rail N.E. of Brünn. Pop. 3894. It has a Piarist college and cloth-factories.

Leippa, a town of Bohemia. See LEIPA.

Leipsic, lip'sik (L. and It. *Lip'sia*; Ger. *Leipzig,* lip'tsic; Fr. *Leipsick,* lẽp'seck'), a city of Saxony, and one of the chief seats of commerce in Germany, at the junction of numerous railways, 64 miles E.N.E. of Dresden. Lat. 51° 20′ 19″ N.; lon. 12° 22′ 15″ E. It is situated in an extensive plain on the Elster, here joined by the Pleisse and Parde, and consists of an old central town, formerly surrounded by fortifications, which have been converted into beautiful walks and shrubberies, called the Promenade, and extensive and rapidly increasing suburbs. In the central town the houses are mostly lofty, some of them quaint-looking; the streets are narrow, but generally straight and clean and well lighted; the principal ones open into the market-place or square, the town hall (Rathhaus), built in 1556, being on the one side, and the others being partly occupied by buildings in the Renaissance style. The other principal buildings within the old boundaries are the churches of St. Nicholas, St. Thomas, St. Paul, and St. Peter; the Augusteum, an elegant modern edifice, containing the university, founded in 1409, with a library of 350,000 volumes, 158 professors, besides private teachers and language-masters, and attended by above 3000 students; the booksellers' exchange, used, during the fairs, for the arrangement of accounts between the country houses and their agents and correspondents in Leipsic, and at other times for exhibitions of paintings; the cloth hall; the town school, with a collection of antiquities; the theatres, and the Pleissenburg or castle, now partly used as barracks, and containing the observatory; it formed part of the old fortifications. Not far from the Pleissenburg, opposite the Petersthor, the only remaining one of the old gates, and in the centre of the Königsplatz, is a colossal statue of King Frederick August, who died in 1827. The suburbs are composed of lofty, elegant buildings, laid off in regular streets, interspersed with gardens, possessing, like the central town, an air of substantiality and comfort. They contain the elegant post-office buildings, the church of St. John, and the Roman Catholic church in modern Gothic, in some respects the finest building in the city; the Rosenthal, a favorite evening resort, composed of pleasant wooded walks; and numerous gardens and such-like places of recreation. Besides the university library, Leipsic possesses a town library of 100,000 volumes, containing some valuable MSS. Schools of various kinds are numerous and good, including gymnasia, an academy of designing, painting, architecture, &c., a music school and a commercial school, a realschule, charity schools, &c. There are 8 learned societies, a botanic garden, several hospitals, including one for deaf-mutes, and numerous baths. Leipsic possesses considerable manufactures of cotton stockings, leather, hats, silken and half-silken goods, soap, sealing-wax, type, tobacco, and numerous minor articles; it has likewise an extensive wool-spinning establishment; but its greatest manufacture is that of books. Though important for its manufactures, Leipsic is still more important for its commerce, carried on especially through its noted fairs. To these fairs are congregated people from all quarters of Europe, from Asia, and from America, in number often equalling that of the entire population of the town. Every house and yard is converted into a place of business; and the central market-place, the main streets, and a large portion of the promenade, are covered with booths of dealers in porcelain, Bohemian glass, lace, linens, domestic and heavy cloths of all kinds, tobacco, pipes, leather, shoes, jewelry, hardware, furs, and other articles; but the more important portion of the business is transacted in the premises of the many agents of manufacturing houses, both German and foreign, who, either permanently or temporarily, are located here. Leipsic is the capital of one of the four circles of Saxony, and the seat of several courts of justice. It is of Wendish origin; was destroyed by the Bohemian

duke Wratislav in 1082; and, after being walled, it was again destroyed by Otto IV. in 1212; and 400 houses were burned in 1420. In 1080–81 the plague carried off 3000 people. After this its commerce increased, its fairs became more important, and the seat of the book-trade was transferred to it from Frankfort-on-the-Main. It suffered much from the Seven Years' War, but soon recovered. October 16–19, 1813, the great battle was fought around and in Leipsic by which Germany was freed from the French yoke, and Napoleon received his first decisive defeat at the hands of the Allies. Pop. in 1861, 78,495; in 1880, 149,081; in 1890, 203,525, or with suburbs, 353,272.

Leipsic, or **Leipzig**, a circle, forming the N.W. part of the kingdom of Saxony, being one of the four great divisions of the country. It is bounded on the N. by Prussia, W. by Prussia and Saxe-Altenburg, S. by the circle of Zwickau, and E. by the circle of Dresden. Area, 1378 square miles. It belongs to the basin of the Elbe, and lies lower and is likewise more level and fertile than any other part of Saxony. Pop. 639,975.

Leipsic, lip'sĭk, a post-village of Kent co., Del., 7 miles N. of Dover, and about 38 miles S. of Wilmington. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 500.

Leipsic, Orange co., Ind. See LANCASTER.

Leipsic, a post-village of Putnam co., O., on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, 27 miles N. of Lima, at Roanoke Station. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, a stave-factory, &c. Pop. in 1890, 1353.

Leiria, or **Leyria**, lā-ree'ā, a city of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the Liz, 75 miles N.E. of Lisbon. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral, 2 colleges, and a hospital. Pop. 2627.

Leisnig, līs'nic, a town of Saxony, 25 miles S.E. of Leipsic, on the Mulde. Pop. 6751. It is enclosed by walls, and has a fine castle on the opposite side of the river, a gymnasium, and manufactures of woollen cloths, linen, and tobacco-pipes.

Leissnits, līs'nits, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, near Leobschütz, on the Stroduna. Pop. 1880.

Leistville, leest'vĭl, a post-office of Pickaway co., O.

Leitchfield, litch'feeld, or **Litch'field**, a post-village, capital of Grayson co., Ky., on the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad, 71 miles S.S.W. of Louisville, and about 38 miles N. of Bowling Green. It has 4 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 421.

Leitchfield, leetch'feeld, a hamlet in Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, on the Bay of Fundy, 5 miles from Annapolis. Pop. 150.

Leitchville, leetch'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Whitman co., Washington, 80 miles N.E. of Walla Walla, and 3 miles N. of Snake River. It has a church.

Leitensdorf, a town of Bohemia. See LEUTENSDORF.

Leitersburg, lī'tẽrz-burg, a post-village of Washington co., Md., on Antietam Creek, about 6 miles N.E. of Hagerstown. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 300. Leitersburg Station is on the Western Maryland Railroad, 85 miles W. by N. of Baltimore.

Leiter's (lī'tẽrz) Ford, a post-office of Fulton co., Ind.

Leith, leeth, a seaport town and burgh of Scotland, 2 miles N.N.E. of the cross of Edinburgh, of which city it is the port and a suburb, on the S. shore of the Firth of Forth, and on both sides of the Water of Leith, near its confluence with the sea. Lat. 55° 58′ 54″ N.; lon. 3° 10′ 30″ W. It is the terminus of several branch railways. The site of the town is nearly a perfect level. Communication across the Water of Leith is effected by means of 3 bridges. The streets and lanes in the more ancient parts are narrow and tortuous, and the houses old and dilapidated; but the more modern quarters are spacious, airy, and well built. Here, also, handsome houses line two sides of what is called the "links" or downs, a fine large open space on the S.E. side of the town. The principal public buildings are the custom-house, a Grecian structure, with pediment and columns, exchange buildings, court-house, Leith Bank, and the Trinity House. An elegant bathing establishment at Seafield, within about half a mile of the centre of the town, may also be included. The parish churches of North and South Leith are also both respectable edifices, the former modern, with a spire 158 feet high, the latter an old Gothic structure, with a turret and spire. The town has numerous churches, schools, and charitable institutions. The chief manufactures are ropes, cordage, sail-cloth, bottles, soap, candles, paints, chemicals, flour, glassware, fertilizers, machinery, castings, and colors. There are 1 or 2 breweries, a distillery, several ship-building yards, a sugar-refinery, a large establishment for preserving meat, extensive saw-mills, cooperages, and iron-foundries. The foreign trade of the port is chiefly with the N. countries of Europe, particularly those on the Baltic: there is also some colonial and an important coasting-trade and fishery. The principal imports are grain, wine, tobacco, timber, hemp, hides, and tallow. The harbor has been greatly improved. A west pier or breakwater advances towards the east pier, making the entrance but 250 feet in width. By this breakwater the harbor is sheltered from N. winds, and, in consequence of the improvements, it has gained considerably in depth. There are wet-docks, graving-docks with a basin, dry-docks, barracks, and a battery. Pop. in 1891, 67,650.

Leith, leeth, a post-village and lake port in Grey co., Ontario, on Georgian Bay, 7½ miles N.E. of Owen Sound. Pop. 100.

Leitha, or **Leyta**, Austria. See LEYTHA.

Leith Corners, Grey co., Ontario. See SPEEDIE.

Leith (leeth) Hill, an elevated tract of England, co. of Surrey, 4 miles S.W. of Dorking. On it is a tower 99? feet above the sea.

Leitmeritz, lite'mer-its', or **Leutmeritz**, loit'mer-its', a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, 34 miles N.N.W. of Prague. Pop. 10,023. It has a cathedral, several convents, a divinity school, a gymnasium, and an active trade in corn, fish, and wine. It is a bishop's see. Glassware, hats, and leather are here manufactured.

Leitomischl, lī'to-mish'l', or **Leutomischl**, loi'to-mish'l', a town of Bohemia, 24 miles S.E. of Chrudim. Pop. 7021. It has several churches, a palace, a college, a gymnasium, an academy, and manufactures of spirits.

Leitrim, lee'trim, a county of Ireland, in Connaught, having N. Donegal Bay and county. Area, 613 square miles. Surface mostly wild and rugged, with much bog and mountain-land. Chief rivers, the Shannon, Bonnet, and Blackwater. Principal lakes, Allen, Melvin, and Gill. Assize town, Carrick-on-Shannon. It sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. (1891) 78,379.

Leitrim, a village of Ireland, co. of Leitrim, on the Shannon, 3 miles N.E. of Carrick.

Leitskau, lit'skŏw, a town of Prussia, in Saxony, 9 miles S.E. of Magdeburg. Pop. 1182.

Leixlip, lăce'lip, a town of Ireland, co. of Kildare, at the confluence of the Liffey and the Rye, 10 miles by rail W.N.W. of Dublin. Pop. 817.

Leiza, lā'e-thā, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 17 miles N.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 1722.

Lejoon, or **Lejjun**, lĕd'joon', a village of Palestine, 22 miles S.E. of Acre.

Lek, a river of the Netherlands. See LECK.

Lekentze, lā-kĕnt'seh, or **Lechnitz**, lĕk'nits, a village of Transylvania, 20 miles from Bistritz. Pop. 1680.

Lekkerk, lĕk'kĕrk, a village of the Netherlands, South Holland, on the Leck, 9 miles E. of Rotterdam. P. 2811.

Leksha, Lekcha, lĕk'shā, or **Lekta**, lĕk'tā, a long and narrow lake of Russia, in the N.W. of Olonets. Length, 24 miles; breadth, 3 miles.

Leksmond, lĕks'mŏnt', a village of the Netherlands, South Holland, on the Leck, 10 miles N.N.E. of Gorkum.

Lelan, a town of Persia. See LEILAN.

Le'land, a post-village of La Salle co., Ill., in Adams township, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 67 miles W.S.W. of Chicago, and about 20 miles N. by E. of Ottawa. It has 5 churches, a graded school, and a manufactory of windmills. Pop. about 800.

Leland, a post-office of Morris co., Kansas, about 18 miles S. by E. of Junction City.

Leland, a post-village in Leland township, Leelanaw co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, about 28 miles N. by W. of Traverse City. It has a graded school, 3 churches, and manufactures of lumber and pig-iron. Pop. 434.

Leland, a post-office of Josephine co., Oregon, in the valley of Rogue River, 55 miles S. of Roseburg. Gold is found near it.

Leland's Corners, a post-office of Cuyahoga co., O.

Le Lauzet, a village of France. See LAUZET.

Le'led Lane, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Ala.

Lelesz, lā'lĕs', a town of Hungary, co. and 11 miles E.N.E. of Zemplin. Pop. 2169. It has a castle.

Lelietta, le'le-a-et'tą, a station in the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 10 miles N. of Gibson.

Le Lieu, a village of Switzerland. See LIEU.

Le Lion d'Angers, leh le-ŏn' dŏn'zhā', a market-town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, on the Oudon, 13 miles N.N.W. of Angers. Pop. 1560.

Le Locle, a town of Switzerland. See LOCLE.

Le Loup, Franklin co., Kansas. See FERGUSON.

Le Luc, a market-town of France. See LUC.

Lelunda, lā-loon'dā, a river of Africa, in Congo, rises in a mountainous district E. of San Salvador, flows W., and, after a course of above 200 miles, falls into the South Atlantic about 40 miles S.S.E. of the mouth of the Congo.

Lelusium, a Latin name of Weissenburg.

Le Lyonnois or **Lyonnais,** France. See Lyonnois.

Le Mâconnois or **Mâconnais.** See Mâconnois.

Le Maire, leh mâr, a strait of South America, the channel which separates Staten Island from Terra del Fuego, about 20 miles wide. It was discovered in 1616 by a Dutch navigator named Le Maire.

Lema (lā'mā) Islands, Chinese Sea, the outermost group of the great archipelago that fronts the entrance to Canton River, consists of one small and three large islands. The largest, called Great Lema by Europeans, but Tam-Quoon-Tow by the Chinese, is 6 miles long. Lat. of N.E. end, 22° 4' 45" N.; lon. 114° 18' 30" E.

Leman Lake, or **Lemanus Lacus.** See Lake of Geneva.

Le Mans, leh mônz (anc. *Suindinum*, afterwards *Cenomani*), a town of France, capital of the department of Sarthe, on the ridge and slope of a hill washed by the Sarthe, which is here crossed by 3 bridges, 130 miles by rail S.W. of Paris. The lower part of the town, near the banks of the river, is poorly built, with streets narrow and winding. The upper part has a much better appearance: the streets are spacious; and the market-place, into which most of them open, is large and handsome. The principal building is the cathedral, a fine Gothic structure, with a very old choir. The other edifices deserving of notice are the churches of Notre-Dame and L'Ancienne Visitation, the prefecture, library, and museum, including a picture-gallery, all occupying part of the buildings of an old monastery, the theatre, and cavalry barracks. The principal manufactures are linen, coarse woollens, lace, hosiery, paper, leather, and wax candles. The trade in clover- and lucerne-seed is extensive. Le Mans is the see of a bishop, and possesses courts of first resort and commerce, an agricultural and scientific society, a communal college, a diocesan seminary, and a school of design. It is a place of great antiquity, and is said to have been founded in the second century by the Romans, of whose buildings many vestiges still remain. It was taken by William the Conqueror in the eleventh century, and long continued in the possession of the English, whose king, Henry II., was born in it. In the Revolutionary war the Vendéans sustained one of their worst defeats here. Pop. 45,709.

Le Marigot, West Indies. See La Capesterre.

Le Marin, a village of Martinique. See Marin.

Le Mars, leh marz', a post-village, capital of Plymouth co., Iowa, in America township, on Floyd's River, or Willow Creek, and on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad and the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad, 25 miles N.N.E. of Sioux City. It has 3 churches, 2 banks, a money-order post-office, 2 steam flour-mills, and a large trade in grain and stock. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1880, 1895; in 1890, 4036.

Le Marsan, leh mar'sôn', a district of France, formed the E. part of La Chalosse, and belonged to the former province of Gascony. It now forms part of the department of Landes.

Lemasters, Pennsylvania. See Lehmaster's.

Le May, a village of France. See May.

Lembach, lêm'bâk or lêm'bâk', a village of Germany, 30 miles N. of Strasburg. Pop. 1419.

Lembeck, or **Lembecq,** lêm'bêk, a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 11 miles S.S.W. of Brussels. Pop. 2600.

Lem'berg (Ger. pron. lêm'bêrg; Polish, *Lwow*, lwof; L. *Leop'olis*), sometimes called **Le'opold,** a town of Austria, capital of Galicia, in a beautiful and romantic district, at a railway junction, 365 miles E.N.E. of Vienna. Lat. 49° 51' 52" N.; lon. 24° 3' 11" E. It was originally surrounded by walls and ditches, which have been levelled and converted into walks, and, though founded in the thirteenth century, has all the appearance of a modern town, having increased rapidly since it became a capital. Besides being the seat of the government and of important courts and public offices, it is the seat of 3 Roman Catholic archbishops, representing the Latin, Armenian, and Ruthenian rites. The buildings most deserving of notice are the Greek metropolitan church, with the archbishop's palace, magnificent structures in the Italian style; the Latin cathedral, built by Casimir the Great in 1370; the Dominican church, after the model of St. Peter's at Rome; the Protestant church; 3 synagogues, one of them large and remarkably handsome; the town house, built on a magnificent scale; the university, possessed of a library of 60,000 volumes and numerous collections, and attended by about 1400 students; the Ossolinsk Institute, with a library relating mostly to Slavic history and literature, and numerous collections of paintings, engravings, coins, antiquities, &c.; the theatre, built at the sole expense of a count; the theological and philosophical institute for the regular clergy; 2 seminaries, 2 gymnasia, an academy of arts, a normal school, a deaf and dumb institute, a general infirmary and lunatic asylum, a large military hospital, a hospital of the sisters of charity, a penitentiary, extensive barracks, a military swimming-school and bathing-establishment. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen and cotton tissues, and in the vicinity there is a very extensive tobacco-factory. Lemberg depends far less on manufactures than on commerce. This, which is very much in the hands of the Jews, who here number more than 20,000, concentrates a great part of the trade of the kingdom. Much of it extends over the whole year, but a considerable portion is confined to the large fairs, which take place at stated periods. The amount of business then transacted is very great. In 1656 Lemberg successfully resisted the Russians, in 1671 it was laid under contribution by the Turks, and in 1704 was stormed by the Swedes under Charles XII. Pop. in 1870, 87,109; in 1880, 109,726; in 1890, 128,419.

Lemberg, lêm'bêrg, a village of Bavaria, 3 miles E. of Pirmasens. Pop. 1409.

Lemberg, lêm'bair', a village of Germany, in Lorraine, 14 miles S.E. of Saargemünd, with 1717 inhabitants.

Lemberg, a town of Prussian Silesia. See Löwenberg.

Lembeye, lôn'bâ', a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 16 miles N.E. of Pau. Pop. 1281.

Lemene, lā-mā'nā, a river of Italy, falls into the Adriatic by several mouths, one of which enters Port Falconera. Total course, about 35 miles.

Le'men's, a station in Monroe co., Ill., on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, 27 miles S. of St. Louis.

Lem'enton, a post-office of St. Clair co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Belleville & Southern Illinois Railroad, 25 miles S.E. of East St. Louis.

Le Merlérault, leh mêr'lā-rō', a town of France, in Orne, 15 miles E. of Argentan. Pop. 1486.

Lemförde, lêm'fön'deh, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 10 miles S. of Diepholz. Pop. 846.

Lemgo, lêm'go, a town of the principality of Lippe, Germany, on the Bega, 6 miles N. of Detmold. Pop. 5108, mostly Lutherans. It is enclosed by walls, and has several churches, a convent, a palace of the prince, a gymnasium, a seminary for noble ladies, an orphan asylum, and manufactures of linen, woollens, meerschaum, and leather.

Lemheny, lêm'hâñ', written also **Lehmen,** a village of Transylvania, about 50 miles from Kronstadt. P. 2710.

Lem'hi, a county of Idaho, borders on Montana. It is intersected by the Salmon River. The surface is mountainous, and a range of the Rocky Mountains extends along the northeastern border of this county, which is also partly occupied by the Salmon River Mountains. The soil is mostly uncultivated, the inhabitants being employed in mining gold. This county has an area of about 5400 square miles. Capital, Salmon City. Pop. in 1870, 988; in 1880, 2031; in 1890, 1915.

Lemhi Agency, a post-office of Lemhi co., Idaho.

Lemie, lā'me-ā or lām'yā, a village of Italy, S. from Turin, on the Chiara. Pop. 1764.

Lem'ington, a village of England, co. of Northumberland, parish of Newburn, on the Tyne, containing the extensive works of the Tyne Iron Company, and also large crown-glass-works.

Lem'ington, a post-office of Essex co., Vt., in Lemington township, on the Connecticut River, about 24 miles N. of Guildhall. Pop. of the township, 191.

Lem'ley's, a township of Mecklenburg co., N.C. P. 971.

Lemloom, Lemloum, or **Lemlum,** lêm'loom', or **Lamlum,** lâm'loom', a village of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, 62 miles S.E. of the ruins of Babylon. S.E. from it are the marshes of Lemloom, a wide and inundated tract, partly cultivated for rice.

Lemmer, lêm'mer, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, on the Zuyder Zee, 14 miles S. of Sneek. P. 2770.

Lemmongan, lêm-mon-gân', or **Lammongan,** lâm-mon-gân', a volcano in Java, about 60 miles E.S.E. of Soerabaya (Soorabaya); height, 6561 feet.

Lemnos, the ancient name of Stalimni.

Lem'on, a post-township of Butler co., O. Pop. 5242. It contains Middletown, Monroe, and Amanda.

Lemon, a post-township of Wyoming co., Pa., about 22 miles N.W. of Scranton, is intersected by the Montrose

Railroad. Pop. 531. Lemon Station is 8 miles N. of Tunkhannock.

Le'mond', a post-office of Steele co., Minn., in Lemond township, 9 miles S. of Meriden. The township contains a church and a mineral spring. Pop. 569.

Lem'onfair River, a mill-stream of Addison co., Vt., falls into Otter Creek.

Lem'on's, a station in Putnam co., Mo., on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, 5 miles S. of Unionville.

Lemon's Gap, a post-office of Cooke co., Tenn.

Le'mont', or **Ath'ens**, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., in Lemont township, on the Des Plaines River, and on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 25 miles S.W. of Chicago. It has 5 churches, a money-order post-office, named Lemont, and quarries of fine Silurian limestone called Athens marble. The township contains a village named Sag Bridge. Pop. in 1880, 3798; in 1890, 5539.

Lemont, a post-village of Centre co., Pa., 9 miles S. of Bellefonte. It has a church, a bank, a drug-store, and a flour-mill. Iron ore abounds here. Pop. about 500.

Lemont Furnace, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Pa., on the Fayette County Railroad and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Uniontown. It has an iron-furnace and coke-works.

Lemonum, an ancient name of Poitiers.

Lem'onville, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 6 miles N.W. of Stouffville. It contains a woollen-factory, a saw-mill, and 2 stores. Pop. 100.

Lemonweir, lem'on-weer', a hamlet of Juneau co., Wis., in a township of the same name, on the Lemonweir River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 33 miles W.N.W. of Portage City. It has water-power and a grist-mill. The township contains Mauston, the county seat. Pop. of the township, 1072, exclusive of Mauston.

Lemonweir Creek, Wisconsin, drains part of Monroe co., runs southeastward through Juneau co., and enters the Wisconsin River about 10 miles E. of Mauston. It is nearly 75 miles long.

Lemoore, lę-mōr', a post-village of Tulare co., Cal., on Tulare Lake, and on the Southern Pacific Railroad, about 40 miles S. of Fresno City. It has 2 churches, a high school, and a steam flour-mill. Pop. about 500. It is near the mouth of King's River.

Lemore, a post-office of Custer co., Neb.

Lemovices, the Latin for Limoges, in France.

Le Moyne, lęh-moin', a post-hamlet of Wood co., O., in Troy township, on the Columbus & Toledo Railroad.

Lempa, lêm'pâ, a navigable river of Central America, in San Salvador, enters the Pacific 35 miles S.E. of that city.

Lempdes, lôNd, a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 5 miles S.E. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1490.

Lemps, or **Le Grand Lemps**, lęh grôN lôN, a town of France, in Isère, 20 miles N.W. of Grenoble. Pop. 1752.

Lemp'ster, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.H., in Lempster township, about 36 miles W. of Concord. It is 9 miles S. of Newport. It has a church and a high school. Pop. of the township, 673.

Lemsal, lêm-sâl', **Limbasha**, or **Limbaschn**, limbâ'shâ, a town of Russia, in Livonia, near the Gulf of Riga, 30 miles W. of Volmar. Pop. 1442.

Le Muy, lęh mwee (L. *Cas'trum de Modi'no?*), a town of France, in Var, 5 miles S.E. of Draguignan. Pop. 2364.

Lemvig, lêm'vig, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, on the Lym-Fiord, 32 miles N.E. of Ringkiöbing. Pop. 1350.

Le'na (Russ. pron. lâ-nâ'), one of the principal rivers of Asia, and the most easterly and largest of the great streams of Siberia, its basin lying between those of the Yenisei on the W. and the Yana and Indighirka on the E. It rises near Irkootsk, W. of Lake Baikal, and enters the Arctic Ocean by numerous mouths between lat. 72° and 73° N. and lon. 125° and 130° E. Total course, 2400 miles, the whole of which is within the Russian dominions. Chief tributaries, the Vitim, Aldan, and Viliooi, both of which last it receives N. of lat. 63°. At a distance of 800 miles from the ocean it is a noble river, 5 or 6 miles in width, and it is generally navigable with safety; but in a great part of its course it flows through a frozen desert.

Lena, le'na, a post-village of Stephenson co., Ill., in West Point township, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 13 miles N.W. of Freeport, and 38 miles E. of Galena. It has 6 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, a foundry, and manufactories of carriages, sash and blinds, and boots and shoes. Pop. about 1800.

Lena, a post-village of Clay co., Ind., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 24 miles E.N.E. of Terre Haute. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Lena, a post-office of Custer co., Neb.

Lena, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., O., about 3 miles S. of Wauseon.

Lena (Allen's Post-Office), a village of Miami co., O., in Brown township, on the Pan-Handle Railroad, 11 miles E. of Piqua, and 1 mile from Conover Station. It has 2 churches. Pop. 144.

Lena, a post-office of Umatilla co., Oregon.

Lenape, len-ăp', a post-village of Leavenworth co., Kansas, in Sherman township, on the N. bank of the Kansas River, and on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 22 miles W. of Kansas City, and 16 miles E. of Lawrence. It has a fine school-house, 4 general stores, a chair-factory, &c. Pop. about 100.

Lenape, a post-office of Chester co., Pa., on the Wilmington & Reading Railroad, 19 miles N.N.W. of Wilmington, Del.

Len'awee, a county in the S. part of Michigan, bordering on Ohio, has an area of 720 square miles. It is drained in the S.E. part by the Raisin River and its branches, and in the S.W. part by Tiffin River. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of the oak, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is a fertile loam, composed partly of sand. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, wool, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw Railroad, the Michigan Central Railroad, the Wabash Railroad, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, and the Jackson Branch of that road. Capital, Adrian. Pop. in 1870, 45,595; in 1880, 48,343; in 1890, 48,448.

Lenawee Junction, a post-office and station in Lenawee co., Mich., 4 miles E. of Adrian. Here the Michigan Southern Railroad (main line) connects with its Jackson and Monroe Branches.

Lencloître, lôN'klwât'r', a town of France, in Vienne, 16 miles N. of Poitiers. Pop. 1871.

Lenczna, Russia. See Lentschna.

Lenczy, lênt'chee, **Lenczyc**, lên'chits, or **Lenczycn**, lên-chit'sâ, written also **Len'tschek'** and **Len'chek'**, a town of Poland, government and 80 miles W.S.W. of Warsaw. It has several convents. Pop. 6407.

Lendelide, lôN'dęh-leed', a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, about 19 miles S. of Bruges. Pop. 3660.

Lendinara, lên-de-nâ'râ, a fortified town of Italy, 9 miles W. of Rovigo. Pop. 6909.

Lendzin, lênt-seen', a town of Prussia, in Silesia, government of Oppeln, circle of Plesse. Pop. 2086.

Lenense, a supposed ancient name of Lens.

Lenex'a, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Kansas, on the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, 14 miles S.W. of Kansas City.

Lengaza, a lake of Turkey. See Langaza.

Lengefeld, lêng'ęh-felt', a town of Saxony, 14 miles S.E. of Chemnitz. Pop. 3386, mostly employed in manufactures of woollen and linen stuffs, and in cotton-mills.

Lengenfeld, a town of Austria. See Längenfeld.

Lengenfeld, lêng'ęn-fêlt', a town of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 26 miles S.W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 4933. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, muslin, &c.

Lengenfeld, a village of Prussia, in Saxony, circle of Heiligenstadt, on the Friede. Pop. 1112.

Lengerich, lêng'ęh-rik', or **Margarethen-Lengerich**, mar'gâ-râ'tęn-lêng'ęh-rik', a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 19 miles N.N.E. of Münster, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 1790. It has manufactures of silks, woollens, and linen.

Lengnau, lêng'nŏw, Ober, o'bęr, and Unter, ŏŏn'tęr, two villages of Switzerland, in Aargau, 5 miles N. of Baden. Pop. 1627.

Lengsfeld, or **Schenk-Lengsfeld**, shênk-lêngs'fêlt, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 5 miles S.S.E. of Dieburg. Pop. 1121.

Lengsfeld, lêngs'fêlt, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Weimar, 16 miles S.S.W. of Eisenach. Pop. 1558.

Len'hartsville, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., in Greenwich township, on the Berks & Lehigh Railroad, 19 miles N. of Reading. It has a church and a carriage-factory.

Lenk, lênk, a village of Switzerland, in Bern, in the Simmenthal, 22 miles S.S.W. of Thun. Pop. 2306.

Lenkeran, a town of Russia. See Lankeran.

Len'ker's, a station in Dauphin co., Pa., on the Summit Branch Railroad, 5 miles E. of Millersburg.

Lenne, lên'nęh, a river of Rhenish Prussia, joins the Ruhr 18 miles N.E. of Elberfeld. Length, 50 miles.

Lennep, lên'nęp, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on a railway, 22 miles E. by S. of Dusseldorf, on the Lennep. Pop. 7753. It has manufactures of woollens, cottons, silks, &c.

Len'nik Saint-Quen'tin (Fr. pron. lĕn'neek' sănkŏⁿ'tănⁿ'), a town of Belgium, in South Brabant, 9 miles S.W. of Brussels. Pop. 2700.

Lenni-Lennappê, lĕn'ne-lĕn'năp'pā, usually called **Lempe**, a tribe of Indians of North America, formerly numerous. They are the same as the Delawares.

Len'ni Mills, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., on Chester Creek, and on the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad, at its junction with the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad and the Chester Creek Railroad, 17 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia. It has a church and manufactures of woollen and cotton goods.

Lenno, lĕn'no, a village in the N.W. of Lombardy, province of Como, 6 miles from Menaggio. Pop. 1066.

Len'nox, the ancient name of the county of Dumbarton, Scotland, comprising also parts of the counties of Stirling, Perth, and Renfrew. See DUMBARTON.

Lennox, a village of Massachusetts. See LENOX.

Lennox, a county of Ontario, on the N. coast of Lake Ontario, near its outlet. Capital, Napanee. Area, 315 square miles. Pop. 16,396.

Lennox Hills, a range in Scotland extending between the counties of Dumbarton and Stirling.

Lennox Town, a village of Scotland, co. of Stirling, on a railway, 9 miles N. of Glasgow. Pop. 3917, employed in large calico-print-works and collieries.

Len'noxville, a post-village in Sherbrooke co., Quebec, attractively situated at the junction of the Massawippi and St. Francis Rivers, on the Grand Trunk and Massawippi Valley Railroads, 104 miles S.E. of Montreal. It has 2 churches, 3 hotels, a dozen stores, a brewery, and 2 saw-mills. Lennoxville is the seat of Bishop's College, a Church of England institution, which has a royal charter for conferring degrees in the arts and faculties: a collegiate school and a theological college are attached. Pop. 900.

Leno, lā'no, a market-town of Italy, in Lombardy, 12 miles S. of Brescia, near the Mella. Pop. 4330. It has manufactures of linen, silk, and cotton.

Le'no, a post-village of Columbia co., Fla., on the Santa Fé River, 21 miles S. of Lake City. It has a saw-mill and a flour-mill.

Lenoir, lę-nore', a county in the S.E. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 408 square miles. It is intersected by the Neuse River, which flows across the county from W. to E., and also drained by the Trent River. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is mostly sandy. Cotton, Indian corn, pork, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad. Capital, Kinston. Pop. in 1870, 10,434; in 1880, 15,344; in 1890, 14,879.

Lenoir, a post-village, capital of Caldwell co., N.C., in Lenoir township, on the Chester & Lenoir Railroad, about 70 miles N.W. of Charlotte, and 16 miles N.N.E. of Morganton. It contains a female college, the Finley High School (male), a newspaper office, 3 churches, 2 tanneries, a planing-mill, &c. Pop. in 1890, 673; of the township, 2060.

Lenoir's, lę-nōrz', a post-village of Loudon co., Tenn., on the Holston River, and on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 20 miles S.W. of Knoxville. It has a cotton-factory, a flour-mill, and a church.

Lenola, lā-no'lā, a village of Italy, province of Caserta, 16 miles N.N.W. of Gaeta. Pop. 3130.

Leno'ra, a post-office of Choctaw co., Ala.

Lenora, a post-office of Norton co., Kansas.

Lenora, a post-village of Fillmore co., Minn., about 37 miles S. by W. of Winona. It has a church.

Len'ox, a township of Warren co., Ill. Pop. 948.

Lenox, a township of Iowa co., Iowa. Pop. 504.

Lenox, a post-village of Taylor co., Iowa, in Platte township, on the Creston Branch of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 18 miles N.E. of Bedford. It has a newspaper office, a high school, 5 churches, and a banking-house. Pop. in 1890, 706.

Lenox, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., in Lenox township, near the Housatonic River, 2 miles W. of Lenox Station on the Housatonic Railroad, 8 miles S. of Pittsfield, and about 33 miles S.E. of Albany, N.Y. It has 4 churches, an academy, and a number of fine residences. The township has manufactures of glass, iron, lime, and lumber. Pop. in 1890, 2889.

Lenox, a post-township of Macomb co., Mich., 24 miles S.W. of Port Huron, is intersected by the Grand Trunk Railroad. Pop. 2164. It contains the villages of New Haven and Ridgeway. Lenox Post-Office is at Ridgeway.

Lenox, a post-township of Madison co., N.Y., about 24 miles W. of Utica, is bounded on the N. by Oneida Lake, and on the E. by Oneida Creek. It is intersected by the Erie Canal and the New York Central Railroad, and contains the large villages of Canastota and Oneida. Hops and dairy-products are the chief articles of export. Pop. 12,815. Lenox Post-Office is at Quality Hill.

Lenox, a post-township of Ashtabula co., O. It has 4 churches, and a pop. of 752. Lenox Post-Office is 4 miles S. of Jefferson.

Lenox, a post-township of Susquehanna co., Pa., about 20 miles N. of Scranton. Pop. 1751. It contains villages named Lenoxville, Hop Bottom, and Glenwood.

Lenox Ba'sin, a hamlet of Madison co., N.Y., in Lenox township, on the Erie Canal, near Wampsville. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a cheese-factory.

Len'oxburg, a post-office of Bracken co., Ky.

Lenox Castle, a post-office of Rockingham co., N.C.

Lenox Fur'nace, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., in Lenox township, on the Housatonic Railroad, 9 miles S. of Pittsfield.

Lenox Station, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Ill., in Lenox township, on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 6 miles S. of Monmouth. It has a church.

Len'oxville, a post-hamlet of Susquehanna co., Pa., in Lenox township, about 20 miles N. of Scranton. It has a church.

Lens, lŏⁿ, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Dender, 7 miles N.N.W. of Mons. Pop. 2280.

Lens, lŏⁿ (anc. *Elena?* or *Lenense?*), a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, at a railway junction, 9 miles N.E. of Arras. Pop. 9333. It has coal-mines, distilleries, tanneries, and manufactures of woollens, lace, and soap.

Lens, a village of Switzerland, canton of Valais, 5 miles N.E. of Sion. Pop. 2095.

Lent, lĕnt, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Waal, opposite Nymwegen.

Lent, a township of Chisago co., Minn. Pop. 115.

Lenta, lĕn'tā, a village of Italy, 12 miles N. of Vercelli, on the Sesia. Pop. 1064.

Lentchek, a town of Poland. See LENCZY.

Lentia, an ancient name of LINTZ.

Lentini, lĕn-tee'nee, or **Leontini**, lā-on-tee'nee (anc. *Leonti'ni* and *Leon'tium*), a town of Sicily, province of Syracuse, on a hill near Lake Biveri, 18 miles by rail S.S.W. of Catania. Pop. 10,578. It has a gunpowder-mill, and an active fishery on the adjoining lake. It is well built, and has many remains of antiquity. See BIVERI.

Lent'ner, a post-office of Shelby co., Mo., on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, 17 miles E. of Macon.

Lentschek, a town of Poland. See LENCZY.

Lentschna, or **Lenczna**, lĕntch'nā, a town of Russian Poland, government of Lublin, circle of Lubartow. Pop. 3178.

Len'y, a romantic mountain-pass of Scotland, co. of Perth, 2 miles W. of Callander. Loch Lubnaig here discharges its waters by a stream which joins the Teith near Callander.

Lenz, a post-hamlet of Hennepin co., Minn., about 15 miles W.N.W. of Minneapolis. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Lenzburg, lĕnts'bŏŏrg, a town of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 7 miles E. of Aarau. Pop. 2502.

Lenz'burg, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, 17 miles S. by E. of Belleville. It has a church, a warehouse, &c. Pop. about 250.

Lenzen, or **Lentzen**, lĕnt'sęn, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 83 miles N.W. of Potsdam. Pop. 2779.

Lenzinghausen, lĕnt'sing-hŏŏ'zęn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, in Minden, near Herford.

Lenzkirch, lĕnts'kĭrk, OBER, o'bęr, and UNTER, ŏŏn'tęr, two villages of Germany, in Baden, 3½ miles S. of Neustadt. Pop. 1893.

Le'o, a post-office of White co., Ga.

Leo, a post-village of Allen co., Ind., in Cedar Creek township, on the St. Joseph River, 14 miles N.E. of Fort Wayne. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a woollen-mill, and a flouring-mill. Pop. about 300.

Leo, a post-office of Stanly co., N.C.

Leo, Jackson co., O. See SWIFTSVILLE.

Le'obad'dn, a town of Africa, on the Niger. Lat. 9° 20' N.; lon. 5° 45' E. Pop. 6000.

Leoben, lā-o'bęn, a town of Austria, in Styria, at a railway junction, 9 miles W.S.W. of Brück, on the Mur. Pop. 4529, mostly employed in mining and forging iron.

Leobersdorf, lā-o'bęrs-dorf, or **Loibersdorf**, loi'bęrs-dorf, a village of Lower Austria, on the Triesting, 21 miles by rail S.S.W. of Vienna. Pop. 1762.

Leobschütz, lā'op-shüts', or **Lubczyce**, loob-cheot'-sā (Slavonic, *Hlubzíen*, h'loob'ze-ōn), a town of Prussian Silesia, at a railway junction, 33 miles S.W. of Oppeln. Pop. 11,425. It has manufactures of linen, hosiery, leather, and woollens, and a large trade in grain and flax.

Leodium, the Latin name for Liege.

Leogane, lā'o-gān', a town of Hayti, on its W. coast, 20 miles W. of Port au Prince, at the S.E. angle of the Gulf of Leogane, an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, about 120 miles in length.

Leo'la, a township of Adams co., Wis. Pop. 217.

Leomaninna, the ancient name of La Lomagne.

Leomil, lā-o-meel', a town of Portugal, in Beira Alta, 15 miles S.E. of Lamego. Pop. 1710.

Leominster, lĕm'in-stẹr or lĕmp'stẹr, a town of England, co. and 12 miles N.N.W. of Hereford, on the Lugg, at a railway junction. It has an ancient church, a grammar-school, a town hall, a jail, a house of industry, a market-house, and a branch bank, with manufactures of leather, gloves, woollens, and hats. Leominster sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. 5863.

Leominster, lĕm'in-stẹr, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Leominster township, on the Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg Railroad and the Fitchburg Railroad, 54 miles W.N.W. of Boston, and 5 miles S.S.E. of Fitchburg. It contains a town hall, a high school, a national bank, a savings-bank, 6 churches, a public library, a newspaper office, gas-works, and manufactures of combs, paper, pianos, woollen goods, furniture, horn jewelry, and toys. Pop. about 1800. The township is drained by the Nashua River, and contains also a village named North Leominster. Pop. of the township, in 1890, 7269.

Leon, lā'ŏn', a village of France, department of Landes, on a lagoon, 17 miles N.W. of Dax. Pop. 1746.

Leon, lee'on (Sp. pron. lā-ōn'), an old province, and formerly a kingdom, in the N.W. of Spain, now divided into the provinces of Leon, Salamanca, and Zamora. Area, 16,199 square miles. Pop. 883,871. The new province of Leon, in the northern portion, has an area of 7176 square miles, and a population of 351,392.

The Kingdom of Leon was founded in 915 by Ordoño II., and in the eleventh century was annexed to the crown of Castile. It made attempts to resume its independence in the twelfth century, but, though still retaining the name of a kingdom, was finally incorporated with the monarchy in the thirteenth century by Ferdinand III. As a territory still recognized by geographers and frequently mentioned by writers, it is bounded N. by Asturias, E. by Old Castile, S. by New Castile and Estremadura, W. by Portugal, and N.W. by Galicia, and comprises the five modern provinces of Leon, Palencia, Valladolid, Zamora, and Salamanca.

Leon (anc. *Le'gio Sep'tima Gem'ina*), a city of Spain, capital of a province, on the Bernesga, at its confluence with the Torio, at a railway junction, 60 miles S.E. of Oviedo, and 174 miles N.N.W. of Madrid. Pop. 9866. It is built in the form of an octagon, surrounded by ancient walls in a somewhat dilapidated state, and entered by 11 gates. The streets are generally narrow, irregular, ill paved, and dirty, and many of the houses are untenanted. A few streets, however, are handsome. There are four principal squares. The fountains, also, some of them composed of marble and jasper, with allegorical figures, are elegant structures; and a finely planted space, called the Espolon de Puerta Castillo, affords a beautiful and much-frequented promenade. Leon is a bishop's see. The principal public edifices are the cathedral, a beautiful specimen of the purest Gothic, with façade composed of five richly sculptured pointed arches and flanked by two remarkably elegant towers, the church of San Isidoro, an ancient and massive structure, 13 other churches, and 4 hospitals.—Adj. and inhab. Leonese, lee'o-neez'.

Leon, the Spanish name for Lyons.

Leon, lā-ōn', a town of Nicaragua, adjoining a large Indian town called Subtiaba, on a large and fertile plain, nearly equidistant from Lake Leon or Managua and the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 12° 25' N.; lon. 86° 57' W. It stands between deep ravines, the numerous springs in which furnish it with copious supplies of pure water, and covers a large area, laid out on a regular plan, in spacious streets, with intervening squares. The houses, built of adobes, are seldom of more than one story; but each encloses a spacious court, planted with trees, and entered by a portal, in the style common in Spain, and profusely and tastefully ornamented. The public edifices are considered among the finest in Central America, and include a large and massive cathedral, crowned by a lofty central dome; the episcopal palace, surrounded by fine gardens; the churches of La Merced, Recoleccion, and Calvario, remarkable for their size and their fine façades, and various other churches; the Tridentine college of St. Ramon; the government house, the barracks, and the hospital. The manufactures of Leon are confined chiefly to articles in dressed leather and cutlery; and the trade, owing to its inland situation, does little more than supply its local wants. Leon is the seat of a university. Pop. 25,000.

Leon, or Leon de las Aldamas, lā-ōn' dā lās ăl-dă'-măs, a city of Mexico, state and 40 miles W.N.W. of Guanajuato. It has manufactures of leather, cottons, woollens, and saddlery, and is one of the most thriving towns of Mexico. Pop. 120,000.

Leon, United States of Colombia. See Guacuba.

Leon, lā-ōn', a river of Honduras, enters the Caribbean Sea 75 miles W. of Trujillo. Length, 30 miles.

Leon, lā-ōn', Managua, mā-nā'gwā, or **Matiares**, mā-te-ā'rĕs, a lake of Nicaragua, lat. 12° 15' N., lon. 86° 15' W., is 35 miles in length by 15 miles in greatest breadth. It communicates at its E. end with Lake Nicaragua by the river Tipitapa.

Leon, lee'ŏn, a northern county of Florida, borders on Georgia. Area, about 910 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Ocklockonnee River. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, sugar-cane, and Indian corn are the staple products, and rich deposits of phosphates are found here. This county is intersected by the Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad. Capital, Tallahassee, which is also the capital of Florida. Pop. in 1870, 15,236; in 1880, 19,662; in 1890, 17,752.

Leon, a county in the E. central part of Texas, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Trinity River, and on the W. by the Navasota River. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests, in which the pine, live-oak, sycamore, maple, and walnut abound. The soil is fertile. Cotton, cattle, maize, and pork are the staples. This county is intersected by the International & Great Northern Railroad. Capital, Centreville. Pop. in 1870, 6523; in 1880, 12,817; in 1890, 13,841.

Leon, a post-office of Crenshaw co., Ala.

Leon, a post-office of Whiteside co., Ill., about 16 miles S. of Morrison.

Leon, a post-village, capital of Decatur co., Iowa, in Centre township, about 65 miles S. of Des Moines, and 34 miles S.W. of Chariton. It is connected with Chariton by a branch of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. It has a national bank, 3 churches, a high school, and 2 or 3 newspaper offices.

Leon, a township of Goodhue co., Minn. Pop. 1110.

Leon, a post-village in Leon township, Cattaraugus co., N.Y., is in a valley between high hills, about 30 miles N.E. of Jamestown, and 22 miles S.E. of Dunkirk. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1201.

Leon, a post-office and station of Ashtabula co., O., on the railroad from Ashtabula to Oil City, Pa., 3 miles N.N.W. of Andover Junction. It has a church.

Leon, or James City, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Va., 11 miles S.W. of Culpeper. The name of its post-office is Leon.

Leon, a post-hamlet of Mason co., W. Va., on the Kanawha River, 12 miles by rail S.E. of Point Pleasant, and about 20 miles S. of Pomeroy, O. It has 2 churches.

Leon, a post-village of Monroe co., Wis., in Leon township, 5 miles S. of Sparta, and 24 miles E. by N. of La Crosse. The township has 3 churches, and a pop. of 742.

Leon, a township of Waushara co., Wis. Pop. 842.

Leona, or Rio Leona, ree'o lā-o'nā, a river of Texas, rises in Uvalde co., runs S.E. through Zavalla co., and enters Rio Frio 10 miles S. of Frio Town.

Leo'na, a station on the Mobile & Alabama Grand Trunk Railroad, 39 miles N. of Mobile, Ala.

Leona, a post-hamlet of Doniphan co., Kansas, on the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, 29 miles W. of St Joseph. It has a church.

Leona, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., in Springfield township, about 22 miles S. of Elmira, N.Y. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Leona, a post-hamlet of Leon co., Tex., about 42 miles N.W. of Huntsville.

Leonard, len'ẹrd, a post-office of Harlan co., Ky.

Leonard, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Mo., about 65 miles W. of Hannibal. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Leonardsburg, len'ẹrdz-burg, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., O., at Eden Station on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, 30 miles N. of Columbus. It has a church.

Leonard's Crossing, a station in Waldo co., Me., on the Belfast & Moosehead Lake Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Burnham.

Leonardsville, len'ard-vil, a post-hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., in Middletown township, 2 miles from the New Jersey Southern Railroad.

Leonardsville, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., in Brookfield township, on the Unadilla River, about 22 miles S. of Utica. It has a union school, 2 churches, a foundry, and a carriage-factory. Pop. about 300.

Leonardtown, len'ard-town, a post-village, capital of St. Mary's co., Md., is near the estuary of the Potomac, with which it is connected by an inlet or creek called Briton's Bay, about 76 miles S. of Baltimore, and 2 miles from the Southern Maryland Railroad. It has a fine court-house, a newspaper office, 3 churches, a female academy, and a coach-factory. Pop. about 750.

Leonardville, len'ard-vil, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Pa., 10 miles W. of Waynesburg. It has a grist-mill.

Leonberg, lā'on-bĕrg', a town of Würtemberg, 8 miles W.N.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2231.

Le'on Creek, Bexar co., Tex., runs southward, and enters the Medina or San Antonio River about 12 miles S. of San Antonio.

Leondari, lā'on-dā'ree, **Leontari,** lā'on-tā'ree, or **Leondari,** leon-dā'ree (anc. *Leuc'tra?*), a town of Greece, in Morea, near the head of the Rouphia (anc. *Alpheus*), 18 miles S.W. of Tripolitza.

Leonessa, lā-o-nĕs'sā, a town of Italy, province of Aquila, 12½ miles N. of Civita Ducale, on the Corno. It consists of an aggregation of villages in a mountain-ravine. Pop. 5451.

Leonforte, lā-on-for'tā, or **Lionforte,** le-on-for'tā, a town of Sicily, 49 miles by rail W.N.W. of Catania. It is situated in a mountainous district, is enclosed by walls, and carries on a considerable trade in corn, wine, silk, asphaltum, and sulphur. Pop. 12,010.

Leoni, le-o'nē, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Mich., in Leoni township, on the Michigan Central Railroad, 7 miles E. of Jackson. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 1515.

Leoni, a post-office of Cannon co., Tenn.

Leonia, le-o'ne-a, a post-village and station of Bergen co., N.J., on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, 12 miles N. of New York.

Leonidas, le-on'ē-das, a post-village of St. Joseph co., Mich., in Leonidas township, on Nottawa Creek, 6 miles N. of Colon, and 24 miles S.S.E. of Kalamazoo. It has water-power, a church, a graded school, 2 flour-mills, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1423.

Leonil, lā-o-neel', a village of the United States of Brazil, state of Matto-Grosso, on the Guapore, lat. 12° 30' S., lon. 64° W. Pop. 1000.

Leonine (le'o-nīn) **City,** that part of Rome N. of the Tiber, in which stand the Vatican palace and basilica: so called in honor of Popes Leo III. and Leo IV., who fortified and embellished it.

Le'on River, Texas, rises in a ridge called the Leon Silver Mountains, runs southeastward through Comanche, Hamilton, and Coryell cos., and unites with Lampasas Creek in Bell co. The stream formed by this confluence, sometimes called Little River, runs eastward through Milam co., and enters the Brazos River. The length of the Leon River is estimated at 250 miles.

Leon Springs, a post-hamlet of Bexar co., Tex., 19 miles N.N.W. of San Antonio, is visited by many invalids.

Leontari, a town of Greece. See LEONDARI.

Leontium, or Leontini, Sicily. See LENTINI.

Leontium, a supposed ancient name of LIENTZ.

Le'onville (Fr. pron. lā'on'veel'), a post-hamlet of St. Landry parish, La., on Bayou Teche, 3 miles E. of Grand Coteau.

Leo'pan, a post-office of Clay co., Kansas, about 16 miles N.E. of Clay Centre.

Leopard, lep'ard, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., 2 miles from Paoli Station, and 9 miles S.W. of Norristown.

Leopold, lee'o-pōld, a cape on the W. coast of Baffin's Bay, lat. 75° 47' N., lon. 78° 10' W.

Leopold, or Leopolis, Galicia. See LEMBERG.

Leopold, lee'o-pōld, a post-village of Perry co., Ind., in Leopold township, about 20 miles N.E. of Cannelton. It has a chapel and a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 862.

Leopold, a port of North America, near the N.W. entrance of Prince Regent's Inlet from Barrow's Strait, in lat. 73° 50' N., lon. 90° 10' W.

Leopoldau, lā-o'pol-dōw, a village of Lower Austria, 5 miles N.N.E. of Vienna.

Le'opold Island, in Barrow's Strait, North America, lat. 74° 3' N., lon. 89° 53' W.

Leopoldova, lā-op'ol-dov'ŏh, a village of Hungary, in Banat, near the Danube. Pop. 2378.

Leopoldstadt, lā-o'pold-stätt', a suburb of Vienna, Austria, on an island in the Danube. Pop. 89,923.

Leopoldstadt (Hun. *Leopoldvar,* lā'op'old'var'), a strongly fortified town of Hungary, 90 miles N.W. of Pesth, on the Wang. Pop. 1680.

Leopolis, le-op'o-lis, a post-hamlet of Shawano co., Wis., in Herman township, 35 miles N. of New London. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Leoti, le-o'ti, a post-village of Wichita co., Kansas, 138 miles by rail W. of Great Bend. It is in a fine agricultural region, has several churches and business concerns, and 3 newspaper offices. Pop. about 500.

Leo'to Land'ing, post-office, Washington co., Miss.

Leovardin, the Latin name of LEEUWARDEN.

Leovo, lā-o'vo, a town of South Russia, in Bessarabia, on the Pruth, 50 miles S.W. of Kishenev. Pop. 2000.

Le Palais, leh pā'lā', a seaport town of France, in Morbihan, on the N. side of the island of Belle Isle. P. 2823.

Le Palais, a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 25 miles S.E. of Bayonne. Pop. 1579.

Lepanto, le-pan'to or lā-pän'to, called also **Epacto,** ā-päk'to (anc. *Naupac'tus*), a seaport town of Greece, in Ætolia, on the N. coast of the Gulf of Lepanto, 12 miles N.E. of Patras. It was anciently of considerable importance, stood a siege, in 1475, from the Turks, and is memorable for the naval battle fought within the gulf, in 1571, between the Ottoman fleet and the combined fleets of the Christian states of the Mediterranean, under Don John of Austria, when the former was destroyed. Pop. 4326.

Lepanto, Gulf of. See GULF OF CORINTH.

Lepanto, Strait of, the entrance to the Gulf of Corinth, Greece, at its narrowest part about 1 mile across, and defended by a castle on either side. Here, on 8th October, 1571, the fleet under Don John of Austria totally defeated that of the Turks.

Le Passage, leh pās'sāzh', a village of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, on the Garonne, near Agen. Pop. 1421.

Lepe, lā'pā, a town of Spain, province and 11 miles W. of Huelva, near the Atlantic. Pop. 3797.

Lepel, or New Lepel, lā-pĕl', a town of Russia, government of Vitebsk, on Lake Bereshta, 62 miles W.S.W. of Vitebsk. Pop. 4640. OLD LEPEL is about 3 miles N.W. of New Lepel.

Le Pellerin, leh pĕl'leh-răn', a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 9 miles W. of Nantes. Pop. 1833.

Lep'ers' (or **Lépreux,** lā-pruh') **Isle,** one of the New Hebrides, Pacific, between Espiritu Santo and Aurora. Lat. 15° 22' S.; lon. 167° 54' E.

Le Petit Quevilly, leh peh-tee' keh-vee'yee', a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the Seine, 2½ miles from Rouen. It has manufactures of chemical products, cotton, and soap. Pop. 5719.

L'Epiphanie, lā'pee'fā'nee', a post-village in L'Assomption co., Quebec, near the river Achigan, 5 miles N.W. of L'Assomption. It possesses good water-power, and has a furniture-factory, grist-, saw-, and carding-mills, and several stores. Pop. 800.

Lepontine Alps, Europe. See ALPS.

Lepreaux, leh-prō', a post-village in Charlotte co., New Brunswick, on the Bay of Fundy, 25 miles W.S.W. of St. John. It has a light-house, lat. 45° 3' 40" N., lon. 66° 44' 10" W. Pop. 200.

Leprosum, a supposed ancient name of LEVROUX.

Lepseny, lĕp'shăn', or Lepsin, lĕp'sheen', a village of Hungary, 17 miles E.S.E. of Veszprim. Pop. 1273.

Lepsiu, an island of Turkey. See LIPSO.

Leptis Magna, the ancient name of LEBIDA.

Le Puy, leh pwee, a town of France, capital of the department of Haute-Loire, 68 miles by rail S.W. of Lyons, near the left bank of the Loire. Pop. 19,010. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre on the slopes of Mount Anis. Crowning the mount and overtopping the houses is a vertical rock with a tabular summit, called Rocher Corneille. Of still more remarkable appearance, though much less lofty, is the Rocher St. Michel, an isolated conical rock of basaltic tufa, rising abruptly from the stream of the Borne to the height of 265 feet. The chief part of the town, rising in a succession of terraces, clusters round the Rocher Corneille, and the suburbs are built on the adjacent plain. The principal edifices are the cathedral, a mediæval structure in the Romanesque style, occupying the highest part of the town, the church of St. Laurent, containing the ashes of the celebrated Du Guesclin, the theatre, an octagonal

building, the prefecture, and the museum, containing Roman remains and local curiosities. Le Puy has a national college, a normal school, and a library of 15,000 volumes. It is the see of a bishop, and possesses a court of first resort and commerce, a consulting chamber of manufactures, and a diocesan seminary. The town has manufactures of lace, leather, wine, farina, and woollen goods, and a bell-foundry. It was the capital of the old district of Velay.

Lequeitio, lâ-kâ'te-o, a maritime town of Spain, province of Biscay, 17 miles E.N.E. of Bilbao, on the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 2783. Its harbor is defended by several forts.

Le Quesnoy, leh kâs'nwâ', a fortified town of France, in Nord, between the Écaillon and the Rhonelle, 9 miles S.E. of Valenciennes. Pop. 3499. It has an arsenal, large barracks, military and civil hospitals, and manufactures of cotton, beer, soap, and leather.

Lequille, leh-keel', a post-village in Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, 2 miles from Annapolis. Pop. 100.

Lequio, lâ'kwe-o, or **Lecco**, lâk'ko, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Coni. Pop. 1588.

L'Erable, lâ'rab'l', a post-hamlet of Iroquois co., Ill., about 15 miles S. of Kankakee. It has a church.

Le Ray, le-rā', a township of Jefferson co., N.Y. Pop. 2733. It contains Evans Mills and Le Raysville.

Le Rays'ville, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., in Le Ray township, about 10 miles N.E. of Watertown. It has about 25 houses.

Le Raysville, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., 16 miles E. by N. of Towanda, and about 25 miles S.S.W. of Binghamton, N.Y. It has 2 churches, a foundry, a steam saw-mill, a grist-mill, &c. Pop. 284.

Lercara di Freddi, lêr-kâ'râ de fred'dee, a town of Sicily, 48 miles by rail S.E. of Palermo, with sulphur-mines. Pop. 9154.

Lerchenberg, a town of Bavaria. See Lehnberg.

Lerchenfeld, lêrk'en-fêlt', or **Neu-Lerchenfeld**, noi-lêrk'en-fêlt', a village of Lower Austria, near Vienna, or rather one of its suburbs. It is well and regularly built, and contains a manufactory of fire-arms, and many wine- and beer-shops, which are much frequented by the citizens of the capital. Pop. 10,093.

Ler'do, a station in Kern co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 12 miles N.W. of Bakersfield.

Lerici, lêr'e-che (anc. *E'ryx*, or *Por'tus E'rycis*), a maritime town of Italy, province of Genoa, on the Bay of Spezia, 5 miles E.S.E. of La Spezia. Pop. 5940. It is defended by a pentagonal castle, and has a Capuchin monastery, the buildings of an old Augustinian monastery, several palaces, a hospital, and a harbor which is much frequented by coasting-vessels. The fishery employs a great number of the inhabitants.

Lerida, lêr'e-dâ (Catalan, *Lleyda*, lâ'e-dâ; anc. *Iler'da*), a city of Spain, Catalonia, capital of the province of Lerida, partly on a hill, on which it rises in the form of an amphitheatre, and partly in a plain, on the right bank of the Segre, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, at a railway junction, 84 miles W.N.W. of Barcelona. As the key of Aragon and Catalonia, it is one of the most important military points in Spain, and possesses great strength, being surrounded by walls flanked with bastions and by a wet fosse, and defended by a castle and several batteries. The principal edifices are the old cathedral, presenting a curious mixture of styles, the new cathedral, of the Corinthian order, the church of San Lorenzo, a very ancient building, the church of San Juan, attributed to the time of Constantine the Great, the episcopal palace, the town house, court-house, and prison, the *Instituto*, the seminary, the normal school, theatre, baths, and civil and military hospitals. Lerida, in the wars between the Carthaginians and the Romans, adhered to the former, and suffered much from both. In its vicinity Scipio gained a signal victory over Hanno, and Julius Cæsar defeated Afranius and Petreius, Pompey's lieutenants. After the departure of the Romans it fell into the hands of the Goths. It was long in the possession of the Moors, from whom it was taken by Raymond Berenger, King of Aragon, and continued for several centuries after to be the capital of his kingdom. Pop. 19,597.

Lerida, a mountainous province of Spain, Catalonia, bounded N. by France and Andorra. Area, 4775 square miles. Pop. 330,348.

Lerin, lâ-reen', a town of Spain, province of Navarre, 34 miles S.S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 2000. It stands on a plain near an affluent of the Ebro.

Lérins (lâ'râNz') **Isles** (anc. *Leri'næ In'sulæ*), a group of islands in the Mediterranean, belonging to France, department of Var, near the coast, chief among which are the islands of Sainte-Marguerite and Saint-Honorat, the first of which was the prison of the "man with the iron mask," and has now a military prison; and the second was the seat of the famous monastery and divinity school of Lérins.

Lerma, lêr'mâ, a town of Spain, province and 23 miles S. of Burgos. Pop. 1995. It has a palace, built by the Cardinal Duke de Lerma, minister of Philip III.

Lero, lâ'ro (anc. *Le'ros*), a small Turkish island of the Ægean Sea, off the coast of Asia Minor, 35 miles S. of Samos. Length, from N. to S., 6 miles; greatest breadth, 4 miles. Pop. about 2000. On its N. side is a tolerable port, and on its E. the town of Lero, with a ruined castle.

Le Robert, a town of Martinique. See Robert.

Le Rose, lâ ro'sâ, a town of Italy, province and 7 miles N. of Cosenza. Pop. 1650.

Le Roy, a township of Boone co., Ill., on the Wisconsin line. Pop. 1002.

Leroy, a post-village of McLean co., Ill., in Empire township, on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 15 miles S.E. of Bloomington. It has a newspaper office, 2 or 3 churches, a bank, a money-order post-office, a large public school, and a plough-factory. P. 1063.

Le Roy, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Ind., on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Crown Point.

Le Roy, a township of Audubon co., Iowa. Pop. 151.

Le Roy, a township of Benton co., Iowa. Pop. (exclusive of Blairstown) 1082.

Le Roy, a post-hamlet in Le Roy township, Bremer co., Iowa, 18 miles N.E. of Waverly. The township is drained by the Wapsipinicon River. Pop. of township, 379.

Le Roy, a post-village of Coffey co., Kansas, in Le Roy township, on the Neosho River, and on the Neosho division of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 39 miles S.E. of Emporia, and 6 miles N.W. of Neosho Falls. It has 3 churches, a brewery, and 2 saw- and grist-mills. Pop. 410; of the township, 727.

Le Roy, a township of Calhoun co., Mich. Pop. 1207.

Le Roy (Webberville Post-Office), a hamlet and station of Ingham co., Mich., on the N. line of Le Roy township, and on the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, 19 miles E. by S. of Lansing. Pop. of Le Roy township, 1205.

Le Roy, a post-village in Le Roy township, Osceola co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 79 miles N. by E. of Grand Rapids, and 16 miles S. of Cadillac. It has a church, 2 large lumber-mills, and an active trade in pine lumber and cedar posts. Pop. of township, 819.

Le Roy, a township of Blue Earth co., Minn. Pop. 920.

Le Roy, a post-village of Mower co., Minn., in Le Roy township, on the Upper Iowa River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 26 miles E.S.E. of Austin, and 23 miles W.N.W. of Cresco, Iowa. It has 2 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 500; of the township, 1096.

Le Roy, a post-hamlet of Barton co., Mo., about 20 miles S.W. of Nevada, and 20 miles S.S.E. of Fort Scott. It has a church and a steam flouring-mill.

Le Roy, a post-village of Genesee co., N.Y., in Le Roy township, on Oatka or Allen's Creek, and on a branch of the New York Central Railroad, 10 miles E. of Batavia, 52 miles E. of Buffalo, and about 24 miles S.W. of Rochester. It has a station on the Attica Branch of the Erie Railroad and one on the Rochester & State Line Railroad. Le Roy contains 7 churches, the Le Roy Academic Institute, a national bank, 1 other bank, 2 newspaper offices, manufactures of carriages and of stoves, and a large school for girls, styled the Ingham University. Here is the Staunton Conservatory, in which are numerous paintings, a cabinet of minerals, &c. Pop. 2634; of the township, 4754.

Le Roy, a township of Lake co., O. Pop. 811.

Le Roy, a post-village of Medina co., O., in Westfield township, about 36 miles S. by W. of Cleveland, and 18 miles N. of Wooster.

Le Roy, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., in Le Roy township, on Towanda Creek, 8 miles E. of Canton, and about 32 miles S. of Elmira, N.Y. It has a flour-mill and 2 saw-mills. Coal is mined 3 miles from this place. The township contains 3 churches and a pop. of 1144.

Leroy, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., Va., 5 miles E. of Weyer's Cave Station.

Le Roy, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., W. Va., 16 miles N. of Jackson Court-House.

Le Roy, a township of Dodge co., Wis., 14 miles S.S.W of Fond du Lac, and bounded W. by Horicon Lake. P. 1597.

Leroy, a station in Uintah co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 37 miles by rail N.E. of Evanston.

Le Roy'ville, a post-hamlet of Audubon co., Iowa, in Le Roy township, 20 miles N. by W. of Adair.

Lers, lĕr, a river of France, which, after a course of above 70 miles, joins the Ariége above Cintegabelle.

Ler'ton, a post-office of Hamilton co., Neb., 10 miles N. of Harvard.

Lerwick, lĕr'rik, a burgh of Scotland, and the chief town of the Shetland Islands, Mainland, on Bressay Sound, 21 miles N.N.E. of Sumburgh Head. Its people are employed in the fisheries and in manufactures of straw plait. It is defended by a fort, and is the seat of the Shetland courts of law. Pop. 3516.

Lesa, lā'sà (L. *Le'sia*), a town of Italy, province of Novara, 7 miles S. of Pallanza. Pop. 1739.

Les Abîmes, lāz à'beem', a town of the French colony of Guadeloupe, on the S.W. coast of Grande-Terre, 3 miles from La Pointe-à-Pître. It has a reform school. Pop. of commune, 5381.

Lesaca, lā-sā'kà, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 28 miles N. of Pamplona. Pop. 2303. It has iron-works.

Lesage's, lę-sāj'iz, a post-hamlet of Cabell co., W. Va., on the Ohio River, 7 miles N. of Cabell Court-House. It has a church.

Les Allues, lāz ăl'lü' (L. *Allodia*), a village of France, in Savoy, 5 miles S. of Moutiers. Pop. 1020.

Les Andelys, lāz ŏⁿ'dlee', a town of France, formed by the union of Great and Little Andely, in Eure, 20 miles N.E. of Evreux, and near the Seine. Pop. 3257. Near Little Andely are the ruins of an old fortress built by Richard Cœur-de-Lion.

Les Anses d'Arlet, West Indies. See Anse d'Arlet.

Les Arcs, lāz ark, a town of France, in Var, at a railway junction, 8 miles S. of Draguignan. It has a mineral spring. Pop. 2198.

Les Aubiers, lāz ō'be-air', a town of France, in Deux-Sèvres, 9 miles N.W. of Bressuire. Pop. 1182. It has manufactures of linens, handkerchiefs, and cotton yarn.

Le Sauk, a township of Stearns co., Minn. Pop. 246.

Les Batignolles, France. See Batignolles.

Les Bois, lā bwà (Ger. *Rudisholz*, roo'dis-hôlts), a village of Switzerland, canton and 26 miles W.N.W. of Bern, on the Jura Mountains. Pop. 1697.

Les Bordes, lā bond, a town of France, in Ariége, 12 miles W. of Pamiers. Pop. 1200.

Lesbos, in the Ægean Sea. See Mitylene.

Les Bouchoux, lā boo'shoo', a village of France, in Jura, 6½ miles S.S.W. of Saint-Claude. Pop. 1072.

Les Brenets, lā brẹh'nà', a village of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles W.N.W. of Neufchâtel, on the Doubs, which here forms a cascade 85 feet in height. Pop. 1640.

Les Brotteaux, lā brot'tō', a hamlet of France, arrondissement of Lyons, of which it forms a suburb.

Lescar, lā'kar' (anc. *Bencar'num?*), a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 4 miles N.W. of Pau. Pop. 1827.

Les Caunes, lā kōn, a town of France, in Aude, 11 miles N.E. of Carcassonne. Pop. 2390. It has distilleries, dye-works, and marble-works; and quarries of fine marble are wrought in its immediate vicinity.

Les Cayes, a town of Hayti. See Aux Cayes.

Les Chapelles, lā shà'pĕll', a village of France, in Savoy, 2 miles from Bourg-Saint-Maurice. Pop. 861.

Leschnitz, lesh'nits, a town of Prussian Silesia, 21 miles S.S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 1439.

Lescure, lès'kün', a village of France, in Tarn, 2 miles N.E. of Alby. Pop. 2019.

Lescure, a village of France, in Ariége, 5 miles E.N.E. of Saint-Girons. Pop. 1422.

Les Cygnes, Kansas. See La Cygne.

Les Eaux-Bonnes, France. See Eaux-Bonnes.

Les Eaux-Chaudes. See Eaux-Chaudes.

Les Eboulemens, lāz à'bool'mŏⁿ', a post-village and river-port in Charlevoix co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 69 miles below Quebec. It is at the foot of Mount Eboulemens, 2547 feet high.

Les Echelles, lāz à'shĕll' (*i.e.*, "the stairs"), a village of France, in Savoy, 12 miles S.W. of Chambéry, on the Guiers. It is named from the stairs which formerly existed here, and which have been replaced by a road cut in the mountain.

Les Ecureuils, lāz à'kü'rul', a post-village and river-port in Portneuf co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 25 miles above Quebec. Pop. 200.

Lesegno, lā-sān'yo, or **Lezegno**, lĕd-zān'yo, a village of Italy, 8 miles from Mondovi. Pop. 1589.

Les Escoumains, lāz ès'koo'mănⁿ', a post-village in Saguenay co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 27 miles below Tadousac.

Les Essarts, lāz ès'san', a town of France, in Vendée, 10 miles N.E. of La Roche-sur-Yon. Pop. 765.

Les Gets, lā zhà (L. *Jac'tus*), a village of France, in Savoy, 6 miles N.E. of Taninge. Pop. 1262.

Lesghians, les'ghe-ąnz, a people of the Eastern Caucasus, formerly distinguished for their hostility to Russia, to which country they are now subject. They speak several very different languages, and are mostly believers in a kind of Mohammedanism.

Les Glénans, France. See Glénans.

Les Gonaïves, Hayti. See Gonaïves.

Les Grandes Ventes, lā grŏnd vŏnt, a village of France, Seine-Inférieure, 12 miles S.E. of Dieppe. P. 1844.

Les Herbiers, a town of France. See Herbiers.

Lesia, the Latin name of Lesa.

Lesignano di Bagni, lā-seen-yā'no dee bān'yee, a village of Northern Italy, 14 miles S.W. of Parma. It is celebrated for its mineral springs. Pop. 3006.

Lesignano di Palmia, lā-seen-yā'no dee pāl'me-à, a village of Italy, on the Baganza, 18 miles S.S.W. of Parma. Pop. 3156.

Lesina, lès'e-nà (anc. *Pha'ros* or *Pha'rus Ia'eula*), an island of Dalmatia, 23 miles S.E. of Spalato, in the Adriatic, between the islands of Brazza and Curzola. Length, 40 miles; breadth, from 2 to 6 miles. Pop. 13,000. Principal products, figs, wine, marble, anchovies, and rosemary oil. Chief towns, Citta Vecchia and Lesina, a bishop's see, on the S.W. coast. Pop. 2820.

Lesina, lā-see'nà, a town of South Italy, province and 29 miles N.W. of Foggia, on the S. shore of the Lake of Lesina. Pop. 1323. See Lake of Lesina.

Les Isles Bouchards, lāz eel boo'shar', several islands on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, between Verchères and Contrecœur, Quebec.

Les'kard', a post-village in Durham co., Ontario, on Spring Creek, 10 miles N. of Newcastle. It has good water-power, with mills and factories. Pop. 200.

Lesknu, lès'kŏw, a town of Bohemia, circle and W.N.W. of Pilsen. Pop. 1000.

Leskeard, a borough of England. See Liskeard.

Leslie, lăz'lee, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Fife, 12 miles by rail S.W. of Cupar-Fife. It has cotton-mills and linen-works. Pop. 3763.

Leslie, les'lę, a post-office of Reno co., Kansas, about 10 miles N.E. of Hutchinson.

Leslie, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Ky., 35 miles from Glasgow. It has a church, a grist-mill, &c.

Leslie, a post-village in Leslie township, Ingham co., Mich., on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, 15 miles N. of Jackson, and 22 miles S. by E. of Lansing. It has a bank, a newspaper office, a graded school, 4 churches, a foundry, a tannery, 2 planing-mills, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, 2 stave- and heading-mills, and 8 flowing mineral wells. Pop. about 1500; of the township, 2615.

Leslie, a post-office of Van Wert co., O.

Leslie Run, a station in Carbon co., Pa., on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, 19 miles N. of Mauch Chunk.

Leslieville, les'lee-vĭl, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 2½ miles from Toronto. It contains nurseries covering 150 acres, several brick-fields, and 8 stores. Pop. 400.

Les Loges, a village of France. See Loges.

Lesmahngow, lès-mą-hà'go, or **Abbey Green**, a village of Scotland, co. and 6 miles W.S.W. of Lanark, on the Clyde. The parish has mines of excellent gas-coal.

Les Marquises, the French for Marquesas Islands.

Les Martigues, a town of France. See Martigues.

Les Mees, lā mà, a town of France, in Basses-Alpes, 14 miles W.S.W. of Digne. Pop. 1601.

Lesmo, lès'mo, a village of Northern Italy, 15 miles N.N.E. of Milan, near the Lambro. Pop. 1937.

Les Moulins, lā moo'lănⁿ', a village of France, in Nord, a suburb of Lille.

Lesneven, lā'nẹh-vŏⁿ' (anc. *Evenop'olis?*), a town of France, department of Finistère, 16 miles N.N.E. of Brest. Pop. 2437. It has a large naval hospital.

Lesno, lès'no, a town of Lombardy, 11 miles S. of Brescia. Pop. 3400.

Lesparre, lès'par', a town of France, department of Gironde, 37 miles N.W. of Bordeaux. Pop. 2442.

Les Pyramides, the French for the Pyramids.

L'Esquillade, lès-kecl'yăd', a small island in the Mediterranean, Hyères group, near the coast of France. Lat. 43° 3′ N.; lon. 6° 36′ E.

Les Riceys, lā ree'sà', three contiguous villages of France, forming together a town, in Aube, on the Laignes, 7½ miles S. of Bar-sur-Seine. Pop. 2755.

Les Rousses, lā rooss, a village of France, in Jura, 20 miles N. of Geneva. It has a custom-house and manufactures of watches. Pop. 425.

Leasa, lā'sȧ, a seaport village of Portugal, province of Minho, 4 miles N. of Oporto.

Les Sables, or **Les Sables-d'Olonne**, lā sȧb'l-do'lonn', a town and seaport of France, on the Bay of Biscay, in Vendée, 21 miles by rail S.W. of La Roche-sur-Yon. Pop. 9188. It stands partly on a sandy peninsula and partly on an elevated rock, and has a port for vessels of about 500 tons. It has sea-baths, ship-yards, and important fisheries of sardines, &c. Wine, grain, salt, wood, and fish are exported hence.

Les Saintes, lā sȧnt, some small islands of the French West Indies, off the S. extremity of Guadeloupe, of which they are dependencies. Aggregate area, 9 square miles. Pop. 1532. The products comprise manioc, sweet potatoes, cotton, tobacco, poultry, fish, provisions, pottery, and some coffee. Among them is one of the best roadsteads in the West Indies, strongly fortified. They were discovered by Columbus, November 4, 1493. The principal islets are Terre-de-Haut, Terre-de-Bas, L'Ilet-à-Cabri, and Grand Ile.

Les Saintes-Maries, lā sȧnt-mȧ'ree', a town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, near the mouth of the Little Rhone, 18 miles S.S.W. of Arles.

Lessay, lā'sȧ', a town of France, in Manche, 13 miles N.W. of Coutances. Pop. 1541.

Lesse, lās or lās'sęh, a river of Belgium, joins the Meuse a little above Dinant. Whole course under 50 miles.

Lesse, lās'sęh, a village of Brunswick, 12 miles W.S.W. of Brunswick. Pop. 1170.

Lessen, lās'sęn, or **Laszyn**, lȧ'shin, a town of West Prussia, 17 miles S.S.E. of Marienwerder. Pop. 2342.

Les'ser Slave Lake, a lake of Canada, North-West Territories, about 100 miles long, and above 30 miles broad at its broadest part. It is in the middle of a trading district known as that of Lesser Slave Lake, in extent about 400 miles from E. to W., and 200 from N. to S.

Lessines, lās'seen', a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Dender, 19 miles by rail N.N.W. of Mons. Pop. 5658. It has distilleries, and chicory- and salt-factories.

Lessnoi-Karamush, lāss-noi'-kȧ-rȧ-moosh', a village of Russia, government and 50 miles S.S.W. of Saratov.

Lessöe, an island of Denmark. See Läsöe.

Lessolo, lās'so-lo, or **Lezzolo**, lāt'so-lo, a town of Italy, on the Dora Baltea. Pop. 1916.

Lessona, lās-so'nȧ, a village of Italy, province of Novara, 5 miles from Biella. Pop. 1350.

Les'son Islands, the most E. of the Schouten Islands, N. coast of Papua. Lat. 3° 35' S.; lon. 144° 48' E.

Lester, Marion co., Ill. See Fosterburg.

Les'ter, a small post-hamlet of Black Hawk co., Iowa, in Lester township, on the Wapsipinicon River, about 13 miles N.E. of Waterloo. Pop. of the township, 947.

Lester, a post-village of Rice co., Minn., in Forest township, on a lake (which is 3 miles long), about 12 miles N. by W. of Faribault. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of brooms, ploughs, and wagons.

Lester, a post-office of Merrick co., Neb.

Lester Manor, formerly **Fish Haul**, a post-hamlet of King William co., Va., on the Pamunkey River, and on the Richmond, York River & Chesapeake Railroad, 26 miles E. of Richmond. It has a cannery for tomatoes, &c.

Lesterps, lās'tainp', a village of France, in Charente, 5 miles E.N.E. of Confolens. Pop. 1426.

Les'ter's, a post-hamlet of Giles co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad, 42 miles S. of Columbia. It has a church.

Les'terville, a post-office of Yankton co., Dakota.

Lesterville, a post-village of Reynolds co., Mo., 15 miles S.W. of Ironton. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Le Sueur, lę soo'ęr, a county in the S. part of Minnesota, has an area of about 475 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Minnesota River, and also drained by the Cannon River. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests, in which the oak, sugar-maple, elm, and ash abound. Among the features of this county are numerous small lakes. The soil is calcareous and fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, and oats are the staples. It is intersected by the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad and the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad. Capital, Le Sueur Centre. Pop. in 1870, 11,607; in 1880, 16,103; in 1890, 19,057.

Le Sueur, a post-borough of Le Sueur co., Minn., on the right or E. bank of the Minnesota River, in a small township of its own name, 12 miles below St. Peter, and 63 miles S.W. of St. Paul by the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad. It has 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a graded school, 2 banks, and manufactures of flour, woollen goods, and wagons. Pop. in 1890, 1763.

Le Sueur Centre, an incorporated post-village, cap. of Le Sueur co., Minn., 12 miles S.E. of Le Sueur.

Le Sueur River, Minnesota, rises in Waseca co., runs northwestward in Blue Earth co., and enters the Blue Earth River about 5 miles S.W. of Mankato.

Leuve, lā'vę or laiv? a village of Belgium, prov. and 7 miles S.S.W. of Namur. Pop. 1040.

Leuwithiel, a town of England. See Lostwithiel.

Leuza, lā'sōh', or **Liszn**, lsc'sōh', a village of Transylvania, 37 miles S.E. of Hermannstadt. Pop. 1270.

Leuzno, a town of Prussia. See Lissa.

Leva, Kis, kish lā'tōh', a village of Hungary, co. of Szabolcs, near Nyir Bathor. Pop. 1350.

Leva, Nagy, nödj lā'tōh', a village of Hungary, co. of Bihar, on the road to Klausenburg. Pop. 5414.

Le'vart', a township of Meigs co., O., is a peninsula formed by the Ohio River, and contains Antiquity and Letart Falls. Pop. 1319.

Letart, a post-village of Mason co., W. Va., on the Ohio River, about 54 miles N.N.W. of Charleston. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Letart Falls, a post-village of Meigs co., O., on the Ohio River, about 10 miles above Pomeroy. It has a church and a steam grist-mill. Pop. about 150.

Letch'er, a county in the S.E. part of Kentucky, borders on Virginia. Area, about 310 square miles. It is drained by the Kentucky River, which rises in it. The surface is mountainous, and mostly covered with forest. The S.E. boundary of this county extends along the summit of the Cumberland Mountain. Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. Coal is found here. Capital, Whitesburg, on the North Fork of the Kentucky River. Pop. in 1870, 4608; in 1880, 6001; in 1890, 6920.

Letcher, a post-office of Bath co., Va.

Le Teil, lęh tāl, a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 17 miles S.W. of Vitré. Pop. 2477.

Le'the, a post-office of Richmond co., N.C.

Le'them, a village of Scotland, co. and 5 miles E. of Forfar. Pop. 953.

Leti, lā'tee, a marshy island of Roumania, formed by the Danube at its delta between the Kilia and Sooli mouths. Length, 42 miles; breadth, 20 miles.

Leti, or **Lettee**, Malay Archipelago. See Letti.

Letitshev, lā-te-chĕv' (Polish, *Latyczew*, lā-titch'ĕv, *Latyczew*, lā-titch'ĕv), a town of Russia, in Podolia, on the Deraznia, a tributary of the Bug, 69 miles N.N.E. of Jamionico. Pop. 4772.

Letmathe, lāt'mā'tęh, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 22 miles W. of Arnsberg, on a railway, near Iserlohn. It has cotton-print-works and manufactures of ornamental hardware. Pop. of commune, 3714.

Le-To, an island belonging to China, in the Yellow Sea, off the peninsula Shan-Toong. It has a good harbor and a small town.

Le'tohatch'ee, a post-village of Lowndes co., Ala., on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 21 miles S.S.W. of Montgomery. It has a church. Pop. about 250.

Letohatchee Creek, Alabama, runs nearly northwestward, and enters the Alabama River in Lowndes co.

Le Treport, lęh trā'por', a seaport town of France, on the N. extremity of the department of Seine-Inférieure, 7 miles E.N.E. of Dieppe, at the mouth of the Bresle in the English Channel. Pop. 3591. It is a railway terminus and has a good artificial port and a large fishery.

Letshaw, let'shaw, a station in Northumberland co., Pa., on the Mahanoy & Shamokin Railroad, 5 miles N. of Herndon.

Let'singer, a post-office of Knox co., Tenn.

Lette, lāt'tęh, a village of Rhenish Prussia, circle Kösfeld. Pop. 1553.

Lette, an island of the Pacific. See Lattai.

Lettere, lāt-tā'rā, a town of Italy, province of Naples, 3½ miles E. of Castel-a-Mare. Pop. 5640.

Let'ter Gap, a post-office of Gilmer co., W. Va.

Letterhauten, lāt'tęr-hōw'tęn, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, about 10 miles E. of Ghent. Pop. 108[illegible]

Let'terken'ny, a town of Ireland, co. of Donegal, on the Swilly, 6½ miles N.W. of Raphoe. It has a harbor at the head of Lough Swilly, admitting vessels of 150 tons, and a salmon-fishery. Pop. 2116.

Letterkeny, township, Franklin co., Pa. Pop. 217[illegible]

Lettermore, an island near Ireland. See Lettermon.

Letti, **Lettee**, or **Leti**, lāt'tee, an island in the Malay Archipelago, Serawatty group. Lat. 8° 20' S.; lon. 127° 50' E.

Lettowitz, lāt'to-wits', a town of Moravia, 27 miles N. of Brünn, on the Zwittau. Pop. 2100.

Lts, or Onon'wa, a post-village of Louisa co., Iowa, in Cedar township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 13 miles S.W. of Muscatine. It has a church and a graded school. Pop. about 500. The name of post-office is Letts.

Lts Corner, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Ind., 10 miles S.W. of Greensburg. It has a church, a saw-mill, and carriage-shop.

Lts'ville, a post-office of Daviess co., Ind.

Lur, lâ-toor', a town of Spain, province of Albacete, 30 miles N. of Caravaca. Pop. 1303.

Lyczew, a town of Russia. See Letitshev.

Lzlingen, lêts'ling'ęn, a village of Prussian Saxony, government of Magdeburg. Pop. 1199.

Lubsdorf, loibs'dorf, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau. Pop. 1843.

Lubus, loi'bŏŏs, a village of Prussian Silesia, 28 miles W.N.W. of Breslau. Pop. 1934.

Luca, Capo di. See Cape Leuca.

Lucadia. See Santa Maura, and Cape Ducato.

Lucate, luh'kât', a village of France, in Aude, near the Mediterranean, 18 miles S. of Narbonne. Pop. 1612. The lake of Leucate, partly in Aude, is a lagoon, 10 miles in length.

Luce, an island. See Isle of Serpents.

Luchars, lu'kąrz, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, on a railway, 4 miles N.W. of St. Andrews. Pop. 523.

Luchtenberg, loik'tęn-bĕrg', a town of Bavaria, 21 miles N.E. of Amberg, with a castle. Pop. 546.

Leucophibia, the ancient name for Whithorn.

Leuctra, lūk'tra, a village of Greece, Moren, in Laconia, on the Gulf of Koron, 11½ miles N.W. of Tzimova, anciently called Leftro.

Leuctra, the supposed ancient name of Leondari.

Leugast, loi'gâst, or **Markt Leugast,** markt loi'gâst, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, district of Steinach. Pop. 1175.

Leuk, or **Leuck,** loik (Fr. *Loueche,* loo-ĕsh'; L. *Leucia*), a village and bathing-place of Switzerland, canton of Valais, on the Rhone, at its confluence with the Dala, 15 miles E. of Sion, and 5000 feet above the sea. Pop. 1223.

Leuka, loi'kâ, or **Lokenhaus,** lo'kęn-hŏws', a town of Hungary, on the Gyöngyös, 5 miles from Güns.

Leukerbad, loi'kęr-bât (Fr. *Loueche les Bains,* loo'lâ bân'), a village of Switzerland, 4 miles N. of Leuk.

Leukersdorf, loi'kęrs-dorf', a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, near Chemnitz. Pop. 1739.

Leum, loim, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 38 miles E.N.E. of Coblentz, on the Lahn. Pop. 1206.

Leupeghem, loi'pęh-ghĕm, a village of Belgium, in E. Flanders, on the Scheldt, 15 miles S.S.W. of Ghent.

Leurbost, a village of Scotland. See Luirbost.

Leurope. See Europe.

Leutenberg, loi'tęn-bĕrg', a town of Germany, in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 12 miles S.S.E. of Rudolstadt.

Leutensdorf, loi'tęns-dorf', **Ober** (o'bęr) **Leutensdorf,** or **Leitensdorf,** li'tęns-dorf', a town of Bohemia, 21 miles W.N.W. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 4572.

Leutershausen, loi'tęrs-hŏw'zęn, a town of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine. Pop. 1411.

Leutershausen, loi'tęrs-hŏw'zęn, a town of Bavaria, on the Altmühl, 7 miles W.N.W. of Anspach. Pop. 1482.

Leuthen, loi'tęn, several villages of Germany, one in Prussian Silesia, 10 miles W. of Breslau, where, December 5, 1757, Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians. P. 1082.

Leutkirch, loit'klĭrk, a town of Würtemberg, 40 miles S. of Ulm. Pop. 2797.

Leutmeritz, Bohemia. See Leitmeritz.

Leutomischl, Bohemia. See Leitomischl.

Leutræ Castrum. See Lauterburg.

Leutschau, loit'shŏw (Hun. *Löcse,* lö'chă'), a town of Hungary, on a hill, 123 miles N.E. of Pesth. Pop. 6887. It was once a place of great strength, but its fortifications are now dilapidated. It has 2 gymnasiums, a seminary for priests, and an asylum for the children of soldiers.

Leuven, a town of Belgium. See Louvain.

Leuze, luz, a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, at a railway junction, on the Dender, 17 miles N.W. of Mons. Pop. 8000, engaged in dyeing, bleaching, brewing, &c. The town has a large silk-mill.

Levenz, lâ'vĕnts, a town of Hungary, on the Perecz, a tributary of the Gran, 54 miles N.W. of Pesth. Pop. 5914.

Levadia, Greece. See Livadia.

Le Val, lęh vâl, a village of France, in Var, 3 miles N. of Brignolles. Pop. 1564.

Le Val-d'Ajol, France. See Val-d'Ajol.

Levallois-Perret, lęh-vâl'wâ'-pĕr-râ', a northern suburb of Paris, France, outside the city. Pop. 22,733.

Levat-Trahegnies, lęh-vâl'-trâ'hĕn'yee', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 13 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 2800.

Levan', a post-village of Juab co., Utah, about 10 miles S. by W. of Nephi. Pop. 440.

Levanger, lâ-vâng'ghęr, a town of Norway, 35 miles N.E. of Trondhjem, on the N.E. shore of the Trondhjem-Fiord. The harbor is well sheltered, and forms a kind of commercial outpost for Trondhjem. Pop. 817.

Levan'na, a post-hamlet of Cayuga co., N.Y., on the E. shore of Cayuga Lake, and on the Cayuga Southern Railroad, about 14 miles S.W. of Auburn. Here is a steamboat-landing.

Levanna, a post-village of Brown co., O., on the Ohio River, 9 miles below Maysville, Ky. It has a planing-mill, and manufactures of lumber, doors, and sash. Pop. 104.

Levanso, an island near Sicily. See Levanzo.

Levant, lę-vânt' (from the French verb *lever,* to "rise," and signifying literally the "rising," but, like the Latin *Orient,* denoting the "East"), a name of French derivation, usually applied to the eastern coasts of the Mediterranean, extending from the western part of Greece round to the western border of Egypt.——Adj. and inhab. Levantine, lĕv'an-teen' (It. Levantino, lâ-vân-tee'no).

Levant, lę-vânt', a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Levant township, on the South Branch of the Kenduskeag River, 9 miles W.N.W. of Bangor. It has several saw-mills and a church. Pop. about 200; of township, 1159.

Levant, a hamlet of Chautauqua co., N.Y., in Ellicott township, 1 mile from Falconer Station. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Levante, lâ-vân'tâ, a circle in the E. part of the province of Genoa, Italy, bordering the Mediterranean for about 45 miles. Area, 450 square miles. Principal towns, La Spezia (the capital), Lerici, Levanto, and Sarzana.

Levantine, lâ-vân-teen', or **Val Levantine** (It. *Levantina,* lâ-vân-tee'nâ), a narrow valley of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, extends from St. Gothard to the confluence of the Ticino with the Blegno. Length, 16 miles.

Levanto, lâ-vân'to, a town of Italy, province of Genoa, on a small bay of the Mediterranean, 18 miles N.N.W. of La Spezia. Pop. 4730.

Levanzo, lâ-vân'zo, or **Levanso** (anc. *Buccina?* or *Phorbantia?*) one of the Ægades Islands, off the W. coast of Sicily, 9 miles W. of Trapani. Length, 4 miles. P. 5500.

Levard, Nagy Levard, nŏdj lâ'vard', or **Gross-Schützen,** groco-shüt'sęn, a town of Hungary, 26 miles N.N.W. of Presburg. Pop. 2684.

Leva'sy, a post-office of Jackson co., Mo.

Le Vauclin, lęh vō'klăn', a town of the French West Indin island of Martinique, on its E. coast. Pop. of commune, 5532.

Lev'ee, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ky., about 30 miles E.N.E. of Lexington. It has a church, a college or seminary, and manufactures of leather and lumber.

Level, lâ'vêl', or **Kaltenstein,** kâl'tęn-stīne', a village of Hungary, 4 miles from Wieselburg. Pop. 1173.

Lev'el, a post-office and station of Warren co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 37 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It has a church.

Lev'el Cross, a post-office of Randolph co., N.C.

Level Green, a post-hamlet of Rock Castle co., Ky., about 34 miles S.E. of Danville.

Level Land, a post-office of Abbeville co., S.C.

Level Plains, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., N.C., 10 miles S. of High Point.

Level Road, a post-office of Randolph co., Ala.

Level's Cross Roads, a post-office of Hampshire co., W. Va.

Le'ven, a small river of England, in Cumberland, flows S.W. for 15 miles, and joins the Esk 3 miles S. of Longtown.

Leven, a small river of England, co. of Lancaster, forms the channel by which Windermere communicates with Morecambe Bay.

Leven, a small stream of Scotland, in Argyleshire, flowing into Loch Leven. See Loch Leven.

Leven, a small river of Scotland, co. of Dumbarton, rises at the S. extremity of Loch Lomond, and flows S. into the Clyde at Dumbarton Castle. Length, 7 miles.

Leven, a small river of Scotland, co. of Fife, issues from the S.E. extremity of Loch Leven, flows E. 14 miles, and enters the Firth of Forth at Leven.

Leven, a seaport and bathing-place of Scotland, co. of Fife, at the mouth of the Leven, 9 miles by rail N.N.E. of Kirkcaldy. Pop. 2501, employed in linen-manufactures and in tile- and iron-works.

Leven, a townsbip of Popo co., Minn. Pop. 170.

Le'venshulme, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, 3 miles by rail S.E. of Manchester. Pop. 2742.

Levanto, lȧ-vĕn'to, or **Levenzo,** lȧ-vĕn'zo, a village of France, 11 miles N. of Nice, with 1705 inhabitants.

Levenworth, Kansas. See LEAVENWORTH.

Leverano, lȧ-vȧ-rȧ'no, a town of Italy, province and 10 miles W.S.W. of Lecce. Pop. 2858.

Lev'erett, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., in Leverett township, on the New London Northern Railroad, 25 miles N. of Palmer. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 831. The township has manufactures of satinets, fruit-boxes, and water-pails.

Lev'ering, or Waterford, a post-village of Knox co., O., in Middlebury township, 13 miles N.W. of Mount Vernon. It has several churches and a grist-mill. Here is Levering Post-Office.

Levern, lȧ'vẽrn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Minden, circle of Lübbecke. Pop. 1267.

Le'vey, a township of Sac co., Iowa. Pop. 297.

Levice, lȧ-vee'chȧ, a village of Italy, 10 miles from Alba, on the East Bormida. Pop. 1092.

Lev'ick's Mill, a post-office of Randolph co., Mo.

Levico, lĕv'e-ko, a town of the Tyrol, 10 miles S.E. of Trent, near a small lake. Pop. 4342.

Levier, lẽh-ve-ȧ', a town of France, in Doubs, 11 miles W.N.W. of Pontarlier. Pop. 1297.

Le Vigan, lẽh vee'gŏxⁿ', a town of France, in Gard, on the Arre, an affluent of the Hérault, 50 miles W.N.W. of Nîmes. Pop. 4340. It has a communal college, manufactures of silk and cotton hosiery, cotton yarn, leather, and paper, and a marble-quarry.

Le Vigean, lẽh vee'zhŏxⁿ', a village of France, in Vienne, 18 miles S.W. of Montmorillon. Pop. 1300.

Levignac, lẽh-veen'yȧk', a village of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 9 miles N. of Marmande. Pop. 1470.

Lev'ingood, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co., Ky., on the Kentucky Central Railroad, 43 miles S. of Covington.

Lev'is, a township of Clark co., Wis. Pop. 264.

Levis, lȧ'vee' or lĕv'is, a county of Quebec, bounded N.W. by the river St. Lawrence. Chief town, Levis. Pop. 24,831.

Levis, Levis Town, or Point Le'vi, the chief town of the co. of Levis, Quebec, situated on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, opposite Quebec, and 172 miles N.E. of Montreal. It is the terminus of the Levis & Kennebec Railway and of a branch of the Grand Trunk Railway, and the landing-place of the passengers arriving from Europe by the ocean steamships. It contains a commodious hotel, a number of stores, extensive fortifications, a convent, and several saw-mills and factories, and has a very extensive shipping-trade. Pop. 6691.

Lev'iston, a station on a branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 2 miles N.E. of Audenried, Pa.

Levita, or Lebita, lĕv'e-tȧ or lȧ-vee'tȧ (anc. *Lebin'thos*), an island in the Grecian Archipelago, 20 miles E.N.E. of Amorgos. Lat. 37° N.; lon. 26° 32' E. It is 4 miles long by 4 miles broad.

Levizzano, lȧ-vit-sȧ'no, a town of Italy, 17 miles S.W. of Modena. Pop. 2200.

Levone, lȧ-vo'nȧ, a village of Italy, district and about 4 miles S. of Turin. Pop. 1120.

Levorano, a town of Italy. See LEVERANO.

Levroux, lẽh-vroo' (anc. *Gabatum?* or *Leprosum?*), a town of France, in Indre, 13 miles N. of Châteauroux. Pop. 3243. It has manufactories of fine woollen cloths and leather, and a brisk trade in corn, wine, and wool.

Le'vy, a county of Florida, is bounded on the S.W. by the Gulf of Mexico, and on the W. by the Suwanee River. Area, 1104 square miles. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with pine forests. The soil is sandy. Indian corn, sugar-cane, and cotton are the staple products. It is intersected from N.E. to S.W., and near the E. border, by the Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad, which communicates with Bronson, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 2018; in 1880, 5767; in 1890, 6586.

Lewenz, a town of Hungary. See LEVA.

Lewes, loo'is, a borough of England, in Sussex, on the navigable Ouse, at the junction of several railways, 44 miles S.E. of London, and 8½ miles N.E. of Brighton. It is finely situated on a declivity of the South Downs, and has a grammar-school, almshouses, a county hall, a jail, a house of correction, barracks, and theatre. A considerable trade is carried on with London by the port of Newhaven. The town is lighted with gas and amply supplied with water. Lewes is said to have been the Roman station *Mutuantonis*. Simon de Montfort and the barons, in 1264, defeated Henry III. here and imprisoned him in the castle. Pop. (1891) 10,997.

Lewes, low'ĕz, a post-village of Sussex co., Del., on Delaware Bay, about 4 miles W.S.W. of Cape Henlopen, and 104 miles S. by E. of Wilmington. It is adjacent to the Delaware Breakwater, and is on the Junction & Breakwater Railroad. It has a graded school, 3 churches, several large hotels, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 1400.

Lewes and Reho'both, a hundred of Sussex co., Del. Pop. 2128. It contains Lewes, Rehoboth, Cape Henlopen, &c.

Lewey's Island, Maine. See PRINCETON.

Lewin, lȧ-veen', a town of Prussian Silesia, 14 miles W. of Glatz. Pop. 1616.

Lew'insville, a post-hamlet of Fairfax co., Va., 3 miles from Falls Church Station. It has a church.

Lew'is, the northernmost and largest island of the Outer Hebrides, off the W. coast of Scotland, between lat. 57° 40' and 58° 32' N. and lon. 6° and 7° W., separated from the mainland by the Minch Channel, 30 miles across. Length, from N. to S., 60 miles; greatest breadth, 30 miles. Its southern peninsular portion is called HARRIS. On the E. side are Loch Erisort and Broad Bay, and on the W. Loch Roag. Its N. headland, the BUTT OF LEWIS, lat. 58° 31' N., lon. 6° 14' W., rises to 80 feet above the sea. A great part of the island is rugged, but it is not generally so lofty and bare as Harris, and it has many low swampy tracts. Gneiss is the prevailing rock, and much of the surface is covered with peat and with remains of ancient forests. The island abounds with Druidic edifices and ruined fortresses. The people are of Celtic descent; but in the N. is a race of Scandinavian origin, although speaking the Gaelic language. Stornoway, the chief town, is on the E. coast.

Lew'is, a county in the N.E. part of Kentucky, borders on the state of Ohio. Area, about 450 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Ohio River. The surface is mostly hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staples. Limestone crops out in this county, which is traversed by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Vanceburg. Pop. in 1870, 9115; in 1880, 13,154; in 1890, 14,803.

Lewis, a northeastern county of Missouri, has an area of about 510 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, and is intersected by the Wyaconda, North Fabius, and Middle Fabius Rivers. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with upland prairies and forests growing near the streams. The soil is deep and very fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, cattle, hay, and pork are the staple products. Limestone is abundant in this county. It is traversed by the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City and St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroads. Capital, Monticello, on the North Fabius River. Pop. in 1870, 15,114; in 1880, 15,925; in 1890, 15,935.

Lewis, a county in the N. central part of New York, has an area of about 1294 square miles. It is intersected by Black River, and is also drained by the Beaver, Moose, and Oswegatchie Rivers. The surface is mostly hilly, and is extensively covered with forests of sugar-maple, pine, and other trees. The soil is adapted to pasturage and dairy-farming. Hay, oats, butter, cheese, potatoes, and lumber are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies part of this county. It is traversed by the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad and the Carthage & Adirondack Railroad. Capital, Lowville. Pop. in 1870, 28,699; in 1880, 31,416; in 1890, 29,806.

Lewis, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of about 280 square miles. The Buffalo River drains the southern part of this county, and Duck River runs very near its northeastern extremity. The surface is uneven and hilly, and mostly covered with forests. Indian corn, grass, peanuts, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Newburg, on a tributary of Duck River. Pop. in 1870, 1986; in 1880, 2181; in 1890, 2555.

Lewis, a county in the S.W. part of Washington, has an area of about 2308 square miles. It is drained by the Chehalis and Cowlitz Rivers, which rise in it. The eastern part of this county is diversified with high mountains of the Cascade Range. A large part of its area is covered with forests. The soil of the valleys is fertile, and produces oats, wheat, grass, potatoes, &c. This county is intersected by the Northern Pacific Railroad. Capital, Chehalis. Pop. in 1870, 888; in 1880, 2600; in 1890, 11,499.

Lewis, a county in the N. central part of West Virginia, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the West Fork of the Monongahela River. The surface is diversified with high hills, extensive forests, and fertile valleys. Indian corn, wheat, hay, and cattle are the staple products. This county has beds of bituminous coal. It is traversed by the West Virginia & Pittsburg Railroad,

two branches of which unite at Weston, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 10,175; in 1880, 13,269; in 1890, 15,895.

Lewis, a post-office of Shelby co., Ala., 6 miles N. of Wilsonville.

Lewis, a township of Clay co., Ind., on Eel River. Pop. 1220.

Lewis, Vigo co., Ind. See CENTREVILLE.

Lewis, a post-village of Cass co., Iowa, on the East Nishnabatona River, 8 miles S. by W. of Atlantic, and 44 miles E. of Council Bluffs. It has a high school, 3 churches, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 650.

Lewis, a hamlet in Daviess co., Ky., on the Owensborough & Nashville Railroad, 12 miles S. of Owensborough. It has a grist-mill. Pop. 125.

Lewis, a township of Holt co., Mo. Pop. 4081. It contains Forest City and Oregon.

Lewis, a post-office of Madison co., Montana.

Lewis, a post-office and mining-camp of Lander co., Nev., 15 miles from Battle Mountain Station. It has silver-mines and 2 quartz-mills.

Lewis, a post-hamlet of Essex co., N.Y., in Lewis township, about 32 miles S. of Plattsburg, and 15 miles N.E. of Mount Marcy. Pop. of the township, 1744.

Lewis, a township of Lewis co., N.Y. Pop. 1207. It is in a forest-region, and contains West Leyden.

Lewis, a station in Ontario co., N.Y., on the Northern Central Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Canandaigua.

Lewis, a township of Brown co., O., on the Ohio River. Pop. 2817. It contains Higginsport.

Lewis, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 963.

Lewis, a township of Northumberland co., Pa. Pop. 1228, exclusive of the borough of Turbotville.

Lewis, a township of Union co., Pa. Pop. 1007. It contains Hartleton.

Lewis, a station on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 7 miles N. of Chester Court-House, S.C.

Lewis and Clarke, a county in the W. central part of Montana, has an area of about 2600 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Missouri River, and on the N. by the Sun or Medicine River. The surface is mountainous, and this county comprises part of the Rocky Mountains, with some fertile valleys. These mountains produce forests of fir, spruce, hemlock, cedar, and pine. Wheat, grass, and potatoes are the staple products. It contains many gold-mines, also mines of silver, lead, and copper. This county is intersected by the Northern Pacific Railroad and the Montana Central Railroad. Capital, Helena. Pop. in 1870, 5040; in 1880, 6521; in 1890, 19,145.

Lew'is Bay, a post-settlement in Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, 30 miles from Sydney. Pop. 150.

Lew'isberry, a post-borough of York co., Pa., in Newberry township, about 11 miles S. of Harrisburg. It has a church, a tannery, a grist-mill, a machine-shop, and a town hall. Pop. 268.

Lew'isborough, a post-township in the N.E. part of Westchester co., N.Y., about 42 miles N.E. of New York. It is partly drained by the Croton River, and intersected by the New York & Harlem Railroad. Pop. 1600. It contains hamlets named Cross River and Golden's Bridge.

Lew'isburg, a post-village of Conway co., Ark., on the W. bank of the Arkansas River, about 4 miles S. of Morrilton, and 49 miles N.W. of Little Rock. It has 3 or 4 churches, a newspaper, an academy, and a grist-mill. Coal is found here.

Lewisburg, a hamlet of Cass co., Ind., on the Wabash River and Wabash & Erie Canal, 8 miles E. of Logansport.

Lewisburg, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Iowa, in Clay township, about 12 miles W. of Corydon.

Lewisburg, Logan co., Ky. See HENRYVILLE.

Lewisburg, a village of Mason co., Ky., 7 miles S. of Maysville. It has a church and an academy. Pop. 150. Here is North Fork Post-Office.

Lewisburg, a village of St. Tammany parish, La., on the N. shore of Lake Pontchartrain, about 32 miles N. of New Orleans. Pop. 110.

Lewisburg, a post-hamlet of De Soto co., Miss., 10 miles E. of Hernando. It has 3 churches and a school.

Lewisburg, or North Lewisburg, a post-village of Champaign co., O., on Darby Creek, and on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 50 miles N.E. of Dayton. It has a bank, 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a union school, and manufactures of bricks, flour, lumber, &c. Pop. 936.

Lewisburg, a post-village of Preble co., O., on Twin Creek, in Harrison township, 20 miles W.N.W. of Dayton. It has 4 churches and 1 or 2 flour-mills. Pop. 391. Here are several quarries of fine limestone.

Lewisburg, a post-borough, capital of Union co., Pa., is delightfully situated on the W. bank of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of Buffalo Creek, and on the Lewisburg Centre & Spruce Creek Railroad, which connects at Montandon with the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 63 miles N. of Harrisburg, and about 14 miles W. of Danville. A bridge crosses the river here. This place is the seat of the Lewisburg University (Baptist), which was organized in 1847. Lewisburg contains 7 churches, 2 national banks, a town hall, 2 newspaper offices, and a school styled University Female Institute. It has 2 foundries, a woollen-factory, and manufactures of flour, lumber, farming-implements, &c. Pop. in 1890, 3248.

Lewisburg, a post-village, capital of Marshall co., Tenn., on the Duck River Valley Railroad, 20 miles S.E. of Columbia, and about 50 miles S. of Nashville. It has a newspaper office, 4 churches, and a flouring-mill. Pop. 460.

Lewisburg, a post-village, capital of Greenbrier co., W. Va., near the E. base of the Greenbrier Mountain, and near the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 4 miles from Ronceverte Station, 9 miles W. of the White Sulphur Springs, and 133 miles E.S.E. of Charleston. It contains a court-house, 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a bank, and a female seminary. Pop. in 1890, 1016.

Lewis Centre, a post-village of Delaware co., O., in Orange township, on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, 16 miles N. of Columbus. It has 2 churches.

Lewis Creek, Vermont, rises in Addison co., drains the S. part of Chittenden co., runs westward, and enters Lake Champlain.

Lewis Creek, a post-office of Shelby co., Ind., on the railroad which connects Columbus with Shelbyville, 8 miles S. by W. of the latter.

Lewis Creek, a post-office of Letcher co., Ky.

Lewis Ferry, a post-office of Jasper co., Tex., on the Angelina River.

Lewis Fork, a post-township of Wilkes co., N.C., 40 miles N.W. of Statesville. It has 3 churches. Pop. 1062.

Lewisham, loo'ish-am, a village of England, in Kent, on the Ravensbourne, on several railways, 5 miles S.E. of London. Pop. of parish (1891), 94,335.

Lewis Head, a post-hamlet in Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 27 miles from Shelburne. Pop. 120.

Lewis Hill, a hamlet of Morgan co., O., about 33 miles W. of Marietta.

Lew'is Island, Dampier Archipelago, off the N.W. coast of Australia, is in lat. 20° 35′ S., lon. 116° 33′ E.

Lewis Mill, a station on the Keokuk & Kansas City Railroad, 2 miles N. of Glasgow, Mo.

Lewis Mills (Lamira Post-Office), a hamlet in Belmont co., O., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 15 miles W. of Bellaire. It has 2 stores, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Lewis Mills, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Waynesburg Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 6 miles E. by N. of Honeybrook.

Lewis Mines, a station in Jackson co., Ill., on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, 3 miles N. of Murphysborough. Here coal is mined.

Lew'isport, a post-village of Hancock co., Ky., on the Ohio River, about 16 miles above Owensborough, and 10 miles by land W. of Hawesville. It has 3 churches, and a newspaper office. Much tobacco is prepared and shipped here. Pop. 308.

Lewis River, Idaho. See SNAKE RIVER.

Lewis River, a village of Clarke co., Washington, on the Cathlapootle River, 16 miles S.E. of Kalama. It has a church.

Lewis Run, a post-hamlet of McKean co., Pa., on a branch of the Erie Railroad, about 5 miles S. of Bradford. It has a church and several oil-wells.

Lewis Station, a post-hamlet of Escambia co., Ala., on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad.

Lewis Station, a post-office of Henry co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 33 miles S.W. of Sedalia. Coal is found here.

Lewis' Store, a post-office of Spottsylvania co., Va.

Lew'iston, a post-village of Trinity co., Cal., on the Trinity River, about 170 miles (direct) N.N.W. of Sacramento. It is surrounded by high mountains. Gold is found here. Pop. 338.

Lewiston, a post-village, capital of Nez Perces co., Idaho, on the E. bank of the Snake River, just above the mouth of the Clearwater, near lat. 46° 25′ N. and lon. 117° W. It is supported mainly by trade and the navigation of Snake River. Pop. in 1890, 849.

Lewiston, the most populous city of Androscoggin co., Me., is situated on the E. (left) bank of the Androscoggin River, opposite Auburn, 35 miles N. of Portland, and about

30 miles S.W. of Augusta. It is at the junction of several branches of the Maine Central Railroad with the Auburn & Lewiston Railroad, which connects with the Grand Trunk Railroad. The river here falls about 60 feet, affords abundant water-power, and presents picturesque scenery. Two iron railroad bridges and 2 other bridges cross the river at this place. Lewiston is the second city of Maine in population, and derives its prosperity chiefly from manufactures and trade. It is the seat of Bates College (Free-Will Baptist), which was organized in 1863 and has 11 professors. It has 12 churches, a public library, 2 national banks, 3 savings-banks, and a high school. A dam, or system of dams, costing about $1,000,000, has been constructed here across the river, the water of which is conveyed to the mills by a canal. The Franklin Company own the water-power. The capital here invested in manufactures is stated to be $9,000,000, which is distributed among 18 corporations, employing about 8500 persons, and producing goods valued at $11,000,000 in a year, or, including Auburn, $13,000,000. About 40,000,000 yards of cotton and woollen goods are manufactured here annually. The number of spindles in the factories of Lewiston is 285,000. The woollen-mills produce fancy cassimeres, beaver cloths, meltons, repellants, &c. Among the other articles made in Lewiston are brushes, files, looms, trunks, brooms, machinery for cotton-mills, ticking, seersucker, duck, burlaps, checks, jute bags, and grain-bags. Two daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1870, 13,600; in 1880, 19,083; in 1890, 21,701.

Lewiston, a hamlet of Dakota co., Minn., on the Cannon River, about 33 miles S. of St. Paul.

Lewiston, a post-village of Winona co., Minn., in Utica township, on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, about 20 miles W. by S. of Winona. It has a church and a warehouse for grain. Pop. 284.

Lewiston, or **Lewistown,** a post-hamlet of Lewis co., Mo., in La Belle township, on the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad, 26 miles W.N.W. of Quincy, Ill.

Lewiston, a post-village in Lewiston township, Niagara co., N.Y., on the Niagara River, at the head of steamboat navigation, about 7 miles below the cataract, and 7 miles from Lake Ontario. It is opposite to Queenstown, Canada, and is at the N. base of a high terrace called the Mountain Ridge. Steamboats ply daily (in summer) between Toronto and Lewiston, which is on a branch of the New York Central Railroad, and is the W. terminus of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad. It has 3 churches. Pop. 770; of the township, 2329.

Lewiston, a post-village of Bertie co., N.C., in Woodville township, 3 miles from the Roanoke River. It has 2 churches, a steam grist-mill, &c.

Lewiston, a post-office and mining village of Tooele co., Utah, 26 miles W. of Lehi. It has rich mines of silver or gold and a quartz-mill.

Lewiston, Virginia. See LUNENBURG COURT-HOUSE.

Lewiston, a post-village of Kanawha co., W. Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, and on or near the Great Kanawha River, 13 miles S.E. of Charleston.

Lewiston, a post-office or hamlet of Columbia co., Wis., in Lewiston township. The Wisconsin River touches the S.W. corner of the township. Lewiston Station is on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 9 miles N.W. of Portage City. Pop. of the township, 1046. It has a manufactory of knit goods.

Lewiston, Prince Edward Island. See ALBERTON.

Lewiston Junction, or **Hotel Road,** a station in Androscoggin co., Me., on the Grand Trunk Railroad, 29 miles N. of Portland, 2 miles N. of Danville Junction, and 5¼ miles S.W. of Lewiston, to which the Lewiston & Auburn Railroad extends from this point.

Lew'istown, a post-village, capital of Fulton co., Ill., in Lewistown township, on a branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 39 miles W.S.W. of Peoria, and about 50 miles N.N.W. of Springfield. It contains 5 churches, a national bank, 3 newspaper offices, a public hall, a college, and a graded school, and has manufactures of wool, lumber, and furniture. Pop. in 1890, 2166; of the township, 3246.

Lewistown, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., 10 miles N. of Frederick, and 1 mile E. of the Blue Ridge. It has 3 churches, a woollen-factory, and a grist-mill.

Lewistown, Lewis co., Mo. See LEWISTON.

Lewistown, a post-hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., on the Pemberton & Hightstown Railroad where it crosses the Kinkora & Columbus Railroad, 10 miles E. of Mount Holly.

Lewistown, a small post-village of Logan co., O., about 10 miles N.W. of Bellefontaine. It has a church and a union school.

Lewistown, a post-borough, capital of Mifflin co., Pa., on the Juniata River, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Sunbury & Lewistown and Mifflin & Centre County Railroads, 70 miles E. by N. of Altoona, and 61 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. It is at the mouth of the Kishacoquillas Creek, and is surrounded by beautiful mountain-scenery. It contains a commodious court-house, an academy, 6 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, 2 iron-furnaces, 2 flour-mills, 2 planing-mills, and manufactures of axes, boilers, engines, &c. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 3222. The station on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad is known as Lewistown Junction, and is 1 mile S. of Lewistown Station.

Lew'isville, a post-village, capital of Lafayette co., Ark., about 50 miles W.S.W. of Camden, and 7 miles E. of Red River. It has 2 churches and 2 common schools. Pop. about 400.

Lewisville, a post-village of Henry co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 44 miles E. of Indianapolis, and 24 miles W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a planing-mill, &c. Pop. 446.

Lewisville, a post-office of Forsyth co., N.C.

Lewisville, Coshocton co., O. See CANAL LEWISVILLE.

Lewisville, a post-village in Summit township, Monroe co., O., about 30 miles N.N.E. of Marietta. It has 2 churches and a carriage-shop. Pop. 124.

Lewisville, a hamlet of Ross co., O., on the Scioto River and the Ohio Canal, about 9 miles N. by W. of Chillicothe.

Lewisville, a post-village of Polk co., Oregon, about 25 miles S.W. of Salem.

Lewisville, a post-village in Elk township, Chester co., Pa., 22 miles S.W. of West Chester. It has 2 churches, a paper-mill, and several flour-mills.

Lewisville, Clearfield co., Pa. See BOWEN.

Lewisville, a small hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., 3 miles from Livermore Station, and about 36 miles E. by N. of Pittsburg. It has a church. Here is Ebenezer Post-Office.

Lewisville, a village in Ulysses township, Potter co., Pa., near the source of the Genesee River, about 60 miles N.W. of Williamsport. It has 2 churches, a lumber-mill, and 5 general stores. Pop. 226. Here is Ulysses Post-Office.

Lewisville, a township of Chester co., S.C. Pop. 2507.

Lewisville, a village in Amelia township, Orangeburg co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, 38 miles S.E. of Columbia. It has several stores, and is a place of active trade. Post-office, St. Matthew's.

Lewisville, a post-village of Denton co., Tex., 17 miles W. of Plano. It has a church. Pop. in 1890, 498.

Lewisville, a post-office of King George co., Va.

Lew'isville, or **Louisville,** loo'e-vil, a post-village in Kent co., Ontario, on the river Thames, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 6 miles N.E. of Chatham. It contains a flouring-mill and several stores. Pop. 100.

Lewisville, a post-village in Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, 1½ miles from Moncton. It contains a tannery, a store, and a saw-mill. Pop. 150.

Lew-Kew Islands. See LOO-CHOO ISLANDS.

Lex'ington, a county in the central part of South Carolina, has an area of about 780 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Congaree River, and on the S.W. by the North Edisto, and is intersected by the Saluda, which flows through the northern part of the county, and empties into the Congaree. The surface is hilly or undulating, and is mostly covered with forests of pine, cedar, and other trees. Cotton, Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Richmond & Danville Railroad and the South Bound Railroad. Capital, Lexington Court-House. Pop. in 1870, 12,988; in 1880, 18,564; in 1890, 22,181.

Lexington, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Ala., 24 miles N.E. of Florence.

Lexington, a post-village, capital of Oglethorpe co., Ga., about 85 miles E. by N. of Atlanta, and 3 miles E. of Lexington Station, or Crawford, which is on the Athens Branch of the Georgia Railroad, 16 miles S.E. of Athens. It has 3 churches, an academy, &c.

Lexington, a post-village in Lexington township, McLean co., Ill., 1 mile N. of the Mackinaw River, and on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 15 miles N.E. of Bloomington, and 111 miles S.S.W. of Chicago. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, a high school, and 2 banks. Pop. about 1500; of the township, 2404. Grain, cattle, and other stock are the staple products of the township.

Lexington, a post-village of Scott co., Ind., in Lexington township, on the Louisville Branch of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 29 miles N. by E. of Louisville, Ky., and about 18 miles W.S.W. of Madison. It has an academy,

churches, a woollen-factory, a planing-mill, &c. Pop. 440; of the township, 2529.

Lexington, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Iowa, about 6 miles N.W. of Washington.

Lexington, a township of Johnson co., Kansas. Pop. 638. It contains De Soto.

Lexington, a handsome city, the capital of Fayette co., Ky., is on the Kentucky Central Railroad, at its junction with the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, and on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, 29 miles E.S.E. of Frankfort, 77 miles S. of Cincinnati, and 94 miles E. by S. of Louisville. Lat. 38° 6′ N.; lon. 84° 33′ W. The city is very pleasantly situated, and is surrounded by a fertile, undulating country. The streets cross one another at right angles, are well paved, and lighted with gas. Main street is 80 feet wide. Here is a monument to Henry Clay which cost about $50,000. He resided many years at Ashland, near this town. Lexington is the seat of the Kentucky University, which was organized in 1858 and has 9 instructors and about 100 students and a library of 20,000 volumes. A college of law and an agricultural and mechanical college are connected with this institution. This city also contains a state lunatic asylum, which occupies a large and handsome edifice, 17 churches, a court-house, a fine post-office building, a public library of 16,000 volumes, 3 national banks, 2 state banks, a commercial college, and printing-offices which issue 8 papers, among which are 1 or 2 daily newspapers and a monthly agricultural paper. Here are extensive manufactures of bagging, rope, carriages, distilled liquors, &c. Lexington was formerly the capital of Kentucky. It was founded in 1776 and incorporated in 1782. Pop. in 1830, 16,656; in 1890, 21,567.

Lexington, a post-office of Somerset co., Me., in Lexington township, about 56 miles N. by W. of Augusta. Pop. of the township, 397.

Lexington, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Lexington township, 11 miles W.N.W. of Boston, with which it is connected by railroad. It has several churches, a graded school, and a savings-bank. Here occurred on the 19th of April, 1775, a memorable action between the British soldiers and a small body of militia. This was the first battle of the Revolution. A monument has been erected here to commemorate the patriotism of the eight men who fell in that action. The township contains 5 churches. Pop. of the township, 2505.

Lexington, a post-village, port of entry, and capital of Sanilac co., Mich., in Lexington township, on Lake Huron, about 70 miles N.N.E. of Detroit, and 20 miles N. of Port Huron. It contains a court-house, a city hall, 5 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, a tannery, a brewery, a woollen-mill, a flouring-mill, a planing-mill, &c. Steamboats ply daily between this port and Detroit. Pop. in 1890, 712; of the township, 2602.

Lexington, a post-village of Le Sueur co., Minn., in Lexington township, 12 miles E. by S. of Le Sueur, and 77 miles N.E. of St. Peter. It has a church, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. of township, 630.

Lexington, a post-village, capital of Holmes co., Miss., is about 62 miles N. of Jackson, on a small affluent of the Yazoo River. It contains a court-house, a newspaper office, and a money-order post-office. Pop. in 1890, 1075.

Lexington, a post-town, capital of Lafayette co., Mo., is situated on the right or S. bank of the Missouri River, about 84 miles below Kansas City by water (42 miles E. by rail). By railroad it is 244 miles W. by N. of St. Louis, and 75 miles N.W. of Sedalia. A branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad extends from Sedalia to Lexington, and connects here with the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad. It is also the E. terminus of the Wyandotte, Kansas City & Northwestern Railroad. Its site is elevated nearly 300 feet above the river. It contains a court-house, the Baptist Female College, the Central Female College (Methodist Episcopal), 10 churches, 2 savings-banks, 2 other banks, manufactures of furniture, hemp and woollen goods, and printing-offices which issue 3 weekly newspapers. Beds of coal underlie Lexington and the county. P. (1890) 4537.

Lexington, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., in Lexington township, on Schoharie Creek, about 44 miles S.S.W. of Albany. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill. Pop. of the township, 1316.

Lexington, a post-village, capital of Davidson co., N.C., on Abbott's Creek, in Lexington township, and on the railroad which connects Salisbury with Greensborough, 16 miles N.E. of Salisbury, and about 90 miles (direct) W. of Raleigh. It has 3 white and 3 colored churches. Gold, silver, and zinc are found in this county. Pop. in 1890, 1440; of the township, 3584.

Lexington, a station in Highland co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 12 miles E. of Blanchester.

Lexington, Perry co., Ohio. See New Lexington.

Lexington, a post-village of Richland co., O., in Troy township, on the Clear Fork of the Mohican River, and on the Lake Erie division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 9 miles S.S.W. of Mansfield. It has a seminary, 5 churches, a money-order post-office, and 2 warehouses. Pop. 482.

Lexington, a township of Stark co., O. Pop. 5700. It contains Alliance, Limaville, and Mt. Union.

Lexington, S.C. See Lexington Court-House.

Lexington, a post-village, capital of Henderson co., Tenn., on Beech Creek, about 100 miles W.S.W. of Nashville. It has 2 or 3 churches and a newspaper office.

Lexington, a post-village of Lee co., Tex., 16 miles N. of Giddings Station, and about 50 miles E. by N. of Austin. It has 2 churches. Pop. 157.

Lexington, a handsome post-village, capital of Rockbridge co., Va., is on the North River, about 32 miles N.N.W. of Lynchburg, and 40 miles S.S.W. of Staunton. It is situated in the long and fertile limestone valley which is bounded on the S.E. by the Blue Ridge. It is the W. terminus of the James River & Kanawha Canal. Here is the Washington and Lee University, reorganized in 1871, before which date it was styled Washington College. Lexington also contains the Virginia Military Institute, founded in 1839, 7 churches, a bank, and 1 or 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 3059.

Lexington Court-House, a post-village, capital of Lexington co., S.C., in Lexington township, and on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 14 miles W.S.W. of Columbia. It has a court-house, 2 churches, a newspaper office, a female seminary, a high school, and a cotton-factory. Pop. in 1890, 342; of the township, 2468.

Lexington Junction, a station in Oldham co., Ky., on the Louisville & Lexington Railroad, at the junction of the Cincinnati division, 1 mile E. of La Grange.

Lexington Junction, Missouri. See Henry.

Lexovinm, a town of France. See Lisieux.

Ley'burn, a market-town of England, co. of York, North Riding, 7 miles S.S.W. of Richmond. Pop. 837.

Leyden, or **Leiden,** lī'dĕn (Fr. *Leyde,* lĕd or laid; L. *Lugdu'num Batavo'rum*), a city of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 22 miles S.W. of Amsterdam, and 17 miles N. of Rotterdam (with both of which it is connected by canals and railways), on the Old Rhine, 6 miles from its mouth in the North Sea. Lat. 52° 9′ 30″ N.; lon. 4° 29′ 30″ E. Its old walls and fortifications have been removed. Leyden is intersected by canals, and encompassed by windmills, country-seats, pleasure-grounds, gardens, and fertile meadows. The streets of the town are straight, broad, and kept exceedingly clean: Broad street (*Breedestraat*) is esteemed one of the finest in Europe. The town hall, founded about 1415, but since that period often altered, is situated in this street. It is a picturesque old building, with its prominent parts gilt, 30 windows in a line in front, a tall spire, and 3 highly ornamented projecting gables. In the council-chamber are the painting of the Last Judgment, by Lucas van Leyden, and several fine historical portraits. Near the town hall, in the same street, is the Gemeene-landshuis van Rijnland, containing the offices of the superintendent of dikes. Other noteworthy edifices are the prison, weigh-house, butter-house, cloth-hall, barracks, and dock-yards. It has numerous churches and a synagogue, besides sundry congregations worshipping in halls, &c. There are numerous Latin schools, also academies of drawing, design, architecture, and music; but the most important educational institution is the university, formerly one of the most famed in Europe, and still in excellent repute. As some indemnification for the privations suffered during the siege of 1574, the Prince of Orange offered the inhabitants exemption from certain taxes, or a university. They chose the latter, and it was accordingly inaugurated by the Prince the following year, 1575. Connected with the university are a botanic garden, an observatory, a library with valuable MSS., a museum of comparative anatomy, one of the richest collections of natural history in existence, cabinet of coins, museum of antiquities, and a very rich ethnographic museum. There are also an economic garden for the promotion of native gardening and agriculture, and a national herbarium. There are, likewise, several learned societies and a fine-arts society. The benevolent and charitable institutions are very numerous, and include poor-houses, hospitals for orphans, old men, and old women, connected with the various religious bodies. The cloth-manufactures, for which Leyden was at one time greatly famed, have revived in recent years. There are now steam

cloth-factories, coverlet-, baize-, and camlet-factories, woolspinneries, calico-print-works, &c.; also tanneries, skinneries, soap-works, breweries, distilleries, and a machine-factory. The former great trade in books, carried on in the latter part of the seventeenth and during the greater part of the eighteenth century, and rendered world-renowned by the Elzevirs, is represented by a few printing-offices.

The most memorable event in the history of Leyden is the siege it sustained from the Spaniards in 1573–74. For seven weeks there was no bread within the walls, and when hunger became no longer bearable, and the people, dying in hundreds, implored the burgomaster to surrender the town, he offered his body to appease their appetite, and thus the most clamorous were abashed. To relieve the town, the Prince of Orange at last broke down the dikes, and, a favoring wind accompanying, the waters came over the land so rapidly that above 1000 of the besiegers were drowned. The same wind wafted a fleet of 200 boats from Rotterdam to the gates of Leyden, and relieved the place. Leyden is the birthplace of many eminent men. The population of Leyden, at one time 00,000, was, in 1890, only 43,510.

Leyden, an island off the coast of Java, opposite Batavia. See also MANDETIVOE.

Leyden, lī'den, a township of Cook co., Ill. Pop. 1437. It contains Leyden Centre.

Leyden, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., in Leyden township, 9 miles N. of Greenfield. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 524.

Leyden, or **Tal'cottville**, a post-village in Leyden township, Lewis co., N.Y., on or near Black River, and on the Utica & Black River Railroad, 38 miles N. of Utica. It has a grist-mill and a stone-quarry. The name of its post-office is Leyden. The township, which is bounded on the E. by the Black River, contains a larger village, named Port Leyden. Pop. of the township, 1975.

Leyden, a post-office of Rock co., Wis.

Leyden Centre, a post-office of Cook co., Ill., about 15 miles N.W. of Chicago.

Leyderdorp, lī'der-dorp', a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on the Rhine, here crossed by a bridge, about 1½ miles E. of Leyden. Pop. 2417.

Leye, the Flemish for the Lys.

Leyland, lee'land, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, at a railway junction, 5½ miles S. of Preston. It has a handsome church, with monuments of the Farington family, whose mansion, Shawhall, contains a museum and a fine gallery of paintings; a grammar-school, numerous other endowed schools, almshouses, and manufactures of cotton goods. Pop. of parish (1891), 10,257.

Leyni, a village of Italy. See LEGNI.

Leyre, lair, a river of France, rises in the department of Landes, flows N.N.W. into the department of Gironde, and, after a course of 50 miles, falls into the basin of Arcachon, a little below La Mothe.

Leyria, a city of Portugal. See LEIRIA.

Leysele, lī-sā'lā, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 25 miles S.W. of Brugos. Pop. 2096.

Leyte, lā'e-tā or lā'tā, one of the Philippine Islands, immediately S.S.W. of Samar. Length, 130 miles; average breadth, 35 miles. It is mountainous, with many extinct volcanoes. Its soil is in many parts very fertile, producing rice, pepper, wheat, manila, indigo, cacao, coffee, sugar, dammar, and cotton, with ebony and other fine woods. Area, 3590 square miles. Pop. 284,495. At its N. end is a port of the same name.

Leytha, **Leitha**, or **Leyta**, lī'tā, a river of the Austrian empire, forms a part of the boundary between Austria and Hungary, and, after a course of 90 miles, joins an arm of the Danube at Altenburg. Between it and Lake Neusiedl are the Leytha Mountains.

Ley'ton, a village of England, co. of Essex, 5 miles by rail N.E. of London. Pop. of parish, 10,394.

Lez, lā, a river of France, department of Hérault, rises in the Cévennes Mountains, and, after a course of 20 miles, falls into the Mediterranean 2 miles S.E. of Montpellier. Its lower and navigable part is called the Canal de Grave.

Lez, a river of France, rises in the department of Drôme, and joins the left bank of the Rhone a little below Pont Saint-Esprit. Total course, nearly 45 miles.

Lezardrieux, leh-zar'dre-uh', a town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 16 miles E.N.E. of Lannion.

Lezat, leh-zā' (anc. *Lezatum?*), a town of France, formerly capital of a district called the Lezatois, in Ariége, 17 miles N.W. of Pamiers, on the Lèze. Pop. 1547.

Leznysk, lā-zhisk', a town of Austrian Galicia, 25 miles N.E. of Rzeszow, on the San. Pop. 4026.

Lezignan, lā'zeen'yoN', a town of France, in Aude, 13 miles W. of Narbonne. Pop. 4402. It has large distilleries and tanneries.

Lezoux, leh-zoo', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 15 miles E.N.E. of Clermont. Pop. 2485.

Lezuza, lā-thoo'thā (anc. *Libisoso'na?* or *Licia'na?*), a town of Spain, 22 miles W. of Albacete. Pop. 1549.

Lezzeno, lēt-sā'no, a village of Italy, 5 miles S.W. of Bellagio, on the E. shore of Lago di Como. Pop. 1373.

Lezzolo, a town of Italy. See LESSOLO.

Lgov, or **Lgow**, l'gof, a town of Russia, government and 30 miles W. of Koorsk, on the Sem. Pop. 3352.

Lha-Ree, or **Lha-Ri**, l'ha'ree, a large village of Thibet, about 180 miles N.E. of Lassa, in a gorge, among barren and desolate mountains. The government has here a depôt of provisions. Near the village are a large Buddhist convent and a handsome temple.

L'Hassa, the capital city of Thibet. See LASSA.

Lhenicse, a town of Bohemia. See ELBENITZ.

Lhonnur, l'ho-nawr', a town of India, in Hyderabad, 42 miles E.N.E. of Jaulna. Lat. 20° N.; lon. 76° 43' E.

L'Honor de Cos, lo'nor' deh kos, a village of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, on the Aveyron, 7 miles N.N.E. of Montauban. Pop. 1475.

L'Hôpital, a village of France. See ALBERT-VILLE.

Lindi, a town of Russia. See LADY.

Linghof, **Linkhov**, lee'ng-of, or **Linchowski**, lee'ng-ov'skee, a large island of the Arctic Ocean, one of the New Siberia group, N. of Asia. The name is sometimes given to the whole group.

Linkhura, a mountain of Greece. See PARNASSUS.

Linmone, le-ā-mo'nā (anc. *Cercidius?*), a river of Corsica, after a S.W. course of 21 miles enters the Mediterranean 11 miles N. of Ajaccio. In 1793 it gave name to the southernmost of the two departments of the island.

Liampo, a city of China. See NING-PO.

Lian-Choo, **Lian-Tchou**, le-ân'-choo', or **Lian-Tchcou-Fou**, le-ân'-chē-oo'-foo', written also **Lien-Tchou**, le-ên'-choo, a city of China, in Quang-Tong, 240 miles S.W. of Canton. Lat. 21° 43' N.; lon. 109° 40' E.

Liancourt, le-ôN'koor', a town of France, in Oise, with a station on the Paris & Brussels Railway, 5 miles S.S.E. of Clermont. Pop. 4005. It has manufactures of shoes, &c.

Liane, le-ân', a small river of France, in Pas-de-Calais, falls into the English Channel and forms the harbor of Boulogne-sur-Mer.

Liang-Choo, **Liang-Tchou**, le-âng'-choo', or **Liang-Tcheou**, le-âng'-chē-oo', a city of China, province of Kan-Soo, 140 miles N.N.W. of Lan-Choo.

Liao-Toung, or **Liao-Tong**. See LEAO-TONG.

Liazominskoi, le-âz'o-min-skoi', an island of Russia, government of Archangel, in the White Sea, near the mouth of the Dwina. Length, 13 miles.

Libadia, Greece. See LIVADIA.

Libanus, a mountain-range of Syria. See LEBANON.

Libau, lee'bŭw (Lettish, *Leapaïa*, le-ā-pī'ā), a seaport town of Russia, Courland, on the Baltic, N. of Lake Libau, and 105 miles W.S.W. of Mitau. Pop. 27,418. It is enclosed by walls, and has a council-hall, a theatre, a hospital, extensive almshouses, and an orphan asylum. Its harbor is artificial. Its trade is considerable, and a railway connects it with the interior of Russia.

Lib'by's Corner, a village of Cumberland co., Me., in Deering township, 1 mile from the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad.

Li'ber, a post-hamlet of Jay co., Ind., in Wayne township, 2 miles from Portland. It has a church and an academy.

Liberalitas Julia, an ancient name of EVORA.

Liberia, lī-bee're-ā, a republic on the W. coast of Africa, in that part of Upper Guinea called the Grain Coast, extending from Sherbro River, on the N.W., to Pedro River, on the S.E. (an estimated distance of from 500 to 600 miles), and having an area of some 15,000 square miles. It was founded as a colony of free blacks in 1820 by the American Colonization Society, with the idea that many of the liberated slaves in the United States would prefer returning to Africa. The whole territory of Liberia has been purchased from time to time from its original owners. It is well watered, being traversed by several considerable streams, and its natural resources are immense. Cotton is indigenous, and yields two crops a year. Coffee is also indigenous, and affords a leading article of export. Sugar-cane grows in luxuriance, and cam-wood in unlimited quantities; redwood, bar-wood, and other dyes are likewise plentiful; the oil-palm is abundant; and indigo, caoutchouc, ginger, arrow-root, cacao, cocoa-nuts, pine-apples, castor-nuts, yams, plan-

ains, bananas, figs, olives, tamarinds, limes, oranges, lemons, &c., may be added to the list of vegetable products, many of which are exported to a greater or less extent. Ivory is obtainable; and rich metallic veins also exist. A considerable export and import trade is now carried on; and a large number of the inhabitants of the interior depend upon Liberia for their supplies of imported goods. The principal articles of import are tobacco, cotton manufactures, spirits, gunpowder, and flour. The exports are palm oil, palm soap, coffee, cam-wood, sugar, arrowroot, ivory, &c.

The Liberians have built for themselves many churches, and possess schools and a number of printing-presses. The climate, though still fatal to Europeans, has been greatly improved by clearing, drainage, &c. Monrovia, the capital and port of the colony, is situated on Cape Mesurado. The government of the country is precisely on the American model, consisting of a president, a vice-president, a senate, and a house of representatives, the number of members in the former being 8 and in the latter 28. Liberia was declared an independent state in July, 1847, and in the following year was recognized as such by Great Britain and France. The population in 1891 was estimated at 1,068,000, of whom 1,050,000 were classed as of aboriginal stock, and the balance Americo-Liberians.——Adj. and inhab. LIBERIAN, lī-bēē'rē-ąn.

Liberk, a town of Bohemia. See REICHENBERG.

Libertad, lē-bĕr-tȧd' (*i.e.*, "liberty"), a department in the N.W. part of Peru, consisting of a long narrow tract, bounded S.W. by the sea. Area, 15,649 square miles. Capital, Trujillo. Pop. 147,541.

Lib'erton, a parish and village of Edinburghshire, Scotland, co. and 2½ miles S.E. of centre of Edinburgh. It contains part of the burgh and suburbs of Edinburgh. Pop. of parish, 6026.

Lib'erty, a northern county of Florida, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Ocklockonnee River, and on the W. by the Appalachicola River. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with pine forests. The soil is sandy and inferior. It produces a little sugar-cane, maize, &c. Capital, Bristol. Pop. in 1870, 1050; in 1880, 1362; in 1890, 1452.

Liberty, a county in the S.E. part of Georgia, has an area of about 966 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Altamaha River, and is partly drained by the Newport River and Cannouchee River, which touches the N. part of it. The surface is level, and mostly covered with forests of pine. The soil is sandy. An inlet of the ocean penetrates to the eastern extremity of this county. Cotton, rice, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected by the Savannah, Florida & Western Railroad. Capital, Hinesville. Pop. in 1870, 6888; in 1880, 10,649; in 1890, 12,887.

Liberty, a county in the S.E. part of Texas, has an area of about 1170 square miles. It is intersected throughout its length, from N. to S., by Trinity River. The surface is level, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile, and produces pasture for great numbers of cattle, which are the chief articles of export. Capital, Liberty. It is intersected by the Southern Pacific Railroad. Pop. in 1870, 4414; in 1880, 4999; in 1890, 4230.

Liberty, a post-office of Ouachita co., Ark.

Liberty, a township of San Joaquin co., Cal. P. 1231.

Liberty, a post-hamlet of Bear Lake co., Idaho, 40 miles N.E. of Franklin, and 15 miles N. of Bear Lake. It has a church. Gold and silver are found near this place.

Liberty, a post-village of Adams co., Ill., in Liberty township, about 15 miles E. of Quincy. It has several churches and a flouring-mill. Pop. of the township, 1623.

Liberty, a township of Effingham co., Ill. Pop. 504.

Liberty, Randolph co., Ill. See ROCKWOOD.

Liberty, a township of Crawford co., Ind. Pop. 757.

Liberty, a township of Delaware co., Ind. Pop. 1639.

Liberty, a township of Fulton co., Ind. Pop. 1429.

Liberty, a township of Grant co., Ind. Pop. 1989.

Liberty, a township of Hendricks co., Ind. Pop. 2478. It contains Belleville.

Liberty, a township of Henry co., Ind. Pop. 1884.

Liberty, a township of Howard co., Ind. Pop. 1697.

Liberty, or **Traf'algar'**, a village of Johnson co., Ind. It is on the Franklin, Fairland & Martinsville Railroad, 7½ miles S.W. of Franklin, and about 28 miles S. of Indianapolis. It has 3 churches. Pop. about 200. The name of its post-office is Trafalgar.

Liberty, a hamlet of Lawrence co., Ind., on the East Fork of White River, 3 or 4 miles S.W. of Bedford.

Liberty, a township of Parke co., Ind. Pop. 1540.

Liberty, a township of Porter co., Ind. Pop. 798.

Liberty, a township of Shelby co., Ind. Pop. 1465.

Liberty, a township of St. Joseph co., Ind. Pop. 1394. It contains North Liberty.

Liberty, a township of Tipton co., Ind. Pop. 1746.

Liberty, a post-village, capital of Union co., Ind., in Centre township, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 52 miles N.N.W. of Cincinnati, and about 15 miles S. by W. of Richmond. It has a court-house, 4 churches, a newspaper office, 2 banks, a jail which cost $30,000, a fine new school-house which cost $15,000, and a manufactory of farming-implements. Pop. in 1890, 1314.

Liberty, a township of Union co., Ind. Pop. 763.

Liberty, a township of Wabash co., Ind. Pop. 1816. It contains La Fontaine.

Liberty, a township of Warren co., Ind. Pop. 1176.

Liberty, a township of Wells co., Ind. Pop. 1097. It contains Liberty Centre.

Liberty, a township of White co., Ind. Pop. 888.

Liberty, a township of Buchanan co., Iowa. Pop. 1217.

Liberty, a township of Cherokee co., Iowa. Pop. 175.

Liberty, a post-hamlet in Liberty township, Clarke co., Iowa, on Otter Creek, about 35 miles S. of Des Moines. Pop. of the township, 925.

Liberty, a township of Clinton co., Iowa. Pop. 825.

Liberty, a township of Dubuque co., Iowa. Pop. 924.

Liberty, a township of Jefferson co., Iowa. Pop. 1071.

Liberty, a township of Johnson co., Iowa. Pop. 614.

Liberty, a township of Keokuk co., Iowa. Pop. 1080.

Liberty, a township of Lucas co., Iowa. Pop. 820.

Liberty, a township of Marion co., Iowa. Pop. 1574. It contains Marysville.

Liberty, a township of Marshall co., Iowa. Pop. 756.

Liberty, a township of Mitchell co., Iowa. Pop. 305.

Liberty, a township of O'Brien co., Iowa. Pop. 282.

Liberty, a township of Ringgold co., Iowa. Pop. 395.

Liberty, a township of Scott co., Iowa. Pop. 1043.

Liberty, a township of Warren co., Iowa. Pop. 1031. It contains Liberty Centre.

Liberty, a township of Woodbury co., Iowa. Pop. 374.

Liberty, a township of Wright co., Iowa. Pop. 304.

Liberty, a township of Coffey co., Kansas. Pop. 483. It contains Bangor.

Liberty, a township of Cowley co., Kansas. Pop. 293.

Liberty, a township of Geary co., Kansas. Pop. 274. Here is Moss Springs Post-Office.

Liberty, a township of Dickinson co., Kansas. Pop. 494. Here are the post-offices of Lyona and Woodbine.

Liberty, a township of Elk co., Kansas. Pop. 585. Here is Indian Creek Post-Office.

Liberty, a township of Jackson co., Kansas. P. 515.

Liberty, a township of Labette co., Kansas. Pop. 752. It contains Labette.

Liberty, a township of Linn co., Kansas. Pop. 660. Here is Goodrich Post-Office.

Liberty, a post-village of Montgomery co., Kansas, in Liberty township, on Big Hill Creek, and on the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, 47 miles S. by W. of Humboldt, and about 8 miles S.E. of Independence. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 749.

Liberty, a township of Osborne co., Kansas. P. 179.

Liberty, a township of Republic co., Kansas. Pop. 365.

Liberty, a township of Saline co., Kansas. Pop. 856.

Liberty, a township of Woodson co., Kansas. Pop. 642. Here are the post-offices Byron and Coloma.

Liberty, a village of Carroll co., Ky. See BRANLETTE.

Liberty, a post-village, capital of Casey co., Ky., on Green River, about 66 miles S. of Frankfort. It has a court-house, 3 churches, and a tannery. Pop. about 300.

Liberty, a post-village of Waldo co., Me., in Liberty township, on St. George River, about 26 miles E.N.E. of Augusta. It has water-power and several saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 907.

Liberty, Maryland. See LIBERTYTOWN.

Liberty, a post-village of Jackson co., Mich., in Liberty township, 12 miles S. of Jackson. It has a church and a grist-mill. Pop. about 250; of the township, 1027.

Liberty, a township of Becker co., Minn. Pop. 363.

Liberty, a hamlet of Blue Earth co., Minn., about 24 miles S.S.W. of Mankato.

Liberty, a post-office of Scott co., Minn.

Liberty, a post-village, capital of Amite co., Miss., is near the Amite River, about 50 miles S.E. of Natchez. It has 5 churches. Two weekly newspapers are published here.

Liberty, a township of Adair co., Mo. Pop. 854.

Liberty, a township of Bollinger co., Mo. Pop. 1680.

Liberty, a township of Callaway co., Mo. Pop. 1646.

Liberty, a township of Cape Girardeau co., Mo. P. 870.

Liberty, a post-town, capital of Clay co., Mo., in Liberty township, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, 14 miles N.E. of Kansas City, and 3½ miles N. of the Missouri River. It contains a fine court-house, 2 private banks, 2 newspaper offices, a high school, the Clay Seminary for young ladies, 5 churches, and manufactures of flour, ploughs, woollen fabrics, and wagons. Here is William Jewell College (Baptist), organized in 1848. Pop. in 1890, 2558; of township, 4872.

Liberty, a township of Cole co., Mo. Pop. 901.

Liberty, a township of Crawford co., Mo. Pop. 1071.

Liberty, a township of Daviess co., Mo. Pop. 781.

Liberty, a township of Grundy co., Mo. Pop. 1036.

Liberty, a township of Iron co., Mo. Pop. 479.

Liberty, a township of Macon co., Mo. Pop. 1210, exclusive of Macon.

Liberty, a township of Madison co., Mo. Pop. 480.

Liberty, a township of Marion co., Mo. Pop. 3871. It contains Palmyra.

Liberty, a township of Phelps co., Mo. Pop. 470.

Liberty, a township of Pulaski co., Mo. Pop. 893.

Liberty, a township of Putnam co., Mo. Pop. 1174.

Liberty, a township of Schuyler co., Mo. Pop. 1529. It contains Lancaster.

Liberty, a township of St. François co., Mo. Pop. 1405. It contains Libertyville.

Liberty, a township of Stoddard co., Mo. Pop. 1307.

Liberty, a township of Sullivan co., Mo. Pop. 772.

Liberty, a township of Washington co., Mo. Pop. 879.

Liberty, a post-office of Gage co., Neb., 20 miles S.E. of Beatrice.

Liberty, Steuben co., N.Y. See Conocton.

Liberty, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., in Liberty township, on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, 107 miles N.N.W. of New York, and about 32 miles N. of Port Jervis. It contains 2 or 3 churches, the Liberty Normal Institute, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 400. The township contains post-hamlets named Parksville and Stevensville, and a pop. of 3343.

Liberty, a township of Lincoln co., N.C. Pop. 1170.

Liberty, a township of Nash co., N.C. Pop. 2860.

Liberty, a township of Randolph co., N.C. Pop. 1009.

Liberty, a township of Yadkin co., N.C. Pop. 1588.

Liberty, a township of Adams co., O. Pop. 1377.

Liberty, a township of Butler co., O. Pop. 1443. It contains Bethany.

Liberty, a township of Clinton co., O. Pop. 1184. It contains Port William and Lumberton.

Liberty, a township of Crawford co., O. Pop. 1597. It contains Annapolis.

Liberty, a township of Delaware co., O. Pop. 1395.

Liberty, a township of Fairfield co., O. Pop. 3000. It contains Baltimore and Basil.

Liberty, a township of Guernsey co., O. Pop. 1163. It contains Kimbolton.

Liberty, a township of Hancock co., O. Pop. 1011.

Liberty, a township of Hardin co., O. Pop. 2308. It contains the village of Ada.

Liberty, a township of Henry co., O. Pop. 1766. It contains Liberty Centre.

Liberty, a township of Highland co., O. Pop. 5189. It contains Hillsborough.

Liberty, a township of Jackson co., O. Pop. 1747.

Liberty, a township of Knox co., O. Pop. 959.

Liberty, a township of Licking co., O. Pop. 837.

Liberty, a township of Logan co., O. Pop. 1624. It contains West Liberty.

Liberty, a township of Mercer co., O. Pop. 779.

Liberty, a post-village of Montgomery co., O., about 9 miles W.S.W. of Dayton. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of carriages and cigars.

Liberty, a township of Putnam co., O. Pop. 1120. It contains Leipsic.

Liberty, a township of Ross co., O. Pop. 1460. It contains Londonderry and London Station.

Liberty, a township of Seneca co., O. Pop. 1668. It contains Bettsville.

Liberty, a township of Trumbull co., O. Pop. 2420. It contains Church Hill and Girard.

Liberty, a township of Union co., O. Pop. 1414.

Liberty, a township of Van Wert co., O. Pop. 1174.

Liberty, a township of Washington co., O. Pop. 1632. It contains Dalzell and Germantown.

Liberty, a township of Wood co., O. Pop. 965.

Liberty, a township of Adams co., Pa. Pop. 860.

Liberty, a township of Bedford co., Pa. Pop. 806, exclusive of the borough of Saxton.

Liberty, a township of Centre co., Pa. Pop. 1062.

Liberty, a township of McKean co., Pa., traversed by Allegheny River. Pop. 1003. It contains Portage Creek.

Liberty, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. 634.

Liberty, a township of Montour co., Pa. Pop. 1229.

Liberty, a township of Susquehanna co., Pa., on the New York line. Pop. 1030.

Liberty (sometimes called **Block House**), a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., in Liberty township, about 24 miles N. by W. of Williamsport. It has a graded school, several churches, a tannery, and a brewery. Coal is found near this place. Pop. about 500; of the township, 1379.

Liberty, a township of Orangeburg co., S.C. Pop. 405.

Liberty, a post-office of Pickens co., S.C., and a station on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad, 141 miles N.E. of Atlanta, Ga.

Liberty, a post-village of De Kalb co., Tenn., about 50 miles E. by S. of Nashville. It has 2 churches, an academy, a plough-factory, 2 grist-mills, and a drug-store. Pop. about 400.

Liberty, a post-village, capital of Liberty co., Tex., on the E. bank of Trinity River, about 22 miles from its entrance into Galveston Bay, and on the Texas & New Orleans Railroad, 40 miles E. of Houston, and 60 miles N. of Galveston. Steamboats can ascend to this place in all seasons. It has a newspaper office, 4 churches, a hotel, a drug-store, a saw-mill, a lumber-factory, and general stores. Pop. about 700.

Liberty, formerly a post-village, capital of Bedford co., Va. See Bedford City.

Liberty, a post-village of Putnam co., W. Va., 11 miles (direct) N.E. of Winfield, the capital of the county. It has a blacksmith-shop and general store. Pop. about 100.

Liberty, a township of Grant co., Wis. Pop. 882.

Liberty, a township of Manitowoc co., Wis. P. 1420.

Liberty, a township of Outagamie co., Wis. P. 499.

Liberty, a post-office of Vernon co., Wis., in Liberty township, on Kickapoo River, about 40 miles S.E. of La Crosse. Pop. of township, 447.

Liberty Bluff, a post-office and station of Marquette co., Wis., in Springfield township, on the railroad between Portage and Stevens Point, 31 miles N. of Portage.

Liberty Centre, a post-village of Warren co., Iowa, about 30 miles S. by E. of Des Moines. It has 2 churches and a graded school.

Liberty Centre, a post-hamlet of Wells co., Ind., 7 miles by rail S.W. of Bluffton.

Liberty Centre, a post-village of Henry co., O., in Liberty township, near the Maumee River, and on the Wabash Railroad, 28 miles W.S.W. of Toledo. It has 3 churches, a union school, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 500.

Liberty Corner, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., N.J., about 12 miles S. by W. of Morristown. It has a church and manufactures of carriages.

Liberty Corners, a post-office of Crawford co., O.

Liberty Corners, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., 5 miles S. of Towanda. It has a church.

Liberty Falls, a post-village and station of Sullivan co., N.Y., in Liberty township, on the Midland Railroad, 38 miles W. of Middletown. It has a tannery, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Liberty Furnace, a post-hamlet of Shenandoah co., Va., 12 miles W. of Edenburg. It has an iron-furnace. Pop. about 150.

Liberty Grove, a post-office of Cecil co., Md., on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad, 6 miles N.E. of Port Deposit.

Liberty Grove, a post-hamlet of Hill co., Tex.

Liberty Grove, a township of Door co., Wis., forms the N. extremity of the Green Bay peninsula. Pop. 672.

Liberty Hall, a post-office of Breckenridge co., Ky.

Liberty Hall, a post-office of Newberry co., S.C., 14 miles N. of Newberry Court-House.

Liberty Hill, a hamlet of Dallas co., Ala., 5 miles from Martin's Station.

Liberty Hill, a post-hamlet of New London co., Conn., about 25 miles E.S.E. of Hartford. Liberty Hill Station is on the Boston & New York Air-Line Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Willimantic.

Liberty Hill, a small post-village of Pike co., Ga., about 46 miles S. by E. of Atlanta.

Liberty Hill, a post-hamlet of Bienville parish, La., 54 miles W.S.W. of Monroe. It has a church.

Liberty Hill, a post-office of Iredell co., N.C.

Liberty Hill, a post-office of Kershaw co., S.C.

Liberty Hill, a post-hamlet of Grainger co., Tenn., 22 miles N. of New Market. It has a church.

Liberty Hill, a post-village of Williamson co., Tex., bout 25 miles N.N.E. of Austin. Pop. 47.

Liberty Landing, a station in Clay co., Mo., near Liberty, on the Missouri River, and on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 32 miles above Lexington.

Liberty Mills, a post-village of Wabash co., Ind., on Eel River, and on the Eel River Railroad, 15 miles S.W. of Columbia. It has a church, and manufactures of furniture, lumber, &c. Pop. about 250.

Liberty Mills, a post-village of Orange co., Va., on the Rapidan River, 6½ miles W. of Orange Court-House. It has a church, and manufactures of flour, brooms, &c.

Liberty Peak, Montana, is in Gallatin co., very near Union Pass. Its height is computed to be 9162 feet.

Liberty Pole, a post-village of Vernon co., Wis., in Franklin township, 4 or 5 miles S.W. of Viroqua, and 25 miles N.E. of Lansing, Iowa. It has 2 churches.

Liberty Prairie, prā'ree, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ill., 3 miles N. of Edwardsville. It has a church.

Liberty Ridge, a post-office of Grant co., Wis.

Liberty Springs, a post-office of Van Buren co., Ark., 60 miles N. of Lewisburg.

Liberty Square, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., in Drumore township, about 15 miles S. of Lancaster.

Liberty Store, a post-office of Guilford co., N.C.

Lib'ertytown, or **Liberty,** a post-village of Frederick co., Md., 37 miles W.N.W. of Baltimore, and 12 miles S.E. of Frederick. It has 5 stores, 4 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, and a tannery. Pop. (estimated) 600.

Lib'ertyville, a post-village in Libertyville township, Lake co., Ill., on the Des Plaines River, about 36 miles N.N.W. of Chicago. It has a church. Pop. 550; of the township, 1694. Libertyville Station is on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 32 miles from Chicago.

Libertyville, a post-hamlet of Vigo co., Ind., in Fayette township, about 10 miles N. by W. of Terre Haute.

Libertyville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Iowa, in Liberty township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Fairfield. It has 2 churches, a plough-factory, and a graded school.

Libertyville, a post-village of St. François co., Mo., about 70 miles S. of St. Louis. It has a church, a high school, and a flour-mill.

Libertyville, a small post-village of Sussex co., N.J., 9 miles N.W. of Paterson. It has a church.

Libertyville, a hamlet of Tompkins co., N.Y., 8 miles S. of Ithaca. Here is South Lansing Post-Office.

Libertyville, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., on the Wallkill River, 3 miles from Lake Mohunk, and about 16 miles S.W. of Rondout. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Libethen, le-bā'tẹn (Hun. *Libeth-Banya,* lee'bĕtt'-An'yŏh'), a town of Hungary, co. of Sohl, 14 miles E. of Neusohl. Pop. 1530. It has mines of iron and copper.

Libiczium, a town of Hungary. See LEIBNITZ.

Libisosona, a supposed ancient name of LEZUZA.

Libochowitz, le-boĸ'o-wits, a town of Bohemia, 10 miles S.W. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 1968.

Libokovo, le-bo-ko'vo, a town of European Turkey, Albania, 12 miles S.E. of Argyro-Castro.

Libourne, lee'boorn' (anc. *Condati Lillæ,* or *Liburnum?*), a town and river-port of France, in Gironde, capital of an arrondissement, on the Dordogne, at its junction with the Isle, and on the railway from Tours, 20 miles E.N.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 12,872. It is enclosed by walls, and has large cavalry barracks, manufactories of woollen stuffs, glass, leather, nails, iron, and cordage, yards for ship-building, a port admitting vessels of 300 tons at high water, and considerable traffic with Bordeaux in wines, brandy, salt, and grain. It was founded in 1286 by Edward I., King of England.

Li'brary, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., Pa., about 13 miles S. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches and a circulating library.

Libreville, a town of France. See CHARLEVILLE.

Liburnum, a supposed ancient name of LEGHORN.

Libya, lib'e-ą (Gr. Λιβυη, *Libuē*), the ancient Greek name of Africa. It was sometimes applied in a restricted sense to the region immediately W. of Egypt, extending 300 or 300 miles from E. to W., and of an indefinite breadth from N. to S.——Adj. and inhab. LIBYAN, lib'e-ąn.

Lib'yan Des'ert, that part of the Sahara or Great Desert bounded N. by Tripoli, E. by Egypt and Nubia, S. by Darfoor and Wadny, and W. by Fezzan and the country of the Tibboos. Here the continent of Africa sholves down towards the Mediterranean in a series of terraces, consisting of vast level sandy or gravelly deserts, lying E. and W., separated by low, rocky ridges. This desert is probably not less than 1000 miles in length from N. to S., and from 500 to 600 miles in breadth. It contains the oasis of Seewah, with the town of the same name, about lat. 20° 12′ N., lon. 26° 15′ E., near which is the village of Gharmy.

Libyssa, the supposed ancient name of HARAKAH.

Licata, a town of Sicily. See ALICATA.

Licca, a river of Austria. See LIKA.

Licenza, le-chĕn'zȧ (anc. *Digentia?*), a village of Italy, 12 miles from Tivoli, on a mountain-stream, celebrated by Horace. The poet's Sabine villa stood about midway between the road and the river. Pop. 1270.

Lich, lik, a town of Central Germany, Hesse, province of Ober-Hessen, on the Wetter, 8 miles S.E. of Giessen. Pop. 2360, mostly Lutherans.

Lich'field, sometimes, but rarely, written **Litch'field,** a city, and county of itself, of England, in the county of Stafford, on the Grand Junction Canal, at a railway junction, 17 miles E.S.E. of Stafford, and 110 miles N.N.W. of London. It stands on a fine plain, and is mostly well built. The cathedral, one of the noblest ecclesiastical edifices in the kingdom, is built in the rich style of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Lichfield has also a large episcopal palace, a deanery, fine parish churches, a grammar-school, a divinity college, an ancient hospital and numerous other charities, a workhouse, a guild hall, jail, theatre, a market-house, 2 branch banks, excellent breweries, and manufactories of carpets, paper, beer, coaches, linens, &c. Lichfield formerly sent a member to Parliament. Pop. in 1891, 7864.

Lichtaert, lik'tart', a village of Belgium, province and 23 miles E. of Antwerp. Pop. 1700.

Lichten, lik'tẹn, a village of Austrian Silesia, on the Raben, 12 miles from Freudenthal. Pop. 2003.

Lichtenau, lik'tęh-nŏw', a town of Germany, in Baden, 26 miles S.W. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1249.

Lichtenau, OBER and NIEDER, o'bęr and nee'dęr lik'-tęh-nŏw', two nearly contiguous villages of Prussia, province of Silesia, W.S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 2311.

Lichtenau, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Losse, 12 miles S.E. of Cassel. Pop. 1393.

Lichtenau, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 47 miles S. of Minden, on the Sauer. Pop. 1315.

Lichtenberg, lik'tẹn-bĕRG', a former principality of Germany, now in the S. of Rhenish Prussia, between Rhenish Bavaria and Birkenfeld. It was ceded to Prussia by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha in 1834.

Lichtenberg, lik'tẹn-bĕRG (Fr. pron. leek'tŏN'-bair'), a village of Germany, in Alsace, 14 miles N.N.E. of Zabern. Pop. 1074.

Lichtenburg, lik'tẹn-bōōRG', a village of Prussian Saxony, government and 48 miles N.N.E. of Merseburg.

Lichtenfels, lik'tẹn-fĕls', a town of Bavaria, on the Main, and on the Nuremberg & Neumarkt Railway, 20 miles N.N.E. of Bamberg. Pop. 2309.

Lichtensteg, lik'tẹn-stēg', a town of Switzerland, 16 miles S.W. of St. Gall, on the Thur. Pop. 1039.

Lichtenstein, lik'tẹn-stīne', or **Liechtenstein,** leek'tẹn-stīne', a town of Saxony, 14 miles W.S.W. of Chemnitz, near a mountain crowned by a castle. Pop. 4725.

Lichtenstein, a state of Europe. See LIECHTENSTEIN.

Lichtenvoorde, lik'tẹn-vōR'dęh, a village of the Netherlands, 5 miles S.W. of Groenlo. Pop. 3626.

Lichtervelde, lik'tęr-vĕl'dęh, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 13 miles W.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 5644. It has manufactures of tobacco, leather, beer, &c.

Lichty, lik'te, a station in Berks co., Pa., is the W. terminus of the Breinigsville Branch of the Catasauqua & Fogelsville Railroad, 17 miles S.W. of Catasauqua.

Lichwin, a town of Russia. See LIKHVIN.

Lick, Lyk, lik, or **Oelk,** ölk, a town of East Prussia, 55 miles S. of Gumbinnen, on the Lake of Lick. Pop. 5912. It has manufactures of woollens, leather, and paper.

Lick, a township of Jackson co., O. Pop. 3746. It contains Jackson, the county seat.

Lick Creek, Indiana, rises in Orange co., runs westward, and enters the East Fork of White River in the S. part of Martin co.

Lick Creek, of Ralls co., Mo., flows N. into Salt River.

Lick Creek, Ohio, enters Tiffin River in Defiance co.

Lick Creek, Tennessee, runs southwestward through Greene co., and enters the French Broad River about 9 miles S.E. of Morristown.

Lick Creek, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ill., 12 miles N.E. of Anna. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill.

Lick Creek, a post-office of Orange co., Ind., 12 miles S.W. of Orleans.

Lick Creek, a township of Davis co., Iowa. Pop. 1444.

Lick Creek, a township of Van Buren co., Iowa. P. 954.

Lick Creek, a hamlet of Carroll co., Ky., ¼ mile from Liberty Railroad Station. It has a church.

Lick Creek, a post-office of Davidson co., N.C.

Lick Creek, a station in Greene co., Tenn., on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Rogersville Junction.

Lick Creek, a post-office of Hickman co., Tenn.

Lick Fork, a station in Wood co., W. Va., on the Laurel Fork & Sand Hill Railroad.

Lick'ing, a county in the central part of Ohio, has an area of about 680 square miles. It is drained by the Licking River and its North and South Forks, which unite at Newark, and by Raccoon Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is very fertile, almost the whole of it being cultivable. Indian corn, wool, wheat, hay, oats, and butter are the staple products. Among its minerals are coal and sandstone. This county is intersected by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, the Ohio Central Lines, and other railroads. Capital, Newark. Pop. in 1870, 35,750; in 1880, 40,450; in 1890, 43,279.

Licking, a township of Crawford co., Ill. Pop. 1625.

Licking, a township of Blackford co., Ind. Pop. 2185. It contains Hartford.

Licking, a post-village of Texas co., Mo., 40 miles S. of Rolla, and 130 miles S.W. of St. Louis. It has 3 churches and a tobacco-factory.

Licking, a township of Licking co., O. Pop. 850. It contains Jackson.

Licking, a township of Muskingum co., O. Pop. 992.

Licking, a township of Clarion co., Pa. Pop. 1218. It contains Callensburg.

Licking Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Fulton co., runs S., and enters the Potomac in Washington co., Md.

Licking Creek, a township of Fulton co., Pa. P. 925.

Licking River, Kentucky, rises in the E. part of the state, runs northwestward through Magoffin and Morgan cos., and forms the boundary between the cos. of Rowan and Fleming on the right, and Menifee, Bath, and Nicholas on the left. Its direction is constantly northwestward, except short deviations (2 or 3 miles) to the right and left. It enters the Ohio River opposite Cincinnati, between Covington and Newport. Length, about 220 miles. Small steamboats can ascend about 45 miles. A small river, called the South Licking, drains parts of Bourbon and Nicholas cos., runs northward through Harrison co., and enters the Licking at Falmouth. Its North Fork runs westward through Mason co., drains part of Bracken co., and enters the Licking about 10 miles S.E. of Falmouth.

Licking River, Ohio, is formed by the North Fork, the South Fork, and Raccoon Creek, which unite at Newark. The river runs eastward to Muskingum co., and southeastward to Zanesville, where it enters the Muskingum River. It is about 80 miles long, including the North Fork, which rises in Knox co. and runs nearly southward. The other branches rise in Licking co.

Licking Valley, a post-hamlet of Muskingum co., O., on the Licking River, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at Pleasant Valley Station, 9 miles N.W. of Zanesville. It has a church.

Lick'ingville, a post-hamlet of Clarion co., Pa., 10 miles S.S.E. of Tionesta. It has a church, a lumber-mill, &c.

Lick'ley's Corners, a post-office of Hillsdale co., Mich., about 33 miles S. of Jackson.

Lick Log Creek, a post-office of Clay co., N.C.

Lick Mountain, a post-office of Conway co., Ark.

Lick Run, Athens co., O. See BRETTLAND.

Lick Run, a station in Doddridge co., W. Va., on the Middle Island Railroad, 4 miles S. of Smithton.

Lick Run Bridge, a post-office of Botetourt co., Va.

Lick Run Mills, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., in Goshen township, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, 5 miles below Clearfield. It is a depot for lumber, and has a saw-mill and a church.

Licks'ville, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Md., 1 mile from Tuscarora Station.

Licodia, le-ko'de-ä, or **Santa Maria di Licodia**, sän'tä mä-ree'ä dee le-ko'de-ä, a town of Italy, province of Catania, 7 miles S.E. of Caltagirone. Pop. 5656.

Licosa, Punta di, Italy. See CAPE LICOSA.

Licques, leek, a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 15 miles E.N.E. of Boulogne. Pop. 1464.

Lida, lee'dä, a town of Russia, government and 70 miles E.N.E. of Grodno. Pop. 3715.

Li'da, a post-office of Chase co., Kansas.

Lida, a post-office of Esmeralda co., Nev., about 200 miles S.E. of Virginia City. Silver is found here.

Lid'del, a river of Scotland, rises in a bog in the county of Roxburgh, flows S.W. for about 24 miles (for a part of which it divides Scotland from England), and joins the Esk 3 miles above Longtown, England. See LIDDESDALE.

Lid'dell', a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Miss., 8½ miles E. of Vaiden. It has a saw-mill and a grist-mill.

Liddes, lid'dęs or lidd, a village of Switzerland, canton of Valais, in the valley of Entremont, on the road from Martigny to the Great St. Bernard. Pop. 1222.

Lid'desdale, a valley of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, on the English border, traversed by the river Liddel.

Lidericus, the supposed ancient name of the Loir.

Lidi, islands of Italy. See LIDO.

Lidingöe, lee'din-gö'ĕh, an island of Sweden, in the Channel, a little N.E. of Stockholm. It is a great holiday resort for the inhabitants of that city.

Lidköping, or **Lidkjöping**, lid'chö'ping, a town of Sweden, lan and 30 miles S.W. of Mariestadt, at the mouth of the Lid-an in Lake Wener. Pop. 4300. It has a market-place, in which, on the 29th of September, one of the most frequented fairs in the kingdom is held. It is a railway terminus.

Lid'ney, or **Lyd'ney**, a town of England, co. and 16½ miles W.S.W. of Gloucester, at a railway junction, on a bank of the Severn. Pop. 2898.

Lido, lee'do (or in the plural **Lidi**, lee'dee), a chain of sandy islands of Italy, forming a curve between the rivers Brenta and Piave, separating the lagoons of Venice from the Adriatic. They contain several small forts. Of these islands that of Malamocco is generally called the Lido.

Lidzborg, a town of Prussia. See LAUTENBURG.

Liebau, lee'bŏw, a town of Moravia, 18 miles N.E. of Prerau. Pop. 4019.

Liebau, lee'bŏw, a town of Prussian Silesia, 34 miles S.S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 4925, mostly weavers.

Liebemühl, lee'bęh-mül', a town of East Prussia, 72 miles S.S.W. of Königsberg. Pop. 2254.

Liebenau, lee'bęh-nŏw', a town of Bohemia, 19 miles N.E. of Buntzlau. Pop. 2282.

Liebenstein, lee'bęn-stīne', or **Sauerbrunn**, sŏw'-ęr-brŏŏn', a watering-place of Saxe-Meiningen, in a beautiful valley, 18 miles W.S.W. of Gotha. It has a very complete bathing-establishment, with a theatre. The water is one of the strongest chalybeates in Germany.

Liebenthal, lee'bęn-tăl', a town of Prussian Silesia, 31 miles S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1852.

Liebenthal Höhen, lee'bęn-tăl' hö'ęn, a village of Prussian Silesia, circle of Schönau. Pop. 1027.

Liebenwalde, lee'bęn-văl'dęh, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 37 miles N.N.E. of Potsdam, on the Havel.

Liebenwerda, lee'bęn-vĕr'dä, a town of Prussian Saxony, 60 miles E.N.E. of Merseburg, on an island in the Black Elster. Pop. 3028.

Liebenzell, lee'bęn-tsĕll', or **Zell**, tsĕll, a town of Würtemberg, 20 miles W. of Stuttgart, on the Nagold. It has mineral baths, and important linen-markets. Pop. 1395.

Lieberose, lee'bęr-o'zęh, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 33 miles S.S.W. of Frankfort. Pop. 1589.

Liebervolkwitz, lee'bęr-folk'vits, or **Lieberwolkwitz**, lee'bęr-vŏlk'vits, a town of Saxony, 5½ miles S.E. of Leipsic. Pop. 1806.

Liebstadt, leeb'stät, a town of East Prussia, 54 miles S.S.W. of Königsberg, on the Muhl. Pop. 2369.

Liechtenstein, leek'tęn-stīne', or **Lichtenstein**, lik'tęn-stīne', a very small principality of Europe, bounded on the N.E. and E. by the Austrian crown-land of Vorarlberg and the Tyrol, S. by the Swiss canton of Grisons, and W. by the Rhine, which separates it from the canton of St. Gall. In the N. it terminates almost in a point. Greatest length, from N. to S., 15 miles; average breadth, about 5 miles; area, 68 square miles. Vaduz is the capital. The family of Liechtenstein is a branch from that of Este. The prince has extensive domains in Germany and in Moravia. Pop. 8664, mostly German Catholics, who pay no direct taxes and are liable to no military service. The state, though nominally independent, is practically under Austrian control, being connected with Austria by a customs-union, and subject, to some extent, to Austrian legal administration.

Liechtenstein, a town of Saxony. See LICHTENSTEIN.

Liedekerke, lee'dęh-kĕn'kęh, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 12 miles W. of Brussels. Pop. 2729.

Liedolsheim, lee'dols-hīme', a village of Baden, 10 miles N. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 2078.

Liefkenshoek, leef'kęns-hook', a fort of Belgium, in st Flanders, on the Scheldt, 3 miles N.W. of Antwerp, posite Fort Lillo.

Liefland, a government of Russia. See LIVONIA.

Liege, leej (Fr. *Liège*, le-alzh'; L. *Leo'dium*; Dutch, *yk* or *Luik*, loik; Ger. *Lüttich*, lüt'tik), a city of Belum, capital of a province, 54 miles E. by S. of Brussels. stands in a valley terminated W. by a hill, called Saintealburge, and E. by another hill, called Le Cornillon, and raversed from S.W. to N.E. by the Meuse, which is here ned by the Ourthe. It is an important railway centre, d has a great citadel and other fortifications. Liege is Birmingham of Belgium, and hence on approaching it first thing usually seen is a dense cloud of smoke. The eets in the old quarters are narrow, but the new boulerds and streets are generally elegant. The rivers are herally lined with stone quays, several of which are well nted and form good promenades, and there are many uares which afford open space. The principal buildings are cathedral of St. Paul, in pure Gothic, the church of St. sques, one of the finest existing specimens of ogival archecture, the churches of St. Martin, St. Croix, St. John, Denis, and St. Barthélemy, the Palais de Justice, the cient residence of the prince-bishops, an imposing edifice, Hôtel de Ville, the university, occupying extensive ildings and rich in collections of various kinds, and the mmunal college, a large and elegant structure. Liege is see of a bishop, and possesses a superior court of justice, urts of first resort and commerce, an episcopal seminary, oyal college, veterinary, artillery, industrial, commercial, d several other schools, a public library, cabinets of natal philosophy and natural history, a botanic garden, a nservatory of music, an academy of fine arts, deaf and mb and blind asylums, and other beneficial institutions. The great staple manufacture of Liege is iron. Some of establishments in this manufacture, particularly that of e-arms, and the construction of machinery, surpass those France and rival those of Great Britain. The other prinal manufactures are broadcloths and various woollen ffs, jewelry, tobacco, carriages, soap, hats, and leather. e trade in all these articles is considerable, and is much ed by roads, railways, canals, and navigable rivers, which ng the town into communication with the different quarts of the kingdom. The mass of the people are Walloons. al-mines exist around and within the city.

Liege was founded in the sixth century, but was not surnded with fortifications till the tenth century. In 1212 was taken by Henry I., Duke of Brabant; in 1467, Charles Bold, having forced an entrance into it, levied enormous ns from the inhabitants and razed its fortifications; in 1, Marshal Boufflers bombarded it for five days; and in 2 the town and citadel were taken by the Duke of Marlough. Pop. in 1831, 126,233; in 1891, 149,789.——Inh. LIEGEN, lee'jęr (Fr. LIÉGEOIS, le-à'zhwâ').

Liege (Dutch, *Luikerland* or *Luykerland*, loi'kęr-lânt'), province of Belgium, bounded N. by Limbourg, E. by enish Prussia, S. by Luxembourg, S.W. by Namur, and W. by Brabant. Length, E. to W., 52 miles; breadth, N. S., 33 miles; area, 1117 square miles. It belongs to the in of the Meuse, by which it is traversed from S.W. to E. The province has great mineral wealth, and is finely tivated. Capital, Liege. Pop. (1891) 762,196.

Liegnitz, leeg'nits, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Itzbach, at its confluence with the Schwarzwasser, at a lway junction, 40 miles W.N.W. of Breslau. Lat. 51° 12' ; lon. 16° 12' E. Pop. 31,442. It was formerly fortified, t its works have been replaced by public walks. It has a apel, in which are buried the princes of the line of Pinst, ancient council-house, an academy established in 1810, orphan asylum, and a workhouse. Here, on the 16th August, 1760, the Prussians, under Frederick the Great, tally defeated the Austrians. It has manufactures of ens, hosiery, tobacco, hats, &c.

Liegnitz, the westernmost district of Prussian Silesia, dering on Bohemia and Saxony. Area, 5252 square es. It has a diversified surface, much fertile soil, and ge forests. Capital, Liegnitz. Pop. 995,083.

Liemba, or **Lieniba**, le-em'ba, a lake of Africa, conted with the S. end of Lake Tanganyika by a broad nnel. It is 40 miles long by 18 wide, lies in a deep ley, and is very beautiful.

Liempde, leemp'dę, a village of the Netherlands, in rth Brabant, 9 miles S. of Bois-le-Duc.

Lien, leen, a township of Grant co., Minn. Pop. 137.

Lienden, leen'dęn, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 12 miles N.W. of Nymwegen, on the Rhine-Pop. 3917.

Lien-Tcheou, or **Lien-Chew-Foo**. See LIAN-CHOO.

Lientz, or **Lienz**, leents (anc. *Leon'tium?*), a town of Tyrol, on the Drave, 40 miles E.N.E. of Bruneck. Pop. 2111, engaged in iron-works. It has a college and convents.

Licoo-Choo-Foo, or **Licou-Tchou-Foo**, lee-oo'-choo'-foo', a city of China, province of Quang-See, on a navigable river. Lat. 24° 14' N.; lon. 109° E. LICOO is a prefixed name of various Chinese towns.

Licou-Khieou. See LOO-CHOO ISLANDS.

Liepvre, loev'r, or **Lebernu**, là'bęr-ôw, a village of Germany, in Alsace, 14 miles N.W. of Colmar. Pop. 2144.

Lierganes, le-êr-gà'nês, a village of Spain, in Old Castile, 10 miles from Santander. Pop. 1084.

Lierneux, le-êr'nuh', a village of Belgium, province and 25 miles S.S.E. of Liege. Pop. 2220.

Lierre, or **Lier**, le-air', a town of Belgium, province and 10 miles S.E. of Antwerp, at the confluence of the Great and Little Nèthe, and at a railway junction. It is surrounded by a rampart planted with trees, is generally well built, and has a town house, 5 churches, 3 chapels, 3 convents, a hospital, a prison, barracks, an orphan asylum, several almshouses, and 8 primary schools, with manufactures of lace, cotton, woollen, and silk fabrics, beer, spirits, and oil. Pop. 15,043.

Liesdorf, lees'donf, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government and 30 miles S.S.E. of Treves. Pop. 1390.

Lieser, lee'zęr, a town of Rhenish Prussia, government and 19 miles N.E. of Treves, on the Moselle. Pop. 1420.

Liesthal, or **Liestal**, lees'tâl, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Basel Land, 8 miles by rail S.E. of Basel. Pop. 3873.

Lietor, le-â-tor', a town of Spain, province of Albacete, on the Mundo, 63 miles N.W. of Murcia. Pop. 1731. It has a Carmelite convent, and manufactures of woollens.

Liettani, a river of Syria. See LITANY.

Lietzen, leet'sęn, a village of Austria, in Styria, on the Birnbach. Pop. 1639.

Lietzgöhricke, leets'gö'rik-kęh, ALT, âlt, and NEU, noi (*i.e.*, "Old and New Lietzgöhricke"), two nearly contiguous villages of Prussia, government of Frankfort, circle of and near Königsberg. Pop. 1889.

Lieu, or **Le Lieu**, lęh le-uh' or lyuh, a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on Lake Joux, 19 miles W.N.W. of Lausanne. Pop. 1107.

Lieurey, le-uh'rà', a town of France, in Eure, 8 miles S. of Pont-Audemer. Pop. 2152.

Lieuvin, le-uh'vâN', an old division of Normandy, now comprised in the departments of Calvados and Eure.

Lieuwert, the Frisian name of LEEUWARDEN.

Liévin, le-â'vâN', a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 14 miles S.E. of Béthune. It has a coal-mine. Pop. 4496.

Liczele, lee-zà'lęh, a village of Belgium, province and 15 miles S. of Antwerp. Pop. 1048.

Lif'fey, a river of Ireland, Leinster, rises in the mountains of Wicklow, and, after a course of 50 miles, enters Dublin Bay.

Lif'ford, a market-town of Ireland, Ulster, capital of the county of Donegal, on the Foyle, 14 miles S.S.W. of Londonderry. Pop. 752.

Lif'ford, a post-village in Durham co., Ontario, 5½ miles W. by N. of Bothany. Pop. 100.

Lifu, lee-foo', the largest and most northerly of the Loyalty Islands, in the Pacific. Lat. (N. end) 20° 27' S.; lon. 167° 47' E. It is 37 miles long, from N. to S., and from 10 to 20 miles broad, and belongs to France.

Liger, the ancient name of the LOIRE.

Ligeth, lee'gait', a village of Hungary, in Banat, on the Temes. Pop. 1946.

Light'ning Creek, a post-office of the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, is about 20 miles from Vinita.

Light Street, a post-village in Scott township, Columbia co., Pa., on Fishing Creek, 3 miles above Bloomsburg. It has 3 churches, a paper-mill, a flouring-mill, &c. Pop. about 350.

Lights'ville, a hamlet of Ogle co., Ill., in Leaf River township, 8 miles W. of Byron Station. It has a church. Here is Wales Post-Office.

Light'wood Creek, a township of Lexington co., S.C. Pop. 28.

Ligitan, or **Leegetan**, lee'ghe-tân', a group of islands in the Malay Archipelago, in the Sooloo Sea. Lat. 4° 19' N.; lon. 118° 33' E.

Ligmana, leen-yà'nà, a village of Italy, province of Novara, 3 miles from Vercelli. Pop. 1407.

Ligné, leen'yà', a village of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 16 miles N.E. of Nantes. Pop. 2607.

Liguières, leen'ye-air', a town of France, in Cher, 25 miles S.W. of Bourges. It was once surrounded with walls and ditches, and defended by a castle, in which Charles VI. and Charles VII. of France took refuge during the English ascendency. Pop. 2093.

Liguières-la-Doucelle, leen'ye-air'-lâ-doo'sĕl', a village of France, department and 25 miles N.W. of Mayenne.

Liguol, leen'yol', a village of France, in Morbihan, 14 miles W. of Pontivy. Pop. 1876.

Lig'num, a post-hamlet of Culpeper co., Va., 7 miles from Brandy Station. It has a church, a grist-mill, a planing-mill, &c.

Ligny, leen'yee', a village of Belgium, province and 14 miles W.N.W. of Namur, celebrated for a combat between the Prussians and French, June 16, 1815, two days before the action of Waterloo.

Ligny, leen'yee' (ano. *Lincium ?*), a town of France, in Meuse, on the Ornain, 10 miles S.E. of Bar-le-Duc. Pop. 4128. It has manufactures of cotton thread and fabrics, and a trade in wool and timber.

Ligny le Châtel, leen'yee' lẹh shâ'tĕl', a town of France, in Yonne, on the Serein, 11 miles N.E. of Auxerre.

Ligonier, lig-o-neer', a post-village of Noble co., Ind., in Perry township, on the Elkhart River, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad (Air-Line division), 15 miles S.E. of Goshen, and 16 miles W. of Kendallville. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, a fine school-house, and manufactures of furniture, &c. P. (1890) 2195.

Ligonier, a post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., in Ligonier township, on Loyalhanna Creek, at the S.E. terminus of the Ligonier Valley Railroad, 44 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches, a foundry, a flour-mill, and a carriage-shop. Pop. in 1890, 782; of the township, 2790.

Ligor, le-gor' (Siamese, *Sakor,* sâ'kor'), a town of Lower Siam, capital of a province of the same name, on the E. side of the Malay Peninsula. Lat. 8° 17' N.; lon. 100° 10' E. It has many temples and pyramids.

Ligun, lee'gwâ, a town of Chili, province of Aconcagua, 50 miles N.N.E. of Valparaiso. Pop. 1549.

Ligneil, lee'gul', a village of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 25 miles S. of Tours. Pop. 1431.

Ligu'ria (Ital. pron. lee-goo'rẹ-â), the smallest *compartimento* of the kingdom of Italy, comprising the provinces of Genoa and Porto Maurizio. It is a mountainous region. Area, 2055 square miles. Capital, Genoa. Pop. 843,812. The name Liguria is one of great antiquity, latterly restored.

Ligurian Sea, Italy. See GULF OF GENOA.

Lihons, lee'ôNˢ, a town of France, department of Somme, 11 miles W.S.W. of Péronne. Pop. 1222.

Lika, lee'kâ, or **Licca,** lik'kâ, a river of Austrian Croatia, military frontier, after a N.W. course of about 30 miles, sinks under ground near Mount Tuliba. It gives name to a mountainous district in the circle of Ottochacz, having an area of 800 square miles, and containing the towns of Gospich and Carlopago.

Likens, Crawford co., O. See LYKENS.

Likhvin, lik-vin' or lik-veen', or **Lichwin,** a town of Russia, government and 30 miles S. of Kalooga, on the Oka. Pop. 2224.

Li-Kiang, or Li-Kiang-Foo, lee'-ke-âng'-foo', a city of China, province of Yun-Nan, capital of a department. Lat. 26° 45' N.; lon. 100° 20' E.

L'Ile-d'Yeu, a town of France. See ISLE DIEU.

Lilesville, lilz'vil, a post-village of Anson co., N.C., on the Carolina Central Railroad, 57 miles E.S.E. of Charlotte. It has 2 churches. Pop. of Lilesville township, 1715.

Liletown, lil'tŏwn, a post-village of Green co., Ky., 24 miles from Caverna. It has 2 churches and a tobacco-factory.

Lilienfeld, lee'le-ẹn-fĕlt', a village of Lower Austria, 37 miles W.S.W. of Vienna, with a manufactory of arms, and a rich Cistercian abbey.

Lil'lard's Mills, a post-office of Marshall co., Tenn., 12 miles E. of Hurricane Station.

Lille, or **Lisle,** leel (ano. *In'sula,* or *Isla;* It. *Lilla,* lil'lâ; Flem. *Ryssel* or *Rijssel,* ris'sĕl), a strongly fortified and manufacturing city of France, capital of the department of Nord, on the Deule, a canal connecting the Scarpe and Lys Rivers, 26 miles N.N.E. of Arras, and 155 miles by rail N. by E. of Paris. Lat. 50° 38' N.; lon. 3° 2' E. Pop. 201,211. It is entered by seven gates, and has a strong citadel, with barracks and magazines on its N.W. side. It is pretty well laid out, having many straight and wide streets, lined with substantial brick houses, a *Grande Place* of noble extent, and about 20 other squares; but its quarters inhabited by the manufacturing population are narrow, dirty, and unhealthy. Principal public buildings, the town hall, or Hôtel de Ville, the public library and museums, several Roman Catholic churches, with fine paintings, the Protestant church, synagogue, prefecture, 5 large hospitals, extensive barracks, the prisons, exchange, mint, theatre, and concert-hall; and among its public establishments are a valuable picture-gallery, an academy of music, and a botanic garden. The canal on which the town is built has several branches navigable by small vessels, and along one part of it, called the Middle Deule, is a fine esplanade, close to which is a handsome bridge. Lille derives high importance from being one of the chief seats of the French linen and cotton manufactures. Calicoes, handkerchiefs, printed goods, table-linen, fine linen cloths, thread, and ticking are its principal products; in cotton-spinning it also rivals some of the towns of Lancashire; and it has considerable manufactures of broadcloths, cassimeres, serges, and other worsted stuffs, velvets, lace, hats, paper, beet-root sugar, mineral acids, machinery, tobacco, and gunpowder, and an extensive coinage of gold. Its vicinity is studded with bleaching-grounds, rapeseed-oil-mills, and beet-root plantations, the two latter of which are very important, employing many hundreds of the inhabitants. In 1875 its new university was opened, under Roman Catholic auspices. The city is the centre of a plexus of important railways.

Lille, formerly the capital of French Flanders, is said to owe its origin to a castle called, from its position, *Insula,* hence L'Isle, easily changed to Lille. In 1007 Baldwin IV. extended it, and surrounded it with walls and ditches. From that time, but not without many vicissitudes, Lille has continued to increase, passing through the hands of various masters till secured to France by the peace of Utrecht in 1713.

Lillebonne, leel'bonn' (*Juliobo'na*), a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 22 miles E. of Havre. Pop. 4570. It has a ruined castle, built by William the Conqueror, and flourishing cotton-factories and tanneries. It was the ancient capital of the *Caletes.*

Lillehammer, lil'lẹh-hâm'mẹr, a town of Norway, amt and 80 miles N.N.W. of Christiania, at the N.E. extremity of Lake Miösen, near the mouth of the Lougen. It is the centre of a considerable trade, extending from Christiania to the Dovrefield Mountains. Pop. 1676.

Lillers, lee'yâ', a town of France, Pas-de-Calais, 7 miles N.W. of Béthune. Pop. 4701. It was formerly fortified.

Lilleyville, lil'lẹ-vil, or **Lil'ley's Mills,** a hamlet of Mifflin co., Pa., 1 mile from Painter Station (Paintersville). It has a grist-mill and about 20 houses.

Lillianes, leel-yân' or lee'yân', a village of Italy, in Piedmont, on the Esa or Lys. Pop. 874.

Lil'lington, a post-village, capital of Harnett co., N.C., on Cape Fear River, about 28 miles S. by W. of Raleigh. Pop. of Lillington township, 690.

Lillington, a village in Lincoln township, Pender co., N.C., 8 miles N.W. of Rocky Point. It has an academy. Here is Long Creek Post-Office.

Lillo, leel'yo, a town of Spain, province and 37 miles E.S.E. of Toledo. Pop. 2035.

Lillooet, lil'lo-ĕt, a post-village of British Columbia, 283 miles N. by W. of New Westminster. It contains a court-house, a saw-mill, a grist-mill, and several stores. Gold-mining is prosecuted here.

Lil'looet (or **Lillooet, lil'loo-ĕt) Lake,** British Columbia, is about lat. 50° 10' N. It is nearly 20 miles long, and is connected by the Lillooet River with Harrison Lake, which is about 42 miles S.E. of Lillooet Lake.

Lillois-Witterzee, leel'lwâ'-vit-tẹr-zâ', a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 15 miles S.S.E. of Brussels. P. 1200.

Lil'ly, a post-hamlet of Tazewell co., Ill., on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 20 miles E. of Pekin. It has a church.

Lilly, a post-office of McPherson co., Kansas.

Lilly, a post-office of Scioto co., O.

Lilly, a station in Cambria co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Cresson.

Lilly Chap'el, a post-hamlet of Madison co., O., on the Columbus, Springfield & Cincinnati Railroad, 16 miles W. by S. of Columbus. It has a church.

Lilly Dale, a post-office of Perry co., Ind.

Lilly Pond, a post-hamlet of Gordon co., Ga., on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, about 8 miles S. of Calhoun. It has a church and a distillery.

Lilly Swamp, a post-office of Hickman co., Tenn.

Lilybæum, the ancient name of MARSALA.

Lima, lee'mâ, a river of Central Italy, tributary to the Serchio.

Lima, lee'mâ (anc. *Lim'ia*), a river of Spain and Portu-l, rises in Galicia, flows S.W. for about 90 miles, and enters e Atlantic at Viana. It is navigable only for 12 miles.

Lima, lee'mâ, a city, the capital of Peru, and also of a partment and province of its own name, is situated about miles from its port, Callao, on the Pacific. Railways ex-nd to Callao, Chancay, Oroya, Chorillos, and Magdalena. at. 12° 3′ S.; lon. 77° 6′ W. It stands at the foot of anitic hills, and on both banks of the Rimac, which di-des the city into two unequal portions, connected by a ndsome stone bridge of six arches and 530 feet in length, hich forms a favorite afternoon lounge, at which time the ountain-breezes are peculiarly grateful. The larger di-sion of the town, on the S. or left bank of the river, was rmerly walled, but is now surrounded by boulevards; the haller, or suburb of San Lazaro, is on the right bank, and backed by hills, having only two openings through them r ingress and egress. Lima is nearly 3 miles in length om E. to W., and 1¾ miles in breadth, having a circum-rence of about 10 miles. The streets are equidistant, in-rsect one another at right angles, and have an average eadth of 34 feet. They are in general badly paved, and pt very clean; but improvements are going on in the more ntral parts of the city, where the pavements have been tely restored and footpaths formed of broad flags; those ing E. and W. have each a deep stream of water running wn the centre. Its numerous domes and spires give to ima a magnificent appearance when viewed from a dis-nce. The grand square, or Plaza Mayor, together with e adjoining streets, Mantas, Bodegones, and Mercaderes, the central point of its life and business. This fine quare is a regular quadrangle, each side of which is 510 ect long, having in the centre a magnificent bronze foun-ain with three basins; two sides are occupied by the Por-ales or Piazzas, the most attractive places in Lima for a ranger. On the N. side of the square stand the palace nd offices of the government, on the E. the archbishop's alace and the cathedral, and on the W. the senate-house nd the town hall. The next public square in respect of ze is the Square of Independence, in which stand the hall the Congress, the jail, and the former palace of the In-uisition. Among the numerous churches and convents, a w only are deserving particular notice; of these the cathe-ral is the most remarkable. It is richly decorated within. he convent of San Francisco is the largest monastic estab-shment in Lima, occupying nearly 7 acres of ground; it an elegant structure. Besides the cathedral, Lima con-ains many parish churches, and 22 chapels. The monas-eries and convents, at one time very numerous, have to a reat extent been suppressed. The university, once the ost important, as it was the first established, seat of edu-ation of the kind in the New World, has connected with it national library of about 20,000 volumes, and the museum, which are collections of Peruvian antiquities and objects f natural history. There are also a college of advocates, a ollege of pharmacy, with a botanic garden attached, a col-ge of medicine and anatomy, 4 Latin schools, and about 40 rimary schools. There are likewise a number of well-con-ucted hospitals and a penitentiary. The places of public musement are 3 alamedas or promenades,—the Vieja or Old lameda, the Alameda de Acho, on the banks of the Rimac, ontaining the bull-ring, capable of accommodating from 0,000 to 12,000 spectators, and the Portada del Callao,—2 heatres, an amphitheatre for cock-fights, and an exhibition-alace, with zoological gardens.

Lima has manufactories of gold lace and fringes, glass, otton, chocolate, paper, &c.; but nearly all the goods sold nd consumed in the country are foreign. Mechanical em-loyments are numerous, but all are in a rude state. It as long the grand commercial entrepôt for all the W. oast of South America, and it still has a large trade through s port Callao. Its exports consist of silver, copper ore, ark, soap, vicuña wool, chinchilla skins, nitre, sugar, &c.; s imports, of manufactured goods from England, wines, ilks, and brandy from Spain and France, and other pro-uce chiefly from the American continent.

The climate is very agreeable. The range of the ther-nometer throughout the year is from 73° to 75° in winter nd 86° to 87° in summer. From April to October a heavy nd sometimes chilly mist overhangs the city in the morn-ngs and evenings. Rain, even in partial showers, is of xceedingly rare occurrence; thunder and lightning are nknown. Lima is somewhat subject to earthquakes. The ost destructive on record occurred in October, 1746, when any houses and public buildings were destroyed.

Lima was founded by Pizarro in 1535, and called Ciudad le los Reyes, in commemoration of the festival day of the kings, on which the site was chosen. From that time Lima became the capital of Peru and the seat of the viceroys. Pop. in 1876, 100,073.——Adj. and inhab. LIMENIAN, le-mēn'e-an (Sp. LIMEÑO, le-mēn'yo).

Lima, the metropolitan department and province of Peru, the former extending from the shores of the Pacific to the Andes. Its principal streams are the Rimac, the Chancay, the Marla, and the Rio Grande. It is subdivided into 7 provinces. Chief towns, Lima, the capital, Callao, Chancay, Huaura, and Iça. Pop. of the department in 1876, 226,992.

Li'ma, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ark., 10 miles N. of Pocahontas. It has 2 churches.

Lima, a post-village of Adams co., Ill., in Lima township, 18 miles N. of Quincy. It has 2 churches. Pop. 285. The township is bounded W. by the Mississippi. Pop. 1462.

Lima, a township of Carroll co., Ill. Pop. 531.

Lima, a post-village of La Grange co., Ind., in Lima township, on Pigeon River, and on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 5 miles N. of La Grange, and about 30 miles E. of Elkhart. It contains a national bank, a graded school, and 4 churches. It has manufactures of flour, furniture, ploughs, pumps, and iron castings. Pop. 419; of the township, 1371.

Lima, a post-village of Fayette co., Iowa, in Westfield township, on the Volga River, 4½ miles N.E. of Fayette, and on the Turkey River Branch of the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railroad, 42 miles W. by N. of Turkey River Junction, and 138 miles by rail from Clinton. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Lima, a post-office of Elk co., Kansas, 40 miles N.W. of Independence.

Lima, a post-hamlet in Lima township, Washtenaw co., Mich., about 10 miles W. of Ann Arbor. It has 2 churches. The township is intersected by the Michigan Central Railroad. Pop. 991.

Lima, a post-office of Carroll co., Mo.

Lima, a post-village of Livingston co., N.Y., in Lima township, 18 miles S. of Rochester. It contains 4 brick churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary. Pop. in 1890, 1003. The township is bounded on the E. by Honeoye Creek. Pop. 2438.

Lima, a post-town, capital of Allen co., O., on the Ottawa River, 71 miles N. of Dayton, 71 miles S. by W. of Toledo, and 59 miles E.S.E. of Fort Wayne, Ind. It is on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad where it crosses the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, and it is also on the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad. It contains 9 churches, 2 fine union school-houses which cost $75,000, a high school, a national bank, 3 other banks, 4 newspaper offices, 3 fine hotels, several steam mills, and repair-shops of the Dayton & Michigan Railroad. It has manufactures of steam-engines, furniture, railroad-cars, &c. Pop. in 1870, 4500; in 1880, 7567; in 1890, 15,981.

Lima, a township of Licking co., O. Pop. 1642. It contains Columbia Centre and Pataskala.

Lima, or **North Lima**, a village of Mahoning co., O., in Beaver township, about 70 miles S.E. of Cleveland, and 5 miles N. of Columbiana Station. The name of its post-office is North Lima. It has 4 churches.

Lima, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., in Middletown township, 1½ miles from Glen Riddle Station, and about 7 miles N.W. of Chester. It has 4 churches.

Lima, a post-office of Greenville co., S.C.

Lima, a township of Grant co., Wis. Pop. 1020.

Lima, a township of Pepin co., Wis. Pop. 447.

Lima, a township of Rock co., Wis. Pop. 1136. It contains Lima Centre.

Lima, a township of Sheboygan co., Wis. Pop. 2190.

Limacapan, le-mâ-kâ-pân', a small island of the Malay Archipelago, N.E. of Palawan. Lat. 11° 40′ N.; lon. 120° E.

Lima Centre, a post-village of Lima township, Rock co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 40 miles S.E. of Madison. It has 2 churches and a wagon-factory.

Limache Alto, le-mâ'chā âl'to, a town of Chili, province and 25 miles E. by N. of Valparaiso. Pop. 2239; of the neighboring town of Limachito, 2254.

Limagne, lee'mâñ', an old subdivision of France, Auvergne, now comprised in the department of Puy-de-Dôme.

Limal, lee'mâl', a village of Belgium, in Brabant, on the Dyle, 15 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1080.

Limalonges, lee'mâ'lônzh', a village of France, in Deux-Sèvres, 16 miles E.S.E. of Melle. Pop. 1656.

Liman Pasha, an island of Turkey. See ALONIA.

Limari, le-mâ-ree', a river of Chili, province of Co-

quimbo, enters the Pacific Ocean 70 miles S.S.W. of Coquimbo, after a W. course of 100 miles.

Limasol, lee'mȧ-sol' (anc. *Nemo'sia?*), a seaport town of the Island of Cyprus, on its S. coast, 38 miles S.W. of Larnica. It is full of ruins and rubbish, but has a good harbor and a trade in wine. Old Limasol (anc. *Amathus*) stood a little N.E., but no traces of it are left.

Limatola, le-mȧ-to'lȧ, a town of Italy, on the Volturno, province and 5 miles N.E. of Caserta. Pop. 2006.

Li'maville, a post-village of Stark co., O., in Lexington township, on Deer Creek, and on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 52 miles S.E. of Cleveland. It has 3 churches, a pottery for stone-ware, a steam saw-mill, and a carriage-shop. Pop. 204.

Limay, lee'mȧ', a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, 3 miles E.N.E. of Mantes. Pop. 1304.

Limbach, lim'bȧĸ, a village of Saxony, 7 miles N.W. of Chemnitz. It has manufactures of hosiery. Pop. 6379.

Limbasha, or **Limbascha**, Russia. See LEMSAL.

Limberg, a village of Bohemia. See LAUDENDORF.

Limbiate, lim-be-ȧ'tȧ, a village of Italy, province and about 10 miles N. of Milan. Pop. 2086.

Limbourg, lȧn'boon', or **Lim'burg** (Flemish pron. lim'bŭnh), a province of Belgium, having N. and E. Dutch Limburg, and on other sides the provinces of Brabant, Antwerp, and Liege. Area, 931 square miles. Pop. in 1890, 224,604. Surface level. The Meuse forms its E. boundary. The rearing of various live-stock forms a principal branch of industry. Iron, calamine, coal, and turf are the chief mineral products. The manufactures comprise woollen and linen fabrics, leather, tobacco, &c. Principal towns, Hasselt, Saint-Trond, and Tongres.

Limbourg, a town of Belgium, province and 16 miles E. of Liege, on the railway to Aix-la-Chapelle. P. 1050.

Lim'burg, or **Limbourg** (Fr. pron. lȧn'boon'; Dutch pron. lim'bŭnh), an old province of Europe, divided between Belgium and the Netherlands in 1839, and now constituting the Belgian province of LIMBOURG and the Dutch province of LIMBURG (which see).

Limburg, or **Limbourg**, a province of the Netherlands, having E. Rhenish Prussia, and on other sides the provinces of North Brabant, Liege, and Belgian Limbourg. Area, 856 square miles. Pop. in 1890, 257,144. Surface level, consisting of the valley of the Meuse (or Maas) where it receives the Ruhr; in the N. is a part of an extensive marsh, the Peel. The products are similar to those of the Belgian province of Limbourg. Principal towns, Maestricht and Roermond.

Limburg, lim'bŏŏrg, a walled town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Lahn, near its confluence with the Ems, at a railway junction, 22 miles N.N.W. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 5157. It is a Catholic bishop's see, and has a ducal palace, a Catholic seminary, and a hospital. The Limburg Chronicle is one of the oldest sources of German history.

Limburg, or **Hohen-Limburg**, hō'ẹn-lim'bŏŏrg, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 5 miles E. of Hagen, on a railway, and on the Lenne. Pop. 4910. It has manufactures of cotton and linen, cutlery, and wire.

Lime, a township of Blue Earth co., Minn. Pop. 565.

Lime Branch, a post-office of Polk co., Ga.

Lime City, a post-office of Wood co., O., a few miles S. of Toledo.

Lime Creek, Iowa, rises in Winnebago co. and runs southward into Hancock co. Flowing southeastward through Cerro Gordo co., it passes Mason City and enters the Shell Rock River at Rockford. It is nearly 80 miles long.

Lime Creek, a township of Cerro Gordo co., Iowa. Pop. 462.

Lime Creek, township, Washington co., Iowa. P. 1333.

Limedale, Indiana. See GREENCASTLE JUNCTION.

Lime Hill, a post-office of Bradford co., Pa., about 42 miles W.N.W. of Scranton.

Lime'house, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex, on the Thames, forming a suburb of the metropolis, 3 miles E. of St. Paul's. Pop. 29,919.

Lime'house, a post-village in Halton co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 32¼ miles W. of Toronto. It has a woollen-mill, a saw-mill, lime-kilns, and 3 stores.

Lime Kiln, lim kil, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 60 miles W. of Baltimore. It has manufactures of lime and barrels.

Limekiln, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., about 7 miles E. of Reading.

Limekilns, lim'kilz, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 3 miles S. of Dunfermline. Pop. 758. From the harbor lime is exported.

Lime Lake, a township of Murray co., Minn. P. 140.

Lime Lake, a hamlet of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., is at Machias Station on the Rochester & State Line Railroad where it crosses the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, 1 mile from Machias village, and 26 miles N. of Olean. It has a flour-mill.

Limenian, or **Limeño**, Peru. See LIMA.

Lime Point, Marin co., California, is on the N. side of the Golden Gate. The narrowest part of this channel is between Lime Point and Fort Point, both fortified.

Lime'port, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., 7 miles S. of Allentown. It has manufactures of lime and flour.

Limeray, lee'meh-rȧ', a village of France, in Indre-et-Loire, on the Orleans & Tours Railway, 4 miles N.E. of Amboise. Pop. 1163.

Lim'erick, an inland county of Ireland, in Munster, having N. the Shannon, separating it from the county of Clare. Area, 1064 square miles. The surface in the centre and N. is mostly flat, and the soil remarkably fertile, especially on the Shannon and in the "Golden Vale," or E. part of the plain of Limerick. Principal rivers, the Shannon, Mulkern, Maig, and Deel. Tillage is increasing, and much bog and mountain-land has been reclaimed. Chief exports, butter, corn, and cider. It sends four members to the House of Commons,—two for the county, and two for Limerick, its only important town. Pop. (1891) 158,503.

Limerick, a city of Ireland, capital of the above county, and a county of itself, is situated in an extensive plain at the interior extremity of the estuary of the Shannon, lat 52° 39' 30" N., lon. 8° 39' W., 106 miles S.S.W. of Dublin. Railways connect it with every quarter of the kingdom. It consists of three portions, distinguished by the names, respectively, of English-town, Irish-town, and Newtown-Perry. The first, and oldest, occupies the S. end of the King's Island, a tract formed by the Shannon, here divided into two streams; the other two stand on either side of the river. The different parts of the city are connected by bridges. In English-town the houses are chiefly built in the Flemish fashion. Irish-town is also old, but here the streets are wider and the houses generally more modern than in the former. Newtown-Perry, which is of comparatively modern date, occupies elevated ground, parallel with the course of the river, and is one of the finest modern towns in Ireland. It contains a handsome square; its streets are spacious, intersect one another at right angles, and are lined by elegant houses, shops, and merchants' stores. The principal buildings are the court-houses and prisons, custom-house, the two cathedrals, chamber of commerce, exchange, assembly-house, linen-hall, corn- and butter-markets, hospitals, and barracks. Limerick is the see of Anglican and Roman Catholic bishops. The manufacture of linen is now nearly extinct, and that of gloves has been supplanted by those of lace and fish-hooks, both of which are carried on to a considerable extent. There are, besides, distilleries, breweries, tanneries, foundries, flour-mills, and ship-building slips. Limerick is the leading port on the W. coast of Ireland for the shipment of raw produce. The harbor extends about 1600 yards in length and 150 in breadth, with from 2 to 9 feet at low water, and 19 feet at spring-tides, which latter enables vessels of 600 tons to moor at the quays. The commerce of the port is considerable. Limerick was a royal seat of the kings of Thomond, before the conquest. It capitulated to the troops of William III. in 1691. It gives the title of Earl to the Perry family, whose mansion is in the city. Pop. (1891) 37,072.

Lim'erick, a post-hamlet of Bureau co., Ill., in Dover township, 8 miles N. of Princeton. It has a church.

Limerick, a post-village of York co., Me., in Limerick township, about 30 miles W. of Portland. It has water-power, and contains 3 churches, an academy, and manufactures of furniture and carriages. Pop. of township, 1425.

Limerick, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., on or near Perch River, and on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, 8 miles N.W. of Watertown. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Limerick, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., in Limerick township, 13 miles N.W. of Norristown, and 29 miles N.W. of Philadelphia. It has a church, a tannery, a carriage-shop, and 3 stores. Pop. about 300. The township is bounded S.W. by the Schuylkill River, and traversed by the Reading Railroad. It contains another village, named Limerick Station. Pop. of the township, 2600.

Limerick Station, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., in Limerick township, on the Schuylkill River, and on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, 17 miles W.N.W. of Norristown. It has a soap-factory and about 50 houses.

Lime Ridge, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa., on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, and on the

ackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad, 18 miles E.N.E. of anville. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of lime nd cement.

Lime Ridge, a post-hamlet of Sauk co., Wis., about 4 miles N.W. of Madison. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Limerle, le-mĕr'lęh or leo'mĕnl', a village of Belgium, Luxembourg, on the Ourthe, 7 miles E.N.E. of Houffalize.

Lime Rock, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., in alisbury township, on Salmon Creek, about 45 miles W.N.W. f Hartford, and 1 mile W. of the Housatonic Railroad Lime Rock Station). It contains 2 churches, the Rocky ell Institute, an iron-foundry, and a blast-furnace. Hardare and car-wheels are made here.

Lime Rock, a station in Genesee co., N.Y., on the ochester & State Line Railroad, 3 miles N.E. of Le Roy.

Lime Rock, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., 8 r 9 miles N.N.W. of Providence. It has a church and imestone-quarries, producing excellent lime. Pop. 145.

Lime Rock, a hamlet of Outagamie co., Wis., in Osorne township, 2 miles S. of Seymour Station, which is 7 miles W. of Green Bay. It has a flouring-mill.

Lime Spring, a post-village of Howard co., Iowa, in orest City township, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. aul Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of Cresco. It has a newsaper office, 3 churches, a bank, a rolling-mill, and manufactures of windmills, pumps, harness, &c. Pop. in 1890, 550.

Lime'stone, a county in the N. part of Alabama, orders on Tennessee. Area, about 596 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Tennessee River, and intersected by the Elk River. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, ndian corn, and pork are the staple products. Limestone nderlies a large part of the surface. This county is inersected by the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Raiload and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Capital, thens. Pop. in 1870, 15,017; in 1880, 21,600; in 1890, 1,201.

Limestone, a county in the N.E. central part of Texas, as an area of about 960 square miles. It is drained by the avasota River, which rises in it. The surface is undusting or hilly. The soil is mostly fertile. Cattle, cotton, ndian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county ntains extensive prairies, and has an abundance of limeone, as its name indicates. It is intersected by the Houson & Texas Central Railroad. Capital, Groesbeck. Pop. 1870, 8591; in 1880, 16,246; in 1890, 21,678.

Limestone, a township of Kankakee co., Ill. P. 840.

Limestone, a township of Peoria co., Ill. Pop. 2302. t is contiguous to Peoria.

Limestone, a township of Jewell co., Kansas. Pop. 88. It contains Esbon.

Limestone, a post-township of Aroostook co., Me., bout 60 miles N. of Houlton. It contains 2 saw-mills and grist-mill. Pop. 263.

Limestone, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., in arrollton township, on a branch of the Erie Railroad, 12 iles S. by E. of Salamanca. It has 3 churches, a newsaper office, a bank, a large tannery, and 2 saw-mills. Peoleum is found here. Pop. about 1000.

Limestone, a township of Buncombe co., N.C. P. 688.

Limestone, a township of Duplin co., N.C. P. 709.

Limestone, or **Green'ville**, a post-village of Clarion ., Pa., in Limestone township, about 32 miles S.E. of Oil ity. The name of its post-office is Limestone. Pop. of e township, 1375.

Limestone, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 250, exclusive of Williamsport.

Limestone, a township of Montour co., Pa. Pop. 710. contains Limestoneville.

Limestone, a township of Union co., Pa. Pop. 880, xclusive of Mifflinburg.

Limestone, a township of Warren co., Pa., on the E. ank of the Alleghany River. Pop. 848.

Limestone, a township of Spartanburg co., S.C. Pop. 163. It contains Limestone Springs and Gaffney's.

Limestone, a post-village of Washington co., Tenn., the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 11 iles S.W. of Jonesborough. It has an academy, 3 churches, nd 2 flouring-mills. Pop. 250.

Limestone, a post-office of Marshall co., W. Va.

Limestone Cove, a post-office of Unicoi co., Tenn.

Limestone Creek, Kansas, rises in Jewell co., runs early southward, and enters the Solomon River about 12 iles above Beloit.

Limestone Gap, a post-hamlet in the Choctaw Nation, ndian Territory, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 0 miles N.E. of Denison, Tex.

Limestone Hill, a post-office of Wood co., W. Va.

Limestone Ridge, a station in Erie co., N.Y., on the Buffalo & Jamestown Railroad, 5 miles E. by S. of Buffalo.

Limestone Springs, a post-village of Spartanburg co., S.C., 1 mile from Gaffney's Station, and about 90 miles N.N.W. of Columbia. Here are mineral springs.

Limestone Springs, a post-office of Greene co., Tenn., 10 miles S. of Greeneville.

Limestone Valley, a post-office of Newton co., Ark.

Limestoneville, a post-hamlet of Montour co., Pa., in Limestone township, about 10 miles N.W. of Danville.

Lime Switch, a post-office of Cass co., Ind.

Limeuil, le-mul', a town of France, in Dordogne, on the right bank of the Dordogne. Pop. 817.

Lime Valley, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., on the railroad from Lancaster to Quarryville, 10 miles S.E of Lancaster.

Lime Works, a post-office of Davidson co., Tenn.

Limia, a city of Peru. See LIMA.

Lim'ington, a post-village in Limington township, York co., Me., about 26 miles W. by N. of Portland. It contains 2 churches and an academy. The township is bounded on the N. and E. by the Saco River. Pop. of the township, 1630.

Limmat, lim'mät, a river of Switzerland, cantons of Zurich and Aargau, leaves the Lake of Zurich at its N. extremity, and, after a rapid N.W. course of 18 miles, joins the Aar 2 miles E. of Brugg.

Limni, or **Limnos**. See STALIMNI.

Limociro, le-mo'ä-e-ro, a town of Brazil, province and 70 miles N.W. of Pernambuco. Pop. of the district, 10,000.

Limoges, lee'mozh' (anc. *Augustoritum Lemovicum*, or *Lemovices*), a city of France, department of Haute-Vienne, crowning the top and occupying the acclivity of a hill washed by the Vienne, here crossed by three bridges, 88 miles W. of Clermont. Almost all the houses are of wood, at least above the first story; and the streets are irregular, narrow, and tortuous. The old walls and towers which formerly surrounded the town have been thrown down and their sites converted into fine shady boulevards. The most remarkable edifices are the cathedral, commenced in 1272 and not completed till 1515, the church of St. Michel des Lions, a Gothic edifice, and the church of St. Pierre du Queyroy. The city has a bishop's palace, built of granite, the finest modern edifice of the town, a public library containing 22,000 volumes, a theatre, cavalry barracks, several hospitals, extensive manufactures of porcelain, worsted, broadcloth, cassimeres, druggets, woollen covers, flannels, napkins, tapers, glue, paper, gloves, &c., numerous printing-presses, and an extensive book-trade. It has also a considerable trade in chestnuts, wine, brandy, liqueurs, salt, iron, brass, enamel, kaolin, &c. Limoges is an entrepôt for the trade of Toulouse, and generally of the S. departments of France. It is the seat of a bishop, and the seat of courts of first resort and commerce, of a consulting chamber of commerce, a *lycée* or college, an academy, and societies of agriculture, sciences, and arts. Limoges was originally the capital of the Gallic tribe of Lemovices. Under the Romans it was adorned with a capitol, an amphitheatre, fine temples, and palaces. From the Romans it passed to the Visigoths. In 1370 it was besieged and taken by the Black Prince. Limoges is the birthplace of Pope Clement V., the Chancellor d'Aguesseau, Marshal Jourdain, and Dupuytren. Pop. in 1881, 59,338; in 1891, 72,697.

Limon, or **Puerto Limon**, pwĕn'to lee-mŏn', often called **Port Limon'**, a seaport town of Costa Rica, on the E. coast. Lat. 10° N.; lon. 83° 2' W. It has a good harbor, and is the E. terminus of the Costa Rica Railway. It is surrounded by dense forests, and exports coffee, rubber, skins, and sarsaparilla. Pop. 1200.

Limo'na, a post-office of Hillsborough co., Fla.

Limone, le-mo'nä, a village of Italy, province and 16 miles S. of Coni. Pop. 3249.

Lim'onite, a post-office of Unicoi co., Tenn.

Limonum, an ancient name of POITIERS.

Limosani, le-mo-sä'nee, or **Limosano**, a town of Italy, province and 7 miles N.N.W. of Campobasso. P. 2627.

Limours, lee'moor', a market-town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 22 miles E. of Rambouillet. Pop. 1211.

Limousin, lee'moo'zăN', written also **Limosin**, an old province of Central France, now forming the department of Corrèze and part of Haute-Vienne.

Limoux, lee'moo', a town of France, in Aude, on the river Aude, 13 miles by rail S.S.W. of Carcassonne. Pop. 6037. It has a communal college, and important manufactures of fine broadcloths, hosiery, soap, wine, hats, and yarn, a marble-quarry, tanneries, and oil-mills.

Limpo'po, or Croc'odile River, an important river of Africa, forming for many miles the N.W. and N. limit of the South African Republic (Transvaal), in which district it rises. It flows in a somewhat semicircular course, reaching the Indian Ocean in lat. 25° 15' N., lon. 33° 42' E. It has a bad bar at its mouth, but vessels of 200 tons can navigate it for 60 miles.

Lin, leen, a town of China, province of Hoo-Nan, 30 miles W. of Chang-Te.

Lin-An, leen-ân', is the name of the capitals of districts in the provinces of Che-Kiang and Yun-Nan, China.

Linares, le-nâ'rĕs, a town of Spain, province and 23 miles N.E. of Jaen, in a fertile plain, near the Guarrezas. Pop. 10,567. It has several convents and some Roman antiquities, including a ruined aqueduct, also mines of copper.

Linares, lee-nâ'rĕs, a province of Chili, lying between the province of Maule and the Andes. Area, 3476 square miles. Capital, Linares. Pop. 118,761.

Linares, a town of Chili, capital of the province of Linares, 10 miles S.E. of Talca. Pop. 6447.

Linares, or San Felipe de Linares, sân fâ-lee'pâ dâ lee-nâ'rĕs, a town of Mexico, state of Nuevo Leon, 55 miles S.E. of Monterey. It gives name to a bishop's see. Pop. 6000.

Lincium, the supposed ancient name of LIGNY.

Lincklaen, or Linklaen, link'lăn, a post-office of Chenango co., N.Y., in Lincklaen township, about 32 miles S.S.E. of Syracuse. Here is a church. Pop. of the township, 855. It has 4 churches.

Lincklaen Centre, a post-hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y., 5 miles S. of De Ruyter. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory.

Lincoln, link'ŏn, or **Lincolnshire,** link'ŏn-shir, a county of England, extending along its E. coast from the Wash to the Humber, which separates it from Yorkshire. Area, 2776 square miles. It is naturally divided into 3 districts: 1. Lindsey, or the *wolds*, a low range of hills in the N.E.; 2. Kesteven, or the *moors*, a lower division, running N. and S., and now mostly cultivated; 3. Holland, or the *fens*, in the S. and E., a low tract, protected from the sea by embankments. Chief rivers, the Trent, Welland, Witham, and Ancholme. Soil mostly a fertile sandy loam on the moors and wolds; in the fens, deep loam, rich marly clay, or peat. Improvements in agriculture have rendered this one of the most productive English counties. The cattle, mostly short-horned, attain a great weight. The sheep are also famous for size and for long wool. Many horses are bred; the waste fens support vast flocks of geese, and the waters are the resort of wild ducks. The county is traversed by many lines of railway and canal. It returns fourteen members to Parliament, including eight from the boroughs. Lincolnshire is famous for the number and beauty of its ancient parish churches. Capital, Lincoln. Pop. in 1881, 436,599; in 1891, 472,778.

Lincoln (anc. *Lin'dum*), a city and county of England, capital of the co. of Lincoln, on the Witham, 47 miles E.N.E. of Derby. It is situated in a fine district, at the foot and on the slope of a hill, crowned by its cathedral, castle, &c., and is at the junction of several railways. The streets are irregular, but the town is generally well built, paved, and lighted. Lincoln is the see of a bishop. The superb cathedral was erected between the twelfth and fifteenth centuries, in a mixed but uncommonly beautiful style of English architecture, and the exterior is generally considered the finest in the kingdom, while the vast interior is only surpassed by that of York. Several of the parish churches are interesting, and the city abounds in ancient remains, including the stately castle built by William the Conqueror, traces of the old town walls, a gateway, perhaps the most perfect relic of Roman architecture in the country, a beautiful conduit, the palace of John of Gaunt, and many other antique houses. Other principal buildings are the county hall and jail, the ancient guild hall, a sessions-house, city jail and house of correction, grammar-school founded in 1583, blue-coat school, county lunatic asylum, county hospital, union workhouse, theatre, assembly-rooms, several libraries, mechanics' institution, and market-house. It has also several newspapers, a banking company, and branch bank, excellent breweries, and large exports of flour. After the departure of the Romans Lincoln became the capital of the Saxon kingdom of Mercia, and suffered much during the struggles between the Saxons and the Danes. The city sends two members to Parliament. Pop. (1891) 41,491.

Lincoln, link'ŏn, a county in the S.E. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 536 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Arkansas River, and is intersected by Bayou Bartholomew. The soil is fertile, and produces cotton and Indian corn. It is traversed by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad. Capital, Star City. Pop. in 1880, 9255; in 1890, 10,255.

Lincoln, a county of Georgia, bordering on South Carolina, has an area of about 309 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Savanna River, and on the S. by Little River. The Broad River also touches its N. extremity. The surface is hilly. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and grass are the staple products. A small quantity of gold is found in this county, which has also abundance of granite. Capital, Lincolnton, on Soap Creek, and 5 miles from the Savannah River. Pop. in 1870, 5413; in 1880, 6112; in 1890, 6146.

Lincoln, a county in the N. central part of Kansas, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by Saline River, and also drained by Spillman Creek. The surface is generally undulating. The soil is fertile. A large portion of it (about 99 per cent.) is prairie. The staple products are Indian corn, wheat, and grass. Magnesian limestone crops out in this county. Capital, Lincoln. Pop. in 1870, 516; in 1875, 2493; in 1880, 8532; in 1890, 9709.

Lincoln, a county in the S. central part of Kentucky, has an area of about 328 square miles. It is intersected by Dick's River, and also drained by the head-streams of Green River. The surface is undulating or hilly. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Limestone is found here next to the surface. This county is traversed by the Knoxville Branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and by the Queen & Crescent Route. Capital, Stanford. Pop. in 1870, 10,947; in 1880, 15,080; in 1890, 15,962.

Lincoln, a parish in the N.W. of Louisiana, drained by Bayou d'Arbonne and some of the head-streams of Dugdemona River and of Saline Bayou. Area, 485 square miles. It is well wooded and generally fertile. Capital, Ruston. Pop. in 1880, 11,075; in 1890, 14,753.

Lincoln, a county in the S. part of Maine, borders on the Atlantic Ocean, by the inlets or bays of which it is deeply indented. Area, about 520 square miles. It is partly bounded on the W. by the Kennebec River, and is intersected by the Sheepscott and Damariscotta Rivers. The surface is extensively covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Hay, butter, cattle, lumber, and potatoes are the staple products. This county has several good harbors and great facilities for commerce and the fisheries. It is intersected by the Knox & Lincoln Branch of the Maine Central Railroad. Capital, Wiscasset. Pop. in 1870, 25,597; in 1880, 24,821; in 1890, 21,996.

Lincoln, a county in the S.W. part of Minnesota, bordering on South Dakota, has an area of about 500 square miles. It contains several lakes. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. Capital, Lake Benton. Pop. in 1875, 413; in 1880, 2945; in 1890, 5691.

Lincoln, a county in the S.W. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 570 square miles. It is drained by the Homochitto and Bogue Chitto Rivers, which rise within it. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of hickory, beech, magnolia, oak, pine, &c. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are staples. This county is intersected by the Illinois Central Railroad. Capital, Brookhaven. Pop. in 1870, 10,184; in 1880, 13,547; in 1890, 17,912.

Lincoln, a county in the E. part of Missouri, has an area of about 598 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, and is intersected by the Cuivre or Copper River. The surface is undulating or hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests of good timber. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, pork, and tobacco are the staple products. Limestone underlies a part of the surface. Capital, Troy. Pop. in 1870, 15,960; in 1880, 17,426; in 1890, 18,346.

Lincoln, a county in the S. part of Nebraska, has an area of 2580 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Platte River, and intersected by the Republican River. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. Timber is scarce in this county. The prairies produce natural pasture. Capital, North Platte. Pop. in 1870, 17; in 1876, 1327; in 1880, 3632; in 1890, 10,441.

Lincoln, a county in the S.E. part of Nevada, borders on Arizona and California. Area, 17,680 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Colorado River, and comprises part of the Great Basin, an arid and sterile tableland in which timber and water are very scarce. Indian corn, wheat, and barley are the staple products of the soil, which, however, is mostly uncultivated. It has rich mines of silver. Capital, Pioche. Pop. in 1870, 2985; in 1880, 2637; in 1890, 2466.

Lincoln, a county in the S.E. part of New Mexico. rea, 26,452 square miles. It is intersected by the Rio ecos. The surface is partly mountainous and partly a igh table-land. The soil requires irrigation to render it rtile. Wheat and Indian corn are cultivated here. Or- anized in 1869. This county is traversed by the Union acific Railroad. Capital, Lincoln. Pop. in 1870, 1803; 1880, 2513; in 1890, 7081.

Lincoln, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, as an area of about 312 square miles. It is bounded on he E. by the Catawba River, and is intersected by the outh (or Little) Catawba River. The surface is moderately illy, and nearly half of it is covered with forests of hickory, ak, pine, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, nd pork are the staple products. Mines of iron ore have een opened in this county. Capital, Lincolnton. Pop. 1870, 9573; in 1880, 11,061; in 1890, 12,586.

Lincoln, a county in the S.E. part of South Dakota, orders on Iowa. Area, about 540 square miles. It is ounded on the E. by the Big Sioux River. The soil is rtile. Wheat, Indian corn, grass, &c., are the staple roducts. It is traversed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & t. Paul Railroad. Capital, Canton. Pop. in 1870, 712; 1880, 5896; in 1890, 9143.

Lincoln, a county in the S. part of Middle Tennessee, as an area of about 540 square miles. It is intersected by he Elk River (which runs westward), and is also drained y Flint Creek. The surface is uneven, and is extensively overed with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, attle, grass, and pork are the staple products. The black alnut, cherry, locust, oak, and poplar or tulip-tree abound ere. The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad onnects with Fayetteville, which is the capital of this ounty. Pop. in 1870, 28,050; in 1880, 26,960; in 1890, 7,382.

Lincoln, a county in the S.W. part of West Virginia, as an area of about 460 square miles. It is intersected y the Guyandotte River. The surface is diversified with ills, fertile valleys, and extensive forests. Indian corn, rass, and oats are the staple products. The rocks which nderlie this county are carboniferous. Capital, Hamlin. op. in 1870, 5053; in 1880, 8739; in 1890, 11,246.

Lincoln, a county in the N. part of Wisconsin, has an ea of 700 square miles. It is drained by the Wisconsin iver, which rises in it, and by the Pelican and Tomahawk ivers. It contains many lakes, and extensive forests of ine, ash, elm, maple, &c. The soil is fertile. This county traversed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and inneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroads. Cap- al, Merrill. Pop. in 1880, 2011; in 1890, 12,008.

Lincoln, a county of Ontario, on the shore of Lake ntario. It is bounded on the E. by the Niagara River. apital, St. Catharines. Pop. 20,872.

Lincoln, a post-village of Talladega co., Ala., 18 miles y rail W. of Anniston, and 45 miles by rail E. of Bir- ingham. It has oil-mills and a cotton-gin.

Lincoln, a post-village of Placer co., Cal., on the Oregon ivision of the Central Pacific Railroad, 29 miles N.N.E. Sacramento. It has 1 or 2 churches and a manufactory sewer-pipes. Gold is found near this place. Pop. in 1890, 31.

Lincoln, a township of Sierra co., Cal. Pop. 349.

Lincoln, or **Lincoln City**, a mining post-village of ummit co., Col., about 22 miles N. of Fair Play. It has me smelting-works. Gold is found here.

Lincoln, a post-village of Sussex co., Del., on the unction & Breakwater Railroad, 76 miles S. of Wilmington. has 2 churches, a brick-yard, a planing-mill, a canning- actory, &c. Pop in 1890, 318.

Lincoln, a post-town, capital of Logan co., Ill., is tuated near Salt Creek, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad here it crosses the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western ailroad, and also on the Pekin Branch of the Wabash ailroad, 28 miles N.N.E. of Springfield, 157 miles S.S.W. f Chicago, and 32 miles N.W. of Decatur. Here is Lincoln niversity (Cumberland Presbyterian), which was organized 1866. Lincoln contains a state institution for feeble- minded children, 11 churches, a court-house, a high school, national bank, and 2 private banks, and has manufactures f farm-implements. One daily and 4 weekly newspapers re published here. Coal is mined here. P. (1890) 6725.

Lincoln, a small post-village of Cass co., Ind., on Deer reek, and on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central ailroad, 13 miles S.E. of Logansport. It has a church.

Lincoln, a township of Hendricks co., Ind. Pop. 1502.

Lincoln, a township of La Porte co., Ind., on the Kan- akee River. Pop. 558.

Lincoln, a village of Miami co., Ind., in Allen town- ship, on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, 15 miles N. of Peru, and 8 miles S. of Rochester. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a flour-mill. The name of its post-office is Allen, and that of its station is Lincoln. Pop. about 350.

Lincoln, a hamlet of Spencer co., Ind., on the Cincin- nati, Rockport & Southwestern Railroad, 17 miles N.N.E. of Rockport.

Lincoln, a township of St. Joseph co., Ind., on the Kankakee River. Pop. 1063.

Lincoln, a township of Adair co., Iowa. Pop. 977.

Lincoln, a township of Adams co., Iowa. Pop. 470.

Lincoln, a township of Appanoose co., Iowa. P. 596.

Lincoln, a township of Black Hawk co., Iowa. P. 569.

Lincoln, a township of Buena Vista co., Iowa. P. 90.

Lincoln, a township of Calhoun co., Iowa. Pop. 465. It contains Manson.

Lincoln, a township of Cass co., Iowa. Pop. 310.

Lincoln, a township of Cerro Gordo co., Iowa. P. 409.

Lincoln, a township of Clay co., Iowa. Pop. 358.

Lincoln, a township of Clinton co., Iowa. Pop. 363.

Lincoln, a township of Dallas co., Iowa. Pop. 467.

Lincoln, a township of Grundy co., Iowa. Pop. 352.

Lincoln, a township of Harrison co., Iowa. Pop. 123.

Lincoln, a township of Iowa co., Iowa. Pop. 550.

Lincoln, a township of Johnson co., Iowa. Pop. 568.

Lincoln, a township of Madison co., Iowa. Pop. 962.

Lincoln, a township of Mitchell co., Iowa. Pop. 771.

Lincoln, a township of Monona co., Iowa. Pop. 687.

Lincoln, a township of Montgomery co., Iowa. P. 541.

Lincoln, a township of Page co., Iowa. Pop. 745.

Lincoln, a township of Plymouth co., Iowa. Pop. 712.

Lincoln, a township of Pocahontas co., Iowa. Pop. 85.

Lincoln, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Iowa, 15 miles N.W. of Des Moines.

Lincoln, a township of Polk co., Iowa. Pop. 1103.

Lincoln, a township of Poweshiek co., Iowa. Pop. 811.

Lincoln, a township of Ringgold co., Iowa. Pop. 492.

Lincoln, a township of Scott co., Iowa. Pop. 992.

Lincoln, a township of Shelby co., Iowa. Pop. 343.

Lincoln, a township of Sioux co., Iowa. Pop. 227.

Lincoln, a township of Story co., Iowa. Pop. 292.

Lincoln, a township of Tama co., Iowa. Pop. 389.

Lincoln, a township of Union co., Iowa. Pop. 448.

Lincoln, a township of Winneshiek co., Iowa. P. 1107.

Lincoln, a township of Anderson co., Kansas. P. 332.

Lincoln, a township of Cloud co., Kansas. Pop. 635. It contains Concordia.

Lincoln, a township of Crawford co., Kansas. It has 4 steam mills, and mines of coal. Pop. 1397. It contains Arcadia.

Lincoln, a township of Dickinson co., Kansas. Pop. 347. It contains Solomon City.

Lincoln, a township of Franklin co., Kansas, traversed by the Marais des Cygnes. Pop. 369.

Lincoln, a post-village, capital of Lincoln co., Kansas, in Indiana township, on Saline River, 25 miles N. of Ells- worth, and about 78 miles W. of Junction City. It has 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and a grist-mill. Pop. in 1880, 422; in 1890, 1100.

Lincoln, a township of Linn co., Kansas. Pop. 1661. It contains La Cygne.

Lincoln, a hamlet of Nemaha co., Kansas, about 60 miles N.N.W. of Topeka.

Lincoln, a township of Neosho co., Kansas. Pop. 944. It contains Jacksonville.

Lincoln, a township of Reno co., Kansas. Pop. 304.

Lincoln, a township of Republic co., Kansas. P. 446.

Lincoln, a township of Sedgwick co., Kansas. P. 296.

Lincoln, a township of Smith co., Kansas. Pop. 364.

Lincoln, a township of Washington co., Kansas. Pop. 1109. Post-offices, Chepstow and Kimeo.

Lincoln, a plantation of Oxford co., Me. Pop. 30.

Lincoln, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Lin- coln township, on the E. bank of the Penobscot River, and on the European & North American Railroad, 45 miles N. by E. of Bangor. It has an academy, 2 churches, several saw-mills, &c. Pop. of the township in 1890, 1756.

Lincoln, a post-village in Lincoln township, Middlesex co., Mass., on the Fitchburg Railroad, 17 miles W.N.W. of Boston, and 3 miles S.E. of Concord. It has a high school and 3 churches. The Sudbury River touches the W. bor- der of the township. Pop. of the township, 834.

Lincoln, a township of Berrien co., Mich. Pop. 1122.

Lincoln, a township of Isabella co., Mich. Pop. 700.

Lincoln, a post-hamlet of Mason co., Mich., in Lincoln township, on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Little

Sable River, 2½ miles from Ludington. It has a church, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and a shingle-mill. Pop. of the township, 131.

Lincoln, a township of Midland co., Mich. Pop. 250.

Lincoln, a township of Osceola co., Mich. Pop. 529.

Lincoln, a township of Blue Earth co., Minn. P. 495.

Lincoln, a post-office of Wabasha co., Minn., about 22 miles N. of Rochester.

Lincoln, a township of Andrew co., Mo. Pop. 2680.

Lincoln, a post-village of Benton co., Mo., in White township, 24 miles S. by W. of Sedalia. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, 2 saw-mills, and 3 stores.

Lincoln, a township of Caldwell co., Mo. Pop. 589.

Lincoln, a township of Clarke co., Mo. Pop. 1100.

Lincoln, a township of Dallas co., Mo. Pop. 943.

Lincoln, a township of Daviess co., Mo. Pop. 736.

Lincoln, a township of Douglas co., Mo. Pop. 209.

Lincoln, a township of Harrison co., Mo. Pop. 555.

Lincoln, a township of Nodaway co., Mo. Pop. 1042.

Lincoln, a township of Putnam co., Mo. Pop. 1057.

Lincoln, a post-village of Deer Lodge co., Montana, on the Blackfoot River, about 65 miles W.N.W. of Helena. It is near the base of high mountains. Gold is found here in placer-mines. Pop. 187.

Lincoln, a city, the capital of the state of Nebraska and of Lancaster co., is situated on Salt Creek, 54 miles by rail S.W. of Omaha. Lat. about 40° 50′ N.; lon. 96° 45′ W. It is midway between Chicago and Denver, being 512 miles from each. Lincoln is located in the midst of a net-work of railroads, being a centre of no fewer than twelve distinct lines. The city is surrounded by beautiful undulating prairies, and excellent building-sites abound in its neighborhood. It contains a state-house built at a cost of $900,000, a state asylum for the insane which cost $275,000, a penitentiary, 5 national banks, 4 savings-banks, the state library of 20,000 volumes, 40 churches, 2 opera-houses, and a high school which cost about $40,000. It is the seat of the Nebraska State University and Agricultural College, all departments of which are open to both sexes, the Nebraska Wesleyan University, the University of the Christian Church, the Episcopal Church College, Union College, the Western Normal College, the Lincoln Normal University, and a convent (Roman Catholic). All the streets are 100 feet wide, except the avenues, which are 120 feet wide. Three daily and 12 weekly newspapers are published here. In the vicinity of Lincoln are abundant saline springs and a beautiful salt lake. This place was selected as the seat of government in 1867, since which it has increased rapidly. The city has a fine water-supply, and electric street-cars traverse the principal streets. It has a thriving wholesale trade, and many flourishing manufactories. Pop. in 1880, 13,003; in 1890, 55,491. West Lincoln, a suburb, contains extensive packing-houses, and several large manufacturing establishments and stock-yards.

Lincoln, a township of Grafton co., N.H., contains some of the most attractive scenery of the Franconia Mountain group, and is much visited in summer. Pop. 71.

Lincoln, Sussex co., N.J. See GREENVILLE.

Lincoln, a post-village, capital of Lincoln co., New Mexico, on the Rio Bonito, 9 miles E. of Fort Stanton, and about 150 miles in a direct line S. by E. of Santa Fé. It is in a fertile valley.

Lincoln, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., N.Y., about 17 miles E. of Rochester. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory.

Lincoln, a township of Lincoln co., N.C., identical with the village of Lincolnton. Pop. 886.

Lincoln, a township of New Hanover co., N.C. P. 1359.

Lincoln, a post-office of Gallia co., O.

Lincoln, a township of Morrow co., O. Pop. 915.

Lincoln, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Oregon, on the Willamette River, about 7 miles above Salem.

Lincoln, a station on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 14 miles N.E. of Allegheny City, Pa.

Lincoln, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. 1399.

Lincoln, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. 532.

Lincoln, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., in Ephrata township, about 20 miles W.S.W. of Reading, and 1 mile from Ephrata Station. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of cigars, flour, and furniture.

Lincoln, a township of Providence co., R.I. Pop. 11,565.

Lincoln, a post-hamlet of Clay co., S.D., 20 miles (direct) E. of Yankton. It has a church.

Lincoln, a post-village of Lincoln co., Tenn., 7 miles S. of Flintville Railroad Station, and 2 miles from the S. boundary of the state. It has an academy and 2 churches.

Lincoln, a post-village of Addison co., Vt., in Lincoln township, about 30 miles S.S.E. of Burlington. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of lumber and wooden-ware. Pop. of the township in 1890, 1255.

Lincoln, a post-village of Loudoun co., Va., 2 miles from Purcellville Station. It has a Friends' meeting, a saw-mill, a foundry, and a planing-mill.

Lincoln, a post-village of Whitman co., Washington, 95 miles N.E. of Walla Walla. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Lincoln, a township of Adams co., Wis. Pop. 397.

Lincoln, a township of Buffalo co., Wis. Pop. 648.

Lincoln, a township of Eau Claire co., Wis. Pop. 1251.

Lincoln, a post-township of Kewaunee co., Wis., about 22 miles S.E. of Oconto, and 5 miles W. of Lake Michigan. Pop. 937.

Lincoln, a township of Monroe co., Wis. Pop. 843.

Lincoln, a township of Polk co., Wis. Pop. 721. It contains Lincoln Centre.

Lincoln, a township of Trempealeau co., Wis. P. 745.

Lincoln, a township of Wood co., Wis. Pop. 425.

Lincoln Centre, a post-village in Lincoln township, Penobscot co., Me., on the European & North American Railroad, and on the Penobscot, 46 miles N. by E. of Bangor. It has a church and a flour-mill, and is a depot of lumber.

Lincoln Centre, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Wis., in Lincoln township, on Sucker Lake, about 33 miles N.N.E. of Hudson. It has a church.

Lincoln City, Colorado. See LINCOLN.

Lincoln Falls, a post-office of Sullivan co., Pa.

Lincoln Green, a post-office of Johnson co., Ill.

Lincolnia, or **Linconia**, lin-ko′nę-ą, a post-office of Fairfax co., Va.

Lincoln Park, a post-hamlet of Morris co., N.J., in Pequannock township, on the Boonton Branch of the Morris & Essex Railroad, 8 miles W. of Paterson.

Lincoln Park, a station in Monroe co., N.Y., on the Rochester & State Line Railroad, 3 miles from Rochester.

Lincolnshire, England. See LINCOLN.

Lincolnton, link′ŭn-tŏn, a post-village, capital of Lincoln co., Ga., about 48 miles W.N.W. of Augusta, and 6 miles from the Savannah River. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a manufactory of furniture. Pop. about 500.

Lincolnton, a post-village, capital of Lincoln co., N.C., on Little Catawba River, and on the Carolina Central Railroad, 32 miles N.W. of Charlotte. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, a paper-mill, and a cotton-factory. Pop. 1000.

Lincoln University, a post-office and station of Chester co., Pa., in Lower Oxford township, on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad, 50 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia, and 3 miles from Oxford. Here is Lincoln University (Presbyterian), which was organized in 1856, for the education of colored men.

Lincolnville, link′ŭn-vil, a post-hamlet of Wabash co., Ind., in Lagro township, about 40 miles S.W. of Fort Wayne. It has a church.

Lincolnville, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Kansas, about 44 miles W. of Emporia.

Lincolnville, a post-village in Lincoln township, Waldo co., Me., on Penobscot Bay, about 38 miles E. of Augusta, and 10 miles S.S.W. of Belfast. It has a church. The township is bounded on the E. by Penobscot Bay, and has manufactures of lime and leather. Pop. of the village, about 700; of the township, 1900.

Lincolnville, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., on the Union & Titusville Railroad, 16 miles N.N.W. of Titusville. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Linconia, Fairfax co., Va. See LINCOLNIA.

Lind, a post-office of Waupaca co., Wis., in Lind township, 6 miles S. by E. of Waupaca, and about 33 miles N.W. of Oshkosh. The township has a church and a cheese-factory. Pop. of the township, 1037.

Lin′da, a township of Yuba co., Cal. Pop. 401.

Linda, a post-office of Gallia co., O.

Lindah, lin′dȧ, a town of India, in Cutch, 1 mile from Shahpoor.

Lin′dale, a post-office of Modoc co., Cal., 4 miles from Goose Lake.

Lindale, a post-hamlet of Clermont co., O., in Ohio township, 17 miles E. of Cincinnati. It has a church, a grist-mill, &c. Pop. 100.

Lindale, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad (Northern division), 11 miles S. of Mineola.

Lindau, lin′dŏw, a fortified town of Bavaria, 25 miles E.S.E. of Constance, on an island in the Lake of Constance, united to the mainland by a bridge 300 feet in length.

op. 5124. It has a castle, a high school, and an active mmerce in corn, fruit, wine, and cheese.

Lindau, a town of Hanover, 12 miles N.E. of Göttngen. Pop. 1473.

Linde, lin'dĕh, or **Lindesberg**, lin'dĕs-bĕrG', a town Central Sweden, læn and 20 miles N. of Örebro. P. 1226.

Linden, lin'dĕn, a well-built suburb of Hanover, Prusa, 1 mile W. of the city. Pop. 20,899.

Linden, a village of Germany, in Hesse, province of ieder-Hessen, 3 miles S.S.W. of Giessen. Pop. 1918.

Lin'den, a post-village, capital of Marengo co., Ala., 2 miles W. by S. of Selma. It has a money-order postfice and a newspaper office. Pop. 300.

Linden, a hamlet of St. Francis co., Ark., 32 miles .S.W. of Memphis, Tenn.

Linden, a post-village of San Joaquin co., Cal., on the ne Railroad, 14 miles E. of Stockton. It has 2 churches d a flouring-mill.

Linden, a post-village in Madison township, Montomery co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago ilroad, 18 miles S. of Lafayette. It has 2 churches and graded school.

Linden, a station in Montgomery co., Md., on the letropolitan Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 9 iles N. of Washington, D.C.

Linden, a station of Prince George's co., Md., on the ope's Creek Branch of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, 0 miles S. of Bowie.

Linden, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Malen township, on the Saugus Branch of the Eastern Railad, 5 or 6 miles N. by E. of Boston. It has a knittingctory and a manufactory of drums and banjos.

Linden, a post-village in Fenton township, Genesee ., Mich., is on or near the Shiawassee River, and on the etroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad, 55 miles W. of Detroit, 15 miles (direct) S. by W. of Flint, and miles N.W. of Fenton. It has a graded school, 2 churches, handle-factory, a cider-mill, a vinegar-factory, a planing-ill, and manufactures of carriages, flour, lumber, staves, d ploughs. Pop. in 1890, 552.

Linden, Wexford co., Mich. See HARING.

Linden, a post-township of Brown co., Minn., about miles W. of Mankato. It contains several lakes. P. 584.

Linden, a post-office of Copiah co., Miss.

Linden, a small village of Atchison co., Mo., 6 miles E. of Watson Railroad Station. It has 2 churches.

Linden, a township of Christian co., Mo. Pop. 1440. contains the village of Kenton.

Linden, a post-village in Linden township, Union co., J., on the railroad which connects New York with New unswick, 3 miles S.W. of Elizabeth, and 17 miles S.W. New York. It has 3 churches.

Linden, a post-village in Bethany township, Genesee ., N.Y., on the Erie Railroad, 38 miles E. of Buffalo. It s a flour-mill, 2 stores, a foundry, and 40 houses.

Linden, a station of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pittsrg & Connellsville Railroad, 2 miles E. of Pittsburg, Pa.

Linden, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., on the est Branch of the Susquehanna River, 1 mile from Linden ation of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, and 6 miles ove Williamsport. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill.

Linden, a post-village, capital of Perry co., Tenn., out 80 miles S.W. of Nashville, and 9 miles E. of the nnessee River. It has a church. Pop. about 500.

Linden, a post-village, capital of Cass co., Tex., 9 miles . of Kildare Railroad Station, and about 20 miles N. of fferson. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office.

Linden, formerly **Manassas Gap**, a post-village of arren co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, where passes through the Blue Ridge, 8 miles E. of Front Royal. has a church and a flouring-mill.

Linden, a post-hamlet of Roane co., W. Va., 40 miles m Charleston. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Linden, a post-village of Iowa co., Wis., in Linden wnship, 7 miles N.W. of Mineral Point, and about 50 les W.S.W. of Madison. It has 2 churches and 4 stores. ad is mined here. Pop. in 1890, 462; of township, 1861.

Lindenau, lin'dĕh-nŏwG', a village of Bohemia, E.N.E. Leitmeritz, with 2000 inhabitants.

Lindenau, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, government Oppeln, circle of Grottau. Pop. 1166.

Lindenau, a village of Saxony, 3 miles W. of Leipsic. p. 7484.

Lin'den Hall, a post-village of Centre co., Pa., on e Lewisburg, Centre & Spruce Creek Railroad, about 30 iles S.W. of Lock Haven. It has a church and a flour-ill.

Lindenstadt, a town of Austria. See LEIBNITZ.

Lin'denville, a post-village of Ashtabula co., O., in Wayne township, about 60 miles E. of Cleveland. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill.

Lin'denwald, a station on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, 3 miles S.E. of Hamilton, O.

Lin'denwood, a post-hamlet of Ogle co., Ill., about 16 miles S. by E. of Rockford. It has a church.

Lin'dersville, a post-office of Adair co., Mo., about 30 miles N.N.W. of Macon.

Lindesberg, a town of Sweden. See LINDE.

Lindesnaes, a cape of Norway. See NAZE.

Lindewiese, lin'dĕh-wee'zĕh, OBER, o'bĕr, and NIEDER, nee'dĕr, two nearly contiguous villages of Austrian Silesia, about 20 miles from Zuckmantel. Pop. of Ober Lindewiese, 1494; of Nieder Lindewiese, 2311.

Lind Grove, a post-office of Morehouse parish, La.

Lindina, a township of Juneau co., Wis. Pop. 1066.

Lindisfarne, England. See HOLY ISLAND.

Lind'ley, a post-village of Grundy co., Mo., in Marion township, on Medicine Creek, 15 miles E. of Trenton, and about 24 miles N.N.E. of Chillicothe. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 400.

Lindley, a township of Mercer co., Mo. Pop. 1519.

Lindley, or **Lind'leytown**, a post-village in Lindley township, Steuben co., N.Y., on the Tioga River, and on the Corning, Cowanesque & Antrim Railroad, 12 miles S. of Corning. It has 3 churches and several mills or factories. Pop. of the township, 1482.

Lind'ly's Mills, a post-office of Washington co., Pa., about 36 miles S.S.W. of Pittsburg.

Lindo, lin'do (anc. *Lin'dus*; Gr. Λινδος), a well-built village, the ancient capital of the island of Rhodes, on a promontory of its E. coast, 23 miles S. of Rhodes, with a small harbor and interesting remains of antiquity.

Lindow, lin'dov, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 36 miles N.N.W. of Berlin. Pop. 1711.

L'Indre, a village of France. See INDRE.

Lindsay, lin'ze, an island in the North Pacific Ocean. Lat. 19° 20′ N.; lon. 141° 15′ 30″ E. It is 4 miles long.

Lindsay, lin'ze, a post-office of Platte co., Neb.

Lindsay, lin'ze, the chief town of the co. of Victoria, Ontario, on the navigable river Scugog, at the junction of several railways, 43 miles N.W. of Port Hope. It has an extensive trade in lumber and grain, 3 branch banks, the county buildings, several churches and schools, grist- and saw-mills, a number of fine stores, and manufactories of iron castings, machinery, leather, woollen goods, woodenware, beer, boots and shoes, &c. Pop. 4049.

Lindsay's, a station on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 5 miles S.S.W. of Gordonsville, Va.

Lindsay's Mill, a hamlet of Trigg co., Ky., 12 miles S.W. of Hopkinsville. It has a flour-mill.

Lindsborg, linz'borg, a post-village of McPherson co., Kansas, on the Smoky Hill River, 20 miles S. by W. of Salina. It was settled by Swedes. It contains 3 churches, a flouring-mill, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. in 1890, 968.

Lindsey, lin'ze, a post-village of Ottawa co., Kansas, on the Solomon River, 2 or 3 miles S.E. of Minneapolis, and about 20 miles N. by W. of Salina.

Lindsey, a township of Benton co., Mo. Pop. 1383.

Lindsey, a post-village of Sandusky co., O., on the Lake Shore Railroad, 2 miles N.W. of Fremont. It has a church, a paper-mill, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. in 1890, 458.

Lindseyville, lin'ze-vĭl, a hamlet of Worcester co., Md., about 7 miles S.W. of Snow Hill. Pop. 54.

Lind'side, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., W. Va., about 28 miles S.W. of White Sulphur Springs.

Lindum, the ancient name of LINCOLN.

Lindus, the ancient name of LINDO.

Line, a post-hamlet of Morehouse parish, La., on the navigable Bayou Bartholomew, about 45 miles N.E. of Monroe. It has a church.

Lineborough, lin'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village in Stanstead co., Quebec, on the boundary-line, adjacent to North Derby, Vt., and on the Massawippi Valley Railway, 34½ miles S.S.W. of Sherbrooke. Pop. 150.

Lineburg, lin'burg, a post-office of Pickens co., Ala.

Line Creek, of Georgia, forms the boundary between Fayette and Coweta cos., and joins Whitewater Creek.

Line Creek, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ky.

Line Creek, a post-office of Sumner co., Miss.

Line Creek, a post-office of Laurens co., S.C.

Line Hill, a post-office of Ashe co., N.C.

Line Lex'ington, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Bucks co. line, 13 miles N.N.E. of Norristown. It has a church and a seminary.

Line Mountain, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Pa., about 15 miles S.E. of Sunbury.

Lineport, lin'port, a hamlet of Stewart co., Tenn., on the Kentucky line, and on the Cumberland River, 10 miles N.N.W. of Dover.

Lines, linz, a station in Luzerne co., Pa., on the Nanticoke Railroad, 2 miles from Nanticoke.

Line Spring, a post-office of Clay co., Tenn.

Line Store, a post-office of Benton co., Ark.

Linesville, linz'vil, a borough of Crawford co., Pa., in Pine township, on the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad, 43 miles S.S.W. of Erie, and 14 miles W. of Meadville. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, a graded school, and a sash- and door-factory. Pop. in 1890, 552. Its post-office, formerly Linesville Station, is now Linesville.

Lineville, lin'vil, a post-village of Clay co., Ala., 28 miles S.E. of Talladega. It has an academy and 2 churches.

Lineville, a post-village of Wayne co., Iowa, on the S. boundary of the state, in Grand River township, and on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 16 miles N.E. of Princeton, Mo. It has a bank, a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, and 3 churches. Pop. (1890) 606.

Lineville, a post-village of Venango co., Pa., on the border of Clarion co., 12 miles E.S.E. of Oil City, and 18 miles E. of Franklin. It has 3 churches. Oil is found near it.

Ling, a Chinese word, signifying "mountain-chain," or "range," forming part of the names of many places in China: as, PE-LING, "the Northern Range," &c.

Lingn, lin'gâ, two Shetland Islands, between Mainland and Yell; also an islet of the Hebrides, W. of Mull.

Lin'gah', **Lin'gar'**, or **Linja**, lin'yâ', a town and seaport on the N.E. side of the Persian Gulf. Lat. 26° 37' N.; lon. 54° 59' E. It has a good port, and a large trade by sea, and is well built. Pop. 8000. It is under an Arab governor.

Lin'gan', a post-village in Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 17 miles N.E. of Sydney. It has coal-mines and several stores, and is the terminus of a short railway. Pop. 300.

Ling'anore, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Md., about 35 miles W.N.W. of Baltimore. It has 2 stores.

Linganore Creek, Maryland, runs nearly S.W., and enters the Monocacy River 4 miles E. of Frederick.

Lingayen, leen-gâ-yĕn', a seaport town on the W. coast of Luzon, Philippines, 100 miles N.N.W. of Manila. Pop. 23,063.

Linge, or **De Linge**, dẹh ling'ngẹh, a stream of the Netherlands, which, after a course of 40 miles, joins the Waal at Gorkum.

Lingen, ling'ghẹn, a town of Hanover, 36 miles W.N.W. of Osnaburg. Pop. 5736. It has Calvinistic, Roman Catholic, and Lutheran churches, and a gymnasium.

Lingen, ling'ghẹn, or **Linga**, ling'gâ, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the E. coast of Sumatra, in lat. 0° 20' S., lon. 104° 40' E., 100 miles S.S.E. of Singapore. Length, 40 miles; breadth, 20 miles. It produces fine timber, and is governed by a native rajah under Dutch protection. Pop. about 10,000.

Lingenau, ling'ẹn-ŏw', a village of the Tyrol, 8 miles E.S.E. of Bregenz. Pop. 1022.

Lingenfeld, ling'ẹn-fâlt', a village of Rhenish Bavaria, W. of Speyer. Pop. 1602.

Linglestown, ling'ẹlz-tŏwn, a post-borough of Dauphin co., Pa., in Lower Paxton township, 8 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. It has 3 churches, 3 stores, and 2 coach-factories. Pop. about 600.

Ling-Lo-Shan, or **Ling-Lo-Chan**, ling'-lo-shân', a mountain in China, covered with perpetual snow, in the province of Kan-Soo. Lat. about 35° N.; lon. 103° E.

Lingo, ling'go, a post-hamlet of Macon co., Mo., on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, 20 miles W. of Macon.

Lingones, an ancient name of LANGRES.

Linguaglossa, lin'gwâ-glos'sâ, a town of Sicily, 23 miles N. of Catania. Pop. 8822.

Lingula, the Latin name of LAIGUEGLIA.

Linhares, leen-yâ'rẽs, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 15 miles W.N.W. of Guarda. Pop. 1033.

Linhares, leen-yâ'rẽs, a town of Brazil, in Espirito Santo, on the Doce, 30 miles from its mouth in the Atlantic.

Linkebeek, lin'kẹh-baik', a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 5 miles S. of Brussels. Pop. 1300.

Lin-Kiang, or **Lin-Kiang-Foo**, lin'-ke-âng'-foo', a city of China, province of Kiang-See, capital of a department. Lat. 28° N.; lon. 115° 24' E.

Linklaen, Chenango co., N.Y. See LINCKLAEN.

Linköping, or **Linkjöping**, lin'chö'ping, called also **Oestergötland**, ös'tẹr-göt'lânt, or **Os'trogo'thia**, a len of Sweden, on the Baltic. Area, 4226 square miles. Surface mountainous, wooded, and interspersed with numerous lakes. The Motala River and Kuula Canal traverse its centre. Products comprise corn, hops, flax, and timber, with iron, lead, and various other minerals. Manufacturing establishments comprise barrel- and sail-cloth-factories, and iron- and copper-works. Principal towns, Linköping and Norrkjöping. Pop. 268,584.

Linköping, or **Linkjöping**, a town of Sweden, capital of a len of its own name, on the Stang-An, near its mouth in Lake Roxen, 108 miles S.W. of Stockholm. It has a cathedral and other churches, a town hall, a library, a house of assembly, an old castle, and a gymnasium. Pop. 8373. It is a Lutheran bishop's see.

Link'ville, a post-office of Platte co., Mo.

Linkville, a post-village of Lake co., Oregon, 180 miles N. of Redding, Cal.

Link'wood, a post-village of Dorchester co., Md., on the Dorchester & Delaware Railroad, 9 miles E. of Cambridge. It has a cannery, 3 stores, a carriage-shop, &c.

Linlith'go, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y., in Livingston township, near the Hudson River, and on the Hudson River Railroad, about 6 miles S.S.W. of Hudson. It has a church and a paper-mill.

Linlithgow, lin-lith'go, **Linlithgowshire**, lin-lith'go-shịr, or **West Lothian**, lo'THẹ-an, a county of Scotland, having on the N. the Firth of Forth, on the E. and S. the co. of Edinburgh, and on the W. the cos. of Lanark and Stirling. Area, 127 square miles. The surface is beautifully varied with gentle undulations. Chief rivers, the Almond and Avon. Soil in the S. swampy and moorland, elsewhere generally fertile. Coal is extensively wrought. Capital, Linlithgow. The county, independent of two contributory boroughs, sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 40,965.

Linlithgow, a town of Scotland, capital of the co. of Linlithgow, on the Union Canal, 17 miles by rail W. of Edinburgh, and 28 miles E.N.E. of Glasgow. It is situated in a hollow, beside a fine lake. The chief buildings are the parish church of St. Michael, erected in the twelfth century, one of the noblest Gothic structures in Scotland; a town house, with sheriff's court-room, jail, and a curious hexagonal cross-well, and magnificent remains of a royal palace, founded, probably, by Edward I. of England. It is a quadrangle, occupying an acre of ground, and has a heavy but imposing exterior, and fine apartments, the most interesting being the parliament hall, and the room in which Mary Queen of Scots was born in 1542. The town has a grammar-school, and manufactures of leather, spirits, glue, and beer. It unites with Falkirk, Airdrie, Lanark, and Hamilton in sending one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 3690.

Linn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 10 miles N.N.W. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 1306.

Linn, a county in the E. part of Iowa, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by the Cedar and Wapsipinicon Rivers, and is also drained by Buffalo and Prairie Creeks. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with beautiful prairies and forests of hard timber, which is here abundant. The soil is very fertile and well watered. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, butter, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Limestone underlies part of the soil. This county contains the city of Cedar Rapids. It is intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, the second named connecting with Marion, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 31,080; in 1880, 37,237; in 1890, 45,303.

Linn, a county in the E. part of Kansas, bordering on Missouri, has an area of about 637 square miles. It is intersected by the Osage River, and also drained by Big Sugar Creek and North Sugar Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and forests, which grow along the streams. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, hay, cattle, and butter are the staple products. About 90 per cent. of this county is prairie. It has beds of bituminous coal, and abundance of limestone. It is intersected by the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad and the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Capital, Mound City. Pop. in 1870, 12,174; in 1880, 15,298; in 1890, 17,215.

Linn, a county in the N. part of Missouri, has an area of 620 square miles. It is intersected by Locust and Yellow Creeks, which run southward, and is also drained by Muscle River and several affluents of Grand River, which touches the S.W. corner of the county. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile.

Indian corn, oats, wheat, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad and the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railroad. Capital, Linneus. Pop. in 1870, 15,900; in 1880, 20,016; in 1890, 24,121.

Linn, a county in the W. part of Oregon, has an area of about 2360 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the North Fork of the Santiam River, and on the W. by the Willamette. It is also drained by the Calapooya River and the South Fork of the Santiam. The surface is diversified with grand mountain-scenery and with prairies and extensive forests. Mount Jefferson, a high peak of the Cascade Range, covered with perpetual snow, stands on the eastern border of this county. The soil of the valleys and prairies is fertile. Wheat, oats, butter, hay, lumber, and wool are the staple products. It is intersected by the Southern Pacific Railroad. Capital, Albany. Pop. in 1870, 8717; in 1880, 12,676; in 1890, 16,265.

Linn, a township of Cedar co., Iowa. Pop. 438.

Linn, a township of Dallas co., Iowa. Pop. 833. Linn Post-Office is 10 miles N. of Dexter.

Linn, a township of Linn co., Iowa. Pop. 925.

Linn, a station in Linn co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, at the junction of the Milwaukee division, 4 miles N.W. of Cedar Rapids.

Linn, a township of Warren co., Iowa. Pop. 958.

Linn, a post-village of Washington co., Kansas, on the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. It has a newspaper, manufactures of lumber, &c., and general stores and business houses. Pop. about 200.

Linn, a township of Audrain co., Mo. Pop. 300.

Linn, a township of Christian co., Mo. Pop. 309.

Linn, a township of Dent co., Mo. Pop. 403.

Linn, a township of Moniteau co., Mo. Pop. 1048.

Linn, a post-village, capital of Osage co., Mo., in Linn township, about 100 miles W. of St. Louis, and 8 miles S. of the Missouri River. It has a newspaper office, 2 churches, 4 stores, and a grist-mill. Pop. of township in 1890, 1785.

Linn, a post-office of Wilson co., Tenn.

Linn, a township of Walworth co., Wis., on the Illinois line. Pop. 870.

Linn Creek, a post-village, capital of Camden co., Mo., in Osage township, and on the Osage River, about 50 miles S.W. of Jefferson City. It has a court-house, a money-order post-office, a church, a publishing-house, a newspaper office, and general stores. The river is navigable from this place to its mouth. Pop. about 200.

Linn'dale, a station in Cuyahoga co., O., on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Cleveland.

Lin'neus, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me., in Linneus township, 9 miles S.W. of Houlton. It has 2 churches, a shingle-mill, and manufactures of lumber and carriages. Pop. of the township, 965.

Linneus, a post-village, capital of Linn co., Mo., on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, 26 miles E.N.E. of Chillicothe, and 6 miles N. of Laclede Station of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. It has a court-house, a newspaper office, a bank, a graded school, 4 churches, and manufactures of chairs, ploughs, &c. Pop. in 1890, 813.

Linn Flat, a post-office of Nacogdoches co., Tex.

Linn Grove, a post-village of Adams co., Ind., in Hartford township, on the Wabash River, 5 miles W. of Berne. It has 4 churches, and a pop. of upwards of 200.

Linn Grove, a post-office of Buena Vista co., Iowa.

Linnhe, Loch, Scotland. See LOCH LINNHE.

Linnich, lin'nik, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 17 miles N.N.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Ruhr. Pop. 1928.

Linn's Mills, a post-office of Lincoln co., Mo.

Linn'ville, a post-village of Licking co., O., 36 miles E. of Columbus. It has 3 churches, a tannery, &c. Pop. 100.

Linnville River, of Burke co., N.C., flows into the Catawba.

Linn'wood, a post-hamlet of Osage co., Mo., about 30 miles E. by S. of Jefferson City. It has 1 or 2 churches.

Linosa, le-no'sȧ (anc. *Ægusa*), a small island of the Mediterranean, 100 miles S.W. of Sicily, and 85 miles W. of Malta. It is of volcanic formation, and uninhabited.

Lin'scott's, a post-office of Athens co., O.

Linselles, lȧⁿ'sȇll', a town of France, in Nord, 6 miles N. of Lille. Pop. 1648.

Linsenhofen, lin'sen-ho'fen, a village of Würtemberg, in the Black Forest, on the Steinach. Pop. 1934.

Lin'son, a station in Wood co., O., on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, 6 miles S. of Toledo.

Lintao, an island of China. See LANTAO.

Lin-Tchin, or **Lin-Tcin**, China. See LIN-TSING.

Linth, lint, a river of Switzerland, canton of Glarus, enters Lake Wallenstadt after a N. course of about 26 miles. The Linth Canal, 9 miles long, connects Lakes Wallenstadt and Zurich.

Lin'thwaite, a town of England, co. of York, 4 miles S.W. of Huddersfield. It has woollen-mills. Pop. 5047.

Lintin, lin'teen', an island of China, in the Canton River, about 18 miles N.E. of Macao, and 9 miles N. of Lantao, with a remarkable conical peak.

Lint'ner Station, a post-office of Piatt co., Ill.

Lin'ton, a town of England, co. and 10½ miles by rail S.E. of Cambridge. Pop. of parish, 1838.

Linton, or **East Linton**, a village of Scotland, co. and 5½ miles E. of Haddington, on the Tyne, and on the North British Railway. Pop. 1037.

Linton, or **West Linton**, a village of Scotland, co. and 10 miles N.W. of Peebles. Pop. 514.

Lin'ton, a post-village of Hancock co. Ga., about 100 miles E.S.E. of Atlanta. It has a church and a seminary. Pop. nearly 200.

Linton, a post-village in Stockton township, Greene co., Ind., about 32 miles N.E. of Vincennes. It has a church. Coal is found here. Pop. about 200.

Linton, a township of Vigo co., Ind. Pop. 1437.

Linton, a township of Allamakee co., Iowa. Pop. 786.

Linton, a post-hamlet of Des Moines co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 20 miles N. of Burlington.

Linton, a post-hamlet of Trigg co., Ky., on the Cumberland River, 30 miles S.W. of Hopkinsville. It has a church.

Linton, a township of Coshocton co., O. Pop. 1600. It contains Jacobsport and Plainfield.

Linton, a post-village in Saline township, Jefferson co., O., on the Ohio River, and on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, at Yellow Creek Station, 16 miles N. of Steubenville. It has a church, 2 coal-mines, a grist-mill, &c.

Linton, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 17 miles W. of Aurora. It contains several stores and a flouring-mill. Pop. 150.

Linton Mills, a post-village of Coshocton co., O., on Wills Creek, about 24 miles N.E. of Zanesville. It has a church and manufactures of carriages and wooden-ware.

Lin-Tsing, lin'-tsing', **Lin-Tching**, or **Lin-Tchin**, lin'-cheen', written also **Lin-Tcin**, a city of China, province of Shan-Toong, on the Yu-Ho Canal, 70 miles W. of Tsee-Nan. It is populous, and stated to be handsome and important as a commercial city. It has some mosques, several temples, one with a colossal gold idol, and an octagonal tower of nine stories.

Lintthal, lint'tȧl', a village of Switzerland, 9 miles S.S.W. of Glarus, on the Linth. Pop., with vicinity, 2119.

Lintz, or **Linz**, lints (anc. *Lentia*, or *Lentium*), a fortified city, capital of Upper Austria, on the Danube, at a railway junction, 98 miles W. of Vienna. Lat. 48° 19′ N.; lon. 14° 17′ E. Pop. 30,538. It was formerly fortified in a remarkable manner by detached forts. It is handsomely built, and has three suburbs, more extensive than the city itself, many fine churches, a landhaus, formerly a Franciscan convent, and an old castle, now a prison and penitentiary, and some large barracks, a custom-house, bank, theatre, &c. In the principal square is a marble column erected in 1723 to commemorate the escape of the city from the double attack of the plague and of the Turks. Its institutions comprise a gymnasium and lyceum, with a library, an asylum for deaf-mutes, and other hospitals. The principal manufactures are of cotton and silk goods, leather, gold lace, cards, tobacco, and carpets. Its transient trade by the Danube is very considerable. Some Roman antiquities have been discovered here.

Lintz, or **Linz**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 18 miles N.N.W. of Coblentz, on the Rhine. Pop. 3055.

Lin'ville, a post-office of Hartford co., Conn.

Linville, a township of Mitchell co., N.C. Pop. 347.

Linville, a hamlet of Matagorda co., Tex. Pop. 40.

Linville, a post-village of Rockingham co., Va., on the Valley Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 32 miles N.N.E. of Staunton. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 200.

Linville Cove, a post-office of Mitchell co., N.C.

Linville River, North Carolina, rises in the Blue Ridge, in the N.W. part of Burke co., runs nearly southward, and enters the Catawba River about 8 miles W. of Morgantown. The scenery on its banks is very picturesque, and is diversified with high precipices.

Linville's Store, a post-office of Burke co., N.C.

Lin'wood, a village of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 3¼ miles W. of Paisley. Pop. 1250.

Lin'wood, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ala., on the Conecuh River, and on the Mobile & Girard Railroad, 73 miles S.W. of Columbus, Ga. It has a church.

Linwood, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ark., on the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas Railroad, 13 miles S.E. of Pine Bluff, and 1½ miles S. of the Arkansas River. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Linwood, a post-office of Las Animas co., Col.

Linwood, a village of Tippecanoe co., Ind., in Fairfield township, adjacent to the city of Lafayette. It has a church and a manufactory of barrels. Pop. 548. Here are 2 cemeteries, named Greenbush and Springvale.

Linwood, or **Lo'ring,** a post-village of Leavenworth co., Kansas, in Sherman township, on the Kansas River, at the mouth of the Stranger, and on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 11 miles E. of Lawrence. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Linwood, a post-office and station of Carroll co., Md., on the Western Maryland Railroad, 43 miles N.W. of Baltimore.

Linwood, a post-office of Anoka co., Minn.

Linwood, Osage co., Missouri. See Linnwood.

Linwood, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Neb., about 60 miles W. by N. of Omaha, and 2 miles S. of the Platte.

Linwood, a post-hamlet of Davidson co., N.C., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Salisbury. It has a church.

Linwood, a post-village of Hamilton co., O., in Spencer township, on the Little Miami Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches, a manufactory of hames, and iron-works. Pop. in 1890, 1291.

Linwood, formerly **Mar'cus Hook,** a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., in Lower Chichester township, on the Delaware River, and on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, 18 miles S.W. of Philadelphia. It has a cotton-factory and 2 or 3 churches. The name of its post-office is Linwood Station.

Linwood, a post-hamlet of Bradley co., Tenn., 4 miles from Chatata Station. It has a church.

Linwood, a township of Portage co., Wis., about 3 miles S.W. of Stevens Point. It is traversed by the Wisconsin River. Pop. 443.

Lin'wood, a post-village in Waterloo co., Ontario, 18 miles from Berlin. It contains a saw-mill, a grist-mill, a flax-mill, 4 stores, and 2 hotels. Pop. 200.

Linwood Station, Delaware co., Pa. See Linwood.

Linz, a city, capital of Upper Austria. See Lintz.

Lione, the Italian name of Lyons.

Lionforte, a town of Sicily. See Leonforte.

Lions, Gulf of. See Gulf of Lyons.

Li'onville, a post-village in Uwchlan township, Chester co., Pa., 2½ miles from Lionville Station, which is on the Pickering Valley Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Phœnixville. The village is 8 miles N.N.W. of West Chester. It has 2 churches.

Liorna, a city of Italy. See Leghorn.

Lioubachevo, a town of Russia. See Lyoobashevo.

Lioubetch, a town of Russia. See Lyoobetch.

Lioubim, a town of Russia. See Lyoobim.

Lioutsin, a town of Russia. See Lyootsin.

Lipan, le-pän', a post-village of Hood co., Tex., 18 miles W.N.W. of Granbury. It has 2 churches.

Lipan Indians, a large and warlike tribe in the W. part of Texas and E. part of Mexico.

Lipari, lip'a-re or lee'pä-re (anc. *Lip'ara*), an island in the Mediterranean, about 25 miles N. of Sicily. Lat. 38° 30' N.; lon. 14° 55' E. It is the largest and most central island of the Lipari group, being 30 miles in circuit, and produces large quantities of grapes, figs, olives, currants, and wine, and some corn. It is the great magazine for pumice-stone, sent hence to all parts of the world; and sulphur, nitre, sal-ammoniac, soda, capers, and fish are important articles of export. Pop. 13,235.

Lipari, a town of Italy, on the E. coast of the above island, on a steep acclivity, and tolerably well built. The most conspicuous object is the castle, built by Charles V., which crowns a vast volcanic mass overhanging the town, and contains several public edifices within its enclosure, the principal of which is the cathedral. Lipari likewise possesses a college, an episcopal palace, several convents, and a hospital. The bay immediately beneath the town is about 2 miles in circuit, and has good anchorage, but the shelter, from want of a mole, is insecure. A considerable trade, however, is carried on in the different products of the island. The town has fine remains of antiquity. Lipari is the capital of the whole group, and the see of a bishop. P. 12,020.

Lipari Islands (anc. *Æo'liæ* or *Vulca'niæ In'sulæ*), a group of volcanic islands in the Mediterranean, named from Lipari, the principal island, between lat. 38° 20' and 38° 55' N. and lon. 14° 15' and 15° 15' E., from 15 to 30 miles from the N. coast of Sicily, and comprised in the intendency of Messina. The 7 principal islands are Lipari, Vulcano, Stromboli, Salini, Panaria, Felicudi, and Alicudi. All are mountainous and volcanic, Stromboli and Vulcano having active volcanoes. Climate healthy, and soil highly fertile where duly irrigated by water carefully preserved in cisterns. Pop. 16,927.

Lipau, lee'pŏw, **Lippau,** lip'pŏw, or **Lipow,** lee'-pov, a town of Moravia, 12 miles from Hradisch, on the Wioliczka. Pop. 1080.

Lipcse, lip'chă', or **Lipcsa,** lip'chă', a village of Hungary, co. of Marmaros, on the Nagy-Ag, 31 miles N.W of Szigeth. Pop. 1535.

Lipcse, Nemeth, Hungary. See Nemeth-Lipcse.

Lipes, or **Lipez,** lee'pĕs, a town of Bolivia, department and 162 miles S.W. of Potosi.

Lipetsk, or **Lipetzk,** le-pĕtsk', a town of Russia, government and 84 miles W. of Tambov, on the Voronezh. Pop. 14,213. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, and well-frequented mineral baths.

Lipnicza, lip'nit'sŏh', Also, ŏl'shŏ', and **Felső,** fĕl'-shŏ', two villages of North Hungary, co. of Arva, 44 miles N.W. of Kesmark, on the Schwarz. Pop. of Also Lipnicza, 1900; of Felső Lipnicza, 1430.

Lipnik, a town of Austria. See Leipnik.

Lipnitz, or **Gross Lipnitz,** groce lip'nits, a town of Bohemia, 24 miles S. of Czaslau. Pop. 1400.

Lipno, lip'no, a town of Poland, province and 32 miles N.W. of Plock, on the Niemen. Pop. 5463.

Lipovetz, or **Lipowez,** le-po-vĕts' (Polish, *Lipowiec*, le-po'vĕ-ĕts), a town of Russia, government and 102 miles S.W. of Kiev. Pop. 6710.

Lipow, a town of Austria. See Lipau.

Lippa, lip'pŏh', a town of Hungary, co. of Temes, on the Maros, 30 miles N.E. of Temesvar. Pop. 7008, mostly employed in agriculture and in cattle-breeding.

Lippau, a town of Austria. See Lipau.

Lippe, lip'peh, a river of Germany, rises in the S.W. of the principality of Lippe, 3 miles N.E. of Lippspring, flows mostly W. through Prussian Westphalia and Rhenish Prussia, and joins the Rhine at Wesel. Length, 110 miles.

Lippe, or, less correctly, **Lippe-Detmold,** lip'peh-dĕt'molt, a principality of N.W. Germany, the chief part of which is comprised between the Prussian provinces of Hesse-Nassau, Westphalia, and Hanover, and the principality of Waldeck; but 3 enclaves are within the limits of Westphalia. Capital, Detmold. Area, 438 square miles. Surface hilly, partly covered by the Teutoburger-Wald, where Arminius exterminated the legions of Varus. The Ems and the Lippe have their sources here. Some portions are remarkably fertile. Mineral products, salt, lime, iron, and marble. Chief towns, Detmold, Lemgo, and Horn. The government is nominally constitutional, but is practically in the hands of the prince. Pop. in 1885, 123,250 mostly Protestants.

Lippehne, lip-pä'neh, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 43 miles N.N.E. of Frankfort. Pop. 3563.

Lippe-Schaumburg, or **Lippe-Schauenburg.** See Schaumburg-Lippe.

Lip'pincott, a post-office of Greene co., Pa.

Lippincott, York co., Ontario. See Brockton.

Lippincott's, a station in Champaign co., O., on the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, 12 miles S. of Bellefontaine.

Lip'pitt, a village in Warwick township, Kent co., R.I., on the Pawtuxet Valley Railroad, 1 mile N. of River Point. It has manufactures of cotton goods. It is adjacent to Phenix and Clyde Works.

Lippspring, lip'spning, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 35 miles S.S.W. of Minden, near the source of the Lippe. Pop. 2163.

Lippstadt, lip'stätt, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 23 miles N.N.E. of Arnsberg, on the Lippe. Pop. 8137. It is enclosed by walls, and is well built. It has manufactures of woollens, linen, starch, leather, and iron-wares.

Lipscomb, lips'kum, a county in the N.E. angle of the Panhandle of Texas, having Oklahoma Territory on the N. and E. Area, 900 square miles. Capital, Lipscomb. Pop. in 1880, 69; in 1890, 632.

Lipsia, the Latin name of Leipsic.

Lipsk, leepsk, a town of Russia, on the Bober, 22 miles W. of Grodno. Pop. 1813.

Lipso, lip'so (anc. *Lep'sia*), a small island off the coast of Asia Minor, 6 miles S.E. of Patmos.

Liptau, lip'tŏw, or **Lip'tó**, a county of Hungary, forming the upper part of the valley of the Waag, bounded N. by Galicia and the county of Arva. Area, 868 square miles. Capital, Szent Miklos. Pop. 79,273.

Liquentia, the ancient name of LIVENZA.

Liré, lee're', a village of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 12 miles N.W. of Beaupréau. Pop. 419.

Liria, lee're-ä (anc. *Edeta*, or *Laurona?*), a town of Spain, province and 18 miles N.W. of Valencia. Pop. 8920. It has a handsome modern church, and manufactures of leather, linens, soap, and earthenware.

Liris, the ancient name of the GARIGLIANO.

Lisadel, li-sa-del', or **Ford'wich**, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, on the Maitland River, near Lisadel station on the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, 7 miles W. of Harriston. It has 4 churches, 2 saw-mills, a grist-mill, a good limestone-quarry, and 5 stores. Pop. 200.

Lisaine, lee'zàn', or **Lusine**, lü'zeen', a stream of France, in Haute-Saône, joins the Savoureuse and Allaine (or Halle) at Monthéliard. It gives name to the battle of January 15, 16, and 17, 1871, between the French and the Germans.

Lisbon, liz'bon (Port. and Sp. *Lisboa*, liz-bo'ä or lees-bo'ä; Fr. *Lisbonne*, lees'bonn'; It. *Lisabona*, le-sä-bo'nä; Lat. *Lisabon*, lis'sä-bon; anc. *Olis'ipo*), a city, capital of the kingdom of Portugal and of the province of Estremadura, on the right bank of the Tagus, near its mouth in the Atlantic Ocean. Lat. of observatory, 38° 42' 4" N.; lon. 9° 8' 2" W. Mean temperature of the year, 61.3°; winter, 52.4°; summer, 70.9°. Climate healthy, but variable; exposed to heavy rains and cold winds in winter. It is built on a succession of hills rising from the quays in the form of an amphitheatre, and exhibits a great variety of churches, convents, and houses, which have an imposing effect when viewed from the river. The length of the city in a straight line is about 3½ miles; while the breadth, from S. to N., or from the Tagus inland, is from 1 to 1½ miles. The whole of this space, however, is not densely covered with buildings; considerable portions of it being occupied by gardens, ruins, and the declivities of the hills. The streets in general, and more especially in the E., which is the oldest portion of the city, are steep, narrow, crooked, and ill paved; and the houses, with the exception of a neat and substantial building here and there, are old-fashioned and mean. That part of the town, however, which has been rebuilt since the great earthquake in 1755, and which is situated in the valley between Castle-hill, on the E., and the hills of San Francisco and Do Carmo, on the W., consists of several parallel streets, crossed by others at right angles, and is regular, well built, and clean. Of these, Gold, Silver, and Cloth streets extend about half a mile N. and S., having at their S. extremity the Praça do Commercio, a large and handsome square, surrounded on three sides by the naval arsenal, the exchange, custom-house, India house, and other public buildings, and having the Tagus on the S., with an equestrian statue of Joseph I. in bronze in the centre. At the N. extremity of these streets are the Praça do Figueira, a square of a remarkably picturesque appearance, used as a public market, and a handsome square, called the Rocio, containing a magnificent national theatre. Other open spaces and squares worthy of notice are the Passeio Publico, or promenade, which, although small, is elegantly laid out, the Praça das Amoreiras, containing a large reservoir for supplying the different fountains of the city with water, and the Praça de Algeria, in which a sort of rag fair is held. The W. quarter, built along the slope of the W. hill, is airy and pleasant, and contains numerous dwellings, occupied by foreigners, with vineyards and gardens well stocked with olive, orange, and other trees. The city contains several royal palaces.

Excepting the castle of St. George, remarkable for the beauty of its situation, the only other noteworthy buildings besides those already adverted to are churches and convents. The principal of the former are the cathedral or patriarchal church, on the slope of the Castle-hill; the church do Coração do Jesus, on the hill of Estrella; the church of the Martyrs, erected on the spot where Alphonso dismounted the walls of the city and rescued it from the Moors; the handsome church of Santa Engracia; and the church of San Roque. The numerous convents which crown the hills, and appear like palaces and fortresses, are for the most part massive and imposing structures. The palace of Necessidades, in which the meetings of the Cortes are held, has a respectable appearance, and the theatre of San Carlos, or Italian opera-house, is a large and handsome edifice. One of the greatest works of the kind either in ancient or in modern times is the aqueduct which conveys water to the city from springs rising near the village of Bellas, about 10½ miles distant.

The scientific and literary institutions comprise the royal academy of sciences, college of the nobles, royal marine academy, or school of navigation and ship-building, with its observatory, royal academy of artillery and engineers, royal military college, school of music, national library, in Praça do Commercio, containing about 150,000 volumes, and that of the Cortes in the Necessidades, of about 30,000 volumes, the royal schools of Vicente do Fora, for instruction in philosophy, geometry, physics, and the ancient languages, normal schools, a lyceum, polytechnic school, medical school, industrial schools, fine-art school, royal school of drawing and civil architecture, and numerous primary or elementary schools. The buildings belonging to some of these institutions are spacious.

Lisbon is admirably situated for commerce. The harbor is one of the finest in the world, and the quays, which extend between 2 and 3 miles along the bank of the river, are elegant and commodious. Farther up the river, and forming a W. suburb to Lisbon, a short distance beyond the Alcantara, stands the town of Belem, with its well-known tower, one of the defences of the harbor. The commerce of Lisbon is extensive, and has been much facilitated by the construction of railways, which connect it with the chief towns of Portugal and Spain. The exports consist chiefly of wine, oil, fruit, and salt, and the principal imports are hemp, flax, corn, silk, linen, cotton, and woollen cloths, iron, steel, hardware, dried fish, ale, porter, and coals. The domestic manufactures are silk, paper, soap, cottons, and woollens. There are also sugar-refineries and potteries. The goldsmiths and jewellers are highly esteemed. The government has also manufactories of artillery, small-arms, and ammunition. Lisbon is the seat of a Catholic patriarch.

Lisbon was anciently called *Olisipo* or *Ulysipo*, some say on account of its foundation being ascribed to Ulysses. *Felicitas Julia* was its name under the Romans. It was captured by the Moors in 716, and remained in their possession till 1145. In 1755 it was visited by an earthquake, which threw down a considerable portion of the city and destroyed about 60,000 of its inhabitants. Of this calamity traces are still visible. It was taken by the French in 1807, but resisted an attack by Massena in 1809. The population is very mixed, containing natives from every province of Portugal, negroes, mulattoes, and Gallegos, or natives of Galicia. Pop. (including Belem and Olivaes) in 1864, 208,376; in 1878, 253,496.

Lisbon, liz'bon, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ala.

Lisbon, a post-village of Union co., Ark., 22 miles S. by E. of Camden. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Lisbon, a hamlet of Placer co., Cal., 14 miles N.E. of Auburn.

Lisbon, a township of New London co., Conn. Pop. 502. It contains Newent and Blissville.

Lisbon, a hamlet of Lincoln co., Ga., on the Savannah River, 17 miles N.N.E. of Washington.

Lisbon, a post-village of Kendall co., Ill., on the W. boundary of Lisbon township, and partly in Big Grove township, 9 miles N. of Morris, and about 24 miles S.S.W. of Aurora. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of farming-implements, wagons, and harness, and a graded school. Pop. of Lisbon township in 1890, 1112.

Lisbon, a post-village of Noble co., Ind., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 25 miles N. by W. of Fort Wayne. It has about 30 houses. Pop. 142.

Lisbon, a post-village in Franklin township, Linn co., Iowa, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 17 miles E. of Cedar Rapids. It has a national bank, a money-order post-office, a newspaper office, and 5 churches. Pop. in 1890, 1079.

Lisbon, a post-office of Chautauqua co., Kansas.

Lisbon, a post-hamlet of Claiborne parish, La., about 55 miles W.N.W. of Monroe. It has 2 churches.

Lisbon, a post-village in Lisbon township, Androscoggin co., Me., on the Androscoggin division of the Maine Central Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Lewiston, and about 32 miles N.N.E. of Portland. It has 2 churches, 2 cotton-mills, a high school, a money-order post-office, and a manufactory of repellants. The township is bounded on the S. by the Androscoggin River, and contains also a village named Lisbon Falls. Total pop. in 1890, 3120.

Lisbon, a post-village of Howard co., Md., about 27 miles W. by N. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches and an academy. Pop. about 150.

Lisbon, a post-village of Ottawa co., Mich., in Chester and Sparta townships, about 14 miles N.N.W. of Grand Rapids. It has 2 churches and a union school. Pop. 250.

Lisbon, a post-township of Yellow Medicine co., Minn., 13 miles W.S.W. of Granite Falls. Pop. 243.

Lisbon, a post-hamlet of Howard co., Mo., on or near the Missouri River, 10 miles below Glasgow. It has 2 churches.

Lisbon, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., in Lisbon township, on the Mink River, and on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, 103 miles N. by W. of Concord. It has a money-order post-office, several churches, a grist-mill, and manufactures of bobbins, carriages, shoe-pegs, boxes, and excelsior. Pop. about 900; of the township, 1844.

Lisbon, a post-township of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., is about 6 miles E. of Ogdensburg, and is bounded on the N.W. by the St. Lawrence River. It is intersected by the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad, and contains villages named Lisbon Centre and Red Mills. Pop. 4211.

Lisbon, a post-hamlet of Sampson co., N.C., in Lisbon township, on Black River, 20 miles W. of Magnolia. It has a church, and manufactures of rosin and turpentine. Pop. 75; of the township, 1389.

Lisbon, a hamlet of Darlington co., S.C., 7 miles W. of Timmonsville. It has a church.

Lisbon, a post-office of Dallas co., Tex.

Lisbon, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Va., 2½ miles from Buford's Gap Station.

Lisbon, a township of Juneau co., Wis. Pop. 514, exclusive of New Lisbon village.

Lisbon, a township of Waukesha co., Wis. Pop. 1421. It contains Sussex, Laman's Springs, and Lake Five.

Lisbon, a post-village in Perth co., Ontario, 7 miles N.W. of Baden. Pop. 100.

Lisbon Centre, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in Lisbon township, on the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad, 9 miles E. of Ogdensburg. It has 2 churches, a steam flour-mill, a steam saw-mill, &c. The products of rich dairy-farms are shipped here.

Lisbon Falls, a post-village in Lisbon township, Androscoggin co., Me., on the Androscoggin River, and on a branch of the Maine Central Railroad, 11 miles S.E. of Lewiston. It has a woollen-mill, several saw-mills, a tannery, and 2 churches. Pop. in 1890, 1585.

Lisbonville, liz'bŏn-vĭl, a post-office of Ray co., Mo.

Lis'burn, a borough of Ireland, cos. of Down and Antrim, on the Lagan, 6½ miles S.S.W. of Belfast by railway. It has a spacious cathedral church for the diocese of Down and Connor, a court-house, an infirmary, a hospital, a free school, workhouse, linen-hall, market-house, and assembly-rooms, with thriving manufactures of linen. A canal from Lough Neagh here joins the Lagan, by which goods are conveyed to Belfast. The borough sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 9326.

Lisburn, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., on Yellow Breeches Creek, 9 miles S.S.W. of Harrisburg. It has a church, an iron-forge or furnace, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 400.

Lisca-Bianca, lis'kà-be-ân'kà, an islet of the Mediterranean, Lipari group, E. of Panaria.

Lisca-Nera, lis'kà-nà'rà, or **'Filannavi,** te-là-nà'-vee, an islet of the Mediterranean, Lipari group, E. of Panaria.

Liscan'or, a village of Ireland, co. of Clare, on the N. side of Liscanor Bay, 5 miles W. of Ennistymon.

Lischau, lish'ŏw, a town of Bohemia, 7 miles E.N.E. of Budweis. Pop. 2360.

Lischnicz, lish'nitch, or **Lissnitz,** liss'nits, a village of Bohemia, 20 miles from Königgrätz, on the Wild Adler.

Liscia, lee'shà, a town of Italy, 12 miles S.W. of Il Vasto. Pop. 1605.

Liscomb, lis'kum, a post-village in Liscomb township, Marshall co., Iowa, on the Iowa River, and on the Central Railroad of Iowa, at the crossing of the Farmers' Union Railroad, 13 miles N.N.W. of Marshalltown, and 14 miles S. of Eldora. It has a church, a banking-house, a drug-store, and a wagon-shop. Pop. in 1890, 313; of township, 980.

Liscomb Harbor, a hamlet of Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on the sea, 12 miles N.E. of Sherbrooke.

Li'shu's Kill, a post-hamlet of Albany co., N.Y., in Watervliet township, 10 miles N.W. of Albany, and 1 mile from the New York Central Railroad. It has 3 churches.

Lisianka, le-se-ân'kà, a town of Russia, government and 80 miles S.S.E. of Kiev. Pop. 2580.

Lisiansky, le-se-ân'skee, a small low coral island of the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 26° 3' N.; lon. 173° 42' W.

Lisieux, lee'ze-uh' (anc. *Neom'agus,* or *Lexo'vium*), a town of France, in Calvados, on the Touques, 34 miles by rail E. of Caen. It is beautifully situated between two gorges forming the entrance into a rich and fertile valley, and is surrounded by villas and gardens. The houses, though lofty, are of wood, and have generally a decayed, gloomy look; while the streets are mostly narrow and winding. It has a cathedral, a fine Gothic edifice of the twelfth century, a handsome episcopal palace, and a theatre. The manufactures are muslin, broadcloth, flannel, linen, hair-cloth, ribbons, and weaving-combs. It has also 10 tanneries, cotton-, paper-, and fulling-mills, bleach-fields, dye-works, and a trade in grain, fruit, cider, hemp, flax, cattle, &c. Lisieux is the seat of courts of first resort and commerce, a consulting chamber of manufactures, and a communal college. It was taken and almost completely destroyed in the fourth century by the Saxons, who employed the materials of the old in founding a new town. Four centuries after it was taken and pillaged by the Normans, who afterwards kept possession. It was subsequently taken by Philip Augustus in 1203; by the English in 1415; by Charles VII. of France in 1448; by the Leaguers in 1571; and lastly, by Henry IV. of France in 1588. During these events the Bishop of Lisieux took the title of prince and assumed the temporal power. Pop. 18,396.

Liskeard, lis-kard', or **Leskeard,** a borough of England, co. of Cornwall, on the Looe, 16 miles by rail W.N.W. of Plymouth. It is irregularly built on a rocky site, and has a large Gothic church, a town hall, a national school, a branch bank, and a traffic in the produce of tin-, copper-, and lead-mines. It returns one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 4700.

Lisko, lis'ko, a town of Austrian Galicia, 8 miles S.E. of Sanok, on the San. Pop. 2730.

Lisle, leel, a town of France, in Dordogne, on the Dronne, 10 miles N.W. of Périgueux. Pop. 1235.

Lisle, a city of France. See LILLE.

Lisle, lile, a post-village of Du Page co., Ill., in Lisle township, near the East Branch of Du Page River, and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 14 miles E. by N. of Aurora, and 25 miles W.S.W. of Chicago. It has a church and a graded school. Pop. of the township, 1270.

Lisle, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., in Lisle township, in a beautiful valley, on the Tioghnioga River, and on the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York Railroad, 23 miles N. of Binghamton. It has an academy, 2 churches, a newspaper office, and manufactures of furniture, lumber, rifles, and shot-guns. Pop. about 450; of the township, 2445.

L'Isle-en-Dodon, leel-ôn-do'dôn', a town of France, in Haute-Garonne, on a small island of the Save, 20 miles N.N.E. of Saint-Gaudens. Pop. 1922.

L'Islet, lee'là', a county of Quebec, extending from the St. Lawrence on the N.W. to the state of Maine on the S.E. Area, 795 square miles. Capital, St. Jean Port Joli. Pop. 13,517.

L'Islet, a post-village in L'Islet co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 63 miles below Quebec. It contains a church, 7 stores, and a ship-yard, and has a large lumber-trade. Pop. 1000.

L'Islet Forges, a village in Champlain co., Quebec, on the river St. Maurice, 12 miles N.W. of Three Rivers. It contains a saw-mill and a foundry, where stoves are manufactured from iron ore found in an adjacent bog. Pop. 150.

Lismore, liz-mōr', an island off the W. coast of Scotland, co. of Argyle, at the entrance of Loch Linnhe, 7 miles N.N.W. of Oban. Area, about 8000 acres. Pop. 720. It has remains of a castle and of a cathedral, the chancel of which latter is now the parish church.

Lismore, a town of Ireland, cos. of Waterford and Cork, 111 miles S.S.W. of Dublin. It possesses one of the finest baronial castles in Ireland; a cathedral, with elegant interior; a grammar- and other schools, almshouses, a workhouse, hospitals, and court-house. There is but little trade beyond that of a salmon-fishery, though a canal has been carried thence to the Blackwater. Pop. 1946.

Lis'more, a post-office of Concordia parish, La.

Lis'more, a hamlet in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, on Northumberland Strait, 24 miles from New Glasgow.

Lisnaskea, lis'nas-kà', a town of Ireland, co. of Fermanagh, 10 miles by rail S.E. of Enniskillen. Pop. 857.

Lisonzo, a river of Austria. See ISONZO.

Lispitz, lis'pits, or **Bliskowicc,** blis-ko-tsee't'sà, a town of Moravia, 16 miles N.W. of Znaym. Pop. 1200.

Lissa, lis'sà (Slavic, *Vis;* L. *Is'sa*), an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, 33 miles S.W. of Spalato. Chief products, wine, oil, almonds, and anchovies. The principal town, Lissa or San Giorgio, has a good harbor. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre. Pop. 2820.

Lissa, lis'sà (Polish, *Leszno,* lĕsh'no), a town of Prussia, province and 42 miles by rail S.S.W. of Posen. Pop. 11,069. It is mostly built of wood, and has a castle, a boll-

foundry, manufactures of woollen cloths, leather, linen, and tobacco, and a trade in wine and rabbit-skins.

Lissabon, the German name of LISBON.

Lisse, lis'seh, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 16 miles S.W. of Amsterdam. Pop. 1994.

Lisseweghe, lees'vaig', a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 6 miles N. of Bruges. Pop. 1200.

Lissitz, lis'sits, a town of Moravia, 18 miles N.N.W. of Brünn. Pop. 1370.

Lissnitz, a village of Bohemia. See LISCHNICZ.

Lissone, lis-so'nā, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, N.W. of Monza. Pop. 4598.

Lissus, the ancient name of ALESSIO.

Lis'ton, a township of Woodbury co., Iowa. Pop. 142.

Lis'tonburg, a post-office of Somerset co., Pa.

Listow'el, a town of Ireland, co. of Kerry, on the Feale, 16¼ miles N.N.E. of Tralee. Pop. 2199.

Listowell, a village in Perth co., Ontario, on the East Branch of the Maitland River, and on the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway, 9 miles S.W. of Palmerston. It has a branch bank, saw-, grist-, flax-, and woollen-mills, brewery, foundry, tannery, cabinet-factory, &c., about 20 stores, 3 hotels, and a newspaper office. Pop. 976.

Listrac, lees'trăk', a village of France, in Gironde, 20 miles N.N.W. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1352.

Liszn, lis'sŏh', a village of Hungary, 23 miles N.N.E. of Trentschin. Pop. 1949.

Liszn, a village of Transylvania. See LESZA.

Liszka-Olaszi, liss'kŏh'-o'lăs'see', a town of Hungary, co. and 22 miles S.W. of Zemplin, on the Bodrog. Pop. 2368.

Liszkofalva, liss'ko'fol'vŏh', or **Liszkova,** lis'ko'vŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Liptau, on the Waag, 2 miles from Rosenberg. Pop. 1475.

Lit'aker, a township of Rowan co., N.C. Pop. 1508.

Litakou, a town of Africa. See LATTAKOO.

Litang, a town of Thibet. See LITHANG.

Litany, or **El Litany,** ĕl lee'tä'nee, or **Licttani,** le-ĕt-tä'nee (anc. *Leon'tes*), a river of Palestine, rises near Baalbec, flows between Lebanon and Anti-Libanus, and enters the Mediterranean 6 miles N. of Tyre. Near its mouth it is called El Kasimeeyeh (or El Kasimiyeh).

Litch'am, a town of England, co. of Norfolk, 7 miles N.N.W. of Swaffham. Pop. of parish, 854.

Litchfield, a town of England. See LICHFIELD.

Litch'field, the most northwestern county of Connecticut, borders on Massachusetts and New York. Area, about 948 square miles. It is intersected by the Housatonic River, and is also drained by the Farmington and Naugatuck Rivers. The surface is hilly, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile. Hay, butter, cheese, tobacco, cattle, oats, and Indian corn are the staple products. It is liberally supplied with water-power, and has extensive manufactures of various articles. It is intersected by the Housatonic Railroad, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and the Central New England & Western Railroad. It is also partly traversed by the Shepaug, Litchfield & Northern Railroad. Capital, Litchfield. Pop. in 1870, 48,727; in 1880, 52,044; in 1890, 53,542.

Litchfield, a beautiful post-village, capital of Litchfield co., Conn., in a township of the same name, 30 miles W. of Hartford, and 20 miles N.N.W. of Waterbury. It is the northern terminus of the Shepaug, Litchfield & Northern Railroad, and is 3 or 4 miles W. of Litchfield Station of the Naugatuck division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery, and commands a view of Bantam Lake. It contains a court-house, 3 or 4 churches, a national bank, a private asylum for the insane, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1890, 1058. The township is bounded on the E. by the Naugatuck River, and also drained by the Shepaug River. Nickel is found here. Pop. of the township, 3304.

Litchfield, a city of Montgomery co., Ill., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad where it crosses the Wabash Railroad, 60 miles S.W. of Decatur, 50 miles N.E. of St. Louis, Mo., and about 45 miles S. of Springfield. It is situated on a fertile, undulating prairie, and is the most populous town in the county. It contains 7 churches, a high school, an Ursuline convent and academy, a Catholic hospital, 2 newspaper offices, 2 banking houses, 2 steam flouring-mills, several grain-elevators, and workshops of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad. Pop. in 1890, 5811.

Litchfield, Kentucky. See LEITCHFIELD.

Litchfield, a post-township of Kennebec co., Me., about 40 miles N.N.E. of Portland. Pop. 1506. It contains villages named Litchfield Corners and Litchfield Plains, and has a manufactory of forks and hoes. Litchfield Post-Office is 12 miles S.W. of Augusta.

Litchfield, a post-village in Litchfield township, Hillsdale co., Mich., on the St. Joseph River, 53 miles S. by W. of Lansing, and 12 miles N.W. of Hillsdale. It contains a bank, a union school, 3 churches, a newspaper office, 2 flour-mills, a planing-mill, and a saw-mill. It is on the Lansing division of the Michigan Southern Railroad. Pop. in 1890, 601; of the township, 1714.

Litchfield, a post-village, capital of Mecker co., Minn., in Litchfield township, on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 78 miles W. of St. Paul. It is situated in a fertile, undulating country, diversified with numerous small lakes. It has a bank, 5 churches, a grain-elevator, a brewery, a flour-mill, a tannery, and an emigrant-house. Several weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1890, 1899.

Litchfield, a hamlet in Litchfield township, Hillsborough co., N.H., on the E. bank of the Merrimac River, 7 miles N. of Nashua, opposite Thornton's Ferry. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 345.

Litchfield, a post-hamlet in Litchfield township, Herkimer co., N.Y., about 10 miles S.E. of Utica. It has a church. The township has 7 churches, and manufactures of cheese and lime. The dairy-business is the principal interest here. Pop. of the township, 1250.

Litchfield, a post-village in Litchfield township, Medina co., O., about 30 miles S.S.W. of Cleveland. The township has 3 churches, a cheese-factory, and a pop. of 860.

Litchfield, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., in Litchfield township, 5 miles E. of Athens. It has 2 churches and 2 stores. Pop. about 75.

Litchfield, a post-township of Bradford co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, about 20 miles E.S.E. of Elmira, N.Y. Its staple products are wheat, oats, corn, and butter. Pop. 1256. It contains a hamlet named Litchfield.

Litchfield Corners, a post-village in Litchfield township, Kennebec co., Me., about 13 miles S.S.W. of Augusta. It has 2 churches.

Litchfield Plains, a post-hamlet in Litchfield township, Kennebec co., Me., about 14 miles S.S.W. of Augusta.

Lit'church, a S.E. suburb of the town of Derby, England, within the parliamentary borough. Pop. 11,093.

Li'ter, or **Li'terberry,** a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ill., on the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad, 8 miles N. of Jacksonville. It has 2 churches. The name of its post-office is Liter.

Literna Palus, the ancient name of PATRIA.

Lith, lit, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 9 miles N.N.E. of Bois-le-Duc, on the Meuse.

Lithada, a cape of Greece. See CAPE LITHADA.

Lithang, lee't'hâng', or **Litang,** lee'tâng', a town of Thibet, 47 miles W. of the confines of the Chinese province of Se-Chuen. Lat. 30° 2′ N.; lon. 99° 50′ E. It is built on the sides of a hill rising in an extensive but barren plain. It has 2 large lamaseries, in one of which is a press for printing books, and a trade in gold-dust, chaplets of black beads, and bowls formed from the roots of the vine and the box-tree.

Lith'erland, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, 5 miles N. of Liverpool. Pop. 2214.

Lith'gow, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., 20 miles N.E. of Poughkeepsie. It has 2 churches.

Litho'nia, a post-village of De Kalb co., Ga., on the Georgia Railroad, 24 miles E. of Atlanta. It has 4 or 5 churches and a high school. Pop. in 1890, 1182.

Lith'op'olis, a post-village of Fairfield co., O., in Bloom township, about 16 miles S.E. of Columbus, and 2 miles S. of Winchester Station on the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad. It has 3 churches, an academy, and manufactures of furniture and monuments. Pop. in 1890, 369.

Lithuania, lith-u-ā'ne-ą (Polish, *Litwa,* lit'fą; Ger *Littauen,* or *Lithauen,* lit-tŏw'ęn; Fr. *Lithuanie,* lee'tü'ā'nee'), an ancient territory of Europe, formerly bounded N. by Courland, E. by Russia, S. by Poland, and W. by Prussia. This territory, which in the eleventh century was tributary to Russia, threw off the yoke in the thirteenth century and became a grand duchy. One of its sovereigns, called Jagellon, by marrying the Polish princess Hedwig, in the fourteenth century, became King of Poland, and thus united the grand duchy to that kingdom. On the first partition of Poland, in 1773, a considerable portion of Lithuania was appropriated by Russia and formed into the governments of Moheelov and Vitebsk. By the subsequent partitions of Poland, in 1793 and 1795, Russia obtained as much of Lithuania as formed the governments of Wilna, Grodno, and Minsk, while Prussia obtained a portion now included in the government of Gumbinnen, East

Prussia. Lithuania is generally a level country, with much fenny land, heath, and forest. Its people in part speak the Lithuanian language, one of a remarkable group called the Lettic tongues.——Adj. and inhab. LITHUANIAN, lith-u-ā'ne-an.

Litin, or Litinsk, a town of Russia. See LITYN.

Litiz, lit'its, a post-borough in Warwick township, Lancaster co., Pa., on the Reading & Columbia Railroad, 27 miles S.W. of Reading. It has several boarding-schools and seminaries, a bank, a newspaper office, 2 hotels, 3 churches, and manufactures of beer, flour, coaches, machinery, cigars, &c. Pop. in 1890, 1494.

Litorale, Austria. See KÜSTENLAND.

Litry, a town of France. See LITTRY.

Littau, lit'tŏw (Moravian, *Littosele*, lit-tov'lĕ), a town of Moravia, 10 miles by rail N.W. of Olmutz. Pop. 3127, mostly engaged in manufactures of woollen cloth, paper, muslin, and hosiery.

Littauen, or Lithuanic. See LITHUANIA.

Lit'termore', or **Let'termore',** an island off the W. coast of Ireland, co. of Galway, in Kilkerran Bay.

Lit'termul'lin, an island of Ireland, co. and 27 miles W. by S. of Galway, is about 1 mile long.

Little Arichat, ā're-shăt', a maritime town of Nova Scotia, on Isle Madame, a short distance W. of Arichat. It has beds of coal, and is several miles in length. Pop. 1600.

Little Arkan'sas River, of Kansas, runs southeastward through Rice and McPherson cos., and enters the Arkansas River in Sedgwick co. at Wichita. It is about 125 miles long.

Lit'tle Bar'ren, a post-office of Union co., Tenn.

Little Basses, Indian Ocean. See BASSES.

Little Bay, a fishing settlement on La Poile Bay, Newfoundland, 2 miles from La Poile. Pop. 114.

Little Bay, a post-village in Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 42 miles from Charlottetown.

Little Bay, a fishing hamlet on the W. side of Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, 5 miles from Burin. Pop. 130.

Little Bay Island, an island and fishing settlement in the district of Twillingate and Fogo, Newfoundland, at the entrance to Hall's Bay, 15 miles S.S.W. of Tilt Cove. Pop. 250.

Little Bays, two fishing hamlets in Newfoundland, 5½ miles from Harbor Briton. Pop. 125.

Little Bear, a post-office of Laramie co., Wyoming.

Little Beaver, bea'vẽr, post-office, Douglas co., Mo.

Little Beaver, a township of Lawrence co., Pa., on the Ohio line. Pop. 1072. It contains Enon Valley.

Little Beaver River, Ohio, rises in Mahoning co., runs southeastward through Columbiana co., and enters the Ohio River 2 miles above East Liverpool.

Little Becskerek, Hungary. See KIS-BECSKEREK.

Little Belt. See BELTS, GREAT and LITTLE.

Little Ber'ger, a post-hamlet of Gasconade co., Mo., about 6 miles S.E. of Hermann.

Little Black, a post-hamlet of Ripley co., Mo., on the Little Black River, about 70 miles S. of Ironton.

Little Black River, Kansas, rises in Republic co., runs E. into Washington co., and enters Little Blue River.

Little Black River, Missouri, drains part of Ripley co., runs southwestward, and enters the Current River in Randolph co., Ark.

Little Blue, a township of Washington co., Kansas. Pop. 816.

Little Blue, a post-office of Jackson co., Mo., on the Little Blue River, and on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 17 miles S.E. of Kansas City. There is also a Little Blue Station on the Wyandotte, Kansas City & Northwestern Railroad, 17 miles E. of Kansas City.

Little Blue, a post-office of Adams co., Neb., on the Little Blue River, 13 miles S. of Juniata.

Little Blue River, Indiana, rises in Rush co., runs southwestward, and enters the Big Blue at Shelbyville.

Little Blue River, Missouri, intersects Jackson co., runs in a N.N.E. direction, and enters the Missouri.

Little Blue River, Nebraska, rises in the S. part of the state, and runs in an E.S.E. direction. It intersects the cos. of Adams, Clay, Thayer, and Jefferson, from the last of which it passes into the state of Kansas. It enters the Big Blue River in Marshall co., about 1 mile above Blue Rapids. It is nearly 200 miles long.

Little Bow Corners, a hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., 3 miles from Gouverneur. It has a cheese-factory.

Little Bras d'Or, brä'dor, a strait of Cape Breton Island, communicating at the N.E. end with the sea, and on the S.W. with the Bras d'Or. It is separated from the main entrance to the Bras d'Or by Boularderie Island.

Little Bras d'Or, a post-village in Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on the Little Bras d'Or, 4 miles from Sydney Mines, and 20 miles from Baddeck. It contains 3 stores. Steamers plying on Bras d'Or Lake call here. Pop. 200.

Little Bra'zos, Texas, a small stream which intersects Robertson co., running parallel with the Brazos River, which it enters about 6 miles S.W. of Bryan.

Little Brew'ster Island, at the N. side of the entrance to Boston harbor, Mass. It contains a revolving light, 82 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 42° 19' 48" N.; lon. 70° 53' 30" W.

Little Britain, brit'ăn, a post-township in the S. part of Lancaster co., Pa., about 20 miles S.S.E. of Lancaster It has 3 churches. Pop. 1586. It contains Oak Hill.

Little Britain, a post-village in Victoria co., Ontario, 10 miles S.W. of Lindsay. It contains 4 stores, a saw-mill, a woollen-mill, a flouring-mill, &c. Pop. 330.

Little Buctouche, bŭk'toosh', a village in Kent co., New Brunswick, 2 miles from Buctouche. Pop. 400.

Little Bush'kill Creek, of Pennsylvania, falls into Bushkill Creek in Pike co.

Little Buttes, bŭts, a station on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 25 miles N. of South Pueblo, Col.

Lit'tleby, a post-hamlet of Audrain co., Mo., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Mexico. It has a church.

Little Cac'apon, a station in Hampshire co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 34 miles S.W. of Hancock, Md., and on Little Cacapon River, near the Potomac.

Little Canada, Minnesota. See NEW CANADA.

Little Ca'ney, a township of Chautauqua co., Kansas. Pop. 448.

Little Car'imons', an island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Strait of Malacca, near Great Carimons.

Little Cashgar, a country of Asia. See CHITRAL.

Little Catali'na, a fishing hamlet on Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, 3 miles from Catalina. Pop. 270.

Little Catawba River, N.C. See CATAWBA.

Little Ce'dar, a post-hamlet of Mitchell co., Iowa, on Little Cedar River, 10 miles N. by E. of Osage.

Little Cedar River, Iowa, runs southward through Mitchell and Floyd cos., and enters the Cedar River at Nashua, Chickasaw co.

Little Cha'zy River, of Clinton co., N.Y., falls into Lake Champlain.

Little Chuck'y, a post-office of Greene co., Tenn.

Little Chute, shoot, a post-village of Outagamie co., Wis., on Fox River, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Appleton. It has a church. Little Chute Station on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad is on the opposite side of the river.

Little Clay'lick', a post-office of Licking co., O.

Lit'tle Clear'field Creek, of Pennsylvania, falls into Clearfield Creek in Clearfield co.

Little Coal River, West Virginia, runs northward through Boone co., and enters the Coal River in Kanawha co., about 6 miles S. of St. Albans.

Little Cobb, a post-office of Blue Earth co., Minn.

Little Co'co Island, an island in the Bay of Bengal, lies about 9 miles S.W. of the Great Coco. Lat. (centre) 13° 58' 30" N. The island is about 2½ miles long.

Little Cohar'ie, township, Sampson co., N.C. P. 1235.

Little Comp'ton, a post-hamlet in Compton township, Carroll co., Mo., 1 mile W. of Grand River, and about 16 miles N.W. of Brunswick. The township has 5 churches. Coal abounds here.

Little Compton, a post-township of Newport co., R.I., is on the Atlantic Ocean, about 7 miles E. of Newport. It is the S.E. extremity of the state. It has a fertile soil, and a valuable fishery at Seaconnet Point. Pop. 1150.

Little Coo'ley, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., about 13 miles N.W. of Titusville. It has a church and a cheese-box factory.

Little Cot'tonwood, a station in Salt Lake co., Utah, on the Utah Southern Railroad, 7 miles S. of Salt Lake City.

Little Cottonwood River, Minnesota, runs nearly eastward through Brown co., and enters the Minnesota River in the N.W. part of Blue Earth co.

Little Crab, a post-office of Fentress co., Tenn.

Little Crab'tree, township, Yancey co., N.C. P. 483.

Little Creek, a hundred of Kent co., Del., bounded E. by Delaware Bay. Pop. 1892.

Little Creek, a hundred of Sussex co., Del., the southwesternmost in the state. Pop. 3770. It contains Laurel.

Little Creek, a post-office of Haralson co., Ga.

Little Creek, a post-office of Pike co., Ky.

Little Creek, a post-office of Madison co., N.C.

Little Creek Land'ing, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Del., on Delaware Bay, 4½ miles E. of Dover. It has a church and a cannery.

Little Cumania, Hungary. See CUMANIA.

Little Cum'berland Islands, S. side of the entrance to Satilla River, Georgia. Lat. 30° 58′ 30″ N.; lon. 81° 37′ W.

Little Curaçoa, ku-ra-so'a, a small island in the Caribbean Sea, about 6 miles S.E. of Curaçoa, in lat. 12° 7′ N., lon. 68° 38′ W.

Little Cur'rent, or Shaftesbury, shafts'ber-re, a post-village of Ontario, on Great Manitoulin Island, in Lake Huron, 140 miles N.W. of Collingwood. It is a landing of the mail-steamers, contains 2 stores, and has a light-house. Lat. 45° 50′ 30″ N.; lon. 81° 47′ 40″ W. Pop. 150.

Little Cuyahoga (kī-a-ho'ga) **River**, Ohio, joins the main stream in Summit co., near Akron.

Little Cy'press, a post-office of Marshall co., Ky., on the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad, 11 miles E. of Paducah.

Little Dar'by Creek, Ohio, runs southeastward through Madison co., and enters Darby Creek in the W. part of Franklin co.

Little Doe, a post-office of Johnson co., Tenn.

Little Dutch, a post-office of Cowley co., Kansas.

Little Eau Claire (ō-klair') **River**, a small stream of Marathon co., Wis., flows S.W. into the Wisconsin River.

Little Eegholm, Denmark. See EEGHOLM.

Little Egg Har'bor, a township of Burlington co., N.J., on Great Bay and Little Egg Harbor Bay. Pop. 1779. It contains Tuckerton.

Little Egg Harbor Bay, on the S.E. coast of New Jersey, between New Inlet and Barnegat Bay. Length, about 10 miles; greatest breadth, 3½ or 4 miles.

Little Egg Harbor River, of New Jersey, is formed by several small branches, which unite at Pleasant Mills. Pursuing a southeasterly course, it forms the boundary between Burlington and Atlantic cos., and flows through Great Bay into the ocean. It is navigable by schooners 25 miles from its mouth.

Little Elk, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Oregon, 40 miles W. of Albany.

Little Elk'hart Creek, Indiana, rises in La Grange co., runs N.W., and enters the St. Joseph River at Bristol.

Little Elm, a post-village of Denton co., Tex., 18 miles W. of Plano, and about 35 miles N. by W. of Dallas. It has 3 churches and a flouring-mill.

Little E'quinunk, a hamlet of Wayne co., Pa., on the Delaware River, 1½ miles from Hankin's Station. It has a lumber-mill and a tannery.

Little Falls, a post-village, capital of Morrison co., Minn., on the E. bank of the Mississippi River, and on the Northern Pacific Railroad, at the junction of Little Falls & Dakota Branch, 106 miles N.W. of St. Paul, and 33 miles N. of St. Cloud. It has 2 newspaper offices, a graded school, and several churches. Pop. in 1880, 508; in 1890, 2354.

Little Falls, a post-village in Little Falls township, Passaic co., N.J., on the Passaic River, the Morris Canal, the Boonton Branch of the Morris & Essex Railroad, and the Montclair & Greenwood Lake Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Paterson. It has water-power and some manufactures. Pop. of the township, 1282.

Little Falls, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., on both sides of the Mohawk River, on the Erie Canal, and on the New York Central Railroad, 73½ miles W.N.W. of Albany, and 21½ miles E. by S. of Utica. The river here passes through a narrow rocky gorge, and falls about 44 feet in the course of two-thirds of a mile, affording abundant water-power. The dwellings are built on steep declivities, commanding a view of picturesque scenery. Little Falls contains 8 churches, a bank, 2 or 3 newspaper offices, an academy, a cotton-factory, 2 paper-mills, a starch-factory, 2 woollen-mills, an axe-factory, 2 knitting-mills, a foundry, &c. The village is mostly in Little Falls township, but partly in Manheim. Pop. (1890) 8783; of township, 7512.

Little Falls, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., Washington, on the Northern Pacific Railroad (Pacific division), about 50 miles N. of Kalama.

Little Falls, a township of Monroe co., Wis. Pop. 513. It contains the village of Cataract.

Little Falls, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Wis., on Apple River, 6 miles E. of Deer Park Station. It has a saw-mill.

Little Falls, New Brunswick. See EDMUNDSTON.

Little Ferry, a post-hamlet of Bergen co., N.J., on the Hackensack River, and on the New Jersey Midland Railroad, 11 miles N. of Jersey City. It has a brick-yard.

Little Flat, a post-hamlet of Bath co., Ky., on the Licking River, about 10 miles S.E. of Carlisle Station. It has a church, 2 stores, a flour-mill, &c.

Little Flat Rock Creek, Indiana, flows into the Flat Rock 7 miles N.W. of Greensburg.

Little Fo'go Islands, a group of small islands 6 miles N. of Fogo Island, Newfoundland.

Little Forks, Nova Scotia. See MACCAN INTERVALE.

Littlefort, Illinois. See WAUKEGAN.

Little France, a post-hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., about 5 miles S.E. of Central Square.

Little Gap, a post-hamlet of Carbon co., Pa., about 18 miles N. by W. of Allentown.

Little Gen'esee', a post-village of Alleghany co., N.Y., in Genesee township, about 75 miles W. of Elmira. It has a church, a saw-mill, a cheese-factory, and about 30 houses.

Little Georgetown, post-office, Berkeley co., W. Va.

Little Glace (glass) **Bay**, a post-village in Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 17 miles E. of Sydney. Here are vast beds of coal; 300 hands are employed in the mines of one company. It has a Spanish and an American consulate, and several stores. Pop. 400.

Little Glogau, glo'gŏw, or Upper Glogau, a town of Prussian Silesia, 23 miles S. of Oppeln, on the Hotzenplotz. Pop. 3760.

Little Grant, a post-township of Grant co., Wis., about 28 miles N.N.W. of Dubuque, Iowa. Pop. 708.

Little Green Lake, in Marquette co., Wis., lies about 4 miles S. of Green Lake. It is 1½ miles long and 1 mile wide. Its waters are deep and pure, and the scenery around is picturesque. On the N. side for more than a mile the shore is composed of white sandstone, rising in some places like a wall 70 or 80 feet in height.

Little Gun'powder, post-office, Baltimore co., Md.

Little Guyandotte, ghī'an-dott', a river in West Virginia, falls into the Ohio after forming part of the boundary between Mason and Cabell cos.

Littlehamp'ton, a maritime town and watering-place of England, co. of Sussex, 2 miles by rail S. of Arundel. Rope-making and ship-building are carried on, and there is an iron-foundry. The harbor, formed by the Arun, is defended by a fort. Pop. 3272.

Little Har'bor, a post-hamlet in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, on Northumberland Strait, 8 miles from New Glasgow. There are freestone- and millstone-quarries in the vicinity. Pop. 200.

Little Harbor, a hamlet in Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 27 miles from Shelburne. P. 150.

Little Harbor, a post-village in Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 35 miles from Georgetown. Pop. 200.

Little Hick'man, a post-office of Jessamine co., Ky.

Little Hockhock'ing (or **Hock'ing**), a post-hamlet of Washington co., O., on the Ohio River, and on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 7 miles W. of Belpre. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Little Horn River rises in the Big Horn Mountains in the N. part of Wyoming, runs northward, and enters the Big Horn in Montana, 40 miles from its mouth.

Little Horse Creek, a post-office of Laramie co., Wyoming.

Little Hum'boldt River, a stream of Humboldt co., Nev., flows W. and then S., in a district called Paradise Valley, and joins Humboldt River above Winnemucca.

Little Indian, in'de-an, a post-office and station of Cass co., Ill., on the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad, 11 miles N. of Jacksonville.

Little Island, an island of Ireland, co. of Cork, in the harbor, 4 miles E. of the city.

Little Java, Malay Archipelago. See BALI.

Little Judique, zhū'deck', a post-village in Inverness co., Cape Breton Island, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 8 miles S. of Port Hood. Pop. 300.

Little Juniata, Pennsylvania. See JUNIATA.

Little Kanawha (ka-naw'wa) **River**, West Virginia, drains part of Braxton co., runs westward through Calhoun co. and northwestward through Wirt and Wood cos., and enters the Ohio River at Parkersburg, after a course of about 150 miles. It traverses a fertile country, in which bituminous coal abounds.

Little Lake, a village of Mendocino co., Cal., in Little Lake township, 60 miles N.N.W. of Cloverdale. It has a saw-mill and a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 946. Here is Willits Post-Office.

Little Lake, in the S.E. part of Louisiana, between the parishes of Jefferson and La Fourche, is connected by short outlets with Barataria Bay. Length, about 7 miles.

Little Lake, a station in Marquette co., Mich., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 41 miles N. of Escanaba. Here are extensive lumber-, shingle-, and lath-works.

Little Lake, a post-office of Monroe co., Mich.

Little Lake, a post-office of Adams co., Wis.

Little Lakes, a hamlet of Herkimer co., N.Y., in Warren township, 3 miles from Richfield Springs. It has a church. Here is Warren Post-Office.

Little Lornin, lo-rĭn', or **Lorun,** a post-hamlet in Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 31 miles S.E. of Sydney. Pop. 100.

Little Lot, a post-office of Hickman co., Tenn.

Lit'tle Loy'alsock Creek, an affluent of Loyalsock Creek, in Sullivan co., Pa.

Little Mack'inaw, a township of Tazewell co., Ill. Pop. 1256. It contains Minier.

Little Ma'hanoy', a township of Northumberland co., Pa. Pop. 269.

Little Mahon'ing Creek drains the N. part of Indiana co., Pa., runs westward, and enters Mahoning Creek.

Little Marsh, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., Pa., about 28 miles S.W. of Corning, N.Y.

Little Meadows, mĕd'ōz, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., about 45 miles N.N.W. of Scranton. P. 133.

Little Mi'am'i River, Ohio, rises in Clark co., runs southwestward, and intersects the cos. of Greene and Warren. Its general direction is S.S.W. It forms part of the boundary between the cos. of Clermont and Hamilton, and enters the Ohio River about 8 miles above Cincinnati. It is nearly 140 miles long.

Little Miquelon. See Langley Island.

Little Missouri (mis-soo'rọ) **River,** Arkansas, runs southeastward through Pike co., forms the boundary between Clarke and Nevada cos., and enters the Ouachita River about 16 miles N. of Camden. Length, 150 miles.

Little Missouri River, an affluent of the Missouri, rises in the N.E. part of Wyoming, runs nearly northward, touching Montana and South Dakota, finally traversing North Dakota in a northeasterly direction, and entering the Missouri River in the last-named state near lat. 47° 40' N. Its length is estimated at 450 miles. Its mouth is 1830 feet above the level of the sea.

Little Mount, a post-hamlet of Spencer co., Ky., 12 miles S. of Shelbyville. It has a church and a plough-factory.

Little Moun'tain, Pennsylvania, in the S.E. part of Columbia co., S. of and parallel to Catawissa Mountain.

Little Mountain, a post-hamlet of Lake co., O., about 5 miles S. of Painesville.

Little Mud'dy Creek, Illinois, drains part of Jefferson co., runs southward, forms the boundary between Franklin and Perry cos., and enters the Big Muddy about 6 miles N.E. of Carbondale.

Lit'tle Mun'cy Creek, of Lycoming co., Pa., flows into Muncy Creek a few miles above Pennsborough.

Little Muskingum (mŭs-king'gŭm) **River,** Ohio, rises in Monroe co., runs southwestward in Washington co., and enters the Ohio River about 5 miles above Marietta.

Little Nar'rows, a post-hamlet in Victoria co., Nova Scotia, on St. Patrick's Channel, on Cape Breton Island, 10 miles N.E. of Whycocomah. Pop. 150.

Little Neck, a post-village of Queens co., N.Y., in Flushing township, on the Flushing & North Side Railroad, 5 miles E. by N. of Flushing. It has 2 churches, 2 stores, and 2 carriage-shops.

Little Nemaha (nem'ạ-haw) **River,** Nebraska, rises near the E. border of Lancaster co., runs southeastward through the cos. of Otoe and Nemaha, and enters the Missouri River 7 miles S. of Brownville. Length, 90 miles.

Little Niangua, ni'an'gwạ, a post-office of Camden co., Mo., on the Little Niangua River.

Little Niangua River, Missouri, rises in Dallas co., runs northward and eastward, and enters the Niangua River in Camden co., about 5 miles from its mouth.

Little Oak, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ala., 7½ miles S.W. of Troy. It has a church, an academy, and a plough-factory.

Little Obion (o'bọ-on) **River,** Kentucky, rises in Graves co., runs northwestward and then southwestward through Hickman co., and enters the Mississippi River in Fulton co., about 5 miles above Hickman.

Little Ocmulgee (ok-mŭl'ghee) **River,** Georgia, runs S.E. through Dodge co., forms the N.E. boundary of Telfair co., and enters the Ocmulgee at Lumber City.

Little O'ley, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., in Douglas township, nearly 1 mile from Colebrookdale Station, and 7 miles N. of Pottstown. It has several mills.

Little O'sage', a post-village of Vernon co., Mo., on the Little Osage River, 11 miles N. of Nevada. It has 2 churches.

Little Osage River rises in Kansas, and runs eastward through Bourbon co. of that state, from which it passes into Vernon co., Mo. It enters the Osage River 14 miles N. by E. from Nevada. Length, 90 miles.

Little Ot'ter, a post-office of Braxton co., W. Va.

Little Pabos, pa'boce', a hamlet of Quebec, Canada, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 4 miles E. of Grand Pabos.

Little Paternosters. See Balabalagan.

Little Pigeon (pĭj'un) **Creek,** Indiana, runs southwestward, forms nearly the entire boundary between the cos. of Spencer and Warrick, and enters the Ohio River in the latter county.

Little Pine Creek, a post-office of Madison co., N.C.

Little Piney, a hamlet of Phelps co., Mo., 1½ miles from Jerome Railroad Station. It has a church.

Little Pi'ney Creek, of Pulaski co., Mo., enters the Gasconade from the right.

Little Placentia, plạ-sĕn'sha-ạ, a post-town on an arm of Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, 5 miles N. of Placentia. Its people are engaged in farming and fishing.

Little Plymouth, plim'ŭth, a post-hamlet of King and Queen co., Va., 7 miles N. of West Point. It has a church.

Little Point, a post-office of Morgan co., Ind.

Little Poolo Laut Islands. See Laurot.

Little Port, a post-hamlet of Clayton co., Iowa, on the Volga River, 7 miles S. of El Kader, and on the Turkey River Branch of the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railroad, 15 miles W. of Turkey River Junction.

Lit'tleport Fen, England, co. of Cambridge, comprises about 28,000 acres, and is drained by steam-engines.

Little Pow'der River rises in Albany co., Wyoming, runs northward, and enters the Powder River in Big Horn co., Montana.

Little Prairie, prā'ree, a post-office of Bartow co., Ga.

Little Prairie, a township of Pemiscot co., Mo. P. 492.

Little Prairie, a post-hamlet of Walworth co., Wis., in Troy township, 4 miles S.W. of Eagle Station, and about 36 miles W.S.W. of Milwaukee.

Little Prairie Ronde, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Mich., 7 miles S.E. of Decatur. It has a flour-mill, a saw-mill, a nursery, and a tannery.

Little Rac'coon' Creek, Indiana, runs southwestward in Parke co., and enters Raccoon Creek about 10 miles S. of Rockville.

Little Raisin (rā'z'n) **River,** a stream of Michigan, flows into the Raisin River near Dundee, in Monroe co.

Little Rap'ids, a post-office of Brown co., Wis.

Little Red, a post-office of White co., Ark.

Little Red River, Arkansas, is formed by two branches, which unite in Van Buren co. It runs southeastward through White co., and enters the White River on the boundary between White and Woodruff cos. The main stream is nearly 120 miles long.

Little Rest, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., about 15 miles E.N.E. of Poughkeepsie. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Little Rhoe, an islet of the Shetlands, near Rhoe.

Little Rideau, re'dō', a post-village in Prescott co., Ontario, on the Long Sault Rapids, Ottawa River, 5 miles below Hawkesbury. Pop. 200.

Little River, Alabama, runs southwestward in Cherokee co., and enters Coosa River 5 miles N.E. of Centre.

Little River, Alabama, flows into Alabama River at the S.W. extremity of Monroe co.

Little River, Arkansas, drains part of the Indian Territory, runs southeastward into Arkansas, forms the boundary between the cos. of Little River and Sevier, and enters the Red River about 4 miles above Fulton Station.

Little River, Georgia, runs eastward and northeastward, drains parts of Lincoln and Wilkes cos., and enters the Savannah River at the N. extremity of Columbia co.

Little River, Lowndes co., Ga., a small stream which flows into the Withlacoochee at Troupville.

Little River, Georgia, an affluent of the Oconee, rises in Morgan co., and, flowing S.E., enters the latter river about 10 miles N. of Milledgeville.

Little River, Indiana, rises in Allen co., runs S.W., and enters the Wabash River 2 miles S.W. of Huntington.

Little River, Kentucky, rises in Christian co., runs nearly westward in Trigg co., and enters the Cumberland River about 10 miles W. of Cadiz.

Little River, Louisiana, is formed by the Dugdemona River and Bayou Castor, which unite on the E. border of Winn parish. It runs southeastward into Catahoula Lake,

rom which it reissues, and, after it has traversed Catahoula arish, enters the Ouachita River.

Little River, a small stream of Essex co., Mass., joins he Merrimac at Haverhill.

Little River, North Carolina, rises in Moore co., runs astward through Cumberland co., and enters the Capo ear River on the S. border of Harnett co.

Little River, North Carolina, an affluent of Yadkin iver, rises in Randolph co., and enters that river near the .W. extremity of Richmond co.

Little River, North Carolina, rises in Wake co., runs outheastward through Johnston co., and enters the Neuse iver in Wayne co., 2 or 3 miles W. of Goldsborough. It is bout 80 miles long.

Little River, South Carolina, runs southward through bbeville co., and enters the Savannah River at the S. xtremity of that county.

Little River, South Carolina, rises in Chester co., and lows S. through Fairfield into Broad River.

Little River, South Carolina, rises in Laurens co., nd flows S.E. through Newberry co. into Saluda River.

Little River, East Tennessee, rises at the base of the moky Mountain, in Blount co., and, flowing through that ounty in a W.N.W. direction, enters the Holston River bout 12 miles S.W. of Knoxville.

Little River, Texas, is formed by the Leon River and Lampasas Creek, which unite in Bell co. It runs eastward hrough Milam co., and enters the Brazos River about 8 miles S.W. of Hearne.

Little River, in the N.E. part of Virginia, is a small affluent of Goose Creek, in Loudoun co.

Little River, a southwestern county of Arkansas, borders on Texas. Area, about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by Red River, and on the N.E. by Little River, which enters Red River at the E. extremity of the county. The surface is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected by the Texarkana & Fort Smith Railroad. Capital, Richmond. This county was formed in 1867 of parts of Hempstead and Sevier cos. Pop. in 1870, 3236; in 1880, 6404; in 1890, 8903.

Little River, a post-office of Cherokee co., Ala., on Little River.

Little River, a post-office of Little River co., Ark.

Little River, a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, 70 miles N.W. of Cloverdale. It has a lumber-mill and a ship-yard. Pop. 158.

Little River, a post-office of Middlesex co., Conn.

Little River, a post-office of Decatur co., Iowa, 7 miles S. of Leon.

Little River, a township of Reno co., Kansas. P. 195.

Little River, a post-office of New Madrid co., Mo., on the Little River Valley & Arkansas Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of New Madrid.

Little River, a township of Pemiscot co., Mo. P. 128.

Little River, post-township, Alexander co., N.C. P. 635.

Little River, a township of Caldwell co., N.C. P. 888.

Little River, a township, Montgomery co., N.C. P. 415.

Little River, a township of Orange co., N.C. P. 1553.

Little River, township, Transylvania co., N.C. P. 403.

Little River, a township of Wake co., N.C. Pop. 1315.

Little River, a township of Lawrence co., Pa. P. 1072.

Little River, a post-hamlet of Horry co., S.C., is 2 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and 40 miles S. of Whitesville, N.C. It has a church and 2 stores. Pop. of Little River township, 951.

Little River, a post-office of Floyd co., Va.

Little River, or **Saint François Xavier,** sănt frŏn'swä' zä-ve-ā', a village in Charlevoix co., Quebec, 30 miles N. of St. Thomas East. It contains a church and a grist-mill. Pop. 175.

Little River Acad'emy, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., N.C., on Little River, 18 miles N. of Fayetteville. It has an academy, 3 churches, and a grist-mill.

Little River Har'bor, Maine, E. of Machias Bay. Lat. 44° 33′ N.; lon. 67° 6′ W.

Little Rocher, ro'shair', a post-hamlet in Albert co., New Brunswick, on the Bay of Fundy, 12 miles S. of Hopewell Cape. Pop. 250.

Little Rock, a city, the capital of Arkansas and of Pulaski co., is situated on the right or southern bank of the Arkansas River, about 280 miles from its mouth. Lat. 34° 12′ N.; lon. 92° 16′ W. By railroad it is 134 miles W. by S. of Memphis, and 345 miles S.S.W. of St. Louis. It is on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, and is a terminus of the following railroads, viz., the Memphis & Little Rock, the Little Rock & Fort Smith, the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas, and the Altheimer Branch of the St. Louis Southwestern. Little Rock is the most populous city in the state, and is pleasantly situated on a high bank or rocky bluff which commands an extensive view and is the first high land that touches the river above its mouth. Large steamboats can ascend the river to this place during 8 months in each year, and small steamboats can navigate it from Little Rock to Fort Smith, 300 miles. This city is the seat of the United States District Court for the state, and contains the state-house, the state library, a masonic temple, a university, a medical college, 5 literary male colleges, 2 female colleges (1 Catholic), 3 national banks, 9 private banks, 38 churches, 2 high schools, 6 public schools, and 98 manufacturing plants. The penitentiary is located here, as is also the state lunatic asylum, the school for the blind, and the deaf-mute institute. The city is lighted by electricity, has water-works with 4,000,000 gallons per day capacity, 22 miles of electric street-railway, and 2 bridges spanning the Arkansas River. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop, who presides over the states of Arkansas and Texas. Several daily and weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1860, 3727; in 1870, 12,380; in 1880, 13,138; in 1890, 25,874.

Little Rock, a post-village in Little Rock township, Kendall co., Ill., about 14 miles W.S.W. of Aurora. It has a church and 2 cheese-factories.

Little Rock, a post-office of Saline co., Mo.

Little Rock, a post-village of Marion co., S.C., 22 miles N. of Marion. It has a church and an academy.

Little Rock Creek, a post-township of Mitchell co., N.C. Pop. 397.

Little Rock Mills, a post-hamlet of Hickman co., Tenn., about 13 miles S.W. of White Bluff Station. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a woollen-mill.

Little Russia, that part of Russia lying S. of Great Russia. It comprises the governments of Kharkov, Kiev, Poltava, and Chernigov. Area, 80,226 square miles. The Little Russian language (also called Malo-Russian) is substantially identical with that of the Russniaks or Ruthenians of Poland and Austria-Hungary. Pop. 7,635,361.

Little's, lit'tl'z, a station on the Boston, Lowell & Nashua Railroad, 5 miles S. of Nashua, N.H.

Little Sac River rises in Greene co., Missouri, runs northwestward through Polk co., and enters the Sac River in Cedar co.

Little Saint Joseph's River, of Michigan, rises in Hillsdale co., Mich., and, passing into Ohio, enters the St. Joseph's River of the Maumee.

Little Saint Lawrence, a fishing settlement, with a fine harbor, on the W. side of Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, 13 miles S.W. of Burin.

Little Saline Creek, Missouri. See SALINE CREEK.

Little Salt Creek, of Indiana, enters Salt Creek in the S.E. part of Monroe co.

Little Sands, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 35 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 150.

Little San'dusky, a post-village in Pitt township, Wyandot co., O., on the Sandusky River, 2 miles from Fowler Railroad Station, and about 28 miles S. of Tiffin. It has 2 churches.

Little San'dy, a post-office of Elliott co., Ky.

Little Sandy Creek, a small stream of Oswego co., N.Y., falls into the E. end of Lake Ontario.

Little Satil'la (or Santilla) River, Georgia, rises in Appling co., runs southeastward, and enters the Satilla River in Wayne co.

Little Sauk, sawk, a post-hamlet in Little Sauk township, Todd co., Minn., on Sauk River, 10 miles N. of Sauk Centre. Pop. 327.

Little Schuylkill (skool'kil) **River,** Pennsylvania, rises in Schuylkill co., runs southward, and enters the Schuylkill River at Port Clinton.

Little Scioto (si-o'to) **River,** Ohio, rises in Jackson co., runs southward in Scioto co., and enters the Ohio River about 8 miles above Portsmouth.

Little's Corners, a hamlet in Hayfield township, Crawford co., Pa., 4 miles W. of Saegerstown. It has a church.

Little Sel'dom Come-By, a fishing hamlet on the S. side of Fogo Island, Newfoundland, 7 miles from Fogo.

Little Sen'eca, a station on the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 12 miles N.W. of Rockville, Md.

Little Sew'el Mountain, a post-office of Greenbrier co., W. Va.

Little Shemogue, she-mōg', a post-hamlet in Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, on the Little Shemogue River,

9 miles N. of Bale Verte. It has 2 churches, a store, 5 saw-mills, and 2 grist-mills. Pop. 400.

Little Sioux, soo, a post-village of Harrison co., Iowa, on the Missouri River, at the mouth of the Little Sioux, about 44 miles N. by W. of Council Bluffs. It is in Little Sioux township, and 1½ miles from the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad (River Sioux Station). It has a church, a flour-mill, and 3 stores. Pop. about 300; of the township, 780.

Little Sioux, township, Woodbury co., Iowa. Pop. 576.

Little Sioux River, Iowa, rises very near the N. border of the state, and drains parts of Oscoola and Clay cos. It runs southwestwârd through the cos. of Cherokee and Woodbury, and southward through Monona co., and enters the Missouri River about 16 miles S. of Onawa City. It is nearly 300 miles long. Its West Fork drains part of Plymouth co., runs southward through Woodbury co., and enters the main stream about 5 miles E. of Onawa City.

Little's Mills, a post-village of Richmond co., N.C., about 65 miles E. by S. of Charlotte. It has 3 churches and a high school.

Little's Mills, a post-office of Tyler co., W. Va.

Little So'dus Bay, an inlet extending from the S. shore of Lake Ontario about 3½ miles into Cayuga co., N.Y. It receives Little Sodus River.

Little Springs, a post-office of Franklin co., Miss.

Littlestown, lit'tŏlz-tŏwn, a post-borough of Adams co., Pa., in the Conewago Valley, on a railroad connecting it with Hanover and with Frederick, Md., 10 miles S.E. of Gettysburg, and about 7 miles S.W. of Hanover. It has a newspaper office, a savings-bank, 6 churches, 6 cigar-factories, 5 coach-factories, and a machine-shop. Pop. 913.

Little Stur'geon, a small post-hamlet of Door co., Wis., on Green Bay, about 15 miles E. by S. of Oconto.

Little Suamico, swam'ę-ko, a post-village and township of Oconto co., Wis., on the Little Suamico River, at its entrance into Green Bay, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 14 miles N. of the city of Green Bay. It has extensive manufactures of lumber. Pop. 912.

Little Sugar Loaf, a post-office of Bladen co., N.C., on the Cape Fear River.

Littlesville, lit'tŏlz-vil, a post-hamlet of Winston co., Ala., 25 miles N.W. of Houston. It has 2 stores.

Little Tal'lapoo'sa River rises in Carroll co., Ga., runs southwestward in Randolph co., Ala., and enters the Tallapoosa River about 6 miles W. of Wedowee.

Little Tan'cook, an island in Chester Basin, Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia.

Little Ten'nessee' River rises near the N. border of Georgia, and runs northward through Macon co., N.C. Turning westward, it passes into East Tennessee, forms the boundary between Blount and Monroe cos., and enters the Holston River about 7 miles above London, Tenn. It is about 150 miles long.

Little Tex'as, a post-office of Morrison co., Minn.

Little Thibet, a state of Asia. See BULTI.

Lit'tle To'by's Creek, of Elk co., Pa., is an affluent of Clarion River.

Littleton, lit'tęl-tŏn, a post-village of Arapahoe co., Col., on the South Platte River, and on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 11 miles S. of Denver. It has 2 churches and a flouring-mill.

Littleton, a post-village of Schuyler co., Ill., in Littleton township, 9 miles N. by W. of Rushville, and about 50 miles E.N.E. of Quincy. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of brooms and pumps. Pop. of the township, 1140.

Littleton, a post-office of Sumner co., Kansas, on the Arkansas River, 20 miles S. by E. of Wichita.

Littleton, a post-township of Aroostook co., Me. Pop. 700. Littleton Post-Office is 6 miles N. of Houlton.

Littleton, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Mass., on the Fitchburg Railroad, and on the Nashua, Acton & Boston Railroad, 31 miles W.N.W. of Boston. It contains 3 churches. Pop. 950.

Littleton, a post-village in Littleton township, Grafton co., N.H., on the Mink or Lower Ammonoosuc River, and on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, 113 miles N. of Concord. It has a national bank, 3 churches, a graded school-house which cost $36,000, 2 newspaper offices, an iron-foundry, a savings-bank, and manufactures of wool, axes, scythes, &c. Pop. about 2000. The township is bounded N.W. by Connecticut River. Pop. in 1890, 3365.

Littleton, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., 5 miles N. of Morristown, and 1 mile from the Morris & Essex Railroad. It has a blacksmith-shop and general stores.

Littleton, a post-village of Halifax co., N.C., on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, 76 miles N.E. of Raleigh. It has 2 churches.

Littleton, a station in Richland co., S.C., on the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, 15 miles N.W. of Columbia.

Littleton, a post-office of Morgan co., Utah.

Littleton, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., Va., on the Nottoway River, 32 miles S.S.E. of Petersburg.

Littleton Island, on the coast of Greenland, in lat. 78° 20′ N., the point reached by Capt. Inglefield in 1852.

Little Tracadie, trâ'kâ-dee', a post-hamlet in Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, on St. George's Bay, 7 miles from Tracadie. Pop. 200.

Little Trav'erse, a post-village, capital of Emmett co., Mich., on the N. shore of Little Traverse Bay, in a township of its own name, 10 miles N.W. of Petoskey, and about 60 miles N.N.E. of Traverse City. It has a church and a good harbor. Lumber, fish, and wood are the chief articles of export. Pop. of the township, 315.

Little Traverse Bay, Emmett co., Mich., is an inlet of Lake Michigan, and is nearly 10 miles long.

Little Union, yūn'yŭn, post-office, Marion co., Mo.

Little U'tica, or **Polkville**, pōk'vil, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., about 20 miles S. by E. of Oswego. It has a church, a cheese-factory, and a saw-mill.

Little Val'ley, a post-office of McPherson co., Kansas, 12 miles N. of Hutchinson. Pop. of township, 204.

Little Valley, a post-office of Olmsted co., Minn., about 16 miles E. by N. of Rochester.

Little Valley, a post-village, capital of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., in Little Valley township, on the Erie Railroad, 38 miles E.S.E. of Dunkirk, and 7 miles N.W. of Salamanca. It has a new court-house, a newspaper office, 2 churches, a saw-mill, 2 grist-mills, &c. Pop. in 1890, 698; of the township, 1326.

Little Valley, a post-office of Dunn co., Wis.

Little Ver'digris (or **Caney**) **River** rises in Elk co., Kansas, runs southeastward into the Indian Territory, and enters the Verdigris River near lat. 36° 13′ N. The part which is in Kansas is called Caney River.

Little Vermilion (vęr-mil'yŭn) **River** rises in Vermilion co., Ill., runs eastward into Indiana, and enters the Wabash River at Newport, in Vermilion co.

Littleville, lit'tęl-vil, a hamlet of Hampden co., Mass., in Chester township, 4 miles from Huntington Station. It has a church.

Littleville, a hamlet of Livingston co., N.Y., in Avon township, 1½ miles from Avon Station. It has a saw-mill.

Little Wabash (waw'bash) **River**, of Illinois, rises near Mattoon, runs southward through Effingham co., and southeastward through Clay co. It subsequently intersects the cos. of Wayne and White, and enters the Wabash River about 8 miles from its mouth. It is about 180 miles long.

Little Wal'nut, a post-office of Butler co., Kansas, on Little Walnut Creek, 30 miles E. of Wichita. Pop. of Little Walnut township, 487.

Little Walnut Creek, of Ohio, enters the Scioto River in Pickaway co.

Little Warrior, war're-ŏr, a post-office of Blount co., Ala., about 38 miles N.N.E. of Birmingham.

Little Watts Island, Chesapeake Bay, E. side, at the W. extremity of Pocomoke Bay. On it is a fixed light, 40 feet high.

Little Wild Cat, a post-office of Lewis co., W. Va.

Little Wolf, a post-hamlet of Waupaca co., Wis., on the Little Wolf River, in a township of the same name, about 30 miles W.N.W. of Appleton. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill. The township is intersected by the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, and has a pop. of 1120.

Little Wolf River, Wisconsin, rises in Marathon co., runs southeastward in Waupaca co., and enters the Wolf River about 4 miles below New London.

Little York, a post-village of Nevada co., Cal., about 10 miles E. of Grass Valley. Gold is found here, and mining is the principal business. Pop. of the township, 803.

Little York, a post-village of Warren co., Ill., in Sumner township, on the Henderson River, 12 miles N.N.W. of Monmouth.

Little York, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ind., about 30 miles N. of New Albany.

Little York, a post-hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., about 9 miles S.E. of Phillipsburg. It has 2 churches.

Little York, a post-village of Cortland co., N.Y., on the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York Railroad, 30 miles S. of Syracuse. It has a flour-mill, hotel, &c.

Little York, a village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in Fowler township, about 35 miles S. by E. of Ogdensburg. Pop. 117. Here is Fowler Post-Office.

Little York, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., O., in Butler township, 9 miles N.N.W. of Dayton. Pop. 111.

Lit'ton's, a station in Sonoma co., Cal., on the San Francisco & Northern Pacific Railroad, 76 miles N.N.W. of San Francisco. One mile distant is Litton's Springs, a watering-place.

Lit'tonsville, a post-office of Russell co., Va.

Littorale, Austria. See KÜSTENLAND.

Littoral Province, Siberia. See PRIMORSK.

Littowle, a town of Moravia. See LITTAU.

Littry, let'tree', or **Litry**, a town of France, in Calvados, 9 miles W.S.W. of Bayeux. Pop. 552. In its vicinity is an extensive coal-basin.

Litvinovitchi, or **Litvinovitshi**, lit-vin-o-vitch'ee, a town of Russia, government and 55 miles S.E. of Mohcelev. Pop. 1700.

Litwa, the Polish name of LITHUANIA.

Lit'walton, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Va., about 65 miles E.N.E. of Richmond.

Lityn, lee'tin, or **Litinsk**, le-tinsk', a town of Russia, in Podolia, 65 miles N.E. of Kamieniec. Pop. 7081.

Litz'enberg, a post-village in Macungie township, Lehigh co., Pa., at Chapman Station on the Catasauqua & Fogelsville Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Catasauqua.

Lius, a modern Greek name of CERIGOTTO.

Liusne, a river of Sweden. See LJUSNE.

Liu-Tchou. See LOO-CHOO ISLANDS.

Livadia, or **Libadia**, liv-â-dee'ạ, a division of Greece, corresponding nearly to the ancient divisions of Acarnania, Doris, Locris, Bœotia, and Attica, and including the modern nomes of Attica and Bœotia, Phocis and Phthiotis, and Acarnania and Ætolia; in this division is also usually included the insular nome of Eubœa, or Negropont, but the other islands and the Morea are excluded. Pop. 366,918.

Livadia, or **Libadia**, liv-â-dee'ạ (anc. *Lebade'a*), a town of Greece, in Bœotia, on the Hercyna, 52 miles N.W. of Athens. It is defended by a castle, and is one of the most flourishing towns in the kingdom. It has manufactures of cotton goods, more than 60 cotton-gins, and a trade in rice, corn, wool, and cotton. Pop. 5130.

Livadostro, liv-â-dos'tro, a village of Greece, at the mouth of a river in the Bay of Livadostro, 15 miles N.N.W. of Megara.

Livarot, lee'vâ'ro', a town of France, in Calvados, on the Vie, 10 miles S.S.W. of Lisieux. Pop. 1499.

Lively, liv'le, a post-village of Russell co., Ala., on the Chattahoochee River, in Marshall's Reserve, 7 miles from Smith's Station. It has several churches.

Lively Grove, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ill., about 24 miles S.E. of Belleville. It has 2 churches.

Lively Oaks, a post-office of Lancaster co., Va.

Liv'ingood's, a township of Cabarrus co., N.C. P. 662.

Livenza, le-vên'zâ (anc. *Liquen'tia*), a river of Italy, after a course of 70 miles, enters the Adriatic 28 miles N.E. of Venice. It communicates by canal with the Piave.

Live Oak, a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of about 1100 square miles. It is intersected by the Nueces River, and also drained by the Atascosa River and Rio Frio. The surface is partly covered with forests, in which the live-oak, maple, magnolia, walnut, sycamore, and palmetto are found. The soil produces pasture for large herds of cattle, which are the chief articles of export. Capital, Oakville. Pop. in 1870, 852; in 1880, 1094; in 1890, 2055.

Live Oak, a post-office of Crenshaw co., Ala.

Live Oak, a post-office and station of Sutter co., Cal., on the Oregon division of the Central Pacific Railroad, 63 miles N. of Sacramento.

Live Oak, a post-village, capital of Suwanee co., Fla., on the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad, at its junction with the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 82 miles W. of Jacksonville, and 83 miles E. of Tallahassee. It has a newspaper office, 2 churches, 8 stores, a saw-mill, 2 turpentine-distilleries, and 2 cotton-gins. Pop. in 1890, 687.

Live Oak, a post-office of Terre Bonne parish, La.

Live Oak, a post-office of Henry co., Tenn., 12 miles S. of Paris.

Live Oaks, a post-office of Bastrop co., Tex., 31 miles S.E. of Austin.

Live Oak Store, a post-office of Livingston parish, La., on the Amite River.

Liv'ermore, a post-village of Alameda co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 48 miles E. of San Francisco. It has a newspaper office, 2 churches, &c. P. (1890) 1391.

Livermore, a post-hamlet of Larimer co., Col., 35 miles S.W. of Cheyenne, Wyoming. It has a hotel, a store, and 2 saw-mills. Here is a park among the foot-hills, in which many cattle and sheep are pastured.

Livermore, a post-village of McLean co., Ky., on Green River, and on the Owensborough & Nashville Railroad, 21 miles S. of Owensborough. It has a drug-store, a grist-mill, a planing-mill, &c. Pop. in 1890, 622.

Livermore, or **Brit'ton's Mills**, a post-village in Livermore township, Androscoggin co., Me., about 20 miles N. of Lewiston. The township is bounded on the E. by the Androscoggin River, and contains another village, named Livermore Centre. Pop. of the township, 1467.

Livermore, a township of Grafton co., N.H., in the White Mountain region, is a dense forest, has an extensive lumber-mill, and is connected by the Sawyer's River Railroad to Livermore Station on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad. The latter is about 10 miles S. of the Crawford House. The township was incorporated in 1876. Pop. 75.

Livermore, a post-borough in Derry township, Westmoreland co., Pa., on Conemaugh Creek, and on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 33 miles in a direct line, or 59 miles by railroad, E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches. Pop. 211.

Livermore Centre, a post-village in Livermore township, Androscoggin co., Me., on the Androscoggin River, about 24 miles W. by N. of Augusta. It has a church, a high school, and a cheese-box-factory.

Livermore Falls, a post-village in East Livermore township, Androscoggin co., Me., on the Androscoggin River, and on a branch of the Maine Central Railroad, about 30 miles N. of Lewiston, and 25 miles W.N.W. of Augusta. It has 2 churches, a printing-office, and manufactures of carriages, boxes, shoes, &c. Pop. about 500.

Liverpool, a borough of England, co. of Lancaster, on the E. bank of the Mersey estuary, about 4 miles from the Irish Sea, and 185 miles N.W. of London. Lat. 53° 24' 3.8" N.; lon. 3° 4' 17" W. Pop. in 1881, 552,425; in 1891, 517,951. The town extends 3 miles in length by about 2 miles in greatest breadth, over gently rising ground, the highest point within the border being about 227 feet above the quay wall of the river. Though irregularly laid out, it has many broad, straight, and handsome thoroughfares. Along the shore there is a line of docks and basins over 5 miles in length, having an aggregate water area of 300 acres, and a quay space of 20 miles in extent, reclaimed from the river. Some of the docks are connected with the Leeds & Liverpool Canal, and most of the others have half-tide locks and wet basins. Warehouse room attached to the docks has been very much extended of late years. The Corn Warehouse dock is surrounded by lofty fire-proof warehouses 1485 feet long and 6 stories in height, which are furnished with hydraulic lifts and every suitable appliance. The London & North-Western Railway has a station on the high ground of the town at Edge Hill, and from thence three branches through tunnels run, one to the centre of the town to the terminus in Lime street, for passengers, and one to the N. and S. docks respectively, for goods, and a fourth branch has been laid down to the N. shore. The Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway has a goods station near the docks in Great Howard street, and a general station in Tithebarn street, near the exchange; and in connection with them a high level branch to the docks for coaling steam-vessels. The Great Northern, the Manchester, Sheffield & Lincolnshire, and the Midland Railways have a joint station near the Brunswick dock. The Great Western Railway has access to Birkenhead, on the opposite side of the Mersey, with which there is constant communication by steam-ferries. Liverpool is supplied with water of excellent quality, partly pumped from wells, but chiefly obtained from the hilly district of Rivington, 24 miles distant, whence it is conveyed to Liverpool in iron pipes. Among the public buildings is the town hall, erected at a cost of upwards of £110,000. It contains a superb suite of entertainment rooms, the council hall, and various public offices connected with the management of the municipal business and the corporate estate. The hall stands on one side of a square, the other three sides of which are formed by the new exchange buildings, which have replaced the old exchange and were completed in 1870. The principal front is 1500 feet long. The news-room is a magnificent one, 175 feet long, 90 wide, and 50 high. In 1868 the municipal building was completed. It contains the municipal offices, in which all departments of the corporation business are now accommodated. The building is 226 feet long and 195 feet deep. The revenue building, comprising the excise, post, custom-house, dock, and stamp offices, is a large, heavy building of the Ionic order, covering an area of 6700 square yards. St. George's Hall, of the Corinthian order externally and internally, contains assize courts, and a hall for public meetings, musical entertainments, &c., and also a concert-room. There is also a concert-hall, called the Philharmonic Hall, of colossal dimensions, and which, in excellence in the

requisites of hearing and seeing, may vie with any building of a similar kind. The principal churches are those of Saints Peter, Catherine, James, Michael, Luke, Philip, and Paul, and St. George's, the Scotch kirk, Free churches, United Presbyterian church, Unitarian, Independent, Baptist, and Wesleyan chapels, and two Jews' synagogues, altogether 100 churches and chapels. Among the educational establishments are the Liverpool Royal Institution, which has a large library and a museum; the collegiate building, in the Gothic style; the Mechanics' Institute, Liverpool Institution, a college of chemistry, an architectural association, school of art, gymnasium, numerous societies and clubs, the Walker Fine Art Gallery, a school of medicine, and several schools belonging to the different religious bodies. There are many hospitals, an infirmary, dispensaries, and charitable institutions; 3 large covered and 2 open public markets; a fish market, corn exchange, and tobacco warehouse, and among the public institutions provided by the corporation, public baths on the pier-head, and other public baths and wash-houses; and botanic gardens and public parks form, with the private ground open at times to the public, an almost continuous band of open space on the landward side of the town. In the extreme S. of the town is Sefton Park, covering an area of about 200 acres, and elaborately laid out. The cost of securing and laying out this park was nearly half a million. The Bank of England has a branch here; and next to it is the Commercial Bank, besides 13 other banks. There are the Exchange, Athenæum, and Lyceum news-rooms; the two latter have extensive libraries attached; and the free public library and museum, which has branch lending libraries in various parts of the town. There are numerous theatres, assembly-rooms, music-halls, and other similar places of amusement. Fourteen newspapers are published in Liverpool. The town has manufactures of watches and jewelry, sugar-refineries, iron- and brass-foundries, iron- and steel-forges, breweries, rope-, glass-, soda-, and alkali-works; there are extensive works for making steam-engines, machinery, chains, cables, anchors, rope, sails, and soap; and ship-building is carried on in it to a great extent; but it owes its chief importance to its being a great seat of foreign export and import trade, and the main outlet for the manufactures of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Staffordshire, and the principal part of the trade of England with Australia, America, India, Africa, and the Mediterranean. The Mersey at high water may be entered by the largest ships, upwards of £12,000,000 having been expended on the river Mersey in securing safe anchorage and dock accommodation. Nearly all the raw cotton imported into Great Britain is brought to Liverpool. Liverpool is connected by railway with all the great towns of England and Scotland; by canals with the principal towns of England; and by steam-packets with Glasgow, Dublin, Cork, Bristol, and the principal ports of France, the Mediterranean, America, and Australia. The borough is divided into 16 wards, and governed by a mayor, 16 aldermen, and 48 councillors. Great improvements have been and continue to be made in the town, without imposing taxes; and the lighting of the town is defrayed entirely out of the surplus municipal revenue. It has quarter and petty sessions, courts of record and requests, and is the seat of assizes for the hundred of West Derby. Its port jurisdiction comprises the whole estuary of the Mersey. It sends three members to the House of Commons. It is a Roman Catholic bishop's see.

Liverpool, a mountain-range in East Australia, stretches from W. to E. between the county of Brisbane, New South Wales, and the Liverpool Plains, and forms the watershed between the basins of the Peel or Namoy on the N. and W. and the Hunter on the S. and E.

Liv'erpool, a post-village in Liverpool township, Fulton co., Ill., on the Illinois River, about 25 miles below Pekin. It has a church, a graded school, a plough-factory, and a tobacco-factory. Pop. of the township, 1336.

Liverpool, a station in Lake co., Ind., on the Joliet Branch of the Michigan Central Railroad where it crosses the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 33 miles S.E. of Chicago.

Liverpool, a post-village in Salina township, Onondaga co., N.Y., on the E. shore of Onondaga Lake, on the Oswego Canal, and on the Syracuse Northern Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Syracuse. It has 4 churches, a union school, a newspaper office, salt-works, and a manufactory of willow-ware. Pop. 1555. Over 1,000,000 bushels of salt are sometimes manufactured in the Liverpool district per annum.

Liverpool, a township of Columbiana co., O. Pop. 2907. It contains the town of East Liverpool.

Liverpool, Madison co., O. See ROSEDALE.

Liverpool, a post-village in Liverpool township, Medina co., O.; on Rocky River, about 22 miles S.S.W. of Cleveland, and 3 miles N. of Medina. It has several churches, a foundry, a tannery, a pump-factory, and a machine-shop. Pop. about 600; of the township, 1425.

Liverpool, a post-office of Linn co., Oregon.

Liverpool, a post-borough in Liverpool township, Perry co., Pa., on the W. bank of the Susquehanna River, opposite Liverpool Station on the Northern Central Railroad, 28 miles above Harrisburg, and 24 miles S. by W. of Sunbury. It contains a bank, 4 churches, a graded school, 2 iron-foundries, 2 flouring-mills, and 2 manufactories of furniture. Pop. 823; of the township, 850.

Liverpool, New Brunswick. See RICHIBUCTO.

Liverpool, a town and port of entry of Nova Scotia, capital of Queens co., on the left bank of the river Mersey, at its entrance into Liverpool Harbor, 103 miles S.W. of Halifax. It is well and regularly built, and is the centre of an important trade. To the N. of Coffin's Island the channel is not navigable for vessels drawing more than 9 feet of water; but the passage to the S. is full 1½ miles wide, with from 15 to 18 fathoms of water. A light-house has been erected on the island, containing a revolving light, 75 feet above the sea. Liverpool has 5 churches, good county buildings, ship-yards, a newspaper office, 2 banks, and manufactures of lumber, castings, machines, edge-tools, boots and shoes, &c. It is the seat of a large fishery. Pop. 3102.

Liverpool, a post-town of New South Wales, on the George River, 7 miles S. of Parramatta. Pop. 1338.

Liverpool Cape, a headland on the S. side of the entrance to Lancaster Sound, Northern Canada, and of another bounding Liverpool Bay, Arctic Ocean, immediately S.W. of Cape Bathurst. Lat. about 70° N.; lon. 129° W.

Liverpool Plains, a picturesque and well-watered region of New South Wales, Australia, between lat. 31° and 32° S. and lon. 150° and 151° E., from 800 to 1000 feet above sea-level. Area, 16,638 square miles. Pop. 12,824.

Liverpool River, North Australia, Arnhem Land, enters the sea near lat. 12° S., lon. 134° 10′ E.

Liversedge, liv'ẽr-sĕj, a town of England, co. of York, 6 miles by rail N.N.E. of Huddersfield, with woollen-mills. Pop. 11,103.

Livesey, liv'zee, a township of England, in Lancaster, 2 miles S.W. of Blackburn, with cotton-mills. Pop. 4035.

Liv'in, a post-hamlet of McLean co., Ky., about 15 miles S. of Owensborough. It has 2 churches.

Liv'ing Spring, a post-office of Pottawattamie co., Iowa, 10 miles N. of Malvern.

Liv'ingston, a county in the N.E. central part of Illinois, has an area of 1026 square miles. It is drained by the Vermilion River, which rises in it. The surface is nearly level. The soil is fertile. The greater part of the county is prairie. Indian corn, oats, hay, cattle, butter, and pork are the staple products. Among its mineral resources are bituminous coal and limestone. This county is intersected by the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, the Chicago & Alton Railroad, the Wabash Railroad, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, and the Illinois Central Railroad. Capital, Pontiac. Pop. in 1870, 31,471; in 1880, 38,450; in 1890, 38,455.

Livingston, a western county of Kentucky, has an area of about 360 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and W. by the Ohio River, and on the S. by the Tennessee, and is intersected by the Cumberland River, which enters the Ohio in this county. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is partly covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, and pork are the staple products. It has extensive beds of coal and limestone. Its three rivers afford great facilities for navigation. Its southern part is intersected by the Newport News & Mississippi Valley Railroad. Capital, Smithland. Pop. in 1870, 8200; in 1880, 9165; in 1890, 9474.

Livingston, a southeastern parish of Louisiana, has an area of about 620 square miles. It is bounded on the S. and W. by the Amite River, and on the S.E. by Lake Maurepas, and is intersected by the Tickfaw River. The surface is level, and is extensively covered with forests, in which the live-oak and magnolia are found. Cotton, sugar-cane, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Springville. Pop. in 1870, 4026; in 1880, 5258; in 1890, 5769.

Livingston, a county in the S.E. central part of Michigan, has an area of 580 square miles. It is drained by the Red Cedar and Shiawassee Rivers, which rise in it, and by the Huron River. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with dense forests of sugar-maple and other deciduous trees. It also contains "oak openings," or open groves of oak. The soil is a fertile sandy loam. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, wool, hay, and butter are the staple prod-

ts. This county is intersected by the Detroit, Lansing & orthern Railroad and the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North ichigan Railroad. Capital, Howell. Pop. in 1870, 19,336; 1880, 22,251; in 1890, 20,858.

Livingston, a county in the N.W. part of Missouri, s an area of about 520 square miles. It is intersected Grand River, and is also drained by the Crooked Fork Grand River and by Medicine and Shoal Creeks. The rface is nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and rests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, pork, d wool are the staple products. Bituminous coal is found re. This county is intersected by the Hannibal & St. seph Railroad, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rail- ad, and the Wabash Railroad, all of which connect with illicothe, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 16,730; in 1880, ,196; in 1890, 20,668.

Livingston, a county in the W. part of New York, has area of about 644 square miles. It is intersected by e Genesee River, and is also drained by Canaseraga and onoeye Creeks. The surface is partly undulating and rtly hilly, is extensively covered with forests, and diver- fied with two lakes, named Conesus and Hemlock lakes. he deep depression of the Genesee valley is one of the markable features of this county. Among the forest trees e the beech, ash, oak, sugar-maple, and elm. The soil is ostly very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, barley, wool, ay, and butter are the staple products. Devonian cornif- ous limestone underlies part of the soil. The Avon min- al springs are in this county, which also has quarries of andstone. It is intersected by the New York, Lake Erie Western Railroad and the Rochester division and Attica ranch of that railroad, also by the Genesee Valley Canal. apital, Geneseo. Pop. in 1870, 38,309; in 1880, 39,562; 1890, 37,801.

Livingston, a post-village, capital of Sumter co., Ala., Sucarnoochee Creek, and on the Alabama & Chattanooga ailroad, 61 miles S.W. of Tuscaloosa, and 36 miles N.E. Meridian. It has a newspaper office. Pop. (1890) 850.

Livingston, a post-office of Merced co., Cal.

Livingston, a post-office of Floyd co., Ga., about 15 iles W. by S. of Rome.

Livingston, a post-village of Clark co., Ill., 3 miles E. Marshall, and 52 miles S. of Danville. It has a church.

Livingston, a post-hamlet of Appanoose co., Iowa, out 45 miles S.W. of Ottumwa.

Livingston, a station in Cherokee co., Kansas, on the issouri & Western Railroad, 4 miles E. of Columbus.

Livingston, a post-hamlet of Pratt co., Kansas, 24 iles S.E. of Larned.

Livingston, a village in Rock Castle co., Ky., on Rock stle River, and on the Knoxville Branch of the Louisville Nashville Railroad, 140 miles S.E. of Louisville. It has hotels, several stores, and a coal-mine. The post-office is med Livingston Station. Pop. about 500.

Livingston, a village of Madison co., Miss., 25 miles of Jackson. It has 2 churches.

Livingston, a post-village in Livingston township, sex co., N.J., 3 miles W.N.W. of Newark, and 4½ miles N.W. of Orange. The township is bounded W. by the assaic River. It has 4 churches and a pop. of 1157.

Livingston, a post-township of Columbia co., N.Y., the Hudson River, about 6 miles below Hudson. It is unded on the S.W. by Jansen's Creek. Pop. 1960. On e W. border of this township is Livingston Station on the udson River Railroad, 35 miles S. of Albany. Livingston ost-Office is at the village of Johnstown.

Livingston, a post-village, capital of Overton co., nn., about 95 miles E. by N. of Nashville. It has an ademy, 3 churches, and manufactures of flour, leather, d whisky. Pop. in 1890, 320.

Livingston, a post-village, capital of Polk co., Tex., the Houston, East & West Texas Railroad, 10 miles N.E. Trinity River Station, and 45 miles N. of Liberty.

Livingston's Cove, a post-hamlet in Antigonish co., va Scotia, on the N. side of Cape George, 42 miles from w Glasgow. Pop. 150.

Liv'ingstonville, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., Broome township, about 32 miles S.W. of Albany. It s 2 churches and 2 mills.

Livisosia, a supposed ancient name of LEZUZA.

Livnee, Livnij, or Livny, liv'nee, a town of Russia, vernment and 80 miles S.E. of Orel, on the Sosna, an fluent of the Don. Pop. 12,975. It has numerous churches d several annual fairs.

Livno, liv'no, a fortified town of Bosnia, 54 miles N.W. Mostar, on the Bistritza. Pop. about 4000.

Livonia, le-vo'ne-ạ (Ger. *Livland*, leef'lânt), a govern- ment of Russia, one of the Baltic provinces, mostly between lat. 56° 30′ and 58° 30′ N. and lon. 24° and 28° E., having W. the Gulf of Livonia. Area, comprising the island Oesel, in the Baltic, 20,450 square miles. Pop. 1,000,876. Sur- face mostly flat and marshy. Principal rivers, the Düna and Eyst, and on the S. frontier the Treider-Aa, Fennern, and Embach. Lakes numerous. Soil fertile, and grain is raised for export, principally rye and barley, but also com- prising wheat, oats, and buckwheat; the rearing of live- stock is of great importance. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen stuffs, sugar, tobacco, glass, &c. The popula- tion is very mixed, and mostly Lutheran. The aristocracy is of German, Swedish, and Russian origin. The peasantry are in part Livs or Livonians (a Finnic race), but chiefly Esthonians and Letts. Principal towns, Riga (the capital), Dorpat, Pernau, and Venden, with Arensburg in the island of Oesel.——Adj. and inhab. LIVONIAN, le-vo'ne-ạn.

Livonia, le-vo'ne-ạ, a post-village in Madison town- ship, Washington co., Ind., about 32 miles N.W. of New Albany. It has a graded school, 3 churches, a flour-mill, a plough-factory, &c. Pop. about 400.

Livonia, a post-office of Point Coupée parish, La., on the Baton Rouge, Grosse Tête & Opelousas Railroad, 24 miles W.N.W. of Baton Rouge.

Livonia, a post-hamlet in Livonia township, Wayne co., Mich., 1½ miles from Livonia Station, and 18 miles W. by N. of Detroit. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the town- ship, 1570.

Livonia, a post-township of Sherburne co., Minn., about 44 miles N.W. of St. Paul. Pop. 302.

Livonia, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Mo., on the Chariton River, about 60 miles N. by W. of Macon City. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Coal is found here.

Livonia, or Livonia Centre, a post-village in Livo- nia township, Livingston co., N.Y., about 22 miles (direct) S. of Rochester, and 1 mile E. of the Erie Railroad. It contains 2 churches. Pop. 283. The township, which is bounded on the W. by Conesus Lake, contains 3 other vil- lages, namely, Livonia Station, Hemlock Lake, and Lake- ville. Total pop. 3119.

Livonia, Gulf of, Russia. See GULF OF RIGA.

Livonia Station, a post-office of Wayne co., Mich., on the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, 18 miles W. of Detroit.

Livonia Station, a post-village in Livonia township, Livingston co., N.Y., on the Rochester division of the Erie Railroad, 30 miles S. of Rochester, and about 8 miles N.E. of Geneseo. It has 2 churches, 2 banks, a union school, 2 newspaper offices, &c.

Livorno, le-vor'no, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, prov- ince of Novara, 17 miles W.S.W. of Vercelli. Pop. 5797.

Livorno, or Livourne, Italy. See LEGHORN.

Livramento, a town of Brazil. See PIAUHY.

Livron, lee`vrôn', a town of France, in Drôme, 10 miles S. of Valence. Pop. 1874.

Livry, lee`vree', a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 10 miles E. of Paris. Pop. 1899. Livry is also the name of villages in the departments of Calvados and Nièvre.

Livuma, le-voo'mâ, a considerable river of East Africa, enters the Indian Ocean near Cape Delgado.

Lixuri, lix-oo'ree, a seaport town of Cephalonia, on its W. limb, 5 miles N. of Argostoli. Pop. 6000. It is a Greek bishop's see, and is the rival of Argostoli in com- mercial importance.

Lizan, lee`zân', a village of Turkish Koordistan, on the Zab, about 40 miles N.E. of Mosul.

Lizanello, leed-zâ-nĕl'lo, a town of Italy, province and 5 miles S.E. of Lecce. Pop. 2717.

Lizano, leed-zâ'no, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 14 miles E.S.E. of Taranto. Pop. 3023.

Liz'ard, an island on the N.E. coast of Australia, N.N.E. of Cape Flattery. Lat. 14° 41′ 24″ S.; lon. 145° 28′ 30″ E. It has a peak 1151 feet above the sea-level. Greatest diameter, 2½ miles.

Lizard, a township of Pocahontas co., Iowa. Pop. 469.

Liz'ard Point, a bold headland of England, co. of Cornwall, the most southern point of Great Britain, 23 miles E.S.E. of Land's End, and having two light-houses with fixed lights, elevated 200 feet above the sea, in lat. 49° 57′ 40″ N., lon. 5° 12′ 6″ W.

Lizard River, Iowa, runs southeastward through Po- cahontas co., and enters the Des Moines River at Fort Dodge.

Li'zemore's, a post-hamlet of Clay co., W. Va., 13 miles N. of Kanawha Falls.

Liz'ton, a post-hamlet of Hendricks co., Ind., on the

Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 22 miles W.N.W. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches and a mill.

Lizy-sur-Ourcq, lee'zo'-sün-oonk, a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, 8 miles N.E. of Meaux. Pop. 1392.

Liz'zard Lake, a post-office of Wayne co., Pa.

Ljubaschevo, a town of Russia. See LYOOBASHEVO.

Ljubetschi, a town of Russia. See LYOOBETCH.

Ljubim, a town of Russia. See LYOOBIM.

Ljusne, or **Linsne**, loos'nä, a river of Sweden, issues from a lake of the same name in Korjedalen, flows S.E. into the læn of Gefleborg, where it forms several lakes, and falls into the Gulf of Bothnia about 30 miles N. of Gefle, after a course of about 220 miles. Its current is very much encumbered by rocks.

Ljutzin, a town of Russia. See LYOOTSIN.

Llacuun, or **La Llacuna**, lä lä-koo'nä, a town of Spain, Catalonia, about 60 miles from Barcelona. Pop. 1258.

Llado, lä'no, a village of Spain, Catalonia, 20 miles from Gerona. Pop. 1347.

Llagostera, lä-gos-tä'rä, a town of Spain, province and 10 miles S.S.E. of Gerona. Pop. 3529.

Llaillai, li-li', a town of Chili, province of Valparaiso. Pop. 2832.

Llan, a Welsh word signifying "enclosure" or "church," is the prefix of the names of numerous parishes and towns in England and Wales. ☞ It may be observed that the sound of *ll* in Welsh has no equivalent in the English language. At the beginning of a name it is commonly Anglicized by a simple *l*, distinguished in this work as a small capital. In the middle or at the end of a word it is represented by *thl* (italic).

Llanas, lä'näs, a town of Spain, Catalonia, on the coast, province and 30 miles N.E. of Gerona. Pop. 2125.

Llanbadarn-Fawr, lan-bah'darn-vöwr, a town of Wales, co. of Cardigan, 2 miles E. of Aberystwith, which is in the parish of Llanbadarn-Fawr. It was once a bishop's see. Pop. of parish, 15,268.

Llanbedr, a borough of Wales. See LAMPETER.

Llanberris, lan-bĕr'ris, a village and railway terminus of Wales, co. of Carnarvon, at the foot of Snowdon, 10 miles E. of Carnarvon. Tourists are attracted hither by the lake- and mountain-scenery. Pop. of parish, 2507.

Llandaff, lan-daff' (Welsh, *Llan Tâf*, lan tăv, "church of the Tâf"), a city of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, on the Taff, here crossed by a bridge, 2 miles N.W. of Cardiff. The "city" is a mere hamlet and suburb of Cardiff, noted only for its cathedral. Adjoining are the chapter-house, and remains of the ancient episcopal palace.

Llandeilo-Vawr (or **-Fawr**), or **Llandilo**, lan-dil'lo-vöwr, a town of Wales, co. and 14 miles by rail E.N.E. of Carmarthen, on the Towy, here crossed by an elegant bridge. Pop. 1470. Near it is Grongar Hill, where the last struggle was made for the independence of Wales in 1282, also the seat of Lord Dynevor, and Golden Grove, the seat of Earl Cawdor.

Llando'very, a borough of Wales, co. and 24 miles by rail E.N.E. of Carmarthen, on the Bran, here crossed by 2 bridges. It is pleasantly situated near the Towy, and has picturesque remains of a Norman castle. Pop. 1861.

Llandrin'dod, a village of Wales, co. of Radnor, 9 miles by rail N.N.E. of Builth. Three mineral springs have long rendered it a great resort for invalids.

Llandud'no, a town of Wales, co. of Carnarvon, on two bays of the Irish Sea, 4 miles by rail N.N.W. of Conway. The lofty cliffs and sea-worn caverns of the promontory of Gogarth are in this parish, which contains also monuments of early cyclopean architecture, and copper-mines. It is a favorite summer resort. Pop. 2762.

Llandysil, lan-dis'il, a town of Wales, co. of Cardigan, on the Teifi, 12 miles by rail S.W. of Lampeter. Pop. of parish, 2954.

Llanelly, Lan-*thl*'lee, a seaport town of Wales, on a creek of Carmarthen Bay, at a railway junction, co. and 15 miles S.E. of Carmarthen. It has tin- and copper-works and iron-foundries. Coal is brought by railway from the rich adjacent mines, and is largely exported. Chief imports, copper ore from Cornwall. The trade is facilitated by commodious docks and by canal. Llanelly is connected by canal with Kidwelly. It unites with Carmarthen in returning a member to Parliament. Pop. 14,073.

Llanerch-y-Medd, lan'erk-ŭ-mĕrh, a town and parish of Wales, co. of Anglesey, 7 miles by rail S. of Amlwch.

Llanes, lä'näs, a town and port of Spain, Asturias, 60 miles E. by N. of Oviedo. Pop. 1250.

Llanfair, a town of Wales. See BUILTH.

Llanfair Caereinion, lan'vir kar-I'ne-on, a town of Wales, co. and 10 miles N.W. of Montgomery. Pop. 2485.

Llanfechel, lan-vĕk'ĕl, a parish and town of Wales, co. of Anglesey, 5 miles W.S.W. of Amlwch. Pop. 897.

Llanfyllin, lan-vl*th*'lin, a borough of Wales, co. and 16½ miles (30 miles by rail) N.N.W. of Montgomery, on the Cain. It contributes in sending one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 1132.

Llangad'ock, a town and parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen, on the Towy, 5½ miles by rail S.W. of Llandovery. Pop. 2830.

Llangefni, lan-ghĕf'nee, a borough of Wales, co. of Anglesey, 22 miles by rail E.S.E. of Holyhead. Pop. 1222.

Llangollen, lan-gorh'lĭn, a town of Wales, co. of Denbigh, on the Dee, here crossed by a fine ancient bridge, 26 miles by rail N.W. of Shrewsbury. It is situated in a vale enclosed by lofty mountains, is admired for its scenery, and has coal-mines, manufactures of cloths, flannels, ironware, beer, &c. In the vicinity are many interesting remains of antiquity. Pop. 2798.

Llangorse Lake, Wales. See BRECKINIOC MERE.

Llanidloes, lan'id-less, a borough of Wales, co. and 19 miles by rail W.S.W. of Montgomery, on the Severn. It has manufactures of flannel and other woollen stuffs, and a fine parish church. It contributes in sending one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 3428.

Llano, lä'no, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Colorado River, and intersected by the Llano River, which enters the Colorado in this county. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests. The soil produces pasture for many cattle. Capital, Llano. Pop. in 1870, 1379; in 1880, 4962; in 1890, 6772.

Llano, a flourishing post-village, capital of Llano co., Tex., on a river of the same name, about 70 miles N.W. of Austin, and 30 miles W. of Burnet Station of the Austin & Northwestern Railroad. Pop. about 1000.

Llano Estacado, lä'no es-tä-kä'do, or **Staked Plain**, a large plateau in Northwestern Texas and in the E. part of New Mexico, said to be named from the stalks of yucca plants growing on it. It is dry and nearly woodless, and has an area exceeding 40,000 square miles. In the N. its general elevation is about 5000 feet, but in the S. it is not over 1000 feet high.

Llano River, Texas, drains part of Kimble co., runs eastward through the cos. of Mason and Llano, and enters the Colorado River about 15 miles S.W. of Burnet. It is about 175 miles long.

Llanos, lä'nōce, vast steppes or plains of South America, chiefly in the basin of the Orinoco, Venezuela, covered with luxuriant grass, and grazed by immense herds of cattle. The inhabitants are herdsmen, called *Llaneros*.

Llanquihue, lan-ke'wä, a province of Chili, extending from the Andes to the sea, and having on the S. the Gulf of Ancud and the strait which separates the N. end of Chiloe from the mainland. Area, 6997 square miles. It has a cool and rainy climate, abounds in coal and timber, and is but sparsely peopled. It takes its name from a lake, the largest in Chili. Chief town, Puerto Montt. P. 48,402.

Llanrwst, Lan'roost, a town of Wales, cos. of Denbigh and Carnarvon, 12 miles by rail S. of Conway, is situated on both sides of the navigable river Conway. The town is in a spacious vale, and has an elegant bridge from a design of Inigo Jones, a church of the same architect, and the tomb of Llewellyn, last Celtic prince of Wales. It has also a manufactory of harps. Pop. of parish, 4172.

Llansa, län'sä, a town of Spain, Catalonia, 32 miles by rail N.E. by N. of Gerona, on the Mediterranean. P. 1573.

Llantris'sent, a town of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, at a railway junction, 8 miles N.W. of Cardiff. Coal, iron, and lead are wrought in the parish. The borough unites with Cardiff and Cowbridge in sending a member to the House of Commons. Pop. 2039.

Llanvrechva, lan-vrok'vä, a town of England, co. of Monmouth, 3 miles N. of Newport. Pop. 2552.

Llerena, lä-rä'nä, a town of Spain, province and 62 miles S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 6200. It is ill built and in decay. Principal buildings, 2 churches and a hospital.

Llers, laiis, formerly **El Pericllo**, ĕl pä-rĕl'yo, a town of Spain, Catalonia, 30 miles from Gerona. P. 1406.

Llewellyn, lew-ĕl'lin, a village of Delaware co., Pa., in Aston township, 1 mile from Lenni Station, and 6 miles N.W. of Chester. It has a public hall and a manufactory of cotton and woollen goods. Pop. about 400.

Llewellyn, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., in Branch township, 5 miles W.S.W. of Pottsville, and 2 miles from Minersville. It is on a branch of the Reading Railroad, and has 2 churches. Coal is mined here.

Lleyda, a city of Spain. See LERIDA.

Llobregat, lo-brā-gät', a river of Spain, Catalonia, enters the Gulf of Rosas near the French frontier. Length, 75 miles.

Llobregat Rubricatos, lo-brā-gät' roo-bro-kā'toce, river of Spain, Catalonia, enters the Mediterranean 3 miles S. of Barcelona, after a S. course of 80 miles.

Lloret, lo'rĕt, a town of Spain, province and 26 miles S. of Gerona, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 4170.

Llosa-de-Ranes, lo'sā-dā-rā'nĕs, a village of Spain, province and 25 miles S. of Valencia. Pop. 1869.

Lloseta, lo-sā'tā, a town of Spain, on the island of Majorca, district of Inca. Pop. 1236.

Lloughor, a borough of Wales. See CASTEL-LLYCHWR.

Lloyd, Florida. See BAILEY'S MILL.

Lloyd, a township of Dickinson co., Iowa. Pop. 133.

Lloyd, or **Loyd,** a post-township of Ulster co., N.Y., about 18 miles N. of Newburg, is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River. Pop. 2584.

Lloyd, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., Pa., on Pine Creek, about 30 miles N.W. of Williamsport. It has 2 saw-mills.

Lloyd, a post-office of Denton co., Tex.

Lloyd's, a station in Garrett co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 12 miles W. of Altamont.

Lloyds, a post-hamlet of Essex co., Va., 25 miles E. of Milford Station. It has a church.

Lloyd's Neck, a peninsula on Long Island, between Oyster Bay and Huntington Harbor.

Lloyd'town, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 8 miles N. of Klineburg. It has several stores, a flour-, saw-, and carding-mill, and manufactories of agricultural implements, cabinet-ware, bricks, &c. Pop. 400.

Lloyd'ville, a post-office and mining village of Cambria co., Pa., in White township, about 14 miles N. of Altoona. It is the terminus of Bell's Gap Railroad, which is 8 miles long and connects with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Bellwood. Coal is mined here.

Llubi, loo'bee, or **Castell-Llubi,** kās-tĕl'-loo'bee, a town of Majorca, near Inca. Pop. 1955.

Llumayor, loo-mī-or', or **Lluchmayor,** look-mī-or', a town of Majorca, 17 miles E.S.E. of Palma. Pop. 8526. It has manufactures of woollens and linens.

Llyn Safadda, Wales. See BRECKINIOG MERE.

Loa, lo'ä, a seaport town of Peru, lat. 21° 30' S., lon. 69° W., at the mouth of the Loa River, which falls into the Pacific, after a course of 180 miles, in the latter part of which it forms the boundary between Peru and Bolivia.

Lo'achapo'ka, or **Lo'chapo'ka,** a post-village of Pike co., Ala., on the Western Railroad of Alabama, 53 miles E.N.E. of Montgomery.

Loag, lōg, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., about 17 miles W. of Phœnixville.

Loami, lo-am'i, a post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., in Loami township, 15 miles S.W. of Springfield. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of flour, lumber, and ploughs. Pop. (1890) 383; of the township, 1542.

Loanda, lo-ăn'dā, a former province of the Portuguese colony of Angola, West Africa, now constitutes the districts of Congo and Ambriz. It was named from the small island of Loanda, which shelters the port of St. Paul de Loanda.

Loanda, an island of Africa, immediately off the coast of Angola, and opposite the town of St. Paul de Loanda. Length, 18 miles; breadth, 1 mile.

Loango, lo-ang'go, a country of Africa, extending along the coast of the Atlantic from the equator to the Congo Free State, which separates it from the river Congo on the N.; but a better usage restricts the name to a relatively small district near the Congo, but separated from it. Surface flat and very fertile on the coasts, interior little known. The inhabitants are very superstitious. The country is mostly under the French flag: it is governed by chiefs, is hilly and thinly wooded, and exports palm oil, gums, wax, shell, copper, ivory, &c. Loango, a port, is on the coast, lat. 4° 39' S., lon. 12° 17' E. The houses are shaded by palm- and plantain-trees, and the town is said to be 10 miles in circumference. The Bay of Loango is rocky and dangerous.

Loang'wa, a large river of Africa, rises in certain highlands N.W. of the Nyassa, flows S.W., and joins the Lambezi at Zumbo. It traverses a level and fertile plain.

Loan'head, a village of Scotland, co. and 6 miles S.E. of Edinburgh. Pop. 1759.

Loano, lo-ä'no (Ital. *Lovano,* lo-vä'no), a village of Italy, on the Gulf of Genoa, 5 miles N.E. of Albenga. Pop. 3502.

Lobachsville, lo'bāks-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., about 12 miles E.N.E. of Reading.

Lobagur, lo-bä-gūr', a fortified post of British India, 32 miles N.W. of Almora, in lat. 29° 57' N., lon. 79° 18' E., and 6460 feet above the sea.

Lobat, a river of Russia. See LOVAT.

Lobau, lo'bŏw, an island of Lower Austria, in the Danube, 5 miles E.S.E. of Vienna.

Löbau, lö'bŏw, a town of Saxony, 12 miles E.S.E. of Bautzen, on the Saxon-Silesian Railway. Pop. 5852.

Löbau (Polish, *Lubawa,* loo-bä'wä), a town of West Prussia, 38 miles E.S.E. of Marienwerder, on two small rivers. Pop. 4506. It has manufactures of woollen cloth.

Lobbes, lob or lob'bĕs, a village of Belgium, 10 miles S.W. of Charleroi, on the Sambre. Pop. 2800.

Lo'beck, a station in Wyoming co., Pa., on the Montrose Railroad, 6 miles N. of Tunkhannock.

Lobeid, a town of Kordofan. See OBEID.

Löbejün, lö'bā-yün', a town of Prussian Saxony, 20 miles N.W. of Merseburg. Pop. 3222.

Lo'belville, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Tenn., on Buffalo River, about 15 miles N. of Linden.

Lobendau, lo'bĕn-dŏw', a village of Bohemia, 36 miles N.N.E. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 1850.

Lobenstein, lō'bĕn-stīne', a town of Reuss-Schleitz, Germany, on the Lemnitz, here joined by the Kosel, 12 miles S.S.W. of Schleitz. Pop. 2780.

Lobnik, lob'nik, a village of Austria, Moravia, 16 miles from Freudenthal. Pop. 1150.

Lob Nor, a lake of Central Asia. See LOP NOR.

Lo'bo, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Ox Bow River, 11 miles W.N.W. of London. It has a saw- and flour-mill, a woollen-factory, a brick-field, and 2 cheese-factories. Pop. 100.

Lobon, lo-bōn' (anc. *Licon?*), a town of Spain, Estremadura, 18 miles E. of Badajos. Pop. 1435.

Lobos, lo'boce, an island of South America, off the S. coast of Uruguay, N. side of the entrance to the estuary of the Rio de la Plata. Lat. 35° 1' S.; lon. 54° 39' W.

Lobos, an island in the Gulf of California, coast of Mexico. Lat. (S.W. point) 27° 15' N.; lon. 110° 46' W.

Lobos, an island in the Gulf of Mexico, province of Vera Cruz. Lat. 21° 26' N.; lon. 97° 8' W.

Lobos, one of the smaller of the Canaries, near the N. point of Fuerteventura. Lat. 28° 45' N.; lon. 13° 48' W.

Lobos, a small island in the Atlantic, near Cape Blanco, N.W. coast of Africa. Lat. 21° 20' N.; lon. 17° W.

Lobos Islands, Peru. See SEAL ISLANDS.

Lobositz, lo'bo-sits, or **Lobosycze,** lo-bo-sitch'ä, written also **Lowosits,** lo'vo-sits', a town of Bohemia, 4 miles W.S.W. of Leitmeritz, on the Elbe. Pop. 2209.

Lobsens, lob'sĕns (Polish, *Lobzenitco,* lob-zhä-noe'ko), a town of Prussian Poland, 34 miles W.N.W. of Bromberg, on the Lobsonka. Pop. 2763

Loburg, lo'bŏŏrg, a town of Prussian Saxony, 18 miles E. of Magdeburg, on the Ehle. Pop. 2160.

Locana, lo-kä'nä, a town of Italy, province of Turin, 25 miles W. of Ivrea. Pop. 5874.

Lo'capil'ly, a town of India, Nizam's dominions, 82 miles S.W. of Hyderabad.

Locarno, lo-kar'no (Ger. *Luggarus,* loo-gä'roos), a town of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, of which it is one of the three capitals, on the Lago Maggiore, near its N. extremity, 8 miles by rail S.W. of Bellinzona. Pop. 2667.

Locarno, Lake of, Italy. See LAGO MAGGIORE.

Locate, lo-kä'tä, **Lokate-Triulzi,** lo-kä'tä-tre-ool'-zee, or **Locate San Vittore,** lo-kä'tä sän vit-to'rä, a town of Italy, province and 8 miles S. of Milan, on the Lambro. Pop. 2133.

Loccum, lok'kŏŏm, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 26 miles W.N.W. of Hanover. Pop. 1664.

Lochaber, lok-ä'bĕr, a wild and mountainous district of Scotland, co. of Inverness, in the vicinity of Lochs Linnhe, Leven, and Eil.

Loch Achray, lok ak-rä', a small picturesque lake of Scotland, co. of Perth, 15 miles N.W. of Stirling.

Lochapoka, Lee co., Ala. See LOACUAPOKA.

Locharbor, lok-ar'bor, a post-hamlet of Ouachita parish, La., 15 miles N.E. of Monroe. It has a church.

Loch Archaig, lok ar-kaig', a beautiful lake of Scotland, co. of Inverness, district of Lochaber, 1 mile W. of Loch Lochy. Length, about 17 miles.

Loch Ard, lok ard, a small and fine lake of Scotland, co. of Perth, 2 miles W. of Aberfoyle, and one of the sources of the river Forth.

Lochar Moss, lok'ar moss, a morass of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, extending from the Solway Firth, N.W. Length, 16 miles; breadth, from 2 to 3 miles.

Loch'artville, a post-settlement in Kings co., Nova Scotia, near the Avon, 2½ miles from Hantsport. Pop. 275.

Loch Aven, lok ä'ven, a small lake of Scotland, co. of Banff, and at its S.E. extremity, enclosed by the lofty mountains Cairngorm and Ben-Macdhui. Aven or Avon is the name of several Scotch rivers.

Loch Awe, lok aw, a lake of Scotland, co. of Argyle, 8 miles N.W. of Inverary. Length, from S.W. to N.E., 23 miles; average breadth, 1 mile. It contains an island with a ruined monastery. It receives the waters of the Urchan River and Loch Avich, and it discharges its own by the river Awe into Loch Etive. Benenuachan Mountain, 3670 feet in elevation, rises on the N.W.

Loch Broom is an extensive arm of the sea, between the cos. of Ross and Cromarty, lat. 58° N., lon. 5° 15' W., containing numerous islands. Little Loch Broom is an inlet on the S. side.

Loch'broom', a settlement in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, on the S.E. side of Pictou Harbor, 8 miles from Pictou.

Lochcarron, lok-kär'ron, a parish of Scotland, co. of Ross, on an inlet of the ocean of the same name, about 37 miles W.N.W. of Fort Augustus. It has the remains of a castle of the Macdonalds.

Loch Corris'kin, a small lake of Scotland, in the Isle of Skye, near its S. coast, 12½ miles S. of Portree. Length, 2 miles. It is deep, and noted for its wild scenery.

Loch Coruishk, lok ko-roo'ishk, a small lake of Scotland, Isle of Skye, 12 miles S. of Portree, from 1 to 2 miles in length by ½ mile in breadth.

Loch Creran, lok kree'ran, an inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of Scotland, extending S.E. from Loch Linnhe.

Loch Crinan, lok kree'nan, a small arm of the sea in Scotland, on the W. coast, about 5 miles E. of the N. end of the island of Jura. At the head of the loch is the entrance to the Crinan Canal.

Loch Doon, lok doon, of Scotland, 22 miles S.S.E. of Ayr, is about 5 miles in length, and ¾ of a mile in breadth. It is enclosed by mountains, and has an islet on which are the ruins of a castle.

Loch Earn, lok ern, a lake of Scotland, co. and 24 miles W. of Perth. Circumference, about 19 miles. Depth said to be 100 fathoms. Benvoirlich is the loftiest of the mountains surrounding this lake.

Loch Earn, a river issuing from the above lake, flows E. through the rich valley of Strathearn, and joins the Tay, after a course of 30 miles, near Abernethy. It is navigable for vessels of 50 tons to the Bridge of Earn, a small watering-place, 3 miles E.S.E. of Perth.

Loch Eck, lok ek, a lake of Scotland, co. of Argyle, between Lochs Long and Fyne. Length, 7 miles.

Lochee, lok'ee, a village of Scotland, co. of Forfar, within the limits of Dundee. It has jute- and flax-mills. Pop. 10,812.

Loch Eil, lok eel, a salt-water lake of Scotland, forming the upper part of Loch Linnhe, on the borders of the counties of Argyle and Inverness.

Lochem, lok'em, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 9 miles E. of Zutphen. Pop. 2214.

Loch Eriboll, lok er'e-boll, an arm of the sea on the N. coast of Scotland, co. of Sutherland. It is about 10 miles in length.

Loch Ericht, lok er'ikt, a lake of Scotland, cos. of Perth and Inverness. Length, 14 miles; breadth, 1 mile. It lies in a vast uninhabited district, the wildest and most inaccessible in Scotland.

Loches, losh (anc. *Lochia?*), a town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, on the Indre, 24 miles S.E. of Tours. Pop. 3689. It stands on a declivity crowned by its old castle, the state prison of Louis XI.

Loch Etive, lok et'iv, an inlet of the Atlantic, on the W. coast of Scotland, co. of Argyle. Length, about 20 miles; breadth, often very narrow. Scenery, beautiful.

Loch Ewe, lok yoo, an inlet of the Atlantic, on the W. coast of Scotland, co. of Ross. It is connected by a short river with Loch Maree.

Loch Fad, lok fad, a lake of Scotland, Isle of Bute, 1 mile S.E. of Rothesay. Length, 5 miles.

Loch Fyne (or Fine), lok fin, an inlet of the sea, in Scotland, co. of Argyle, commencing between the islands of Bute and Arran, and running up between the districts of Kintyre and Cowal for about 40 miles, with an average breadth of about 5 miles. The town of Inverary stands near the head of this loch.

Loch Garry, lok gär'ree, a small lake of Scotland, co. of Perth, in the wild district of Athol. The river Garry, flowing from this lake, after an impetuous E.S.E. course of 20 miles, joins the Tummel about 5 miles S.E. of Athol.

Loch Garry, a post-village in Glengarry co., Ontario, 8 miles from Alexandria. Pop. 100.

Loch-Gelly, lok-ghël'lee, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, 7 miles by rail E.N.E. of Dunfermline, with coal-mines. Pop. 2496.

Lochgilp Head, lok-gilp' hed, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Argyle, on Loch Gilp, a branch of Loch Fyne, 19 miles W.S.W. of Inverary. Pop. 1642. It has an asylum, a prison, and steam communication with Glasgow, and is the seat of the Anglican bishop of Argyle.

Loch Grannoch, lok grän'nok, a lake of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Length, about 3 miles; breadth, ½ mile. It is extremely deep, and abounds with the finest trout and char.

Loch Gruinard, lok grü'nard, a bay and inlet of Scotland, on the N.W. coast of the co. of Ross, between Lochs Broome and Ewe.

Loch Hourn, lok hoorn, an inlet of Scotland, co. of Inverness, stretching inland from the Sound of Skye for 13 miles. At its mouth it is 5 miles across.

Lochiel, lo-keel', a station in Dauphin co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 1½ miles S.E. of Harrisburg.

Lochiel, a post-hamlet of Union co., Pa., on the Lewisburg Centre & Spruce Creek Railroad, 5 miles W. of Lewisburg.

Lochiel, a post-office of Dunn co., Wis.

Lochinoch, a village of Scotland. See Lochwinnoch.

Lochinvar, lok-in-var', a lake of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Circuit, 3 miles. Here are remains of a castle of the Gordons, knights of Lochinvar, built on an island in the lake.

Loch Katrine, lok' ka'trin (or kat'rin), written also **Cateran, Katherin,** or **Keturin,** a lake of Scotland, in the S.W. part of the county of Perth, 9½ miles W. of Callander, and 5 miles E. of Loch Lomond. Length, 10 miles; breadth, 2 miles. It is deep, and surrounded by lofty mountains and rocky wooded ravines. It supplies Glasgow with water. Its waters are discharged at its E. end (where is the celebrated pass of the Trosachs) by a stream which flows into Loch Achray. The glowing descriptions of Sir Walter Scott, in "The Lady of the Lake," first drew public attention to this romantic region.

Loch Leven, lok lev'en, of Scotland, is in the county of Kinross. Circuit, about 11 miles. It contains several islands, on one of which, near Kinross, are the remains of a famous castle, in which Mary Queen of Scots was confined in 1567–8, and from which she made her escape shortly before the battle of Langside.

Loch Leven, a narrow arm of Loch Linnhe, from which it stretches E. for 12 miles, between the counties of Argyle and Inverness. On its S. side is the wild vale of Glencoe.

Loch Leven, a post-office of Adams co., Miss.

Loch'leven, a post-office of Lunenburg co., Va.

Loch Linnhe, lok lin'nee, a large inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of Scotland, between the cos. of Argyle and Inverness, joining Loch Eil on the N. Length, 20 miles; breadth, 8 miles. Its branches are Lochs Etive, Creran, and Leven.

Loch Lochy, lok lok'ee, a lake of Scotland, co. of Inverness, forming one of the chain of lakes of the Great Caledonian Glen. Length, about 9 miles; breadth, 1 mile.

Loch Lomond, lok lō'mond, the largest lake of Scotland, between the cos. of Stirling and Dumbarton, 6 miles N. of Dumbarton, and 16 miles N.W. of Glasgow. Length, N. to S., nearly 21 miles; greatest breadth, 7 to 8 miles; narrowing to 1 mile at the N. end. Area, 40 square miles. It is studded with islands, and surrounded by mountains and valleys, displaying striking scenes of grandeur and beauty. It receives the Endrick, Luss, Fruin, and other streams, and discharges its superfluous waters at its S. extremity into the Firth of Clyde, by the river Leven. Several fine seats and ancient ruins adorn the shores of this lake, on which steamers ply for the accommodation of tourists. See Ben-Lomond.

Loch Lo'mond, a post-office of Goochland co., Va.

Loch Lo'mond, a post-hamlet in Richmond co., Nova Scotia, on Loch Lomond, 37 miles from Sydney. Pop. 100.

Loch Long, a branch of the Firth of Clyde, Scotland, extending N., opposite Gourock, for 20 miles, between the cos. of Argyle and Dumbarton. Breadth, 1 to 2 miles; depth, 15 to 20 fathoms. At its head is Arrochar, to which steamers ply from Glasgow.

Loch Long, or **Loch Ling,** a branch of Loch Alsh, co. of Ross, between Loch Alsh parish and Kintail.

Lochmaben, lox-mä'ben, a borough of Scotland, co. and 8 miles by rail E.N.E. of Dumfries. It is beautifully situated on rising ground, and encircled by a chain of 8 small lakes. It has ruins of the castle of Robert Bruce. It

ins with Dumfries, Annan, Kirkcudbright, and Sanquhar sending one member to Parliament. Pop. 1244.

Loch Maddy, lok mad'dee, a large bay of Scotland, the Hebrides, on the E. side of the island of North Uist. has numerous branches, and a central group of islands.

Loch Maree, lok ma-ree', a lake of Scotland, co. of oss, near the W. coast. Length, 20 miles. It is studded ith islands, and is surrounded by the wildest scenery. ie Ewe carries its superfluous waters N.W. into Lake Ewe.

Loch-Na-Gar, lok'-na-gar', a mountain of Scotland, . of Aberdeen, Grampian range. Height, 3777 feet.

Loch-Na-Sealg, lok'-na-sailg', a lake of Scotland, s. of Ross and Cromarty, 32 miles W.N.W. of Dingwall, miles long by 1 mile broad.

Loch Naver, lok na'var, a lake of Scotland, co. of atherland, near its centre. Length, 6 miles.

Loch Ness, lok ness, a lake of Scotland, co. and 6 miles W. of Inverness, forming a portion of the Caledonian anal. Length, about 23 miles; average breadth, 1½ miles. discharges itself into the Moray Firth by the river Ness, miles in length.

Loch Oich, lok oik, a lake of Scotland, co. of Inverss, forming the summit-level of the Caledonian Canal. ength, from N.E. to S.W., 6 miles; average breadth, 1 ile. It receives the Glengarry River, and empties itself to Loch Ness by the river Oich. At the mouth of the lengarry stand the ruins of an old castle, and near it is the resent mansion of Invergarry.

Loch Rannoch, lok ran'nok, a lake of Scotland, co. Perth, 16 miles W.S.W. of Athol. Length, 9 miles; eadth, 2 miles. It is enclosed by high mountains, and ntains two islands. Its superfluous waters are carried E. to an affluent of the Tay. The villages of George's Town d Kinloch-Rannoch are at either extremity.

Lochrutton, lok-rut'ton, a parish of Scotland, 5 miles S.W. of Dumfries. It has a fine lake, remains of several wers, and a Druidical circle.

Loch Ryan, lok ri'an, a bay of Scotland, in its S.W. art, commences at the entrance of the Firth of Clyde, arly opposite the Mull of Kintyre, and projects 10 miles S.E. Average breadth, about 2 miles. It forms a safe d commodious harbor for the largest fleet.

Loch Seaforth, lok see'forth, an arm of the sea in the ebrides, in Scotland, partially divides Lewis from Harris.

Loch Shel'drake, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., Fallsburg township, 3 miles from Hurleyville.

Loch Shin, lok shin, a lake of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, parish of Lairg, from which village it extends for bout 17 miles N.W., by 1 mile in breadth. It discharges s surplus waters southward into the Oikel.

Lochside, lok'sid, a post-hamlet on Loch Lomond ake, Richmond co., Cape Breton Island, 69 miles from ort Hawkesbury. Pop. 100.

Loch (lok) Sker'row, a highly picturesque lake of cotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire, 8 miles N. of Gatehouse, miles in circuit, and studded with richly-wooded islands.

Loch Sunart, lok soo'nart, an inlet of the sea on the . coast of Scotland, co. of Argyle, between Ardnamurchan the N. and Morven and the island of Mull on the S. ength, 22 miles; breadth, 4 miles at its communication S. ith the Sound of Mull. It contains Oransay, Carnich, and her islets. On its banks are Strontian and Ardnamurchan.

Loch Tay, lok ta, Scotland, in Breadalbane, is 15 miles length by 1 mile in breadth, and from 100 to 600 feet in pth, surrounded by mountains, Ben Lawers, 3945 feet in eight, being on its W. side. It receives the Dochart and ochy Rivers at the S.E., and discharges itself by the Tay Kenmore, its N.E. extremity. It has been occasionally bject to extraordinary risings of its waters.

Loch Torridon, lok tor're-don, an inlet of the sea the W. coast of Scotland, co. of Ross, between Applecross d Gairloch peninsulas, 12 miles in length.

Loch Vo'el, a lake of Scotland, co. of Perth, and the urce of the Balvaig, the principal affluent of the Teith. ngth, 3 miles; breadth, 1 mile.

Lochwinnoch, lok-win'nok, or **Lochinoch,** lok-'ok, a village of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, on the Glasgow Ayr Railway, 9 miles W.S.W. of Paisley. Pop. 1683.

Lochwitza, or Lochwiza. See LOKHVITSA.

Lochy (lok'ee) River, of Scotland, co. of Inverness, s a S.W. course of about 10 miles. At its junction with och Eil is Fort William; a little above is Inverlochy Castle.

Lochy River, a small river of Scotland, co. of Perth, the picturesque vale of Glenlochy, after a course of about miles, joins the Dochart near its junction with Loch Tay.

Lock, a post-hamlet of Knox co., O., in Milford township, about 34 miles N.E. of Columbus. It has 3 churches.

Lock Ber'lin, a post-village of Wayne co., N.Y., on Clyde River, on the New York Central Railroad, and on the Erie Canal, about 22 miles N.W. of Auburn. It is 4 miles W. of Clyde. It has a church and nearly 30 houses.

Lockbourne, lok'burn, a post-village of Franklin co., O., in Hamilton township, on the Ohio Canal, and on the Scioto Valley Railroad, 14 miles S. of Columbus. It has 3 churches and a large distillery. Pop. 281.

Locke, lok, a post-village of Elkhart co., Ind., in Locke township, 12 miles S.W. of Goshen. It has a church, 2 sawmills, and a grist-mill. Pop. 167; of township, 882.

Locke, a post-township of Ingham co., Mich., about 16 miles E. of Lansing, is intersected by the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad. It has manufactures of lumber, staves, heading, &c. Pop. 1423.

Locke, a post-township of Cayuga co., N.Y., 21 miles S. of Auburn, is intersected by the Southern Central Railroad (Locke Station), and the Owasco Inlet, which flows in a deep valley. Pop. 1131. Locke Post-Office is at MILAN.

Locke, a township of Rowan co., N.C. Pop. 1119.

Lockeford, lok'ford, or **Lock'ford,** a post-village of San Joaquin co., Cal., on the Mokelumne River, 18 miles N.N.E. of Stockton. It has 3 churches and a graded school.

Locke Hill, a post-office of Bexar co., Tex.

Locke Port, or Locke's (loks) Island, a post-town in Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, on Ragged Island Harbor, 37 miles E.S.E. of Shelburne. It is a port of entry, and contains a branch bank, a number of stores, and 2 hotels. An extensive trade is done in West India produce and in the fisheries. Pop. 400.

Lock'erby, a town of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, at a railway junction, 10 miles N.N.W. of Annan. Pop. 1683.

Locke's, loks, a station in Hocking co., O., on the New Straitsville Branch of the Hocking Valley Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Logan.

Lockesburg, loks'burg, or **Locks'burg,** a post-village, capital of Sevier co., Ark., about 140 miles W.S.W. of Little Rock. It has 4 churches. Pop. about 500.

Locke's (loks) Mill, a hamlet of Mifflin co., Pa., in Armagh township, 3 miles from Milroy. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Locke's Mills, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., on the Androscoggin River, and on the Grand Trunk Railroad, 65 miles N.N.W. of Portland. It has a manufactory of spools.

Lock'hart, a township of Pike co., Ind. Pop. 1329.

Lockhart, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Miss., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 12 miles N.E. of Meridian. It has a church and a pottery.

Lockhart, a station in Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, 20 miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

Lockhart, a post-village, capital of Caldwell co., Tex., 15 miles N. of Luling, and about 30 miles S. by E. of Austin. It has a court-house, a bank, a newspaper office, and 4 churches. Pop. in 1880, 718; in 1890, 1233.

Lockhart's, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., W. Va., 25 miles S. of Parkersburg.

Lockhart's Run, a post-office of Wood co., W. Va.

Lock Ha'ven, a city, the capital of Clinton co., Pa., is beautifully situated on the right or S. bank of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of Bald Eagle Creek, on the West Branch Canal, and on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad at its junction with the Bald Eagle Valley Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 25 miles W.S.W. of Williamsport, 223 miles E.S.E. of Erie, and 69 miles N.E. of Altoona. Its site is described as a triangular valley formed by three mountain-ridges, the openings between which afford beautiful views in various directions. It contains 13 churches, a state normal school, a Catholic academy, 4 select schools, 2 national banks, 2 good hotels, gas-works, 3 newspaper offices, 8 steam lumber-mills, 2 steam tanneries, several iron-foundries, machine-shops, planing-mills, breweries, &c. Pine lumber is the chief export. A bridge crosses the river here. Pop. in 1860, 3349; in 1870, 6986; in 1880, 8345; in 1890, 7358.

Lock-Hoi, lok-hoi', a seaport town of China, E. coast of the island of Hainan, near the mouth of a river. Lat. 19° 15' N.; lon. 110° 25' E. It is a large place, surrounded by walls and ramparts 30 feet thick, and entered by four gates facing the cardinal points. The streets are paved, but narrow; the houses, built of brick, never exceed two stories in height; the shops are well supplied with merchandise. Pop. about 90,000.

Lock'ington, a post-village of Shelby co., O., on the Miami & Erie Canal, about 1 mile W. of the Miami River, and 6 miles N. of Piqua. It is 2½ miles from Pontiac Station. It has 3 churches. Pop. 214.

Lock'land, or Lockland Station, a post-village

of Hamilton co., O., on the Miami & Erie Canal, and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, 12 miles N. of Cincinnati. It has 3 churches, a money-order post-office, a nursery, 2 paper-mills, and 2 flour-mills. P. (1890) 2474.

Lock No. 4, a post-office of Washington co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, 24 miles S. by E. of Pittsburg.

Lock'port, a post-village of Will co., Ill., in Lockport township, on the Des Plaines River, on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 32¼ miles S.W. of Chicago, and 5 miles N. by E. of Joliet. It is surrounded by attractive scenery, and has water-power, and valuable quarries of limestone. It contains 8 churches, a newspaper office, a paper-mill, a large flour-mill, 4 carriage-shops, &c. Pop. in 1890, 2449; of township, 4088.

Lockport, a post-village in Adams township, Carroll co., Ind., on the Wabash River, and on the Wabash & Erie Canal, about 13 miles W. by S. of Logansport. It has several churches. Pop. 176.

Lockport, a hamlet of Vigo co., Ind., on the Cincinnati & Terre Haute Railroad, 11 miles S.E. of Terre Haute.

Lockport, a hamlet of Wayne co., Ind., on the Whitewater River, and on the Whitewater Valley Railroad and the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, 5 miles S. of Cambridge.

Lockport, a post-village of Henry co., Ky., on the Kentucky River, about 20 miles N. by W. of Frankfort. It has 3 churches.

Lockport, a post-hamlet of La Fourche parish, La., on Bayou La Fourche, 47 miles W. by S. of New Orleans, with which it is connected by canal. It has a church.

Lockport, a township of St. Joseph co., Mich., is drained by the St. Joseph River, and contains the large village of Three Rivers. Pop. 3892.

Lockport, a city, the capital of Niagara co., N.Y., in Lockport township, on the Erie Canal, and on the Rochester & Niagara division of the New York Central Railroad, 25 miles N.N.E. of Buffalo, and 56¼ miles W. of Rochester. It is 285 miles by railroad or about 330 miles by canal W. by N. of Albany. It is partly built on the declivities of a terrace or long ridge, called the "Mountain Ridge." The canal here descends about 60 feet from the level of Lake Erie to the Genesee level by 10 double combined locks of massive masonry. The abundant hydraulic power thus obtained is one of the main sources of the prosperity of the city, and is utilized in numerous mills and factories. The canal here passes through a deep channel which has been cut in solid limestone and is several miles in extent. Lockport contains 15 churches, a large union school-house, 3 national banks, 3 other banks, and printing-offices which issue 3 daily and 4 weekly newspapers. It has also a Catholic female academy, 6 or more flouring-mills (some of which are of the first class), numerous saw-mills, a woollen-factory, several iron-foundries, machine-shops, &c. Here are extensive quarries of Niagara limestone, an excellent material for building, which give employment to several hundred men. At this place the railroad crosses the canal by a viaduct 60 feet above the surface of the water. Lockport was incorporated as a city in 1865. Pop. (1890) 16,038; of the township, exclusive of the city, 2773.

Lockport, a station in Licking co., O., on the Central Ohio Railroad, 1 mile W. of Newark.

Lockport, a village of Tuscarawas co., O., in Goshen township, on the Ohio Canal, adjacent to New Philadelphia. It has a church, a brewery, a flouring-mill, and a paper-mill. Pop. 250.

Lockport, a hamlet of Williams co., O., on Tiffin River, about 48 miles W. of Toledo.

Lockport, a village of Clinton co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, opposite Lock Haven, with which it is connected by a bridge. It has a large hotel. Pop. about 200.

Lockport, a borough of Erie co., Pa., on the Beaver & Erie Canal, about 20 miles S.W. of Erie, and 1 mile E. of the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad. It has a tannery, a planing-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 405. The name of its post-office is Platea.

Lockport, a hamlet of Mifflin co., Pa., on the Juniata River, ½ mile from Anderson's Station. It has 2 churches.

Lockport, a station in Northampton co., Pa., on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, 13 miles N.W. of Allentown, also on the Lehigh River.

Lockport, or Lockport Station, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on Conemaugh Creek, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 60 miles E. of Pittsburg. It has a manufactory of fire-bricks and gas-retorts.

Lockport, a post-office of Wilson co., Tenn., on the Cumberland River, about 36 miles E.N.E. of Nashville.

Lockport Junction, a station in Niagara co., N.Y., on the Rochester & Niagara division of the Central Railroad, at the junction of the Buffalo & Lockport Branch, 3 miles W. of Lockport.

Lock'ridge, a post-village in Lockridge township, Jefferson co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 40 miles W.N.W. of Burlington. It contains 2 churches, a flour-mill, an elevator, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 300. The township is traversed by the Skunk River, and has a population of 1675.

Locksburg, Sevier co., Ark. See Lockesburg.

Lock Sev'enteen', a post-hamlet of Tuscarawas co., O., in Clay township, on the Tuscarawas River, the Ohio Canal, and the Pan-Handle Railroad, 93 miles E.N.E. of Columbus. It has a flour-mill. Coal is found here.

Lock Spring, a post-village of Ripley co., Ind., 65 miles W. of Cincinnati, O. It has 2 churches.

Lock Spring, a post-hamlet of Daviess co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Council Bluffs & Omaha Railroad, 12 miles N.W. of Chillicothe. It has a church, a flour-mill, and 3 stores. Pop. about 150.

Lock's Vil'lage, a small post-village of Franklin co., Mass., about 32 miles N. by E. of Springfield. It has a mineral spring.

Lock'town, a post-hamlet of Delaware township, Hunterdon co., N.J., 7 miles S.W. of Flemington, and about 24 miles N.N.W. of Trenton.

Lock'ville, a post-office of Carroll co., Ga.

Lockville, a post-village of Chatham co., N.C., is on Deep River (which here falls 24 feet and affords water-power), and on the Raleigh & Augusta Railroad, 33 miles S.W. of Raleigh. It has an academy, an iron-foundry, and a flour-mill.

Lockville, a post-village of Fairfield co., O., on the Ohio Canal and the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, 20 miles E.S.E. of Columbus. It has a church. Pop. 131.

Lockville, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pa.

Lockville, a post-village in Dundas co., Ontario, 10 miles N.N.W. of Iroquois. It contains 2 churches, a hotel, and an ashery. Pop. 100.

Lock'wood, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 1½ miles S.S.W. of Huddersfield. Pop. 18,270. It is visited for its medicinal waters.

Lockwood, a station in Vanderburg co., Ind., on the Lake Erie, Evansville & Southwestern Railroad, 8 miles E. of Evansville.

Lockwood, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 24 miles N. by E. of Grand Rapids. It has 2 lumber-mills and 2 shingle-mills.

Lockwood, a post-office of Merrick co., Neb., on the Union Pacific Railroad, 6 miles N.E. of Grand Island, Neb.

Lockwood's, township, Brunswick co., N.C. P. 874.

Locle, or Le Locle, leh lok'l, a town of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles W.N.W. of Neufchâtel, in a valley of the same name, traversed by the Bied, nearly 3000 feet above the sea. It has an orphan asylum, a hospital for old men, and important manufactures of clocks and watches, jewelry, and lace. Near Locle, the Bied disappears in a rocky chasm, which, not having large enough vent for the water when increased by melting snows, formerly caused disastrous inundations. The danger has now been removed by an aqueduct, consisting of a tunnel 950 feet long, cut through the solid limestone rock, which encompasses the valley and carries the superfluous water into the Doubs. The chasm where the Bied disappears is 100 feet deep, and, to render the fall available, several mills, one above the other, have been constructed within it. Pop. 10,334.

Locmariquer, lok'mâ'ree'kair', a village of France, in Morbihan, 23 miles S.E. of Lorient. Pop. 663.

Locmine, lok'meen', a town of France, department of Morbihan, 14 miles S.S.E. of Pontivy. Pop. 1871.

Locorotondo, lo-ko-ro-ton'do, a town of Italy, province and 38 miles S.S.E. of Bari. Pop. 7139.

Locri, the ancient name of Gerace.

Löcse, a town of Hungary. See Leutschau.

Locsmand, lotch'mând', or **Lothmansburg,** lot'mâns-bŏŏrg', a town of Hungary, 6 miles N.E. of Güns.

Lo'cust, a township of Christian co., Ill. Pop. 825.

Locust, a station in Marion co., O., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Galion.

Locust, a township of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. 1534.

Locust Av'enue, a station in Queens co., N.Y., on a branch of the Long Island Railroad, 2 miles S.E. of Jamaica.

Locust Bayou, bi'oo, a post-office of Calhoun co., Ark., 9 or 10 miles E. of Camden.

Locust Bottom, a post-office of Botetourt co., Va.

Locust Branch, a post-hamlet of Estill co., Ky., 15 miles E.S.E. of Harris Railroad Station. It has a church.

Locust Cor'ner, a post-hamlet of Clermont co., O., about 18 miles E.S.E. of Cincinnati. It has a church.

Locust Cot'tage, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ark.

Locust Creek rises in Wayne co., Iowa, and runs southward into Missouri. It traverses the cos. of Putnam, Sullivan, and Linn, and enters the Grand River at the N.W. extremity of Chariton co. It is about 100 miles long. An affluent called West Locust Creek runs southward through the cos. of Putnam and Sullivan, and entors the Locust in Linn co. The upper part of the main stream is sometimes called Middle Locust.

Locust Creek, a township of Linn co., Mo. P. 2393.

Locust Creek, a post-office of Louisa co., Va.

Locust Dale, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Reading Railroad, at the junction of several branches, 3 miles W. of Ashland.

Locust Dale, a post-village of Madison co., Va., 4 miles from Rapidan. It has an academy, a wagon-shop, &c.

Locust Gap, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., on the Mahanoy & Shamokin Branch of the Reading Railroad, and on the Shamokin division of the Northern Central Railroad, and also on a branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 6 miles E. of Shamokin. Coal is mined near it.

Locust Grove, a post-village of Henry co., Ga., about 8 miles S.S.E. of Atlanta. It has several churches.

Locust Grove, a post-office of Franklin co., Ill., about 8 miles E. by N. of Carbondale.

Locust Grove, a post-office of the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, 13 miles from Chotean Railroad Station.

Locust Grove, a township of Fremont co., Iowa. Pop. 389.

Locust Grove, a township of Jefferson co., Iowa. Pop. 1112, exclusive of Batavia.

Locust Grove, a post-office of Atchison co., Kansas.

Locust Grove, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Md., about 9 miles E. of Baltimore, and 2 miles from a steamboat-landing on Sassafras River.

Locust Grove, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., N.Y., 2 miles from Port Leyden.

Locust Grove, Queens co., N.Y. See WINFIELD.

Locust Grove, a post-village of Adams co., O., about 8 miles N.W. of Portsmouth. Pop. 103.

Locust Grove, a post-office of Fulton co., Pa.

Locust Grove, a station in Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad (Harrisburg to Columbia), 10 miles N.W. of Columbia.

Locust Grove, a hamlet of Floyd co., Va., 12 miles from Shawsville Station. It has 2 stores and a church.

Locust Grove, a post-office of Orange co., Va.

Locust Hill, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Mo., on the North Fork of Salt River, about 22 miles N.N.E. of Macon City. It has 2 churches.

Locust Hill, a post-township of Caswell co., N.C., about 35 miles N.W. of Raleigh. Pop. 1781. It contains 4 churches. Tobacco is its staple product.

Locust Hill, a post-office of Washington co., Pa., about 24 miles S.W. of Pittsburg.

Locust Hill, a post-office of Middlesex co., Va.

Locust Lane, a post-hamlet in Pleasant township, Winneshiek co., Iowa, 10 miles N.N.E. of Decorah. It has a church.

Locust Lane, a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., in Canoe township, about 40 miles N.W. of Altoona.

Locust Lane, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Va., 35 miles N.N.W. of Abingdon. It has 1 or 2 churches.

Locust Lev'el, a post-hamlet of Stanly co., N.C., 27 miles E.N.E. of Charlotte. It has a chair-factory. Gold is found near this place.

Locust Mound, a post-hamlet of Miller co., Mo., 25 miles S.W. of Jefferson City. Lead is found here.

Locust Mount, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Penn., 7 miles N. of Jonesborough.

Locust Mount, a post-hamlet of Accomack co., Va., on a small inlet of the sea, 30 miles S. of Franklin Railroad Station. Oysters abound here.

Locust Mountain, a ridge in Schuylkill co., Pa., is a continuation of BROAD MOUNTAIN.

Locust Point, a post-office of Harrison co., Ind.

Locust Point, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., O., on Toussaint River, 12 miles W. of Port Clinton. It has a church.

Locust Ridge, a post-hamlet of Brown co., O., about 10 miles E. by S. of Cincinnati.

Locust Spring, a post-office of Greene co., Tenn.

Locust Sum'mit, a station in Northumberland co., Pa., on the Mine Hill Branch of the Reading Railroad, at the junction of a branch road, in the anthracite region, 1 mile S.E. of Locust Gap.

Locust Tree, a hamlet of Niagara co., N.Y., 5 miles S. of Gasport.

Locust Valley, a post-village in Oyster Bay township, Queens co., N.Y., near an inlet of Long Island Sound, and on a branch of the Long Island Railroad, 30 miles E.N.E. of Brooklyn. It has 4 general stores.

Locust Valley, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., 1½ miles from Coopersburg, and 9 miles S. by E. of Allentown.

Lo'custville, a hamlet of Wicomico co., Md., on the Pocomoke River, 6½ miles from Newark. It has a church.

Locustville, a village in Hopkinton township, Washington co., R.I., is the N. terminus of the Wood River Railroad. It has manufactures of drugs, &c. Pop. 220. It is adjacent to Hope Valley.

Locustville, a post-hamlet of Accomack co., Va., 5 miles S. of Accomack Court-House. It has a church.

Locz, lots, a village of Hungary, co. of Neograd, near Balassa-Gyarmath. Pop. 1204.

Lod, or **Kis Lod,** kish lod, a village of Hungary, 13 miles from Veszprim. Pop. 1250.

Lo'da, or **Oakal'la,** a post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., in Loda township, on the Illinois Central Railroad (Chicago division), 4 miles N.E. of Paxton. It has 4 churches, a bank, a graded school, a grist-mill, a creamery, tile-works, several stores, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 598; of the township, 1323.

Lod'don, a river of England, flows into the Thames near Wargrave. Length, 30 miles.

Loddon, a river of England, co. of Hereford, tributary to the Frome.

Loddon, a river of Australia, Victoria, flows N.W. and joins the Murray. Length, 150 miles.

Loddon, a town and parish of England, co. of Norfolk, 10 miles S.E. of Norwich. Pop. 1134.

Lodeinoje-Pole, Russia. : See LADEINOE-POLE.

Lodelinsart, lo'dĕh-lăn'sar', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, about 22 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 3200.

Lode'mia, a post-office of Livingston co., Ill.

Lodève, lo'daiv' (anc. *Lute'va,* or *Fo'rum Nero'nis*), a town of France, department of Hérault, in a pretty valley, at the foot of the Cévennes, on the Lergue, here spanned by a handsome bridge, 33 miles W.N.W. of Montpellier. It is irregularly built, and has an old cathedral, containing a fine mausoleum of white marble, important manufactures of army clothing and of woollen stuffs, chemical products, leather, hosiery, soap, and wax candles, and a trade in woollens, wine, brandy, almonds, &c. Lodève possesses mineral springs, once much resorted to. In the vicinity is a grotto with fine stalactites. Pop. 10,198.

Lodge, lŏj, a post-hamlet of Piatt co., Ill., in Sangamon township, on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, 5 miles N. of Monticello.

Lodge Pole, a post-office of Cheyenne co., Neb., on Lodge Pole Creek, and on the Union Pacific Railroad, 20 miles N.W. of Julesburg, Col. Elevation, 3800 feet.

Lodge Pole Creek rises in the S.E. part of Wyoming, runs eastward into Nebraska, and entors the South Fork of the Platte River on the N. boundary of Colorado, at Julesburg. It is about 150 miles long.

Lodhikera, lod'he-kee'ra, a town of the Chindwara district, India. Pop. 5219.

Lodi, lo'dee, a city of Italy, in Lombardy, on the Adda, here crossed by a wooden bridge 609 feet long, 21 miles by rail S.E. of Milan, on the road to Piacenza. Pop. 19,088. It was founded in 1158 by the Emperor Frederick I., is enclosed by walls, and is generally well built, but dirty. Principal edifices, a citadel of the fifteenth century, now converted into barracks, a cathedral with some remarkable antiquities and paintings, 18 other churches, a large hospital, and a theatre. It is a bishop's see, and the seat of a gymnasium, a normal school, orphan and foundling asylums, a public library, manufactures of linens, silks, porcelain, chemical products, and an active trade, especially in Parmesan cheese. On the 10th of May, 1796, Napoleon here gained a decisive victory over the Austrians.

Lo'di, a post-village of San Joaquin co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 12 miles N. of Stockton. It has a church, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, a large school-house, and manufactures of lumber, flour, bricks, and furniture. It is in a farming and fruit-raising district. Pop. in 1890, 1013.

Lodi, a post-hamlet of Coweta co., Ga., on the Chattahoochee River, about 44 miles S.W. of Atlanta, and 7 miles (direct) N. by W. of Newnan. It has a cotton-factory.

Lodi, a post-hamlet of Barber co., Kansas, 11 miles (direct) S. by W. of Medicine Lodge, the capital of the county.

Lodi, a post-hamlet of Kalkaska co., Mich., about 6 miles S. of Kalkaska.

Lodi, a township of Washtenaw co., Mich. Pop. 1264.

Lodi, a township of Mower co., Minn. Pop. 296. It contains Taopi.

Lodi, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Miss., 15 miles E.N.E. of Winona. It has a church and a mill.

Lodi, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., in Lodi township, on the New Jersey Midland Railroad, and on a branch of the New Jersey & New York Railroad, about 7 miles S.E. of Paterson. It has 4 churches, and contains the Lodi Chemical Works, some dye-works, and the villages of Carlstadt and Corona. The Passaic River touches the W. part of the township. Pop. of township in 1890, 5131.

Lodi, a post-village of Seneca co., N.Y., in Lodi township, about 20 miles N.W. of Ithaca, 2½ miles E. of Seneca Lake, and 5 miles S. of Ovid. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory. Pop. about 350. The township is bounded on the W. by Seneca Lake. Pop. 1896.

Lodi, a township of Athens co., O. Pop. 1551.

Lodi, a post-village in Harrisville township, Medina co., O., on the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad, 20 miles N. of Wooster. It has a national bank, 2 churches, and an academy. Pop. about 450. See also WEST LODI.

Lodi, a post-office of Clay co., Tenn.

Lodi, a post-office of Marion co., Tex.

Lodi, a post-office of Washington co., Va.

Lodi, a post-village of Columbia co., Wis., in Lodi township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 20 miles N.N.W. of Madison, and 17 miles S.E. of Baraboo. It has 4 churches, 4 flouring-mills, a newspaper office, a graded school, and a manufactory of threshing-machines. Pop. 725. The Wisconsin River touches the N.W. corner of the township. Pop. of the township, 1448.

Lodianna, a town of India. See LOODIANA.

Lodianna, lo-de-an'a, a post-office of Rice co., Kansas, 13 miles N.E. of Peace Station.

Lo'di Centre, a post-hamlet of Seneca co., N.Y., in Lodi township, about 32 miles N. of Elmira.

Lodi Junction, a station of the New Jersey & New York Railroad, in Bergen co., N.J., at the junction of the Lodi Branch Railroad, 13 miles from New York.

Lodi Landing, New York. See DE MOTT.

Lodi Station, Kane co., Illinois. See LODI.

Lodi Vecchio, lo'dee vĕk'ke-o, or **Old Lodi** (anc. *Laus Pompe'ia*), a village of Italy, 4 miles W. of Lodi. It was founded by the father of Pompey the Great. P. 3495.

Lodomeria, Austrian Poland. See GALICIA.

Lo'domil'lo, a township of Clayton co., Iowa. P. 1115.

Lodore, lō-dōr', a cascade of England, in Cumberland, on a small affluent of the Derwent-Water, near its mouth in the lake, 3 miles S. of Keswick.

Lodore, lō-dōr', a post-office of Amelia co., Va.

Lodosa, lo-do'sä, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Ebro, 40 miles S.S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 2730.

Lod'wick, a post-office of Marion co., Tex.

Lodz, lodz, or **Lodsi,** a town of Poland, government and 75 miles by rail W.S.W. of Warsaw. Pop. 39,078. It has extensive manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics.

Loean, loo-ăn', **Loewang,** or **Looang,** loo-ăng', an island in the Malay Archipelago, between Timor and Timor Laut. Lat. 8° 10' S.; lon. 128° 30' E.

Loehoe, loo'hoo', **Locboe,** loo'boo', **Loewoe,** or **Luwu,** loo'woo', a native state in the island of Celebes, lying on the N. part of the Gulf of Boni, and once the greatest kingdom in the island. Its capital, of the same name, is situated on a bay on the W. side of the gulf. Lat. 2° 54' S. The country produces iron and gold.

Loenen, loo'nĕn, a village of the Netherlands, province and 14 miles W.N.W. of Utrecht, on the Vecht.

Loenhout, loon'hŏwt, a village of Belgium, province and 16 miles N.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 1900.

Loevenstein, loo'vĕn-stīne', a fort of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Waal, 10 miles W. of Bommel.

Loffenau, lof'fĕh-nŏw', a town of Germany, in Würtemberg, circle of Black Forest. Pop. 1265.

Löffingen, löf'fing-ĕn, a town of Baden, among the mountains of the Black Forest, 41 miles W.N.W. of Constance. Pop. 1084.

Loffoden, lof-fo'dĕn, **Lofo'den,** or **Lofo'ten,** a group of islands off the N.W. coast of Norway, between lat. 67° 30' and 69° 30' N. and lon. 12° and 16° E., and stretching from S.W. to N.E. about 175 miles. The largest are Andöen, Langöen, Hindöen, East and West Vaagen, and Flagstad. They have almost all bold, precipitous, rugged, and deeply-indented coasts, and an elevated and very sterile interior, several of them containing mountains which, though not very lofty, are covered with perpetual snow. The coasts only of the islands are inhabited, and contain some tracts under such cultivation as the rigor and uncertainty of the climate will admit; but the chief value of the whole group is derived from the immense shoals of cod and herring which frequent them, and the extensive and valuable fisheries which are consequently carried on at the proper seasons. The principal cod-fishery ends in April; but the herring-fishery continues, and furnishes an important branch of national revenue. Permanent population about 20,000. The islands are exposed to severe storms from the W., and violent currents set in between them. Near the S. end of the group is the whirlpool Maelström. See MAELSTRÖM.

Lofo, lo'fo', a small island at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia, and N.W. of the island of Aland, to which group it belongs.

Löfsta, löfs'tä, a town of Sweden, län and 40 miles N. of Upsal, on the Löfsta, 8 miles from its mouth in Löfsta Bay. Pop. 1500, mostly engaged in iron-works.

Loft'house, a town and parish of England, co. of York, 7 miles E.N.E. of Gulsborough. Pop. 2230.

Loftscha, loft'chä, **Lovatz,** or **Lowatz,** lo'vätz', a town of Bulgaria, 20 miles S. of Plevna, and 80 miles N.E. of Sophia. Pop. 3000.

Lof'ty Mount, a mountain of South Australia, 6 miles S.E. of Adelaide. Lat. 24° 58' 20" S.; lon. 138° 42' E. Height, 2400 feet above the sea.

Lo'gan, a county in the W. part of Arkansas, has an area of 642 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Arkansas River, and drained by the Petit Jean. The surface is hilly or undulating, and is diversified by a ridge called Magazine Mountain. Bituminous coal is found here. Capital, Paris. Pop. in 1880, 14,885; in 1890, 20,774.

Logan, a N.E. county of Colorado. Area, 1830 square miles. It is intersected by the South Platte River, which runs from S.E. to N.E. The surface is well watered. The county is traversed by the Union Pacific Railroad and the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, both of which pass through Sterling, the capital. Pop. in 1890, 3070.

Logan, a county in the central part of Illinois, has an area of about 620 square miles. It is intersected by Salt and Sugar Creeks, and is also drained by Kickapoo Creek. The surface is nearly level. The soil is very fertile. The greater part of this county is prairie. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county has mines of coal, which partly compensate for the scarcity of timber. It is intersected by the Chicago & Alton Railroad, the Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad, and the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroad. Capital, Lincoln. Pop. in 1870, 23,053; in 1880, 25,037; in 1890, 25,489.

Logan, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, borders on Tennessee. Area, about 600 square miles. It is drained by Red River and Muddy River, an affluent of Green River. The surface is diversified with beautiful verdant hills, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, and pork are the staple products. Cavernous limestone underlies the soil. This county contains several ancient artificial mounds. It is intersected by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Capital, Russellville. Pop. in 1870, 20,429; in 1880, 24,358; in 1890, 23,812.

Logan, a county in the S. part of North Dakota. Area, 1008 square miles. Capital, Napoleon.

Logan, a county in the W. central part of Ohio, has an area of about 448 square miles. It is intersected by Miami River, and also drained by Mad River, which rises in it, and by Mill and Rush Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of deciduous trees. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, pork, and maple sugar are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies a part of the surface. This county is traversed by the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad. Capital, Bellefontaine. Pop. in 1870, 23,028; in 1880, 26,207; in 1890, 27,386.

Logan, a county in the S.W. part of West Virginia, borders on Kentucky. Area, about 675 square miles. It is intersected by the Guyandotte River, and is bounded on the S.W. by the Tug Fork of Sandy River. The surface is diversified with mountains or high hills and extensive forests. The soil is partly fertile, and produces Indian corn, grass, &c. This county has abundance of coal. It is traversed by the Norfolk & Western Railroad. Capital, Logan Court-House, situated on the Guyandotte River. Pop. in 1870, 5124; in 1880, 7329; in 1890, 11,101.

Logan, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Ark., about 16 miles S.W. of Bentonville.

Logan, a post-hamlet of Edgar co., Ill., about 25 miles E. of Danville. It has a church.

Logan, a township of Peoria co., Ill. Pop. 1065. It contains Summerville and Smithville.

Logan, a post-township of Dearborn co., Ind., on the Whitewater River, about 24 miles N.W. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches. Pop. 832.

Logan, a township of Fountain co., Ind. Pop. 2608. It contains Attica.

Logan, a township of Pike co., Ind. Pop. 921.

Logan, a post-village, capital of Harrison co., Iowa, on the Boyer River, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 30 miles N. by E. of Council Bluffs, and 4 or 5 miles E. of Magnolia. It has a newspaper office, 2 churches, a bank, and a stone-quarry. Pop. in 1890, 827.

Logan, a township of Marshall co., Iowa. Pop. 433.

Logan, a township of Butler co., Kansas. Pop. 215.

Logan, a township of Mitchell co., Kansas. Pop. 200.

Logan, a township of Ottawa co., Kansas. Pop. 900.

Logan, a post-village in Logan township, Phillips co., Kansas, 45 miles N. of Ellis Railroad Station. It has 2 churches, 2 hotels, a flour-mill, 3 stores, and a saw-mill. Pop. in 1890, 390; of the township, 701.

Logan, a post-village of Lawrence co., Mo., on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, 24 miles S.W. of Springfield. It has 2 or 3 churches.

Logan, a township of Reynolds co., Mo. Pop. 910.

Logan, a township of Wayne co., Mo. Pop. 1057.

Logan, a post-village of Dodge co., Neb., on Logan Creek, about 44 miles N.W. of Omaha.

Logan, a post-hamlet of Schuyler co., N.Y., in Hector township, 2 miles E. of Seneca Lake, and 8 miles N. of Watkins. It has a church.

Logan, a township of Auglaize co., O. Pop. 900.

Logan, a post-village, capital of Hocking co., O., on the Hocking River, the Hocking Canal, and the Columbus Hocking Valley Railroad, at the junction of the New Straitsville Branch, 50 miles S.E. of Columbus, and about 5 miles N.E. of Chillicothe. It has a high school, 4 churches, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, 2 flouring-mills, a furnace, a woollen-mill, and manufactures of furniture and soap. Pop. in 1890, 3119.

Logan, a station on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Tyrone, Pa.

Logan, a village in Mifflin co., Pa., on the Mifflin & Centre County Railroad, 3 miles N. of Lewistown. P. 609.

Logan, a post-town, capital of Cache co., Utah, on the Utah Northern Railroad, 97 miles N. of Salt Lake City, and 3 miles N.E. of Corinne. It is in the fertile Cache Valley, which is bounded on the E. and W. by high limestone ridges and is nearly 60 miles long and 7 miles wide. Logan is 4557 feet above the sea-level. Pop. (1890) 4565.

Logan Court-House, or **Araco'ma**, a post-village, capital of Logan co., W. Va., on the Guyandotte River, about 50 miles S.S.W. of Charleston. It has a church.

Logan Creek, Nebraska, rises in the N.E. part of the state, and runs southeastward through the cos. of Wayne and Blackbird. It next flows southward through Burt co., and enters the Elkhorn River in Dodge co., 3 miles E. of Cooper. It is about 130 miles long.

Loga'nia, a post-office of Perry co., Pa.

Logan Mills, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Pa., on Fishing Creek, about 10 miles S. by E. of Lock Haven.

Logan Mountains, Australia, in Queensland, are about lat. 28° S., lon. 152° 20′ E., and separate the sources of the Darling River from those of the Logan, a navigable river which enters the Pacific behind Stradbroke Island.

Logan's, lo'gănz, a station in Dallas co., Ala., on the Alabama Central Railroad, 8 miles W. of Selma.

Lo'gansburg, a station of Wabash co., Ill., on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, 31 miles S.S.W. of Vincennes.

Logan's Creek, Reynolds co., Mo. See BARNESVILLE.

Logan's Ferry, a post-hamlet of Allegheny co., Pa., Plum township, on the Alleghany River, and on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, 16 miles N.E. of Pittsburg. It has a church. Coal is found here.

Logan's Peak, a peak of the Uintah Mountains, near the boundary between Utah and Wyoming. It rises 13,250 feet above the level of the sea, and its top is covered with perpetual snow. The timber-line is about 10,500 feet high, below which the sides are covered with forests of pine.

Lo'gansport, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Ill., 6 or 7 miles E. of McLeansborough.

Logansport, a city, the capital of Cass co., Ind., is on the Wabash River, at the mouth of the Eel River, 117 miles S.S.E. of Chicago, 75 miles N. by W. of Indianapolis, and 37 miles E.N.E. of Lafayette. It is on the Wabash & Erie Canal, and on the Wabash Railroad where it crosses the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad. It is also the terminus of the Richmond and State Line Branches of the last-named road, the N.E. terminus of the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad, and the S.W. terminus of the Eel River Railroad. It contains a fine stone court-house, 15 churches, a high school, a national bank, 2 other banks, the Logansport Female College, a Catholic academy, a manufactory of railroad-cars, and several mills. Here are large repair-shops of one of the railroads, which employ nearly 500 men. This city is an important shipping-point for grain, lumber, pork, &c. Three daily and 4 weekly newspapers, 2 of which are German, are published here. Pop. in 1870, 8950; in 1880, 11,198; in 1890, 13,328.

Logansport, a post-office of Butler co., Ky., about 120 miles S.S.W. of Louisville.

Logansport, a post-office of De Soto parish, La., on the Sabine River, about 46 miles S.S.W. of Shreveport.

Logansport, a station in Armstrong co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad and the Alleghany River, 34 miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

Logan's Store, a post-office of Rutherford co., N.C., 23 miles N.W. of Shelby. Pop. of township, 1597.

Lo'gansville, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ill., 12 miles N.E. of Mount Vernon. It has a church.

Logansville, a hamlet of Morris co., N.J., in Passaic township, 2 or 3 miles from Basking Ridge. It has a pottery and a saw-mill.

Logansville, a borough of Clinton co., Pa., in Greene township, about 11 miles S.E. of Lock Haven. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of lumber and stoneware. The name of its post-office is Sugar Valley. Pop. 414.

Logan Valley, a post-office of Cedar co., Neb.

Lo'ganville, a post-office of Walton co., Ga.

Loganville, a post-hamlet of Logan co., O., 2½ miles N. of De Graff. It has a church.

Loganville, a post-village of York co., Pa., in Springfield township, 8 or 9 miles S. of York. It has 3 general stores. Pop. 256.

Loganville, Sauk co., Wis. See WESTFIELD.

Logazohy, lo-gâ'zo-hee', a town of West Africa, N. of Dahomey. Lat. 8° 55′ N.; lon. 2° 30′ E. It has an inner wall, and markets well supplied with native produce and manufactures. Pop. from 8000 to 9000.

Log Cab'in, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., O., about 33 miles S. of Zanesville. It has a church.

Loges, or **Les Loges**, lā lozh, a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 10 miles N.N.E. of Havre. Pop. 2007.

Loges, or **Les Loges**, a village of France, in Manche, 10 miles S.W. of Mortain. Pop. 1552.

Loggerhead, Yucatan. See CONTOY.

Loggun, log'goon', a country of Africa, Soodan, S. of Lake Chad and S.E. of Bornoo. It is watered by the Shary. Capital, Kernuk. Lat. 11° 7′ N. Its soil is fertile and climate healthy. The inhabitants are much more intelligent than the negroes of the surrounding countries, and are famed for the manufacture and dyeing of cotton goods.

Log'gy Bayou, bī'oo, a post-office of Red River parish, La.

Loghur, lo'gŭr' (Hind. *Lohagor*, "the iron fort"), a strong hill-fort of India, 28 miles N.W. of Poonah.

Log Lick, a post-office of Clark co., Ky.

Lognini, lon-yee'nee, a small seaport on the E. coast of Sicily, 6 miles S.S.W. of Syracuse.

Logo, lo'go, or **Loko**, lo'ko, a district of West Africa, N.E. of Sierra Leone. The capital, Porto Logo, lat. 8° 40′ N., lon. 12° 35′ W., is a neat town, extending along the elevated banks of a creek formed by the rivulet Logo.

Logroño, lo-grōn'yo, a province of Spain, Old Castile. Area, 2378 square miles. It belongs to the basin of the Ebro, which forms its N. boundary. Pop. 183,205.

Logroño, a walled town of Spain, capital of the above province, on the Ebro, 60 miles E. of Burgos. Pop. 10,466. It has several churches, convents, hospitals, a theatre, a college, tanneries, distilleries, and manufactures of leather and hats. It was taken by the French in 1808 and 1823.

Logrosan, lo-gro-sän', a town of Spain, province and 48 miles E.S.E. of Caceres, on the slope of the Sierra de Toledo. Pop. 3237.

Log'town, a hamlet of El Dorado co., Cal., about 10 miles S. by W. of Placerville. It has a gold-mine.

Logtown, a hamlet of Upson co., Ga., 6 miles S.E. of The Rock Station.

Log Town, a post-hamlet of Ouachita parish, La., on

the Ouachita River, 12 miles below Monroe. It has 2 churches.

Logtown, a village of Hancock co., Miss., on Pearl River, 20 miles W. of Bay Saint Louis. It has 1 or 2 lumber-mills and a church. Pop. 160.

Logtown, a post-office of Clermont co., O.

Logurh, lo-gur', a river of Afghanistan, which, after a course of about 80 miles, joins the Cabool about 10 miles below the town of Cabool.

Logurh, a village of Afghanistan, on a river of the same name, 18 miles S.S.E. of Cabool.

Lo'gy Bay, a fishing settlement in the district of St. John's, Newfoundland, 5 miles from St. John's. P. 200.

Lohadugga, India. See Lohardaga.

Lohagor, India. See Loghun.

Lohara, lo-hâ'râ, two towns of India, one in the Nizam's dominions, 150 miles N.W. of Hyderabad, the other in Bundelcund, 40 miles W. of Callingor.

Lohardaga, lo-har-dâ'gâ, written also **Lohardugga** and **Lohadugga**, a district of Bengal, in Chota-Nagpoor. Lat. 22° 26'–24° 30' N.; lon. 83° 24'–85° 57' E. Area, 12,044 square miles. It comprises the rocky plateau of Chota-Nagpoor proper, and a wild hill tract called Palamow. Rice, cotton, and oil-seeds are leading products. Capital, Ranchee. Pop. 1,237,123.

Lohardaga, a small town of the Lohardaga district, Bengal, 45 miles W. of Ranchee. It has a large market.

Loharee, a town of Sinde. See Roree.

Lohaia, lo-hâ'yâ, a seaport town of Arabia, Yemen, on the Red Sea, 130 miles W.N.W. of Sana. It has a few stone houses, a mosque, a governor's residence, custom-house, warehouses, a shallow port, and trade in coffee.

Lohjana, lo-jâ'nâ, a town of British India, in Bombay, Kattywar, 60 miles S.W. of Cambay.

Lohmansville, lo-manz'vil, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Minn., in Oakdale township, on the railroad between St. Paul and Stillwater, at Lake Elmo Station, 12 miles E. of St. Paul. It has a church and 5 families.

Lohmen, lo'mĕn, a village of Saxony, 12 miles E.S.E. of Dresden. Pop. 1343.

Lohooghaut, lo-hoo-gawt', a village of North India, 50 miles E.S.E. of Almora.

Lohr, lör, a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 22 miles N.W. of Würtemberg. Pop. 4256. It has iron-works, and manufactures of paper, oil, &c.

Lohurkot, lo-hŭr-kot', a fortified post of Northern India, district of Gurhwal, 8 miles S.W. of Bhadrinath.

Loibersdorf, a town of Austria. See Leobersdorf.

Loigny, lwâñ'yee', a hamlet of France, in Eure-et-Loir, 29 miles S.S.E. of Chartres. Here, on December 2, 1870, the Germans defeated the French.

Loing, lwâñ (anc. *Lu'na?*), a river of France, rises in Sainte-Colombe, department of Yonne, and joins the Seine on the left. Length, 70 miles. It feeds two canals, by means of which the Seine communicates with the Loire.

Loir, lwar (anc. *Lider'icus?*), a river of France, rises in the lagoon of Cernay, department of Eure-et-Loir, and joins the Sarthe on the left, 5 miles N. of Angers. Length, 150 miles.

Loire, lwar (anc. *Li'ger?*), an important river of Europe, and the largest in France, rises in Mont Gerbier-de-Jonc, department of Ardèche, at an elevation of 3940 feet, flows N.N.W. and W., and enters the Bay of Biscay by a wide estuary below Saint-Nazaire, department of Loire-Inférieure. Length, 645 miles; principal affluents on the right, the Lignon, Semène, Furens, Coise, Sornin, Arroux, Aron, Nièvre, Authion, and Maine; on the left, the Borne, Bèbre, Acolin, Allier, Loiret, Cher, Indre, Vienne, and Cosson. It is navigable in descending from La Noirie, and in ascending to Roanne, department of Loire. The tide is perceptible as far as Nantes. Its course is generally rapid, and navigation is interrupted during five or six months in the year from want of water, overflowing, or freezing. Dikes and barrages have been constructed along a great part of its course. Vessels of upwards of 300 tons discharge at Paimbœuf. The Loire is connected by canals with the Saône, Seine, and Vilaine. There is communication between Moulins and Nantes by means of the Allier and Loire.

Loire, a department in the S.E. of France, formed of the old province of Lyonnois. Area, 1805 square miles. Pop. in 1891, 616,227. Surface generally elevated and mountainous, traversed in the S.E. by the mountains of the Cévennes, and partly enclosed between them and the mountains of Forez; the highest point is Mont Pila, in the Cévennes. The greater portion of the department is situated in the basin of the Loire, and watered by its affluents the Furens, Lignon, and Sornin; the Rhone forms its limit in the S.E. Soil generally infertile; potatoes and hemp are important crops, and the chestnuts of Lyons are celebrated. Wines are generally of good quality: the best are those of the valley of the Rhone. Silk-worms are extensively reared, especially in the vicinity of Bourg-Argental, where is produced the finest silk in France for the manufacture of blondes. From the inexhaustible richness of its coal-basin, this is one of the most important mining departments in the country: the other mineral products are iron, marble, granite, porphyry, and flint. There are numerous mineral springs, the best frequented of which are Saint-Alban, Sail-sous-Couzan, and Saint-Galmier. The manufactures of this department are among the most celebrated and extensive in France, including silk goods, iron and steel, flint glass, &c. The department has lines of railway connecting the principal towns with Lyons, and it is divided into the arrondissements of Montbrison (the capital), Roanne, and Saint-Etienne.

Loire, Haute, France. See Haute-Loire.

Loire-Inférieure, lwar-añ-fâ're-ur' ("Lower Loire"), a maritime department in the N.W. of France, formed of part of the old province of Bretagne, situated on the Atlantic Ocean and the Bay of Biscay. Capital, Nantes. Area, 2595 square miles. Pop. in 1891, 645,263. Surface in general level, traversed by low hills, and mostly situated in the basin of the Loire and its estuary. Chief rivers, the Loire, Vilaine, Erdre, Brivé, Sèvre-Nantaise, Moine, Maine, Acheneau, and Ognon. The department contains numerous lagoons, among which the Etang de Grand-Lieu is the largest in France. Soil generally fertile. Agriculture in an advanced state; chief products, grain and wines, the latter nearly all pale. Cattle are extensively reared, horses excellent, and sheep of good breeds; bees are numerous. Nantes is the principal port. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Ancenis, Châteaubriand, Nantes, Paimbœuf, and Savenay.

Loiret, lwâ'râ' (anc. *Ligerula?*), a river of France, joins the Loire on the left, near Orleans. Length, 10 miles.

Loiret, lwâ'râ', a department in the N.W. of France, forming part of the old province of Orléannois. Capital, Orleans. Area, 2551 square miles. Pop. in 1891, 377,71 Surface flat and little elevated. The N. portion is situated in the basin of the Seine, and watered by its affluents the Loing and Essonne, and in the S. it is traversed by the Loire, and watered by its affluents the Loiret, Cosson, and Beuvron. There are several lagoons in the basin of the Loing. Soil rich and fertile N. of the Loire, but poor to the S. of that river. Chief products, grain, wine, saffron, flint, and timber. Apples for cider are extensively grown. Wine mostly red and of good quality. Sheep and cattle are numerous, and of good breeds; fowls and bees abundant. The important manufactures of which Orleans was formerly the seat have greatly declined. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Gien, Montargis, Orleans, and Pithiviers.

Loir-et-Cher, lwar-â-shair', a department in the N.W. of France, formed of part of the old province of Orléannois. Area, 2389 square miles. Pop. in 1891, 280,33 Surface level, with numerous *étangs* (lagoons). It is situated in the basin of the Loire, and watered by many of its affluents. Soil generally fertile, except in the S. Agriculture forms the chief occupation of the population. The wines are in general of good quality; the best are those of the Cher. Sheep are numerous, and of good breeds; horses are excellent. The rearing of bees and fowls is an important branch of rural industry. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Blois (the capital), Romorantin, and Vendôme.

Loiron, lwâ'rôñ', a town of France, in Mayenne, on the Oudon, 7 miles W. of Laval. Pop. 1151.

Loisach, loi'sâĸ, a river of Germany, which rises in the N. of the Tyrol, and joins the Isar near Wolfratshausen after a course of nearly 60 miles.

Loitz, loits, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 23 miles S. of Stralsund, on the Peene. Pop. 3881.

Loix, lwâ, a village of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 15 miles W.N.W. of La Rochelle. Pop. 1204.

Loja, or **Loxa**, lo'nâ, a city of Spain, province and 40 miles by rail W.S.W. of Granada, near the Genil. It has manufactures of coarse woollens, cottons, and paper. Loja appears, from the coins and other antiquities found in it, to have been an important Roman station. Under the Moors it was defended by a castle, which, as well as the town, was taken in 1226 by Ferdinand III. Pop. 11,856

Loja, or **Loxa**, lo'nâ, a town of Ecuador, capital of the province of Loja. It is noted for its cinchona. Lat. 4° 5 lon. 79° 24' W. Pop. 10,000.

Loja, a province in the S.W. of Ecuador, bounded S. by eru, and claimed by that country. It is mountainous, and ch in metals. Capital, Loja. Pop. 100,000.

Lojano, lo-yä'no, a town of Italy, province and 16 iles S. of Bologna, on an eminence. Pop. 4860.

Lokate-Triulzi, Italy. See LOCATE.

Lokenhaus, a town of Hungary. See LEUKA.

Lokeren, lo'kęr-ęn, a town of Belgium, in East Flan-ers, on the Durme, 12 miles E.N.E. of Ghent, at the junc-on of several railways. The streets are clean and regu-r, the market-place large and handsome, and the houses oll built and commodious. Its public buildings comprise spacious church, with a lofty tower, 3 chapels, a town ouse, a prison, a hospital, an orphan asylum, and numer-us schools and benevolent institutions. It has manufac-ures of linen fabrics, flannels, serges, cloth, cotton goods, ce, ropes, hats, tobacco, leather, soap, candles, chicory, c., an iron-foundry, breweries, dyeries, salt-refineries, oil-ills, and an active trade in manufactured goods, hemp, ttle, and agricultural produce. Pop. 16,912.

Lokhvitsa, Lokhvitza, or **Lochwiza**, lok-vit'sä, town of Russia, government and 80 miles N.W. of Pol-va, on the Soola, near here joined by the Lokhvitza. op. 7903.

Lo-Kiang, lo-ke-äng', a river of China, province of oo-Nan, after a N. and E. course of 300 miles enters ake Tong-Ting on its S. side.

Lo-Kiang, a town of China, province of Se-Chuen, 55 iles N.N.E. of Ching-Too-Foo.

Löknitz, lök'nits, a river of Germany, rises in Meck-nburg-Schwerin, and joins the Elbe.

Loko, a district of West Africa. See LOCO.

Lokut, lo'koot', a village of Hungary, 9 miles from eszprim. Pop. 1716.

Lo'la, a post-office of Pratt co., Kansas.

Lo'la, a township of Cherokee co., Kansas. Pop. 508.

Lolland, an island of Denmark. See LAALAND.

Lollara, lol-lä'rä, a town of India, province of Guzerat, miles S.E. of Radhunpoor.

Lollighur, lol-le-gŭr', a village of India, 19 miles S.W. Joypoor. It has a temple to Mahadeva.

Lom, lom, or **Loun**, loon, a town of Bulgaria, 22 miles E. of Widin, on the Danube, near the influx of the river m. Pop. 3000.

Lo'ma Par'da, a post-office of Mora co., New Mexico.

Lo'max, a post-office of Chilton co., Ala., and a station the South & North Alabama Railroad, 43 miles N.N.W. Montgomery.

Lomax, a post-hamlet of Henderson co., Ill., in Honey eek township, on the Mississippi River, and on the Car-ge division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Rail-d, about 10 miles below Burlington, Iowa, and 21 miles of Carthage. It has a church.

Lomazy, lo-mä'zhec, a town of Poland, province of dlec, 11 miles S.E. of Biala. Pop. 2000.

Lomazzo, lo-mät'so, a village of Italy, province of mo, 2 miles S. by E. of Appiano, on the Jura. P. 2733.

Lom'bard, a post-village of Du Page co., Ill., in York wnship, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 20 miles of Chicago. It has a church. Pop. in 1890, 515.

Lombardore, lom-bar-do'rä, a village of Italy, prov-ce and 11 miles N. of Turin. Pop. 1202.

Lom'bardville, a post-hamlet in Osceola township, ark co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Rail-d, about 40 miles N. of Peoria. It has a church. Coal mined here.

Lombardville, a post-hamlet of Scioto co., O., 12 les N.W. of Portsmouth. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Lombardy, lom'bar-de (It. *Lombardia*, lom-bar-dee'ä; *Lombardia* or *Longobardia*), an old division of Italy, so led from its having long been the chief seat of the *Lom-rds*, or *Longobardi*, a powerful nation of the Middle Ages, med, it is said, from their long beards. Others derive ngobardi, or Langobardi, as it is sometimes written, from nge lïörde (a "long fertile tract"), a district in Magde-g, from which region the Lombards are supposed to have ne. It now forms a *compartimento* of the kingdom of ly, comprising the provinces of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, omona, Mantua, Milan, Pavia, and Sondrio. Area, 9086 uare miles. It consists of a rich plain traversed by Po, but the N. is mountainous, being contiguous to Alpine countries of Switzerland and the Tyrol. Pop. 60,824.——Inhab. LOM'BARD.

Lom'bardy, a post-office of McDuffie co., Ga.

Lom'bardy, or South Elms'ley, a post-village in ds co., Ontario, 7 miles S. of Smith's Falls. It has a ring-mill, a shingle-mill, and several stores. Pop. 150.

Lombardy Grove, a post-hamlet of Mecklenburg co., Va., 11 miles E. of Boydton, and about 60 miles S.W. of Petersburg. It has a hotel, a mill, &c.

Lombeek Notre Dame, lôn'bāk' nôt'r dām, a village of Belgium, about 12 miles W. of Brussels. Pop. 1720.

Lombers, lôn'bair', a village of France, in Tarn, arrondissement of Alby. Pop. 1528.

Lombez, lôn'bā', a town of France, in Gers, 19 miles S.E. of Auch. Pop. 1714.

Lom'blem', or **Lomba'ta**, an island of the Malay Archipelago, E. of Flores, between Solor and Pantar. Lat. about 8° 20' S.; lon. 123° 40' E. Length, N. to S., about 40 miles; greatest breadth, 16 miles.

Lombok, lom'bok', an island of the Dutch East Indies, between lat. 8° 12' and 9° 1' S. and lon. 115° 44' and 116° 40' E., separated from Sumbawa E. by the Strait of Allas, and W. from Bali by the Strait of Lombok. Estimated area, 1480 square miles. Two mountain-chains extend along the N. and S. coasts, in the former of which is a volcanic peak, 12,379 feet in elevation. Between them is a well-watered plain, wholly cultivated for rice, the hill-sides producing coffee and maize. Exports about 20,000 tons of rice annually. The principal port, Ampanam, on its W. coast, is much resorted to by European shipping and American whalers for provisions. Other principal towns are Mataram, the capital, and Lalm-Hadje, on the E. coast. It is governed by a rajah, under the Dutch resident of Bali and Lombok. The dominant class are of Brahmanical faith, but the mass of the people are Malays (called Sassaks) and Mohammedans.

Lombriasco, lom-bre-äs'ko, a village of Italy, 2 miles from Pancalieri, on the Po. Pop. 1160.

Lomellina, lo-mêl-lee'nä, a district of Italy, province of Pavia, in the plain of the river Po. Capital, Mortara. Pop. 133,242.

Lomello, lo-mêl'lo, a town of Italy, province of Pavia, 25 miles S.S.E. of Novara. Pop. 2948.

Lomi'ra, a post-village of Dodge co., Wis., in Lomira township, on the Fond du Lac, Amboy & Peoria Railroad, 17 miles by rail S. of Fond du Lac. It has a grist-mill and 4 general stores. Pop. of the township, 1943.

Lommatsch, lom'mätsh, a town of Saxony, 21 miles W.N.W. of Dresden. Pop. 2902. It has manufactures of woollens, linens, and hosiery.

Lomme, lomm, a village of France, in Nord, 3 miles W. of Lille. Pop. 1250.

Lommel, lom'męl, a village of Belgium, in Limbourg, 20 miles N. of Hasselt. Pop. 2900.

Lomnica, lom-neet'sä, a river of Austria, in Galicia, joins the Dniester a little above Halicz. Length, 50 miles.

Lomnitz, lom'nitz, a town of Bohemia, 20 miles N. of Bidschow. Pop. 3785.

Lomnitz, a town of Bohemia, circle of Budweis, on the Goldbach. Pop. 1100.

Lomnitz, mountains of Hungary. See CARPATHIANS.

Lomnitz, a town of Moravia, 6 miles N.N.W. of Brünn, on the Zlaberbach. Pop. 1500.

Lo'mo, a post-office of Butte co., Cal.

Lo'mouville, a post-office of Hall co., Ga.

Lomov, two towns of Russia. See LAMOV.

Lom'poc, a post-village of Santa Barbara co., Cal., about 50 miles W. by N. of Santa Barbara. It has 4 churches and a high school.

Lomza, or **Lomsha**, lom'zhä, a government of Russia, in Poland, having East Prussia on the N.W., and the government of Grodno on the E. Area, 4666 square miles. Capital, Lomza. Pop. 501,385.

Lomza, lom'zhä, a town of Russian Poland, on the Narev, 72 miles S.W. of Suwalki. Pop. 13,335. It has a college, a gymnasium in which students receive gratuitous education, an arsenal, paper-mills, and tanneries.

Lo'naco'ning, a post-village of Allegbany co., Md., on the Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad (Jackson Station), 16 miles W.S.W. of Cumberland. It extends 3 miles along the railroad, is in a mountainous region, and is supported by rich coal-mines. It has 10 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. about 5000.

Lonate-Pozzuolo, lo-nä'tä-pot-su-o'lo, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, 23 miles W.N.W. of Milan. Pop. 4417.

Lonato, lo-nä'to, a town of Lombardy, 13 miles E.S.E. of Brescia, 2½ miles S.W. of Lago di Garda. Pop. 6462. It is enclosed by walls, defended by a citadel, and is celebrated for the victory of Napoleon over the Austrians in 1796.

Londa, lon'dä, a village of Tuscany, province and 17 miles E.N.E. of Florence. Pop. 2347.

Londari, a town of Greece. See LEONDARI.

Londerzeel, lôn'dęr-zail', a town of Belgium, in South

Brabant, 11 miles N.W. of Brussels, on the railway between Mechlin and Ghent. Pop. 4480.

Londesborough, lon'dęs-bŭr'rŭh, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, on the river Maitland, 6½ miles N. of Clinton. It contains several stores. Pop. 250.

Londinières, lon-dee'ne-air', a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 7 miles N. of Neufchâtel. Pop. 1141.

London, lŭn'dŏn (*Londin'ium* and *Augus'ta*; Fr. *Londres*, lŏnd'r; Sp. *Londres*, lon'drĕs; Port. *Lôndres*, lŏn'drĕs; It. *Londra*, lŏn'drâ; Ger. *Lon'don*; Dutch, *Lon'den*), the capital city of England, and the seat of government of the British empire; the city proper, with the major part of the metropolis, being in the county of Middlesex, on the N. bank of the Thames, here crossed by 13 bridges; but several extensive quarters are on the S. side of the river, and the whole capital occupies part of the counties of Middlesex, Essex, Surrey, and Kent. Lat. of St. Paul's, 51° 30' 49.14" N.; lon. 0° 5' 48.32" W. of Greenwich. Measured by the course of the river it is 60 miles from the sea at the Nore.

According to its divisional boundaries, the area of London are: "Greater London," of the Registrar-General's Weekly Returns, including the Metropolitan Police District (440,891 acres) and the city of London within the municipal and parliamentary limits (668 acres), 441,559 acres, or nearly 690 square miles; the Central Criminal Court District, 268,391 acres, or about 421 square miles; the Metropolitan Parliamentary Boroughs, 80,120 acres, or nearly 126 square miles; within the Registrar-General's Tables of Mortality, 75,334 acres, or 118 square miles; within the limits of the Metropolis Local Management Act and the School Board District, 75,422 acres, or nearly 118 square miles each. The diocese of London comprises the whole of Middlesex and five parishes in Surrey. It is somewhat difficult, owing to the wide and rapid spread of its suburbs, to define, with any exactness, the area of the unofficial boundaries of London.

Previous to the year 1885, London had 10 parliamentary boroughs. In that year they were increased to 27, returning 61 members to the House of Commons. These boroughs, with their populations at the date of the last census (1891), are as follows: Battersea and Clapham, 194,156; Bethnal Green, 129,134; Camberwell, 235,312; Chelsea, 96,275; Deptford, 101,326; Finsbury, 141,544; Fulham, 91,640; Greenwich, 64,091; Hackney, 229,531; Hammersmith, 97,237; Hampstead, 68,425; Islington, 319,433; Kensington, 166,321; Lambeth, 275,202; Lewisham, 88,653; London City, 38,345; Marylebone, 142,381; Newington, 115,663; Paddington, 117,838; St. Pancras, 234,437; Shoreditch, 124,009; Southwark, 223,330; Tower Hamlets, 451,869; Wandsworth, 113,233; West Ham, 204,902; Westminster, 198,890, and Woolwich, 98,966.

Pop. of London in 1801, 958,863; in 1811, 1,138,815; in 1821, 1,378,947; in 1831, 1,654,994; in 1841, 1,048,369; in 1851, 2,362,236; in 1861, 2,803,989; in 1871, 3,254,260; in 1881, 3,814,571; in 1891, 4,231,431; within the Metropolitan Police District, 5,595,638; within the Metropolitan and City of London Police District, 5,633,332. London has 1400 churches and chapels, 45 theatres, and about 400 music-halls and concert-rooms. Thirteen bridges, besides 5 railroad-bridges, cross the Thames; of these, London Bridge is the extreme E. and Hammersmith Bridge the extreme W. The metropolis has many public parks, of which the chief are Hyde Park (390 acres), Kensington Gardens (360 acres), Regent's Park (470 acres), (the latter containing the gardens of the Zoological Society and the Botanical Society), St. James's Park (80 acres), the Green Park (70 acres), Battersea Park (180 acres), and Victoria Park (300 acres). The suburbs of the metropolis boast of extensive commons, Hampstead Heath, Clapham Common, Blackheath, Streatham Common, Wandsworth Common, Wormwood Scrubs, and Tooting Common being among them. The more important thoroughfares in London (N. of the Thames) run mostly E. and W. Starting from Cheapside and the Poultry, in the heart of the city, as a point to which many important routes converge, two lines pass off eastward at the open space bounded by the Mansion House, the Bank of England, and the Royal Exchange, viz., Lombard and Fenchurch streets, and Cornhill, with its continuation, Leadenhall street, which converge at Aldgate, and the united line is continued into Whitechapel, where it divides, one passing by Whitechapel and Mile-end Roads to Bow and Stratford, the other by the Commercial Road to East and West India Docks. A new street (Queen Victoria street) has been completed from the Mansion House to Blackfriars Bridge, which forms a continuation of the road on the Thames Embankment. Proceeding from Cheapside westward, a main thoroughfare continues on the N. side of Hyde Park to Bayswater and Notting Hill; from near London Bridge there is a nearly parallel line of streets, terminating at St. James's Palace and the Green Park. The S. and E. parts of the metropolis are meanly or indifferently built. But W. of Gray's Inn Road and Temple Bar the magnitude of the residences, and continuous lines of handsome streets, are very remarkable; and although nearly the whole of London is built of brick, the facings and style of many of the buildings give the whole a highly-imposing character. In the city and some other parts, many of the old buildings have been removed, and palatial structures, for business purposes, erected in their place. On every outskirt, particularly along the lines of the various railways, new quarters are rapidly springing up. In the reign of George IV., Pimlico became a suburb boasting of a good deal of architectural display; but, although much building has been progressing in that direction, fashion has latterly preferred the N. side of Hyde Park and South Kensington; and between the Regent's Park and Bayswater a magnificent quarter is rapidly extending. Since 1850 great improvements have been effected in the metropolis; notably, the Thames Embankments—the Victoria, on the N. side of the river, from Westminster Bridge to Blackfriars Bridge, opened in 1870, reclaimed 37¼ acres, previously a mud-bank at low water; it has a road throughout its entire length 100 feet wide, with landing-stages from the river-steamers; it also has subways for the sewers, gas- and water-pipes, and railway. The interior is laid out in ornamental gardens, and forms a pleasing promenade. The new Charing Cross approach, which passes over the site of Northumberland House, gives free access to Charing Cross. The Albert, opened in 1869, on the opposite side of the river, from Westminster Bridge to Vauxhall Bridge, is similar to the other; but the space within the roadway is utilized by the St. Thomas's Hospital, an elegant structure, consisting of seven separate buildings, connected on the ground-floor by covered corridors; it was opened by the queen, June 21, 1871. The embankment at Chelsea is in process of formation. The Holborn Viaduct, opened (with Blackfriars Bridge) in 1869, is another very useful improvement; it carries a level road over what was originally the Farringdon Road, by an ornamental bridge, in the place of Holborn Hill, with approaches and connections from the low level. On the S. side of the river the new Southwark street from the Borough to Blackfriars Road is lined by handsome warehouses and offices. A very complete system of drainage has also been established, by which the whole of the sewerage of London, both N. and S. of the Thames, is carried to points 12 and 14 miles below London Bridge and discharged into the river at ebb-tides. This great work was finished in 1875. It consists of two distinct systems of intercepting sewers,—one for London N. of the Thames, the other for London S. of that river. It drains an area of 117 square miles, and cost £4,607,000. The expenses of these and other improvements of a less general character are to be repaid from the coal and wine duties, and a tax on the householders of the metropolis, extending over a series of years. There are 12 public parks, 8 being on the N. and 4 on the S. side of the river; many of them contain ornamental lakes, are well planted, surrounded with fine terraces, and form favorite promenades. The immediate banks of the Thames, except along the embankments, have little embellishment, being crowded mostly with wharves and factories; the new Houses of Parliament, which cost £3,000,000, Somerset House, the Temple, custom-house, Fishmongers' Hall, the Coal Exchange, St. Stephen's club-house, National Opera-House, the New Billingsgate Market, and the Tower, are almost the only buildings of interest facing the river. Across the Thames, here 750 to 1200 feet wide, E. to W., are London, Cannon street railway, Southwark, Blackfriars, Waterloo, Charing Cross railway, Westminster, Lambeth, Vauxhall, Victoria railway, Chelsea, Albert, Battersea, and Wandsworth bridges; and nearly 2 miles below the first is the tunnel under its bed, now used by a railway. Between the Tower and Tooley street there is a subway or passenger tunnel beneath the river. London Bridge, a structure of stone, with 5 arches, and 928 feet in length, was completed in 1831, at a cost of £2,000,000. Waterloo Bridge is a beautiful stone edifice of 9 arches, 1242 feet in length, built at a cost of £1,150,000. Westminster Bridge is of iron; it is the widest of the bridges, and is extremely handsome. Blackfriars Bridge is also of iron, having 5 arches on 8 polished granite columns. Southwark is of iron; Vauxhall of iron and stone; Charing Cross is a railway- and foot-bridge; and Chelsea is a suspension-bridge. London is distinguished by the great number and beauty

f its squares, in all nearly 200, including crescents, &c., f which the best known are Belgrave, Eaton, Grosvenor, Berkeley, St. James's, Leicester, Trafalgar, Hanover, Cavndish, and Portman Squares in the W., and Russell, Bedord, Bloomsbury, Tavistock, Euston, Park, and Brunswick quares, with Lincoln's Inn Fields, towards the centre and . All of these are ornamented with gardens in the centre, xcept Trafalgar Square, which is an open area containing ountains and statues. The other principal out-door statues re more than 70 in number. The Albert Memorial in lyde Park, to the late Prince Consort, opened by the queen July, 1872, is 64 feet high, and of very elaborate design. The royal metropolitan palaces are St. James's, Buckingam, and Kensington. The principal public buildings in he city are St. Paul's Cathedral, a noble structure of Grecian architecture, 514 feet in length, 286 feet in breadth, ith a dome 370 feet in height, and completed by Sir Chrisopher Wren between 1675 and 1710, at a cost of £747,974; he stone of which the cathedral is built is an oolite (called ortest marble), from Oxfordshire; the Mansion House, bank, Royal Exchange, East India Chambers, Broad Street Chamers, Palmerston Buildings, Cornhill Chambers, city offices, eneral post-office (2 buildings), custom-house, Christ's and t. Bartholomew's hospitals, the halls of the city companies, uild hall, city library and museum, Newgate prison, the emple, the Monument, new meat- and poultry-markets at mithfield, new Billingsgate Market, and Farringdon Marget; also an extraordinary number of churches, with spires nd towers of very various architecture. The new terminus of the Great Eastern (Liverpool street), and the termini f the North London (Broad street) and London, Chatham, & Dover Railways, the chief station of the Metropolitan ailway (Liverpool street), and Cannon street Station, are lso in the city. The Great Eastern terminus is the largest tation in London, being 2000 feet long, and covering an rea of 10 acres. Immediately westward is Westminster, eparated from the city by Temple Bar, and comprising lyde, St. James's, and the Green Parks; Westminster bbey, the Houses of Parliament, courts of law, Westminster Hospital, Westminster Hall, a noble old room, 290 eet long by 110 feet high, and the sessions-house, all clusered together near Westminster Bridge; the new courts of aw, near Temple Bar; the government offices in Downing treet and Whitehall; the large block of new government ffices between Parliament street and St. James's Park, omprising the Foreign, Home, Colonial, and India Offices, hich was completed in 1875; the Horse-Guards and Admialty; St. Martin's church and the National Gallery, surounding Trafalgar Square; Italian opera-houses, and the ther principal theatres; Albert Hall and Royal Horticulural Gardens; South Kensington Museum and Science chools; the new natural history museum, Covent Garden Market, Charing Cross and Victoria Railway stations, Royal Aquarium, Millbank prison, Somerset House and King's College, the Roman Catholic University, the geological Museum; St. James's, Buckingham, and Kensington Palaces, Marlborough House, the residence of the Prince of Wales; the principal club-houses, and the residences of many of the nobility. Burlington House and grounds are occupied by extensive buildings for the Royal Academy, London University, Royal, Geological, Linnæan, Chemical, nd Royal Astronomical Societies, and the Society of Antiquaries. Westminster Abbey was originally a Benedictine monastery, founded by Sebert, King of the East Saxons, nd rebuilt, nearly as now existing, in the reigns of Henry II. and Edward I. The kings and queens of England ave been crowned here from the time of Edward the Confessor to Queen Victoria, and many of them are here buried. t is 530 feet long, 203 feet wide, and the west tower is 225 eet high. Westminster is the seat of a Roman Catholic rchbishop. The borough of Chelsea comprises the W. and ost fashionable part of the metropolis, adorned with many alatial mansions, and containing the Royal Chelsea Hospital for military pensioners, Lord Holland's park, the Bishop of London's palace, and Consumption Hospital. The orough of Marylebone, forming the N.W. section of the metropolis, excluding Hampstead, has an opulent population and regular streets, and contains Regent's Park, with he gardens of the Zoological and Botanic Societies, several churches, the University college, Middlesex and several other hospitals, and the termini of the Great Western, Midland, and Great Northern Railways. Finsbury comprises the quarters N. of the city and of a part of Westminster, nd contains Finsbury Park, the British Museum, Lincoln's nn and Gray's Inn, St. Luke's Hospital, the reservoir of he New River Company, Sessions House, Clerkenwell, Holoway, and Pentonville prisons, Royal Caledonian Asylum, several hospitals, Charter-house, and the cattle-market in Copenhagen Fields, near the Caledonian Road. The market covers a large area, is fitted up with every convenience for up-putting of stock, and large shambles have been erected on the most scientific principles. The borough of Hackney comprises the N.E. portion of the metropolis, and contains the greater part of Victoria Park, the East London Museum, London Orphan Asylum, Columbia Market, and French and German hospitals. The Tower Hamlets, in the E., contains the Tower, Mint, St. Katharine's, East and West India, South, and London docks, the London Hospital, and numerous charitable institutions. Southwark contains St. Saviour's church, the third in importance of the London churches, with an interesting Ladye chapel, and some fine monuments; Guy's Hospital, Bethlehem Hospital for lunatics, a Roman Catholic cathedral, Surrey Theatre, the Queen's Bench prison, leather- and borough-markets, Southwark Park, Surrey Commercial Docks, and the united termini of the London, Brighton & South-Coast and South-eastern Railways; and in Lambeth are the palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury, St. Thomas's Hospital, Kennington Park, Surrey county jail, Victoria and Astley's theatres, and the terminus of the London & Southwestern Railway. (See also DEPTFORD, GREENWICH, WOOLWICH, &c.) It is impossible here to enumerate even the principal of the charitable endowments and schools in the metropolis, which are not less than 600 in number. London has since 1837 been the seat of a university, with which numerous colleges throughout the country are in connection. Among its principal scientific associations are the Royal Society and Society of Arts, the Linnæan, Horticultural, Medical and Chirurgical, Geological, Royal Geographical, Astronomical, Asiatic, Zoological, Meteorological and Statistical, Pharmaceutical, Philharmonic, Photographic, and Royal Microscopical Societies, Royal and London Institutions, and Anthropological Institute. In one year over 400 newspapers, 24 of them being dailies, were published in London. The printers, publishers, and vendors of literary works comprise about 2200 firms, those engaged in book publishing being located for the most part on Paternoster Row and Covent Garden, and those in the newspaper business mostly in Fleet street and that locality. The principal manufactures are those of silk, beer, spirits, soap, vinegar, refined sugar, chemical articles, cutlery, machinery, watches and jewelry, coaches, furniture, type-founding, engineering, and ship-building. The silk-manufacture is confined to Spitalfields. Watch-making is chiefly conducted in Clerkenwell; coach-making in Long Acre and Great Queen street; tanning in Bermondsey; sugar-refining in Whitechapel; hat-making in Bermondsey and Southwark; and ship-building chiefly E. of London Bridge.

London, the largest and richest city in the world, is thickly planted with houses, mostly 3, 4, and 5 stories high. It contains many public schools, of which the chief are, Westminster, St. Paul's, Christ Church (Bluecoat), Merchant Tailors' (Charterhouse), City of London Schools, and University College Schools. In addition to these, there are some 368 schools, accommodating about 340,000 children, under the management of the London School Board. There are over 300 hospitals, dispensaries, infirmaries, asylums, and almshouses. The docks of London have a river frontage of 4 miles from the Tower to Blackwall, and an area of 566 acres. The two West India Docks cover 295 acres, one East India Dock 32 acres, and South Dock 33 acres; St. Katharine's Docks cover 24 acres. The Surrey Commercial Docks at Rotherhithe are 13 in number, through which is the entrance to the Surrey Canal. These are chiefly employed in the Baltic trade. The new docks at Tilbury, erected under the auspices of the East and West India Dock Company, have a water space of nearly 80 acres, and about 12,000 feet of quay room. The Thames is tidal up to Woolwich for ships of any burden; to Blackwall for those of 1400 tons. The tide ascends about 15 miles above London Bridge. At Kingston the daily discharge of water ranges from a minimum of about 350,000,000 gallons to a maximum of about 25,000,000,000 gallons; the average is 1,350,000,000 gallons. Mean range of the tides at London Bridge, about 17 feet; highest spring tides, 22 feet. There are generally about 5000 vessels and 3000 boats on the river, employing thousands of watermen and laborers.

The metropolis is fairly supplied with water; the total supply per head per day is 20.9 gallons. Of this quantity the New River Company supplies nearly half. The port of London extends to Gravesend, 30 miles down the river, and from Limehouse to London Bridge there is a continuous crowd of mercantile shipping. Around London several parks have been laid out for the recreation of the inhab-

itants. An Act of Parliament prohibits burial within the metropolis, and many new cemeteries have been formed in the suburbs. These are at Kensal Green, Highgate, Finchley, Kilburn, Stoke Newington, Mile-end, Peckham, Lewisham, Norwood, &c. The city of London is divided into 28 wards, and governed by a mayor, to whom is granted the lordship of Finsbury, whence he obtains the title of Lord Mayor, income £10,000 a year, and by the courts of aldermen and of common council, elected by the freemen. The remainder of the metropolis is under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Works, constituted by an act of 1855, composed of 45 members, elected by the respective vestries, for the carrying out and maintenance of sanitary works, and improvements within its area. Some idea of the immense traffic may be formed when it is stated that there are about 1500 omnibuses and about 10,000 cabs, with about 13,000 cab-drivers, in London, and it is computed that, on an average day of 24 hours, 170,000 persons and 20,000 vehicles cross London Bridge, and that 1000 vehicles an hour pass through Cheapside. In one year 60,711,272 passengers and 34,630 season-ticket holders travelled by the underground railways, which run from the city by King's Cross to Paddington, thence to Kensington, Westminster, along the Thames Embankment, into the city, to be continued eventually to form a complete circuit; it connects with the Great Western, Great Northern, Great Eastern, and Midland Railways; about 650 trains pass through the King's Cross Station daily. *Trinobantum*, or the town of the *Trinobantes*, was probably the name of London at the time of the Roman invasion, while *Lundinium* was its Roman name, *Colonia Augusta* being another of its Roman appellations. The etymology of the name shows, however, that it was derived from the Celtic *Llyn-Din*. It was rebuilt and fortified by the Romans in 306, and became a place of great trade. It was the capital of the East Saxons, and made a bishop's see in 610. In 804 it became the capital of England under Alfred the Great, and obtained its first charter from William the Conqueror.——Inhab. Londoner, lŭn'dŏn-ẽr.

London, lŭn'dŏn, a post-office of Pope co., Ark.

London, Fulton co., Ill. See London Mills.

London, a post-village of Shelby co., Ind., on Sugar Creek 16 miles by rail S.E. of Indianapolis. It has a church.

London, a post-office in London township, Sumner co., Kansas, on the Ninnescah River, 18 miles S. of Wichita. Pop. of township, 453.

London, a post-village, capital of Laurel co., Ky., about 70 miles S.S.E. of Lexington. It has a church, a newspaper office, and a seminary. Coal is found here.

London, a post-hamlet in London township, Monroe co., Mich., about 37 miles S.W. of Detroit. Pop. of the township, 1222.

London, a township of Freeborn co., Minn., on the Iowa line. Pop. 415.

London, a post-office of Atchison co., Mo., 66 miles N.N.W. of St. Joseph.

London, a post-hamlet of Nemaha co., Neb., on the Little Nemaha River, 6 miles W. of Brownsville. It has 2 churches and 10 families.

London, a post-village, capital of Madison co., O., in Union township, on the Columbus, Springfield & Cincinnati Railroad, at its junction with the Little Miami Railroad, 25 miles W. by S. of Columbus, and 20 miles E. of Springfield. It has 5 churches, a national bank, 2 other banks, and a union school. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1880, 3067; in 1890, 3313.

London, a post-village of Mercer co., Pa., in Springfield township, 4 miles S.W. of Pine Grove Station, and about 16 miles N.E. of New Castle. It has a church and a carriage-factory.

London, a post-village of Rusk co., Tex., 3 miles from Overton. It has 3 churches, a sugar-mill, &c.

London, a city of Ontario, capital of the co. of Middlesex, on the river Thames, 121 miles W. of Toronto, and 107 miles E.N.E. of Windsor. It has a fine appearance: the streets are lit with gas, and are wide and run at right angles to one another. Upon them are many excellent buildings. It is surrounded by a fine agricultural region, and is an important railway centre, being the junction of the Great Western with the branch to Sarnia, the N. terminus of the London & Port Stanley Railway, and having a branch of the Grand Trunk from St. Mary's. London contains 6 branch banks, fine hotels and stores, offices issuing 3 daily and several weekly newspapers, an exhibition building, a lunatic asylum, orphan asylum, hospital, a convent, 4 colleges including Huron College, Dufferin College, and Hellmuth Ladies' College, 8 good educational establishments), and 19 churches. It is the seat of Anglican and Roman Catholic bishops. The town has extensive iron-foundries and machine-shops, mills, breweries, chemical works, petroleum-refineries, tanneries, boot- and shoe-, soap- and candle-, musical-instrument-, cabinet-, carriage-, and other factories, &c. The commercial affairs of the city are regulated by a board of trade. During the summer months large numbers visit London on account of its sulphur springs. London is a port of entry. Pop. in 1881, 19,746; in 1891, 26,266.

London Bridge, a post-office of Princess Anne co., Va., about 16 miles E. of Norfolk.

London Britain, a township of Chester co., Pa., on the Maryland and Delaware lines. Pop. 663.

Londonderry, lŭn'dŏn-dĕr'ree, or **Der'ry**, a county of Ireland, Ulster, having on the N. the Atlantic Ocean and Lough Foyle, E. Antrim, from which it is separated by Loughs Neagh and Beg, S. Tyrone, and W. Donegal. Area, 816 square miles. Surface, in the S. and centre, mountainous; elsewhere, mostly lowland. Chief rivers, the Foyle, Bann, and Roe. Soils various, but on the lowlands mostly fertile. The county was granted to 12 London companies by James I. after the rebellion of its native chiefs: hence the prefix of London to the ancient name of the county. Principal towns, Londonderry and Coleraine. It sends four members to the House of Commons, two being for the county. Pop. (1891) 118,773.

Londonderry, or Derry, a city of Ireland, capital of the co. of Londonderry, on the Foyle, 5 miles above Lough Foyle, 123 miles N.N.W. of Dublin. It stands on an oval-shaped hill, the buildings rising tier above tier in a very picturesque manner. Part of the city is surrounded by a wall about 1 mile in circuit, which forms an agreeable promenade; but the houses now extend for a considerable distance beyond it. On the opposite bank of the Foyle is a large suburb, called the Waterside, which is connected with the city by an iron bridge. The town is the terminus of several railways. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, the corporation hall, court-house, jail, custom-house, lunatic asylum, the diocesan free grammar-school, or Foyle College, theatre, linen hall, barracks, and a Doric column, surmounted by a statue, erected in memory of the Rev. George Walker, the intrepid governor of the city during the memorable siege in 1689. The town is the seat of Anglican and Catholic bishops. Besides Foyle College, there are several schools, the most important of which are the National School and Gwyn's charitable institution for poor boys. Three or 4 newspapers are published here. The manufactories of Londonderry are mills for spinning flax, flour-mills, distilleries, breweries, roperies, foundries, tanneries, and a ship-building yard. The principal articles of export are linen and linen yarn, and large quantities of eggs, butter, wheat, oats, and oatmeal, amounting in value to above a million sterling. The chief imports are timber, sugar, rum, flaxseed, wine, and tobacco. The salmon-fishery of the river and the lough is valuable. The harbor has been much improved. Regular communication by steamers is maintained with Liverpool, Glasgow, Greenock, and other ports. The port of call for ocean steamers is at Moville, on Lough Foyle, 18 miles below the town. The borough returns a member to Parliament. The most memorable event in the history of Londonderry is the successful resistance it made, in 1689, during a siege of 105 days, to the forces of James II. It was built in its present form by the "Irish Society," or London companies, who colonized and gave name to the county. Pop. (1891) 32,893.

Londonderry, lŭn'dŏn-dĕr'ree, a post-village in Londonderry township, Rockingham co., N.H., on the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Manchester. Pop. of the township, 1405.

Londonderry, a post-hamlet in Londonderry township, Guernsey co., O., about 44 miles E.N.E. of Zanesville. It has an academy and 2 churches. Pop. 69; of the township, 1313.

Londonderry, Ross co., O. See Gillespieville.

Londonderry, township, Bedford co., Pa. Pop. 1255.

Londonderry, a post-township of Chester co., Pa., about 40 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia. Pop. 714.

Londonderry, township, Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. 1935.

Londonderry, township, Lebanon co., Pa. Pop. 2212.

Londonderry, a post-village of Windham co., Vt., in Londonderry township, on West River, about 30 miles S. by E. of Rutland. It has a church and a woollen-factory Pop. of the township, 1252.

Londonderry, lŭn'dŏn-dĕr'ree, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Colchester, on the N. side of Cobequid Bay, and on the Intercolonial Railway, 17 miles W. of Truro. It contains 10 stores, a hotel, a tannery, &c., and

has a good shipping-trade. A branch railway extends hence to Londonderry Iron Mines. The Acadian Charcoal Iron Company have their works here. Pop. 600.

London Grove, a post-village in London Grove and West Marlborough townships, Chester co., Pa., about 38 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia. It has 3 churches. London Grove township contains a larger village, named Avondale (on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad), and a pop. of 1804.

London Mills, a post-office of Fulton co., Ill., is at London, a hamlet on Spoon River, about 20 miles S. by E. of Galesburg. Here is a flour-mill.

London Station (post-office, Vigo), a hamlet in Liberty township, Ross co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 12 miles E. of Chillicothe. Pop. 57.

Lone Ce'dar, a post-hamlet of Wood co., W. Va., 18 miles S. of Parkersburg. It has a tobacco-factory.

Lone Cone, Colorado, a peak of the La Plata Mountains, in the S.W. part of the state, has an altitude of 2,761 feet above the sea-level.

Lone Dell, a post-office of Franklin co., Mo.

Lone Elm, a post-office of Anderson co., Kansas.

Lone Elm, a post-hamlet of Cooper co., Mo., about 36 miles N.W. of Jefferson City. It has a church.

Lone Elm, a post-hamlet of Henderson co., Tenn., about 37 miles E. of Jackson. It has a church and an academy.

Lone Grove, a post-office of Llano co., Tex.

Lone Gum, a post-office of Bedford co., Va.

Lone Jack, a post-village of Jackson co., Mo., about 30 miles S.E. of Kansas City. It has a church, a steam flour-mill, a distillery, and 2 tobacco-factories.

Lone Mountain, a post-office of Claiborne co., Tenn.

Lone Oak, post-township, Bates co., Mo. Pop. 1360.

Lone Oak, a post-village of Hunt co., Tex., 20 miles N. of Wills' Point, and 56 miles E.N.E. of Dallas. It has 2 churches, 2 or 3 stores, and a masonic lodge.

Lone Oke, Arkansas. See LONOKE.

Lone Peak, Colorado, a mountain of the Park Range, in lat. 39° 52′ 10″ N., lon. 106° 25′ 12″ W. Altitude, about 1,200 feet.

Lone Pine, a post-township of Inyo co., Cal. Pop. 458.

Lone Pine, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., in Amwell township, 8 miles S. of Washington. It has a church, a distillery, 2 stores, a steam flour-mill, and 2 saw-mills. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 150.

Lone Pine, a post-office of Bedford co., Va.

Lone Pine, a post-office of Portage co., Wis.

Lone Rock, a post-office of Wasco co., Oregon.

Lone Rock, a post-village of Richland co., Wis., on the N. bank of the Wisconsin River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, at the junction of the Pine River Valley & Stevens Point Railroad, 43 miles W. by N. of Madison. It has 2 churches, a high school, and a newspaper office. Pop. 385.

Lone Star, a post-hamlet of Itawamba co., Miss., 14 miles E.S.E. of Saltillo. It has a church.

Lone Star, a post-hamlet of Gentry co., Mo., about 60 miles N.N.E. of St. Joseph. It has a church.

Lone Star, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Tex., about 8 miles N. of Rusk. It has several stores.

Lone Tree, a post-office of Bureau co., Ill., about 12 miles S. of Princeton.

Lone Tree, a post-village of Johnson co., Iowa, in Fremont township, on the Muscatine division of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 22 miles W. of Muscatine. It has several churches and a graded school.

Lone Tree, Cherokee co., Kansas. See HALLOWELL.

Lone Tree, township, McPherson co., Kan. Pop. 242.

Lone Tree, a post-office of Osborne co., Kansas.

Lone Tree, Merrick co., Neb. See CENTRAL CITY.

Lone Tree, a post-office of Greene co., Pa.

Lone Tree, a post-office of Collin co., Tex.

Lone Tree, a post-office of Tyler co., W. Va.

Lone Tree Lake, a post-office of Brown co., Minn.

Lone Wal'nut, a post-office of Lincoln co., Kansas.

Lone Well, a post-office of Union parish, La.

Long, a post-office of Vermilion co., Ill.

Longa, lŏn'gȧ, an uninhabited islet of the Hebrides, ½ miles N.E. of Scalpa. Circumference about 1½ miles.

Long Acre, a'kẽr, township, Beaufort co., N.C. P. 1651.

Longano, lon-gȧ'no, a town of Italy, in Campobasso, 9 miles S. of Isernia. Pop. 1153.

Longarone, lon-gȧ-ro'nȧ, a village of Italy, 10 miles N.N.E. of Belluno, on the Piave. Pop. 3516.

Long Bar, a township of Yuba co., Cal. Pop. 519.

Long Beach, a post-village and watering-place of Burlington co., N.J., is on a long sandy island in the Atlantic Ocean, 7 or 8 miles E. of Tuckerton. Here are several hotels for summer visitors. It is reached by steamer from Edge Cove, the terminus of the Tuckerton Railroad.

Long Bot'tom, a post-hamlet of Meigs co., O., in Olive township, on the Ohio River, about 14 miles by land E. of Pomeroy.

Long Branch, a post-office of Tatnall co., Ga.

Long Branch, a station of Mason co., Ill., on the Springfield & Northwestern Railroad, 40 miles N.N.W. of Springfield.

Long Branch, a post-office of Norton co., Kansas.

Long Branch, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Mo., on a creek of the same name, 44 miles S.W. of Hannibal.

Long Branch, a post-village and fashionable bathing-place in Ocean township, Monmouth co., N.J., is on the Atlantic Ocean, on the New Jersey Southern Railroad and the New York & Long Branch Railroad, 32 miles S. of New York, and 70 miles E.N.E. of Philadelphia. A branch railroad extends hence to Eatontown. It is pleasantly situated on a bluff and broad plateau about 20 feet above the level of the sea, and has wide avenues lined with costly private cottages, and several immense hotels. This place is the favorite summer resort and residence of many eminent and fashionable persons. Long Branch has a newspaper office, 5 churches (viz., 1 Catholic, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, and 2 Reformed), a bank, a graded school, a trotting-park which is said to have cost $250,000, and about 150 handsome cottages which are occupied only in summer. Pop. in 1880, 3833; in 1890, 7231.

Long Branch, a post-office of Alamance co., N.C.

Long Branch, a station on the Alexandria & Fredericksburg Railroad, 10 miles S.S.W. of Alexandria, Va.

Long Branch, a post-office of Franklin co., Va.

Long Cane, a village of Troup co., Ga., on the Atlanta & West Point Railroad, 78 miles S.S.W. of Atlanta, 9 miles N.N.E. of West Point, and about 2 miles E. of the Chattahoochee River. It has 3 churches, an academy, and a tannery. Pop. 500.

Long Cane, a post-township of Abbeville co., S.C. Pop. 1400.

Long Cane Creek, of Georgia, flows through Troup co. into the Chattahoochee a few miles below West Point.

Long Cane Creek, of South Carolina, enters Little River in the S. part of Abbeville co.

Long Cor'ner, a post-hamlet of Howard co., Md., 4 miles S. of Mt. Airy.

Long Creek, of Mecklenburg co., N.C., flows into the Catawba River from the N.E.

Long Creek, of Stanly co., N.C., runs southward, and enters the Rocky River.

Long Creek, a post-village of Grant co., Oregon, about 50 miles S.E. of Heppner. It has a newspaper office.

Long Creek, a post-office of Macon co., Ill., in Long Creek township, on the Indiana & Illinois Central Railroad, 6 miles E. of Decatur. Pop. of the township, 1372.

Long Creek, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Iowa, in Long Creek township, 10 miles N.W. of Leon. Pop. of the township, 745.

Long Creek, a township of Mecklenburg co., N.C. Pop. 1457.

Long Creek, Pender co., N.C. See LILLINGTON.

Long Creek, a post-office of Oconee co., S.C.

Long Creek, a post-office of Macon co., Tenn.

Long Creek, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 8 miles from Charlottetown. It contains 3 stores and a ship-yard. Pop. 100.

Long Dale, a post-village of Alleghany co., Va., 7 miles from Longdale Station, which is on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 52 miles W.S.W. of Staunton. It has a blast-furnace for pig-iron, which employs about 100 hands.

Long Den, a post-office of Franklin co., Neb.

Long Dick's Creek, of Iowa, flows into Skunk River in Jasper co.

Long Eddy, New York. See DOUGLAS CITY.

Longeville, a town of Lorraine. See SANCT AVOLD.

Lon'gev'ity, a post-office of Morgan co., Tenn.

Long Falls Creek, a post-hamlet of McLean co., Ky., about 30 miles S.E. of Henderson. It has 3 churches.

Long'fellow, a station in Mifflin co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Lewistown.

Long'ford, an inland county of Ireland, in Leinster, having an area of 421 square miles. Much of the area is highly fertile. The Shannon, with Lough Gonna and other lakes, borders on the county, which is crossed by the Royal Canal. Capital, Longford. It sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1881, 64,501; in 1891, 52,553.

Longford, a town of Ireland, capital of the above county, on the Camlin, 4 miles from its confluence with the Shannon, and 68 miles by rail W.N.W. of Dublin. It is well built, and has a handsome Roman Catholic cathedral, a large county court-house, a jail, barracks, an infirmary, a workhouse, a market-house, and large markets for grain, butter, and leather. Pop. 4375.

Long'ford, a post-office of Clay co., Kansas, about 20 miles N. of Abilene.

Long Fork, a post-office of Pike co., Ky.

Long Glade, Augusta co., Va. See SPRING HILL.

Long Green Academy, a post-office of Baltimore co., Md.

Long Grove, a post-office or hamlet of Lake co., Ill., 27 miles N.N.W. of Chicago.

Long Grove, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Iowa, on the Davenport & Northwestern Railroad, Maquoketa Branch, 16 miles N. of Davenport. It has a church.

Long Grove, a post-office of Hardin co., Ky., on the Louisville & Paducah Railroad, 3 miles S.W. of Cecilian.

Long Har'bor, a fishing settlement in the district of Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, 47 miles from Harbor Briton. The harbor is about 1 mile wide, and runs inward for 12 miles. It is thickly wooded on both sides. Pop. 140.

Long Harbor, a fishing settlement on the E. side of Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, 9 miles from Little Placentia. Pop. 139.

Long Hill, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co., Conn., on the Housatonic Railroad, 7 miles N. of Bridgeport. It has 2 churches, a high school, a woollen-mill, a grist-mill, and manufactures of shirts and lumber.

Long Hill, a post-hamlet of Morris co., N.J., in Passaic township, 1 mile from Sterling Station.

Long Hol'low, a post-office of Union co., Tenn.

Long Hollow, a post-office of Smyth co., Va.

Long Hope, a post-office of York co., Neb.

Long Island, New York, is in the Atlantic Ocean, and is the most S.E. part of the state of New York. It is separated from the city of New York by a strait, called the East River, which is about ½ mile wide, and is bounded on the N. by Long Island Sound, which separates it from Connecticut. It is about 110 miles long, mensured on a line extending nearly E. and W., the greatest width being nearly 20 miles. Its outline is indented by numerous bays and inlets, among which are Great Peconic and Jamaica Bays. The surface is moderately uneven or nearly level. The soil is fertile. This island is divided into 3 counties,—Kings, Queens, and Suffolk. The city of Brooklyn is situated on its W. end, and the E. extremity of this island is called Montauk Point. The Long Island Railroad extends from Hunter's Point (on the East River) to Greenport, 94 miles. Light-houses have been erected at Montauk Point and other points.

Long Island, Suffolk co., Mass., is in Boston harbor. It has a light-house and a summer hotel, and is fortified. Pop. 64.

Long Island, Carroll co., N.H., is in Lake Winnepesaukee, and is connected by a bridge with the mainland. Length, 3 miles; width, 1½ miles. It is a summer resort, and 2 boarding-houses have been built on it.

Long Island, one of the Bahamas, lat. (N. point) 23° 41′ N., lon. 75° 19′ W., about 70 miles in length by 3 to 4 in breadth.

Long Island, a small island in the Java Sea, off the W. coast of Billiton. Lat. 2° 51′ S.; lon. 107° 30′ E.

Long Island, a small island in the Java Sea, S.E. of Madura. Lat. 7° 16′ S.; lon. 113° 5′ E.

Long Island, an island off the S. coast of New Zealand, at the S.E. entrance to Foveaux Strait. Lat. 47° 17′ S.; lon. 167° 25′ E.

Long Island, an island on the N. coast of Papua. Lat. (N. point) 0° 53′ S.; lon. 134° 50′ E.

Long Island, a small island in Queen Charlotte's Sound, Cook Strait, New Zealand. Lat. 41° 6′ S.; lon. 174° 27′ E. It is about 4 miles long.

Long Island, an island of British North America, Hudson's Bay. Lat. 55° 5′ N.; lon. 79° W.

Long Island, a name applied to a group of the Hebrides, Scotland, comprising Lewis, Harris, Benbecula, North and South Uist, &c., which are supposed to have been formerly united.

Long Island, a lofty island in Placentia Bay, S. coast of Newfoundland. It contains Harbor Buffet.

Long Island, an island in Hudson's Bay. Lat. 55° 5′ N.; lon. 79° W.

Long Island, an island in Minas Basin, 2 miles from Grand Pré, in Kings co., Nova Scotia. Pop. 120.

Long Island, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ala., on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, 30 miles W. by S. of Chattanooga. It has a church.

Long Island, a post-township of Phillips co., Kansas, on Prairie Dog River. Pop. 422.

Long Island, a post-office of Cumberland co., Me., on an island in Casco Bay, 6 miles from Portland. Pop. of the island, about 200.

Long Island, a plantation in Hancock co., Me., consists of an island in Bluehill Bay. Pop. 177.

Long Island, co. of Ottawa, Quebec, is at the head of Lake Mistake, on the Rivière du Lièvre.

Long Island, or **Free'port,** a post-village in Digby co., Nova Scotia, on an island between the Bay of Fundy and St. Mary's Bay, off Digby Neck, 38 miles S.W. of Digby. Pop. of island, 701.

Long Island City, a city of Long Island, N.Y., in Queens co., is on the East River, opposite the city of New York, and is separated from Brooklyn by Newtown Creek. It includes Hunter's Point, Astoria, Ravenswood, Dutch Kills, Blissville, &c., and is the W. terminus of the Long Island Railroad and of the Flushing & Northside Railroad. It has 23 churches, 2 banks, oil-works, extensive manufactories, and printing-offices which issue 1 daily and 4 weekly newspapers. Pop. in 1880, 17,129; in 1890, 30,506.

Long Island Locks, a post-village in Russell co., Ontario, on the Rideau Canal, 5½ miles N. of Manotick.

Long Islands, a group of small islands in Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland.

Long Island Sound is a portion of the sea which forms the S. boundary of Connecticut and washes the N. coast of Long Island. It is nearly 110 miles long, and is 20 miles wide near the middle. The W. part, which forms the boundary of Westchester co., N.Y., is in some places about 2 miles wide. The sound is connected with New York Bay by a strait, called East River. Steamboats plying between New York and Boston pass through this sound.

Longjumeau, lôn'zhü'mō', a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 12 miles S.W. of Paris. Pop. 2133.

Long Keys (keez), three islands in the Bay of Honduras. Lat. (Middle) 17° 10′ N.; lon. 88° 48′ W.

Long Keys, Bahamas, on the E. side of the S.W. entrance to Crooked Passage. Lat. 22° 35′ N.; lon. 74° 20′ W.

Long King Creek, of Polk co., Tex., flows into Trinity River from the N.

Long Lake, Cheboygan co., Mich., is about 6 miles S. of Lake Huron. It is nearly 10 miles long, and is an expansion of the Cheboygan River.

Long Lake, New York, is in the N.E. part of Hamilton co., and lies among the Adirondack Mountains. It is 18 miles long, about 3 miles wide, and is situated 10 miles S.W. of Mount Seward, at an elevation of 1575 feet above the level of the sea. It is supplied with water from Racket Lake, and its surplus water is discharged through Racket River, which issues from the N.E. end of Long Lake.

Long Lake, a post-office of Madison co., Ill., on Long Lake, and on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 12 miles N.E. of East St. Louis, and near Mitchell Station on the Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Long Lake, a township of Grand Traverse co., Mich., 6 or 8 miles W. of Traverse City. It contains a lake of the same name, 4 miles long, and 3 saw-mills. Pop. 275.

Long Lake, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn., in Medina township, on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 28 miles W. of St. Paul, and 2 miles N. of Lake Minnetonka. It has a flour-mill, a stave-factory, and a church.

Long Lake, township, Watonwan co., Minn. P. 310.

Long Lake, a large post-township in the N. part of Hamilton co., N.Y., comprises part of the Adirondack Mountains, with several beautiful lakes, among which are Long Lake and Racket Lake. Pop. 299.

Long Lake, or **Gougeville,** gōwj'vil, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., N.Y., on Long Lake, 40 miles N.W. of North Creek Station. It has a church.

Long Lane, a post-hamlet of Dallas co., Mo., 37 miles N.N.E. of Springfield. It has a church. Here is the "Enterprise Community," holding property in common.

Long Lev'el, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa., 6 miles S.E. of Wrightsville. It has a church and an iron-foundry.

Long Lick, a post-office of Scott co., Ky.

Longlier, lôn'le-ā' or lông'leer, a village of Belgium, in Luxembourg, 20 miles N.W. of Arlon. Pop. 1400.

Long Meadow, měd'ō, a post-village of Hampden co., Mass., in Long Meadow township, on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, and on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 4 miles S. of Springfield. Pop. of the township, 1467. See also EAST LONGMEADOW.

Long Melford, England. See MELFORD.
Longmere, long'meer, or **Long'mire**, a post-office f Washington co., Tenn.
Longmire's Store, a post-hamlet of Edgefield co., .C., 23 miles N.W. of Pino House. It has 6 families.
Long'mont, a post-village of Boulder co., Col., on the olorado Central Railroad, 41 miles N. of Golden City, and 5 miles N.N.W. of Denver. It is surrounded by grand ountain-scenery, and in its vicinity gold and lignite are ound. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Long- ont has a bank, a graded school, 3 churches, and 2 flour- g-mills. Pop. in 1880, 773; in 1890, 1543.
Lougni, lôn"ñee', a town of France, in Orne, 13 miles of Mortagne. Pop. 1484.
Longobardi, lon-go-bar'dee, a town of Italy, in Co- nza, 12 miles S. of Paola, on the Mediterranean. P. 2167.
Longobuco, lon-go-boo'ko, a town of Italy, province d 21 miles N.E. of Cosenza. Pop. 3225.
Longos (lôn'gôs) Peninsula, the central of three nsiderable peninsulas in the Ægean Sea, having Cape repano at its S. extremity. It is about 40 miles long.
Longo-Sardo, lon'go-sar'do (ano. *Tibula?*) a seaport wn and cape of Sardinia, 48 miles N.E. of Sassari, at the . entrance of the Strait of Bonifacio.
Long Pine, a post-office of Anson co., N.C.
Long Plain, a small post-village of Bristol co., Mass., Acushnet township, 9 miles N. by E. of New Bedford. t has 3 churches and manufactures of shoes.
Long Point, or Long Point Shoals, Massachu- tts, within Cape Cod, near its extremity. On it, at the trance of Provincetown Harbor, is a fixed light, 25 feet igh. Lat. 42° 2' 10" N.; lon. 70° 10' 35" W.
Long Point, a post-office of Arkansas co., Ark.
Long Point, a post-village of Livingston co., Ill., in ng Point township, on the Chicago, Pekin & South- stern Railroad, 98 miles S.W. of Chicago. It has 3 neral stores. Pop. of the township, 970.
Long Point, a station in Clarion co., Pa., on the Low ade Railroad, 2 miles E. of Lawsonham Junction.
Long Point, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Tex., miles N.W. of Brenham. It has a church.
Long Point, a post-hamlet in Kings co., New Bruns- ck, on Belleisle Bay, 27 miles from St. John. Pop. 150.
Long Point, a post-settlement in Inverness co., Nova otia, 14 miles from Port Hastings. Pop. 250.
Long Point, Ontario. See POINT TRAVERSE.
Long Point, a fishing village of Quebec, on the N. le of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 6 miles S.W. of Mingan. o also LONGUE POINTE.
Long Pond, a post-office of Lowndes co., Ga.
Long Pond, a post-office of Hancock co., Me., on ount Desert Island, 8 miles S.W. of Bar Harbor.
Long Pond, a village in Newfoundland, on Conception y, 15 miles from St. John's. Pop. 250.
Long Prairie, Wayne co., Ill. See MIDDLETON.
Long Prairie, a post-village, capital of Todd co., inn., on Long Prairie River, in a township of the same me, about 46 miles N.W. of St. Cloud. It is surrounded fertile prairies diversified with beautiful small lakes, and s 2 churches, a seminary, a newspaper office, and several ills. Pop. of the township in 1890, 1206.
Long Prairie, township, Mississippi co., Mo. P. 697.
Long Prairie River, Minnesota, issues from a small ke near the middle of Douglas co., and runs eastward to ng Prairie, Todd co. Below this point it runs northward, d enters the Crow Wing River 14 miles from its mouth d 2 miles from Motley. It is 100 miles long.
Longpré, lôn"prĀ', several villages of France, the incipal of which is in Somme, with a station on the rail- y du Nord, 10 miles S.E. of Abbeville. Pop. 1922.
Long Rap'ids, a post-township of Alpena co., Mich. p. 291.
Long Reach, a station in Cumberland co., N.J., on e Bridgeton & Port Norris Railroad, 1 mile from Bayside ew, the terminus of the road.
Long Reach, a post-hamlet of Tyler co., W. Va., on Ohio River. It has a lumber-mill.
Long Ridge, a post-office of Scott co., Ark.
Long Ridge, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., in mford township, about 24 miles W. by S. of Bridgeport. has 3 churches, and manufactures of carriages and shoes.
Long Ridge, a post-hamlet of Washington co., N.C., miles S. by W. of Plymouth. It has a church.
Long Run, a post-office of Switzerland co., Ind.
Long Run, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ky., on the lroad which connects Shelbyville with Louisville, 19 miles of Louisville. It has a church.
Long Run, a station on the Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad, 17 miles S.E. of Pittsburg, Pa.
Long Run, Armstrong co., Pa. See MAYSVILLE.
Long Run, a post-office of Fairfield co., S.C.
Long Run Station, a post-hamlet of Doddridge co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 19 miles W. of Clarksburg.
Long Savan'nah, a post-office of James co., Tenn.
Long's Cross Roads, a post-office of Person co., N.C.
Longs'dorf's, a station in Cumberland co., Pa., on the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad, 8 miles W.S.W. of South Mountain Junction.
Long's Gap, a post-office of Grayson co., Va.
Long'side, a village of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, 6 miles by rail W.N.W. of Peterhead. Pop. 584.
Long's Mills, a post-office of Randolph co., N.C., 20 miles S.S.E. of Greensborough. Here is a flour-mill.
Long's Mills, a post-office of McMinn co., Tenn.
Long's Peak, Colorado, a peak of the Rocky Mountains, at the S.E. extremity of the North Park, and about 50 miles N.W. of Denver. The altitude is computed to be 14,271 feet above the sea-level. Its top is covered with perpetual snow, and its sides with forests of fir and pine. Lat. 40° 15' 19" N.; lon. 105° 36' 37" W.
Long's Stand, a post-office of Crawford co., Pa.
Long's Store, a post-office of Union co., N.C.
Long'street, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ga.
Longstreet, a post-office of De Soto parish, La.
Longstreet, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Tex., 20 miles S.W. of Huntsville. It has a church.
Long Swamp, a post-office of Pickens co., Ga.
Long Swamp, a post-township of Berks co., Pa., about 18 miles N.E. of Reading. It is intersected by the East Pennsylvania Railroad, and contains a post-village named Topton. Pop. 2910.
Long Tom, a post-office of Lane co., Oregon, about 12 miles W. of Eugene City.
Long'ton, a town of England, co. of Stafford, 5 miles by rail S.E. of Stoke-upon-Trent. It has coal- and iron-mines, potteries, and manufactures of china. Pop. 19,748.
Long'ton, a post-village of Elk co., Kansas, near Elk River, 25 miles N.W. of Independence, and about 48 miles W. of Parsons. It has a money-order post-office, a church, and a public school. Pop. about 500; of township, 959.
Long'town, a town of England, co. of Cumberland, on the Esk, 8½ miles N.W. of Carlisle. Pop. 1946.
Long'town, a post-hamlet of Panola co., Miss., 12 miles W. of Como Depot. It has 2 churches and a high school.
Longtown, a post-office of Perry co., Mo., 18 miles N.W. of Grand Tower, Ill.
Longtown, a post-office of Yadkin co., N.C.
Longué, lôn"gā', a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 12 miles S. of Baugé. Pop. 1876.
Longue Pointe (Fr. pron. lôn" pwānt), the chief town of Hochelaga co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 6 miles by rail E. of Montreal. Pop. 250.
Longueuil, lôn"gul', the chief town of the co. of Chambly, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence, 3 miles E. of Montreal. It contains 2 churches and several stores and hotels. It is the summer residence of many Montrealers. Pop. 2083.
Longus Vicus, supposed ancient name of LONGWY.
Longuyon, lôn"ghe-ôn", a town of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 20 miles N.W. of Briey. Pop. 2020.
Long Val'ley, a post-hamlet of Lassen co., Cal., 45 miles N.N.W. of Reno, Nevada. Pop. of township, 135.
Longview, Shelby co., Ala. See WHITING.
Long'view', a post-village of Ashley co., Ark., on the Saline River, about 64 miles S. of Pine Bluff. It has a church.
Longview, Banks co., Ga. See LULAH.
Long View, a post-office of Dodge co., Ga., on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad.
Longview, a post-office of Christian co., Ky.
Longview, a post-village, capital of Gregg co., Texas, is on the Texas & Pacific Railroad at its junction with the International & Great Northern Railroad, 235 miles N. of Houston, 122 miles E. of Dallas, and 24 miles W. of Marshall. It is a place of recent origin and rapid growth. It has 6 churches, a bank, 5 schools, and a manufactory of lightning-rods. One or 2 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1880, 1525; in 1890, 2034.
Long'ville, a post-office of Plumas co., Cal.
Longville, a post-office of Marion co., O.
Long'wood, a village of Ireland, co. of Meath, 9 miles S.S.W. of Trim.

Long'wood, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Fla., 10 miles from Sanford. It is mainly supported by fruit-culture.

Longwood, a post-office and station of Fayette co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 5 miles W. of Connersville.

Longwood, a post-hamlet of Caddo parish, La., 18 miles W. of Shreveport. It has a church and 2 stores.

Longwood, a station on the Brookline Branch of the Boston & Albany Railroad, 3 miles W. of the initial station in Boston, Mass.

Longwood, a hamlet of Isabella co., Mich., in Union township, near the Chippewa River, about 55 miles W. of Bay City.

Longwood, a post-village of Pettis co., Mo., 15 or 16 miles N. by W. of Sedalia. It has a church, a chair-factory, and 4 stores. Pop. about 150.

Longwood, a post-hamlet of Custer co., Neb., 70 miles N.W. of Grand Island. It has a church.

Longwood, a post-office of Rockbridge co., Va.

Longwood, a post-hamlet of Clark co., Wis., in Hixon township, 2 miles E. of Black River, and 35 miles N. of Hatfield Station.

Long'wood, or Mel'bourne, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 2 miles from Longwood Station. P. 150.

Long'woods', a post-office of Talbot co., Md.

Long'wood Station, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Great Western Railway, 21 miles W.S.W. of London. It contains a store and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 150.

Longwy, lôn'vee' (anc. *Lon'gus Vi'cus?*), a fortified town of France, department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, on the Belgian frontier, and on a railway, 40 miles N.N.W. of Metz. Its citadel stands on a steep rock, below which extends the new town, having a hospital and military prison. Longwy was called by Louis XIV. the "Iron Gate of France." Pop. 2939.

Long Year, a post-office of Ulster co., N.Y.

Long-Yeoo, or Long-Yeou, long'-yō-oo', a town of China, province of Che-Kiang, on the banks of the Hwuy-Chow or Gran River, about 10 miles W.S.W. of Nan-Che.

Lonigo, lo-nee'go, a village of Italy, province and 13 miles by rail S.W. of Vicenza, on the Gua, at the foot of a lofty hill crowned by an old castle. It has a court of law, several public offices, and 5 churches. Pop. 9185.

Löningen, lö'ning-ęn, or **Wiek Löningen**, veek lö'ning-ęn, a village of Germany, in Oldenburg, on the Hase, 34 miles S.W. of the town of Oldenburg. Pop. 1167.

Lonka, a village of Hungary. See KIS-LONKA.

Lonlay l'Abbaye, lôn'lā' lăb'bā', a town of France, in Orne, 5 miles N.W. of Domfront. P. of commune, 3133.

Lonneker, lon'nĕk-ęr, a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 14 miles S.E. of Almelo.

Lo'no, a post-office of Hot Spring co., Ark.

Lonoke, lōn'ōk, a county in the central part of Arkansas. Area, 769 square miles. It is drained by Cypress, Metoe, and Watausaw Bayous. The surface, undulating or hilly, is partly covered with forests of the ash, hickory, oak, pine, &c. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are staples. It is intersected by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern and Little Rock & Memphis Railroads. Capital, Lonoke. Pop. in 1880, 12,146; in 1890, 19,263.

Lonoke, a post-village, capital of Lonoke co., Ark., 22 miles by rail E. of Little Rock. It has a newspaper office, 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a seminary. Pop. 858.

Lons'dale (the "Valley of the Luno"), a division of England, co. of Westmoreland, on its S.E. side, which gives the title of earl to the Lowther family.

Lons'dale, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., on the Blackstone River, and on the Providence & Worcester Railroad, 7 miles N. of Providence. It has 2 churches, a public library, gas-works, a bleachery, and manufactures of cotton, including fine cambric.

Lons'dale, a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, on Salmon River, 4 miles from Marysville. It contains a grist-mill, a woollen-mill, and 3 or 4 stores. Pop. 150.

Lons-le-Saulnier, lôn'-lęh-sō'ne-ā' (anc. *Le'dum Salo'rium?*), a town of France, capital of the department of Jura, at a railway junction, 50 miles S.E. of Dijon. Pop. 11,265. It is very ancient and well built. Chief objects of interest, the churches of the Cordeliers and of St. Désiré, and the salt-well discovered in the fourth century, to which the town owes its foundation and its name, and which is always full, although its waters are constantly extracted, and yield a great amount of salt. It has a communal college, a public library, a museum, a copper-foundry, tanneries, and manufactures of brushes, silk, and eye-glasses.

Lontar, lon-tan', or **Pooio Lontar**, poo'lo lon-tan', an island off the W. coast of the peninsula of Malacca, from which it is separated by a narrow strait, 21 miles long by about 6 miles broad. Lat. 7° 30' N.; lon. 99° E.

Lontoir, lon'twar' or lon-toir', a town of the Banda Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, on Banda Nora. It has a hospital, and near it pumice-stone is obtained.

Lonya, lon'yā, a river of Hungary, in Croatia, joins the Save after a course of about 70 miles.

Loo, lō, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Loo Canal, 7 miles S.E. of Furnes. Pop. 1760.

Looan, loo'ân', or **Lou-Ngan**, loo'-ngân', a city of China, province of Shan-See. Lat. 36° 7' N.; lon. 113° E.

Looan, or **Looang**. See LOKAN.

Looban, Luban, or **Lubân**, loo-bân', a town of Russia, government and 80 miles S. of Minsk.

Looban, Louban, or **Luban**, loo'bân', a small island of the Philippines, 90 miles S.W. of Manila. Lat. 13° 52' N.; lon. 120° 8' E.

Loobar, or **Loubar**, loo-bar', a town of Russia, in Volhynia, 47 miles W.S.W. of Zhitomeer. Pop. 3500.

Loobatchovka, or **Lubaczowka**, loo-bă-chov'kă, a town of Russia, in Volhynia, 3 miles S.E. of Vladimeer.

Loobny, Loubny, or **Lubni**, loob'nee, a town of Russia, government and 80 miles W.N.W. of Poltava, on the Soola. Lat. 50° N.; lon. 33° E. Pop. 6205. It has a veterinary institution, botanic gardens, and a pharmaceutic school, founded by Peter the Great.

Loo'-Choo' (*oo* as in *child*) **Islands**, written also **Lieou-Khieou** and **Riou-Kiou**, reo'oo'-keo'oo', a group in the North Pacific Ocean, between Japan and Formosa, consisting of the Great Loo-Choo, about 65 miles in length by 15 miles in average breadth, with about 35 small islands, the whole between lat. 24° 10' and 28° 40' N. and lon. 127° and 129° E. The chief products are provisions and live-stock, with sulphur, salt, copper, and tin. The principal foreign trade is with Japan, on which country the group is dependent, with some qualified subjection to China. The government is under a king. Foreigners, except Japanese, are hardly tolerated in the country. Chief port, Napa. Capital, Shoorce. Pop. about 160,000.

Loochristy, lō-kris'tee, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, 6 miles N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 3480.

Loodianah, or **Ludhiana**, loo'dee-ā'nă, also called **Lodiana**, a town of India, on the Sutlej, 110 miles by rail E.S.E. of Lahore. It has manufactures of shawls, tents, and cotton cloth, and a large trade. Pop. 39,983.

Loodianah, a district of the Amritsir division, Punjab, India. Area, 1368 square miles. Capital, Loodianah. Pop. 583,245.

Looe, loo, a small river of England, co. of Cornwall, enters the English Channel at Holstone. Its estuary is a beautiful lake, called Looe Pool.

Looe, a small river of England, co. of Cornwall, flows into the English Channel at Looe.

Looe, an old seaport town of England, in Cornwall, consisting of the decayed boroughs of East and West Looe, at the entrance of the river Looe, 21 miles S.S.W. of Launceston. Pop. of East Looe, 1396; of West Looe, 798.

Looee-Choo, or Loui-Tchou, loo'ee-choo', written also **Loui-Tcheou**, a city of China, province of Quang-Tong, capital of the southernmost department of the empire, 250 miles S.W. of Canton, near the mouth of a small river, which falls into the China Sea.

Looga, Louga, or **Luga**, loo'gă, a river of Russia, enters the Gulf of Finland 75 miles W.S.W. of St. Petersburg. Length, 150 miles.

Looga, Louga, or **Luga**, a town of Russia, government and 85 miles S.S.W. of St. Petersburg, on the above river. Pop. 1800.

Loogan, or **Lugan**, loo-gân' (called also **Loogansk, Lugansk**, and **Looganskoe**), a town of Russia, government of Yekaterinoslav, 55 miles E. of Bakhmoot. It has coal-mines, foundries, &c. Pop. 10,049.

Looganskaia (**Lougansknia**, or **Lugauskaja**) **Stanitza**, loo-gân-skī'ă stă-neot'să, a town of Russia, government of Don Cossacks, 105 miles N. of Novo-Cherkask.

Loogoonor, or Lougounor, loo-goo-nor', one of the Caroline Islands. Lat. 5° 29' 20" N.; lon. 153° 38' E.

Loogoo'tee, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Ill., 8 miles S. of Brownstown Station. It has a church.

Loogootee, a post-village of Martin co., Ind., in Perry township, on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 34 miles E. of Vincennes, and 158 miles W. of Cincinnati. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a newspaper office. P. 748.

Loohoo, a native state of Celebes. See LOEHOE.

Lookh, Loukh, look, Looka, or **Louka**, loo'kă, a

ver of Russia, joins the Kliasma in the government of adimeer. Total course, about 80 miles.

Loo-Kiang, Lou-Kiang, or Lu-Kiang, loo'-ke-ng', a river of Thibet, one of the heads of the Salwin.

Loo-Kiang, or Lou-Kiang, loo'-ke-ång', a town China, in Ngan-Hoei, 100 miles S.W. of Nanking.

Lookianov, Loukianov, or Lukianow, look-yå-v' (Polish, *Lukojanow*, loo-ko-yå'nov), a town of Russia, vernment and 90 miles S.S.E. of Nizhnee-Novgorod. p. 2371.

Look'ing Glass, a post-office of Platte co., Neb.

Looking Glass, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Oregon, miles S.W. of Roseburg.

Looking Glass River, Michigan, rises in Shiawassee , runs westward through Clinton co., and enters Grand ver at Portland, in Ionia co. It is about 75 miles long.

Looknooee, or Looknooi. See SAI-GON.

Look'out, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ky., 10 miles S. E. of Pikeville. It has several general stores.

Lookout, a station on the Virginia & Truckee Railad, 2 miles E. of Carson City, Nev.

Lookout, a station in Blair co., Pa., on the Bell's Gap ilroad, 6 miles N.W. of Bellwood.

Lookout, a post-office of Frederick co., Va.

Lookout, a post-office of Fayette co., W. Va.

Lookout, a station in Albany co., Wyoming, on the ion Pacific Railroad, 33 miles N. by W. of Laramie.

Lookout Creek rises near the S. end of Dade co., Ga., ns nearly northeastward, passes into Tennessee, and enrs the Tennessee River about 3 miles below Chattanooga. runs along a narrow valley between Lookout Mountain d Missionary Ridge, and at the S.E. base of the former.

Lookout Mountain, a ridge which traverses Dade , Ga., in the extreme N.W. part of the state, and extends rtheastward into Tennessee to the Tennessee River, and thwestward into Alabama, in which state most of the ge lies. Its N.E. extremity is 2½ miles from Chattaoga. It is remarkable for grand and beautiful scenery, d is noted for a battle of Nov. 24, 1863. The highest t of this ridge is about 1600 feet above the Tennessee.

Lookout Mountain, a post-office and summer reort of Hamilton co., Tenn., 3 miles from Chattanooga. It surrounded by picturesque scenery.

Loom'chang', a town of Siam, in the region between aulmain and Bangkok, and stated to have a large trade.

Loom'is, a post-office of Shasta co., Cal.

Loomis, a post-village of Isabella co., Mich., in Wise ownship, on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 44 miles N.W. of East Saginaw, and 10 miles E. of Farwell. It s a church, a saw-mill, a town hall, and 1 or 2 shingleills. Pop. about 250.

Loo-na-Shan, or Lou-na-Chan, loo-nå-shån', a untain of China, covered with perpetual snow, in about t. 26° 30' N., lon. 103° E.

Loonee, or Luni, loo'nee, a river of India, which has rise in a marshy tract in the district of Ajmeer, in lat. 26° 37' N., lon. 74° 46' E. It flows into the Runn of Cutch by two mouths, one in lat. 24° 42' N., lon. 71° 11' E., and the other 10 miles more to the S.E. It has a total S.W. course of 320 square miles. Area of basin, 22,400 square miles.

Loo'ney, a township of Polk co., Mo. Pop. 1750.

Looney's Creek, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Tenn., about 18 miles N.W. of Chattanooga. It has a store, a grist-mill, &c.

Loo'neyville, a post-office and station of Erie co., N. Y., on the New York Central Railroad (main line), 15 miles E. of Buffalo.

Looneyville, a post-office of Roane co., W. Va.

Loo-Ngan, or Lou-Ngan, loo'ngån or loong'gån', a fortified town of China, province of See-Chuen, capital of a department, on the frontier of Thibet.

Loon'ghee', a town of British Burmah, on the Irrawaddy, 60 miles N. of Prome.

Loon-op-Zand, lōn-op-zånt, or Venloon, vēn-lōn', a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 12 miles S.W. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 6010.

Loop, a station in Blair co., Pa., on the railroad from Hollidaysburg to Henrietta, 1 mile E. of Williamsburg Junction, and 2 miles E. of Hollidaysburg.

Loop Creek, a post-office of Fayette co., W. Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, at Loop Creek Station, 32 miles S.E. of Charleston. Here is a hamlet called Deepwater, which has a church.

Loop-Head, a promontory of Ireland, at the N. side of the entrance of the Shannon. Elevation, 232 feet. On it is a fixed light. Lat. 52° 33' 39" N.; lon. 9° 36' W.

Looristan, Louristan, or Luristan, loo-ris-tån', a mountainous district of Persia, in Irak-Ajemee, between 32° and 34° N. lat.

Loos, loce, a town of France, in Nord, 3 miles by rail W. of Lille. It has manufactures of cottons, sugar, linen, chemicals, dyes, and spirits, and is the seat of a great prison, a reform school, and an orphanage. Pop. 5910.

Loos, lōsh, Lossa, losh'ōh', or **Losing,** lo'zing, a town of Hungary, 7 miles S.E. of Oedenburg. Pop. 1230.

Loos, Lous, or Lus, loos, a province of Beloochistan, bordering on the Indian Ocean. Area, 5200 square miles. Pop. 60,000.

Loo'sahatch'ee, a small river of Tennessee, runs W. through Fayette co. and S.W. in Shelby co., and enters the Wolf River about 3 miles N. of Memphis.

Loosapatilla Creek. See LUXAPATILLA CREEK.

Loo'sascoo'na Creek, Mississippi, rises in Pontotoc co., runs southwestward through the cos. of Calhoun and Yalabusha, and enters the Yalabusha River in Grenada co., 4 miles above Grenada. It is nearly 80 miles long.

Loose Creek, a post-village of Osage co., Mo., about 15 miles E. of Jefferson City. It has 3 general stores and 2 flour-mills.

Looshtook, an Indian name for the river St. John, N.B.

Loosing (looz'ing) Creek, of North Carolina, flows through Hertford co. into the Chowan.

Lootenhulle, lō'tęn-hŭl'leh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 12 miles W. by N. of Ghent. Pop. 2936.

Lootsk, Loutsk, Lutsk, or Luck, lootsk, a town of Russia, in Volhynia, 40 miles E. of Vladimeer. Pop. 11,838.

Loox'aho'ma, a post-hamlet of Tate co., Miss., 8 miles E. of Senatobia. It has 2 churches.

Loox'apalil'a, a post-office of Lamar co., Ala.

Looz, lōz, or Borchloen, boork'loon', a town of Belgium, in Limbourg, 9 miles S. of Hasselt. Pop. 1870.

Looza, Louza, or Luza, loo'zå, a river of Russia, government of Vologda, joins the Yoog. Length, 200 miles.

Lopedusa, an island of Italy. See LAMPEDUSA.

Lopenitz, a town of Moravia. See SCHLAPANITZ.

Lopera, lo-på'rå, a town of Spain, 22 miles N.W. of Jaen, near the Guadalquivir. Pop. 3387.

Lo'pez (Span. pron. lo'pęth) **Island,** a post-office of San Juan co., Washington, on Lopez Island, E. of San Juan. Area of island, 30 square miles.

Lopienno, lo-pe-ēn'no, a town of Prussia, 14 miles N.N.W. of Gnesen. Pop. 1246.

Lop Nor, lop nor, or **Lob Nor,** a lake of Chinese Toorkistan, lat. 40° 50' N., lon. 87° 30' to 89° E., surrounded by a desert country. It receives the river Yarkand, but has no known outlet. Length, estimated from 50 to 100 miles. Elevation, 2200 feet. It is very shallow.

Loppersum, lop'per-sŭm, a village of the Netherlands, province and 11 miles N.W. of Groningen. Pop., with environs, 2522.

Lopud, an island of Austria. See MEZZO.

Lora, lo'rå, a river of Afghanistan, rises about 50 miles N.E. of Shawl, and, after flowing S.W. for 80 miles, is lost in the sands of the desert.

Lora, a district in the S. of Afghanistan, near Ghuznee.

Lora del Rio, lo'rå dĕl ree'o, a town of Spain, province and 32 miles E.N.E. of Seville, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 7140. It has manufactures of hats and leather.

Lorai, a village of Sardinia. See ILLORAI.

Lorain, lo-rān', a county in the N. part of Ohio, has an area of about 540 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Erie, and is drained by Black and Vermilion Rivers. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of sugar-maple, chestnut, hickory, and other trees. The soil is fertile, and contains much clay. Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, wool, wheat, and cheese are the staple products. This county has quarries of Devonian sandstone, a good material for building. It is intersected by railroads named the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, the Wheeling & Lake Erie, the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling, and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the latter two of which pass through Elyria, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 30,808; in 1880, 35,526; in 1890, 40,295.

Lorain, a township of Nobles co., Minn. Pop. 182.

Lorain, a post-village of Lorain co., O., in Black River township, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Black River, 8 miles by rail N.N.W. of Elyria, and about 25 miles W. of Cleveland. It is a terminus of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad, and has a good harbor, with shipments of coal, grain, lumber, and iron ore. It has 4 churches, a graded school, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, a brass- and iron-foundry, a grist-mill, 2 planing-mills, 7 coal-derricks,

and a manufactory of soil-pipe. The machine-shops and car-works of the railroad are located here. Pop. in 1880, 1505; in 1890, 4863.

Loraine, lo-rān', a post-hamlet of Coosa co., Ala., 18 miles N. of Wetumpka. It has a church.

Loraine, a post-village of Adams co., Ill., in Keene township, on a branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 21 miles N.E. of Quincy. It has 4 stores.

Loraine, a township of Henry co., Ill. Pop. 577.

Loraine, a township of Polk co., Wis. Pop. 106.

Loramie, lor'ə-mē, a township of Shelby co., O., about 6 miles N. by W. of Dayton. It is on the railroad which connects Sidney with Union City, Ind. Pop. 1707.

Loramie's, Shelby co., O. See BERLIN.

Loramie's Creek, of Ohio, rises in Shelby co., and flows into the Miami River about 3 miles above Piqua.

Lo'rau', a post-township of Stephenson co., Ill., about 40 miles W. of Rockford. Pop. 1200.

Lor'ance, a township of Bollinger co., Mo. Pop. 2872.

Lorane, lo-rain', a post-hamlet of Whitley co., Ind., 5 miles N.W. of Columbia.

Lor'berry, a station in Schuylkill co., Pa., on a branch of the Lebanon & Tremont Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Lorberry Junction. Coal is mined in the vicinity.

Lorberry Junction, a station in Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Lebanon & Tremont Branch of the Reading Railroad, at the junction of a branch railroad to Kalmia and Williamstown. It is ¼ mile from Cherryville.

Lorca, lor'kȧ (anc. *Eliocroca?* or *Horci?*), a city of Spain, province and 42 miles S.W. of Murcia, on the S. slope of Mount Caño, the summit of which is crowned by a castle. It consists of two parts,—an ancient town, situated in the vicinity of the castle, with mean houses and narrow winding streets, and a modern town, consisting of houses which have a substantial appearance, and streets which are well formed. It has 8 churches, an episcopal palace, a court-house, and a hospital. The manufactures consist chiefly of coarse woollens, linens, leather, hard soap, and earthenware; and there are oil-mills, dye-works, brick- and tile-works, and some trade in grain, barilla, esparto, cattle, and mules. In the vicinity are mines of lead. Lorca is a very ancient place, and makes a considerable figure in the wars of the Moors. Its old castle once caused Lorca to be considered the key of Murcia; the walls of the town and a tower are Moorish, and it has some Roman antiquities. Pop. 48,158.

Lorch, lork, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 20 miles W.S.W. of Wiesbaden, on the Rhine. Pop. 1886.

Lorch, a market-town of Germany, Würtemberg, 23 miles S.W. of Ellwangen. Pop. 2283, with an abbey in which most of the Hohenstauffen princes are buried.

Lörchingen, a town of Germany. See LORQUIN.

Lord Anson's Island, Pacific. See ANSON'S ISLAND.

Lorde, the supposed ancient name of LOURDES.

Lord Hood's Island, or **Marutea,** mȧ-roo-tȧ'ȧ, Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 21° 30' S., lon. 135° 33' W.

Lord Howe's Island, one of the Society Islands, lat. 16° 50' S., lon. 154° 21' W., about 60 miles long and 4 miles broad. It was discovered by Captain Wallis in 1767.

Lord Howe's Islands, Pacific Ocean, form a part of the Solomon Islands.

Lord Howe's Islands, a group of islands in the Pacific, N.E. of Sydney. Lat. 31° 30' S.; lon. 159° 10' E.

Lord Howe's Islands, a group of small islands in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 5° 30' S.; lon. 159° 31' E.

Lords'town, a post-office of Trumbull co., O., in Lordstown township, 5 or 6 miles S.S.W. of Warren, and 12 miles N.W. of Youngstown. The township has 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 858. Coal is mined near this place.

Lord's Valley, a post-office of Pike co., Pa.

Lord'ville, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., N.Y., on the Delaware River, and on the Erie Railroad, 153 miles N.W. of New York. It has a tannery and 2 saw-mills.

Lorenauville, lo-rē'vil, post-office, Iberia parish, La.

Lore City, or **Gom'ber,** a post-village of Guernsey co., O., in Wills township, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 8 miles E. of Cambridge.

Lo'rena, a post-office of Butler co., Kansas.

Lore'na, a post-office of Lexington co., S.C.

Lorena, a post-village of McLennan co., Tex., 13 miles by rail S. of Waco.

Lorena, lo-rā'nȧ, a town of Brazil, state and 130 miles N.E. of São Paulo, on the Parahiba. Pop. of district, 6000.

Lo'rentz, a post-hamlet of Upshur co., W. Va., 6 miles by rail W. of Buckhannon.

Lorenzana, lo-rēn-thȧ'nȧ, a town of Spain, province and 31 miles N.N.E. of Lugo. Pop. 337.

Loren'zen, a post-hamlet of Sharkey co., Miss., 4 miles W. of Rolling Fork.

Loren'zo, a post-hamlet of Will co., Ill., on two railroads, 16 miles S. by W. of Joliet, and 6 miles N.E. of Coal City. It has general stores.

Lorenzo Marquez. See LOURENZO MARQUEZ.

Loreo, lo-rā'o, a town of Italy, province of Rovigo, 26 miles S.S.W. of Venice, on the Canal of Loreo. Pop. 3874.

Loreto, lo-rā'to, or **Loretto,** lo-rĕt'to, a city of Italy, in the Marches, 13 miles N.E. of Macerata, and about 3 miles from the Adriatic. Pop. 8083. It owes its origin to the house of the Virgin, which, according to the tradition, was brought hither from Nazareth by the angels. Over it a magnificent church has been built, while around it has grown up the town. Its suburb, Montereale, is more elegant than the city. The governor's palace and the public fountains are worthy of notice, but the holy shrine is the chief object of attraction to visitors, and the trade of the place is exclusively in rosaries and relics.

Loreto, lo-rā'to, a town of Italy, province of Teramo, 3½ miles S.E. of Civita di Penne. Pop. 5568.

Loreto, lo-rā'to, a town of Mexico, in Lower California. Lat. 26° 12' N.; lon. 112° 7' W.

Loreto, lo-rā'to, a small town of Bolivia, 50 miles S.E. of Trinidad.

Loreto, lo-rā'to, a town of Peru, on the N.E. bank of the Amazon, near the confines of Ecuador and Brazil. It has a church and 20 houses.

Loreto, a department of Peru, in the Amazon valley, and containing a great part of the northeastern forests and plains. Area, 132,727 square miles. Capital, Moyobamba. Pop. 61,125.

Lorette, lo'nĕt', a town of France, in Loire, on the Gier, and on a railway, at the junction of several branches, 2 miles S.W. of Rive-de-Gier. It has coal-mines, iron-furnaces, and shops for metallic wares. Pop. 3751.

Lorette, lo-rĕt', a post-office of Kingman co., Kansas.

Lorette, or **Saint Ambroise de la Jeune Lorette,** sȧnt ȯn'bnwȧz' dĕh lȧ zhun lo'nĕt', a post-village in Quebec co., Quebec, on the river St. Charles, 8 miles N.W. of Quebec. It contains a paper-mill, a saw-mill, a flour-mill, and the Quebec water-works. The Falls of Lorette are an object of much admiration.

Loret'to, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ky., on the Knoxville Branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 57 miles S. by E. of Louisville. Pop. 42. Here is the mother-house of the nuns of Loretto, and a Catholic academy for young ladies.

Loretto, a station in Somerset co., Md., on the Eastern Shore Railroad, 5 miles N. by E. of Princess Anne, and 23 miles N.E. of Crisfield.

Loretto, a post-borough of Cambria co., Pa., about 2 miles W. of Altoona. It contains a Catholic chapel and St. Francis College (Catholic), St. Aloysius Academy for ladies, a Franciscan monastery, a convent, &c. Pop. 280.

Loretto, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Tenn., 20 miles S. of Lawrenceburg. It has a church.

Loretto, a post-village of Essex co., Va., is near the Rappahannock River, about 48 miles N.N.E. of Richmond.

Loret'to, a post-village in Cardwell co., Ontario, 21 miles W. of Bradford. Pop. 90.

Loretum, the supposed ancient name of REQUEÑA.

Lorgis, the supposed ancient name of LORQUI.

Lorgues, lorg, a town of France, in Var, 7 miles S.W. of Draguignan. Pop. 3030.

Lorient, or **L'Orient,** lo're-ȯn', a fortified seaport town of France, department of Morbihan, at the mouth of the Scorf, in the Bay of Biscay, 42 miles W. of Vannes. Its streets are regular, wide, well paved, but dull in appearance, lined by houses of good construction; its public squares are large and handsome. The harbor is capacious, safe, and commodious, surrounded by magnificent buildings, among which is a tower, used as a light-house and observatory, and lined by handsome quays. In the roads, whole fleets can ride in safety. At some distance below the harbor, its entrance is commanded by a fort built on the Isle St. Michael, and mounting, it is said, 500 guns. The dock-yard and arsenal are among the most complete and extensive in France. The principal buildings are the parish church, and the Préfecture Maritime, situated on the port at the entrance to the dock-yard. Almost all the working-classes are employed in connection with the dock-yard. Lorient has also forges, foundries, and manufactures of steam-engines. The trade and commerce have declined. The exports are chiefly flour, brandy, wine, woollens, cottons, hardware, iron, lead, &c. Lorient possesses courts of first resort and commerce, a chamber of commerce and ex-

hange, a school of hydrography of the second class, and a ommunal college. At the beginning of the seventeenth entury it was a mere village, but all at once it rose into mportance. In 1770 it was made one of the four stations f the French navy, and a free port. The revolution of 789–92 almost annihilated its commerce. From the shock hen sustained it has never recovered. Pop. 31,000

L'Orignal, lo'ŗeen'yăl', a post-village of Ontario, apital of the united counties of Prescott and Russell, on he Ottawa River, 66 miles W. of Montreal. It contains, esides the county buildings, 3 churches, grist- and saw-ills, and 4 stores. A weekly newspaper is published here. 'op. 800.

Lo'ring, a post-office of Wyandotte co., Kansas.

Loriol, lo're-ol' (anc. *Aureoli ?*), a town of France, in)rôme, 12 miles S.S.W. of Valence. Pop. 2181.

Lormes, lorm, a town of France, in Nièvre, 18 miles .E. of Clamecy. Pop. 1960.

Lormont, lor'mŏn", a village of France, in Gironde, n the Garonne, 3 miles N.N.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 2722.

Lorn, a mountainous district of Scotland, co. of Argyle, ounded E. by Breadalbane (co. of Perth), and W. by Loch inne.

Lorqui, lor-kee' (anc. *Lor'gis ?*), a town of Spain, rovince and 10 miles N. of Murcia. Pop. 1020.

Lorquin, lor'kăn", or **Lörchingen**, lör'king-ęn, a own of Germany, in Lorraine, 5 miles S.S.W. of Saarburg.

Lorrach, lor'năĸ, a town of Baden, on the Wiesen, 28 iles S.S.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 6249.

Lorraine, lor'răn' (Ger. *Lothringen*, lot'ring-ęn; L. *otharin'gia*), a former province of France, comprising up 1871 the departments of Vosges, Meurthe, Moselle, and euse. In 1871 a large part of it was ceded to Germany, nd now forms a district (*Lothringen*) in the province of lsace-Lorraine. Area of German Lorraine, 2397 square iles. Capital, Metz. P. 480,250. See ALSACE-LORRAINE.

Lorraine, lŏr-rān', a post-office of Harrison co., Mo.

Lorraine, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., in Lorraine township, about 15 miles S. of Watertown. It has 2 hurches and a cheese-factory. Pop. of the township, 1377.

Lorris, lor'Rees' or lor'nee', a town of France, in oiret, 13 miles S.W. of Montargis. Pop. 1438.

Lorsch, lorsh, or **Laurisheim**, lŏw'ris-hīme', a own of Germany, grand duchy of Hesse, 16 miles S. of Darmstadt. Pop. of commune, 3766.

Lorsica, lor'se-kă, a village of Italy, province of enoa, 6 miles from Cicagna. Pop. 1907.

Lor'ton Valley, a post-office of Fairfax co., Va.

Lor'way Mines, a post-village in Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on the Glasgow & Cape Breton Railway, 4 miles from Sydney. It has 9 stores and large coal-mines. Pop. 250.

Los Alamos, loce ă'lă-moce, a post-office of Santa Barbara co., Cal.

Los Alamos, a post-office of San Miguel co., N. Mex.

Los Alamos, loce ă'lă-moce (*i.e.*, "the poplar-trees"), town of Mexico, in Sonora, 140 miles N.W. of Cinaloa, a district celebrated for its gold- and silver-mines. It has some well-paved streets, and the houses are generally built of stone or brick. It has a mint. Pop. about 10,000.

Los Andes, a town of Chili. See ANDES.

Los Angeles, loce an'jŏh-lĕz (Sp. pron. loce ăng'năh-lĕs), a county in the S. part of California, has an area of about 4000 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Pacific Ocean, and is drained by the San Gabriel and Santa Ana Rivers. The surface is diversified with high mountains, called Sierra Madre and Santa Susanna, and fertile valleys and plains. In the N.W. part stands Mount Pinos, a peak of the Coast Range, about 7500 feet high. The climate is dry, mild, equable, and very salubrious. The soil and climate are adapted to pastoral pursuits, and to the production of wine. This county is one of the chief orange districts of the state. Figs and lemons also flourish here. Wool, wine, cattle, maize, honey, and barley are the staple products. Among the most productive silver-mines in California are those in this county. Among its other minerals are gold, copper, limestone, marble, and asphaltum. It is intersected by several branches of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Capital, Los Angeles. Pop. in 1870, 15,309; in 1880, 33,381; in 1890, 101,454.

Los Angeles, a city, the capital of Los Angeles co., Cal., is on a river of the same name, about 14 miles from the Pacific Ocean, and 345 miles in a direct line S.E. of San Francisco. Lat. 34° 5′ N.; lon. 118° 18′ W. It is the most populous town of Southern California, and is noted for the amenity of its climate, the beauty of its gardens, and the excellence of its fruits. Oranges, lemons, and figs flourish in the open air, and it has extensive vineyards, the product of which is converted into wine. Oranges, wine, and wool are the chief articles of export. Los Angeles has 49 churches, a Jewish synagogue, 9 banks, with a capital of $3,500,000, and Protestant and Catholic hospitals. Seven daily and 7 weekly newspapers are published here. The city has a Roman Catholic bishop, and is the seat of St. Vincent's College (Catholic), of Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian universities, and of three female seminaries, a state normal school, and a public high school. The Los Angeles division of the Southern Pacific Railroad connects this city with Northern California and with the East, and other lines extend to the sea-coast. Pop. in 1880, 11,183; in 1890, 50,395.

Los Angeles, loce ăng'nă-lĕs, or **Los Anjeles**, a town of Chili, province of Biobio, 88 miles E. of Concepcion. It is a railway terminus. Pop. 4570.

Los Angeles River, a small stream of Los Angeles co., in the S.S.E. part of California, falls into the Pacific Ocean. The town of Los Angeles is on its left bank.

Losanna, the Italian name of LAUSANNE.

Losant'ville, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ind., about 22 miles N.W. of Richmond. It has a church.

Losar, lo-sar', a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 62 miles N.N.E. of Caceres. Pop. 2012.

Losarcos, loce-ar'koce, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 35 miles from Pamplona. Pop. 2018.

Los Banos, loce bă'noce, a post-office of Merced co., Cal.

Los Buenos Jardines. See SCARBOROUGH ISLANDS.

Lösch, lösh, a town of Moravia, 4 miles E.N.E. of Brünn. Pop. 2340.

Loschwitz, losh'vits, a village of Saxony, near Dresden, on the Elbe, here crossed by a ferry. Pop. 2920.

Los Colorados, loce kol-o-ră'doce, a cluster of rocks and islets off the N.W. side of the island of Cuba, in lat. 22° 15′ N., lon. 84° 40′ W.

Losdzey, losd'zà, or **Lozdzey**, written also **Lozdziey**, lozd'zyà, a town of Russian Poland, province and 26 miles E.N.E. of Suwalki. Pop. 1600.

Los Frayles, Caribbean Sea. See FRAYLES.

Los Gatos, loce gă'toce, a post-village of Santa Clara co., Cal., in Redwood township, 10 miles S.W. of San José. It has a church and a flour-mill. Pop. in 1890, 1652.

Los Hermanos, Caribbean Sea. See HERMANOS.

Losh Mills, a post-office of Pottawattamie co., Iowa.

Losh's Run, a station in Perry co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 20 miles N.W. of Harrisburg.

Losing, a town of Hungary. See LOOS.

Los, Isles de, Africa. See ISLES DE LOS.

Los Lanos, loce lă'noce, a town of the Canary Isles, S.W. side of the island of Palma.

Loslau, los'lŏw (Polish, *Vodeslawice*, vod-tse-slă-veet'să), a town of Prussian Silesia, 53 miles S.S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 2382.

Los Luceros, loce loo-să'roce, a village of Rio Arriba co., New Mexico, on the Rio Grande, about 25 miles N.N.W. of Santa Fé.

Los Lunas, loce loo'năs, a post-village of Valencia co., New Mexico, on the Rio Grande, about 24 miles S. of Albuquerque. It has a church. Pop. about 500.

Los Nietos, loce ne-ă'toce, a village of Los Angeles co., Cal., near the Southern Pacific Railroad, about 12 miles S.E. of Los Angeles. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, and a grist-mill. Pop. of township, 1544.

Los Ojitos, loce o-nee'toce, a post-office of San Miguel co., New Mexico.

Losoncz, or **Losontz**, lo'shonts', a town of Hungary, co. of Neograd, 63 miles N.N.E. of Pesth. Pop. 5178.

Los Pinos, loce pee'noce, a post-office of Gunnison co., Col., about 50 miles N.W. of Del Norte. Here is an Indian Agency.

Los Reyes, loce ră'yĕs, a town of the republic of Colombia, state of Magdalena, 100 miles S.E. of Santa Marta.

Los Rios, a province of Ecuador. See RIOS.

Lossa, a town of Hungary. See LOOS.

Los Santos, loce săn'toce, a town of Spain, province and 36 miles S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 5886.

Los Santos, Colombia, South America. See SANTOS.

Losser, los'sęr, a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 22 miles E.S.E. of Almelo. Pop. of commune, 5037.

Los'sie, a river of Scotland, co. of Elgin, issues from a small loch of the same name, and flows N. and N.E. to Lossiemouth, on the Moray Firth. Total course, 26 miles.

Los'siemouth, a small seaport of Scotland, on the sea, at the mouth of the Lossie, co. and 5 miles by rail N.E. of Elgin. Pop. 2620. It has an artificial port and a fishery.

Lossini, los-see'nee, or **Oscro**, o-sā'ro (Ger. *Lussin*, lōōs-seen'; anc. *Apsorus*), an island of Austria, in the Gulf of Quarnero, immediately S.W. of the island of Cherso, with which it is connected by a bridge. Length, 19 miles; breadth, 3 miles. Near its S. extremity are the contiguous villages of Lossini Grande (pop. 1069) and Lossini Piccolo (pop. 5613), having a good harbor and ship-yards.

Lössnitz, lŏss'nits, a town of Saxony, 17 miles by rail S.S.W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 5382. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and linens.

Los'sur', a village of Thibet, in Ladakh. Lat. 32° 8' N.; lon. 78° 5' E. Elevation, 13,400 feet.

Lostunge Island, in the Pacific. See Prince William Henry.

Los'tant, a post-village of La Salle co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 14 miles S. of La Salle, and 46 miles N. of Bloomington. It has 3 churches, a flouring-mill, and 3 grain-elevators. Pop. about 250.

Lost Branch, or **Olney**, ōl'nee, a hamlet of Lincoln co., Mo., about 50 miles W.N.W. of St. Charles. It has a church.

Lost Creek, Alabama, runs southeastward in Walker co., and enters the Mulberry Fork of Black Warrior River, about 7 miles from the mouth of that fork.

Lost Creek, Arkansas, runs southward through Grant co. and enters the Saline River.

Lost Creek, Indiana, runs westward through Orange co. and unites with Lick Creek. It flows for a few miles in a subterranean channel, from which it returns to the surface.

Lost Creek, a post-office of Clinton co., Ill.

Lost Creek, a township of Vigo co., Ind. Pop. 1914.

Lost Creek, a post-office of Breathitt co., Ky.

Lost Creek, a township of Newton co., Mo. Pop. 1093. It contains Dayton, and has lead-mines.

Lost Creek, a post-office of Wayne co., Mo.

Lost Creek, a township of Miami co., O. Pop. 1367. It contains Casstown.

Lost Creek (formerly **Colorado**), a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., in West Mahanoy township, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and on a branch of the Reading Railroad, 2½ miles W. of Shenandoah. It has a church, a coal-mine, and a large store.

Lost Creek, a post-office of Union co., Tenn.

Lost Creek, a post-office of Harrison co., W. Va.

Lost Creek, a post-office of Pierce co., Wis.

Lost Grove, a township of Webster co., Iowa. P. 315.

Lostine, los-teen', a post-office of Cherokee co., Kansas, 7 miles N.N.E. of Baxter Springs.

Lostine, a post-office of Union co., Oregon, in Wallowa Valley.

Lost Island, a post-office of Palo Alto co., Iowa, 40 miles W. of Algona. Pop. of Lost Island township, 120.

Lost Mountain, a post-village of Cobb co., Ga., about 8 miles W. of Marietta.

Lost Na'tion, a post-village and station of Clinton co., Iowa, on the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota Railroad, 42 miles E. of Marion. It has a money-order post-office, a church, 4 stores, &c. Pop. about 200.

Lostorf, los'torf, a village of Switzerland, canton and 18 miles N.E. of Soleure. Pop. 1100.

Lost Park Mountain, Colorado, a peak in lat. 39° 18' 15" N., lon. 105° 26' 15" W. It has an altitude of 11,800 feet above the sea-level.

Lost Riv'er, a small stream of Indiana, rises in Washington co., and unites with Lick Creek, an affluent of White River, in Martin co. It flows in a subterranean channel for several miles, and returns to the surface.

Lost River, a township of Martin co., Ind. Pop. 899.

Lost River, a post-office of Hardy co., W. Va., about 45 miles S. of Keyser.

Lost Run, a post-office of Breckenridge co., Ky.

Lost Trail, a post-office of Hinsdale co., Col.

Lostwithiel, lost-with'el, or **Leswithiel**, a decayed borough and parish of England, in Cornwall, on the Fowey, 5 miles by rail S.S.E. of Bodmin. About 1 mile N. are the fine ruins of Restormel. Pop. 922.

Lot, lot (anc. *Olitis*), a river of France, rises in Mt. Lozère, passes Entraigues, where it becomes navigable, and joins the Garonne near Aiguillon. Length, 200 miles. Affluents, the Truyère and Selle.

Lot, a department in the S.W. of France, formed of part of the old province of Gascony. Area, 2004 square miles. Surface elevated and mountainous, covered on the E. by part of Mont Cantal. Chief rivers, the Lot and Dordogne. The soil is fertile, and corn is raised more than sufficient for home consumption; wine is abundant. The department has numerous flax-mills, iron-forges, potteries, and paper-mills. It is divided into the arrondissements of Cahors, Figeac, and Gourdon. Capital, Cahors. Pop. in 1891, 253,885.

Lot, a post-office of Marshall co., Ala.

Lot, a post-office of Whitley co., Ky.

Lota, or **Lota Baja**, lō'tā bā'nā, a town of Chili, on the sea, province and 3 miles S. of Concepcion. It has coal-mines, smelting-works, and kilns for fire-brick. Pop. 4642.

Lotbinière, lōt'be'ne-nir', a county in the eastern part of Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence. Area, 735 square miles. The River du Chêne and the Beaurivage flow through it. Capital, Lotbinière. Pop. 20,606.

Lotbinière, the capital of Lotbinière co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 47 miles W.S.W. of Quebec. It contains 2 foundries, saw- and grist-mills, a convent, a church, and several stores. Pop. 2129.

Lot-et-Garonne, lot-à-gà'ronn', a department in the S.W. of France, forming part of the old province of Gascogne. Area, 2027 square miles. Principal rivers, the Garonne and its affluents the Bayse and Lot. Soil very fertile in the plains on the river-banks, but sterile in the arid districts termed "Landes," and in the marshes. Grain is raised sufficient for home consumption, and wine is exported. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Agen, Marmande, Nérac, and Villeneuve-d'Agen. Pop. in 1891, 295,360. Capital, Agen.

Lotevn, a town of France. See Londve.

Loth, a village of Belgium, 6 miles by rail S.W. of Brussels. Pop. 1000.

Lothian, lo'the-an, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., Md., 14 miles S.W. of Annapolis. It has 2 churches.

Lothians, lo'the-anz (The), a division of Scotland, comprising the cos. of Haddington, Edinburgh, and Linlithgow, respectively called East, Middle, and West Lothian.

Lothmansburg, Hungary. See Locsmand.

Lothringen, and **Lotharingia**. See Lorraine.

Lo'throp, a post-office of Warren co., Iowa, on the Middle River, and on the Indianola & Winterset Branch Railroad, 25 miles S. by W. of Des Moines.

Lot's Creek, of Bullock co., Ga., enters the Cannouchee from the left, at the S. extremity of the county.

Lot's Wife, a rock in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 29° 50' N.; lon. 142° 23' E. It rises almost perpendicularly to the height of nearly 300 feet.

Lot'ta, a post-hamlet of Meigs co., O., 5 miles N. of Pomeroy. It has a church.

Lotte, lot'teh, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Münster, circle of Tecklenburg. Pop. 1329.

Lot'tery Village, Washington co., R.I., is on the Pawcatuck River, 4 miles S. of Westerly. Pop. 101.

Lottin, South Pacific. See Rocky Island.

Lottridge, lŏt'rij, a post-office of Athens co., O., about 30 miles W.S.W. of Marietta.

Lotts'burg, a post-office of Northumberland co., Va., at the mouth of the Potomac.

Lott's Creek, a post-village of Humboldt co., Iowa, on a creek near the East Fork of the Des Moines River, about 30 miles N. of Fort Dodge. Pop. 291.

Lott's Creek, a township of Kossuth co., Iowa. P. 186.

Lott's Creek, a township of Ringgold co., Iowa. P. 652.

Lotts'ville, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Pa., in Freehold township, 11 miles E. of Corry. It has a church.

Lo'tus, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis (or Junction) Railroad, 15½ miles E. of Connersville. It has a Friends' meeting.

Lotus, a post-village in Durham co., Ontario, on Pigeon Creek, 9 miles S.W. of Bethany. It contains a church, hotel, saw-mill, grist-mill, and woollen-factory. Pop. 150.

Lot'ville, a post-office of Fulton co., N.Y.

Lötzen, lŏts'en, a town of East Prussia, 42 miles S.S.W. of Gumbinnen, on a railway. Pop. 4059.

Lou-An, or **Lou-Ngan**, China. See Looan.

Louang Prabang, loo-ang' prā'bang, a city of Eastern Asia, capital of the Western Laos States, in lat. 17° 40' N., lon. 103° 25' E., on the Me-Kong River. Pop. 8000.

Louargat, loo'an'gā', a village of France, in Côtes-du Nord, 26 miles W. of Saint-Brieuc. Pop. 579.

Louban, Malay Archipelago. See Loobak.

Loubar, a town of Russia. See Loobar.

Loubny, a town of Russia. See Loobny.

Loubou, a state of Celebes. See Loehoe.

Loubressac, loo'brĕs'sāk', a town of France, in Lot, 21 miles N.N.W. of Figeac. Pop. 1279.

Louccos, or **Kose**, a river of Morocco. See El-Kos.

Loudéac, loo'dā'āk', a town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 15 miles S. of Saint-Brieuc. It has important linen-manufactures. Pop. 2091.

Louden, a township of Carroll co., O. Pop. 831.
Loudenville, lŏw'dĕn-vĭl, post-office, Albany co., N.Y.
Loudenville, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 25 miles S. by E. of Wheeling. It has a flouring-mill.
Loudon, lŏw'dŏn, a county of East Tennessee, has an area of 256 square miles. It is intersected by the Holston River, bounded on the N. by the Clinch River, and also drained by the Little Tennessee. The surface is hilly. The soil is generally very fertile. Nearly 70 per cent. of it is woodland. This county is intersected by the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad and the Marietta & North Georgia Railroad, the former connecting with Loudon, the capital. Pop. in 1880, 9148; in 1890, 9273.
Loudon, Cedar co., Iowa. See LOWDEN.
Loudon, a post-village of Merrimack co., N.H., in Loudon township, on the Suncook River, 7 or 8 miles N.E. of Concord. It has 3 churches, a grist-mill, several saw-mills, a tannery, a manufactory of carriages, a blacksmith-shop, and general stores. Pop. of the township, about 1000.
Loudon, a township of Seneca co., O. Pop. 3133. It contains Fostoria.
Loudon, a post-village in Peters township, Franklin co., Pa., on the West Branch of Conococheague Creek, at the base of Parnell's Knob, and on the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, 15 miles W. by S. of Chambersburg. It has 3 churches and 2 flour-mills.
Loudon, a post-village, capital of Loudon co., Tenn., on the Tennessee (or Holston) River and the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 28 miles S.W. of Knoxville, and 84 miles N.E. of Chattanooga. It is an important shipping-point, and steamboats ply between this place and Chattanooga. It has 1 or 2 newspaper offices, a high school, 5 churches, &c. Pop. in 1890, 942.
Loudon Centre, a post-hamlet in Loudon township, Merrimack co., N.H., about 14 miles N.E. of Concord.
Loudon City, a post-village of Fayette co., Ill., in Loudon township, about 54 miles S. of Decatur. It has a church. Pop. about 100.
Loudon Ridge, a post-village of Merrimack co., N.H., mostly in Loudon township and partly in Gilmanton, and 12 miles N.N.E. of Concord. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, manufactures of carriages, leather, and brooms, and nearly 100 houses.
Loudonville, lŏw'dŏn-vĭl, a post-village in Hanover township, Ashland co., O., on the Black Fork of the Mohican River, and on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 18 miles S.E. of Mansfield, and 22 miles S.W. of Wooster. It has a bank, a newspaper office, a graded school, 6 churches, a tannery, a large flouring-mill, 2 carriage-shops, and a foundry. Pop. in 1890, 1444.
Loudoun, lŏw'dŭn, a parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr, 4 miles E.S.E. of Kilmarnock. Here are remains of antiquities, besides the magnificent castle of the Marquis of Hastings. On Loudoun Hill a battle was fought between Bruce and the Earl of Pembroke in 1307. Here are coalmines. Pop. 5525.
Loudoun, or **Loudon**, lŏw'dŏn, a county in the N. part of Virginia, borders on Maryland. Area, about 580 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Potomac River, and is partly drained by Goose Creek. The Blue Ridge extends along the N.W. border of this county, the surface of which is finely diversified with hills and valleys. A large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, grass, and pork are the staple products. In one year it produced 319,287 bushels of Indian corn, more than any other county in the state, and in its product of wheat has been surpassed by only two of its sister counties. Granite and good limestone are found in this county. It is intersected by the Richmond & Danville Railroad, which connects with Leesburg, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 20,929; in 1880, 23,634; in 1890, 23,274.
Loudoun, a post-village of Loudoun co., Va., at Guilford Station on the Washington & Ohio Railroad, 25 miles N.W. of Washington, D.C. It has 3 churches and a money-order post-office.
Loudsville, lŏwdz'vĭl, a post-village of White co., Ga., about 80 miles N.N.E. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches.
Loudun, loo'dŭn' (L. *Juliodu'num*), a town of France, in Vienne, 33 miles N.N.W. of Poitiers. It has a communal college, and manufactures of wine and lace. It was once the capital of a district called the Loudunois. P. 3986.
Loudville, lŏwd'vĭl, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., 6½ miles W. by S. of Northampton. It has 3 paper-mills, 2 saw-mills, and a grist-mill.

Loué, loo'ā', or **Louve**, loov, a river of France, which, after a course of 70 miles, joins the Doubs a little below Dôle.
Loué, a market-town of France, in Sarthe, 16 miles W. of Le Mans, on the Vègre. It has manufactures of linen and paper. Pop. 2006.
Louella, loo-el'ĭą, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., in Radnor township, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, ¼ mile from Wayne Station, and 13½ miles W.N.W. of Philadelphia. It has 3 churches.
Louella, a post-office of Rhea co., Tenn.
Louesche, a village of Switzerland. See LEUK.
Louga, or **Luga**, a town of Russia. See LOOGA.
Louganskaia Stanitza, Russia. See LOOGANSKAIA.
Lougan skoe, a town of Russia. See LOOGANSKOE.
Lougen, or **Lougan**, lŏw'gąn, a river of Norway, stift of Aggershuus, rises by many heads in the Langfield and Sognefield Mountains, flows S.E., traversing Lake Miösen, and, under the name of Vermen, joins the Glommen 28 miles N.E. of Christiania. Course, 200 miles.
Lough, lŏn ("lake"). For all articles with the prefix LOUGH, not below, see additional name.
Lough Allen, a lake of Ireland, co. of Leitrim, 9 miles N. of Carrick. It is the source of the Shannon.
Lough Beg, a small lake of Ireland, co. of Antrim, separated from Lough Neagh by a neck of land.
Loughborough, luff'bŭr-rŭh, a market-town of England, co. and 10 miles by rail N.N.W. of Leicester, with a station on the Midland Railway. It is paved, and lighted with gas; the houses are mostly of brick, and the town has a respectable and thriving appearance. It has elegant churches, a free grammar-school, and several other schools. The principal manufacture of the town consists of hosiery and bobbinet. In the neighborhood are a bell-foundry, locomotive-works, dye-works, malt-kilns, slate-quarries, corn-mills, and an iron-foundry. Pop. (1891) 18,196.
Loughborough, luff'bŭr-rŭh, a post-office of St. Francois co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 83 miles S. of St. Louis.
Loughborough, lŏ'bŭr-rŭh, or **Syd'enham**, a post-village in Addington co., Ontario, at the outlet of Stout's Lake, 17 miles N.N.W. of Kingston. It contains about 15 stores, 4 hotels, and grist-, saw-, and shingle-mills. Pop. 450.
Lough (lŏn) Brick'land, a town of Ireland, co. of Down, 10 miles N.N.E. of Newry. Pop. 388.
Lough Carra, lŏn kăr'rą, a small lake of Ireland, co. of Kerry, 3½ miles S. of Castlemaine Harbor.
Lough Conn, lŏn konn, a lake of Ireland, co. of Mayo, between Castlebar and Ballina, about 10 miles in length and 2 or 3 miles in breadth. Its lower extremity is called Lough Cullen.
Lough Corrib, lŏn kor'rib, a large lake of Ireland, in Connaught, co. and 3 miles N. of Galway. Length, from N.W. to S.E., 20 miles; the breadth varies from 1 mile to 6 miles. It receives the Clare and other rivers, with the surplus water of Loughs Mask and Carra, and discharges its own surplus by the Galway River into Galway Bay. On its banks are the towns of Cong and Oughterard.
Lough Cullen, Ireland. See LOUGH CONN.
Lough Derg, lŏn dĕąo, Ireland, the longest and most picturesque of the expansions of the Shannon, separates Munster from Connaught. Length, 24 miles; the breadth varies from 2 to 6 miles.
Lough Derg, a lake of Ireland, at the S.E. extremity of the co. of Donegal, about 9 miles in circumference, and containing the famous islet called St. Patrick's Purgatory, which is visited annually by 18,000 devotees.
Lough Erne, Ireland. See ERNE.
Lough Foyle, lŏn foil, of Ireland, is a large arm of the sea, forming the estuary of the river Foyle. Length, 18 miles; breadth, 9 miles.
Lough'gall, a village of Ireland, in Ulster, co. and 5 miles N.N.E. of Armagh. Pop. 394.
Lough Gara, lŏn gah'rą, a lake of Ireland, in Connaught, 13 miles W. of Carrick. It receives the Lung River on the S.W. Its outlet is the river Boyle.
Lough Gur, lŏn gŭr, a lake of Ireland, co. and 10 miles E.S.E. of Limerick. It is about 4 miles in circumference, and contains on its shores some of the most striking Druidical remains in the kingdom.
Lough Iron, lŏn I'ŏrn, a lake of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Westmeath, 7 miles N.W. of Mullingar.
Lough Mask, lŏn mask, a lake of Ireland, cos. of Galway and Mayo, 11 miles S. of Castlebar, about 8 miles long.
Lough Neagh, lŏn nā, a lake of Ireland, on the S.W. border of the co. of Antrim. Length, 17 miles; breadth, 10 miles. It receives the Upper Bann and Blackwater from

the S., and discharges its surplus waters on the N. by the Lower Bann into the Atlantic Ocean.

Loughor, a town of Wales. See CASTEL-LLYCHWR.

Lough Oughter, lŏu ŏa'tər, a lake of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Cavan. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3 miles. It is formed by an expansion of the Erne.

Loughrea, lŏu'rā', a town of Ireland, co. of Galway, beautifully situated on an acclivity on a small lake of the same name, 21½ miles E. by S. of Galway. It has a parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a Carmelite monastery, with a neat chapel, a nunnery, a court-house, workhouse, police barrack, hospital, and several schools. It also possesses an extensive brewery, tanneries, and corn-mills. Loughrea was once fortified, and contains the remains of an old castle and monastery. Pop. 3072.

Lough Shee'lin, a lake of Ireland, partly in Leinster, cos. of Meath and Westmeath, but chiefly in Ulster, co. of Cavan, 5 miles E. of Granard. Length, from E. to W., about 5 miles; breadth, 2½ miles.

Lough Strang'ford is a large lake or inlet of the sea, between Belfast Lough and Dundrum Bay, 15 miles in length. It is shallow, and encumbered with islets.

Lougonnor, Caroline Islands. See LOOGOONOR.

Louhans, loo'ŏnˢ', a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, capital of an arrondissement, 35 miles N.E. of Mâcon. It has a communal college, and manufactures of linen, leather, flour, and pottery. Pop. 3498.

Louhou, Malay Archipelago. See LOEHOE.

Louina, loo-i'nə, a post-village of Randolph co., Ala., on the Tallapoosa River, 75 miles N.E. of Montgomery.

Louisa, loo-ee'zə, a county in the S.E. part of Iowa, has an area of about 320 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, and is intersected by the Iowa River. The Cedar River enters the Iowa River in this county. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county has deposits of limestone. It is intersected by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and the Iowa Central Railroad, of which the first-named communicates with Wapello, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 12,877; in 1880, 13,142; in 1890, 11,873.

Louisa, a county in the central part of Virginia, has an area of about 470 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the North Anna River, and is intersected by the South Anna River. The surface is hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and tobacco are the staple products. A mine of copper has been opened in this county. It is intersected by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, which passes through Louisa, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 16,332; in 1880, 18,942; in 1890, 16,997.

Louisa, a post-village, capital of Lawrence co., Ky., on the E. boundary of the state, is on the Big Sandy River, at the confluence of the Tug Fork and the West Fork. It is 30 miles S. of Ironton, O., and 125 miles E. of Lexington. It contains a newspaper office, 3 churches, and 2 hotels. Steamboats run from this place to the Ohio. Pop. 834.

Louisa, a post-village, capital of Louisa co., Va., is on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 62 miles N.W. of Richmond. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, chemical-works, saw-mills, a tannery, &c. Pop. about 500.

Louisa Fork, Kentucky. See SANDY RIVER.

Louisburg, loo'is-burg, a fishing village and suburb of the town of Wick, Scotland, co. of Caithness. Pop. 1048.

Louisburg, Würtemberg. See LUDWIGSBURG.

Louisburg, loo'is-burg, a post-village of Miami co., Kansas, in Wea township, on the Osage division of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 13 miles E.N.E. of Paola, and about 36 miles S.E. of Lawrence. It has a church and a graded school. Pop. about 1000.

Louisburg, a township of Montgomery co., Kansas. Pop. 1441. It contains Elk City.

Louisburg, a post-village of Dallas co., Mo., 35 miles W. of Lebanon. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Louisburg, a post-village, capital of Franklin co., N.C., in Louisburg township, on the Tar River, 34 miles N.E. of Raleigh. It has 4 churches, a female college, a newspaper office, a male academy, a coach-factory, and a flour-mill. Pop. 750; of the township, 2542.

Louisburg, loo'is-burg, a seaport of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, on the S.E. shore of the island, 30 miles by rail S.E. of Sydney. The French erected a fortress here at an expense of 30,000,000 livres, and while Louisburg remained in their occupancy it exported 500,000 quintals of cod annually, and 600 vessels were employed in its trade and fisheries. After it was taken by the British, in 1763, the British government demolished the fortifications; since then the harbor has been deserted and the town is almost in ruins; but the place has become a railway terminus and a port of call for steamers. A number of fishermen only reside here. A light-house has been erected on the E. head. Louisburg has a fine harbor, open the year round.

Louis' Corners, a post-hamlet of Manitowoc co., Wis., 5 miles from Kiel.

Louise, loo-eez', a post-office of Sedgwick co., Kansas.

Louisiade (loo-ee-ze-ăd') **Archipelago,** an extensive group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, comprised between the parallels of 10° 40′ and 11° 40′ S. lat. and the meridians of 151° and 154° 30′ E. lon. About 100 are already known. They appear to be nearly all inhabited, although some of them but thinly. The principal islands are Rossel, South-East Island, Piron, Joannet, Pig, St. Aignan, &c. Mount Rattlesnake or South-East Island is 2689 feet high, and the mountains in the W. portion of St. Aignan attain an elevation of 3270 feet.

Louisiana, loo-ee-ze-ah'nə (named in honor of Louis XIV. of France), one of the Gulf States of the American Union, is bounded N. by Arkansas and Mississippi, E. by Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and W. by Texas. On the N. it is limited partly by the 31st and partly by the 33d degree of N. lat. The rivers Mississippi and Pearl wash its eastern borders, and on the W. it has the 94th degree of W. lon. for its limit from the N.W. angle of the state southward to the river Sabine, which stream is thenceforth its western boundary to the gulf. Area, 48,720 square miles, of which 45,420 square miles are land, and 3300 square miles water surface.

Face of the Country.—It is stated that no part of Louisiana has any point elevated more than 240 feet above sea-level. In the central and northern sections of the state there are extensive tracts of undulating or even hilly ground. Farther southward the country is more level, with extensive forests and swamps. In the S.W. there are wide grassy prairies; and near the coast and the streams these plains in some cases assume the remarkable character of *prairies tremblantes*, or "trembling prairies," which quake beneath the traveller's feet and are believed to float upon the surface of subterranean waters or upon gulfs of thin mud. The great delta of the Mississippi is largely made up of swamp-lands, slightly elevated above the sea-level, and subject to occasional overflow; and even the habitable and cultivable lands would be to a great extent overwhelmed by the freshets of the Mississippi were it not that a system of dikes or *levées* has been constructed at a great expense for the restraint of the river within its banks; but these *levées* are liable to burst at high water, and then destructive floods pour through the *crévasse* and sometimes deluge large areas. The marshy portions of the state are often traversed by *brulés*, or elevated dry ridges, which are very generally inhabited. Most of those bayous which formerly flowed out from the Mississippi and made the southern part of the state a true delta have been cut off from their connection with the parent stream by the *levées*. The Great Pine Belt enters the state from Southern Mississippi, and, with some interruptions, extends westward across Louisiana, terminating in Eastern Texas. On the W. and N.W. of the alluvial valley of the Mississippi extends a low but precipitous range of sandstone hills.

Geology.—More than half of the state is of post-tertiary or recent origin, the proper delta of the Mississippi covering an ever-enlarging area of more than 15,000 square miles and having an average depth of some 1000 feet. The remainder of the state is mainly tertiary, but at a few points the underlying cretaceous is laid bare in small areas. There are also local evidences of former volcanic action, which is shown by the discovery of lava and metamorphic stones, &c. A large bed of tolerably pure sulphur exists in the S.W. The great deposit of rock salt at Petit Anse is very interesting, and has an important economic value. Iron ores, ochre, and lignite are reported to exist abundantly, as well as gypsum and excellent fertilizing marls.

Rivers, &c.—The state has a copious water-supply, and the number of rivers, creeks, bayous, lakes, and sloughs is very large. Steam navigation is practicable not only upon the Mississippi and Red Rivers, but also upon the Atchafalaya, Ouachita, Têche, Sabine, and several smaller rivers and bayous. The lakes Pontchartrain and Borgne afford steamboat communication with Mobile *via* the landlocked Mississippi Sound. The internal water communication extends some 2500 miles. There are required in this state for the Mississippi alone no less than 780 miles of *levées*, while

according to high authorities the interior streams and bayous require 925 miles, only a small part being yet completed.

Vegetable and Animal Life.—The forests are rich not only in value and extent, but also in the number of species of native trees. Pines and oaks of several kinds, cypress, black and sweet gum, several magnolias, hickory, chicot, bois d'arc, cottonwood, honey-, yellow, and black locust, several elms, ash, planer, and numbers of other useful timber trees abound in almost all sections of the state. The abundant native cane is utilized as a material for paper-making, and the *Tillandsia* or "Spanish moss" which drapes the forest trees affords a substitute for the horsehair employed by upholsterers. In the forests are still found the black bear, panther, lynx, raccoon, opossum, deer, and other game animals. Many species of birds make this state their winter home. In the swamps abound venomous and other serpents, and large alligators are found, especially southward. Among the food-producing animals we may reckon numerous marine and fresh-water fishes, besides the abundant crustaceans and mollusks of the coast regions. The crawfish, a fresh-water crustacean, as well as the muskrat, sometimes proves a dangerous enemy of the planter, since it digs long burrows in the *levées* and thus prepares the way for destructive *crévasses*.

Agricultural Resources.—The exhaustless fertility of the soil of a very large portion of this state must always render it attractive to the agriculturist. This is the only state where the culture of the true sugar-cane has proved remunerative upon a large scale. This industry is still profitably conducted, although the climate is such that the seed of the plant never ripens here, as it does in Florida. Rice-culture has been considerably extended of late, and it is believed that nowhere can rice be produced of better quality or sold with more profit to the producer. At present the culture of cotton and Indian corn is a leading industrial pursuit. Cattle-breeding is another important interest, and the state affords ample pasturage upon its broad savannas; but the breed of stock is generally inferior. Market-gardening and floriculture are profitable occupations near New Orleans.

Manufactures are not as yet largely developed. Lumber and forest products (including naval stores, such as oil of turpentine, rosin, and tar) are obtained in the pine woods. Cotton-seed oil, oil-cake, and the oils of the pindar, gouber or ground-nut, and castor-bean, are valuable materials, whose production might be indefinitely increased. Considerable quantities of rum and whisky are made, but chiefly as an accessory or by-product of the sugar- and molasses-manufacture, which is at present the principal manufacturing interest of the state. There are other minor manufactures, carried on chiefly at New Orleans.

Commerce.—The war of 1861–65, the great extension of the railroad system of the United States, and the shoaling-up of the mouths of the Mississippi, dealt heavy blows to the once extensive commercial industry of the state. The Mississippi River, the great natural commercial highway for the central states of the United States, once brought down great amounts of grain, flour, tobacco, cotton, sugar, spirits, coal, timber, hemp, lead, pork, cattle, hides, wool, and other raw materials, which are now very generally sent by rail to the Atlantic ports. But the recent construction of jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi has already deepened the entrance to the river, and it is believed that the restoration of political quiet and the settlement of the new industrial problems which are now engaging the attention of the Southern people will in a great measure restore the commercial prosperity of New Orleans and of the state.

Railroads have not been constructed in Louisiana on a scale of such magnitude as in most of the other states, because her rivers have all along furnished ready and cheap communication. In 1846 there were 40 miles of railroad; in 1850, 80 miles; in 1855, 203 miles; in 1860, 335 miles; in 1870, 479 miles; in 1890, 1750 miles, built at a cost for works of about $48,500 per average road-mile.

Parishes.—Louisiana is divided into 59 parishes, corresponding to the counties of the other states, viz., Acadia, Ascension, Assumption, Avoyelles, Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Calcasieu, Caldwell, Cameron, Catahoula, Claiborne, Concordia, De Soto, East Baton Rouge, East Carroll, East Feliciana, Franklin, Grant, Iberia, Iberville, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, La Fourche, Lincoln, Livingston, Madison, Morehouse, Natchitoches, Orleans, Ouachita, Plaquemines, Point Coupée, Rapides, Red River, Richland, Sabine, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. Helena, St. James, St. John Baptist, St. Landry, St. Martin's, St. Mary's, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Tensas, Terre Bonne, Union, Vermilion, Vernon, Washington, Webster, West Baton Rouge, West Carroll, West Feliciana, Winn.

Towns and Cities.—Of these the principal are New Orleans, the metropolis of the Western Gulf States (pop. in 1880, including Algiers, Jefferson, &c., on the south side of the Mississippi River, 216,090; in 1890, 242,039); Shreveport, the commercial centre of Northwestern Louisiana (pop. in 1890, 11,979); Baton Rouge, the state capital (pop. 10,478). Other places of note are New Iberia (pop. 3447), Lake Charles (pop. 3442), Gretna (pop. 3332), Monroe (pop. 3256), Plaquemines (pop. 3222), Donaldsonville (pop. 3121), Alexandria (pop. 2861), Morgan City (pop. 2291), McDonoughville (pop. 2235), Franklin (pop. 2127), Lafayette (pop. 2106), Thibodeaux (pop. 2078), &c. The old plantation system tended to disperse the population widely, and was not favorable to the development of large towns.

Education is under the supervision of a state board and a state superintendent, with local and district school boards, which are corporate bodies. Normal-school instruction is provided at the state normal school at Natchitoches, at the New Orleans normal school, and in some of the colleges and private schools. Public high schools are sustained in the larger towns. New Orleans is the seat of five institutions known as universities, among which are the Tulane University, and the Southern University for colored students. The state university and agricultural and mechanical college is at Baton Rouge. There are in the state 11 colleges of the liberal arts, with a number of professional schools, and three colleges for women. Until quite recently the appropriations have been inadequate to support the public schools efficiently, but interest in free education is increasing and the school system is becoming more effective.

Constitution, &c.—The jurisprudence of Louisiana differs from that of most of the states, in being based upon the Roman or civil law, instead of the common law of England.

History.—Visited by La Salle in 1691 and unsuccessfully colonized in 1699 by Iberville, Louisiana was granted in 1712 to one Crozat, and in 1717 was purchased by the Mississippi Company, of which John Law was president. In 1717 New Orleans was founded. Louisiana next became a crown possession of France; was transferred to Spain in 1762; was retroceded to France in 1800, and in 1803 the whole province of Louisiana was purchased by President Jefferson for the United States for the sum of $11,250,000. This purchase included all the present territory of the United States W. of the Mississippi River, exclusive of Texas and the areas acquired from Mexico since 1847, but did not include that part of the present state of Louisiana which has the Pearl River on the E., the Mississippi River on the W., and the rivers Iberville and Amite and Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain on the S.; for this tract was a portion of the Spanish province of West Florida, and, although it was ceded by act of Congress in 1812 to Louisiana, it was never definitely United States territory until after the Florida purchase of 1819. In 1804 the Territory of Orleans was constituted, with nearly the present limits of the state, and in 1812 the state was admitted to the Union. In 1815 the invading British army was totally defeated at Chalmette by the troops of General Jackson. A prominent event in the history of Louisiana was the revision of the criminal code of the state by Edward Livingston and others (1821). The state was exceedingly prosperous under the slave-system, and attained great wealth; it seceded in 1861 by ordinance of a state convention, and was the scene of active and important operations during the war of 1861–65. Since the war the material progress of Louisiana has been much impeded by party strife and by acts of violence and misrule.

Population.—Colonized chiefly by the French, and in later times by the Spanish, there still remain thousands of descendants of the original colonists, and the French language is habitually spoken by many of the people. The inhabitants of French descent, called Creoles (which term in this state does not imply any admixture of African or Indian blood), still constitute a large and respectable class of the people of Louisiana. Pop. in 1810, 76,556; in 1820, 153,407; in 1830, 215,739; in 1840, 352,411; in 1850, 517,762; in 1860, 708,002, including 326,726 slaves and 18,527 free colored people; in 1870, 726,915; in 1880, 939,946; in 1890, 1,118,587.

Louisiana, a city of Pike co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, about 27 miles below Hannibal, and 114 miles above St. Louis. By railroad it is 101 miles N.E. of Jefferson City, and 25 miles S. of Hannibal. It is on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, the trains of which here cross the river on a magnificent new iron bridge, and is the S. terminus of the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad, and the E. terminus of the Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad. It contains 11 churches, 2 banks, a high

school, 2 newspaper offices, a Baptist college, 3 steam flouring-mills, 4 tobacco-factories, several machine-shops, 4 planing-mills, lumber-mills, gas-works, and 2 stove-foundries. Large quantities of tobacco, wheat, pork, &c., are shipped here. This town is the seat of Pardee College. Pop. in 1870, 3639; in 1880, 4325; in 1890, 5000.

Louis-Philippe (loo'es'-fēēp') **Land**, the N. portion of a tract of land in the Antarctic Ocean, off South Shetland, about lat. 63° 30' S., lon. 57° W. It is crowned with immense peaks covered by continual snows.

Louisville, loo'o-vil or loo'is-vil, a post-village of Barbour co., Ala., 9 miles S.W. of Clayton, and about 70 miles S.E. of Montgomery. It has 2 churches, a high school, a tannery, and a carriage-shop.

Louisville, a post-village of Boulder co., Col., on the Colorado Central Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Boulder. It has several stores and a rich mine of coal. Pop. 500.

Louisville, a post-village, capital of Jefferson co., Ga., on Rocky Comfort Creek, near the Ogeechee River, about 50 miles S.S.W. of Augusta. It was the capital of the state from 1795 to 1804. It has a newspaper office, 3 high schools, and 3 churches. Pop. in 1880, 575; in 1890, 836.

Louisville, a post-village, capital of Clay co., Ill., in Louisville township, on Little Wabash River, and on the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 100 miles S.S.E. of Springfield, and 6 miles N. of Flora. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a savings-bank, and a high school. Pop. 637; of the township, 1605.

Louisville, a post-office of Audubon co., Iowa, about 70 miles W. of Des Moines.

Louisville, a post-village of Pottawatomie co., Kansas, in Louisville township, on Rock Creek, about 3 miles N. of Wamego, and 40 miles W.N.W. of Topeka. It has a newspaper office, a church, a flouring-mill, and a large brick school-house. Pop. in 1890, 382; of the township, 980.

Louisville, the county seat of Jefferson co., and principal city of Kentucky, was founded in the year 1778, and incorporated as a city in 1828. It is beautifully situated at the falls of the Ohio River, 400 miles from its mouth, and 130 miles below Cincinnati. Lat. 38° 3' N.; lon. 85° 30' W. The town is built on a plateau about 70 feet above the river at an ordinary stage of water, and about 25 feet above the highest flood-mark. It has 8 miles of river front suitable for wharf purposes, and the even surface extending southward from the river affords the most ample space for the growth of the city in that direction. Two fine bridges, nearly a mile in length, connect the city with New Albany and Jeffersonville, on the right bank of the river, in the state of Indiana. The streets are laid out by the meridian, cross one another at right angles, and are over 500 in number, 60 to 120 feet wide, covering a tract of 35 square miles. They are well sewered, and form about 1900 squares. Here are about 40,000 houses. Electric street-cars are run on the principal streets, connecting the suburbs with the central and business portion of the city. The most conspicuous of the public buildings is the new custom-house, which cost $2,500,000. Other prominent buildings are the city hall and court-house, the First and Second Presbyterian churches, the Catholic cathedral, St. Paul's Episcopal church, the Broadway Tabernacle, the Broadway Baptist church, &c. The city has great educational advantages, having 39 public school buildings, erected at a cost of nearly $2,000,000; the Kentucky College for ladies, 5 medical colleges, 4 other colleges, and many private schools. The free school system is sustained. Louisville has 150 churches, 3 synagogues, a United States marine hospital, several other hospitals, 12 orphan asylums, 14 market-houses, 28 banks, the clearings of which show $390,754,598 for one year. Of the 53 newspapers published here, 8 are political dailies. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop. The facilities for transportation are extensive and of great importance to the city, and, being a port of entry, goods are received direct from foreign countries. Besides the Ohio River, which is usually open for navigation during the entire year, there are 6 important lines of railroad terminating at this point. Among these are the Louisville & Great Southern, the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis, and the Louisville Branch of the Ohio & Mississippi. The city has an extensive trade with the South and the Southwest. The commerce exceeds in value $150,000,000 per annum, of which the trade in tobacco amounts to 153,000 hogsheads, of an aggregate value of $15,000,000 in one year. Here are 18 large warehouses, 15 rehandling establishments, 16 manufactories of chewing and smoking tobacco, and 85 cigar-factories. Besides, tobacco, pork, and flour are extensively exported. The foreign importations for one year amounted to $488,897, with a duty of $335,622, while the total internal revenue collections were $10,932,593.

Though Louisville may be said to be a commercial city, its manufactures are extensive. Among the principal establishments are its iron-foundries, tanneries, and plough- and furniture-factories. The manufacture of water- and gas-pipes is more extensive than in any other city W. of Pennsylvania. Chicago, St. Louis, and other Western and Southern towns are supplied by the Louisville foundries. Large quantities of excellent ploughs are made here, and the sole-leather manufactured in Louisville has a wide reputation. Its manufacturing establishments, some 2073 in number, give employment to 29,000 hands, and have an invested capital of $45,000,000, with an aggregate yearly product of $85,000,000. Among these establishments may be found some of the largest in the country and in the world, a wagon-factory (a corporation with $1,000,000 paid up capital) being located here, as well as a hickory-handle factory, 22 tanneries, plough-factories, furniture-factories, a spoke-factory, and other wood-working establishments. Louisville is the greatest whiskey mart in the world. The published receipts of the collector for this revenue district amount, for the tax on whiskey, to from $20,000 to $35,000 per day. Pop. in 1860, 68,033; in 1870, 100,753; in 1880, 123,758; in 1890, 161,129.

Louisville, a post-office of Carroll co., Md.

Louisville, a post-village, capital of Winston co., Miss., about 46 miles W.S.W. of Columbus, and 95 miles N.E. of Jackson. It has a court-house, a newspaper office, and 4 churches. Pop. in 1890, 484.

Louisville, a post-village of Lincoln co., Mo., about 22 miles S. by W. of Louisiana. It has several churches, and manufactures of furniture and farming-implements.

Louisville, a post-village of Cass co., Neb., on the S. bank of the Platte River, 18 miles by rail W. of Plattsmouth. It has 2 churches, a machine-shop, a pottery, and a flour-mill. Kaolin is found here. Pop. in 1890, 686.

Louisville, Otsego co., N.Y. See Morris.

Louisville, or **Mil'lerville**, a post-village in Louisville township, St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on Grass River, 10 miles N. of Norwood. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a saw-mill, &c. The township is bounded N. by the St. Lawrence River, and has a pop. of 2039.

Louisville, Licking co., O. See Saint Louisville.

Louisville, a post-village in Nimishillen township, Stark co., O., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, about 7 miles N.E. of Canton. It has 3 churches, a Catholic academy, a woollen-mill, an oil-mill, and a grist-mill. Pop. about 1400.

Louisville, a post-village of Blount co., Tenn., on the Holston River, 25 miles below Knoxville. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of carriages, flour, and furniture. Much grain is shipped here in steamboats.

Louisville, a post-hamlet of Dunn co., Wis., about 2 miles W. of the Chippewa River, and 10 miles S. by E. of Menomonee. It has a church.

Louisville, Kent co., Ontario. See Lewisville.

Louisville Landing, a post-hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the St. Lawrence River, about 30 miles below Ogdensburg. The steamboats that navigate the river touch here. It has a church.

Loui-Tchou, or **Loui-Tcheou**. See Looee-Choo.

Loukh, or **Louka**, a river of Russia. See Lookh.

Lou-Kiang, a town of China. See Loo-Kiang.

Lou-Kiang, a river of Thibet. See Loo-Kiang.

Loukianow, a town of Russia. See Lookianov.

Loukhoui, Cochin China. See Saigon.

Loulé, loo'lā or lō'lā, a fortified town of Portugal, in Algarve, 8 miles N. of Faro, with 12,146 inhabitants, an old castle, several convents, and a rich hospital.

Loun, a town of Bulgaria. See Lom.

Lou-na-Chan, China. See Loo-na-Shan.

Lou-Ngan, a town of China. See Loo-Ngan.

Loup (loop) **City**, a post-village, capital of Sherman co., Neb., on the Middle Loup River, about 42 miles N. of Kearney. It has a newspaper office.

Loup Creek, West Virginia. See Loop Creek.

Loup Fork, or **Pawnee Loup Fork**, of the Platte River, rises in Nebraska, about lat. 42° 13' N., among the Great Sand Hills, runs first nearly southeastward through the arid treeless plain of Central Nebraska, and subsequently flows nearly eastward through Howard and Platt cos., and enters the Platte River in Platte co., about 5 miles S.E. of Columbus. Its length is estimated at 300 miles. The volume of water is small in proportion to the length. It has a branch or affluent called North Loup; and the main stream is often called Middle Loup.

Loup Fork, a post-office of Howard co., Neb.

Louqsor, a town of Egypt. See Luxon.

Lourches, loorsh, a town of France, in Nord, 17 miles by rail N.N.E. of Cambrai. It has coal-mines and glass-works. Pop. 3590.

Lourdes, loord (anc. *Lor'de? Lapurdum?*), a town of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, 6 miles N.N.E. of Argelès, on the Gave de Pau. It stands at the foot of an almost inaccessible rock, and is commanded by a strong castle, now used as a prison. This place was fortified by Julius Cæsar, and has extensive Roman remains and marble-quarries. It is a noted place of pilgrimage. Pop. 4577.

Lourdoueix Saint-Michel, loor'doo-â' sân-mee'-shêl', a village of France, in Indre, 15 miles S.W. of La Châtre. Pop. 1196.

Lourdoueix Saint-Pierre, loor'doo-â' sân-pe-nin', a village of France, in Creuse, 17 miles N. of Guéret. P. 173.

Lourenzo Marquez, loo-rên'zo man-kês', a walled Portuguese town of Africa, on the N. side of Delagoa Bay, with decayed forts. Its good harbor gives it considerable importance in the trade with the Transvaal, but it is sickly and ill built. Pop. 2600.

Lourical, loo-ree-kâl', a town of Portugal, in Beira, 18 miles S.S.W. of Coimbra. Pop. 5174.

Lourinhão, loo-reen-yõwn', a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 10 miles N. of Torres-Vedras. Pop. 3287.

Louristan, a province of Persia. See Looristan.

Lou'riston, a post-office of Chippewa co., Minn.

Lous, a province of Beloochistan. See Loos.

Louth, lõwth, a county of Ireland, Leinster, having on the E. the Irish Sea. Area, 315 square miles. The N. part of the county forms the mountainous peninsula of Carlingford. Louth co. is divided into 4 baronies. Chief towns, Drogheda, Dundalk, and Ardee. It sends four members to the House of Commons, two being for the county. Pop., including Drogheda (1891), 70,852.

Louth, a decayed town of Ireland, co. of Louth, 5½ miles S.W. of Dundalk. Pop. 358.

Louth, a town of England, co. of Lincoln, in the fertile valley of the Lud, at the E. extremity of the Wolds, 15 miles by rail S. of Grimsby. It has several churches, one of which is a fine old structure with an elegant spire, a free grammar-school and various other endowed schools, a savings-bank, a dispensary, and other charities. Carpets, worsted, soap, oil-cake, blankets, leather, paper, castings, and ale are manufactured to a great extent. A canal, communicating with the Humber, enables a considerable trade to be carried on in corn and wool. Pop. 10,500.

Loutre, loot'r, a township of Audrain co., Mo. Pop. 1203. It contains Martinsburg.

Loutre, a township of Montgomery co., Mo. Pop. 1835.

Loutre Island, a post-office and island of Montgomery co., Mo., on the Missouri River, at the mouth of the Loutre River, about 66 miles W. of St. Louis.

Loutre (or Otter) River, of Missouri, flows through Montgomery co., and falls into the Missouri River at Loutre Island. It affords motive power for mills.

Loutsk, a town of Russia. See Lootsk.

Loutzin, a town of Russia. See Lyootsin.

Louvain, loo-vân' (Fr. pron. loo'vân'; Flemish, *Leuven*, lõ'vẹn or luh'vẹn; Ger. *Löwen*, lö'wẹn), a city of Belgium, in Brabant, at a railway junction, 15 miles E. by N. Brussels. Its old ramparts have been levelled and turned to a circular promenade 7 miles in extent. Many of the public buildings are deserving of notice. Of these, the principal are the Hôtel de Ville, one of the most beautiful Gothic buildings in the world; the collegiate church of St. Peter, an edifice of vast extent and rich in works of art; the churches of St. Gertrude, St. James, St. Quentin, and Notre Dame, all elegant and noble structures; the Pope's College, the penitentiary, and the Salle de Frascati. Louvain possesses a university, the largest in Belgium, with schools of divinity and engineering, and with 20 subordinate colleges; also an academy of fine arts, botanical garden, anatomical hall, cabinet of natural philosophy, chemistry, and natural history; a collection of pictures, several of them first-rate; numerous private and free schools, and several hospitals and benevolent institutions. In the fourteenth century Louvain was one of the most important manufacturing towns, and in broadcloths alone employed about 15,000 workmen. A few woollens are still made, also hosiery, hats, ribbons, soap, oil, dye-stuffs, lace, twist, brassware, spirits, candles, leather, glue, earthenware, &c.; but by far the most important manufacture at present is beer. For trade the town is well situated, having ample communication both by railway and canal. Pop. 34,440.

Louve, a river of France. See Loué.

Louveciennes, loov'se-ên', a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 4 miles N. of Versailles. Pop. 1946.

Louvegnez, or **Louveigné**, loo'vân'yâ', a village of Belgium, province and 12 miles S.E. of Liege.

Louven, lo-oo'vên, a river of Norway, stift of Christiania, after a S.S.E. course of 100 miles, enters the Skager-Rack near Laurvig. It traverses several lakes.

Louviers, loo've-â', formerly **Loviers**, lo've-â' (anc. *Luparia?*), a town of France, department of Eure, and on both sides of the river Eure, at a railway junction, 17 miles S. of Rouen. It has an interesting mediæval church, courts of first resort and commerce, and a consulting chamber of manufactures. Louviers is one of the chief seats of French woollen-manufacture, and its fine woollen cloth is considered the best in the republic. It has also several worsted-mills, tanneries, bleach-fields, dye-works, and factories for machinery and steam-engines. The chief trade is in broadcloth. Pop. 10,097.

Louvigné du Désert, loo'veen'yâ' dü dâ'zair', a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 10 miles N.N.E. of Fougères. Pop. 950.

Louvigné en Bais, loo'veen'yâ' ôn bâ, a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 8 miles S.W. of Vitré. Pop. 1482.

Louza, loo'zâ, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 12 miles E.S.E. of Coimbra, at the foot of Mt. Louza. Pop. 4532.

Louza, a river of Russia. See Looza.

Lovano, the Italian name of Loano.

Lovas Bereny, lo'võsh' bâ'raiñ', a town of Hungary, co. and 9 miles N.E. of Stuhlweissenburg. Pop. 3790.

Lo'vass', a post-office of Vernon co., Wis.

Lovat, or **Lobat**, lo-vât', a river of Russia, governments of Vitebsk and Novgorod, enters Lake Ilmen 22 miles S. of Novgorod, after a N. course of 175 miles. It receives the Koonia at Kholm. The Lovat & Düna Canal, which unites those rivers, forms a part of the communication between Lake Ladoga and the Gulf of Riga.

Lovatz, a town of Bulgaria. See Lovtschа.

Love, lŭv, a post-office of Montgomery co., Ark., is near the famous Crystal Mountain.

Lovejoy, lŭv'joy, a station of Bureau co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 10 miles W.S.W. of Princeton.

Lovejoy, a township of Iroquois co., Ill. Pop. 240. It contains Wellington.

Lovejoy's Station, a post-office of Clayton co., Ga., on the Macon & Western Railroad, 29 miles S. of Atlanta.

Lovelace, lŭv'lace, a post-village of Troup co., Ga., 3 miles from La Grange. It has 2 churches and a shoe-factory. Pop. about 200.

Lovelace, a post-hamlet of Wilkes co., N.C., in Lovelace township, about 15 miles E. by S. of Wilkesborough.

Lovelaceville, a post-village of Ballard co., Ky., on Mayfield Creek, about 20 miles S.W. of Paducah. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 250.

Lovelady, lŭv'lā-de, a township of Burke co., N.C. Pop. 597.

Lovelady, a post-hamlet of Caldwell co., N.C., about 60 miles N.W. of Charlotte. It has 2 churches.

Lovelady, a post-village of Houston co., Tex., on the International & Northern Railroad, 99 miles N. of Houston. It has 2 churches and a free school.

Love Lake City, a post-hamlet and station of Macon co., Mo., on the Northern division of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 15 miles N. of Macon. It has a church. Coal is found here.

Loveland, lŭv'land, formerly **Big Thomp'son**, a post-village and summer resort of Larimer co., Col., on Big Thompson Creek, and on the Colorado Central Railroad, 69 miles N. of Denver. It has 2 hotels. Pop. in 1890, 698.

Loveland, a post-hamlet in Rockford township, Pottawattamie co., Iowa, on Boyer River, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, about 15 miles N. of Council Bluffs. It has a church.

Loveland, a post-hamlet of Bladen co., N.C., on Cape Fear River, 16 miles below Fayetteville. It has a church.

Loveland, a post-village of Clermont co., O., on Little Miami River, and on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad where it crosses the Little Miami Railroad, 23 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a planing-mill. The village is partly in Hamilton co., and is surrounded by beautiful landscapes, hills, forests, and orchards. Pop. in 1890, 761.

Loveland Station, a post-hamlet in Green township, Mahoning co., O., on the Niles & New Lisbon Railroad, a branch of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, a few miles S. of Canfield.

Lovell, lŭv'ẹl, a post-village in Lovell township, Oxford

co., Me., on Kezar Pond, about 52 miles N.N.W. of Portland. It has 3 churches and a spool-factory. Pop. of the township, 1018.

Lovell, a township of Muskegon co., Mich. Pop. 167.

Lovell, Michigan. See FRUITPORT.

Lovell's, a post-village of Kanawha co., W. Va., on the Great Kanawha River, and on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, at Paint Creek Station, 21 miles S.E. of Charleston. It has a church and mines of coal. See also PAINT CREEK.

Lovell's Station, a post-hamlet of Erie co., Pa., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad and the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 3 miles W. of Corry. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Lovelock, lŭv'lŏk, a post-office of Butte co., Cal.

Lovelock's, a post-hamlet of Humboldt co., Nev., on the Central Pacific Railroad, in a fertile valley, 97 miles N.E. of Reno. It is near the Humboldt River.

Lovelton, lŭv-ĕl-tŏn, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co., Pa., about 33 miles W.N.W. of Scranton. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Lovely Dale, Knox co., Ind. See MONROE CITY.

Lovely Mount, Virginia. See CENTRAL DEPOT.

Lovendeghem, lo-vĕn'dĕh-hĕm', a village of Belgium, in East Flandors, 5 miles N.W. of Ghent. Pop. 4000, extensively employed in linen-weaving.

Lövenich, lö'vĕn-ĭk', a village of Rhenish Prussia, 21 miles N.N.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 2767.

Lovere, lo-vâ'râ, a village of Northern Italy, 21 miles E.N.E. of Bergamo, on Lake Iseo. Pop. 2838.

Lovernsville, lŭv'ernz-vĭl, a hamlet of Winston co., Miss., 20 miles from Shuqualak.

Lover's Leap. See CAPE DUCATO.

Love's Lake, a post-office of Red River parish, La.

Love's Level, a post-office of Union co., N.C.

Love's Mills, a post-office of Washington co., Va.

Love's Station, a post-office of De Soto co., Miss., on the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, 5 miles S. of Hernando.

Lovett, lŭv'ĕt, a post-hamlet of Jennings co., Ind., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad (Louisville Branch), 47 miles N. by E. of Jeffersonville. It has a carriage-shop and a saw-mill.

Lovett's, a post-office of Adams co., O., about 32 miles S.W. of Chillicothe.

Lovettsville, lŭv'ĕts-vĭl, a post-village of Loudoun co., Va., about 15 miles S.W. of Frederick City, Md., and 2 miles S. of the Potomac River. It has 2 churches and a graded school. Pop. 155.

Loveville, lŭv'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Centre co., Pa., about 25 miles N.E. of Altoona.

Loviers, a town of France. See LOUVIERS.

Lovil'ia, or **Lovil'la**, a post-village of Monroe co., Iowa, in Union township, on the railroad between Albia and Knoxville, 9 miles N.W. of Albia. It has a church. Pop. about 300.

Lovil'la, a hamlet of Hamilton co., Ill., near the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, about 20 miles E.S.E. of Mt. Vernon.

Loving (lŭv'ing) **Creek**, a post-office of Bedford co., Va.

Lovingston, lŭv'ingz-tŏn, a post-village, capital of Nelson co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 30 miles N. by E. of Lynchburg. It has 1 or 2 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, a court-house (planned by Thomas Jefferson), and 2 hotels. It is situated in a cove of the mountains. Pop. about 300.

Lovington, lŭv'ing-tŏn, a post-village in Lovington township, Moultrie co., Ill., on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad where it crosses the Illinois Midland Railroad, 21 miles E.S.E. of Decatur, and 87 miles S. of Pontiac. It has 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and a steam flouring-mill. Pop. in 1890, 767; of the township, 2245.

Lovisa, a town of Finland. See LOWISA.

Lovtcha, a town of Bulgaria. See LOFTSCHA.

Low, a post-village in Ottawa co., Quebec, 38 miles N.N.W. of Ottawa. It contains a store. Pop. 100.

Low Archipelago (ar-ke-pĕl'ĕ-go), an extensive series of islands, in number from 80 to 90, in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 20° S., lon. 140° W., E. of the Society Islands, and S. of the Marquesas, and comprising numerous groups, from Clermont-Tonnerre to Krusenstern Island. They are mostly under French protection. Pop. 9000.

Lowbanks, lō'banks, a post-village in Monck co., Ontario, on Lake Erie, 20 miles E.S.E. of Cayuga. Pop. 140.

Low Countries. See NETHERLANDS.

Lowdeah, or **Loudeah.** See AL SIBKAH.

Lowd'en, or **Lowd'on**, a post-village in Springfield township, Cedar co., Iowa, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 40 miles W. of Clinton, and 16 miles N.E. of Tipton. It has 3 churches, a bank, a graded school, and 2 hotels. Pop. 439.

Lowd'en's Ranch, a post-office of Trinity co., Cal.

Lowd'er, a post-office of Sangamon co., Ill., on the Jacksonville, Northwestern & Southeastern Railroad, 6 miles N.W. of Virden Junction.

Lowd'ham, a village and parish of England, co. and 7½ miles N.E. of Nottingham. Pop. 1317.

Lowe, lō, a township of Moultrie co., Ill. Pop. 786.

Lowe, a post-hamlet of Chautauqua co., Kansas, 45 miles W. of Independence.

Lowell, lo'ĕl, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Ga., 8½ miles S. of Carrollton. It has a church, grist-mill, and saw-mill.

Lowell, a post-village of Lake co., Ind., on Cedar Creek, 10 miles S.S.W. of Crown Point, and about 44 miles S. by E. of Chicago. It has a newspaper office, a graded school, 4 churches, &c. Pop. in 1890, 761.

Lowell, a post-village in Baltimore township, Henry co., Iowa, on the Skunk River, 18 miles W. of Burlington. It has a church, 2 flouring-mills, and a sandstone-quarry.

Lowell, a post-village in Lowell township, Cherokee co., Kansas, on Spring River, 4 miles N.E. of Baxter Springs. It has 2 flouring-mills. Pop. of township, 2594.

Lowell, a post-hamlet of Garrard co., Ky., 10 miles by rail E. of Lancaster.

Lowell, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., in Lowell township, about 32 miles N.N.E. of Bangor. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 448.

Lowell, a city of Massachusetts, and one of the capitals of Middlesex co., is situated on the Merrimac River, at the mouth of the Concord, 25 miles N. by W. of Boston. Lat. 42° 38' 46" N.; lon. 71° 19' 2" W. It is the third city of the state in population. The site is uneven and picturesque, and "from the heights of Belvidere, on the right bank of the river, the whole panorama of the city, the long, curving line of the Merrimac, the distant peaks of Wachusett, and the New Hampshire mountains, come grandly into view." The city is chiefly on the S. side of the Merrimac; though some large establishments are situated on the N. The streets are regularly laid out and well paved; the city is lighted chiefly by electric lights. The principal public institutions and edifices are a new city hall (1892–93), erected at a cost of $300,000; a memorial building ($150,000), a new high-school building ($150,000), a court-house, 43 churches, a free library and reading-room with 40,000 volumes, a mechanics' association library with 20,000 volumes, 7 national banks with an aggregate capital of $2,500,000, 7 savings-banks, 3 hospitals, 2 orphanages, a home for aged women, and water-works constructed at a cost of $1,265,000. Six daily and 5 weekly newspapers are published here, and here also is the site of the Ayer Home for young women and children, endowed by Mrs. J. C. Ayer.

The prosperity of Lowell is mainly derived from manufactures of cotton and woollen goods and the immense hydraulic power afforded by the Merrimac, which here falls 33 feet. The water-power is owned by a corporation chartered as "The Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Merrimac River." As given in the United States census, Lowell had in 1890 a capital of $40,457,399 invested in manufactures employing 28,086 operatives, the annual product aggregating a value of $39,638,062; the wages paid having increased from $5,906,591 in 1880 to $10,695,545 in 1890. Here are 9 large corporations, which employ, in addition to the water-power, 50 steam-engines, and own nearly 50 mills and over 600,000 spindles. Among these corporations are the Merrimac Manufacturing Company (capital, $2,500,000), the Hamilton Manufacturing Company (capital, $1,800,000), the Lowell Manufacturing Company (capital, $2,000,000), the Tremont and Suffolk Mills (capital, $1,200,000), the Lawrence Manufacturing Company (capital, $1,500,000), and the Massachusetts Cotton-Mills (capital, $1,800,000). These corporations produce cotton sheetings, shirtings, prints, drillings, flannels, carpets, cassimeres, serges, shawls, hosiery, beavers, &c. Lowell has also manufactures of machinery, boilers, paper, chemicals, edge-tools, elastic goods, files, screws, bolts, patent medicines, carriages, furniture, sash and blinds, turbine-wheels, pumps, hydraulic presses, bobbins, and machinists' tools. The Lowell Bleachery has a capital of $300,000, employs about 400 operatives, and dyes 15,000,000 yards per annum. This city is at the convergence of 7 railroads, named the Boston & Lowell, the Lowell & Nashua, the Lowell & Lawrence, the Stony Brook, the Lowell & Framingham, the Lowell & Andover, and the Salem & Lowell. There are several public squares, in one of which a monument has been erected to the memory of Ladd and Whitney, who were killed in Baltimore by

nob April 19, 1861. The assessed valuation of property 1890 was $62,046,799. Lowell was incorporated as a y in 1836. Pop. in 1840, 20,796; in 1860, 36,827; in 75, 49,688; in 1880, 59,475; in 1890, 77,696.

Lowell, a post-village in Lowell township, Kent co., ich., on Grand River, at the mouth of the Flat River, d on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, 19 miles E. by of Grand Rapids, and 52 miles W.N.W. of Lansing. It s a national bank, a newspaper office, a graded school, 3 urches, a foundry, a woollen-mill, 2 flouring-mills, 2 nning-mills, an axe-factory, and a furniture-factory. p. 1503; of the township, 2826.

Lowell, a northern suburb of St. Louis, Mo., is bounded the N. by O'Fallon Avenue, on the E. by the Mississippi ver, on the S. by Grand Avenue, and on the W. by Belentaine Road. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of ick, soap, and bone-black.

Lowell, a post-village of Kearney co., Neb., on the atte River, and on the Burlington & Missouri River Railnd, 15 miles E. of Kearney Junction, and 18 miles W. of aniata. One weekly newspaper is published here.

Lowell, a post-village in Westmoreland township, acida co., N.Y., about 14 miles W.N.W. of Utica. It has church and a cheese-factory. Pop. 171.

Lowell, Washington co., O. See BUELL'S LOWELL.

Lowell, a post-village of Orleans co., Vt., in Lowell wnship, on the Missisquoi River, about 50 miles E.N.E. Burlington. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of tter-tubs, sash, and doors. Pop. of the township, 942.

Lowell, a post-office of Snohomish co., Washington.

Lowell, a post-village of Summers co., W. Va., on the esapeake & Ohio Railroad, and on the Greenbrier River, re crossed by an iron bridge, 108 miles S.E. of Charleston. has a church, and is a noted shipping-point for stock.

Lowell, a post-village of Dodge co., Wis., in Lowell wnship, on Beaver Dam River, 8 or 9 miles S. of the city Beaver Dam, about 35 miles E.N.E. of Madison, and 2½ iles N. of Lowell Station of the Chicago, Milwaukee & . Paul Railroad. It has 5 churches, a graded school, a eese-factory, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. in 1890, ; of the township, 2492.

Lowell Hill, a post-village of Nevada co., Cal., 6 miles m Dutch Flat. Gold is mined here.

Lowell Junction, a station in Andover township, ex co., Mass., on the Boston & Maine Railroad, at the nction of the Lowell & Andover Railroad, 20 miles N. of ston, and 9 miles E. by S. of Lowell.

Lowell Mills, a village of Bartholomew co., Ind., on at Rock Creek, 3 miles N. of Columbus.

Lowellville, lo'el-vil, a post-village of Mahoning co., on the Mahoning River, and on the Ashtabula, Youngswn & Pittsburg Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Youngstown, and miles N.N.W. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches, a blast-rnace for the production of pig-iron, 2 grist-mills, a brickrd, and a planing-mill. Good coal is mined near this ace. Pop. in 1890, 762.

Löwen, lö'ẘẹn, a town of Prussian Silesia, 36 miles rail S.E. of Breslau, on the Neisse. Pop. 2001.

Löwen, the German name of LOUVAIN.

Löwenberg, lö'ẘẹn-bêrg', or **Lem'berg,** a town of ussian Silesia, 26 miles W.S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Bober. p. 5203. It has woollen-, printed-linen-, and cotton-facrics, and bleaching-works.

Lowenburg's (lo'ẹn-burgz) **Station,** a post-office Adams co., Miss., on the Natchez, Jackson & Columbus ilroad, 18 miles E. of Natchez.

Lowendal, low'ẹn-dăl', an island on the N.W. coast West Australia, belonging to the Montebello group, and out 16 miles N. of Barrow Island.

Löwenstein, lö'ẘẹn-stīne', a town of Würtemberg, 24 iles N.N.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1656.

Lower, lo'ẹr, a township of Cape May co., N.J. Pop. 83. It includes Cape May City, and is the southernmost wnship in the state.

Lower, a township of Richland co., S.C. Pop. 307.

Lower Al'len, a township of Cumberland co., Pa. p. 1336.

Lower Al'loway Creek, a township of Salem co., .J., on the Delaware River. Pop. 1483.

Lower Alps, France. See BASSES-ALPES.

Lower Ammonoo'suc, a river of New Hampshire, es in Coos co., near Mount Washington, runs southwestrd through Grafton co., and enters the Connecticut at the llage of Wells River. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Lower Augusta, aw-gŭs'tạ, a township of Northumrland co., Pa. Pop. 1802.

Low'er Aus'tria (Fr. *Basse-Autriche,* bâss-ō'trecsh'; Ger. *Oesterreich-unter-dem-Enns,* ös'tẹr-rĭk'-ŏŏn'tẹr-dĕm-ĕns, or *Nieder-Oesterreich,* nee'dẹr-ös'tẹr-rĭk'), a crown-land of Austria-Hungary, in Cisleithania, separated in part from Upper Austria by the river Enns. With Upper Austria it forms the so-called archduchy of Austria. It is bounded N. by Moravia, E. by Hungary, S. by Styria, and W. by Upper Austria and Bohemia. Area, 7655 square miles. Capital, Vienna. It is generally very fertile, producing much grain and wine, and its mountainous parts are rich in metals. Pop. 1,990,708.

Lower Avon, a river of England. See AVON.

Lower Bank, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., on Egg Harbor River, about 40 miles S.E. of Camden.

Lower Bann, a river of Ireland. See BANN.

Lower Bar'ney's River, a post-settlement in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, at the mouth of Barney's River, 18 miles from New Glasgow. Pop. 200.

Lower Bart'lett, a small post-village of Carroll co., N.H., in Bartlett township, near the Saco River, about 5 miles N. of North Conway. It has 2 churches.

Lower Bern, a post-office of Berks co., Pa.

Lower Beth Horon, Palestine. See BETH HORON.

Lower Boisé, boi'zẹ, a post-office of Ada co., Idaho.

Lower Brulé, broo'lā', a post-office of Lyman co., S.D., on the Missouri River, near Chamberlain.

Lower Burgeo, Newfoundland. See BURGEO.

Lower Cab'ot, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Vt., in Cabot township, about 15 miles N.E. of Montpelier. It has a church and a woollen-factory.

Lower California. See CALIFORNIA.

Lower Canard, Nova Scotia. See CANARD.

Lower Can'terbury, a post-hamlet in York co., New Brunswick, on the S. side of the river St. John, at the mouth of the Sheogomoc, 44 miles W. of Fredericton.

Lower Cape, a settlement in Kent co., New Brunswick, at the entrance of Richibucto Harbor, 3 miles from Richibucto. There is a light-house on its head. Pop. 150.

Lower Catasau'qua, a station on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, 1 mile S.E. of Catasauqua, Pa.

Lower Chanceford, chanss'fọrd, a township of York co., Pa. Pop. 2306. It contains Airville.

Lower Chich'ester, a township of Delaware co., Pa. Pop. 1129. It contains Linwood.

Lower Cin'cinna'tus, a hamlet in Cincinnatus township, Cortland co., N.Y., 12 miles N.E. of Marathon. It has a church, a tannery, and manufactures of butter, sash, and blinds. Pop. about 135.

Lower Cone'to, a township of Edgecombe co., N.C. Pop. 2000.

Lower Cove, a post-village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, on Cumberland Basin, 15 miles from Maccan. Grindstones are manufactured here. Pop. 300.

Lower Creek, township, Burke co., N.C. Pop. 750.

Lower Creek, township, Caldwell co., N.C. Pop. 1092.

Low'er Dar'wen, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, 2 miles S.E. of Blackburn.

Lower Egypt, Africa. See BAHARI.

Lower Fish'ing Creek, a township of Edgecombe co., N.C. Pop. 1629.

Lower Fork, a township of Burke co., N.C. Pop. 616.

Lower Free'town, a post-village in Prince co., Prince Edward Island, 8 miles from Summerside. Pop. 200.

Lower French Village, a post-village in York co., New Brunswick, on the St. John River, 9 miles W. of Fredericton. Pop. 250. Near here is an Indian village.

Lower Frome, a river of England, co. of Gloucester, an affluent of the Avon.

Lower Gil'manton, a post-office of Belknap co., N.H.

Lower Gran'ville, or **Goat Island,** a post-village in Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, on an island in Annapolis Basin, 8 miles S.W. of Annapolis. Pop. 100.

Lower Gulley, a fishing hamlet in the district of Harbor Main, Newfoundland, 30 miles from St. John's.

Lower Hack'ensack, a station of the New Jersey & New York Railway, in Bergen co., N.J., 14 miles from New York, on the Hackensack River.

Lower Heidelberg, hī'dẹl-berg, a post-township of Berks co., Pa., about 8 miles W. of Reading, is intersected by the Lebanon Valley Railroad. Pop. 2480. It contains a village named Wernersville.

Lower Hesse, Germany. See NIEDER-HESSEN.

Lower Hills, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ill.

Lower Hill'ville, a post-office and station in Clarion co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 73 miles N.N.E. of Pittsburg. Here is a coal-mine.

Lower Hom'iny, a township of Buncombe co., N.C. Pop. 1215.

Lower Horton, Nova Scotia. See GRAND PRÉ.

Lower Hunt'ing Creek, a post-hamlet of Dorchester co., Md., 3½ miles from Hurlock Station. It has a church.

Lower Ireland, a post-village in Megantic co., Quebec, 16 miles S.E. of Becancour Station. It contains 2 saw-mills and a grist-mill. Pop. 200.

Lower Jamesburg, jāmz'burg, a station in Middlesex co., N.J., on the Freehold & Jamesburg Railroad, 1 mile E. of Jamesburg.

Lower La Have, lȧ hȧv, also called **Five Houses,** a post-village in Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, on the La Have River, 9 miles from Lunenburg. Pop. 220.

Lower Lahnstein, Germany. See LAHNSTEIN.

Lower Lake, a post-village of Lake co., Cal., near the S.E. extremity and outlet of Clear Lake, 32 miles N. by W. of Calistoga, and about 80 miles in a direct line N. of San Francisco. It is surrounded by a picturesque country, in which game abounds, and is frequented by many tourists and sportsmen. It has manufactures of carriages, ploughs, quicksilver, borax, and sulphur. Pop. about 300.

Lower L'Ardoise, lar'dwȧz', a post-hamlet in Richmond co., Cape Breton Island, on the E. side of St. Peter's Bay, 48 miles E. of Port Hawkesbury. Pop. 400.

Lower Line Queens'bury, a post-hamlet in York co., New Brunswick, on the N. side of the St. John River, 16 miles above Fredericton. Pop. 150.

Lower Loire, France. See LOIRE-INFÉRIEURE.

Lower Lynxville, Wisconsin. See LYNXVILLE.

Lower Macungie, mȧ-kun'jee, a township of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. 3662. It contains Macungie, Alburtis, &c.

Lower Ma'hanoy', a township of Northumberland co., Pa. Pop. 1790.

Lower Make'field, a township of Bucks co., Pa. Pop. 2066.

Lower Marl'borough, a post-village of Calvert co., Md., about 48 miles S. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches, a steam saw-mill, and a grist-mill.

Lower Merion, mēr'e-ǫn, a post-township and the most southern part of Montgomery co., Pa., is bounded on the N.E. by the Schuylkill River, which separates it from the 21st ward of Philadelphia. It is intersected by the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia & Reading Railroads. Pop. 4886. It contains the village of Ardmore.

Lower Mid'dleton, a village in Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, 1½ miles from Middleton. It has a ladies' seminary.

Lower Mil'ford, a township of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. 1505. It contains Hosensack.

Lower Mount Beth'el, a township of Northampton co., Pa. Pop. 3641.

Lower Naz'areth, a township of Northampton co., Pa. Pop. 1086. It contains Hecktown and Newburg, and has iron-mines and lime-quarries.

Lower New'castle, a post-village in Northumberland co., New Brunswick, 6 miles from Chatham. Pop. 250.

Lower Newport, a post-office of Washington co., O., 9 miles E. of Marietta.

Lower Norwood, England. See NORWOOD.

Lower Ox'ford, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. 1440. It contains Lincoln University.

Lower Pax'ton, a township of Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. 1623.

Lower Peach-Tree, a post-village of Wilcox co., Ala., on the Alabama River, 180 miles above Mobile, and 20 miles S.W. of Camden. It has 3 churches and an academy. Pop. about 200.

Lower Penn's Neck, a township of Salem co., N.J., on the Delaware River. Pop. 1472.

Lower Prince William, a post-hamlet in York co., New Brunswick, on the S. side of the river St. John, 23½ miles above Fredericton. It contains a store and a saw-mill. Pop. 400.

Lower Prov'idence, a post-township of Montgomery co., Pa., about 20 miles N.W. of Philadelphia, is bounded on the S. by the Schuylkill River. It contains Providence Square, a hamlet. Pop. 1572.

Lower Pyrenees, France. See BASSES-PYRÉNÉES.

Lower Queens'bury, a post-hamlet in York co., New Brunswick, on the N. side of the river St. John, 21 miles above Fredericton. Pop. 150.

Lower Rhine, an old circle of Germany, on the left bank of the Rhine, now comprised mostly in Hesse, Rhenish Bavaria, and Rhenish Prussia.

Lower Rhine, Germany. See BAS-RHIN.

Lower River Inhabitants, a post-settlement in Richmond co., Nova Scotia, at the mouth of the river Inhabitants, 13 miles from Port Hawkesbury. Pop. 300.

Lower Saint Clair, a township of Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 5322. It includes some of the southern suburbs of Pittsburg.

Lower Salem, Washington co., O. See SALEM.

Lower Sal'ford, a township of Montgomery co., Pa. Pop. 1645.

Lower Saucon, saw'kǫn, a post-township of Northampton co., Pa., is about 4 miles E. of Allentown. It is bounded on the N. by the Lehigh River, and intersected by the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Pop. 5504. It contains Bingen village and the borough of Hellertown.

Lower Seine, France. See SEINE-INFÉRIEURE.

Lower Sel'mah, a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, on the S. shore of Cobequid Bay, 4 miles from Maitland. Pop. 200.

Lower Siam. See ISTHMUS OF KRAW.

Lower Sioux (soo) **A'gency,** a post-office of Redwood co., Minn., on the Minnesota River.

Lower Southamp'ton, a post-hamlet in York co., New Brunswick, on the N. side of the river St. John, 40 miles above Fredericton. Pop. 200.

Lower Squank'um, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., in Howell township, on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, at Squankum Station, 8 miles S. by E. of Freehold. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Lower Stewiacke, ste-wi-ak'e, a post-village in Colchester co., Nova Scotia, on the Stewiacke River, near its confluence with the Shubenacadie, and on the Intercolonial Railway, 44 miles N.N.E. of Halifax. It has 3 stores, 3 saw-mills, and a hotel. Pop. 250. The railway station is 3 miles distant.

Lower Swatara, township, Dauphin co., Pa. P. 1290.

Lower Tar'ryall Peak, Colorado, a mountain in lat. 39° 9′ 20″ N., lon. 105° 20′ 30″ W. It has an altitude of 11,200 feet above the sea-level. It is in the South Park.

Lower Three Creek, of Barnwell co., S.C., flows into Savannah River.

Lower Three Runs, Barnwell co., S.C. See MARTIN'S.

Lower Towamen'sing, a township of Carbon co., Pa. Pop. 1552.

Lower Town Creek, a township of Edgecombe co., Pa. Pop. 937.

Lower Tur'keyfoot, a township of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. 1264.

Lower Two Lick, a post-office of Indiana co., Pa.

Lower Uwchlan, Pennsylvania. See UWCHLAN.

Lower Valley, a post-office of Hunterdon co., N.J.

Lower Ward Saint Marguerite's Bay, a post-village in Halifax co., Nova Scotia, 25 miles W. of Halifax.

Lower Wat'erford, a post-hamlet of Caledonia co., Vt., on or near the Connecticut River, about 37 miles E. by N. of Montpelier. It has a church.

Lower Wind'sor, a township of York co., Pa. Pop. 2429. It contains East Prospect.

Lower Wood'stock, a post-village in Carleton co., New Brunswick, 7 miles from Woodstock. It contains a store and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 500.

Lowerz, or Lowertz, lo'ȧ̈rts, a village and lake of Switzerland, canton and 3 miles W.N.W. of Schwytz, at the foot of the Rossberg. Pop. 513.

Lowe's, lōz, a post-hamlet of Graves co., Ky., 8 miles W. of Viola Station. It has a church and an institute.

Lowe's Cross Roads, post-office, Sussex co., Del.

Low'estoft, a fortified seaport town of England, in Suffolk, 40 miles by rail N.N.W. of Ipswich. It is the terminus of 2 railway lines, and consists of two parts, Old and New or South Lowestoft. The principal public buildings are the parish church, chapels, a town hall, theatre, assembly-room, 2 free schools, a British school, several private schools, an infirmary, and a fishermen's hospital. Ship-building is carried on, and there are several breweries and refineries. Lowestoft is one of the chief English fishing ports. Its harbor is artificially improved, and the outer port is formed by 2 great moles or piers. The town is a favorite bathing-place. Pop. (1891) 23,347.

Lowesville, lōz'vil, a post-village of Lincoln co., N.C., 10 miles N. of Tuckasegee Railroad Station. It has a church, 2 stores, a tannery, &c.

Lowesville, a post-office of Guadalupe co., Tex., 10 miles from Seguin.

Lowesville, a post-hamlet of Amherst co., Va., on Piney River, 10 miles from Tye River Depot. It has 3 stores and a grist-mill. Pop. 50.

Loweswater, lōz'wȧ'ter, a chapelry of England, co. of Cumberland, on a small lake of the same name, 6 miles S.S.E. of Cockermouth.

Low Gap, a hamlet of Mendocino co., Cal., 45 miles N.W. of Cloverdale. It has a saw-mill.

Low Gap, a post-office of Surry co., N.C.

Low Gap, a post-office of Cabell co., W. Va.

Low Hill, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., 13 miles W.N.W. of Allentown. Pop. of Low Hill township, 997.

Lowicz, or **Lowitsch,** lo'vitch, a town of Poland, 44 miles W.S.W. of Warsaw, on the Bzura, an affluent of the Vistula. Pop. 7605. It has barracks, monasteries, a gymnasium, and a normal school.

Lowisa, lo-wee'sâ, or **Degesby,** dâ'ghês-bü', a fortified seaport town of Finland, on the Gulf of Finland, 55 miles N.E. of Helsingfors. Pop. 2135.

Low Isles, a group of islets on the N.E. coast of Australia, in Trinity Bay. Lat. 16° 25' S.; lon. 145° 30' E.

Lowman, lō'mạn, a post-office of Chemung co., N.Y.

Lowmansville, lō'mạnz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ky. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Low Moor, a post-village of Clinton co., Iowa, in Eden township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 9½ miles W. of Clinton. It has a church and a graded school.

Low Moor Iron-Works, a mining village of Alleghany co., Va., 2 miles by rail from Low Moor Junction, which is on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. It has a church. Iron ore is mined here.

Lowndes, lŏwndz, a county in the S. central part of Alabama, has an area of about 720 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Alabama River, and is partly drained by Big Swamp and Pintelala Creeks. The surface is undulating or uneven, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and the Western Railroad of Alabama. Capital, Hayneville. Pop. in 1870, 25,719; in 1880, 31,176; in 1890, 31,550.

Lowndes, a county in the S. part of Georgia, borders on Florida. Area, about 431 square miles. It is partly bounded on the E. by the Allapaha River, and on the W. by the Withlacoochee River. The surface is nearly level, and is mostly covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, sugar-cane, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Savannah, Florida & Western Railroad and the Georgia Southern & Florida Railroad, both of which connect with Valdosta, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 321; in 1880, 11,049; in 1890, 15,102.

Lowndes, a county in the E. part of Mississippi, borders on Alabama. Area, about 536 square miles. It is intersected by the Tombigbee River, and is partly drained by the Oktibbeha River and Luxapatilla Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of cypress, hickory, elm, oak, pine, &c. The soil is a fertile loam. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Mobile & Ohio Railroad and the Richmond & Danville Railroad, both of which connect with Columbus, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 30,502; in 1880, 28,244; in 1890, 27,047.

Lowndes, a post-office of Wayne co., Mo.

Lowndes, a township of Colleton co., S.C. Pop. 1850.

Lowndesborough, lŏwndz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Lowndes co., Ala., 3 miles from Lowndesborough Station of the Western Railroad of Alabama, and 20 miles W. by S. of Montgomery. It has 4 or 5 churches, a male academy, a female institute, and a grist-mill. Pop. about 600.

Lowndesville, lŏwndz'vĭl, a post-village and township of Abbeville co., S.C., about 110 miles W.N.W. of Columbia. Pop. of Lowndesville township, 2480.

Lowosits, a town of Bohemia. See Lobositz.

Low (lō) Point, a post-village of Woodford co., Ill., in Kazenovia township, on the Western division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 6 miles N. of Metamora, and 130 miles from Chicago. It has 3 churches and an academy.

Low Point, New York. See Carthage Landing.

Low Point, a post-village in Richmond co., Cape Breton Island, on the Gut of Canso, 7 miles S.E. of Port Hastings. Pop. 200.

Low Point Shore, or **Victoria Mines,** a post-village in Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, at the entrance of Sydney Harbor (S. side), 9 miles N. of Sydney. The Victoria coal-mines are here. A large quantity of coal is transported hence 4 miles by railway to a wharf at South Bay. There is a light-house on Low Point, showing a fixed light 70 feet above the level of the sea. Pop. 350.

Lowric's, Wisconsin. See Exeby.

Lowry, lŏw're, a post-village of Bedford co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad. It has 2 churches and a distillery.

Lowry City, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Mo., 15 miles E. of Appleton City. It has a church.

Lowry's Mill, a post-office of Greenbrier co., W. Va.

Lowryville, lŏw're-vĭl, a post-office of Chester co., S.C., on the King's Mountain Railroad, about 60 miles N. of Columbia.

Lowryville, a post-office of Hardin co., Tenn.

Lowsville, lōz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Monongalia co., W. Va., 7 miles N. of Fairmont. It has a church.

Lowtherstown, Ireland. See Invinestown.

Lowville, lō'vĭl, a post-township of Murray co., Minn. Pop. 54.

Lowville, a post-village, capital of Lewis co., N.Y., in Lowville township, on Black River, and on the Utica & Black River Railroad, 58 miles N. by W. of Utica, and 33 miles S.E. of Watertown. It contains 5 churches, the Lowville Academy, a national bank, 1 other bank, 4 newspaper offices, 2 hotels, several fine brick buildings, a chair-factory, and a sash- and blind-factory. Pop. in 1890, 2511; of the township, 3684.

Lowville, a small post-village of Erie co., Pa., on French Creek, 15 miles S.E. of Erie. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Lowville, a post-office of Columbia co., Wis., in Lowville township, 22 miles N. of Madison. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad touches the N.E. corner of the township. Pop. of the township, 886.

Lowville, lō'vĭl, a post-village in Halton co., Ontario, on Twelve-Mile Creek, 9 miles N.N.W. of Wellington Square. It contains an iron-foundry, a flouring-mill, and several stores. Pop. 150.

Loxa, towns of Spain and Ecuador. See Loja.

Loxa, Coles co., Ill. See Stockton Station.

Loy'al, a post-village in Loyal township, Clark co., Wis., 10 miles W. of Spencer Railroad Station, and about 54 miles E. by S. of Eau Claire. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a manufactory of sash and doors. Pop. of the township, 499.

Loy'alhan'na, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. 813.

Loyalhanna, a station in Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 1 mile E. of Latrobe.

Loyalhanna Creek, Pennsylvania, runs northwestward through Westmoreland co., and unites with the Conemaugh River at Saltsburg, to form the Kiskiminetas.

Loy'al Hill, a post-office of Lancaster co., Neb., 16 miles S.S.W. of Lincoln.

Loyal Oak, a post-village in Norton township, Summit co., O., 4 miles from New Portage Station, and about 9 miles S.W. of Akron. It has a church, a tannery, and a steam saw-mill.

Loy'alsock, a township of Lycoming co., Pa., is contiguous to Williamsport. Pop. 1475.

Loyalsock, a post-village in Upper Fairfield township, Lycoming co., Pa., on Loyalsock Creek, about 9 miles N.E. of Williamsport. It has a lumber-mill.

Loyalsock Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Sullivan co., runs southwestward, and enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna River in Lycoming co., about 5 miles below Williamsport. It is nearly 70 miles long.

Loy'alton, a post-village of Sierra co., Cal., in a fertile valley on the Sierra Nevada, about 20 miles N.W. of Reno, and 100 miles in a direct line N.E. of Sacramento. It has 2 churches.

Loyalton, a post-village in Washington township, Dauphin co., Pa., 1 mile from Oakdale Station. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a coach-factory.

Loy'alty Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean, E. of New Caledonia, consists of 3 large and many small islands, all belonging to France. Land area, 841 square miles. Lifu, or Chabnol, is the largest, N. end in lat. 20° 27' S., lon. 167° E., 37 miles long, and 10 to 20 miles broad. It is of coral formation, and has no harbor. It is 250 feet in elevation, level on the top, and thickly wooded. Mare is about 20 miles long and 10 miles broad, and has no anchorage. It is of coral formation, level, and thickly wooded, and is populated by a wild race of small stature. Total pop. 13,334.

Loy'al Valley, a post-village of Mason co., Tex., about 100 miles W. by N. of Austin. It has a church and a hotel.

Loyat, lo'yâ', a village of France, in Morbihan, 23 miles N.E. of Vannes. Pop. 2160.

Loyd, New York. See Lloyd.

Loyd, a post-village in Willow township, Richland co., Wis., on Willow Creek, about 56 miles W.N.W. of Madison. It has a lumber-mill.

Loydsville, loids'vĭl, a post-village of Belmont co., O., on the National Road, 5 miles W. of St. Clairsville, and about 16 miles W. by N. of Bellaire. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill. Pop. about 150.

Loyes, lwâ, a village of France, in Ain, 22 miles E. of Trévoux. Pop. 1102.

Loyola, lo-yo'lâ, a celebrated convent and village of Spain, Biscay, 14 miles S.W. of St. Sebastian; the former held to be the wealthiest and most magnificent belonging to the Jesuits, by whom it was built in honor of their founder St. Ignatius, born in the adjacent village in 1491.

Loys, a station in Frederick co., Md., on the Western Maryland Railroad, 2 miles S.W. of Emmittsburg.

Loy's Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Union co., Tenn., about 10 miles N.W. of Maynardville. It has 2 churches.

Loysville, loiz'vĭl, a post-village in Tyrone township, Perry co., Pa., about 27 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 200.

Lozdzicly, Russian Poland. See Losdzky.

Lozère, lo'zair', a department of the S. of France, a part of the old province of Languedoc. Area, 1965 square miles. Pop. in 1891, 135,527. It is traversed on the E. by the Cévennes Mountains, and from E. to W. by the mountains of Margeride and Lozère. Altitude of plateau, 2300 to 3000 feet; the mountains are snow-clad during a great part of the year. Elevation of Mount Lozère, in the Cévennes, 4884 feet. Chief rivers, the Tarn, Lot, Truyère, Allier, and Gard. Soil infertile; its grain and wine are insufficient for home consumption, and a great part of the population live by sheep-husbandry. The minerals of the department are lead, silver, copper, antimony, and iron. Chief industries, cotton-spinning and mining. This department anciently formed part of Aquitania Prima and Septimania. It is divided into the arrondissements of Mende, Florac, and Marvejols. Capital, Mende.

Lozoya, lo-tho'yâ, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 50 miles N.N.W. of Madrid. Pop. 570.

Lozweil, lots'wĭle, a village of Switzerland, canton and 24 miles N.E. of Bern. Pop. 1245.

Lu, loo (L. *Lu'cus*), a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 9 miles N.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 3900.

Lualaba, a river of Africa. See Congo.

Luan'a, a post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, in Monona township, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 19 miles W. of McGregor. It has a church, a wagon-shop, and 2 or 3 stores. Pop. about 250.

Luana Point, S. coast of Jamaica, is in lat. 18° N.

Luanco, or **Luanco Santa Maria,** loo-ân'ko sân'tâ mâ-ree'â, a seaport town of Spain, on the Bay of Biscay, province and 15 miles N. of Oviedo. Pop. 2700.

Luarca, loo-ar'kâ, a seaport town of Spain, province and 37 miles W.N.W. of Oviedo. It is in a sheltered cove. The harbor is defended by batteries.

Lubaczevka, or **Lubaczowka.** See Loobatchovka.

Lubaczow, loo'bâ-chov', a town of Austrian Galicia, 40 miles W.N.W. of Zolkiew. Pop. 3336.

Luban, a town of Russia. See Looban.

Luban, Malay Archipelago. See Looban.

Lubar, a town of Russia. See Looban.

Lubartow, written also **Lubartov,** loo-bar'tov, a town of Poland, government and 15 miles N.N.E. of Lublin, on the Wieprz. Pop. 3810.

Lubawa, the Polish name of Löbau.

Lübbecke, lüb'bĕk'kĕh, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 13 miles W. of Minden. Pop. 2735.

Lübben, lüb'bĕn, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 40 miles S.W. of Frankfort, on an island formed by the Spree. Pop. 5387, engaged in linen- and woollen-cloth-weaving, brewing, distilling, and manufactures of tobacco.

Lübbenau, lüb'bĕh-nŏw', a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 44 miles S.S.W. of Frankfort, on the Spree. Pop. 3557. It has a castle.

Lub'bock, a county of Northwestern Texas, on the Staked Plain. Area, 900 square miles.

Lub'bub Creek, of Alabama, flows S.W. through Pickens co. into Tombigbee River.

Lubczyce, a town of Prussia. See Lzobschütz.

Lu'bec, a post-village and seaport of Washington co., Me., in Lubec township, on an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, 4 miles S. of Eastport, and about 30 miles S.S.E. of Calais. It contains 4 churches, a high school, and a savings-bank. It has a good harbor, and is partly supported by the coast-trade and the fisheries. It is connected with Eastport by a steam ferry. Pop. of the township in 1890, 2069. A strait about ½ mile wide separates Lubec village from the British island of Campobello.

Lu'beck (Ger. *Lübeck*, lü'bĕk; Lat. *Lubecum*), a free city of Germany, one of the Hanse towns, on the Trave, at the junction of the Wakenitz, 10 miles from the Baltic, and at the junction of several railways, 36 miles N.E. of Hamburg. It is divided into four quarters (and almost encircled) by its rivers, and some parts of its old walls remain. Among its buildings, some of them very ancient and otherwise remarkable, are the town house, containing the Hanse hall, the Marienkirche, and other quaint old churches, the Katharineum (a school), the theatre, and the public hospitals and asylums. Lubeck is the seat of extensive manufactures of cloth, beer, silks, cottons, linens, hosiery, tobacco, soap, candles, paper, and metallic wares. It has a deep and capacious port, and a large trade by sea, especially in Baltic produce (tar, timber, hemp, iron, spirits, copper, grain, tallow, and provisions) and in wine from France. The town, with its territory (109 square miles), forms a part of the German empire; but the local government is democratic. The territory consists of numerous small detached parts, mostly not remote from the city. Pop. of city, with immediate suburbs, in 1880, 51,055; in 1890, 63,590; of all the territory, 70,485.

Lübeck, a principality of Germany, belonging to the grand duchy of Oldenburg, but entirely detached, being bounded by Holstein on the N. and W., by the territory of the city of Lubeck on the S., and by an arm of the Baltic on the E. Area, 200 square miles. Capital, Eutin. Pop. in 1890, 34,718.

Lu'beck, a post-hamlet of Wood co., W. Va., is near the Ohio River, 5 miles S.W. of Parkersburg. It has 2 churches and a flouring-mill. Pop. about 75.

Lüben, Prussian Silesia. See Lauban.

Lubersac, lü'bĕn'sâk', a town of France, department of Corrèze, 28 miles N.W. of Tulle. Pop. 1418.

Lubina, loo'bee'nŏh', a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of Neutra. Pop. 2604.

Lubiana, Austria. See Laybach.

Lublau, lōōb'lŏw (Hun. *Lubló*, loo'blo'), a town of North Hungary, co. of Zips, on the Poprad, 15 miles N.E. of Kesmark. Pop. 2056.

Lublin, loo'blin, a government of Russian Poland, having E. the Russian government of Volhynia, S. Galicia, W. the province of Radom, and N. the province of Siedlec. Area, 11,975 square miles. Pop. 738,426. Principal rivers, the Wieprz, Bug, and Vistula.

Lublin, loo'blin, or **Lubelsk,** loo'bĕlsk, a city of Poland, capital of a government, on the Bistritza, 95 miles S.E. of Warsaw. Pop. 26,708. It was formerly fortified, and has a citadel, and ruins of a castle built by Casimir the Great. Principal edifices, a town hall, the Sobieski Palace, cathedral, synagogue, a Piarist college, diocesan and many other schools, civil and military hospitals, an orphan asylum, and a theatre. It has extensive manufactures of coarse woollen cloths, in which, and in corn and Hungarian wines, it has a considerable trade.

Lublinitz, loob'le-nits', a town of Prussian Silesia, 34 miles E.N.E. of Oppeln, on the Malz. Pop. 2255.

Lublo, loo'blō, or **New Lublo** (Hun. *Uj-Lublo*, oo'e-loo'blo'; Ger. *Neu-Lublau*, noi-lōōb'lŏw), a village of Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. of Zips, about 28 miles N. of Leutschau. Pop. 1000.

Lubna, loob'nâ, a village of Bohemia, circle of Chrudim, about 10 miles from Leitomischl. Pop. 1400.

Lubnaig, Loch, lok lüb'naig' (the "Crooked Lake"), a lake of Scotland, co. of Perth, at the N.E. base of Benledi, 5 miles N.N.W. of Callander. It is formed by a branch of the Teith, which expands into Lochs Doine and Voel.

Lubni, a town of Russia. See Loobny.

Lubomi, loo'bom'l, a market-town of Russian Poland, in Volhynia, 38 miles N.N.W. of Vladimeor. Pop. 2850.

Lubrin, loo-breen', a town of Spain, province and 29 miles N.E. of Almeria. Pop. 2200. It has extensive mines of iron and ochre, and quarries of rock crystal.

Lübtheen, lüb'tain, a market-town of Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 10 miles S.S.W. of Hagenow. P. 2247.

Lübz, lüps, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Elde, 8 miles E.N.E. of Parchim. Pop. 2503.

Luc, or **Le Luc,** lĕh lük (anc. *Lu'cus Augus'ti ?*), a market-town of France, department of Var, 13 miles S.W. of Draguignan. In its vicinity is an extensive glass- and crystal-factory. Pop. 3148.

Luca, a city of Italy. See Lucca.

Luca'do, a station in Campbell co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 6 miles S. of Lynchburg.

Lucainena de las Torres, loo-kI-nâ'nâ dâ lâs tor'-nĕs, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 25 miles from Almeria.

Lu'can, a village of Ireland, co. of Dublin, on the iffey, and on the Great Southern & Western Railway, 6¼ iles W. of Dublin. Pop. 523.

Lu'can, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, on the rand Trunk Railway, 14 miles W. of London. It conains a newspaper office, 2 foundries, flour-, carding-, and laning-mills, an ashery, a cheese-factory, about 20 stores, hotels, &c., and has an extensive export trade in grain nd cattle. Pop. 1000.

Lucania, the ancient name of BASILICATA.

Lu'cas, a county in the S. part of Iowa, has an area of 32 square miles. It is intersected by the Chariton River nd by Whitebreast Creek, an affluent of the Des Moines. he surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies nd groves of deciduous trees. The soil is fertile. Indian orn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. his county is a part of the coal-field of Iowa. It is interected by the branches of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy ailroad, which connect Chariton, the capital of the county, ith Des Moines, the state capital, Leon, Osceola, Alba, and ther cities. Pop. in 1870, 10,338; in 1880, 14,530; in 1890, 4,563.

Lucas, a northwestern county of Ohio, bordering on lichigan and Lake Erie, has an area of about 430 square iles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Maumee River, hich enters Maumee Bay on the N.E. border of the ounty, and is drained by the Ottawa River. The surface s nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forsts of the sugar-maple, tulip-tree, ash, white oak, beech, im, hickory, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, ats, hay, and lumber are the staple products. Among the inerals are cornferous limestone, a good building-stone, nd water-limestone. It is traversed by the Columbus, locking Valley & Toledo, Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw, ake Shore & Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, and ther railroads, which centre at Toledo, the capital. Pop. n 1870, 46,722; in 1880, 67,377; in 1890, 102,296.

Lucas, a township of Johnson co., Iowa. Pop. 1429, xclusive of Iowa City and Coralville.

Lucas, a post-village of Lucas co., Iowa, on the Burngton & Missouri River Railroad, 39 miles W. of Albia. t has a church and a flouring-mill. Pop. in 1890, 1320.

Lucas, a post-office of Pawnee co., Kansas.

Lucas, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Mo., about 60 miles S.E. of Kansas City.

Lucas, a post-village of Richland co., O., in Monroe wnship, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railad, about 6 miles S.E. of Mansfield. It has 2 churches, flour-mill, and a wagon-factory.

Lucas, a post-township of Dunn co., Wis., 5 miles S. of napp Railroad Station, and about 7 miles W. of Menomee. It has manufactures of lumber and lime. Pop. 429.

Lucas Grove, a post-office of Marion co., Iowa, 7 iles N.N.W. of Knoxville.

Lucas Spring, a post-office of Bexar co., Tex.

Lu'casville, a post-village of Scioto co., O., on the cioto River and the Ohio Canal, 10 miles N. of Portsouth. It has a church and a high school.

Luçay-le-Male, lü'sā'-leh-mâl, a town of France, in ndre, 20 miles N.N.W. of Châteauroux. Pop. 1775.

Lucayos. See BAHAMA ISLANDS.

Luc'ca (It. pron. look'kâ; Fr. *Lucques*, lük), a city of nly, capital of the province of Lucca, on the Serchio, 10 iles by rail N.E. of Pisa. Pop. 21,287; with suburbs, 4,204. It is well built and clean. It has a fine cathedral, rtly of the eleventh century, containing valuable paintgs and some curious antiquities, several other churches, ostly built of Carrara marble, a palace, royal lyceum, th a library, a seminary for noble ladies, a theatre, bonic garden, aqueduct, on 459 arches, for the conveyance water from Monte Pisano, the remains of a Roman amitheatre, and many public fountains. It is a bishop's e, has many benevolent institutions, and is one of the ost industrious cities in Italy, having manufactures of lk and woollen fabrics, fez caps, and paper, and an active ade in olive oil, &c. First an Etruscan, then a Ligurian wn, it afterwards became a Roman *municipium*. About e end of the sixth century it fell under the power of the mbards, from whom it passed to the emperors of Gerany. In 1342 it purchased its freedom from Charles IV. id became a republic. It was taken by the French in 99, and a few years after became the capital of a principality of the same name, erected by Napoleon in favor of s sister Eliza. Near it are the reputed baths of Nero, id 11 miles northward, in the valley of the Serchio, are e baths of Lucca, a summer watering-place.——Adj. and hab. LUCCHESE, lük-keez' (It. pron. look-kâ'sā).

Lucca (It. *Lucca*, look'kâ, or *Lucchese*, look-kâ'sā), a province of Central Italy, between lat. 43° 45' and 44° 7' N. and lon. 10° 12' and 10° 42' E., in Tuscany, bounded W. by the Gulf of Genoa and Modena. Area, 577 square miles. Pop. 280,399. It occupies the central valley of the Serchio, and is one of the finest and most fertile regions in Italy. Lucca was formerly an independent state, but was ceded to Tuscany in October, 1847.

Lucca, look'kâ, a village of Sicily, province of Girgenti, between Alessandria and Castronuovo. Pop. 2228.

Luce, a township of Spencer co., Ind. Pop. 2381.

Lucea, loo-see'ā, a village of Jamaica, on its N.W. coast, co. of Cornwall, 17 miles W.S.W. of Montego Bay.

Luceau, lü'sō', a village of France, department of Sarthe, 21 miles S.W. of Saint-Calais. Pop. 1133.

Luce (lüss) **Bay**, a broad and deep inlet of the Irish Sea, S.W. coast of Scotland, co. of Wigtown. Breadth at entrance, 18¾ miles; at the head, where it receives the small river Luce, about 7 miles; length, 16½ miles.

Lucena, lu-se'nạ or loo-thâ'nà (anc. *Elisana?*), a city of Spain, Andalusia, province and 30 miles S.S.E. of Cordova. It is well built, has several squares, wide, clean, paved streets, with handsome edifices, a large and highly-decorated church, several convents, 2 ladies' colleges, a variety of schools and benevolent institutions, a town house, a prison, 2 hospitals, an orphan asylum, storehouse, promenade, and esteemed medicinal baths. It has manufactures of linen fabrics, shoes, soap, earthenware, glass, brandy, wine, oil, vinegar, and metallic vessels. Pop. 14,800.

Lucena, a town of Spain, province and 15 miles N.W. of Castellon de la Plana, on the river Lucena. Pop. 1260.

Lucenay l'Evêque, lü'seh-nā' leh-vāk', a village of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 8 miles W.N.W. of Autun.

Lucenda, loo-sēn'dà, a considerable town of South Africa, territory of Cazembe, on the W. affluent of Lake Nyassa, near lat. 10° S., lon. 30° E.

Lucento, loo-chēn'to, a village of Italy, near Turin, on the Dora Ripaira. Pop. 1246.

Lucentum, the ancient name of ALICANTE.

Lucera, loo-chà'rà (anc. *Luce'ria*), a town of Italy, province and 12 miles W.N.W. of Foggia. Pop. 14,014. It is enclosed by old walls, and has a fine cathedral, formerly a mosque, a bishop's palace, an admirable old castle, a royal college, and a fine museum.

Lucéram, lü'sā'rōm', or **Luceram**e, loo-chā-rā'mà, a village of France, Alpes-Maritimes, 14 miles N.N.E. of Nice.

Lucerna, a town of Italy. See LUSERNA.

Lucerne, lu-sẹrn' (Fr. pron. lü'sairn'; Ger. *Luzern* or *Lucern*, loot-sēan'), a city of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Lucerne, and one of the three seats of the Swiss Diet, on the Reuss, where it issues from the W. extremity of the Lake of Lucerne, 25 miles by rail S.S.W. of Zurich. Pop. 17,850. It is highly picturesque, enclosed by a wall and watch-towers, and well built. Principal edifices, a cathedral and other fine churches, several convents, town hall, arsenal with ancient armor, 2 hospitals, an orphan asylum, jail, theatre, and several covered bridges adorned with ancient paintings. Its lyceum, established in an old convent, has attached to it an admirable public school. In a garden outside of the city walls is a monument to the Swiss guards who fell in Paris in 1792. Lucerne has several remarkable works of art, also manufactures of silk and cotton fabrics and of carriages, and one of the largest corn-markets in Switzerland. See LAKE OF LUCERNE.

Lucerne, a canton of Switzerland, near its centre. Area, 588 square miles. Pop. in 1888, 135,360, nearly all Roman Catholics. Surface mountainous in the S., level in the N. The soil is generally fertile. Principal river, the Emmen. The canton comprises the lakes of Sempach and Baldegg; those of Lucerne and Zug form part of its E. limits. A small surplus of corn is produced annually; fruits are plentiful, and some wine is made; but the chief branches of industry are cattle-rearing and dairy-husbandry. Lucerne is the chief of the Swiss Roman Catholic cantons.

Lucerne, lu-sẹrn', a post-hamlet of Knox co., O., about 45 miles N.N.E. of Columbus. Here is a church.

Luces'co, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, at the mouth of the Kiskiminetas, 29 miles N.E. of Pittsburg, and ½ mile from Alleghany Junction Station. It has an oil-refinery and a coal-mine.

Luchente, loo-chēn'tà, a town of Spain, province and 35 miles from Valencia. Pop. 1121.

Luchon, a town of France. See BAGNÈRES-DE-LUCHON.

Lüchow, lü'kov, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 37 miles S.E. of Lüneburg, on the Jetze. Pop. 2602.

Lüchtringen, lük'tring-ẹn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 40 miles S.S.E. of Minden, on the Weser. Pop. 1518.

Luciana, Spain. See HERRERA DEL DUQUE.

Luciferi Forum, Spain. See SAN LUCAR LA MAYOR.

Lucignano, loo-chon-yä'no, a town of Italy, in Florence, 7 miles N.E. of Siena. Pop. 4052.

Lucillo, loo-theel'yo, a town of Spain, province and 37 miles W.S.W. of Leon. Pop. 520.

Lu'ciu, a station in Box Elder co., Utah, on the Central Pacific Railroad, 120 miles W. of Corinne.

Lucin'da Fur'nace, a post-hamlet of Clarion co., Pa., about 20 miles E.S.E. of Oil City. It has a church.

Lucito, loo-chee'to, a town of Italy, province of Campobasso, 11 miles W.S.W. of Larino. Pop. 2751.

Luck, a town of Russia. See LOOTSK.

Luck, a post-township of Polk co., Wis. It has forests of hard timber and 2 churches. Pop. 453.

Lucka, lŏŏk'kä, a town of Germany, Saxe-Altenburg, near Altenburg, on the Schnaubor. Pop. 1321.

Luckau, lŏŏ'kŏw, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 50 miles S.W. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, on the Berste. Pop. 4842. It has manufactures of woollens and linens, distilleries, and powder-mills.

Luckenwalde, lŏŏk'ĕn-wäl'dĕh, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 23 miles S.E. of Potsdam, on the Berlin & Anhalt Railway. Pop. 13,816, employed in woollen-cloth- and linen-factories, tanneries, iron-works, breweries, &c.

Luck'ett, a station in Cambria co., Pa., on the Ebensburg & Cresson Railroad, 2 miles W. of Cresson.

Luck'impoor', or **Lakhimpur**, lŭk'im-poor', a district of Assam, British India, bounded N. by the Luckimpoor Hills, and S. by the Brahmapootra. Area, 3145 square miles. Here coal is found. Capital, Luckimpoor. Pop. 121,267. The LUCKIMPOOR HILLS are a tract of forest-region, inhabited by wild tribes, scarcely under British control. Area, 8343 square miles.

Luckimpoor, a town, capital of the Luckimpoor district, Assam. Lat. 27° 19' N.; lon. 94° 3' E.

Lucknow, or **Lakhnau**, lŭk'nŏw' (Hin. *Laksmanavate*), a city of India, in Oude, 580 miles W.N.W. of Calcutta, lat. 26° 53' N., lon. 80° 58' E., on the right bank of the Goomty, here crossed by a stone bridge of 10 irregular, pointed arches, and by a bridge of boats. The river is navigable for large boats from its junction with the Ganges to a considerable distance up the country. Lucknow is an important railway junction, and has a picturesque appearance from a distance, with its innumerable minarets, gilded cupolas, and brilliantly-colored sepulchres and mosques, but fails to realize, on near inspection, the promises of the remote view. It may be said to be divided into two portions,—the court end, and the bazaar or mercantile section. The streets are narrow, and the houses generally mean; but in the better quarter the buildings are handsome, and the streets broad. In the principal street is a lofty portal, ornamented with many small towers; and at the farther extremity is the Imaum Barra. There are, besides, many stately khans, and handsome mosques and pagodas, in various parts of the city, and not a few of them in the meanest and most wretched quarters. With the exception, however, of the royal tombs, and the Imaum Barra, a beautiful structure, the principal edifices of the city are all of modern construction. The scenery around the city is very pleasing, especially along the banks of the Goomty. The river here exhibits a scene of great activity, small barques and boats rowing to and fro in ceaseless succession. Between the city and the decaying country-seat Constantia is the Delkusha Park, with an extensive menagerie. Lucknow was long the capital of Oude. It is renowned for its siege and defence against the Sepoys in 1857. Pop. 284,779.

Lucknow, or **Lakhnau**, a division or commissionership of India, North-West Provinces, in Oude, comprising the districts of Lucknow, Oonas, and Bara Banki. Area, 4441 square miles. Capital, Lucknow. Pop. 2,838,106. Lucknow district has an area of 977 square miles, and a pop. of 778,195.

Luck'now, a post-village in Bruce co., Ontario, on the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway, 16 miles S.E. of Kincardine. It contains about 15 stores, 2 hotels, a cloth-factory, a carding- and fulling-mill, 2 saw-mills, and a grist-mill. Pop. 800.

Luck'put', **Lak'hpat**, lŭk'h'pŭt', or **Luck'put' Bun'der**, a fortified town of India, Cutch, on the Koree or East Branch of the Indus, here 200 yards across, and only 4 feet deep. Pop. 5000, mostly Hindoo traders. It stands on elevated ground, and has irregular bastioned walls. It is a very sickly place.

Lucky Queen, a post-office of Josephine co., Oregon.

Luco, loo'ko (anc. *Lucio?*), a village of Italy, province of Aquila, 5 miles S. of Avezzano. Pop. 3238.

Lucoli, loo-ko'lee, a village of Italy, province of Aquila, 6 miles W.S.W. of Aquila. Pop. 2299.

Luçon, lü'sôn' (anc. *Lucus?*), a town of France, in Vendée, 17 miles W. of Fontenay-le-Comte, about 8 miles from the sea, to which it is united by a canal, 10 miles in length. Pop. 6026. It has a communal college, and manufactures of cutlery, linen, oil, liqueurs, and porcelain.

Luçon, one of the Philippine Islands. See LUZON.

Lucques, a city of Italy. See LUCCA.

Lucus Asturum, an ancient name of OVIEDO.

Lucus Augusti, the ancient name of LUGO.

Lu'cy, a post-office of Shelby co., Tenn., on the Paducah & Memphis Railroad, 13 miles N.N.E. of Memphis.

Lucyn, the Polish name of LYOOTSIN.

Luczko, a town of Bohemia. See SAATZ.

Ludd, lŭd (anc. *Lyd'da* or *Dios'polis*), a village of Palestine, 2 miles N.E. of Ramleh, with a decayed church.

Ludda Islands. See LADA ISLANDS.

Lud'denden Foot, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 3½ miles W. of Halifax, on the Manchester & Leeds Railway. Pop. 2963.

Lude, or **Le Lude**, lĕh lŭd (anc. *Ludum?*), a town of France, department of Sarthe, on the Loir, 10 miles E.S.E. of La Flèche. Pop. 2720. It has a castle.

Lüdenscheid, lü'dĕn-shīte', a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 23 miles S.W. of Arnsberg. Pop. 7546. It has factories of cutlery, brass- and iron-wares, and cotton and woollen goods.

Lüdinghausen, lü'ding-hŏw'zĕn, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 16 miles S.S.W. of Münster. Pop. 2187.

Lud'ington, a post-town, capital of Mason co., Mich., is on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Marquette River, 137 miles W. by N. of East Saginaw, and about 54 miles N. by W. of Muskegon. It is the N.W. terminus of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, and has 2 banks, 4 churches, 2 foundries, 2 newspaper offices, a planing-mill, and 7 mills for lumber and shingles. Lumber is the chief article of export. Pop. in 1890, 7517.

Lud'ingtonville, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., N.Y., about 20 miles E. of Newburg. It has a church.

Lüditz, lü'dits, a town of Bohemia, 56 miles W. of Prague. Pop. 1800. Near it are mines of iron and zinc.

Lud'low, lŭd'lō, a town of England, co. of Salop, at the confluence of the Corve and Teme, 25 miles by rail S. of Shrewsbury. It is finely situated on an eminence in a fertile district. There are some traces of walls erected in the reign of Edward I., magnificent remains of a castle, Mortimer's chapel, the noble state apartments of the lords presidents of the marches, with several towers, a very fine church, a grammar-school founded by Edward IV., assembly-rooms, theatre, and library. The borough sends a member to the House of Commons. Pop. 6203.

Lud'low, a post-village of Champaign co., Ill., in Ludlow township, on the Chicago division of the Illinois Central Railroad, 20 miles N. by E. of Champaign. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a drug-store. Pop. in 1890, 298; of the township, 1152.

Ludlow, a post-office of Dubois co., Ind.

Ludlow, a post-office or hamlet in Ludlow township, Allamakee co., Iowa, about 75 miles N.N.W. of Dubuque. Pop. of the township, 1015.

Ludlow, a post-town of Kenton co., Ky., on the Ohio River, below Covington and opposite Cincinnati. It is nearly surrounded by high hills, and is on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. A fine railroad bridge of iron here crosses the river. It contains a graded school, a newspaper office, and 5 churches. Many merchants who do business in Cincinnati reside here. Pop. about 1500.

Ludlow, a township of Aroostook co., Me., about 8 miles N.W. of Houlton. Pop. 371.

Ludlow, or **Jenks'ville**, a post-village in Ludlow township, Hampden co., Mass., on the Springfield, Athol & Northeastern Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Springfield. It has a church, and manufactures of crashes, grain-bags, &c. The township is bounded S. by Chicopee River. It has 3 churches, and a pop. (1890) of 1939. See LUDLOW CENTRE.

Ludlow, a post-office of Scott co., Miss., about 35 miles N.E. of Jackson.

Ludlow, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Mo., in Monroe township, 15 miles S.W. of Chillicothe. It has a church, a flour-mill, &c.

Ludlow, Miami co., O. See GEORGETOWN.

Ludlow, a township of Washington co., O. Pop. 1082.

Ludlow, a post-village of McKean co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 20 miles S.E. of Warren. It has 2 lumber-mills and a planing-mill.

Ludlow, a post-village in Ludlow township, Windsor

o., Vt., on Black River, and on the Rutland division of the Vermont Central Railroad, 25 miles S.S.E. of Rutland. It has 3 or 4 churches, an academy, a foundry, a newspaper office, and manufactures of carriages, woollen goods, toys, whetstones, and machinery. The township has 5 churches. Pop. in 1890, 1081; of the township, 1768.

Ludlow, a post-settlement in Northumberland co., New Brunswick, on the Southwest Branch of the Miramichi, 51 miles from Fredericton. Pop. 100.

Ludlow Centre, a post-hamlet of Hampden co., Mass., in Ludlow township, 2 miles from Ludlow Station. It has 2 churches.

Ludlow City, a small village in Ludlow township, Hampden co., Mass. It has water-power and some small manufactories.

Ludlow Grove, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, and on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, 8 miles N. of Cincinnati. It has a church, and manufactures of starch and tobacco.

Lud'low's, a station in Fountain co., Ind., on the Indiana North & South Railroad, 3 miles N. of Veedersburg.

Lud'lowville, a post-village in Lansing township, Tompkins co., N.Y., on Salmon Creek, and near Ludlowville Station on the Cayuga Lake Railroad, 10 miles N. of Ithaca, and about 1 mile E. of Cayuga Lake. It has 2 churches, 2 flour-mills, and a spoke-factory. Pop. 376.

Lud'ville, a post-office of Pickens co., Ga.

Lud'wick, a borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., in Hempfield township, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, about 8 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg, and ½ mile from Greensburg. It has a church, 2 planing-mills, and 4 stores. Pop. 533.

Ludwigsburg, lood'wigs-bŭrg or lood'wics-bŏŏrc', a city of Würtemberg, 1 mile W. of the Neckar, and 9 miles by rail N. of Stuttgart. Pop. 14,709. The chief edifice is its vast palace, one of the finest in Germany, with a gallery of paintings and spacious gardens. It has several churches, an arsenal, theatre, military school, lyceum, orphan asylum, workhouse, an institution for poor children, a cannon-foundry, and manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, earthenware, buttons, leather, needles, and jewelry.

Ludwig's Canal, Bavaria, unites the Altmühl with the Regnitz. See ALTMÜHL.

Ludwigshafen, lood'wigs-hä'fen, a fortified town of Bavaria, on the Rhine, opposite Mannheim, at a railway junction. An iron railway bridge crosses the river here. Pop. 12,093. It is a seat of commerce.

Ludwigslust, lood'wics-lŏŏst', a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 21 miles E. of Schwerin, on the Hamburg & Berlin Railway. Pop. 6005. Its fine palace was, till 1837, the usual residence of the grand duke. It has manufactures of cards, papier-maché, and tobacco.

Ludwigstadt, lood'wics-stätt', a town of Bavaria, 39 miles N. of Baireuth. Pop. 1558.

Luel'la, a post-office of Pocahontas co., Iowa.

Luella, a post-office of Cass co., Neb.

Luesia, loo-ä'se-ä, a town of Spain, Aragon, 60 miles from Saragossa, on the Arba de Luesia. Pop. 1500.

Luga, Russia. See LOOGA.

Lugagnano, loo-gän-yä'no, a town of Italy, 19 miles E. of Piacenza, on the Arda. Pop. of commune, 4341.

Lugan, Luganesk, or Luganskoé. See LOOGAN.

Lugano, loo-gä'no, a town of Switzerland, one of the three capitals of the canton of Ticino, on the N. shore of the lake of Lugano, 16 miles S. of Bellinzona. Pop. 6024. It is picturesquely situated, and has two churches, with good paintings, a large theatre, manufactures of silks, leather, and iron goods, and various printing- and bookselling-establishments, and it is an entrepôt of the trade between Italy and Switzerland. Near it are numerous grottos. See LAGO DI LUGANO.

Luganskaia Stanitza. See LOUGANSKAIA STANITZA.

Lu'gar, a village of Scotland, co. of Ayr, near Auchinleck. It has iron-works. Pop. 1379.

Lugar de San Juan, Spain. See PALMAR.

Lugau, loo'gŏw, a town of Saxony, 6 miles E. of Lichtenstein, with quarries and coal-mines. Pop. 2382.

Lugde, lŏŏg'deh, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 27 miles S.S.E. of Minden, on the Emmer. Pop. 2448. It has paper-mills and mineral springs.

Lugdunum, the ancient name of LYONS.

Lugdunum Batavorum, Netherlands. See LEYDEN.

Lugg, a river of England and Wales, rises in the co. of Radnor, flows E.S.E. for about 50 miles, and joins the Wye 3 miles below Hereford.

Lughman, lŭg'mân', or Lamghan, lăm'gân', a district in the N.E. of Afghanistan, lat. 34° 25' to 35° N., lon. 70° to 70° 40' E.

Lugny, lün'yee', a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 11 miles N. of Mâcon. Pop. 1330.

Lugo, loo'go, a town of Italy, province and 14 miles by rail W. of Ravenna. Pop. 24,895. It is important as a place of trade, and has a large annual fair.

Lugo, loo'go (anc. *Lu'cus Augus'ti*), a city of Spain, capital of the province of Lugo, on the Minho, 48 miles E.N.E. of Santiago. Pop. 21,298. It is enclosed by walls, and has a large square, surrounded by arcades, a Gothic cathedral of the twelfth century, and manufactures of leather and stockings. It is a bishop's see.

Lugo, a province of Spain, bounded on the N. by the Atlantic, between lon. 6° 52' and 8° 4' W. Area, 3484 square miles. Pop. 474,286. Capital, Lugo.

Lugos, loo'gosh', a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Krasso, 35 miles by rail E.S.E. of Temesvar. The river Temes divides it into two towns, called German and Wallachian Lugos. It has a gymnasium and an active trade, and is the see of Greek and Latin bishops. Pop. 8304.

Lugrin, loo-green', a village of France, in Savoy, on the S. shore of the Lake of Geneva. Pop. 1529.

Luguvallum, or Luguvallio. See CARLISLE.

Luhatschowitz, loo'hät-sho'vits, a village of Moravia, 14 miles E.S.E. of Hradisch. Pop. 900.

Luhu, a town of Celebes. See LOEHOE.

Luik, or Luikeland, Belgium. See LIEGE.

Lu'ing, an island of Scotland, co. of Argyle, on its W. coast, separated from Seil Island on the N. by a strait about 300 yards in width. Length, 7½ miles. Pop. 582.

Luino, a town of Italy. See LUVINO.

Luirbost, or Leurbost, lür'bŏst, a village of Scotland, on the E. coast of the Isle of Lewis, at the head of Loch Luirbost, an inlet of the sea. Pop. 537.

Luis de la Paz, loo-ees' dä lä päs, a town of Mexico, near the E. frontiers of Guanajuato, and about 36 miles N.N.W. of Queretaro, with productive silver-mines.

Luiz-Alves, loo-ees'-äl'vĕs, **Manoel-Alves**, mä-noĕl'-äl'vĕs, or **Meridional**, mä-re-de-o-näl', a river of Brazil, rises in the Sierra do Duro, province of Goyaz, and joins the Tocantins in about lat. 9° 20' S. Its whole course is estimated at 150 miles.

Lujan, or Luxan, loo-hän', a river of the Argentine Republic, joins the Plata estuary from the W., 23 miles N.W. of Buenos Ayres.

Lujan, or Luxan, a town of the Argentine Republic, province and 45 miles by rail W. of Buenos Ayres. Pop. 3393.

Lujar, or Luxar, loo-har', a village of Spain, Andalusia, 40 miles from Granada. Pop. 1023.

Luka, loo'kä, and **Lukhoki**, loo-ko'kee, two towns of the Punjab, between the Sutlej and Chenaub Rivers, on the route from Ferozepoor to Mooltan.

Lukawetz, loo'kä-vĕts, or **Lukawiee**, loo'kä-veet'-sä, a town of Bohemia, 4 miles from Reichenau. Pop. 1200.

Lukelingo, a town of Eastern Africa. See QUILOA.

Lukeus, Montgomery co., Pa. See WEST POINT.

Lukfata, lŭk-fä-tah', a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, 100 miles from Caddo Station on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. It has 3 churches and an academy.

Lukhoki, a town of the Punjab. See LUKA.

Lu-Kiang, a river of Thibet. See LOO-KIANG.

Lukianow, or Lukojanow. See LOOKIANOV.

Lukin, a township of Lawrence co., Ill. Pop. 1755.

Lukisi, lu-kee'see, a village of Greece, in Bœotia, on the Euripus, 12 miles N.N.E. of Thebes. Near it are vestiges of the ancient *Anthedon*.

Luk'kee Mountains, a considerable range in Sinde, connected with the Hala Mountains of Beloochistan; highest parts, about 1000 feet.

Lukkee, NORTHERN, a town of Sinde, in ruins, 10 miles S.S.E. of Shikarpoor.

Lukkee, SOUTHERN, a town of Sinde, on the Indus, near the entrance of the Lukkee Pass, S. of Sehwan.

Lukov, loo'kof, a town of Poland, province and 17 miles S. of Siedlce. Pop. 3586, comprising many Jews.

Lula, loo'lä, or **Luvula**, loo-voo'lä, a village on the island of Sardinia, division of Sassari. Pop. 1518.

Lu'la, a post-village of De Soto parish, La. It has a steam saw-mill and a store.

Lula, a post-hamlet of Charlotte co., Va., 6 miles S. of Keysville Station.

Lu'lah, or Long'view', a post-village of Banks co., Ga., on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Lulah Junction. It has 2 churches and 2 steam saw-mills.

Lulah (or Lula) Junction, a post-village of Hall co.,

Ga., on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad, where it joins the Northeastern Railroad, 66 miles N.E. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches.

Lu'laton, a post-office of Wayne co., Ga., on the Brunswick & Albany Railroad.

Luleå, loo'le-ō, a navigable river of North Sweden, læn of Norrbotten, enters the Gulf of Bothnia 60 miles S.W. of Torneå, after a S. course of 200 miles.

Luleå, a seaport town of Sweden, læn of Norrbotten, at the mouth of the Luleå-Elf in the Gulf of Bothnia, 62 miles W.S.W. of Torneå. The town has a good harbor, at which some trade is carried on, and steamers call in passing between Stockholm and Torneå. Pop. 2702.

Lu'ling, a post-office of St. Charles parish, La., on the New Orleans & Texas Railroad, 20 miles W. of New Orleans.

Luling, a post-village of Caldwell co., Tex., on the San Marcos River, and on the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad, 71 miles W. of Columbus, and 11 miles E. of Kingsbury. It has 2 churches, 2 hotels, an academy, a bank, 2 steam grist-mills, and a planing-mill. P. (1890) 1792.

Lulleeana, lŭl-lee-ā'nā, a village of India, 20 miles S. of Lahore.

Lullin, lool-leen', a village of France, in Savoy, 10 miles from Thonon. Pop. 1094.

Lul'lutpoor', or **Lalatpur**, lŭl'lŭt-poor', a town of British India, capital of Lullutpoor district, 65 miles S. of Jhansee. Pop. 9258.

Lullutpoor, a district of British India, in Bundelcund, and in the Jhansee division, North-West Provinces. Area, 1947 square miles. Capital, Lullutpoor. Pop. 212,661.

Lull'worth Cove, England, co. of Dorset, a deep and narrow inlet of the sea, 16 miles W. of Swanage, surrounded by lofty cliffs, with 21 feet of water at low tide.

Lu'lu, a post-office of Mitchell co. Kansas, 12 miles N.E. of Beloit. Pop. of Lulu township, 323.

Lulu, a post-office of Cabell co., W. Va.

Lumarso, loo-mar'so, a village of Italy, province of Genoa, near Cicagna. Pop. of commune, 3173.

Lum'ber, a township of Cameron co., Pa. Pop. 674.

Lum'ber Bridge, a post-village of Robeson co., N.C., in Lumber Bridge township, 15 miles S.S.W. of Fayetteville. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1075.

Lumber City, a post-village of Telfair co., Ga., on the Ocmulgee River, at the mouth of the Little Ocmulgee, and on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, 93 miles S.E. of Macon. It has a church, 3 stores, and a trade in lumber.

Lumber City, a post-borough of Clearfield co., Pa., in Penn township, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, about 34 miles N. by W. of Altoona. Pine lumber is procured here. It has 2 churches, an academy, a foundry, a steam saw-mill, and a grist-mill.

Lum'berland, a township of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Delaware River. It has flagstone-quarries, and contains Mongaup and Pond Eddy. Pop. 1188.

Lum'berport, a post-village of Harrison co., W. Va., on Ten Mile Creek, 9 miles N. of Clarksburg. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a lumber-mill.

Lum'ber River, North Carolina, forms the N.E. boundary of Richmond co., and runs southeastward through Robeson co. It finally flows southwestward, and unites with the Little Pedee on the E. border of Marion co., S.C. It is nearly 140 miles long.

Lum'berton, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., in Lumberton township, on the South Branch of Rancocas Creek, and on the Mount Holly & Medford Branch Railroad, 2 miles S. of Mount Holly. Sloops can ascend the creek to this place. It has a church and an iron-foundry. Pop. of the township, 1799.

Lumberton, a post-village, capital of Robeson co., N.C., in Lumberton township, on or near the Lumber River, and on the Carolina Central Railroad, 68 miles W.N.W. of Wilmington. It has an active trade in pine lumber and turpentine, 4 churches, an academy, and a newspaper office. Pop. 615; of the township, 1339.

Lumberton, a post-village in Liberty township, Clinton co., O., on Anderson's Fork, 8 miles N. of Wilmington. It has a lumber-mill and a quarry of blue limestone.

Lum'berville, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., on the East Branch of the Delaware River, about 44 miles W.N.W. of Rondout. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Lumberville, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., in Solebury township, on the Delaware River, about 33 miles N. by E. of Philadelphia. It has a bridge over the river, a church, a lumber-mill, 2 basket-factories, and a sash- and door-factory. Pop. about 300.

Lumber Yard, a station in Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, at the junction of several of its branches in the Lehigh coal region, 65 miles N.W. of Easton, and 3 miles S.W. of Eckley.

Lumbier, loom-be-air', a town of Spain, in Navarre, 22 miles E.S.E. of Pamplona. Pop. 2000.

Lumbrales, loom-brā'lās, a town of Spain, province and 48 miles W.S.W. of Salamanca. Pop. 2668.

Lumbreras, loom-brā'rās, a town of Spain, province and 28 miles S. of Logroño. Pop. 1300.

Lumencha, loo-mĕn'chā, a small island of Spain, in the Bay of Biscay, at the entrance of the port of Lequeitio.

Lumezzane, loo-mĕt-sā'nā, two contiguous villages of Northern Italy, 8 miles N. of Brescia. United pop. 4000.

Lumfiord, Denmark. See Lym-Fiord.

Lum'ley, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, on the River aux Sables, 13 miles S. of Seaforth. Pop. 200.

Lummen, lŭm'mĕn, a village of Belgium, in Limbourg, 8 miles W.N.W. of Hasselt. Pop. 1710.

Lummi, lŭm'mē, a post-office of Whatcom co., Washington.

Lummi River, Washington, a large, deep, and rapid river, rises in the Cascade Range, in Whatcom co., runs westward, and enters Bellingham Bay.

Lum'misville, a post-office of Wayne co., N.Y.

Lump'kin, a county in the N. part of Georgia, has an area of about 287 square miles. It is drained by the Chestatee and Etowah Rivers, which rise in it and run southward. The Blue Ridge extends along the N.W. border. The surface is diversified with hills, valleys, and forests. The soil produces Indian corn, &c. Among its minerals are gold, granite, and iron ore. Capital, Dahlonega. Pop. in 1870, 5161; in 1880, 6526; in 1890, 6867.

Lumpkin, a post-office of Butte co., Cal., about 25 miles N.E. of Oroville.

Lumpkin, a post-village, capital of Stewart co., Ga., 22 miles N. of Cuthbert, and about 36 miles S.S.E. of Columbus. It has a court-house, a newspaper office, 5 churches, a masonic female college, and manufactures of leather, buggies, and flour. Pop. 778.

Lumpkin's Creek, Georgia, enters Flint River in Dooly co.

Lum's, a station in Madison parish, La., on the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Texas Railroad, 15 miles W. of Delta.

Luna, an ancient name of Loing.

Luna, loo'nā, a town of Spain, Aragon, 35 miles from Saragossa. Pop. 1482.

Lunæ Portus. See Bay of Spezia.

Lu'na Land'ing, a post-village of Chicot co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, 25 miles S. of Chicot City. It has a church. Cotton and other products are shipped here.

Lunas, lü'nàs', a village of France, in Hérault, 7 miles W.S.W. of Lodève. Pop. 1303.

Lunati, the supposed ancient name of Lunel.

Lunawaura, or **Lunawara**, loo'nā-wah'rā, one of the native Rewakanta states of Guzerat, India, about lat. 22° 50'–23° 16' N., lon. 73° 21'–73° 47' E. It is under British protection. Area, 389 square miles. Pop. 74,813.

Lunay, lü'nà', a village of France, in Loir-et-Cher, 8 miles W. of Vendôme. Pop. 1693.

Lun'carty, a village of Scotland, co. and 3½ miles by rail N. of Perth, noted for the Danish defeat of 990.

Lund, loond, a city of Sweden, læn of Malmö, in an extensive plain, about 3 miles from the Sound, at a railway junction, 24 miles E. of Copenhagen. It is a very ancient place, and in pagan times had risen to such importance as to collect a population of 80,000. It was then surrounded with wooden fortifications, and had its warehouses filled with merchandise and treasures. The Scandinavian monarchs were elected kings of Scania on a hill in the vicinity. Before the Reformation it contained 21 churches and 6 monasteries. It has now only 3 churches,—one of them a cathedral, a large, irregular structure of very ancient date. It is a Lutheran bishop's see. But the great attraction of Lund is its university, opened in 1479, occupying the buildings of an old castle, and possessed of a library of 100,000 volumes and manuscripts, an observatory, a museum, a physical cabinet, &c., and attended by 575 students. Other objects deserving of notice are the botanical garden, and the Nosocomium, or infirmary. Pop. 12,794.

Lund, lŭnd, a township of Clay co., Minn. Pop. 136.

Lund, a township of Douglas co., Minn. Pop. 256. It contains Lake Christine and some smaller lakes.

Lunden, lŏŏn'dĕn, a village of Prussia, in Holstein, 67 miles N.N.W. of Hamburg.

Lundenburg, lŏŏn'dĕn-bŏŏRG', **Bredslawa**, brĕd-slä'wä, or **Breczlaw**, brĕts'läv, a town of Moravia, 38 miles by rail S.S.E. of Brünn, on the Taja. Pop. 3673.

Lund's, a station in Du Page co., Ill., on the Chicago, rlington & Quincy Railroad, 4 miles E. of Aurora.

Lundyc, lŭn'dĭ', a river of India, and a principal trib- ary of the Cabool River, which it joins from the N., 12 les N.N.E. of Peshawer.

Lun'dy Isle, England, co. of Devon, in the entrance the Bristol Channel, 0 miles N.N.W. of Hartland Point. ea, 920 acres. It is defended by a lofty rampart of rocks, cept at one narrow opening on its E. side. It has a light- use. It was anciently a stronghold of pirates. Pop. 144.

Lun'dy's Lane, or **Wells'burg**, a post-village of io co., Pa., in Elk Creek township, 2 miles E. of Albion, d about 22 miles S.W. of Erie City. The name of its st-office is Lundy's Lane. It has 2 churches, an academy, flour-mill, a tannery, and several saw-mills.

Lundy's Lane, a locality near Drummondville, Onta- , the scene of a severe battle and British defeat in 1814.

Lune, a river of England, enters the Irish Sea at Sun- rland Point by a broad estuary. Length, 50 miles. It navigable for large vessels to Lancaster.

Lüneburg, lu'nĕh-bŭrg or lü'nĕh-bŏŏrg', a town of ussia, in Hanover, capital of a landdrostei, on the left bank the Ilmenau, at the junction of several railways, 68 miles .N.E. of Hanover. Pop. 17,532. It communicates across e river by 7 bridges, and has several squares, but is in gen- al ill built and old-fashioned. It has an extensive library, castle, arsenal, town hall, theatre, gymnasium, military ademy, hospitals, and several benevolent, educational, d literary institutions. It has manufactures of woollen, en, and cotton stuffs, and soap, and an active transit trade tween Hamburg and the interior of Germany.

Lüneburg, a district or landdrostei of Prussia, forming e E. portion of Hanover. Area, 4488 square miles. It a sandy plain, with much heath and some forest land. ere are tracts of excellent ground, and the waste lands ford pasturage for cattle, sheep, and bees, which last are rgely kept. Capital, Lüneburg. Pop. 386,714.

Lunel, lü'nĕl' (anc. *Lunati?*), a town of France, in érault, at a railway junction, 14 miles E.N.E. of Mont- llier, on the right bank of the Vidourle, and on the Canal Lunel. It has a communal college, numerous brandy- stilleries, and an active trade in wine and raisins. In the nth century Lunel was a place of strength, and almost tirely inhabited by Jews, whose celebrated rabbi Sol- hon Jarchi had here a famous synagogue. Its fortifica- ns were razed in 1632 by Cardinal Richelieu. P. 8024.

Lünen, lü'nĕn, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 28 miles .W. of Arnsberg, on the Lippe. Pop. 3134. It has anufactures of tobacco and woollen.

Lu'nenburg, a county in the S.E. of Virginia, having e river Nottoway on the N. and the Meherrin on the S. rea, 420 square miles. It is fertile, with an undulating rface. Wheat, maize, oats, and tobacco are leading roducts. The S.W. corner is intersected by the Richmond Danville Railroad. Capital, Lunenberg Court-House. pp. in 1870, 10,403; in 1880, 11,535; in 1890, 11,372.

Lunenburg, a post-hamlet of Izard co., Ark., 7 miles of White River, and about 5 miles S. of Melbourne. It s 2 churches.

Lunenburg, a post-village in Lunenburg township, orcester co., Mass., 4½ miles E. of Fitchburg, and 42 iles W.N.W. of Boston. It has 2 churches. The town- ip has a station (Lunenburg) on the Fitchburg Railroad. pp. of the township, 1153.

Lunenburg, a post-village in Lunenburg township, ssex co., Vt., about 84 miles E. of Burlington, and 2½ iles from Lunenburg Station. It has 3 churches, and anufactures of lumber and starch. The township is unded on the S.E. by the Connecticut River, and has a p. of 999. Lunenburg Station on the White Mountains ilroad is on the New Hampshire side of the river, about miles S. by W. of Lancaster.

Lunenburg, a county of Nova Scotia, bordered on the by the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 1115 square miles. The il is good, and the climate very fine. The inhabitants, iefly of German extraction, are engaged in farming and shing. Capital, Lunenburg. Pop. 23,834.

Lunenburg, a post-village in Stormont co., Ontario, 4 iles N. of Dickinson's Landing. It contains 5 stores and iron-foundry. Pop. 250.

Lunenburg, or **Mal'aguash'**, a seaport town of ova Scotia, capital of Lunenburg co., on a fine bay of its rn name opening into the Atlantic Ocean, 68 miles W.S.W. Halifax. The harbor affords good anchorage, and at its trance are 2 light-houses. Lunenburg owns a large fleet of ssels, fitted out for the fishery on the coast of Labrador. large trade is done with the West Indies. The town contains, besides the county buildings, about 15 stores, 3 hotels, several mills and ship-yards, &c. Pop. 1500.

Lunenburg Court-House, or **Lew'iston**, a post- village, capital of Lunenburg co., Va., about 60 miles (direct) S.W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches.

Lunéville, lu'nc-vĭl or lü'nā'veel' (anc. *Mortana?*), a town of France, department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, near the junction of the Vezouse with the Meurthe, 22 miles by rail E.S.E. of Nancy. It has generally straight streets and regu- lar buildings, a modern and handsome church, and a palace built by Leopold, Duke of Lorraine, and subsequently em- bellished and occupied by Stanislaus, ex-king of Poland. It has manufactures of cotton and worsted goods, em- broidery, hosiery, leather, gloves, pottery, &c. The trade is in wine, brandy, hemp, grain, flax, wood, and embroidery. Lunéville possesses a court of first resort and a communal college, and is one of the largest cavalry stations in France, having very extensive barracks. Pop. 15,878.

Lun'ga, an islet off the W. coast of Scotland, co. of Argyle, ½ mile N. of Scarba. The strait between these islands is remarkable for the violence of its current.

Lunga, an island in the Adriatic. See ISOLA GNOSSA.

Lu-Ngan, a city of China. See LOO-NGAN.

Lungern, lŏŏn'gbern, a village of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden, 8 miles S.W. of Sarnen. Pop. 1541. It is near the Lake of Lungern, in part drained by a tunnel.

Lung-Kiang, lŭng'-ke-ăng' or loong'-ke-ăng', a river of China, province of Quang-See, after a tortuous S.E. course of 300 miles, joins the Hong-Kiang.

Lungro, loon'gro, a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 6 miles S.W. of Castrovillari. Pop. 5724.

Lungwitz, lŏŏng'vits (UPPER), a village of Saxony, 10 miles W.S.W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 4725.

Luni, loo'nee (anc. *Lu'na?*), a ruined city of Northern Italy, 4 miles S.E. of Sarzana.

Lu'ni, a post-hamlet of Wright co., Iowa, on Boone River, about 22 miles S.E. of Algona.

Lunn's Store, a post-office of Marshall co., Tenn.

Lunzenau, lŏŏnt'sĕh-nŏw', a town of Saxony, on the Mulde, 12 miles N.W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 3098.

Lupia, a supposed ancient name of LECCE.

Lupsa, loop'shŏh', a town of Transylvania, 27 miles N.W. of Karlsburg. It has 5 Greek churches. Pop. 2474.

Luque, loo'kā, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles S.E. of Cordova. Pop. 3964.

Lu'ra, a post-office of Russell co., Kansas, 16 miles N. of Bunker Hill.

Lura, a township of Faribault co., Minn. Pop. 724. See LYRA.

Lurago, loo-rā'go, a village of Italy, province of Como, 6 miles S. of Erba. Pop. 1243.

Luras, loo'rās, or **Lauras**, lŏw'rās, a village of Italy, on the island of Sardinia, N.E. of Tempio. Pop. 2015.

Lurate-Abate, loo-rā'tā-ā-bā'tā, a village of Italy, in Milan, 9 miles E. of Como. Pop. of commune, 2845.

Lu'raville, a post-village of Suwanee co., Fla., 15 miles (direct) S.W. of Live Oak. It has a saw-mill.

Luray, lu-rā', a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ind., about 9 miles S. of Muncie.

Luray, a post-village of Clark co., Mo., 24 miles by rail W. of Alexandria. It has a church, a bank, a news- paper office, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. in 1890, 246.

Luray, a post-village and pleasure resort, the capital of Page co., Va., in a fertile valley bounded on the S.E. by the Blue Ridge, about 90 miles (direct) N.W. of Rich- mond, and 61 miles by rail S. by W. of Charleston, W. Va. It has 8 churches, 3 academies, a flouring-mill, a tan- nery, and 3 newspaper offices. Here are the famous Luray Caverns. Pop. in 1890, 2809.

Lurcy le Bourg, lür'see' lĕh boor, a town of France, in Nièvre, 25 miles S.E. of Cosne. Pop. 1205.

Lurcy Levy, lür'see' lĕh-vee', a town of France, in Allier, 20 miles N.W. of Moulins. Pop. 1665.

Lure, lür (anc. *Lutera?*), a town of France, in Haute- Saône, capital of an arrondissement, on the Ognon, 16 miles E.N.E. of Vesoul. Pop. 3869. It has a communal college, tanneries, foundries, and manufactures of cotton goods and fire-engines.

Lur'gan, a town of Ireland, co. and 15 miles by rail E.N.E. of Armagh. Pop. 10,632. It has a handsome parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, court-house, bridewell, workhouse, 3 branch banks, and extensive manufactures of linens and muslins.

Lur'gan, a township of Franklin co., Pa. Pop. 1326.

Lur'gan, or **Al'ma**, also called **Pine River**, a post- village in Bruce co., Ontario, 22 miles N. of Goderich, and 10 miles S.W. of Kincardine. Pop. 100.

Luri, loo'ree, a market-town of Corsica, 13 miles N. of Bastia. Pop. 1104.

Luristan, a district of Persia. See Looristan.

Lur'ky, a township of Sampson co., N.C. Pop. 1167.

Luro, loo'ro, a river and small town of European Turkey. The river enters the Gulf of Arta, after a S. course of 40 miles. The town is 6 miles above its mouth.

Lurroo, lŭr'roo, or **Durroo,** dŭr'roo, a town of Cashmere, 8 miles S. of Islamabad.

Lus, a province of Beloochistan. See Loos.

Lusatia, lu-sā'she-ȧ (Ger. *Lausitz,* lŏw'zits; Fr. *Lusace,* lü'zăss'), an ancient territory of Germany, divided into the margraviates of Upper Lusatia (Ober Lausitz) and Lower Lusatia (Nieder Lausitz), and bounded on the S. by Bohemia, to which the whole of it originally belonged. It afterwards fell to Saxony, and remained with it till 1815, when Prussia received the whole of Nieder Lausitz. The province of Bautzen, in the kingdom of Saxony, is a part of Upper Lusatia.

Lus'by's Mill, a post-hamlet of Owen co., Ky., on Eagle Creek, 16 miles S.E. of Sparta. It has a church.

Luschau, lüsh'ăn, or **Luzau,** loo'zăn, a village of Bohemia, 8 miles from Gitschin. Pop. 1150.

Lusche, loesh'ęh, or **Luze,** loo'zȧ, a town of Bohemia, 10 miles from Hohenmauth. Pop. 1500.

Lusdorf, loos'dorf, or **Lustorf,** loos'torf, a village of Bohemia, near Friedland. Pop. 1100.

Luserna, loo-sĕr'nȧ, a village of Italy, 8 miles S.W. of Pinerolo. Pop. 3796. Bonnio di Luserna, bob'be-o dee loo-sĕr'nȧ, is a village contiguous to the above. Pop. 1576.

Lusignan, lu'zeen'yŏx' (anc. *Lusinianum?*), a town of France, in Vienne, on the Vonne, 14 miles S.W. of Poitiers. Pop. 1332. Here originated the Lusignan family, sovereigns of Jerusalem and Cyprus during the crusades.

Lusigny, lü'zeen'yee' (L. *Lusigneium?*), a town of France, in Aube, 8 miles E.S.E. of Troyes. Pop. 1156.

Lusitania, the ancient name of Portugal.

Lusk, a village of Ireland, co. of Dublin, 3 miles W. of Rush. Pop. 571.

Lusk, a post-hamlet of Pope co., Ill., about 8 miles N. of Golconda. It has a church.

Lusk's Springs, a post-hamlet of Parke co., Ind., about 20 miles S.W. of Crawfordsville. It has a tannery. Here is a picturesque ravine.

Lussac, lüs'săk', a town of France, in Gironde, 24 miles E.N.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 2646.

Lussac les Châteaux, lüs'săk' lȧ shă'tō', a town of France, Vienne, 7 miles W. of Montmorillon. Pop. 2099.

Lussac les Églises, lüs'săk' lȧz ā'gleez', a town of France, in Haute-Vienne, 16 miles N.N.E. of Bellac.

Lussin, Lussin Grande, and **Lussin Piccolo,** Dalmatia. See Lossini.

Lustenau, lŏŏs'tęh-nŏw', or **Lustnau,** lŏŏst'nŏw, a village of Austria, Tyrol, on the Rhine, 7 miles S.S.W. of Bregenz. Pop. 3903.

Lustnau, lŏŏst'nŏw, a village of Würtemberg, about 1 mile E.N.E. of Tübingen, on the Neckar. Pop. 1401.

Lustorf, in Bohemia. See Lusdorf.

Lütenburg, lü'tęn-bŏŏrg', a town of Holstein, 58 miles N.E. of Glückstadt, 2 miles from the Baltic. Pop. 2385.

Lutera, the supposed ancient name of Lure.

Lutesville, loots'vil, a post-village of Bollinger co., Mo., in Lorance township, near Crooked Creek, and on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, 134 miles S. of St. Louis. It has a newspaper office, a church, a stave-factory, and a school-house. Iron ore and kaolin are found here.

Lutetia, an ancient name of Paris.

Luteva, a town of France. See Lodève.

Lu'ther, a post-office of Warren co., Ga.

Lu'theranville, a hamlet of Schoharie co., N.Y., in Summit township, about 4 miles from East Worcester Station. It has a church.

Luthermuir, lu'thęr-mure, a village of Scotland, co. of Kincardine, 6½ miles N.N.E. of Brechin. Pop. 654.

Lu'thersburg, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., in Brady township, 20 miles W. of Clearfield. It has 2 churches.

Lu'ther's Mills, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., in Burlington township, 8 miles W. of Towanda. It has a church, a grist-mill, and about 20 families.

Lu'ther's Store, a post-office of Marengo co., Ala.

Lu'thersville, a post-village of Meriwether co., Ga., about 46 miles S.S.W. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches.

Lu'therville, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Northern Central Railroad, 11 miles N. of Baltimore. It contains the Lutherville Female Seminary and 3 churches. Pop. 382.

Lutomierz, loo-to'me-ăinz', or **Lutomirsk,** loo-to-meensk', a town of Russian Poland, government of Kalisz, on the Ner, 27 miles N.E. of Sieradz. Pop. 2297.

Lu'ton, a town of England, co. and 19 miles S.E. of Bedford, on the Lea, at a railway junction. It is pleasantly situated between ranges of the Chiltern Hills. It has a fine Gothic church, a national school, great plait halls for the sale of straw goods, a hospital, workhouse, market-house, and manufactures of straw hats, machinery, and farm-implements. Pop. 17,317.

Luton, or **Centreville,** a post-village in Elgin co., Ontario, 4½ miles from Aylmer. It contains a store and a grist- and saw-mill. Pop. 100.

Lutry, lü'tree', a town of Switzerland, in Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 3 miles E.S.E. of Lausanne. Pop. 2204.

Lütschine, lüt-shee'nȧ, a river of Switzerland, canton of Bern, formed by the torrent White Lütschine and the Black Lütschine. It falls into the Lake of Brienz.

Lutsch, Langen, lăng'ęn lŏŏtsh, a village of Austria, Moravia, circle of Olmutz, near Trübau. Pop. 2600.

Luttabund, lŭt'tȧ-bŭnd', a pass in Afghanistan, near Cabool. Lat. 34° 21' N.; lon. 69° 28' E. Length, 6 miles.

Lutter, or **Lutter-am-Barenberge,** lŏŏ'tęr-ăm-bă'ręn-bĕr'ghęh, a town of Germany, duchy and 23 miles S.S.W. of Brunswick. Pop. 1160. Here, in 1626, Tilly defeated Christian IV. of Denmark.

Lutterbach, lŏŏt'tęr-băk', a village of Germany, Alsace, 15 miles N. of Altkirch, on an island formed by the Dolleren. Pop. 1977.

Lut'terworth, a town of England, co. and 14 miles S.S.W. of Leicester. The town, on the Swift, has a handsome church, containing a part of the pulpit and a portrait of Wycliffe, who died here in 1384. Pop. of parish, 2080.

Lüttich, a town of Belgium. See Liege.

Lüttringhausen, lüt'tring-hŏw'zęn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 17 miles S.E. of Dusseldorf, on a railway. It has manufactures of cottons, cassimeres, hardware, &c. Pop. 9471.

Lützelburg, a German name for Luxemburg.

Lutzen, lŏŏt'zęn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 9 miles S.E. of Merseburg. Pop. 2875. It is memorable for the battle of 6th of November, 1632, in which Gustavus Adolphus defeated the Austrians and lost his life; and for that of 2d of May, 1813, between the French and the allied Russian and Prussian forces, in which the latter were defeated.

Lutzk, a town of Russian Poland. See Loorsk.

Lutz'ville, a station in Bedford co., Pa., on the Bedford Extension of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad, 5 miles E. of Bedford.

Luverne, loo-vern', a post-village, capital of Rock co., Minn., in Luverne township, on a branch of the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad, and on or near Rock River, 32 miles W. of Worthington, and 124 miles W.S.W. of Mankato. It has a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, and about 50 houses. Pop. in 1880, 679; in 1890, 1466.

Luvino, loo-vee'no, or **Luino,** loo-ee'no, a town of Italy, 24 miles N.W. of Como, on the E. shore of Lago Maggiore. Pop. 2638.

Luvuia, Sardinia. See Lula.

Luxan, Argentine Republic. See Lujan.

Lux'apatil'la (or Loo'sapatil'la) Creek drains part of Fayette co., Ala., and runs nearly westward through Lamar co. into Mississippi. It enters the Tombigbee River about 3 miles below Columbus. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Lux'apeli'la, a post-village of Lowndes co., Miss., 9 miles S. by W. of Columbus, on a stream of its own name, which affords abundant water-power. It has 2 artesian wells, a flouring-mill, and a saw-mill.

Luxar, a village of Spain. See Lujar.

Luxembourg (Fr. pron. lüx'ŏm'boon'), or **Lux'emburg,** a province of Belgium, bounded N. by the province of Liege, E. by the duchy of Luxemburg, S. by France, and W. by the province of Namur. Area, 1706 square miles. It is divided into five arrondissements,—Arlon (the capital), Bastogne, Marche, Neufchâteau, and Virton, subdivided into 20 civil and 15 military cantons. Pop. in 1890, 216,389, the large majority of whom speak French or Walloon.

Lux'emburg (Dutch pron. lüx'ęm-bŭrg'), a town of Europe, capital of the grand duchy of Luxemburg, at a railway junction, 115 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort, and 117 miles S.E. of Brussels. Its natural position is so strong, and the different powers into whose hands it has fallen did so much to extend and improve its means of defence, that Carnot pronounced it to be the strongest place in Europe, after Gibraltar; but its defences have been dismantled. It is divided into a low and a high town. The former lies along the banks of the Alzette, is surrounded with walls, and consists of two quarters, called the Grindel and Pfaffen-

ıal. The latter stands 200 feet higher, on a steep and arped rock, and is approached from below by flights of eps and zigzag streets cut out of the solid rock, so as to passable for a carriage. The whole rock is surrounded y a strong wall, deep ditches, and a double row of formiable outworks. The most remarkable part of the fortificaons, called Le Boue, consists of a rocky promontory, which mmands the valley both above and below. The whole wn is well built, and contains 3 good public squares, churches, 3 chapels, a synagogue, town houses old and w, the governor's house, town library, monasteries of the ominicans and Franciscans, an athenæum with 16 prossors, a Roman Catholic seminary for priests, and a norıl school. It has manufactures of wax, distilleries, and eweries, tanneries for chamois as well as ordinary leather, e-works, &c., and a trade in gold and silver wares, paper, on, honey, wine, vinegar, wood, china, hats, hosiery, &c. uxemburg is the see of a bishop, and, during part of the ar, the residence of the leading families of the grand chy. Pop. 15,930.

Luxemburg, Grand Duchy of, a territory belonging the Dutch monarch, and formerly a state of the Gerın Confederation, bounded N. and E. by Rhenish Prusa, S. by France, and W. by Belgium. Area, 1592 square iles. It forms part of the plateau of the Ardennes, d has a rugged and mountainous surface, covered in any parts with heaths and morasses, though in general ell wooded. Its drainage belongs almost entirely to the sin of the Moselle. Luxemburg was first governed by unts. In 1354 it was erected into a duchy by Charles V., and in 1443 came by marriage to Philip of Burgundy, d through him to the house of Spain. By the peace of e Pyrenees, in 1659, part of it was ceded to the French, d took the name of French Luxemburg; but in 1714 it l merged in the house of Austria. In 1814 it was conrted into a grand duchy and given to the King of the etherlands, who possessed it till 1830, when, in conseıence of the revolution, part of it became a Belgian provce, the remainder continuing with the Dutch king as and duke; but it forms no part of the kingdom of the etherlands. It still retains its connection with the Gerın Zollverein. Nearly all its people are German-speakg Catholics. The neutrality of the country in war is aranteed by the great powers. Capital, Luxemburg. op. in 1880, 209,570; in 1890, 211,088.

Lux'emburg, a post-township of Stearns co., Minn., out 10 miles S. by W. of St. Cloud. Pop. 339.

Luxeuil, lüx'ŭl', or **Luxen** (anc. *Luxo'vium*), a town France, in Haute-Saône, 10 miles N.W. of Lure, at the ot of the Vosges Mountains. Its warm and cold mineral ths, known to the Romans, are much frequented, and it s manufactures of paper, hardware, cutlery, leather, hats, . Pop. 4047.

Luxor, loox'or' or lüx'or', written **Louqsor** by the ench (Arab. *El Kusr*, "the palaces"), a village of Upper gypt, on the right bank of the Nile, 1½ miles S. of rnak, on a portion of the site of ancient Thebes, and ving one of the most magnificent ancient temples extant.

Luyk, or Luykerland, Belgium. See Liege.

Luynes, loo'een', a town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, miles W. of Tours. Pop. of commune, 2047. Some of the uses are excavated in the limestone rock, on which stands old castle, formerly fortified.

Luz, lüz, a town of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, at the ot of a lofty mountain, called the Pic de Bergons, 32 miles of Tarbes. It has manufactures of mixed silk and wool- stuff called barége. Near it are the thermal baths of int-Sauveur. Pop. 1671.

Luza, a river of Russia. See Looza.

Luzan, a town of Bohemia. See Luschan.

Luzarches, lü'zarsh', a town of France, in Seine-et-se, arrondissement of Pontoise. Pop. 1470.

Luze, a town of Bohemia. See LuschE.

Luzech, lü'zĕsh', a town of France, in Lot, 8 miles N.W. of Cahors. Pop. 2229.

Luzern, a canton of Switzerland. See Lucerne.

Luzerne, lu-zern', a county in the N.E. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 920 square miles. It is intersected by the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, and is also drained by the Lehigh River and Nescopeck Creek. The surface is diversified with beautiful scenery, and is extensively covered with forests of the oak, hickory, pine, &c. Among its remarkable features is the long, rich, and beautiful valley of Wyoming, which is bounded on the E. by a high ridge, called Wyoming or Moosic Mountain. This ridge extends nearly through the middle of the county, in a N.E. and S.W. direction. The soil of the valleys is fertile. The staple products are hay, butter, lumber, oats, Indian corn, wheat, cattle, and coal, which is the chief article of export. The coal is mostly obtained in the valleys of Wyoming and Lackawanna. This county is intersected by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Lehigh Valley Railroad, the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company Railroad, and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, which centre at Wilkesbarre, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 160,915; in 1880, 133,065; in 1890, 201,203.

Luzerne, a post-village of Benton co., Iowa, in Le Roy township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 30 miles W. by S. of Cedar Rapids. It has a church, lumber- and flour-mills, and general stores. Pop. 275.

Luzerne, a post-village and summer resort of Warren co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, opposite Hadley Station on the Adirondack Railroad, 22 miles N. of Saratoga Springs. It has 3 hotels and 4 churches. Pop. 450.

Luzerne, a post-borough of Luzerne co., Pa., 8 miles by rail W. by S. of Lackawanna Junction. It has 3 churches, 2 drill-factories, and 4 flour- and feed-mills. Pop. 2398.

Luzk, a town of Russia. See Lootsk.

Luzon, loo-zōn', or **Luçon** (Sp. pron. of both, loothōn'), an island in the Malay Archipelago, the largest of the Philippines, between the Chinese Sea on the W. and the North Pacific Ocean on the E., between lat. 12° 30′ and 18° 40′ N., lon. 119° 45′ and 124° 10′ E. Its greatest length is about 550 miles; its greatest breadth about 130 miles; but where its N. and S. portions are united by a narrow isthmus it diminishes to 10 miles. Area, 57,505 square miles. The northern portion of the island, constituting at least four-fifths of the whole, is of an oblong shape and tolerably compact; the S.E. portion is extremely irregular. Its surface is very much diversified, but its most prominent features are two mountain-chains,—the Sierra Madre and the Cordillera de Caravallos. The Sierra Madre attains a height of at least 7000 feet; the Cordillera de Caravallos, or E. chain, attains in the N. a height of about 4000 feet, but has many summits which exceed 6000 and probably 7000 feet. Several of the loftiest heights are in the S. part of the island, where they form a very conspicuous object at sea. Almost all these mountains are of volcanic origin, and many disastrous eruptions from them have taken place. The largest river of the island is the Apari or Cagayan, called also the Tago (Tagus), which, formed by two streams from the central mountains, falls into the sea at Apari, after a course of about 180 miles. Another river, of less magnitude, is the Pasig, which issues out of the Lake of Bay by seven branches, and is navigable by vessels of from 400 to 500 tons. The other principal rivers are the Abra, Agno, Pampanga, and Cabucao. The vegetation of Luzon is almost unsurpassed in luxuriance. Even the loftiest heights are crowned with gigantic forests, while the plains and valleys are covered with the richest verdure or occupied by abundant cultivated crops. Among these are rice, the chief article of food, sugar-cane, which is extensively grown, abaca, or manila hemp, various species of palm, cotton, coffee, cinnamon, maize, and tobacco. The mineral kingdom furnishes gold and iron. The other important minerals are copper, coal, sulphur, marble, gypsum, agates, jaspers, and carnelians. The manufactures include cotton and silk tissues, cordage, tobacco, leather, plain and varnished, embroidery, wood and ivory carvings, mats, and carriages. Great skill is also displayed in the construction of boats, canoes, and large vessels. Luzon is divided into 19 provinces. Its capital is Manila. (See Manila.) Pop. 4,450,191.

Luzsna, loos'nŏb', a village of Hungary, co. of Liptau, about 4 miles from Neusohl. Pop. 2405.

Luzy, lü'zee', a town of France, in Nièvre, 19 miles S. of Château-Chinon. Pop. 2011.

Luzzara, loot-sä'rä, a market-town of Italy, in Parma, 4 miles N. of Guastalla, near the Po. The French gained a victory over the Imperialists here in 1702. Pop. of commune, 7609.

Luzzi, loot'see, a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 11 miles N. of Cosenza. Pop. 3844.

Lwow, a town of Austria. See Lemberg.

Lyaree, li-ä'ree, a town of Beloochistan, province of Loos, on the Poorally, 20 miles from the Indian Ocean, and 38 miles S. of Bela.

Lyb'ster, a village of Scotland, co. of Caithness, 11 miles S.W. of Wick. Pop. 833. A harbor of refuge has been constructed here.

Lychen, lee'kĕn, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 48 miles N. of Berlin. Pop. 2176.

Lychnidus and Lychnitis Lacus. See Ochrida.

Lycip'pus, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., about 35 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has a church.

Lycoming, li-kŏm'ing, a county in the N. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 1195 square miles. It is intersected by the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, and is also drained by the Lycoming, Loyalsock, Muncy, and Pine Creeks. The surface is mountainous, and a large part of it is covered with forests of pine, chestnut, hemlock, oak, and other trees. This county is traversed by several ridges of the Alleghany Mountains. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Lumber is the chief article of export, and the other staple products of the county are wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay. Bituminous coal, iron ore, and limestone are found here. It is traversed by the Northern Central Railroad, the Williamsport & North Branch Railroad, the Beech Creek Railroad, the Fall Brook Railroad, the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, and the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad. Capital, Williamsport. Pop. in 1870, 47,626; in 1880, 57,486; in 1890, 70,579.

Lycoming, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. P. 642.

Lycoming Creek, Pennsylvania, runs southward in Lycoming co., and enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna River 2 miles above Williamsport.

Lycopolis, the ancient name of Siout.

Lycur'gus, a post-office of Allamakee co., Iowa, about 22 miles E. of Decorah.

Lycus, a river of Western Asia. See Zab.

Ly'da, a post-office of Macon co., Mo.

Lydd, lid, a town of England, in Kent, near the English Channel, 3 miles S.S.W. of Romney. Pop. of parish, 1936.

Lydda, an ancient name of Ludd.

Lyderbach, Bohemia. See Lauterbach.

Lydia, lid'e-a, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Minn., about 33 miles S.W. of St. Paul.

Lydia, a post-village and township of Darlington co., S.C., 13 miles W. of Darlington Court-House. It has 4 churches, an academy, and manufactures of carriages.

Lydney, a town of England. See Lidney.

Ly'ford's, a station in Marin co., Cal., on the North Pacific Coast Railroad, 10 miles N. of San Francisco.

Lygonia, li-go'ne-a, a village in Cape Elizabeth township, Cumberland co., Me., on the Boston & Maine Railroad, 2 miles S.E. of Portland.

Lyk, a town of Prussia. See Lick.

Ly'kens, or **Li'kens,** a post-township of Crawford co., O., about 10 miles N. of Bucyrus. Pop. 1140. It contains a hamlet of the same name.

Lykens, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., in Lykens township, at the foot of Bear Mountain, about 35 miles N.N.E. of Harrisburg. It has rich mines of good anthracite coal, and is chiefly supported by the coal business. It is connected by the Summit Branch Railroad with Millersburg, on the Susquehanna River, which is 14 miles W. by S. of this place. Lykens has a bank, 2 newspaper offices, and 7 churches. Pop. in 1890, 2450.

Lyle, lil, a post-office of Decatur co., Kansas.

Lyle, a post-village of Mower co., Minn., in Lyle township, on the Red Cedar River, and on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 11 miles S. of Austin. It has 2 elevators and a flour-mill. Pop. 208; of the township, 615.

Lyles, lilz, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pa., is at the village of New Texas.

Lylesford, lilz'ford, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co., S.C., on the Broad River, and on the Spartanburg & Union Railroad, 41 miles N.W. of Columbia.

Ly'man, a county in the S. central part of South Dakota, is bounded on the N. and E. by the Missouri River, and intersected by the White River. Area, 575 square miles. Pop. in 1880, 124; in 1890, 233.

Lyman, a township of Ford co., Ill. Pop. 1298.

Lyman, a post-township of York co., Me., about 7 miles W. of Biddeford. It contains 4 churches and a hamlet named Goodwin's Mills. Pop. 1052.

Lyman, a post-township of Grafton co., N.H., about 18 miles N. by E. of Haverhill. Pop. 658.

Lyman's, a station of Providence co., R.I., on the Providence & Springfield Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Providence.

Lyman's Mill, a hamlet in North Providence township, Providence co., R.I., 1 mile from Manton. It has a cotton-mill. Pop. 90.

Lyman Vi'aduct, a station on the Boston & New York Air-Line Railroad, 18 miles S.W. of Willimantic, Conn. Here is a remarkable viaduct over a rocky chasm.

Lymburg, a town of Bohemia. See Nimburg.

Lyme, lim, a township of New London co., Conn., on the Connecticut River. Pop. 1181. It contains North Lyme, Hadlyme, and Hamburg.

Lyme, a post-village of New London co., Conn., in Old Lyme township, on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, about 2 miles from its mouth, and on the Shore Line Railroad, 34 miles E. of New Haven.

Lyme, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., in Lyme township, on the Connecticut River, about 58 miles N.W. of Concord, and 2 miles E. of Thetford Station, Vt. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and 2 lumber-mills. Pop of the township, 1358.

Lyme, a township of Jefferson co., N.Y. Pop. 2444. It contains Chaumont and Three Mile Bay.

Lyme, a township of Huron co., O. Pop. 2380. It contains Bellevue.

Lyme Centre, a post-hamlet of Grafton co., N.H., in Lyme township, 24 miles W. of Plymouth. It has a church.

Lyme-Regis, lim-ree'jis, a seaport town of England, in Dorset, on the small river Lyme, at its entrance into the English Channel, 22 miles W. of Dorchester. It has a handsome church, a Roman Catholic and other chapels, almshouse, old town hall, assembly-rooms, custom-house, and a harbor, consisting of two piers, forming a basin, useful as a refuge for small vessels. Its trade has greatly declined. Pop. (1891) 2385.

Lym-Fiord, lim'fe-ord' (Dan. pron. lüm'fe-ord'), written also **Lumfiord** and **Limfiord,** Denmark, an inlet or arm of the sea, extending from the Cattegat, in about 57° N. lat., westward to the German Ocean. It stretches far into North Jutland, and there expands into a large, irregular, and shallow lagoon. Its whole length is perhaps 100 miles; the breadth varies from 1 mile or less to about 15 miles. The Lym-Fiord is shallow and of difficult navigation. It receives several small rivers, and contains the island of Mors and several smaller islands.

Lym'ington, a seaport town of England, co. of Hants, in the New Forest, on a small navigable river of the same name, at its mouth in the English Channel, 12 miles S.W. of Southampton by railway. It is beautifully situated on a steep declivity, and has many houses for the accommodation of sea-bathers, a town hall, a theatre, a custom-house, several establishments for ship-building, and salt-works. Steamers ply to Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight. The borough sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. of town, (1891), 4551.

Lympne, or **Limne,** lim (anc. *Portus Lemanianus*), a hamlet and haven of England, co. of Kent, 2½ miles W. of Hythe, on the Channel coast. A castle occupies the site of an ancient British fortress; a Roman road runs direct to Canterbury. Pop. of parish, 510.

Lyn, lin, a post-village in Leeds co., Ontario, on Coleman's Creek, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 129 miles W.S.W. of Montreal. It contains manufactories of woollens, rubber combs, lasts and pegs, carriages, leather, hubs and spokes, boots and shoes, iron castings, &c., also 6 or 7 stores, 3 hotels, and several mills. Pop. 750.

Lynch, linch, a post-office of Kent co., Md., on the Kent County Railroad, 6 miles E. by N. of Chestertown.

Lynch, a township of Texas co., Mo. Pop. 522.

Lynch, a post-office of Madison co., N.C.

Lynch'burg, a hamlet of Jefferson co., Ill., about 27 miles S.E. of Centralia.

Lynchburg, a township of Mason co., Ill. Pop. 804.

Lynchburg, a post-village of Highland co., O., in Dodson township, on the East Fork of the Little Miami River, and on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 52 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati, and 10 miles W. of Hillsborough. It has 2 churches, a union school, a distillery, an organ-factory, and a money-order post-office. Pop. 650.

Lynchburg, a post-village of Sumter co., S.C., on Lynch's Creek, and near Lynchburg Station of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 60 miles E. of Columbia. It has 3 churches, an academy, a lumber-mill, 2 distilleries of turpentine, and 5 stores.

Lynchburg, a post-village, capital of Moore co., Tenn., 12 miles S. of Shelbyville, and about 64 miles S.S.E. of Nashville. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, a male and female institute, &c. Pop. about 500.

Lynchburg, a post-hamlet of Harris co., Tex., on Buffalo Bayou, at the mouth of the San Jacinto River, about 20 miles E. of Houston. It was nearly destroyed by a cyclone, September 17, 1875.

Lynchburg, a city of Campbell co., Va., is situated on the right or S. bank of James River, on the James River Canal, and on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad where it crosses the Washington City & Virginia Midland

ilroad, 123 miles W. of Petersburg, 66 miles N. of Danle, and 124 miles by railroad W. by S. of Richmond. The e is hilly, and the streets in some places are very steep. nchburg contains 15 churches, 2 national banks, 2 prie banks, 2 savings-banks, 2 high schools, and printing-ces which issue 3 daily, 1 weekly, and 3 tri-weekly wspapers. It has several iron-foundries, rolling-mills, bacco-factories, flouring-mills, and manufactures of farm-implements and furniture. A bridge here crosses the er, which affords abundant water-power. Tobacco is the ef article of export, and the tobacco produced in this rt of the state has a high reputation. Lynchburg was nded in 1786, and incorporated in 1805. P. (1890) 19,709.

Lynchburg Junction, a station in Albemarle co., , at a junction of the Chesapeake & Ohio and Virginia idland Railroads, 1 mile S.W. of Charlottesville.

Lynch's (or Lynches) Creek, South Carolina, rises y near the N. boundary of the state, runs southeastward, ming the boundary between the counties of Kershaw, nter, and Williamsburg on the right, and Chesterfield, rlington, and Marion on the left, and enters the Great dee River. It is about 150 miles long.

Lynch's Creek, a post-hamlet of Marion co., S.C., ar the Pedee River, about 90 miles E. of Columbia.

Lynch's Creek, a post-office of Lampasas co., Tex.

Lynch's Lake, a post-village of Williamsburg co., C., on the Northeastern Railroad, at Graham Station, 79 les N. of Charleston. It has several distilleries of turntine.

Lynch's Mills, a hamlet of Oxford co., Me., in Albany wnship.

Lynch's Ranch, a hamlet of Shackelford co., Tex., 120 les W. of Fort Worth. Pop. 42.

Lynch's Station, a post-office of Campbell co., Va., the Virginia Midland Railroad, 24 miles S. of Lynchrg.

Lynch'wood, a post-office of Kershaw co., S.C., on nch's Creek, about 50 miles E.N.E. of Columbia.

Lynd, lind, a river of North Australia, flows through a ountainous country till it joins the river Mitchell.

Lynd, lind, a post-township and hamlet of Lyon co., nn., on the Redwood River, about 108 miles W. of St. ter. Pop. of township, 225. The hamlet is 8 miles S.W. Marshall.

Lyndeborough, lind'bŭr-rŭh, a post-township of lsborough co., N.H., about 25 miles S.S.W. of Concord. has 2 churches, and manufactures of glass, flavoring-tracts, and lumber. Pop. 820. It contains the villages Lyndeborough Centre, North Lyndeborough, and South ndeborough.

Lyn'den, a township of Stearns co., Minn. Pop. 331.

Lynden, a post-office of Furnas co., Neb.

Lynden, a post-hamlet of Whatcom co., Washington, but 110 miles N. of Seattle. It has a church.

Lyn'den, a post-village in Wentworth co., Ontario, on Great Western Railway, 16 miles W. of Hamilton. It ntains a pottery, a woollen-factory, a brick-field, saw- and st-mills, 4 stores, and 2 hotels. Pop. 400.

Lyndesay, Mount, Australia. See MOUNT LINDESAY.

Lynd'hurst, a village of England, in Hants, beautifly situated in the New Forest, 8 miles W.S.W. of Southpton. Pop. 1380. Here is the "King's House," or cial residence of the lord warden of the forest. All the est courts are held at Lyndhurst.

Lynd'hurst, a post-village in Leeds co., Ontario, on Gananoque River, 5 miles E.N.E. of Morton. It has w-, grist-, and woollen-mills, and 3 stores. Pop. 200.

Lyn'don, a post-village of Whiteside co., Ill., in Lyn- township, on Rock River, and on the Rockford, Rock and & St. Louis Railroad, 14 miles W.S.W. of Sterling, d about 9 miles S. of Morrison. It has 3 churches, a dded school, a paper-mill, 2 flour-mills, and a manufacy of farm machinery. Pop. 600; of township, 1039.

Lyndon, a post-village, capital of Osage co., Kansas, Salt Creek, 9 miles E. of Osage City, and about 32 miles of Topeka. It has 2 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and nufactures of cheese and flour. Pop. about 600.

Lyndon, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ky.

Lyndon, a post-township of Aroostook co., Me., about miles N. of Houlton, is intersected by the Aroostook ver. It contains a church, 2 saw-mills, a grist-mill, a rch-factory, and a high school. Pop. 1410.

Lyndon, a township of Washtenaw co., Mich. Pop. 880.

Lyndon, a township of Cattaraugus co., N.Y. Pop. 0. Post-offices, Elgin and Rawson.

Lyndon, or Lyndon Corner, a post-village of ledonia co., Vt., in Lyndon township, on the Passumpsic River, about 36 miles E.N.E. of Montpelier, and 1 mile W. of the Passumpsic Railroad. It has 2 churches, an academy and graded school, a national bank, 2 marble-works, 2 carriage-factories, a pulp-mill, silver-plating works, &c. One weekly newspaper is published here. The township contains villages named Lyndonville and Lyndon Centre. Pop. of the township, 2619.

Lyndon, a township of Juneau co., Wis. Pop. 483. Lyndon Station is in Kildare township.

Lyndon, a township of Sheboygan co., Wis. Pop. 1658. It contains the post-village of Cascade.

Lyndon Centre, a post-village in Lyndon township, Caledonia co., Vt., on the Passumpsic River, and on the Passumpsic Railroad, ½ mile from Lyndonville Station, and about 9 miles N. of St. Johnsbury. It has a church.

Lyndon Station, a post-village of Ross co., O., in Buckskin township, on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 20 miles W. of Chillicothe. It has a carriage-factory and 3 general stores.

Lyn'donville, a post-village in Yates township, Orleans co., N.Y., on the Ontario Lake Shore Railroad, 36 miles E. of Lewiston, 42 miles N.E. of Buffalo, and 3 miles S. of Lake Ontario. It has 3 or 4 churches, a foundry, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. 400.

Lyndonville, a post-village in Lyndon township, Caledonia co., Vt., on the Passumpsic River, and on the Passumpsic Railroad, 8 miles N. of St. Johnsbury. It has a church. The railroad-shops are located here.

Lynedoch, lin'dŏk, a post-village in Norfolk co., Ontario, on Big Creek, 11 miles W.S.W. of Simcoe. Pop. 200.

Lyngbye, ling'bü'ĕh or lüng'bü'ĕh, a town of Denmark, in the island of Seeland, 7 miles by rail N.N.W. of Copenhagen. It has a royal summer palace.

Lynn, lin, an unorganized county of Northwestern Texas, on the Staked Plain. Area, 900 square miles. Pop. in 1880, 9; in 1890, 24.

Lynn, Henderson co., Ill. See SAGETOWN.

Lynn (Lynn Centre Post-Office), a post-village of Henry co., Ill., in Lynn township, 27 miles by rail S.E. of Rock Island. Pop. of the township, 858.

Lynn, a post-village in Washington township, Randolph co., Ind., 16 miles by rail N. of Richmond. Pop. (1890) 518.

Lynn, Iowa. See LINN.

Lynn, a post-hamlet of Greenup co., Ky., on Tygert's Creek, 7 miles W. of Greenup Court-House.

Lynn, a city and seaport of Essex co., Mass., is pleasantly situated on Massachusetts Bay, 10 miles N.N.E. of Boston, and 5 miles S.W. of Salem. Lat. 42° 27′ 51″ N.; lon. 70° 57′ 27″ W. It is about 2 miles from the peninsula of Nahant, a place of summer resort, and is connected with Boston and Salem by both steam and electric railways. It contains a handsome city hall, 36 churches, a free public library of 44,000 volumes, a very fine new high school building, 6 national banks, 2 savings-banks, and 2 safe deposit and trust companies. The combined capital of these is over $1,600,000, with deposits of about $6,000,000. Two daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Lynn has long been celebrated for the manufacture of ladies' boots and shoes, large quantities of which are sold in the Western and Southern States, as well as supplying a large export trade. The daily output averages more than 100,000 pairs, or over 30,000,000 pairs annually. The capital employed in this industry alone is shown to be nearly $11,000,000, and the value of the annual product is over $25,000,000. The manufacture of leather (morocco) is another large industry, employing a capital of $1,300,000. The new electric manufacturing industry, established here in 1883, has been the means of increasing the wealth and prosperity of Lynn to a wonderful extent. This business represents an actual invested capital of something more than $3,000,000 in buildings, plant, &c., and employs about 4000 hands, with an average weekly pay-roll of over $14,000. The value of product in dynamos, lamps, motors, car-equipments, &c., is more than $12,000,000 per year. There are many handsome houses occupied by citizens, especially on the east, or shore, side of the city, and some that are used only in summer by non-residents. Statistics show that a larger number of families own their homes in Lynn than in any other city of its size in the United States. The scenery in the vicinity of Lynn is varied and picturesque. It has one of the largest natural pleasure-grounds (more than 2000 acres), known as "Lynn Woods," on this continent. Pop. in 1870, 28,233; in 1880, 38,274; in 1890, 55,727.

Lynn, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., in Lynn township, 28 miles W.N.W. of Port Huron.

Lynn, a township of Cedar co., Mo. Pop. (1890) 3375

Lynn, a township of Hardin co., O. Pop. 457.

Lynn, a township of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. 2375. It contains New Tripoli.

Lynn, a post-village in Springville township, Susquehanna co., Pa., 1 mile from Lynn Station of the Montrose & Tunkhannock Railroad, 16 miles S. of Montrose, and 26 miles N.W. of Scranton. It has 2 churches.

Lynn, a post-office of Clark co., Wis., in Lynn township, 10 miles E. of Neillsville. Pop. of township, 155.

Lynn Camp, a small post-village of Knox co., Ky., about 64 miles S.E. of Danville.

Lynn Camp, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., W. Va., 5 miles S. of Glen Easton.

Lynn Centre, Henry co., Ill. See LYNN.

Lynne, lin, a post-hamlet of Weber co., Utah, 3 miles N. of Ogden. It has a church.

Lynn'field, a post-hamlet of Essex co., Mass., in Lynnfield township, on the Wakefield Branch Railroad, 6 miles W. of Salem. It has 2 churches. The township is intersected by the Newburyport division of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and by the Salem & Lowell Railroad. It has quarries of granite. Pop. 769.

Lynnfield Centre, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in Lynnfield township, on the Boston & Maine Railroad (Newburyport division), 13 miles N. of Boston. It has a granite-quarry, 2 churches, &c.

Lynn Grove, a township of Jasper co., Iowa. Pop. 1281. It contains Lynnville.

Lynn'port, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., on the Berks & Lehigh Railroad, 29 miles N. by E. of Reading. It has a slate-quarry and a manufactory of slates.

Lynn-Regis, lin-ree'jis, or **King's Lynn**, a seaport town of England, in Norfolk, on the E. side of the estuary of the Great Ouse, 9 miles from the North Sea, and 26 miles N.E. of Ely, at a railway junction. It is divided into several parts by small navigable rivers called fleets. It is defended on the land side by a fosse, strong bastions, and remains of an ancient embattled wall, with one gateway. The town is well built, and contains many noted old mansions. The market-place is very handsome, and extensive public walks, lined with trees, beautify the E. part of the town. Chief buildings, St. Margaret's church, a stately pile of vast dimensions, the beautiful and spacious chapel of St. Nicholas, All-Saints' church, the ruins of a convent, an octagonal Ladye chapel tower, a free grammar-school, a large Lancasterian school, several ancient poor's hospitals, an ancient guild hall and jail, theatre, library, mechanics' institution, handsome custom-house, large market-house, and fort. The harbor is capacious, the river being here about 1000 feet in breadth, and a deep channel has been dredged through the Wash to the deep sea. The trade of Lynn is very extensive. Ships of 3000 tons may enter the new dock. Principal imports, coal, wine, timber, hemp, and Baltic and Canadian produce. Exports, corn and wool. Ship-yards, breweries, foundries, cork-, rope-, and tobacco-manufactories also employ many of the inhabitants. The borough sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. (1891) 19,053.

Lynntown, Illinois. See SAGETOWN.

Lynn'ville, a post-village of Morgan co., Ill., in Lynnville township, 8 miles W.S.W. of Jacksonville. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 643.

Lynnville, a township of Ogle co., Ill. Pop. 726. It contains the post-hamlet of Lindenwood.

Lynnville, a post-village of Warrick co., Ind., in Hart township, about 24 miles N.E. of Evansville. It has 2 churches.

Lynnville, a post-village in Lynn Grove township, Jasper co., Iowa, on the North Skunk River, about 45 miles E. of Des Moines. It has 3 churches, an academy, a flour-mill, and a banking-house.

Lynnville, a post-hamlet of Graves co., Ky., about 40 miles S. of Paducah. It has a church and an academy.

Lynnville, a township of Burke co., N.C. Pop. 1020.

Lynnville, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., 16 miles W. by N. of Allentown. It has a church.

Lynnville, a post-village of Giles co., Tenn., 1 mile from Lynnville Station. It has several churches. Pop. about 200. The village of Lynnville Station is on the Nashville & Decatur Railroad, 66 miles S. by W. of Nashville. It has 3 churches. Pop. 204.

Lynn'wood, a post-office of Rockingham co., Va.

Lynx'ville, a post-village in Seneca township, Crawford co., Wis., on the Mississippi River, about 13 miles below Lansing, Iowa. It has 2 warehouses for grain, which is shipped here. Pop. about 200. Here is Lower Lynxville Post-Office.

Lyon, li'on, a river of Scotland, flows, after a course of 38 miles, into the Tay at Taymouth Castle.

Ly'on, the most northwestern county of Iowa, borders on South Dakota and Minnesota. Area, 600 square miles. It is intersected by Rock River, bounded on the W. by Sioux River, and also drained by the East Fork of Rock River. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile, and adapted to Indian corn, hay, &c. Capital, Rock Rapids. Pop. in 1870, 221; in 1880, 1968; in 1890, 8080.

Lyon, a county in the E. central part of Kansas, has an area of about 858 square miles. It is intersected by the Neosho River, which divides it into nearly equal parts, and is also drained by the Osage River and Cottonwood Creek. The surface is undulating. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, cattle, and oats are the staple products. A large portion of the county (92 per cent.) is prairie, and groves of oak, hickory, cottonwood, walnut, and other trees are distributed along the streams. Limestone underlies part of this county, and coal is found in it. It is intersected by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. Capital, Emporia. Pop. in 1870, 8014; in 1880, 17,320; in 1890, 23,190.

Lyon, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 275 square miles. It is intersected by the Cumberland River, and bounded on the W. by the Tennessee River. A large part of the surface is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, and pork are staples. This county is traversed by the Newport News & Mississippi Valley Railroad. Capital, Eddyville. Pop. in 1870, 6233; in 1880, 6768; in 1890, 7028.

Lyon, a county in the W.S.W. part of Minnesota. Area, 720 square miles. It is drained by the Redwood, Big Cottonwood, and Yellow Medicine Rivers. The surface is undulating, and diversified with prairies and several small lakes. The soil is fertile. It is nearly destitute of forests. It is traversed by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Capital, Marshall. Pop. in 1875, 2543; in 1880, 6257; in 1890, 9501.

Lyon, a county in the W. part of Nevada, is traversed by Carson River. Area, 1264 square miles. The surface is mountainous. The soil is mostly uncultivated. Silver is found in this county. The Central Pacific Railroad passes through the N. part of it, and the Carson & Colorado Railroad through the S. part. Capital, Dayton. Pop. in 1870, 1837; in 1880, 2409; in 1890, 1987.

Lyon, a township of Hamilton co., Iowa. Pop. 275.

Lyon, a township of Lyon co., Iowa. Pop. 350.

Lyon, a township of Cherokee co., Kansas. Pop. 576.

Lyon, a township of Cloud co., Kansas. Pop. 468.

Lyon, a township of Oakland co., Mich. Pop. 1271.

Lyon, a post-hamlet of Wabasha co., Minn., in Highland township, about 12 miles S.W. of Wabasha. It has 1 or 2 flouring-mills.

Lyon, a township of Franklin co., Mo. Pop. 3528.

Lyon, a township of Knox co., Mo. Pop. 1121.

Lyon, a township of Lewis co., Mo. Pop. 820.

Lyo'na, a post-hamlet of Dickinson co., Kansas, on Lyons Creek, about 14 miles S.S.W. of Junction City.

Lyona, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., in Richmond township, 9 miles S. of Miller's Station.

Lyo'nia, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Ky., about 12 miles S. by E. of Hawesville.

Lyon Mountain, or **Rogersfield**, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., on the Chateaugay Railroad, 34 miles W. by N. of Plattsburg. Here are works of the Chateaugay Ore and Iron Co.

Lyonnois, or **Lyonnais** (Fr. *Le Lyonnois*, lẽh lee'-ôn'nâ'; L. *A'ger Lugdunensis* and *Ædui Lugdunenses?*), an ancient province of France, which formed part of one of the Roman divisions of Gaul, was afterwards included in the second kingdom of Burgundy, and on being separated from it became an independent county. Capital, Lyons. It was united to the crown of France by Philip le Bel in 1310, and now forms the departments of Rhône, Loire, Saône-et-Loire, &c.

Lyons, li'onz (Fr. *Lyon*, lee'ôn'; Sp. *Leon*, lâ-ōn'; It. *Lione*, le-o'nâ; anc. *Lugdu'num*), the second city of France, capital of the department of Rhône, 250 miles direct or 314 miles by rail S.S.E. of Paris, and 170 miles N. of the Mediterranean; lat. 45° 45' 44" N., lon. 4° 49' 43" E. Two large rivers—the Saône, flowing from the N., and the Rhone, from the E.—unite, and form a tongue of land on which the greater part of the city is built. It however extends to the opposite banks of both rivers, the communication being maintained by many commodious bridges. On the right bank of the Saône two steep hills,

ourvières and St. Sebastian, rise in the form of an amphitheatre and are partially occupied by streets. One of the steepest of these leads up to the summit of Fourvières, from which the whole country for many miles around is presented to the eye as one grand panorama, embracing distinct views of the Alps on the E. and the Cévennes on the W.

Lyons is encircled by a line of forts. The town has been largely rebuilt since 1820, and is one of the finest cities in Europe. There are many fine quarters, among which may be mentioned the magnificent quays, with planted walks, stately mansions, and capacious warehouses. Several of the public edifices of Lyons are remarkable for their antiquity as well as for the beauty of their architecture. The cathedral, on the slope of the Fourvières, is in the Gothic style of the time of Louis XI., and has four towers. Higher up the declivity stands the church of Notre Dame, occupying the site of the *Forum Vetus*, built by Trajan. It is a fine Gothic edifice, founded about 1200. Beside it is a tower or belvedere, 680 feet above the Saône. On the other side of the Fourvières is the church of St. Irenæus, who was the second bishop of Lyons. The church, a modern structure, is situated on the grave of the martyred bishop, and has beneath it a crypt in which thousands of Christians are said to have been massacred by order of Septimius Severus, A.D. 202. A little above the cathedral is the Palais de Justice; and lower down, on the opposite bank of the Saône, stands the mediæval church of Ainay, beneath whose sacristy, and penetrating below the bed of the river, are gloomy dungeons, without light or air. Other noteworthy edifices of this class are the church of St. Nizier, of the fourteenth century, one of the largest in the town, that of St. Bonaventure, the church of the Chartreux, surmounted by a superb dome, the Église de St. Polycarpe, Église des Antiquailles, Église St. Just, and Église St. Louis. The archiepiscopal palace, situated near the cathedral, is a large edifice. In this palace a great number of Protestants were butchered in 1572, as a sequel to St. Bartholomew. In the Place des Terreaux stands the Hôtel de Ville, one of the finest edifices of the kind in France, though very irregular in its style.

The library (Bibliothèque Publique) is the best provincial collection in France. It contains 150,000 volumes, and 6,000 besides a rich collection of engravings and MSS. The Palais des Arts, or Museum, facing the Place des Terreaux, occupies the ancient convent of St. Pierre, which is a fine majestic edifice. It contains a picture-gallery, a cabinet of medals, a gallery for statues, a depot of mechanical inventions for the fabrication of silks, a library of 60,000 volumes, and a free school of design. The chief educational establishments are the new university, opened in 1875, the Academy, the *lycée* or college, the Institution la Martinière, affording a gratuitous education to 220 sons of artisans, and a veterinary school. Connected with educational institutions may be mentioned the botanic garden (Parc de la Tête d'Or). Lyons has 4 theatres and a large exchange or *bourse*, with an industrial museum.

The most important charitable establishments are the Hôtel-Dieu, the Maison de la Charité, a very extensive alms- or poor-house, the Mont de Piété, and the Hospice de la Antiquaille. There are several prisons,—the new prison, an extensive building, well arranged, the Maison des Recluses, now employed as a military prison, and the prison of Roanne, regarded as a model in its kind.

As a manufacturing town, Lyons early acquired, and has long maintained, the first rank. Its silk-manufactures are the most important in the world. This constitutes its great staple, and has employed 70,000 machines (métiers), scattered over a district of about 40 miles. These machines consume raw silk valued at $55,000,000, producing silk manufactures valued at $76,000,000. It is estimated that the home consumption includes one-fourth or one-third of this amount: the remainder is exported to all parts of the civilized world, but by far the largest market is found in the United States. There are also manufactories of hats, books, jewelry, paper, machinery, perfumes, Jacquard looms, foulards, hardware, bronzes, soap, shawls, lace, and velours, besides dye-works, foundries, glass-houses, potteries, tanneries, breweries, and chemical works. Lyons is admirably situated for trade, on two navigable rivers, which make it a great entrepôt both for the N. and the S. It forms the common centre where the roads from Paris, Marseilles, Bordeaux, and Geneva, from Switzerland, Italy, and Auvergne, all meet; it communicates with the Rhine by the Rhone & Rhine Canal, while several other canals, branching off from its rivers, give it ample means of transport over a great part of the interior of the republic. The chief imports are raw silk, wine, brandy, oil, soap, flax, hemp, rice, salt, cotton, wool, coffee, dyes, earthenware, and timber; and the exports, spun silk and silk goods, ribbons, woollens, linens, corn, flour, liqueurs, ironware, &c.

History.—The origin of Lyons cannot be traced. When Cæsar invaded Gaul it had become a place of importance, and it ever after figures in the history of the Roman Empire, several emperors making it their occasional residence and vying with one another in adorning it. It early received Christianity, and, towards the end of the second century, numbered thousands of Christians among its inhabitants. Its first bishop, Pothinus, died a martyr in 197, and his successor, the celebrated Irenæus, died also a martyr in 202, and with him no fewer than 19,000 Christian converts. Lyons was afterwards sacked by the Huns and Visigoths, who levelled many of its noblest Roman structures. In the eighth century it was taken by an army of Saracens from Spain; but it recovered its prosperity under Charlemagne, on the dissolution of whose empire it became the capital of the kingdom of Provence. Subsequently it was long ruled by a succession of archbishops, who bore its name. In the reign of Louis IX., Lyons was annexed to the crown of France. Its quays and several of its finest edifices it owes to Louis XIV. While in possession of the troops of the Convention in 1793, wholesale butcheries for many days deluged the streets with blood. Many distinguished men have been natives of Lyons. Among them may be mentioned the emperors Marcus Aurelius, Claudius, and Caracalla, the celebrated Germanicus, St. Ambrose, St. Irenæus, and Pope Clement IV. Pop. in 1852, 156,169; in 1881, 347,619; in 1891, 416,029.——Adj. and inhab. Lyonese, lī'on-ēez' (Fr. Lyonnais, lee'ôn'nâ'; feminine Lyonnaise, lee'ôn'nâz').

Ly'ons, a post-village of Boulder co., Col., on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 48 miles N.W. of Denver, and about 15 miles (direct) N. of Boulder. It has several stone-quarries. Pop. 750.

Lyons, a post-village in Lyons township, Cook co., Ill., on the Des Plaines River, and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Chicago. It has a graded school and 3 churches. The township contains quarries of limestone, and villages named Clyde, La Grange, and Riverside. Pop. in 1890, 5096; of the village, 732.

Lyons, a post-village of Greene co., Ind., on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, 82 miles S.W. of Indianapolis. It has a church, 2 saw-mills, and manufactures of farming-implements and furniture. Pop. about 200.

Lyons, a city of Clinton co., Iowa, is situated on the Mississippi River, opposite Fulton, 3 miles above the city of Clinton, and 78 miles below Dubuque. It is also on the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railroad and the Iowa Midland Railroad, 58 miles by rail from Dubuque, and 140 miles W. of Chicago. It contains 7 churches, a national bank, a high school, a fine graded school-house, printing-offices issuing 2 weekly newspapers, a paper-mill, several flouring-mills, and 3 large saw-mills. The river here flows through fine scenery, and is bordered by high bluffs. Pop. in 1890, 5799.

Lyons, a township of Mills co., Iowa. Pop. 796.

Lyons, an incorporated city and railroad centre, capital of Rice co., Kansas, 28 miles N.W. of Hutchinson. It has a court-house, 4 newspaper offices, a flour-mill, grain-elevators, and a salt-mine. Pop. in 1880, 509; in 1890, 1754.

Lyons, a post-village in Lyons township, Ionia co., Mich., on the Grand River, at or near the mouth of the Maple River, and on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, 34 miles N.W. of Lansing, and 38 miles E. of Grand Rapids. It has abundant water-power. It is about 1¼ miles S. of Muir, which is on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad. Lyons has a union school, a bank, 2 churches, a flour-mill, a woollen-mill, a foundry, a machine-shop, and a planing-mill. Pop. 704. The township contains villages named Muir and Pewamo. Pop. 2843.

Lyons, a township of Lyons co., Minn. Pop. 152.

Lyons, a hamlet of Vineyard township, Lawrence co., Mo., 6 miles E. of Sarcoxie. It has a church and a flour-mill. Pop. 80. Here is Bower's Mills Post-Office.

Lyons, a post-hamlet of Burt co., Neb., on Logan Creek, 16 miles N.E. of West Point, and about 40 miles N. of Fremont. It has a church and a graded school.

Lyons, a post-office of Somerset co., N.J., on the New Jersey West Line Railroad, 24 miles W. of Newark.

Lyons, a post-village, capital of Wayne co., N.Y., in Lyons township, on the Erie Canal and the Clyde River, at the confluence of Canandaigua Outlet with Mud Creek. It is also on the New York Central Railroad, 45 miles W. of Syracuse, and 36 miles E. by S. of Rochester. It contains

a fine stone court-house, 7 churches, a national bank, 2 banking-houses, a large union school, 2 newspaper offices, a pottery, a machine-shop, several flour-mills, extensive distilleries of peppermint oil, and manufactures of barrels and farm-implements. Pop. in 1800, 4475; of township, 6228.

Lyons, a post-village of Fulton co., O., in Royalton township, about 30 miles W. of Toledo. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, a cheese-factory, &c.

Lyon's, or Lyon's Station, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., in Maxatawney township, on the East Pennsylvania Railroad, 15 miles N.E. of Reading. It has a church, 2 hotels, 2 blast-furnaces, and a grist-mill. Pop. about 500. The name of its post-office is Lyon's Station.

Lyons, a township of Orangeburg co., S.C. Pop. 1537.

Lyons, a post-village of Walworth co., Wis., in Lyons township, on the outlet of Geneva Lake, and on the Western Union Railroad, 10 miles E. of Elkhorn. It has about 30 houses, 2 churches, 2 carriage-shops, a flour-mill, and a graded school. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1400.

Lyons, a post-village in Elgin co., Ontario, 12 miles S. of Dorchester Station. It contains 3 stores. Pop. 130.

Lyons Creek, Kansas, drains part of Dickinson co., runs northeastward, and enters the Kansas River about 5 miles above Junction City.

Ly'onsdale, a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y., on the Moose River, 3 miles from Port Leyden Station, and about 40 miles N. of Utica. It has 2 paper-mills and 2 saw-mills. Pop. of Lyonsdale township, 1416.

Lyon's Falls, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., N.Y., on Black River, at the mouth of Moose River, and on the Utica & Black River Railroad, 45 miles N. of Utica. It has a church, a lumber-mill, and a pulp-mill. Small steamers ascend the Black River to this place, where the navigation is obstructed by a fall of 63 feet. It is the N. terminus of the Black River Canal.

Lyons Farms, a post-village of Union co., N.J., in Union township, 2 miles from Elizabeth. It has 2 churches and 2 stores.

Lyon's Landing, a post-office of Bladen co., N.C.

Lyon's Mill, a post-office of Clinton co., Mich.

Lyon's Station, a post-office of Fayette co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 4 miles E. of Connersville.

Lyon's Station, Pennsylvania. See LYON'S.

Ly'onsville, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., about 14 miles S.W. of Chicago.

Lyonsville, a hamlet of Coleraine township, Franklin co., Mass., 5 miles N. of Shelburne Falls.

Lyonsville, a hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., 88 miles N. of New York. It has a church and a flour-mill. Pop. about 75.

Ly'on Valley, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., about 12 miles W. of Allentown. It has a grist-mill and 5 houses.

Lyoobashevo, Ljubaschewo, or Lyoubachevo, lyoo-bâ-shâ'vo, a town of Russia, government of Minsk, 40 miles S.W. of Slootsk. Pop. 1800.

Lyoobetch, Lioubetch, or Ljubetsch, lyoo'bêtch', a market-town of Russia, government and 38 miles N.N.W. of Chernigov, on the Dnieper. Pop. 1000.

Lyoobim, Ljubim, or Lioubim, lyoo-beem', a town of Russia, government and 54 miles N.E. of Yaroslav. Pop. 2398.

Lyootsin, Ljutsin, or Lioutsin, lyoot-seen' (Polish, *Lucyn*, loot'sin), a town of Russia, government and 130 miles N.W. of Vitebsk. Pop. 3759.

Ly'rn, a township of Blue Earth co., Minn. Pop. 701.

Lyra, a post-office of Scioto co., O.

Lys, lis (Fr. pron. almost leeco; Flemish, *Leye*, li'ęh), a river of France and Belgium, joins the Scheldt at Ghent, after a N.E. course of 100 miles. Numerous canals communicate with it, and it has an active navigation. The town of Aire is at the head of navigation.

Lys, leeco, or Esa, â'sâ, a river of Italy, joins the Dora Baltea about 4 miles below Bard, after a course of nearly 37 miles.

Lysander, li-san'dęr, a post-village in Lysander township, Onondaga co., N.Y., about 18 miles S. of Oswego, and 20 miles N.W. of Syracuse. It contains 3 churches. Pop. 268. The township is bounded on the S. and E. by the Seneca River, and on the N.E. by the Oswego River. It contains the greater part of Baldwinsville, and has manufactures of axes, tools, flour, &c. Pop. 4999.

Lys'ter, or Sainte Anastasie de Nelson, sânt'-â'nâs'tâ'zee' dęh nel'son, a post-village in Megantic co., Quebec, on the river Becancour, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 23 miles W. of Quebec. It contains 3 stores and 2 saw-mills. Chief trade, lumber. Pop. 200. The station is 1½ miles from the village.

Lyth'am, a village of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Irish Sea, 5½ miles W.S.W. of Kirkham. The village is frequented for sea-bathing, and is the terminus of 3 railways. Pop. of parish, 3904.

Lythonia, De Kalb co., Ga. See LITHONIA.

Ly'tle City, a post-hamlet of Iowa co., Iowa, on Iowa Creek, about 33 miles S.S.W. of Cedar Rapids.

Ly'tle's, a station on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 14 miles N.N.W. of La Crosse, Wis.

Lyttelton, lit'tęl-tęn, a seaport town of New Zealand, on Port Cooper, 8 miles by rail S.E. of Christchurch, of which it is the port. It has extensive harbor improvements, a hospital, an orphanage, a jail, banks, a fire department, &c. Pop. 2902.

Lyt'ton, a post-town of British Columbia, on the Fraser River, 102 miles from its mouth, at the junction of the Thompson River, and on the road to the Cariboo mines, 57 miles from Yale. It contains a court-house, a church, 2 hotels, and 5 stores. White population, about 50; Indian population, about 200, within a radius of 2 miles. The Indians are very industrious and peaceable. Their chief employments are gold-mining and carrying supplies to and from the interior with their own horses.

M.

Maad, mâd, a town of Hungary, co. of Zemplin, in the Hegyalja Mountains, with celebrated vineyards, 5 miles N.W. of Tokay. Pop. 3779.

Maakil, a town of Turkey. See MAGHIL.

Maan, mân, a town of Arabia, on the route from Damascus to Mecca, 270 miles E. of Cairo. It has a great annual four-days' fair.

Maarsen, mâr'sęn, a village of the Netherlands, province and 5 miles by rail N.W. of Utrecht. Pop. 1790.

Maas, a river of Europe. See MEUSE.

Maas (mâs) **The New** (Dutch, *De Nieuwe Maas*, dâ nyü'ẅęh mâs), the right arm of the Merwede, unites with the lake at Krimpen, South Holland, flows W., is divided into two branches by the island of Roozenburg, reunites below Briel, and falls into the North Sea.

Maas, The Old (Dutch, *De Oude Maas*, dâ ŏw'dęh mâs), the left arm of the Merwede, unites with the New Maas near Geervlite, South Holland.

Maaseyck, Maesеyck, or Maesyck, mâ'sik, a town of Belgium, Limburg, on the Meuse, 17 miles N.N.E. of Maestricht. It has manufactures of paper, hats, tobacco, soap, and pottery. Pop. 4600. Hubert Van Eyck, a celebrated painter, and his brother, John of Bruges, the reputed inventor of oil-painting, were natives of this place.

Maasland, mâs'lânt, a former department of the Netherlands, now included in the provinces of South Holland and North Brabant.

Maasland, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 7 miles W. of Rotterdam. Pop. 2422.

Maassluis, mâs'slois, or **Maaslandsluis,** mâs'lânt-sloïs', a fishing town of the Netherlands, South Holland, 10 miles W. of Rotterdam, on the New Maas. The excellent harbor is frequented by fishing-vessels. Pop. 4064.

Maastricht, Netherlands. See MAESTRICHT.

Mabani, or Ujé Mabani, oo'jà mâ-bâ'nee, a town of Africa, in Bornoo, 70 miles S.S.W. of Kooka. Pop. 9000.

Mab'bettsville, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Washington township, 1½ miles from Millbrook, and about 62 miles S. of Albany. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Mab'bee's, a post-office of Jackson co., O.

Mab'bel, a post-office of Linn co., Oregon.

Mabel, a post-office of Schuylkill co., Pa.

Ma'belton, a post-hamlet of Hanover co., Va., 8 miles om Bumpass Station. It has a large shoe-factory.

Ma'belvale, a post-hamlet of Pulaski co., Ark., on e Cairo & Fulton Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Little Rock. has a church and a plough-factory.

Ma'berly, a post-village in Lanark co., Ontario, on ill River, 21 miles W.S.W. of Perth. It contains 2 stores, flouring-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 100.

Maboom, mȧ'boom', a town of West Africa, lat. 8° 32' ., lon. 11° 52' W.

Mabou, mȧ-boo', a river of Nova Scotia, enters the ulf of St. Lawrence on the N.W. coast of the island of ape Breton. Its principal sources are South-West, South-ast, and North-East Rivers. The South-West runs a ourse of 15 miles from River Dennis Mountain. The outh-East has its source in Glencoe, and runs a course of bout 12 miles. The North-East branch rises in Cape Ma-ou. The two first-named branches abound in salmon, aspereaux, trout, eels, and smelts. The country along hese rivers is exceedingly fertile, and the scenery at the outh of the harbor is very beautiful. Vessels of heavy onnage find good anchorage in Mabou Harbor.

Mabou, a post-village in Inverness co., Nova Scotia, n the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 10 miles N.E. of Port Hood. t has several mills and a dozen stores. Pop. 600.

Mabou Coal Mines, a post-village in Inverness co., Nova Scotia, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 7 miles from Mabou. There is a good coal here. Pop. 250.

Mabou Harbor, a post-village in Inverness co., Nova Scotia, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 3 miles from Mabou.

Mabrook, mȧ'brook', a town of Africa, Sahara, 200 miles N.E. of Timbuctoo, on the route to Tripoli.

Macacu, mȧ-kȧ-koo', a river of Brazil, rises in the Organ Mountains, and flows S. to the Bay of Rio Janeiro.

Macacu, a town of Brazil, 10 miles N.E. of Rio Janeiro.

MacAd'am Junction, a post-village in York co., New Brunswick, at the junction of the European & North American and New Brunswick & Canada Railways, 81 miles N.W. of St. John. It has 2 stores. McAdam Junction is a port of entry. Pop. 400.

Macael, mȧ-kȧ-ĕl', a town of Spain, Andalusia, 36 miles N.E. of Almeria. Pop. 1380.

MacAfee, măk'a-fee or mȧk-ȧf'ee, a post-office of Mercer co., Ky., at El Dorado.

MacAfee's Valley, a post-hamlet in Vernon township, Sussex co., N.J., on the Sussex Railroad, 6 miles N. by E. of Franklin. It has a church, a lime-kiln, and an iron-mine.

Macahe, mȧ-kȧ-hȧ', a seaport town of Brazil, state of Rio Janeiro, at the mouth of the Macahe River in the Bay of Santa Anna, 40 miles N.N.E. of Cape Frio.

MacAleer', a station in Frederick co., Md., on the Frederick & Pennsylvania Line Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Frederick.

MacAle'vy's Fort, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa., in Jackson township, 14 miles W.N.W. of Lewistown, and about 36 miles E.N.E. of Altoona.

Macallah, or **Macalla,** Arabia. See MAKALLAH.

MacAl'lister, or **MacAl'ister,** a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, on the Missouri, Kansas, & Texas Railroad, 60 miles S. by W. of Muskogee, and 97 miles N.E. of Denison, Tex. It has a coal-mine. Pop. about 500.

MacAllister's Cross Roads, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tenn.

MacAl'listerville, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa., in Fayette township, about 40 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. It has 2 churches and a woollen-factory.

MacAm'ish, a township of Johnson co., Kansas. Pop. 1017. It contains Edgarton.

Macans, mȧ-kȧns', two contiguous villages of Portugal, Estremadura, Macans de Caminha (pop. 511) being 17 miles and Macans de Dona Maria 18 miles N.E. of Thomar. Pop. 2502.

Macao, mȧ-kŏw' or mȧ-kȧ'o, a town of Portugal, Estremadura, 85 miles N.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 2944.

Macao, mȧ-kŏw', a seaport town of the Portuguese in China, on a peninsula of the island of Macao, at the S.W. entrance of the Canton River, 70 miles S.S.E. of Canton. Lat. 22° 11' N.; lon. 113° 32' E. The peninsula, 2½ miles in length, by less than a mile in breadth, is connected with the mainland by a narrow, low, and sandy isthmus. Area, 1.4 square miles. The town stands on declivities around a semicircular harbor, the shore being lined by an embanked parade and a terrace of white houses, above which Chinese and European residences are curiously intermingled. Principal edifices, the collegiate church of St. Joseph, 11 other churches, and the senate-house, besides some Chinese temples, and at the end of the town is a mansion where Camões composed a great part of his Lusiad. Forts defend the harbor N. and W. of the town, which is fit only for small vessels, and large ships anchor in a roadstead E. of the island. The educational seminaries are the college of St. Joseph, royal grammar-school, and female orphan asylum. The Portuguese authorities and others form a senate. Macao was given to the Portuguese by the Chinese in 1586, in return for assistance against pirates; but full title was not acquired till 1863. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 71,834.

Macapa, mȧ-kȧ-pȧ', a town of Brazil, on the left bank of the Amazon, 200 miles N.W. of Pará, and only 3 miles N. of the equator. It has a fort and a considerable trade.

Macarsca, mȧ-kȧrs'kȧ, a small seaport town of Dalmatia, 34 miles S.E. of Spalato, on the Adriatic. Pop. 1800. It is beautifully situated on a small bay, and was formerly the seat of a republic.

MacAr'thur, a river of New South Wales, tributary to the Gloucester.

MacArthur, a river of North Australia, flows into the Gulf of Carpentaria on its S.W. side.

MacAr'thur, a township of Logan co., O. Pop. 1406. It contains Huntsville.

MacArthur, a post-village, capital of Vinton co., O., in Elk township, 3 miles N. of McArthur Station (Dundas Post-Office), which is on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 33 miles E. by S. of Chillicothe. It has 4 churches, a national bank, a union school, 3 newspaper offices, 2 flour-mills, a tannery, and a saw-mill. Pop. 900.

MacArthur Isles, Pacific Ocean, are off the N.E. coast of Australia, near Bird Isles, about lat. 11° 40' S.

MacArthur's River, Idaho, rises near the Salmon River Mountains, runs southwestward in Alturas co., and enters the Malade River about 14 miles from its mouth.

Macassar, mȧ-kȧs'sar, or **Mankasser,** măn-kȧs'ser (native, *Mangkas'sara*), the chief town of Celebes, and a Dutch settlement of the Malay Archipelago, on the S.W. peninsula, lat. 5° 9' S., lon. 119° 36' E., 250 miles from Borneo. It is admirably clean. It was made a free port in 1846, and has an extensive trade, chiefly with China. Pop. 20,000. The department of Macassar includes at present only a small part of the island of Celebes.

Macas'sar, Goa, go'ȧ, or **Goack,** go'ȧk', a native state in the Dutch department of Macassar, Celebes Island, in the S.W. peninsula. It was at one time a powerful kingdom, having dominion over the greater part of Celebes and also over numerous neighboring islands. Pop. about 70,000. The STRAIT OF MACASSAR separates the islands of Borneo and Celebes. It varies in breadth from 70 to 240 miles, and contains the Paternoster, Poolo Laut, and Parmaroong Islands.

Macau, mȧ'kō', a town of France, in Gironde, 11 miles N. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1805.

Macauba, mȧ-kŏw'bȧ, a town of Brazil, state and 370 miles W S.W. of Bahia.

MacAu'ley, a station in Columbia co., Pa., on the Catawissa Railroad, 9 miles E. of Catawissa.

Maçayo, or **Maceió,** mȧ-sī-o', a town of Brazil, capital of the state of Alagoas, near the Atlantic. Lat. 38° 4' S.; lon. 35° 44' W. Pop. 10,000. Its harbor is protected from the ocean by a reef of rocks. It has good piers, and a large export of cotton, rum, and sugar.

MacBean' Depot, a post-hamlet of Richmond co., Ga., on the Central Railroad, 20 miles S. of Augusta.

MacBride's', a post-village of Montcalm co., Mich., in Day township, on the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, a few miles N.E. of Stanton. It has several lumber-mills. Pop. about 500.

MacBride's Mill, a post-hamlet of Watauga co., N.C., 55 miles S.S.E. of Abingdon, Va. It has 2 churches.

Maccai, măk'kī', a town on the E. coast of Africa, on the Massangzanee, which empties itself into the sea about 20 miles N. of Sofala. Lat. 19° 15' S.

MacCain' Point, a post-office of Palo Pinto co., Tex.

MacCains'ville, a post-hamlet of Morris co., N.J., in Roxbury township, on the Morris Canal, and on a branch of the Central Railroad, at Kenvil Station, 4 miles W. of Dover. It has a powder-mill.

MacCall', a post-office and station of Hancock co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 12½ miles E.N.E. of Keokuk, Iowa.

MacCal'la, a post-office and station of Jefferson co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 17 miles S.W. of Birmingham. It has a church.

MacCall's Creek, a post-office of Franklin co., Miss., 16 miles W. of Brookhaven.

MacCall's Ferry, a station in Lancaster co., Pa., on the Columbia & Port Deposit Railroad, and on the Susquehanna River, 18 miles S.E. of Columbia.

MacCall's Ferry, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, in Lower Chanceford township, about 45 miles S.E. of Harrisburg.

MacCal'mont, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. P. 483.

Maccaluba, mȧk'kȧ-loo'bȧ, a remarkable mud-volcano of Sicily, 6 miles N. of Girgenti. It is frequently active.

MacCam'eron, a post-township of Martin co., Ind., about 42 miles E.N.E. of Vincennes. It contains 6 churches. Pop. 985.

MacCamish, Johnson co., Kansas. See MACAMISH.

MacCam'mon, a post-office of Hot Spring co., Ark.

Mac'can, a post-village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, on the Maccan River, and on the Intercolonial Railway, 9 miles S. of Amherst. It has a woollen-mill, a tannery, and 3 stores. There are coal-mines in the neighborhood. Pop. 250.

MacCand'less, township, Alleghany co., Pa. P. 957.

MacCandless, a station on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 3 miles N.E. of Pittsburg, Pa.

MacCandless, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Pa., 6 miles N. of Butler. Coal is mined near it.

Mac'can In'tervale, or Little Forks, a post-village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 5 miles from Athol. It contains several stores. Pop. 250.

Mac'can River, a small river which falls into the Cumberland Basin, at the head of the Bay of Fundy, Nova Scotia. It is navigable for 5 miles for vessels of 100 tons.

MacCann's' Ferry, a post-office of Greene co., Pa.

MacCants', a post-office of Dubuque co., Iowa.

MacCar'thy (or M'Carthy, mȧk-kar'thee) Island (native, *Janjan Buré*, jȧn'jȧn' boo'rȧ), an island of West Africa, belonging to Great Britain, in the Gambia River, 127 miles from its mouth. Area, 3 square miles. Pop. 1600, mostly liberated Africans.

MacCart'ney's Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of De Kalb co., Mo., about 28 miles E. of St. Joseph.

MacCar'tyville, a post-office of Shelby co., O.

MacCauley, mȧk-kaw'le, a station in Clearfield co., Pa., on a branch of the Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad, 7 miles W.S.W. of Osceola.

MacCauleyville, a post-village of Wilkin co., Minn., on the Red River of the North, about 30 miles S. of Moorehead. It has a church. Pop. 117.

Maccherio, mȧk-kȧ're-o, or **Macherio**, mȧ-kȧ're-o, a village of Italy, province of Milan, near the Lambro.

Macchiavalfortore, mȧk'ke-ȧ-vȧl-for-to'rȧ, a town of Italy, province and 16 miles E. of Campobasso.

MacCla'ry, a post-office of Livingston co., Ill.

MacCleary, mȧk-kleer'e, a post-office of Noble co., O., at East Union.

MacCleary, a post-office of Beaver co., Pa., about 25 miles W.N.W. of Pittsburg.

MacClel'lan, a township of Newton co., Ind., on the Illinois line, and on Beaver Lake. Pop. 141.

MacClellan, a hamlet of Franklin co., N.Y., in Moira township, 3½ miles from Moira. It has a butter-factory.

MacClel'land's Mills, a post-office of Worth co., Ga.

MacClel'landsville, a post-hamlet of New Castle co., Del., on or near the Pennsylvania & Delaware Railroad, about 2 miles N. of Newark. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

MacClel'landtown, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Pa., 8 miles W. of Uniontown. It has 2 churches. Coal is found here.

MacClel'lan Gulch, a post-village of Deer Lodge co., Montana, 50 miles N.W. of Helena. Gold is found here.

MacClel'lanville, a post-village of Charleston co., S.C., about 40 miles N.E. from Charleston. It has 2 churches.

Mac'clesfield, a borough town of England, co. of Chester, at a railway junction, 17 miles S. of Manchester. It is built on an acclivity, and has several handsome streets, a large church, a grammar-school founded in 1502 (annual revenue £900), a town hall, ancient jail, assembly-rooms, theatre, news-room, library, 3 banks, 3 newspaper offices, and a spacious market-house. It has extensive manufactures of various silk fabrics and upholsterers' trimmings, and some cotton-mills. Coal is plentiful, and a canal joins that of Peak Forest, thus connecting with Manchester and London. It gives the title of earl to the Parker family. Pop. in 1891, 36,009.

MacClin'tockville, a post-village of Venango co., Pa., in Cornplanter township, on Oil Creek, and on the Oil Creek & Alleghany River Railroad, 3 miles N. of Oil City.

MacClu'ney, or MacLu'ney, a post-hamlet of Perry co., O., on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, 16 miles S. by W. of Zanesville. Coal is mined here.

MacClure, mȧk-kloor', a township of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Ohio River, near Alleghany City. Pop. 3816.

MacClure, a post-hamlet of Snyder co., Pa., on the Lewistown division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 17 miles N.E. of Lewistown. It has a church, a hotel, &c.

MacClure, a post-office of Buchanan co., Va.

MacClure Settlement, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., in Sanford township, 4 miles from Deposit. It has a church.

MacClurg, Johnson co., Mo. See BENTON.

MacComb, mȧk-kōm', a post-village of Pike co., Miss., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 105 miles N. of New Orleans. It has several stores. P. (1890) 2383.

MacComb, a post-village of Hancock co., O., in Pleasant township, about 44 miles S. by W. of Toledo, and 9 miles W.N.W. of Findlay. It has 3 churches. Pop. 417.

MacCombe's (mȧk-kōmz') Mountain, New York, a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co., about 7 miles S.E. of Dix's Peak, near the source of Schroon River. Its altitude is 4371 feet.

MacCon'nell, a post-office of Cherokee co., Ga.

MacConnell, Tennessee. See EDGAR.

MacConnell's, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Ala.

MacConnell's, a station of Sacramento co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 19 miles S. by E. of Sacramento.

MacCon'nellsburg, a post-borough, capital of Fulton co., Pa., in Todd township, in a fertile valley, at the base of Cove Mountain, about 20 miles W. of Chambersburg. It is surrounded by picturesque scenery. It contains 4 churches, 3 schools, 2 newspaper offices, 2 tanneries, and a foundry with a machine-shop. Pop. in 1890, 394.

MacCon'nell's Grove, a post-hamlet of Stephenson co., Ill., in Waddams township, 7 miles E.N.E. of Lena. It has a church.

MacConnell's Mills, a hamlet of Washington co., Pa., in Chartiers township, 2 miles from Houstonville Station. It has a grist-mill.

MacCon'nellstown, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa., in Walker township, on the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Huntingdon. It has 2 churches, a foundry, and 2 flour-mills.

MacCon'nellsville, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., in Vienna township, on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 27 miles W.N.W. of Utica. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 118.

MacConnellsville, a post-hamlet of York co., S.C., on the Chester & Lenoir Railroad, 12 miles N. of Chester. It has 2 stores and an academy.

MacConnelsville, a post-village, capital of Morgan co., O., in Morgan township, on the E. bank of the Muskingum River, about 27 miles below Zanesville, and 30 miles W.N.W. of Marietta. It contains 6 churches, a national bank, a union school, 2 flouring-mills, a foundry, 2 newspaper offices, and a sash- and door-factory. In the vicinity of this place are extensive salt-works. Pop. (1890) 1771.

MacCook', a county in the S.E. part of South Dakota. Area, 580 square miles. It is intersected by the East and West Forks of the Vermilion River. The surface is diversified. This county is traversed by the Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroads. Capital, Salem. Pop. in 1880, 1283; in 1890, 6148.

MacCord', a township of Bond co., Ill. Pop. 1433. It contains Pleasant Prairie.

MacCords'ville, a post-village of Hancock co., Ind., in Vernon township, on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, 16 miles E.N.E. of Indianapolis. It has a church and a graded school. Pop. 168.

MacCow'an, a village and station of Delaware co., Ind., in Monroe township, on the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, 6 miles S. of Muncie. It has several churches. Here is Cowan Post-Office. Pop. about 150.

MacCoy's' Station, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 50 miles S.E. of Indianapolis. It has a tile-factory.

MacCoy's Station, a post-village of Jefferson co., O., on the Ohio River, and on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 12 miles N. of Steubenville. It has a church.

MacCoys'ville, a post-hamlet of Juniata co., Pa., about 12 miles S. of Lewistown. It has a church and a flour-mill.

MacCrack'en, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is bounded on

e N.E. by the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers, the latter of hich enters the former at Paducah. It is partly drained Mayfield Creek. The surface is nearly level. The soil fertile. Tobacco, Indian corn, and pork are the staple oducts. It is intersected by the Newport News & Mis-sippi Valley, St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute, and Padu-h, Tennessee & Alabama Railroads, which connect with aducah, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 13,988; in 1880, ,262; in 1890, 21,051.

MacCray', a post-hamlet of Alamance co., N.C., 8 iles (direct) N. of Graham.

MacCre'die, a post-office and station of Callawny co., o., on a branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 8 miles of Fulton.

MacCul'loch, a county in the W. central part of Texas, s an area of about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on e N. by the Colorado River, and is partly drained by the n Saba River and by Brady's Creek, which runs through e S. central part of the county, from W. to E., and enters e San Saba in San Saba co. Indian corn, grass, and rk are among the staple products. Capital, Brady. Pop. 1880, 1533; in 1890, 3217.

MacCulloch's Mills, a post-hamlet of Juniata co., ., about 12 miles S. of Lewistown. It has 2 churches, a ist-mill, and a saw-mill.

MacCune, mak-kūn', a post-hamlet of Crawford co., ansas, in Osage township, on the Memphis, Kansas & lorado Railroad, 15 miles E. of Parsons.

MacCuneville, mak-kūn'vil, a post-village of Perry , O., on the Straitsville division of the Baltimore & Ohio ilroad, 41 miles S. by E. of Newark. It has a church, dwellings, a coal-mine, and a manufactory of salt. Pop. out 250.

MacCutch'anville, a post-hamlet of Vanderburg co., l., 7 miles N.N.E. of Evansville. It has 2 churches.

MacCutch'enville, a post-village of Wyandotte co., on the Sandusky River, 3 miles S.E. of Adrian Station, l about 12 miles S. of Tiffin. It has 2 churches.

MacDade', a post-hamlet of Bastrop co., Tex., on the stin Branch of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, miles E. of Austin. It has 6 general stores.

MacDan'iel, township, Sampson co., N.C. Pop. 843.

MacDaniel's, a station in Gordon co., Ga., on the stern & Atlantic Railroad, 4 miles S. of Calhoun.

MacDaniels, a post-office of Breckenridge co., Ky.

MacDaniel's, a post-office of Gallia co., O.

MacDan'ieltown, a post-office of Talbot co., Md.

MacDill', a post-office of Cass co., Iowa.

MacDill, a post-hamlet of Portage co., Wis., in Plover tnship, 1½ miles from Stevens Point. It has a grist-mill l a saw-mill.

MacDon'ald, the most southwestern county of Mis-ri, borders on Arkansas. Area, about 580 square miles. Is drained by Elk or Cowskin River. The surface is un-lating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests of the oak, pine, cedar, &c. The soil is partly fertile. In-n corn, wheat, and pork are the staple products. Lead ound here. This county is intersected by the Kansas Cy, Fort Smith & Southern Railroad. Capital, Pineville. p. in 1870, 5226; in 1880, 7816; in 1890, 11,283.

MacDonald, a small post-village of Thomas co., Ga., miles N. of Boston Railroad Station, surrounded by pine fests. It has a church.

MacDonald, a post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., a Deerfield Station on the Chicago & West Michigan Rail-d, 4 miles S. of Bangor.

MacDonald, a township of Barry co., Mo. Pop. 509.

MacDonald, a township of Jasper co., Mo. P. 2035.

MacDonald, a township of Hardin co., O. Pop. 900.

MacDonald, a post-borough of Washington co., Pa., Cecil and Robinson townships, on the Pan-Handle Rail-d, 18 miles W.S.W. of Pittsburg. It has a church and 2 collieries. Pop. in 1880, 425; in 1890, 1698.

MacDonald, a post-office of Bradley co., Tenn., and station on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Rail-d, 21 miles E.N.E. of Chattanooga.

MacDonald Mills, post-office, Montgomery co., Va.

MacDonald's, a station in Butler co., O., on the Cin-cinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 2 miles N.W. Oxford.

MacDonald's Corners, a post-village in Lanark Ontario, on the Mississippi River, 26 miles N. of Perth.

MacDonald's Mill, a post-hamlet of Coffee co., Ga., the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, 82 miles W. of Bruns-k. It has a church and a saw-mill. Pop. about 100.

MacDonald's Mills, a post-office of Perry co., Miss.

MacDonald's Point, a post-hamlet in Queens co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, 6 miles from Wick-ham. Pop. 200.

MacDon'aldsville, a post-hamlet of Stark co., O., about 9 miles N.W. of Canton.

MacDonogh, mak-don'a, a station on the Western Maryland Railroad, 10 miles N.W. of Baltimore, Md.

MacDonough, mak-don'a, a county in the W. part of Illinois, has an area of 580 square miles. It is drained by Crooked Creek and other creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and woodlands, the former of which are more extensive than the latter. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Many mines of bituminous coal have been opened in this county. It is intersected by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroads, the former of which connects with Macomb, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 26,509; in 1880, 27,970; in 1890, 27,467.

MacDonough, a post-hamlet of New Castle co., Del., about 20 miles S.S.W. of Wilmington.

MacDonough, a post-village, capital of Henry co., Ga., about 33 miles S.S.E. of Atlanta. It has 3 churches, a seminary, and a newspaper office. Pop. 320.

MacDonough, a post-village in McDonough township, Chenango co., N.Y., on Geneganset Creek, about 30 miles N.N.E. of Binghamton. It has 2 churches, a woollen-mill, and 2 carriage-shops. Pop. 256; of the township, 1277.

MacDou'gal, a post-office of Ritchie co., W. Va.

MacDou'gall's, a post-office of Seneca co., N.Y.

MacDow'ell, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is drained by the Catawba River, which rises in it. The Blue Ridge, here nearly 6000 feet high, extends along the W. border of this county. A large part of the surface is mountainous and covered with forests. The valleys produce pasture, Indian corn, &c. It is intersected by the Richmond & Danville and Charleston, Cincinnati & Chicago Railroads, both of which connect with Marion, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 7592; in 1880, 9836; in 1890, 10,939.

MacDowell, the most southern county of West Virginia, has an area of about 680 square miles. It is drained by the Tug Fork of Sandy River, which rises in it. The surface is partly mountainous, and is extensively covered with forests. Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staple products of the soil. It is traversed by the Norfolk & Western Railroad. Capital, Peerysville. Pop. in 1870, 1952; in 1880, 3074; in 1890, 7300.

MacDowell, a post-office of Maricopa co., Arizona.

MacDowell, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Ill., on the Vermilion River, and on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Pontiac. It has a church.

MacDowell, a post-hamlet of Barry co., Mo., 10 miles S. of Verona Station. It has a church.

MacDowell, a post-village of Highland co., Va., 36 miles W. by N. of Staunton. It has 2 churches, and mines of iron ore (hematite).

MacDowell Farm, a post-office of Kankakee co., Ill., 7 miles W.N.W. of Kankakee. Here is a church.

MacDowell's, a station in Sumter co., Ala., on the Gainesville Branch of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Gainesville.

MacDowell's, a station in Sumter co., Ala., on the Alabama Central Railroad, 5 miles W. of Demopolis.

MacDuff, a burgh and seaport town of Scotland, co. and 1 mile E. of Banff, with which it is connected by a fine bridge across the Deveron. Pop. 4000. It has an excellent artificial harbor, a good trade, and fishery, and is connected by railroad with Aberdeen.

MacDuf'fie, a county in the N.E. part of Georgia, is bounded on the N. by Little River, and is also drained by Brier Creek. Area, 350 square miles. It is intersected by the Georgia Railroad, which passes through Thomson, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1880, 9449; in 1890, 8789.

Mace, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ind., 6 miles S.E. of Crawfordsville. It is on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad. It has a church, a saw-mill, blacksmith-shops, a carriage-factory, &c.

Macedon, mas'se-don, a post-village of Wayne co., N.Y., in Macedon township, on the Erie Canal, and on the New York Central Railroad, 18 miles E.S.E. of Rochester. It has 3 churches, a union school, a grist-mill, a machine-shop, &c. Pop. in 1890, 533; of the township, 2564.

Macedon, a post-hamlet in Washington township, Mercer co., O., about 36 miles N.W. of Piqua.

Macedon Centre, a post-hamlet in Macedon township, Wayne co., N.Y., about 15 miles N. of Canandaigua,

and 1 mile N. of the New York Central Railroad. It contains an academy and 3 churches.

Macedonia, mas-se-do'ne-ą, an ancient and celebrated country of Europe, lying immediately N. of Greece, now chiefly included in the Turkish province of Roumelia.—— Adj. and inhab. MACEDONIAN, mas-se-do'ne-ąn.

Macedonia. See ROUMELIA.

Macedonia, a post-office of Cherokee co., Ga.

Macedonia, mas-se-do'ne-ą, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ill., 10 miles W. by S. of McLeansborough, and about 32 miles E. of Duquoin. It has 2 churches, a banking-house, and a tobacco-factory.

Macedonia, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., Ind., in Monroe township, 3 miles from McCowan Station. It has a church.

Macedonia, a post-hamlet of Pottawattamie co., Iowa, on the Nishnabotona River, 14 miles N. of Emerson Station. Pop. of Macedonia township, 451.

Macedonia, a post-office of Lee co., Miss., 8 miles W. of Saltillo Railroad Station.

Macedonia, a post-office of Montgomery co., N.C., about 60 miles E. of Charlotte.

Macedonia, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, 4 or 5 miles E. of Towanda.

Macedonia Depot, a post-village of Summit co., O., on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 20 miles S.S.E. of Cleveland. It has a church, a cheese-factory, and 2 or 3 stores. Pop. about 400.

Maceio, a town of Brazil. See MACAYO.

MacElhat'tan, or Rock'ville, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa., at Wayne Station on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, and on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, 5 miles E. of Lock Haven. It has several churches, a flour-mill, a steam saw-mill, &c.

Macello, mȧ-chĕl'lo, a village of Italy, 3 miles from Pinerolo, on the Chisone. Pop. 2050.

MacElrath', a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ark., 10 miles from Newport Station. It has 2 churches.

MacElroy', a post-office of Doddridge co., W. Va.

Macerata, mȧ-chȧ-rȧ'tȧ, a town of Italy, the capital of a province of the same name, 21 miles S. of Ancona, on an eminence above the Potenza, midway between the Apennines and the sea. It is walled, and has 6 gates. The streets in general are straight, spacious, and clean, and lined with handsome houses and several palaces. The square in the centre is of great extent, and contains the cathedral, the provincial palace, and theatre. There are also 6 other churches and 1 or 2 convents. Macerata is the see of a bishop, and has a court of first resort, an appeal court, a university, a museum, a library, and 2 literary societies. Pop. 19,831.

Macerata, a fertile province of Italy, in the Marches, traversed by the Apennines, and bounded E. by the Adriatic. Area, 1057 square miles. Capital, Macerata. Pop. 236,994.

Macerata-Feltria, mȧ-chȧ-rȧ'tȧ fĕl'tre-ȧ, a village of Italy, 11 miles N.W. of Urbino. Pop. 2196.

Macerinæ, the Latin name of MAZĖRES.

Macerinæ Maderiacum, the Latin for MĖZIĖRES.

Mace's, a station in Middlesex co., Mass., on the Lowell & Andover Railroad, 3 miles E. by S. of Lowell. It is also on the Salem & Lowell Railroad.

Mace's Bay, a post-village in Charlotte co., New Brunswick, on Mace's Bay, an arm of the Bay of Fundy, about 30 miles W. by S. of St. John. Pop. 100.

Macc's Hole, a post-office of Pueblo co., Col.

Macestus, ancient name of the SOOSIGHIRLEE-SOO.

Mac Ew'en's Corners, a hamlet of Fulton co., N.Y., 1 mile from Gloversville.

MacEwen Station, a post-hamlet of Humphreys co., Tenn., on the Nashville & Northwestern Railroad, 57 miles W. of Nashville. It has a church and a steam flour-mill.

MacEw'ensville, a post-borough of Northumberland co., Pa., in Delaware township, about 16 miles N.W. of Danville, and 2 miles E. of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad. It has 5 churches, an academy, and manufactures of carriages, furniture, &c. Pop. 342.

MacFad'den, a post-village of York co., Neb., on the West Fork of the Big Blue River, about 50 miles W. by S. of Lincoln. It has a grist-mill, and manufactures of carriages and farming-implements.

MacFar'lan, a township of Hardin co., Ill. P. 827.

MacFar'land, a post-office of Lancaster co., Neb., 8 miles N. of Lincoln.

MacFarland, a post-village of Dane co., Wis., on the Catfish River, in Dunn township, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Madison, and ½ mile from Lake Kegonsa. It has a church.

MacFarland's, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Tex., 50 miles S. of Columbus.

MacFarland's, a post-office of Lunenburg co., Va.

MacGaheysville, mȧk-gā'hiz-vĭl, a post-village of Rockingham co., Va., 10 miles from Harrisonburg. It has 2 churches and a graded school. Iron ore abounds here. Pop. about 300.

MacGar'vey, a station in Blair co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 2 miles S.W. of Altoona.

MacGav'ock, a post-office of Mississippi co., Ark., on the Mississippi River.

MacGee's' Switch, a station in Holmes co., Miss., on the Mississippi Central Railroad, 41 miles N. by E. of Canton.

MacGe'hee Land'ing, a post-office of Bolivar co., Miss.

MacGe'hee's, a station of Montgomery co., Ala., on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 10 miles S.S.W. of Montgomery.

MacGhee's', a station in Jefferson co., Pa., on the Low Grade Railroad, 17 miles E. of Brookville.

MacGill', a post-office of Paulding co., O.

Mac'Gillicud'dy Reeks, the loftiest mountain-range in Ireland, Munster, co. of Kerry, extending for about 10 miles, between Lake Killarney on the E. and Lake Carra on the W. Height of Carran-Tual, the highest peak, 3414 feet.

MacGil'livray, Ireland, or Flan'igan's, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 20 miles N.W. of London. It has a grist-mill and several stores. Pop. 300.

MacGillivray River. See KOOTENAY RIVER.

MacGirk's', a station in Monitcau co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 6 miles E. of California, Mo.

MacGon'igle's Station, a post-hamlet of Butler co., O., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 8 miles N.W. of Hamilton. It has a church. Pop. about 200.

MacGow'an's Mills, a station in Doddridge co., W. Va., on the Middle Island Railroad, 20 miles from Smithton.

MacGraw', a post-office of Warren co., Pa.

MacGraws'ville, a post-office of Miami co., Ind., on the Columbus & Indiana Central Railroad, 20 miles E.S.E. of Logansport.

MacGraw'ville, a post-village of Cortland co., N.Y., in Cortlandville township, about 32 miles S. of Syracuse and 4 miles E. of Cortland. It contains 3 churches, a union school or academy, and a corset-factory. Pop. 637.

MacGreg'or, a city of Clayton co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, opposite Prairie du Chien, 65 miles by rail S. of La Crosse, and 53 miles N.N.W. of Dubuque. It is on the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, and is adjacent to North McGregor, which is on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. It contains a national bank, a high school, 2 newspaper offices, and 5 churches, and has manufactures of carriages, sleighs, lumber, and wind mills. A bridge crosses the river here. Pop. in 1890, 1160; exclusive of North McGregor.

MacGuire', a township of Marion co., Ill. Pop. 1161

Machado, mȧ-chȧ'do, post-office, Los Angeles co., Cal.

Machecoul, mȧsh'kool' (L. *Machico'lium*), a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 20 miles S.S.W. of Nantes, on the Falleron. It was anciently the capital of the duchy of Retz. Pop. 1781.

Macheenwara, mȧ-cheen-wȧ'rȧ, a town of India, 4 miles S. of the Sutlej, and 20 miles E. of Loodiannh.

Machelen, mȧk'ę-lęn, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 13 miles S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 2500.

Machell's Corners, Ontario. See AURORA.

MacHen'ry, a county in the N.E. part of Illinois, borders on Wisconsin. Area, about 624 square miles. It is intersected by the Fox River, and also drained by the Kishwaukee River, which rises in it. The surface is nearly level and is diversified with prairies and forests. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, butter, and pork are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies part of the soil. This county is intersected by 3 branches of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, namely, the Galena division, the Wisconsin division, and the Kenosha & Rockford Branch. Capital, Woodstock. Pop. in 1870, 23,762; in 1880, 24,908; in 1890, 26,114.

MacHenry, a county in the N. part of North Dakota has an area of about 1476 square miles. It is intersected by the Souris or Mouse River, and traversed by the Great Northern Railroad, which passes through Towner, the capital. Pop. in 1890, 1584.

MacHenry, a post-village of McHenry co., Ill., in McHenry township, on Fox River, and on the Chicago

Northwestern Railroad, 23 miles N. of Elgin, and 50 miles N.W. of Chicago. It has a newspaper office, 4 churches, and a manufactory of farming-implements. Steamboats run from this place to Fox Lake, 7 miles. Pop. of the township, in 1890, 2555; of the village, 979.

MacHenry, a post-hamlet of Ohio co., Ky., on the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad, 21 miles N.E. of Greenville. It has a church. Coal is mined here.

MacHenry, a post-office of Garrett co., Md.

MacHenry, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. P. 309.

Macherio, a village of Italy. See MACCHERIO.

Macherla, mâ-shĕr'lâ, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district and 70 miles W. of Guntoor.

Macherry, a principality of India. See ALVAR.

Mach'ga'on, or **Machh'ga'on**, a port of India, in Orissa, on the navigable river Devi, 9 miles from the Bay of Bengal, 53 miles S.E. of Cuttack by canal. It is accessible to small sea-going vessels, and has a large rice-trade.

Machiana, mâ-che-â'nâ, a small island of Brazil, at the mouth of the Amazon River, between the islands of Cannes and Caviana, in lat. 0° 5' S., lon. 49° 40' W.

Machias, match-ī'ąs, a port of entry and the capital of Washington co., Me., is on the Machias River, in a township of the same name, about 10 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and 70 miles E. by S. of Bangor. It is mainly supported by the coast-trade, the lumber-business, and ship-building. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Machias has 5 churches, a high school, a savings-bank, several saw-mills, and sash- and blind-factories. Pop. of the township, 2525.

Machias, a post-village in Machias township, Cattaraugus co., N.Y., 1 mile from the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad (Machias Station), and 43 miles S.E. of Buffalo, also on the Rochester & State Line Railroad, 25 miles N.E. of Salamanca. It has 2 churches, 7 stores, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 500; of the township, 1303.

Machiasport, match-i'ąs-port, a post-village of Washington co., Me., is in a township of its own name, at the south of Machias River, about 4 miles S.E. of the village of Machias. It contains 3 churches. It has a good harbor and some trade, and is partly supported by ship-building. A railroad extends hence 7 miles to Whitneyville. Pop. of the township, 1437.

Machias River, Maine, runs southeastward in Washington co., and enters the Atlantic Ocean through a small inlet called Machias Bay. . At the head of the latter stands Avery's Rock Light-House.

Machicolium, the Latin for MACHECOUL.

Machinac'tes, a village of Montgomery co., Pa., in Upper Merion township, near King of Prussia.

Machine, La, France. See LA MACHINE.

Ma'chip'onix, a hamlet of Middlesex co., N.J., in Monroe township, 2 miles from Tracey's Railroad Station.

Machirville, mach'ęr-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Mason co., W. Va., on the Ohio, 12 miles below Pomeroy, O.

Machnovka, or **Machnowka**. See MAKNOVKA.

Macho'doc, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Va.

Machow, a town of Poland. See MAKOV.

Machynlleth, pronounced almost mâ-hŭnt'leth, a borough of Wales, co. and 32 miles by rail W. of Montgomery, on the navigable river Dovey. Pop. 2042. The borough unites with Montgomery in sending one member to the House of Commons.

Macicowice, mâts-yâ-o-vect'sâ, a town of Poland, province and 45 miles S.W. of Siedlec, on the Vistula.

MacIn'doe's Falls, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vt., in Barnet township, on the Connecticut River, and on the Passumpsic Railroad, 14 miles S. of St. Johnsbury. It has an academy, a church, &c.

MacIn'terfer's Creek, of Michigan, enters Stony Creek in St. Joseph co.

Mac'Intosh, a county in the S.E. part of Georgia, has an area of about 419 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the S.W. by the Altamaha River. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with pine forests. The soil is partly fertile. Rice, lumber, and Indian corn are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Savannah, Florida & Western Railroad. Capital, Darien. Pop. in 1870, 4491; in 1880, 6241; in 1890, 6470.

MacIntosh, a post-hamlet of Liberty co., Ga., on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 32 miles S.W. of Savannah. It has several general stores, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

MacIntosh Bluff, a post-office of Washington co., Ala., 1½ miles from Leona Station.

Mac'Intyre, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Stanford township, on the Poughkeepsie, Hartford & Boston Railroad, 20 miles N.E. of Poughkeepsie. It has 2 churches, a machine-shop, and manufactures of flour, carriages, lumber, &c.

MacIntyre, a post-township of Lycoming co., Pa., is intersected by the Northern Central Railroad, on which McIntyre Station (with Langdon Post-Office) is 25 miles N. of Williamsport. McIntyre village is 2½ miles N.E. of Ralston, and is connected with the Northern Central Railroad by a gravity railroad. Here much semi-bituminous coal is mined, and some iron ore is found. McIntyre village has a church, and over 200 dwellings. Pop. of the township in 1890, 608.

MacI'vor's, a station in Amherst co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 8 miles N. of Lynchburg.

Mack'all', a post-office of Calvert co., Md.

MacKay, mąk-kā', a post-hamlet of Ashland co., O., in Green township, about 15 miles E. by S. of Mansfield. It has 3 churches and an academy.

MacKay's Corners, Ontario. See HANWICH.

MacKay's Lake, in the district of Algoma, Ontario, on the N. shore of Lake Superior, is about 12 miles long and 2½ miles wide. It gives rise to the Pic River.

MacKay's (mąk-kīz') Point, a post-hamlet in Victoria co., Cape Breton Island, on St. Patrick's Channel (S. side), 2 miles from Baddeck. Pop. 150.

MacKay (mąk-kā') Station, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., O., in Liberty township, on a railroad, about 5 miles N. of Wilmington. It has an elevator.

MacKean, mąk-keen', a county in the N. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New York, has an area of about 1065 square miles. It is intersected by the Alleghany River, and is also drained by Clarion River, which rises in it, and by Kenjua, Potato, and Tionesta Creeks. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple, ash, hemlock, and pine abound. Lumber and petroleum are the chief articles of export. Among its mineral resources are bituminous coal and slate. It is traversed by the Western New York & Philadelphia Railroad, the Philadelphia & Erie division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and several other lines. Capital, Smethport. Chief town, Bradford. Pop. in 1870, 8325; in 1880, 42,565; in 1890, 46,863.

MacKean, a township of Licking co., O. Pop. 990. It contains Fredonia.

MacKean, or **Mid'dleborough**, a post-village of Erie co., Pa., in McKean township, 10 miles S. by W. of Erie. It has 2 churches, a cheese-factory, and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 1426.

MacKean Island, in the Pacific (lat. 3° 35' S., lon. 174° 17' W.), is uninhabited. It has afforded guano.

MacKeansburg, mąk-keenz'bûrg, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., about 11 miles E. of Pottsville. It has a church and 2 or 3 stores.

MacKee', a township of Adams co., Ill. Pop. 1410.

MacKee, a post-village, capital of Jackson co., Ky., about 50 miles (direct) S.S.E. of Lexington.

MacKeen', a post-village of Clark co., Ill., in Wabash township, on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 11 miles W. of Terre Haute. It has 2 churches and a stave-factory.

MacKee's' Creek, Illinois, rises in Adams co., runs eastward through Brown co., and enters the Illinois River in Pike co., about 6 miles E. of Perry.

MacKee's Gap, a post-hamlet of Blair co., Pa., in Freedom township, on a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 15 miles S. of Altoona. It has mines and manufactures of iron.

MacKee's Half Falls, a post-hamlet of Snyder co., Pa., near the Susquehanna River, about 32 miles N. of Harrisburg. It has 2 churches.

MacKees'port, a post-borough of Alleghany co., Pa., on the E. bank of the Monongahela River, at the mouth of the Youghiogheny, and on the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, 15 miles S.E. of Pittsburg. Its prosperity is partly derived from operations in coal, which is mined near this place. It has 7 churches, an academy and graded school, the National Tube-Works, a national bank, 1 other bank, steel-works, iron-works, 2 newspaper offices, &c. Natural gas is found here. Pop. in 1890, 20,741. McKeesport Station on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad is on the opposite side of the river.

MacKe'my's Mill, a post-village of Rockbridge co., Va., 10 miles S. of Goshen Bridge. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

MacKendree College, Illinois. See LEBANON.

MacKen'dree Station, a post-office of Fayette co.,

W. Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 74 miles S.E. of Charleston.

Macken'zie, a river of North Australia, about lat. 23° 30' S., flowing from the W. Coal is found along its course.

MacKen'zie, a post-village of Carroll co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad where it crosses the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, 113 miles N.E. of Memphis, and 120 miles W. of Nashville. It contains a newspaper office, 3 churches, Bethel College (Cumberland Presbyterian), a cotton-yarn-factory, a flour-mill, and a planing-mill. Pop. about 900.

Mackenzie Islands, a group in the North Pacific, belonging to the Carolino Islands. Lat 10° N.; lon. 140° E.

Mackenzie Point, a cape in Cook's Inlet, Alaska.

Mackenzie (mąk-kĕn'zee) **River**, a large river of British North America, which in the upper part of its course is called the ATHABASCA (which see). This rises near Mount Brown and enters Lake Athabasca, from which Slave River runs nearly northward to Great Slave Lake. The water accumulated in this lake issues from its western end and runs northwestward. The name of Mackenzie is applied to that part of the river which is between its mouth and Great Slave Lake. In the lower part of its course it runs near the N.E. base of the Rocky Mountains. It enters the Arctic Ocean near lat. 68° 50' N. and lon. 135° 30' W. The length of the river from Great Slave Lake to the ocean is nearly 900 miles. It is a mile wide at many places, and is navigable for steamboats through almost its whole extent; but the northern part of it is closed by ice nearly 9 months in the year. This river, including the Athabasca and Slave Rivers, is about 2300 miles long, and its catchment basin measures 443,000 square miles.

MacKenzie's, a landing of Jefferson co., Ark., on the Arkansas River, 4½ miles from Toronto.

MacKenzie's Corners, a post-village in Carleton co., New Brunswick, 10 miles S.W. of Woodstock. Pop. 350.

MacKenzie's Corners, Ontario. See SPRINGBROOK.

Mack'ey Grove, a post-office of Boone co., Iowa.

Mack'ey's Ferry, a post-office of Washington co., N.C., 1 mile S. from Albemarle Sound.

Mack'eyville, a post-office of Clinton co., Pa.

Mack'ford, a township of Green Lake co., Wis. Pop. 1419. It contains Markesan.

Mackie's (măk'iz) **Corners**, a hamlet of Schoharie co., N.Y., 9 miles N.E. of Moresville Railroad Station.

Mackinac, mak'e-naw, sometimes written **Mackinaw**, a county of Michigan, in the E. part of the upper peninsula, borders on Lake Huron and Lake Michigan. It is separated from the lower peninsula by the Strait of Mackinac. The surface is uneven or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is mostly uncultivated. Lumber and fish are the chief articles of export. This county comprises the beautiful Mackinaw Island, which is a favorite summer resort of tourists. It has abundance of limestone. Area, 1045 square miles. Capital, Saint Ignace. Pop. in 1870, 1716; in 1880, 2902; in 1890, 7830.

Mackinac (Mackinaw) Island, a post-village of Mackinac co., Mich., is on a small island at the N.W. extremity of Lake Huron, about 320 miles by water N.N.W. of Detroit. It has 1 or 2 churches, several hotels, and a safe harbor, and is a popular place of summer resort. Here is Fort Mackinaw, on a rocky hill, nearly 200 feet above the level of the lake. Pop. in 1890, 750.

Mackinaw, a post-village of Tazewell co., Ill., on the Mackinaw Creek, in a township of the same name, and on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad where it crosses the Illinois Midland Railroad, 16 miles E. of Pekin, and 20 miles W. of Bloomington. It has 2 churches, manufactures of flour and washing-machines, and a money-order post-office. Pop. 496; of the township, 1379.

Mackinaw City, a post-hamlet of Cheboygan co., Mich., on the S. side of the Strait of Mackinac, 30 miles N. by E. of Petoskey. It has a good harbor, and is surrounded by attractive scenery.

Mackinaw Creek, Illinois, rises in McLean co., runs westward through Woodford co., and southwestward in Tazewell co., and enters the Illinois River 2 or 3 miles below Pekin. Length, about 100 miles.

MacKin'ley, a post-hamlet of Marengo co., Ala., 38 miles W.S.W. of Selma. It has 2 churches and an academy.

MacKin'ney, a post-village, capital of Collin co., Tex., is near the East Fork of Trinity River, and on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 42 miles S. of Denison, and 31 miles N. by E. of Dallas. It has a college, a bank, 5 churches, and a flouring-mill. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1880, 1479; in 1890, 2489.

MacKin'ney's, a station in Tompkins co., N.Y., on the Cayuga Railroad, 3 miles N. of Ithaca.

MacKinney's Mill, a post-office of Ripley co., Mo.

MacKinney's Station, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Ky., on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, 15 miles S. of Danville.

MacKin'neyville, a post-village of Sharkey co., Miss., on Big Deer Creek, 7 miles N. of Rolling Fork. It has a church and 3 stores.

MacKins'try's Mill, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Md., about 40 miles N.W. of Baltimore. It has a church and 10 residences.

MacKin'zie Bridge, post-office, Lane co., Oregon.

MacKnight's, mąk-nits', a post-office of Chambers co., Ala.

MacKnight's Point, a post-office of Humboldt co., Iowa, 18 miles S.W. of Algona.

MacKnightstown, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Pa., 6 miles N.W. of Gettysburg. It has a church.

MacKown'ville, a post-hamlet of Albany co., N.Y., 4 miles from West Albany.

Macks'burg, a post-village of Madison co., Iowa, in Grand River township, about 15 miles S.W. of Winterset. It has 2 churches.

Macksburg, a post-village of Washington co., O., in Aurelius township, on the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, 20 miles N. of Marietta. It has a church and several general stores. Pop about 250.

Mack's Creek, a post-office of Camden co., Mo.

Macks'ville, a hamlet of Randolph co., Ind., on the East Fork of White River, 28 miles N.N.W. of Richmond.

Macksville, a post-village of Vigo co., Ind., on the Terre Haute, Vandalia & St. Louis Railroad, 3 miles W. of Terre Haute. It has 2 churches, a saw-mill, &c.

Macksville, a post-village of Harrison co., Tex., 6 miles N. of Waskom Station, and 24 miles E. of Marshall. It has a church, a broom-factory, and a grist-mill.

Macksville, a post-office of Pendleton co., W. Va.

MacKune's (mąk-kūnz) **Depot**, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pa., on the Susquehanna, and on the Pennsylvania & New York Railroad, 15 miles N. by W. of Pittston.

Mack'ville, a post-hamlet of Piatt co., Ill., about 27 miles E. of Decatur. It has a church, a flour-mill, &c.

Mackville, a post-village of Washington co., Ky., about 35 miles S.S.W. of Frankfort. It has a flour-mill, a saw mill, and several general stores. Pop. 180.

Mackville, a post-office of Lincoln co., Mo.

Mackville, a post-office of Outagamie co., Wis.

MacLainsborough, mąk-lānz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-office of Hill co., Tex., 26 miles N.N.E. of Waco.

MacLane', a post-hamlet of Erie co., Pa., about 14 miles S. of the city of Erie. It has 2 churches, a pump-factory, and a grist-mill.

MacLaughlin, mąk-lŏn'lin, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Plum Creek Branch of the Alleghany Valley Railroad. Nearest post-offices, New Texas and Negley.

MacLaughlinsville, mąk-lŏn'lins-vil, a village of Westmoreland co., Pa., in Washington township, 7 miles E. of Hulton Station. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

MacLean, mąk-lain', a county in the central part of Illinois, has an area of about 1166 square miles. It is drained by the Kickapoo, Mackinaw, Salt, and Sugar Creeks, which all rise within it. The surface is nearly level, and presents a wide expanse of prairie. The soil is deep and very fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, hay, horses, cattle, and pork are the staple products. The scarcity of timber is compensated by extensive deposits of bituminous coal. This county is intersected by the Illinois Central, Toledo, Peoria & Western, Chicago & Alton, Lake Erie & Western, and Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroads. Capital, Bloomington. Pop. in 1870, 53,083; in 1880, 60,100; in 1890, 63,030.

MacLean, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 256 square miles. It is intersected by Green River, and is bounded on several sides by the same. It is also drained by Pond River and Cypress Creek. A large part of the surface is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Tobacco, Indian corn, oats, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Capital, Calhoun. Pop. in 1870, 7614; in 1880, 9293; in 1890, 9887.

MacLean, a W. central county of North Dakota. Area, 702 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Missouri River. It has several small lakes. Capital, Washburn. Pop. in 1890, 860.

MacLean, a post-village of McLean co., Ill., in Mount Hope township, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad,

miles S.W. of Bloomington. It has a graded school, 3 urches, and manufactures of carriages, flour, &c. P. 600.

MacLean, a township of Ramsey co., Minn. P. 316.

MacLean, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., on ll Creek, and on the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad, miles E.N.E. of Ithaca. It has 5 churches, 2 flour-ills, an iron-foundry, and manufactures of threshing-achines, churns, cheese, firkins, &c. Pop. 405.

MacLean, a township of Shelby co., O. Pop. 1309. It ntains Berlin.

MacLean's, North Carolina. See MACLEANSVILLE.

MacLean's, a station in Montgomery co., Pa., on the rkiomen Railroad, 23 miles S. of Allentown.

MacLeansborough, măk-lānz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village, capital of Hamilton co., Ill., on the McLeansborough d Shawneetown Branches of the St. Louis & Southeastern ilroad, 102 miles E.S.E. of St. Louis, Mo., and about 48 les S.E. of Centralia. It has 2 newspaper offices, a col-ge, 2 or 3 churches, and a bank. Pop. in 1890, 1355.

MacLeansborough Junction, Hamilton co., Ill., is the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 1 mile from Shaw-e Junction, and at the junction of a branch extending 2 les S. to McLeansborough.

MacLeansville, măk-lānz'vĭl, a post-office of Guilford , N.C., at McLean's Station on the North Carolina Rail-d, 8 miles E. of Greensborough.

MacLel'lan's Corners, a post-hamlet of Erie co., ., about 17 miles S. of Erie. It has a church, a saw-mill, d 2 stores.

MacLemoresville, măk-lē-mōrs'vĭl, a post-village of rroll co., Tenn., about 33 miles N.N.E. of Jackson. It s 3 churches, a high school, and a steam flour-mill.

MacLen'nan, a county in the central part of Texas, s an area of about 1000 square miles. It is intersected by Brazos River, and is also drained by the Bosque River d Middle Bosque Creek. The surface is diversified with iries and tracts of timber. The soil is fertile. Cotton, ttle, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This nty is partly traversed by the Houston & Texas Central, ssouri, Kansas & Texas, St. Louis Southwestern, and n Antonio & Aransas Pass Railroads. Capital, Waco. p. in 1870, 13,500; in 1880, 26,034; in 1890, 39,204.

MacLeod, măk-lōwd', a lake and fort of Canada, rth-West Territories. Lat. 55° N.; lon. 122° 15' W.

MacLeod, măk-lōwd', a county in the S. central part of Minnesota, has an area of 504 square miles. It is in-tersected by the Hassan or South Fork of Crow River, and is also drained by Buffalo Creek. The surface is undulating, d is diversified with small lakes, prairies, and dense for-ts of good timber, which is here abundant. The soil is rtile. Wheat, oats, Indian corn, and hay are the staple oducts. Among the forest trees are the oak, elm, and ash. pital, Glencoe. It is traversed by the Chicago, Mil-waukee & St. Paul Railroad. Pop. in 1870, 5643; in 1880, 1342; in 1890, 17,026.

MacLeod's Station, a post-hamlet of Logan co., K., on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 22 miles S.W. o Bowling Green.

MacLer'nu's, a post-hamlet of Caledonia co., Vt., on t Connecticut River, and on the Passumpsic Railroad, 8 es S. of St. Johnsbury. It has a church, a saw-mill, a p-mill, &c.

MacLuney, Perry co, Ohio. See MACCLUNEY.

MacMal'lis Corners, a hamlet of Niagara co., N.Y., Royalton township, 2 miles from Gasport.

MacMechen's, măk-mĕk'ĕnz, a station on the Balti-re & Ohio Railroad, 5 miles S. of Wheeling, W. Va.

MacMichael's, măk-mi'kĕlz, a post-office of Monroe co Pa.

MacMil'lan, a post-village of Knox co., Tenn., on the ston River, and on the East Tennessee, Virginia & rgia Railroad, 10 miles N.N.E. of Knoxville. It has a nery and 2 or 3 stores.

MacMil'lan's, township. Marion co., S.C. Pop. 1635.

MacMil'len, a post-village of Maricopa co., Arizona, miles E. of Maricopa Wells. It has silver mines. Pop. t 500.

MacMil'lin, a post-office of Bell co., Texas.

MacMinn', a county of East Tennessee, has an area of t 452 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the wassee River, and is partly drained by Chestnut Creek. surface is extensively covered with forests. The soil is rtile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, and pork are the le products. This county is intersected by the East nessee, Virginia & Georgia and Nashville, Tellico & rleston Railroads. Capital, Athens. Pop. in 1870, 69; in 1880, 15,064; in 1890, 17,890.

MacMinn'ville, a post-village of Yam Hill co., Oregon, on the Oregon Central Railroad, 40 miles S.W. of Portland. It has a Baptist college, 5 churches, a money-order post-office, a brick-yard, 2 flour-mills, and a planing-mill. Pop. in 1880, 670; in 1890, 1368.

MacMinnville, a post-village, capital of Warren co., Tenn., about 70 miles S.E. of Nashville. It is 34 miles N.E. of Tullahoma, with which it is connected by the McMinnville & Manchester Railroad. It has a newspaper office, 6 churches, a cotton-factory, 2 colleges, a national bank, a saw-mill, a flour-mill, a roller-mill, a foundry, and a woollen-factory. Pop. in 1890, 1677.

MacMul'len, a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of about 1200 square miles. It is intersected by the Rio Frio and the Rio Nueces, and also drained by the San Miguel Creek. The surface is diversified with prairies and woodlands. The soil produces pasture for numerous cattle, which are the chief articles of export. Capital, Tilden. Pop. in 1870, 230; in 1880, 701; in 1890, 1038.

MacNairy, măk-nā'ree, a county in the S. part of West Tennessee, has an area of 550 square miles. It is drained by the Hatchie River and several small affluents of the Tennessee River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and more than half of it is covered with forests of the ash, chestnut, hickory, oak, &c. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, and the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad traverses the S.W. part of it. Capital, Purdy. Pop. in 1870, 12,726; in 1880, 17,271; in 1890, 15,510.

MacNairy Station, a post-village of McNairy co., Tenn., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 27 miles S.E. of Jackson.

MacNa'ry Station, a post-village of Muhlenburg co., Ky., on the Louisville & Paducah Railroad, 9 miles W. of Greenville. It has 3 churches and a manufactory of staves and heading.

MacNean, măk-neen' (UPPER and LOWER), 2 lakes of Ireland, Ulster and Connaught, counties of Fermanagh and Leitrim, about 9 miles S.W. of Enniskillen.

MacNeill's, măk-neelz', a township of Moore co., N.C. Pop. 532.

MacNeill's, a post-office of Hampton co., S.C., 5 miles from Varnville Station.

MacNeil's (măk-neelz') Harbor, an inlet on Vancouver Island, in lat. 50° 35' N., lon. 127° 10' W.

MacNutt', a post-office of Clarke co., Ga.

MacNutt, a post-village of Leflore co., Miss., about 100 miles N. of Jackson. It has a newspaper office, 2 churches, and manufactures of cypress lumber. Pop. 44.

Macomb, mą-koom', a county in the S.E. part of Michigan, has an area of about 460 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by Lake St. Clair, and is drained by Clinton River and several creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of oak, hickory, &c. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, oats, Indian corn, hay, butter, and wool are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Michigan Central and Grand Trunk Railroads, the latter of which connects with Mount Clemens, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 27,616; in 1880, 31,627; in 1890, 31,813.

Macomb, a city, the capital of McDonough co., Ill., in Macomb township, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 59 miles N.E. of Quincy, 12 miles S.W. of Bushnell, and about 34 miles S.E. of Burlington, Iowa. It contains a court-house, 9 churches, 2 national banks, a high school, 4 newspaper offices, the McDonough Normal and Scientific College, and manufactures of carriages and earthenware. Pop. in 1890, 4052; of the township, exclusive of the city, 1221.

Macomb, a post-hamlet in Macomb township, Macomb co., Mich., 10 miles N.W. of Mount Clemens, and about 24 miles N. by E. of Detroit. The township is drained by an affluent of Clinton River. Pop. 1793.

Macomb, a post-township of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., about 14 miles S. of Ogdensburg, is bounded on the W. by Black Lake. Pop. 1760. It contains Popo's Mills.

Macomb, a post-office of Grayson co., Tex.

Macomer, mâ-ko-maĭn', a village in the island of Sardinia, division of Sassari, E.N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 2390.

Mâcon, mâ'kŏn' (anc. *Matis'co*), a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, on the right bank of the Saône, 36 miles by rail S. of Châlons. It is irregularly built, with narrow streets. The quay is broad, high, and of great length, and is lined with several good houses and cafés. A bridge of 12 arches, sometimes attributed to Cæsar, connects the town with that of Saint-Laurent, on the

opposite bank. The principal edifices are the Palais de Justice, the Hospice de la Providence, the Hôtel de Ville, and the Hôtel de la Préfecture, formerly the bishop's palace. Mâcon has courts of first resort and of commerce, a *lycée* or college, 2 hospitals, a normal school, and manufactures of wine, watches, sail-cloth, crockery, &c. Pop. 10,570.

Macon, mā'kŭn, a county in the E. part of Alabama, has an area of about 622 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Tallapoosa River, and is drained by Calebee and Ufaukee Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and grass are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Western Railroad of Alabama, the Savannah, Americus & Montgomery Railroad, and the Tuskegee Railroad. Capital, Tuskegee. Pop. in 1870, 17,727; in 1880, 17,371; in 1890, 18,439.

Macon, a county in the S.W. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 288 square miles. It is intersected throughout its length from N. to S. by Flint River, and also drained by Whitewater Creek. The surface is nearly level, and nearly half of it is covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Southwestern Railroad. Capital, Oglethorpe. Pop. in 1870, 11,458; in 1880, 11,675; in 1890, 13,183.

Macon, a county in the central part of Illinois, has an area of about 580 square miles. It is intersected by Sangamon River, which divides it into nearly equal parts. The surface is nearly level. The soil is very fertile. The greater part of it is prairie. Indian corn, oats, wheat, hay, and pork are the staple products. Carboniferous rocks underlie this county, which is part of the great coal-field of Illinois. It is intersected by the Illinois Central Railroad, the Wabash Railroad, the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western Railroad, the Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad, and the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroad, which centre at Decatur, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 26,481; in 1880, 30,665; in 1890, 38,033.

Macon, a county in the N. part of Missouri, has an area of about 820 square miles. It is intersected by the Chariton River, and is also drained by the Muscle River, the East Fork of the Chariton, and the Middle Fork of Salt River, all of which run southward. The surface is partly undulating and partly hilly or broken, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, cattle, hay, and pork are the staple products. Thick beds of bituminous coal underlie a large part of this county. It has also deposits of hydraulic limestone. It is traversed by the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, and the Wabash Railroad. Capital, Macon City. Pop. in 1870, 23,230; in 1880, 26,222; in 1890, 30,575.

Macon, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, borders on Georgia. Area, about 524 square miles. It is drained by the Little Tennessee River. The surface is mountainous, and mostly covered with forests. The Blue Ridge extends along the S.E. border of this county. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected near the W. border by the Richmond & Danville Railroad. Capital, Franklin. Pop. in 1870, 6615; in 1880, 8064; in 1890, 10,102.

Macon, a county in the N. part of Middle Tennessee, borders on Kentucky. Area, about 332 square miles. It is drained by small affluents of Big Barren and Cumberland Rivers. The surface is uneven, and mostly covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, cotton, tobacco, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Lafayette. Pop. in 1870, 6633; in 1880, 9321; in 1890, 10,378.

Macon, Alabama. See MACON STATION.

Macon, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ark.

Macon, a post-office of Pasco co., Fla.

Macon, a city, the capital of Bibb co., Ga., is situated on both sides of the Ocmulgee River, at the head of navigation, and on the Central Railroad of Georgia, 103 miles S.S.E. of Atlanta, 100 miles E. by N. of Columbus, and 192 miles W.N.W. of Savannah. It is the northwest terminus of the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, which connects here with the Southwestern Railroad and the Macon & Augusta Railroad. A bridge crosses the river here. Macon contains a fine court-house, 17 churches, an academy for the blind, the Wesleyan Female College, the Lewis high school (colored), a national bank, 6 other banks, 9 free schools, the Polhills high school, and the Mercer University (Baptist), which was organized in 1838 and has 6 instructors, about 125 students, and a library of 5000 volumes. Here is also the Pio Nono College (Catholic), with 11 instructors and about 60 students. A weekly and 1 or 2 daily newspapers are published here. Macon has 3 iron-foundries, a brass-foundry, several machine-shops, repair-shops of the railroads, gas-works, 3 manufactories of sash and blinds, a cotton-factory, a public park of several hundred acres, numerous handsome residences, and 2 beautiful cemeteries, called Rose Hill and Oak Ridge. The situation of this city is picturesque, and is surrounded by hills covered with noble forests. Many thousand bales of cotton are shipped here annually. Pop. in 1880, 12,749; in 1890, 22,746.

Macon, a township of Bureau co., Ill. Pop. 830.

Macon, a post-town of Macon co., Ill., in a township of the same name, on the Illinois Central Railroad (Northern division), 10 miles S. by W. of Decatur. It has 4 churches, a fine brick school-house, and a money-order post-office. A large quantity of corn is shipped here. Pop. about 900; of the township, 1549.

Macon, a township of Harvey co., Kansas. Pop. 266.

Macon, a post-village of Macon township, Lenawee co., Mich., 7 miles N.W. of Tecumseh, and about 50 miles S.W. of Detroit. It contains 3 churches, and manufactories of bricks and lumber. The township is drained by the Macon River, and has a pop. of 1435.

Macon, a post-village, capital of Noxubee co., Miss., on the Noxubee River, and on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 35 miles S. by W. of Columbus, and 63 miles N. of Meridian. It has a bank, 2 newspaper offices, 6 churches, the Macon Female Institute, and Calhoun Institute. P. (1890) 1565.

Macon, or Macon City, the capital of Macon co., Mo., is on the dividing ridge between the East Chariton River and the Middle Fork of Salt River, about 2 miles from each, and on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad where it crosses the Northern division of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 70 miles W. of Hannibal, 60 miles E. of Chillicothe, and 23 miles N. of Moberly. It has 2 banks, 10 churches, and manufactures of farming-implements, wagons, &c. Four or 5 weekly newspapers are published here. The name of its post-office is Macon City. Rich coal-mines have been opened in Macon co. Pop. in 1860, 837; in 1870, 3678; in 1880, 3046; in 1890, 3371.

Macon, a post-village of Franklin co., Neb., 40 miles S. of Kearney Junction. It has 3 churches.

Macon, a post-village of Fayette co., Tenn., about 36 miles E. of Memphis. It has 3 churches, the Macon Female Institute, and a college for boys. Pop. about 250.

Macon, a post-office of Powhatan co., Va.

Macon Bayou, bī'oo, originates near the N.E. extremity of Louisiana, and near the Mississippi River, runs nearly southward, forms the W. boundary of Madison parish, and unites with the Tensas River on the W. border of Tensas parish. It is nearly 150 miles long, and the greater part of it is navigable.

Macon Depot, a post-village of Warren co., N.C., on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, 66 miles N.N.E. of Raleigh. It has a church and 9 general stores.

Mâconnois (or Mâconnais), Le, lẽh mā'kon'nā' (Lat. *Æ'dui Matisconnen'ses*), a county and small district of France, which formerly depended on the province of Burgundy, but now forms the arrondissement of Mâcon in the department of Saône-et-Loire.

Macon River, a small stream of Michigan, drains part of Lenawee co., runs southeastward, and enters Raisin River in Monroe co., about 12 miles above Monroe.

Macon Station, a post-office of Hale co., Ala., on the Alabama Central Railroad, 42 miles W. of Selma. The hamlet of Macon is 2 miles from this station, and has 2 churches.

Macoraba, the ancient name for MECCA.

Maçot, mā'sot', a village of Savoy, on the Isère, E.N.E. of Moutiers. Pop. 1191.

Macotera, mā-ko-tā'rā, a town of Spain, province and 24 miles from Salamanca. Pop. of commune, 2602.

Macoupin, mą-koo'pin, a county in the S.W. part of Illinois, has an area of 864 square miles. It is drained by Macoupin, Cahokia, and Otter Creeks. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and forests of oak, hickory, and other hard timber. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Bituminous coal is found here. This county is intersected by the Chicago & Alton, Cleveland Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, Wabash, and Jacksonville Southeastern Railroads. Capital, Carlinville. Pop. in 1870, 32,726; in 1880, 37,692; in 1890, 40,380.

Macoupin Creek, Illinois, runs first southwestward and intersects Macoupin co., from which it runs westward through Greene co., and enters the Illinois River at the S.W. extremity of the latter county. Length, about 90 miles.

Macoupin Station, a post-hamlet of Macoupin co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 27 miles N.N.E. of Alton. It has a church.

Macour, an island in the Red Sea. See MAKOWAR.

Macowal, mă-kō'wăl, a town of British India, Punjab, 30 miles N.E. of Loodianah.

MacPaul', a post-office and station of Fremont co., Iowa, 30 miles by rail S. of Council Bluffs.

MacPher'son, a county in the central part of Kansas, has an area of 900 square miles. It is drained by the Smoky Hill and Little Arkansas Rivers. The surface is undulating, and nearly destitute of timber. The soil is fertile. Corn, wheat, oats, hay, &c., are the staple products. Capital, McPherson. Pop. in 1880, 17,143; in 1890, 21,614.

MacPherson, a county in the N. part of South Dakota. Area, 975 square miles. It is traversed in the S.W. by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Capital, Leola. Pop. in 1890, 5940.

MacPherson, a post-hamlet of Coles co., Ill., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, about 4 miles E. of Charleston.

MacPherson, a post-office of Madison co., Iowa.

MacPherson, a post-village, capital of McPherson co., Kansas, about 36 miles S. of Salina, and 84 miles W. of Emporia. It has 2 churches, &c. Pop. in 1890, 3172.

MacPherson, a township of Blue Earth co., Minn. Pop. 957.

MacPherson, a post-office and station of Lincoln co., Neb., on the Platte, and on the Union Pacific Railroad, 82 miles W. of Kearney Junction. Elevation, 2695 feet.

MacPherson, a post-office of Clearfield co., Pa., is at the village of Cherry Tree, about 30 miles N.W. of Altoona.

MacPherson's, a post-office of Laurens co., S.C.

MacPherson's Ferry. See BEAR ISLAND.

Macquarie, mak-kwŏr'ee (called by the natives *Wampoo'*), a considerable river of New South Wales, formed by the junction of the Fish and Campbell Rivers, flows N.W. to lat. 30° 45′ S., lon. 147° 10′ E., where it passes through marshes to the river Darling. Length, 750 miles.

Macquarie, a river of Tasmania, flows N. through the co. of Somerset, and joins Lake River. Affluents, the Blackman, Elizabeth, and Isis.

Macquarie, an inlet of Foveaux Strait, New Zealand, at the southern extremity of the Middle Island. Lat. 46° 30′ S.; lon. 167° 50′ E.

Macquarie, New South Wales. See PORT MACQUARIE.

Macquarie Har'bor, Tasmania, is on its W. coast, between lat. 42° 12′ and 42° 30′ S. and lon. 145° 15′ and 145° 35′ E.

Macquarie Island, in the South Pacific. Lat. 54° 30′ S.; lon. 159° E. Length, N. to S., 25 miles; breadth, 3 miles.

Macquarie Lake, of Australia, New South Wales, is an irregular lagoon, communicating with the sea by the inlet Reid's Mistake.

Macquarie Mountains, a range W. of New South Wales, between the rivers Lachlan and Murrumbidgee. Macquarie is the prefixed name of numerous localities in New South Wales.

Macra, a river of Italy. See MAGRA.

MacRae, mak-rā', a post-village, capital of Telfair co., Ga., on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, 76 miles S.S.E. of Macon. It has a court-house, and is surrounded by forests of yellow pine.

MacRae's, mak-rāz', a post-office of Cumberland co., Va.

Macreadin, or Macreedin. See CARYSFORT.

Macri, a town of Asia Minor. See MAKREE.

Macrigny, mă-kreen'yee, a village of European Turkey, on the Sea of Marmora, 2 miles from Constantinople.

Macrinitza, mă-kree-neet'să, a town of European Turkey, Thessaly, about 65 miles E. of Trikhala. P. 2000.

Macronisi, mă-kro-nee'see (anc. *Macris* or *Helena*), an island in the Grecian Archipelago, off the S.E. extremity of Attica. Length, 8 miles.

Macroom', a town of Ireland, co. and 20½ miles W. of Cork, on the Sullane. Pop. 3100. It has an Anglo-Norman castle, now tastefully restored.

MacSher'ry, a station in Adams co., Pa., near Mechanicstown, and on the Littlestown Railroad, 2 miles S.W. of Hanover.

MacSher'rystown, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., in Conewago township, 2 miles from Hanover, and about 12 miles S.W. of York. It has a Catholic academy, a flour-mill, a cigar-factory, 2 drug-stores, &c.

MacSherryville, York co., Pa. See AINVILLE.

Mactan, mak-tăn', a small island of the Philippines, off the E. coast of Zebu. Magellan was killed here in 1521.

MacTier', a township of Lexington co., S.C. Pop. 703.

Macullah, a town of Arabia. See MAKALLAH.

Macungie, mă-kun'jee (formerly **Millerstown**), a post-borough of Lehigh co., Pa., is in Lower Macungie township, on the East Pennsylvania Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Allentown. It has a bank, 5 churches, an iron-furnace, and a mine of iron ore. Pop. in 1890, 644.

MacVeytown, mak-vā'tŏwn, a post-borough in Oliver township, Mifflin co., Pa., on the Juniata River, opposite Mattawan or McVeytown Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 12 miles S.S.W. of Lewistown. It is 36 miles (direct) and 59 miles by railroad E. of Altoona. It has a banking-house, a newspaper office, 2 tanneries, a foundry, and a steam grist-mill. Pop. 685.

MacVill', a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., in South Buffalo township, ½ mile from Logansport, and 37 miles N.E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

MacVille, a post-hamlet of Telfair co., Ga., on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, 81 miles S.E. of Macon. It has a church, and manufactures of turpentine and rosin.

Mac'wahoe, a post-office of Aroostook co., Me., 7 miles N. of Kingman. Pop. of Macwahoe plantation, 170.

MacWhirtersville, Tennessee. See DONELSON.

MacWhorter, Hamilton co., O. See EVENDALE.

MacWil'liamstown, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., about 38 miles W. of Philadelphia, and 2 miles from Coatesville. It has 2 churches.

Ma'cy, a post-office of Brazos co., Tex.

MacZe'na, a post-village of Ashland co., O., in Lake township, about 22 miles E. by S. of Mansfield. It has 3 churches.

Mada, or **Nagy Mada,** nŏdj mŏh'dŏh', a town of Hungary, co. of Szabolcs, 31 miles S.S.E. of Zemplin.

Madagascar, mad'ă-gas'kar (called by the natives *Madecasse,* măd-e-kăss', *Madegasse,* măd-e-găss', or *Madagass';* L. *Madagasca'ria*), a great island in the Indian Ocean, generally considered as appertaining to Africa. It extends from Cape Amber, its most N. point, lat. 11° 57′ S., to Cape St. Mary, its most S., lat. 25° 38′ S., a distance of 1000 miles. The greatest breadth hardly exceeds 350 miles; average breadth, 240 miles. Area estimated at 240,000 square miles. From the nearest shores of Africa, Madagascar is distant 210 nautical miles; from the Cape of Good Hope, 600 miles; from the Mauritius, 186 miles; and from the Isle of Bourbon, 150 miles.

A tract of elevated land, rising by successive terraces, extends N. and S. throughout the island. The N. half assumes a mountainous character. It is only at the S.E. extremity of the island that the high land reaches the sea; everywhere else the coast is bordered by a broad strip of low and level land. This tract of low land has on the E. side of Madagascar a width varying from 20 to 50 miles; on the W. it is double that extent; it is overspread with marshes and is the seat of malignant fevers. The most elevated table-land of Madagascar, as yet known to Europeans, is nearly in the middle of the island, and supposed to lie from 4000 to 5000 feet above sea-level. It is nearly surrounded by mountains,—those of Angavo on the E. and Ankaratra on the S.W., attaining an absolute height perhaps of from 9000 to 10,000 feet, being reckoned among the highest of the island. The central plateau seems also to be surrounded on all sides by a belt of thick forest, which reaches down to the maritime plains and in some few points extends even to the sea-shore.

The rivers of Madagascar are exceedingly numerous; yet few of them offer, even to a moderate extent, the advantages of internal navigation. They fall rapidly from the high land of the interior, and then spread into lakes in the low maritime regions, so that they reach the sea-shore with slow and feeble streams, unable to overcome the tides and currents of the ocean: hence their mouths, particularly on the W. coast, are all barred. On the N.W. side of the island, where the elevated coast is broken into inlets and deep bays, the rivers which flow into these are often accessible, and navigable in boats to some distance. The largest of these rivers is the Betisbooka, which falls into the Bay of Bembatooka nearly in lat. 16° S. This inlet, about 30 feet deep, is divided into two parts by a promontory on its E. side; the lower portion, towards the sea, forms a secure and capacious harbor, capable of holding the largest fleets; the upper portion is a shallow lagoon, navigable only by vessels of little draught. Boats can ascend the Betisbooka to a distance of 160 miles. The low coasts exhibit, not unfrequently, chains of lakes running parallel to the sea-shore, formed, in some cases, by the overflowing of the rivers, in others, by the sea, and which are fresh or salt according to circumstances.

The prevailing rocks are granite, syenite, and pure quartz, with abundant volcanic masses and a long series of stratified rocks, which probably compose the subordinate ridges, or nearly all beyond the central heights. The chief deposits of iron lie in the neighborhood of the volcanic rocks. They have, however, copper, manganese, plumbago, rock salt (an important article of inland trade), nitre, and sulphur from pyrites; and it is said that excellent coal has been found near the sources of a river falling into the Betsibooka.

The heat, on the coasts, is often intense; but on the highland of Ankova the thermometer rarely rises above 85°; in the winter it often sinks, at the same place, to 40°; hail and sleet are frequent, and it is said that ice is often found in the mountains of Ankarntra. On the coasts the rains are nearly constant, beginning in the evening and lasting sometimes all night; in the interior the winter is dry and agreeable.

Although the interior of Madagascar remains still unexplored by botanists, enough is known of the vegetable productions of the island to prove their richness and variety. Of 400 plants collected there, 100 are altogether new, and 200 more form new species. Hard woods, fit for cabinet use, abound, but soft building-woods are deficient. The most important trees are the Baobab (*Adansonia*), the Ravinala (*Urania speciosa*), the Filao (*Casuarina equisetifolia*), the Rafia, a Sagus, from the filamentous leaves of which is made a kind of cloth, while the stem furnishes a drink, the Avoha, which furnishes the materials of a coarse sort of paper, the Ambaravatsi (*Tapia edulis*), feeding the native silk-worm, the Areca, three species of Pandanus, the Azaina, yielding a gum greatly valued as a cement; ebony; the Ravintsara (*Agathophyllum aromaticum*), which produces a highly fragrant spice; besides these there are numerous dye-woods, varieties of Indian fig, tamarinds, sugar-cane, trees and shrubs yielding gum elastic, copal and other gums, and the zozoro or papyrus, peculiar to the island. Ginger, pepper, and indigo grow wild in the woods; cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, and hemp are also cultivated. Except in the N.W. and W., where the Sakalavas subsist chiefly on arrow-root, the principal food of the Madagassy is rice. The cocoa-nut (on the coast), the plantain and banana, yams, manioc, maize, millet, beans, potatoes, &c., add to the general abundance. Besides the native fruits, the orange, peach, citron, mulberry, and even grapes, introduced by Europeans, are now widely diffused over the island; coffee is found to thrive well, and 10 or 12 vegetable oils are made.

There are few formidable wild animals in Madagascar, and the list of its beasts of prey embraces only a small leopard, the wild dog, the wild cat, and the bushy-tailed fox. Crocodiles are numerous in most of the rivers. Snakes of great size are often met with. Apes and lemurs are numerous in the woods. The horned cattle, in which chiefly consists the wealth of the Madagassy, are of the hunched kind, like those of India. There are, however, wild cattle in the forests which have no hunch. Cattle and hides are the principal articles of export. Fibres, gums, coffee, hides, and rice are also exported. The chief trade is with the Mauritius.

People, Customs, &c.—The population of Madagascar is chiefly of the Malagassy family, a race by no means African, but very probably of Malay affinities. The people are of three leading tribes, the Hova (the dominant race, numbering 1,700,000), the Sakalava (500,000), and Betsimisaraka (300,000). There are on the coasts and in the large towns many people of Arabian, East Indian, African, and mixed descent.

Government.—The government of Madagascar seems to be a monarchical despotism. Public assemblies are still called and addressed by the sovereign, but are not consulted. The monarchy is hereditary; but the order of succession appears not to be fixed, the reigning sovereign affecting to appoint his successors. A body of judges sits constantly in public to hear complaints and settle disputes, but they are not guided by any written code of laws. Previous to the close of the last century the island appears to have been divided among a great number of independent tribes. The government is rude and simple. Neither in the civil nor military service are salaries paid, nor is allowance made for board. The prevalent system of religion is Presbyterian Christianity. Capital, Tananarivo. Chief port, Tamatave.

History.—The English established a factory in St. Augustine's in 1644, but the climate and the hostility of the natives compelled them to abandon it at the end of two years. The French East India Company made settlements on the E. coast as early as 1642; they, too, were forced to yield to the climate. Their attempts to colonize the E. coast were recommenced in 1745, and again failed; and in 1773 the adventurer Benyowsky conducted an expedition to Antongil Bay, but he too perished. The French still retain a few coast islands, of which Nossi-Bé is the chief. Radama, born in 1792, succeeded to the throne of Ankova in 1808. Having been sent to Great Britain to be educated, he returned to Tananarivo in 1817. This prince abolished infanticide, and discouraged as much as possible the belief in witchcraft and other superstitions. He formed a regular army, trained by General Brady, a West Indian mulatto. With this force, 30,000 including artillery, he subdued the whole island. He meditated opening roads and canals, and actually commenced cutting through the necks of land which separate the lakes along the coast. He encouraged the missionaries, and, above all, their schools. In short, Radama, whose principle was that truth and justice were the foundations of his throne, was one of the most remarkable civilizers the world has ever seen. He was on the point of seeing his vast projects crowned with success, when his queen caused him to be poisoned in July, 1828. She, with her infamous accomplice, succeeded to the throne, and in a short time manifested her desire to undo, as far as possible, all that he had accomplished. The schools were closed, and the missionaries left the island in 1835. The native Christians, who had become numerous, were subjected to cruel persecution; many of them suffered martyrdom in 1850. But the new religion continued to spread; in 1869 the queen was baptized, and by royal command all the idols in Madagascar were burned. Pop. 3,520,000.

Adj. and inhab. MADEGASSY, mad'e-gas'see, MADECASSE, mad'e-kas'see, MALAGASSY, or MALGASH, mal'gash' (Fr. MALEGACHE, mål'gåsh').

Madahpoora, må-dä-poo'rä, a town of Bengal, district and 52 miles N. by W. of Boglipoor. Pop. 3199.

Madain, a village of Asiatic Turkey. See MODAIN.

Madalena, mä-dä-lä'nä, a little island of South America, near the S. coast of Chiloe.

Madalena, South America. See MAGDALENA.

Mad'alin, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Red Hook township, near the Hudson River, ¾ of a mile from Tivoli Station, and 50 miles S. of Albany. It has 4 churches, a fine school-house, and a flour-mill. Pop. 629.

Madanganj, a town of India. See MUDUNGUNGE.

Madapollam, mä-dä-pol-läm', a town of India, in Madras, 43 miles E.N.E. of Masulipatam, on the Coromandel coast. It has manufactures of cottons.

Madar, möh'dar', a village of Hungary, co. and 11 miles from Komorn. Pop. 1299.

Madaras, möh'döh'rosh', a village of Hungary, co. of Bacs, 41 miles S.W. of Szegedin. Pop. 4763.

Madarasz, möh'döh'råss', a town of Hungary, co. of Szabolcz, 12 miles W.S.W. of Szegedin. Pop. 7076.

Mad'awas'ka, a township of Aroostook co., Me., about 100 miles N. of Houlton, is bounded on the N. by the river St. John, which separates it from Canada. It has 2 churches. Pop. 1041.

Madawaska River, Ontario, flows from the S., and, after a course of 250 miles, enters Chats Lake, an expansion of the Ottawa, 25 miles above Ottawa City. It drains an area of upwards of 4000 square miles. On its banks are found the best red and white pine.

Madawaska River rises in Lake Temiscounta, and, running S., falls into the river St. John at Edmundston, New Brunswick. It is 30 miles long, and varies in breadth from 90 to 150 yards. The Madawaska abounds with trout, and is navigable throughout for small steamers. Madawaska means "never frozen." See EDMUNDSTON.

Mad'bury, a township and station in Strafford co., N.H., on the Boston & Maine Railroad, 3 miles S. of Dover. Pop. 408.

Maddalena, an island of Italy. See LA MADDALENA.

Maddaloni, mäd-dä-lo'nee, a city of Italy, province of Caserta, 15 miles N.N.E. of Naples. Pop. 18,767. It has a royal college, and a noble aqueduct built by Charles III. to convey water to the cascades in the royal gardens of Caserta. Maddaloni is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Suessula*.

Maddehjee, mäd'deh-jee', a village of Sinde, 28 miles S.E. of Larkhana. Lat. 27° 36' N.; lon. 68° 34' E.

Mad'densville, a post-hamlet of Huntingdon co., Pa., 5 miles S. of Three Springs, and about 22 miles N.W. of Chambersburg. It has a church.

Mad'dington, a hamlet of Salem co., N.J., 3½ miles from Salem.

Maddy, Loch, a bay of Scotland. See LOCH MADDY.

Madebeke, a town of Prussia. See MEDEBACH.

Madecasse, the native name for MADAGASCAR.

Madefalva, mä-dä-fäl'vä, or **Metzdorf**, mets'dorf,

village of Transylvania, on the Altfluss, about 80 miles N. of Kronstadt. Pop. 1250.

Madeira, mȧ-dee'rȧ (Port. pron. mȧ-dȧ'e-rȧ or mȧ-drȧ), an island in the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Portugal, about 440 miles off the W. coast of Morocco, between 32° 36′ and 32° 53′ N. lat. and 16° 40′ and 17° 20′ W. lon. It is 35 miles long and 12 miles broad. It consists of a mass of volcanic rocks, whose highest peak reaches an elevation of upwards of 6000 feet. Through the W. half of the island runs a central ridge, about 5000 feet high, on which is an extensive plain called Paul de Serra. From the central mass steep ridges extend to the coast, where they form perpendicular precipices from 1000 to 2000 feet high. These cliffs are interrupted by a few small bays, where a richly cultivated valley approaches the water between abrupt precipices or surrounded by an amphitheatre of rugged hills. These narrow bays are the sites of the villages of Madeira. The road round the island is in many places exceedingly picturesque, passing often between lofty cliffs, or along the front of precipices overhanging the sea. The mountain-steeps of Madeira are clothed with a remarkably rich and luxuriant verdure. Terraces are visible on every side, and every available and accessible spot is turned to advantage. The richest vine-district, and the part where grows the Malmsey grape, is the valley of the Cama de Lobos, on the S. side of the island. Formerly wine was the staple export of Madeira, but a disease of the vines for a time nearly suspended all wine-making; at present, however, considerable wine is produced. In the lower portions of the island groves of orange- and lemon-trees are mingled with the vineyards; higher up, bananas, figs, pomegranates, &c. are seen; and still higher, apples, currants, pears, and peaches. Coffee and arrow-root, both of excellent quality, are also grown. Wheat, barley, rye, and Indian corn are raised, but only to the extent of about one-fifth of the quantity consumed. The climate of Madeira is very variable, and is famed for its salubrity; the mean temperature is 65°, and the extremes 74° and 63°. It is considered very healthy, and is much resorted to by invalids, particularly those suffering from pulmonary affections. Capital, Funchal. The language is Portuguese. Pop. 123,841.

The group of islands called the MADEIRA ISLANDS or MADEIRA GROUP consists of the two islands of Madeira and Porto Santo, and the three islets called the Desertas, in lat. 32° 23′ to 33° 7′ N., lon. 16° 13′ to 16° 38′ W. They were discovered by Don João Gonzales Zarco and Tristão Vaz in 1419; the name MADEIRA was given to the principal island from the magnificent forests of timber (in Portuguese, *madeira*) which then covered it. See DESERTAS and PORTO SANTO.

Madeira, Madera, mȧ-dȧ'rȧ, or **Cayari,** kī-Ȧ-ree', a river of South America, in Brazil, is formed by the junction of the Beni and Mamore, in lat. 10° 30′ S., lon. 65° 40′ W., whence it flows N.E. 700 miles, and joins the Amazon (of which it is the largest tributary) in 3° 30′ S. lat. and about 58° W. lon. Including the Mamore, its principal branch, which some consider as the true Madeira, it has a length of 2000 miles, for nearly 1000 of which it is navigable. For 546 miles from its mouth it is at all times navigable for vessels drawing 6 feet; above this, between lat. 9° 50′ and 11° S., the navigation is interrupted by 17 cataracts; for 500 miles above the cataracts or rapids it is navigable for small steamboats. In the lower 500 miles of its course the depth varies from 27 to 200 feet; above the rapids it is generally from 20 to 30 feet. Madeira derives its name from the great quantity of timber (*madeira*) or logs brought down by the periodical floods. (See MAMORE.) Its valley exports hides, tallow, cinchona, cacao, rubber, copaiba, fish, tobacco, nuts, and sarsaparilla.

Madeira, mȧ-dee'rȧ, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., O., in Columbia township, on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 17 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It has several churches near it.

Madeleine, mȧd'lȧn', a river of Gaspé co., Quebec, enters the S. shore of the St. Lawrence at Cap de la Magdeleine, about 100 miles below Matane.

Madeleine, or **La Madeleine,** lȧ mȧd'lȧn', a village of France, in Nord, 1 mile from Lille. It has iron-foundries, potteries, and manufactures of chemical products, cotton and linen goods, and starch. Pop. 7435.

Madeley, mȧd'lee, a town of England, co. of Salop, on the Severn, at a railway junction, 14 miles E.S.E. of Shrewsbury. It has an iron bridge across the Severn of 1 arch of 100 feet span, a handsome church, a market-house, iron-works, manufactures of porcelain, and coal-mines. Pop. of parish, 9475.

Madelia, a post-village, capital of Watonwan co., Minn., in Madelia township, on the Watonwan River, and on the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, 24 miles W.S.W. of Mankato, and 110 miles S.W. of St. Paul. It has 2 newspaper offices, a graded school, 3 churches, and a money-order post-office. Pop. of the village in 1890, 852; of the township, additional, 541.

Madely, a post-office of Portage co., Wis., 7 miles S. of Amherst.

Maden, mȧ'dȇn, a term of Arabic origin, signifying "metal" or "mine," furnishing the root of ALMADEN, KEBBAN MADEN, ARGUANA MADEN, &c. (which see).

Madera, a river of Brazil. See MADEIRA.

Madera, mȧ-dȧ'rȧ, a post-office of Fresno co., Cal.

Madera, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., on Clearfield Creek, about 24 miles N. of Altoona. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill. Coal is mined near this place.

Maderno, mȧ-dȇr'no, a village of Italy, 20 miles N.E. of Brescia. Pop. 1627.

Madfuneh, Egypt. See ANABAT-EL-MADFOON.

Madhajrajpoor, mȧd-hȧj-rȧj-poor', a town of India, 24 miles S.S.E. of Jeypoor.

Madhepoor', a town of India, district and 25 miles E. of Durbungah. Pop. 7301.

Madhumati, a river of Bengal. See BALESWAR.

Madhurapoor, mȧd'hŭr-ą-poor', a town of Bengal, Boglipoor district. Pop. 3242.

Madiana, the native name of MARTINIQUE.

Madignano, mȧ-deen-yȧ'no, a village of Northern Italy, government of Milan, on the Serio. Pop. 1466.

Madion, mȧ'de-on', a Dutch residency of the island of Java, on its S. coast, with a town of the same name.

Madiran, mȧ'dee'rȯN', a town of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, 23 miles N.N.W. of Tarbes. Pop. 1117.

Madis'co, a post-village in Gloucester co., New Brunswick, on the Bay of Chaleurs, and on the Intercolonial Railway, 11 miles N. of Bathurst. It contains a hotel and 6 stores. Pop. 300.

Mad'ison, a county in the N. part of Alabama, borders on Tennessee. Area, about 800 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Tennessee River, and is intersected by the Flint River, which enters the former river in this county. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is very fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county has an abundance of limestone. It is intersected by the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Capital, Huntsville. Pop. in 1870 31,267; in 1880, 37,625; in 1890, 38,119.

Madison, a county in the N.W. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 892 square miles. It is drained by King and War Eagle Rivers, and by the Main Fork of White River, all of which rise in it. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests of the oak, chestnut, pine, &c. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, pork, and live-stock are the staple products. This county has beds of marble and magnesian limestone. It is intersected in the S.W. part by a branch of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad. Capital, Huntsville. Pop. in 1870, 8231; in 1880, 11,455; in 1890, 17,402.

Madison, a county in the N. part of Florida, borders on Georgia. Area, about 830 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Suwanee River, and on the W. by the Ocilla River. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, sugar-cane, Indian corn, and cattle are the staple products. It is intersected by the Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad. Capital, Madison. Pop. in 1870, 11,121; in 1880, 14,793; in 1890, 14,316.

Madison, a county in the N.E. part of Georgia, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is drained by the Broad River and its North Fork. Its South Fork forms the S. boundary of the county. The surface is uneven or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil produces a little cotton, Indian corn, &c. Among its minerals are granite and iron ore. Capital, Danielsville. Pop. in 1870, 5227; in 1880, 7978; in 1890, 11,024.

Madison, a county in the S.W. part of Illinois, has an area of about 740 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River, and is adjacent to the mouth of the Missouri River. It is drained by Cahokia and Silver Creeks. The surface is mostly undulating or nearly level, except the W. part, which is more hilly. It is diversified with prairies and forests of the white oak, hickory, ash, elm, walnut, linden, maple, &c. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, and pork are the staple products. Coal and lime are among the articles of export. Carboniferous limestone of good quality crops out

in this county at the city of Alton. Thick beds of bituminous coal underlie a large part of the surface. This county is intersected by the Chicago & Alton Railroad, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, the Wabash Railroad, the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, the Jacksonville Southeastern Railroad, and other railroads. Capital, Edwardsville. Pop. in 1870, 44,131; in 1880, 50,126; in 1890, 51,535.

Madison, a county in the E. central part of Indiana, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is intersected by the West Fork of White River and Fall Creek, and is partly drained by Pipe Creek, which runs S.W. across the S. part of the county. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with dense forests, in which the oak and sugar-maple abound. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. Good limestone underlies part of the soil. This county is traversed by the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, and the Chicago & Southeastern Railroad. Capital, Anderson. Pop. in 1870, 22,770; in 1880, 27,527; in 1890, 36,487.

Madison, a county in the S.W. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by Grand River and by two affluents of the Des Moines, called Middle River and North River. The surface is undulating. The greater part of it is prairie. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Coal is found here. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad touches the N. border of this county, and a branch of that road connects Winterset with the city of Des Moines. The S.E. part of the county is intersected by the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City and Des Moines & Kansas City Railroads. Capital, Winterset. Pop. in 1870, 13,884; in 1880, 17,224; in 1890, 15,977.

Madison, a county in the E. central part of Kentucky, has an area of about 385 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and N.W. by the Kentucky River, and is partly drained by Silver Creek. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and pork are the staples. This county has abundance of limestone. It is intersected by several branches of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and by the Kentucky Central Railroad and the Richmond, Nicholasville, Irvine & Beattyville Railroad. Capital, Richmond. Pop. in 1870, 19,543; in 1880, 22,052; in 1890, 24,348.

Madison, a parish in the N.E. part of Louisiana, has an area of about 664 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River and on the W. by Macon Bayou, and is intersected by the river Tensas. The surface is level, and extensively covered with forests of ash, cypress, gum, &c. The soil is alluvial and fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. This parish is intersected by the Queen & Crescent Route, which communicates with Tallulah, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 8600; in 1880, 13,906; in 1890, 14,135.

Madison, a county in the central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 720 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by Pearl River, and on the N.W. by the Big Black River. More than one-third of the surface is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by two branches of the Illinois Central Railroad, one of which connects with Canton, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 20,948; in 1880, 25,866; in 1890, 27,321.

Madison, a county in the S.E. part of Missouri, has an area of about 492 square miles. It is intersected by the St. Francis River, and is also drained by Castor Creek. The surface is hilly or undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. Indian corn, oats, and pork are the staple products. Among its minerals are iron, lead, and limestone. This county is intersected by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad. Capital, Fredericktown. Pop. in 1870, 5849; in 1880, 8876; in 1890, 9268.

Madison, a county in the S.W. part of Montana, is intersected by the Madison Fork of the Missouri River, and is bounded on the N.W. by the Jefferson Fork. Area, 4250 square miles. The surface is partly mountainous, and covered with extensive pine forests, and is diversified with grand and beautiful scenery. The soil of the valleys produces wheat, barley, oats, and pasture for cattle. The inhabitants are mostly employed in mining. Rich silver-mines were discovered here in 1872. Granite, Silurian limestone, basalt, and quartz are found here. This county is intersected in the extreme N. part by a branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Capital, Virginia City. Pop. in 1870, 2684; in 1880, 3915; in 1890, 4692.

Madison, a county in the N.E. part of Nebraska, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Elkhorn River, and is also drained by the North Branch of that river and by Taylor Creek. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, Indian corn, and hay are the staple products. Timber is rather scarce in this county. It is traversed by the Union Pacific Railroad, the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad, and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, the first named of which communicates with Madison, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 1133; in 1880, 5589; in 1890, 13,669.

Madison, a county in the central part of New York, has an area of about 628 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Oneida Lake and on the N.E. by Oneida Creek, and is drained by the Chenango and Unadilla Rivers, and by Chittenango, Canastota, and Oriskany Creeks. The surface is diversified with hills and valleys, and is extensively covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple, ash, and oak abound. The soil is fertile. Oats, hay, hops, butter, Indian corn, milk, and wheat are the staple products. The rocks which underlie it are Niagara limestone, Onondaga limestone, and shale. This county has quarries of gypsum, water-lime, and good building-stone. It is intersected by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad, the Elmira, Courtland & Northern Railroad, the West Shore Railroad, and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, also by the Erie Canal. Capital, Morrisville. Pop. in 1870, 43,522; in 1880, 44,112; in 1890, 42,892.

Madison, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, borders on Tennessee. Area, about 480 square miles. It is intersected by the French Broad River. The surface is mountainous, and is mostly covered with forests. Indian corn, wheat, grass, and pork are the staples. This county is traversed from N. to S. by the Richmond & Danville Railroad, which connects with Marshall, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 8192; in 1880, 12,810; in 1890, 17,805.

Madison, a county in the S.W. central part of Ohio, has an area of about 465 square miles. It is drained by Darby, Deer, and Paint Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, wool, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad. Capital, London. Pop. in 1870, 15,633; in 1880, 20,129; in 1890, 20,057.

Madison, a county of West Tennessee, has an area of about 520 square miles. It is intersected by the South Fork of Forked Deer River, and is also drained by the Middle Fork of that river. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the oak, hickory, ash, beech, walnut, tulip-tree, &c. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, and the Illinois Central Railroad. Capital, Jackson. Pop. in 1870, 23,480; in 1880, 30,874; in 1890, 30,497.

Madison, a county in the E. central part of Texas, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Trinity River, and on the W. by the Navasota River. The soil is fertile. Cotton, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Madisonville. Pop. in 1870, 4061; in 1880, 5395; in 1890, 8512.

Madison, a county in the N. part of Virginia, has an area of about 290 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. and S.W. by the Rapidan River, and on the N.W. by the Blue Ridge. The surface is diversified with picturesque mountain-scenery, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and grass are the staple products. Capital, Madison Court-House. Pop. in 1870, 8670; in 1880, 10,562; in 1890, 10,225.

Madison, a post-village of St. Francis co., Ark., on St. Francis River, and on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, 41 miles W. by S. of Memphis, Tenn., and 4 miles E. of Forest City. It has a shingle-factory, a planing-mill, and a general store. Pop. about 100.

Madison, a post-village of Yolo co., Cal., on the Vaca Valley & Clear Lake Railroad, 24½ miles N. of Vacaville. It has 2 churches.

Madison, a post-village in Madison township, New Haven co., Conn., on Long Island Sound, and on the Shore Line Railroad, 20 miles E. of New Haven. It has 2 or 3 churches, an academy, a ship-yard, and manufactures of straw board and fish oil. The township contains 4 churches and a pop. of 1814.

Madison, a post-village, capital of Madison co., Fla., on the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad, 110 miles

W. of Jacksonville, and 55 miles E. of Tallahassee. It has newspaper office, a high school, 6 churches, 2 machine-hops, 2 saw-mills, and 2 grist-mills. Pop. in 1890, 781.

Madison, a post-village, capital of Morgan co., Ga., on the Georgia Railroad, 67 miles E. by S. of Atlanta, and 104 miles W. of Augusta. It contains the Georgia Female College (Baptist), 5 churches, a newspaper office, 2 or 3 banking-houses, and a carriage-factory. Large quantities of cotton are shipped here. Pop. in 1890, 2131.

Madison, a township of Richland co., Ill. Pop. 1163.

Madison, a township of Allen co., Ind. Pop. 1278.

Madison, a township of Carroll co., Ind. Pop. 727.

Madison, a township of Clinton co., Ind. Pop. 865. It is traversed by the South Fork of the Wabash.

Madison, a township of Daviess co., Ind. Pop. 1440. It contains Clarksburg.

Madison, a township of Jay co., Ind., on the Ohio line. Pop. 1279.

Madison, a township of Jefferson co., Ind., on the Ohio River, contiguous to the city of Madison. The surface is hilly. Pop. 4865.

Madison, a city, the capital of Jefferson co., Ind., is pleasantly situated on the Ohio River, 88 miles below Cincinnati, and 45 miles above Louisville. By railroad it is 86 miles S.S.E. of Indianapolis, and 45 miles S.E. of Columbus. Its site is a valley which is elevated above the highest floods, and is enclosed on the N. by steep hills nearly 400 feet high. A large proportion of the houses are built of brick, and the streets are lighted with gas. Madison contains a handsome court-house, about 15 churches, several public halls, a public library, a high school, 2 national banks, the capital of which amounts to $600,000, other bank, and printing-offices which issue 1 daily, 1 semi-weekly, and 2 weekly newspapers. This city has several flouring-mills, breweries, &c. Among the products of its manufactories are steamboats, furniture, engines, and boilers. It is a terminus of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad. Pop. in 1890, 8936.

Madison, a township of Montgomery co., Ind. Pop. 1874. It contains Linden.

Madison, a township of Morgan co., Ind., bounded S.E. by the White River. Pop. 1042.

Madison, a township of Pike co., Ind., bounded N. by the White River. Pop. 723.

Madison, a township of Putnam co., Ind. Pop. 1043.

Madison, a township of St. Joseph co., Ind. P. 1697.

Madison, a township of Tipton co., Ind. Pop. 1729.

Madison, a township of Washington co. Ind. P. 835.

Madison, a township of Buchanan co., Iowa. P. 612.

Madison, a township of Butler co., Iowa. Pop. 401.

Madison, a township of Clarke co., Iowa. Pop. 581.

Madison, a township of Fremont co., Iowa. P. 1029.

Madison, a township of Hancock co., Iowa. P. 155.

Madison, a township of Johnson co., Iowa. Pop. 693.

Madison, a township of Jones co., Iowa, about 40 miles S.W. of Dubuque, is traversed by the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad. Pop. 997.

Madison, a township of Lee co., Iowa. Pop. 225.

Madison, a township of Madison co., Iowa. Pop. 774, exclusive of Earlham.

Madison, a township of Mahaska co., Iowa. Pop. 902.

Madison, a township of Polk co., Iowa. Pop. 1631.

Madison, a township of Poweshiek co., Iowa. P. 837.

Madison, a township of Winneshiek co., Iowa. P. 968.

Madison, a post-hamlet in Madison township, Greenwood co., Kansas, on the Verdigris River, about 22 miles S. of Emporia. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 407.

Madison, a township of Riley co., Kansas. Pop. 416.

Madison, a post-village of Somerset co., Me., in Madison township (which is bounded on the W. by the Kennebec River), and on the Somerset Railroad, 8 miles N.W. of Norridgewock. It has manufactures of lumber, starch, sash, and blinds. Pop. of township, 1401.

Madison, a township of Lenawee co., Mich. Pop. 1300, exclusive of a part of Adrian.

Madison, a post-hamlet in Deerfield township, Livingston co., Mich., about 38 miles E. of Lansing. It has a church.

Madison, a township of Lyon co., Minn. Pop. 158.

Madison, a hamlet of Mower co., Minn., near the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, about 10 miles N. of Austin.

Madison, a township of Cedar co., Mo. Pop. 1561.

Madison, a township of Clarke co., Mo. Pop. 1060.

Madison, a township of Grundy co., Mo. Pop. 1396.

Madison, a township of Harrison co., Mo. Pop. 861.

Madison, a township of Johnson co., Mo. Pop. 3329. It contains Holden.

Madison, a township of Mercer co., Mo. Pop. 2021.

Madison, a post-village in Marion township, Monroe co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 13 miles W. of Paris, and 57 miles W.S.W. of Hannibal. It has 2 churches and a tobacco-factory.

Madison, a township of Polk co., Mo. Pop. 1361.

Madison, a post-village, capital of Madison co., Neb., on Taylor Creek, 30 miles N. of Columbus, and about 100 miles W.N.W. of Omaha. It has a newspaper office, a church, a savings-bank, a flouring-mill, &c. P. (1890) 930.

Madison, a post-village in Madison township, Carroll co., N.H., on the North Conway division of the Eastern Railroad, 14 miles N. of Ossipee. It has a church and 2 hotels. Pop. of the township, 646.

Madison, a township of Middlesex co., N.J. P. 1634.

Madison, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., in Chatham township, on the Morris & Essex Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Morristown, and 17 miles W. of Newark. Here is the Drew Theological Seminary (Methodist Episcopal), which has an endowment of $250,000 and a library of 10,000 volumes. Madison contains also a classical institute, a large convent, and 5 churches.

Madison, a post-office of Colfax co., New Mexico, 48 miles S. of Trinidad, Col.

Madison, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., in a township of the same name, about 20 miles S.W. of Utica, and ¾ of a mile from Solsville Station of the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad. It has 4 churches, a cheese-factory, and a tannery. Pop. about 350. The township is drained by Oriskany Creek. Hops constitute its staple product. Pop. 2439.

Madison, a township of Guilford co., N.C. Pop. 840.

Madison, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.C., on the Dan River, at the mouth of the Mayo, about 36 miles W.S.W. of Danville, Va., and 100 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh. It has 3 churches. Pop. 295.

Madison, or Madison City, a village in Madison township, Butler co., O., near the Miami River, and opposite Middletown, 34 miles N. of Cincinnati. Pop. 158; of the township, 2450. Here is Middletown Station on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad.

Madison, a township of Clark co., O. Pop. 1965. It contains Selma and South Charleston.

Madison, a township of Columbiana co., O. Pop. 1202.

Madison, a township of Fairfield co., O. Pop. 1292.

Madison, a township of Fayette co., O. Pop. 1300. It contains Waterloo.

Madison, a township of Franklin co., O. Pop. 3261. It contains Groveport and Winchester.

Madison, a township of Guernsey co., O. Pop. 1170. It contains Antrim and Winchester.

Madison, a township of Hancock co., O. Pop. 967.

Madison, a township of Highland co., O. Pop. 3261. It contains Greenfield.

Madison, a township of Jackson co., O. Pop. 2174.

Madison, a post-village in Madison township, Lake co., O., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 40 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland, and 15 miles W.S.W. of Ashtabula. It has a newspaper office, the Madison Seminary, 2 flour-mills, a carriage-shop, a money-order post-office, several churches, and a tannery. Pop. 757. The township is bounded on the N. by Lake Erie, and intersected by Grand River. Pop. 2913.

Madison, a township of Licking co., O. Pop. 959.

Madison, a township of Montgomery co., O. Pop. 2097. It contains Amity, Post Town, and Trotwood.

Madison, a township of Muskingum co., O. P. 1072.

Madison, a township of Perry co., O. Pop. 685. It contains Mt. Perry and Sego.

Madison, a township of Pickaway co., O. Pop. 883.

Madison, a township of Richland co., O. Pop. 1521, exclusive of Mansfield.

Madison, a township of Sandusky co., O. Pop. 985.

Madison, a township of Scioto co., O. Pop. 1578.

Madison, a township of Vinton co., O. Pop. 1623. It contains Zaleski.

Madison, a township of Williams co., O. Pop. 1532. It contains Pioneer.

Madison, a township of Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. 1621.

Madison, a township of Clarion co., Pa. Pop. 1935.

Madison, a township of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. 1086.

Madison, a post-village in Hempfield township, Westmoreland co., Pa., about 24 miles S.E. of Pittsburg. It has 3 churches.

Madison, a post-village, capital of Lake co., S.D., 30

miles by rail W. of Flandreau. It has 3 newspaper offices, a feed-mill, foundries, a roller-mill, a lumber-mill, and manufactures of bricks and chimneys. Pop. in 1890, 1736.

Madison, a post-village of Davidson co., Tenn., 7 miles by rail N. of Nashville. It has academies and 5 churches.

Madison, Virginia. See MADISON RUN STATION.

Madison, a post-village, capital of Boone co., W. Va., about 25 miles S.S.W. of Charleston. It has a church.

Madison, a city, the capital of Wisconsin, and seat of justice of Dane co., is pleasantly situated on an isthmus between Lakes Mendota and Monona, 80 miles W. of Milwaukee, and 132 miles N.W. of Chicago, in lat. 43° 5′ N., lon. 89° 20′ W. Elevation, 788 feet. It stands in the centre of a broad valley, surrounded by heights, from which the city can be seen at a distance of several miles. The isthmus is about three-quarters of a mile in width. Lake Mendota, which lies on the N.W. side of the town, is 6 miles long by 4 miles wide. It is a beautiful sheet of water, with clean gravelly shores. The depth is sufficient for navigation by steamboats, and is estimated at about 60 feet. Lake Monona is rather smaller. When this place was selected for the seat of government, in 1836, it contained no building but a solitary log cabin. The capitol is a beautiful structure, built of stone at an expense of $500,000, standing on ground 70 feet above the level of the lakes, and in the centre of a public park. The streets which lead from the capitol towards the cardinal points descend gradually to the shores of the lakes, excepting the one which extends westward to College Hill. On this eminence, 1 mile W. of the capitol, and about 125 feet above the lake, is situated the University of Wisconsin, which was instituted in 1849 and has 43 professors and over 1000 students. It is open to both sexes. Madison contains a court-house, 16 churches, an opera-house costing over $75,000, a national bank, 3 other banks, an asylum for the insane, a stereotype-foundry, 2 large flouring-mills, several carriage-factories, and manufactures of farming-implements, reapers, tools, machinery, sash, doors, blinds, &c. Three daily and several weekly newspapers are published here. The city is on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and is connected with Milwaukee by three railroads, one of which extends westward to Prairie du Chien. Pop. in 1860, 6611; in 1870, 9176; in 1880, 10,324; in 1890, 13,426.

Mad'isonburg, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., O., 4 miles N. of Wooster. It has 2 churches.

Madisonburg, a post-village of Centre co., Pa., in Miles township, in a fertile valley, about 15 miles S. of Lock Haven. It has 2 churches.

Madison Centre, a post-office of Somerset co., Me., in Madison township, about 40 miles N. of Augusta.

Madison City, Ohio. See MADISON.

Madison Court-House, a post-village, capital of Madison co., Va., about 80 miles N.W. of Richmond, and 10 miles S.E. of the Blue Ridge, of which it commands a beautiful view. It has 4 churches. Pop. in 1890, 353.

Madison Cross Roads, post-office, Madison co., Ala.

Madison Mills, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., O., in Madison township, 10 miles N.E. of Washington.

Madison Mills, a post-office of Madison co., Va.

Madison Pass, or Raynolds Pass, a depression in the Rocky Mountains, near the boundary between Madison co., Montana, and Oneida co., Idaho, leading from the Snake Valley, by way of Henry's Lake, over a smooth grassy lawn into the Lower Madison Valley. This pass is at an elevation of 6911 feet above the sea.

Madison River, Montana, rises in the Rocky Mountains, near lon. 111° W., at an elevation of 8300 feet above the sea-level, runs nearly northward through Madison co., passes through several deep cañons interspersed with picturesque valleys, and unites with the Jefferson Fork of the Missouri at the Three Forks, on the W. border of Gallatin co. It is about 230 miles long. Gold and silver are found near this river.

Madison Run Station, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Va., at Madison Station on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 26 miles N.E. of Charlottesville. Here are a church and 2 or 3 stores.

Madison Springs, a post-office of Madison co., Ga., 8 miles from Franklin Springs.

Madison Station, a post-village of Madison co., Ala., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Huntsville. It has 2 churches and 2 or 3 schools. Pop. about 450.

Madison Station, a post-village of Madison co., Miss., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 12 miles N.N.E. of Jackson. It has 2 churches, a seminary, and several business-houses.

Mad'isonville, a post-village, capital of Hopkins co., Ky., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 38 miles S. of Henderson, and 36 miles N. of Hopkinsville. It has a court-house, 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a bank, and a carriage-factory. Pop. in 1890, 2212.

Madisonville, a post-village of St. Tammany parish, La., on the navigable Chefonte River, about 2 miles N. of Lake Pontchartrain, and 32 miles N. of New Orleans. It has 2 churches, 3 ship-yards, 2 saw-mills, and a turpentine-distillery. Steamboats ply daily between this place and New Orleans. Pop. in 1890, 574.

Madisonville, a post-village of Ralls co., Mo., in Jasper township, on Spencer Creek, about 22 miles S.S.W. of Hannibal. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Madisonville, a post-village of Hamilton co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 14 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It has 4 churches, a graded school, a tannery, and a carriage-shop. Pop. in 1890, 2214.

Madisonville, a post-hamlet of Lackawanna co., Pa., in Madison township, 15 miles E.S.E. of Scranton. It has a church, a foundry, a saw-mill, and a sash-factory.

Madisonville, a post-village, capital of Monroe co., Tenn., about 42 miles S.S.W. of Knoxville, and 15 miles N.E. of Athens. It has several churches and an academy. Pop. 324.

Madisonville, a post-village, capital of Madison co., Tex., 28 miles N.W. of Huntsville, and about 94 miles N. by W. of Houston. It has a church and a newspaper office.

Madisonville, a post-hamlet of Charlotte co., Va., 5 miles S. of Pamplin City. It has a store and a wagon-shop.

Madisweil, mä'dis-wīle', a town of Switzerland, canton and 22 miles N.E. of Bern. Pop. 2291.

Madjerydroog, mä-jĕr'e-droog', a town and hill-fort of India, 62 miles W.N.W. of Bangalore.

Madjicosima (mä-je-ko-see'mä) **Islands**, an archipelago in the Pacific Ocean, between Formosa and the Loo-Choo Islands. Principal islands, Typinsan and Pachung-san. They are all subject to Loo-Choo. Some of the islands are mountainous, and all are highly fertile.

Ma'doc, or Has'tings, a flourishing post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, on Deer Creek, 27 miles N. of Belleville. It contains 2 flouring-mills, a foundry, a tannery, marble-quarries, productive iron-mines, about 15 stores, 3 hotels, &c., and a newspaper office. Pop. 800.

Madocsa, möh'do'chöh', a village of Hungary, 4 miles from Paks. Pop. 1236.

Mado'nian Mountains, a group in Sicily, extending for about 16 miles N.W. and S.E., between the rivers Grande and Pollina.

Madon'naville, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ill., about 28 miles S. of St. Louis, Mo. It has a church.

Madra, a town of Hungary. See MONERA.

Madras, ma-drass', a maritime city of British India, capital of the presidency of Madras, on the Coromandel coast. Lat. 13° 4′ 6″ N.; lon. 80° 14′ E. It is situated on an open, sterile, and sandy shore, without a harbor or landing-place, and exposed to the swell of the Bay of Bengal, which breaks upon the beach with great violence. A great part of Madras consists of what is called the Black Town, containing the native and East Indian (or mixed) population, with a few European families. It is very closely and irregularly built, with brick houses and bamboo huts; but the garden-houses in the vicinity, in which the Europeans chiefly reside, are very neat, generally only one story high, and embowered among trees and bushes. The public offices and storehouses which line the beach are imposing structures, with colonnades to the upper stories, all of the fine Madras chunam, smooth, hard, and polished as marble. One of the chief objects of interest in Madras is its citadel, Fort St. George, which commands the Black Town and the Roads, and may be considered the nucleus of the city. It was built in 1639, and is admirably situated for the defence of the town and shipping. It contains a church, the barracks, and an arsenal. The government house, the cathedral of St. George, and some of the other public buildings are handsome structures. The other principal buildings are several Episcopal and Armenian churches, an elegant Presbyterian church, Independent and Wesleyan chapels, and Roman Catholic cathedral and chapels. Besides the university, the Presidency college, and a medical college, there are large missionary schools, and several other schools. Madras is the chief seat of all the government offices for its presidency, of the supreme court, a board of revenue, and marine board, is an Anglican bishop's see, and its suburb, St. Thomé, has a Roman Catholic bishop. Notwithstanding the disadvantages of its position, it is a place of extensive trade. In the Roads, ships moor off the shore in from 7 to

fathoms. From October to January storms and typhoons prevail, and from the 15th of October the flag-staff is struck as a signal for ships not to anchor till the 15th of December. Madras is connected with many of the chief cities of India by railway. The imports consist chiefly of cotton goods, grain, wines, spirits, metals, sugar, stationery, betel-nuts, piece-goods, silk, horses, jewelry, &c. Exports, cotton, grain, indigo, cotton piece-goods, saltpetre, pepper, &c. The country in the vicinity of Madras presents a remarkable contrast to its barren, sandy shore, having indeed the appearance of a fine park; flowers of every kind abound, and the roads are bordered with fine avenues of trees, interspersed with bungalows and residences of the English.

Madras was founded in 1639 by the English, who obtained the grant of a piece of ground from the Rajah of Chandragiry for the erection of a town and fort. A native village of the name of Madras formed the site of the present town. It soon became a flourishing city and the chief station of the English on the Coromandel coast. In 1702 it was besieged by Daood Khan, but bravely and successfully defended against him. In 1744 it was taken by the French, who kept it until 1749, when peace was made and the place was restored to the English. In 1758 it was again besieged by the French, under Lally, who was obliged to retreat after a siege of two months. Pop. in 1891, 449,950.

Madras Presidency, one of the great territorial divisions of British India, bounded on the N. by the Nizam's dominions, Orissa, and the Bombay presidency, and on the W., and S. by the Indian Ocean. It comprises a large portion of peninsular India, embracing the whole of the Carnatic, and extending across the peninsula. Mysore, Coorg, and Travancore are included within it. The central portion of the presidency is occupied by a table-land, surrounded on all sides by an undulating or plain country, gradually decreasing in height as it approaches the sea, the whole enclosed on the E., W., and S. by three mountain-ranges, called, respectively, the East and West Ghauts and the Neilgherry Mountains. The two former run parallel to the E. and W. coasts; the third traverses the peninsula from S.W. to N.E., forming a connecting link between them. The principal rivers of Madras are the Godavery and Kistnah, with their tributaries, and the Pennar, Palaur, Punnair, Cavery, Coleroon, and Vighey. The climate generally is reckoned the hottest in India, but differs widely in different localities, according to elevation: on the tops of the Neilgherries the thermometer in the cold season falls to 31°. At the mouth of the Kistnah it has been known as high as 110° at midnight. The soil along the coasts, particularly that of the Carnatic, is for the most part light and sandy; in land it consists of a decomposed syenite, impregnated with salt, which, in dry weather, covers the ground with a saline efflorescence: still, the district of Tanjore, on the banks of the Coleroon, is esteemed the granary of Southern India. There are extensive forests, yielding teak, ebony, and other valuable timber trees. The principal vegetable productions are rice, wheat, barley, maize, and all the other grains common in India, sugar-cane, and a great variety of fruits, spices, tobacco, hemp, and cotton. The cinchona-tree has been successfully introduced, and some coffee is grown. There has been a large increase of late years in the cultivation of sugar. There are two kinds of sugar made in Madras, one from various kinds of palm-tree, the other from the cane. The wild animals met with here are those common to other parts of India, namely, the elephant, tiger, cheetah, bear, buffalo, deer, antelope, jackal, wild hog, jungle sheep, &c. Cotton cloths were formerly manufactured here to a great extent, but the superiority of British goods has nearly extinguished this branch of industry. Red cloth, muslins, carpets, and silks also continue to be manufactured to a limited extent. For revenue purposes the presidency is divided into 22 divisions or collectorates. Total area, exclusive of feudatory native states, 138,856 square miles. Capital, Madras. Pop. in 1891, 35,591,449.

The government of the presidency is vested in a governor, subordinate to the governor-general of India. He is assisted by a council of 3 members, 1 being the commander-in-chief, and 3 secretaries, placed over the revenue and judicial, political, and military departments. In each of the 21 districts into which the presidency is divided there is a European collector, who exerts also the chief magisterial power. The territories of the presidency were nearly all acquired by the British during the latter half of the eighteenth century.

Madre-de-Dios (mä'drä-dä-dee'oce) **Archipelago**, West Patagonia, is between lat. 50° and 51° S., and about long. 75° W., separated from the mainland and from Hanover and Chatham Islands by Concepcion Straits, and consists of several mountainous and rocky islands, little explored. It belongs to Chili.

Madrid, mä-drid' (Sp. pron. mä-dreen', almost mäth-reeth'; anc. *Man'tua*), the capital city of Spain, New Castile, in a province of its own name, on the Manzanares, in the centre of the peninsula, lat. 40° 25' N., lon. 3° 45' W., 2450 feet above sea-level. Railways connect it with the principal cities of Spain. The city is built on several low and irregular sand-hills, and is surrounded by a barren and extensive plain, which, except on the S.W., has no visible limit but the horizon. It is nearly square, being about 2 miles in extent from N. to S., and 2¾ miles from E. to W., is walled, and entered by 16 public gates, of which the finest are the Puerta de Alcalá, facing the highway to Aragon, and the Puerta de Toledo. The streets, distributed somewhat irregularly around the Puerta del Sol, which is in the centre of the capital, are broad, long, and airy; and, except in a few streets, the houses are in general well constructed, substantial, and of good appearance. The squares are not very numerous, nor do they contribute much to the embellishment of the city. Of these, the Plaza Mayor, a little S. of the Calle Mayor, or main street, is one of the largest and most regular, being 434 feet long and 334 feet broad, with houses supported by granite pillars, which form a line of arcades beneath; in the centre is an elliptical esplanade adapted to bull-fights, with an equestrian statue of Philip III. On the W. side of the city, and facing the royal palace, is the Plaza de Oriente, which is adorned with 40 statues of Gothic kings, as well as those of the Asturias, Leon, Castile, and Aragon. In the centre is a fine equestrian statue of Philip IV. On the N.W. and S.E. of the square are gardens, with avenues of trees, and on the E. stands the Teatro de Oriente. Near the E. side of the city is the Plaza de las Cortes. It is adorned with several rows of trees, and in the centre stands the semi-colossal statue of Cervantes, by Antonio Sola. The water with which the city is supplied comes from the neighboring mountains, filtered through coarse red sand into subterranean conduits.

The royal palace, situated at the W. extremity, is one of the most magnificent in the world. It occupies the site of the original Alcazar (castle) of the Moors, and is of enormous extent, being 470 feet each way and 100 feet high. The rustic base is of granite, the window-work of white stone. It contains a small but splendid Corinthian chapel, and a library of nearly 100,000 volumes, and the armory is one of the finest in the world. The Palacio del Congreso de Diputados, or Chamber of Deputies, covers an area of 42,700 square feet, and is faced throughout with granite. The Palacio de los Consejos is a fine classic edifice, designed by Herrera. This palace was purchased by Philip V., and contains the royal council, the supreme tribune of justice, &c. The Audiencia is one of the few buildings in Madrid of the period of the Austrians; it is two stories high, and simple in style. The Aduana, or custom-house, built in 1769, is a vast and sumptuous edifice of five stories, the lower portion composed of granite, with five arched entrances in the principal façade. The Casa de Correos, or post-office, a handsome structure, stands isolated on the S. side of the Puerta del Sol; and the Casas Consistoriales, or town house, is situated in the Plaza de la Villa. The Palacio de Buenavista rises majestically on an eminence at the extremity of the Calle de Alcalá (Alcala street), near the Prado; it contains the war office and a military museum. The offices of marine, justice, and finance are in the Casa de los Ministerios (house of the ministers), built for the secretaries of state by order of Charles V. The mint (Casa de Moneda) is to the S. of the palace.

The parish churches are about 20 in number; among them may be named those of Santa Maria and San Francisco,—the latter one of the finest in Madrid,—San Ginés in the Plaza Mayor, and opposite to it Santa Cruz. Some of the convents have been appropriated to public secular uses, some have been sold, and others demolished. Of the nunneries, the Salesas Viejas, in the N.E. corner of Madrid, an edifice of immense extent, covering, with its garden, an area of 88 acres, was built in 1758 as a place of retreat and a seminary for young noble ladies; and the Descalzas Reales, near the centre of the city, was founded by Juana, daughter of Charles V., the abbess of which is ranked as a grandee of Spain.

The most important charitable institutions are the military hospital, an extensive building in the N.W. part of the city, and the Hospicio of San Fernando, with schools for both sexes, who are also taught various handicrafts. At the S.E. angle of the city stands the General Hospital. The Inclusa, or foundling hospital, receives about 1500 children yearly, and connected with it is the Colegio de Niñas de la

Paz, to which girls are transferred to be educated at the age of seven years. There are, besides, a hospital of incurables, a lying-in asylum, a hospital for priests, and various other benevolent establishments. Near the S.E. corner of the Plaza Mayor stands the Carcel de Corte, or state prison. Here, also, are the tribunals of the Audiencia, or supreme court. The Carcel de Villa stands at the N.E. extremity of the city, beside the gate of Santa Barbara. There is also a model prison, a house of correction for young men, several female prisons, the Arrepentidas, the Magdalen Asylum, &c.

There are 7 theatres in Madrid, but the most popular place of amusement is the Plaza de Toros, a building which is about 1100 feet in circumference and capable of containing 12,000 spectators. The bull-fights begin in April, and continue till November. There are also a circus, a hippodrome, a club called Casino del Principe, and various other places of amusement. The Prado, an extensive park nearly 2 miles long, lies near the gate of Alcalá: here on winter mornings and summer afternoons appear all the beauty, rank, and fashion of the Spanish capital. The Prado, extending along the E. side of the city, was levelled and planted by the Conde de Aranda, under Charles III., and laid out by José Hermonsilla in garden-walks. It contains a fine botanic garden, and is a place of great resort. There are, besides, the gardens of the Buen Retiro, those behind the royal palace, those of the Real Casino, the Casa del Campo, where horse- and hurdle-races are given, the Paseo de la Florida, the Paseo de la Ronda, which encircles the greatest part of the city, the Atocha, a winter promenade, Las Delicias de Isabel, at the N.E. corner of Madrid (containing the Fuente Castellana), and various other promenades.

The Royal Museum of Painting and Sculpture, standing in the Prado, contains more than 2000 pictures, many of which are by the most celebrated artists: it is the largest and one of the best art collections in the world. The gallery of sculpture is very inferior. A museum, established in the suppressed convent of La Trinidad, was opened to the public by Espartero in 1842. Here have been collected, from the convents and galleries of Don Carlos and the Infante Sebastian, some 1500 pictures. Besides these, there are several good private galleries. There are also a museum of natural science, a museum of antiquities, and a numismatic museum, containing 150,000 coins and medals. The national library, founded by Philip V., is in the same building with the museum of antiquities; it contains 130,000 volumes, and is open to the public daily. The library of San Isidro consists of 66,000 volumes.

The University of Madrid, which arose out of that of Alcalá de Henares, founded in the fifteenth century, stands in the N.W. quarter of the city. There are, besides, a normal school, a deaf and dumb institution, a school for the blind, a commercial school, schools for engineers, a conservatory of music, an academy for the fine arts, with a gallery of 300 pictures, a veterinary college, an academy of medicine and surgery, &c. In the Buen Retiro stands the observatory, constructed in the form of an Ionic temple.

The chief industrial establishments are the manufactories of porcelain, carpets, tapestry, silver-work, buttons, iron castings and machinery, coaches, beer, paper, &c.

Madrid occupies the site of the ancient *Mantua Carpetanorum*, called *Majoritium* in the Middle Ages. Its importance commenced in 1563, when it was made the capital of Spain by Philip II. Madrid was held by the French from 1808 to 1812, and here Napoleon placed his brother Joseph on the throne of Spain. It was the birthplace of many kings of Spain, and many eminent men, among whom are Alonzo de Ercilla, Lopez de Vega, Calderon de la Barca, Nuñez, and the brothers Velasquez. Pop. in 1887, 472,228.

——Adj. and inhab. MADRILENIAN, mad-re-lee'ne-ạn (Sp. MADRILEÑO, mȧd-re-lēn'yo).

Madrid, a metropolitan province of Spain, forming one of the five provinces into which New Castile is divided. Area, 2997 square miles. Capital, Madrid. Pop. 484,541.

Mad'rid, a post-township of Franklin co., Me., about 56 miles N.W. of Augusta. Pop. 394.

Madrid, formerly **Columbia Village**, a post-village in Madrid township, St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on Grass River, 1 mile N. of Madrid Station of the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad, and 17 miles E. of Ogdensburg. It has a graded school, 5 churches, and a woollen-factory. The river here affords water-power. Pop. in 1880, 761; in 1890, 605; of the township, 1969.

Madridejos, mȧd-re-dȧ'hoce, a town of Spain, province and 40 miles S.E. of Toledo. Pop. 6828. It stands in an extensive plain, and is ancient and well built.

Madrid Springs, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in Madrid township, on the Central Vermont Railroad, 17 miles E. of Ogdensburg. It has a church.

Madrigal, mȧd-re-gȧl', a town of Spain, province and 35 miles N.N.W. of Avila. Pop. 2300. It is memorable as the birthplace of Isabella of Castile.

Madrigalejo, mȧd-re-gȧ-lȧ'ho, a village of Spain, in Estremadura, on the Ruecas, 60 miles E. of Badajos.

Madrigueras, mȧd-re-gȧ'rȧs, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 24 miles S. of Albacete. Pop. 1859.

Madrilenian and Madrileño. See MADRID.

Mad River, California, rises in Trinity co., runs northwestward through Humboldt co., and enters the Pacific Ocean about 12 miles N. of Eureka. It is 100 miles long.

Mad River, New Hampshire, a small stream in Grafton co., runs southwestward, and enters the Pemigewasset River about 6 miles above Plymouth.

Mad River, Ohio, rises in Logan co., and runs southward through Champaign co. to Springfield. Below this place it runs southwestward, touches the N.W. part of Greene co., and enters the Miami River at Dayton. Length, about 100 miles.

Mad River, Vermont, rises in the Green Mountains, runs nearly northeastward in Washington co., and enters the Winooski River about 7 miles below Montpelier.

Mad River, a post-hamlet of Humboldt co., Cal., on Mad River, 20 miles N.E. of Eureka. It is surrounded by mountains and forests of redwood trees of great size.

Mad River, a township of Champaign co., O. P. 1803.

Mad River, a township of Clark co., O. Pop. 1873. It contains Enon.

Mad River, a township of Montgomery co., O. P. 1867.

Mad River Mills, Ontario. See SINCHAMPTON.

Madrone, mȧ-dro'nȧ, a station on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 19 miles S.S.E. of San José, Cal.

Madroñera, mȧd-rōn-yȧ'rȧ, a town of Spain, province and 32 miles E. of Caceres. Pop. 2731.

Madura, mȧ-doo'rạ, an island of the Malay Archipelago, immediately N.E. of Java, with which it is included under the Dutch government. Lat. 7° S.; lon. 113° E. Area, estimated at 2300 square miles. It is inferior in fertility, and barely supports its population. Principal seaports, Bankalan, Sumanap, and Pamakassan. Pop., including Bawian, 763,724. The STRAIT OF MADURA, a narrow channel, separates the island of Madura, at its W. end, from Java.

Madura, mȧ-doo'rȧ (anc. *Modura*), a fortified city of India, capital of a district of its own name, 270 miles S.W. of Madras. It is enclosed by old bastioned stone walls; its streets are wide and regular, and public edifices magnificent. Here are some of the most remarkable Hindoo buildings in India, comprising a large palace, a temple with pyramidal towers, and a choultry or inn 312 feet in length, with fine columns and grotesque sculptures. The town has several Protestant churches. Pop. in 1881, 73,807; in 1891, 87,420.

Madura and Dindigul, din'de-gŭl', a district in the extreme S. of India, Madras presidency, bounded S.E. by the Gulf of Manaar. Area, 9502 square miles. It includes extensive marshes. Capital, Madura. Pop. 2,266,615.

Madwa, a town of Bengal, Boglipoor district. P. 4691.

Mæander, a river of Asia Minor. See MENDER.

Mähren, the German name of MORAVIA.

Mælar, Mälar, mȧ'lar, or Mælaren, mȧ'lar-ẹn, an extensive lake of Sweden, stretching inland from the Baltic for about 70 miles. Breadth, from 2 to 23 miles; it contains 1300 islands. It has deep and clear water, and at its W. end receives the river Arboga, by which, and by a canal, it is connected southward with Lake Hjelmar. Stockholm is situated on both sides of the strait connecting it with the Baltic.

Maella, mȧ-ȧl'yȧ, or **Maellas**, mȧ-ȧl'yȧs, a town of Spain, Aragon, 68 miles S.E. of Saragossa. Pop. 3171.

Maelström, or Mälström, mȧl'strŭm (this is frequently pronounced mȧl'strūm, which accords with the Dutch sound of *ae*; but *ä* or *ae*, in Swedish or Norwegian, sounds like ȧ), a whirlpool off the N.W. coast of Norway, immediately S.W. of Moskenæsöe, the most S. of the Lofoden Isles. Lat. 67° 48′ N.; lon. 12° E. It presents the appearance of a rapid current, which runs alternately 6 hours from N. to S. and 6 hours from S. to N., producing immense whirls. The depth of the water around, supposed at one time to be too great to admit of soundings, has been ascertained not to exceed 20 fathoms, with a bottom of rocks and white sand. The whirlpool is greatest at high or low water, and when the wind is N.W. and opposed to the reflux of the waves it attains its greatest fury and becomes extremely dangerous; but in ordinary circumstances it may be traversed without apprehension.

Mæuns, or Mœnis, Germany. See MAIN.
Maerke-Kerkhem, mär'kę-kĕrk'ŭm, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the Maerke, 15 miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 1844.
Maesear, mīs'kar, a hamlet of South Wales, co. and 6 miles W. of Brecon. Pop. 625.
Maese, or Maas, a river of Europe. See MEUSE.
Mœsia Inferior, the ancient name of BULGARIA.
Mœsia Superior, an ancient name of SERVIA.
Maestricht, mās'trikt (Dutch, *Maastricht,* mąs'trikt; Fr. *Mästricht,* mās'trikt; anc. *Trajec'tum ad Mo'sam, Trajec'tum Supe'rius*), a town of the Netherlands, capital of the province of Limburg, on the left bank of the Meuse, opposite the suburb of Wyk (Wijk), at a railway junction, near the Belgian frontier, 56 miles E. of Brussels, and 52 miles W. by S. of Cologne. Lat. 50° 51′ 7″ N.; lon. 5° 41′ E. It is one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, and, by opening sluices, can place the surrounding district all under water; but its ramparts are to be destroyed. The noteworthy buildings are the town hall (stadhuis), the barracks and general prison, the commandant's house, and the arsenal. Maestricht has several barracks, a military and several other hospitals, 4 Roman Catholic and 2 Protestant churches, a synagogue, and an athenæum, in which Latin, Greek, German, Dutch, and other branches of education are taught: it formerly had numerous monasteries and nunneries. It carries on an active transit trade with Belgium, and has manufactures of glass and earthenware, pipes, fire-arms, paper-hangings, shot, cloth, pins, sugar, and sealing-wax; also iron-foundries, distilleries, and breweries. Maestricht was besieged in 1579 by the Spaniards, under the Duke of Parma, and 8000 of its inhabitants were massacred; in 1673 it was taken by Louis XIV., and again by the French in 1748 and 1794. The town is especially noted for its immense quarries, forming a labyrinth 12 miles long and 7 miles broad. Pop. 29,578.
Maesyck, a town of Belgium. See MAASEYCK.
Maeter, mā'tęr, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 5 miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 2894.
Maeystown, māz'tŏwn, a post-office of Monroe co., Ill.
Maffersdorf, mäf'fęrs-dorf', a village of Bohemia, on the Neisse, 57 miles N.N.E. of Prague. Pop. 2226.
Mafia Island, Africa. See MONFIA ISLAND.
Mafra, mä'frä, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, near the Atlantic, 18 miles N.W. of Lisbon. It is celebrated for its vast and magnificent pile of buildings, erected by John V. in 1717, in imitation of the Escurial of Spain. It is in the form of a quadrangle, measuring 760 feet by 600 feet, and includes a magnificent church, a royal palace, a college with a library of about 50,000 volumes, and a monastery. Pop. 3337.
Magacela, mä-gä-thä'lä, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 55 miles E.S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 1305.
Magadino, mä-gä-dee'no, a village of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, on Lago Maggiore, at the mouth of the Ticino, 5½ miles S.W. of Bellinzona. Pop. 667.
Magadoxo, mag-ą-dox'o (Port. pron. mä-gä-do'sho), written also **Magadoxa, Mukdeesha,** mŭk-dee'shä, and **Makadishu,** mä-kä-dee'shoo, a maritime town of East Africa, subject to Zanzibar, and the chief commercial entrepôt between Cape Guardafui and the river Juba, on the Indian Ocean, in lat. 2° 2′ N., lon. 45° 25′ E. Pop., with suburbs, 4000. The town is enclosed by stone walls, and divided into two parts, one composed wholly of tombs, the other comprising about 150 stone and many wooden houses, a mosque, and several minarets of Arabian architecture. The exports are sesame, ivory, gums, and some peculiar cloths; principal imports, sugar, dates, salt fish, and arms.
Magaguadavic, mä'gä-gwä-dä-veek', a river of New Brunswick, falls into Passamaquoddy Bay 4 miles below the town of St. George. It is about 100 miles in length, and affords great water-power to a large number of mills, which manufacture immense quantities of lumber.
Magalhaens, Strait of. See MAGELLAN.
Magalia, mą-gail'yą, a post-village of Butte co., Cal., about 56 miles N. of Marysville. It has a church, several lumber-mills, and gold-mines.
Magallanes, mä-gä-yä'nĕs, a territory of Chili (claimed also by the Argentine Republic), on both sides of the Strait of Magellan. It is of indefinite extent. The climate is cold, but not severe. Coal is the principal export. Timber abounds, and the soil is good. Potatoes are the principal crop. Capital, Punta Arenas. Pop. 1144.
Magallon, mä-gäl-yōn', a town of Spain, in Aragon, 6 miles W.N.W. of Saragossa. Pop. 2580.
Magalloway River. See MARGALLAWAY RIVER.
Maganetawan, mä'gä-nĕt-ą-wän', a river of Ontario, rises about lat. 45° 30′ N., lon. 79° W., and falls into Georgian Bay through Byng Inlet. Length, 100 miles.
Magazine, măg-ą-zeen', a post-village of Logan co., Ark., near the Magazine Mountain.
Mag'dala, a hill-fort of Abyssinia, on the plateau of Talanta, lat. 11° 20′ N., lon. 39° 10′ E. Stormed and totally destroyed by the British, April 13, 1868. Altitude, 9110 feet.
Magdala, mag'dą-lą (Arab. *El Mejdel,* ĕl mĕj'dĕl; Hebrew, *Mig'dal*), a village of Palestine, on the W. side of the Lake of Tiberias.
Magdalen, mag'dą-lęn (CHANNEL or SOUND), Terra del Fuego, is a branch of the Strait of Magellan, between Clarence and Dawson Islands. Off its S.E. coast is Mount Sarmiento, 6800 feet in height.
Magdalena, măg-dä-lä'nä, a small island in the Mediterranean, off the N.E. coast of Sardinia. Lat. 41° 13′ 4″ N.; lon. 9° 24′ E.
Magdalena, a bay of Lower California, in which is the island of Santa Margarita.
Magdalena, mag-dą-lee'ną or măg-dä-lä'nä (Fr. and native name, *Fatuhiva,* fä-too-hee'vä), the most southern of the Marquesas Islands, Pacific Ocean. It has a harbor on its S. side. Pop. about 300.
Magdale'na, an island of Senegambia, near the coast, S. of Cape Verd.
Magdalena, mag-dą-lee'nę (Sp. pron. măg-dä-lä'nä), the principal river in the republic of Colombia, rises at the frontier of Ecuador, lat. 2° N., lon. 76° W., flows N., and enters the Caribbean Sea in lat. 11° N., lon. 75° W. Total course, estimated at 900 miles. Principal tributaries, the Cauca and the Galinazo. Above Mompox it divides, to enclose the island of Morales, 40 miles in length. Its current is very rapid, and its navigation difficult; but it is still the main route of communication between the interior of Colombia and the sea.
Magdalena, called also the **Ubahy,** oo-bä-bee', **Brauco,** brän'ko, and **San Miguel,** sän mo-ghĕl', a large river of Bolivia. In its earlier course it is called the Chiquitos; it issues from Lake Ubahy, lat. 18° 20′ S., and flows N.N.W. to about lat. 16° S., when it assumes one or other of the names above quoted, and ultimately falls into the Guapore, in lat. 12° 20′ S., lon. 65° 5′ W. Its entire length, including the Chiquitos, is upwards of 500 miles.
Magdalena, a lake of Bolivia, lat. 14° 5′ S., lon. 64° 25′ W., about 12 miles long and 5 miles broad.
Magdalena, măg-dä-lä'nä, a cavern in Carinthia, Austria-Hungary, 3 miles from the cavern of Adelsberg.
Magdalena, a small town or village of Bolivia, on the Magdalena. Lat. 13° 51′ S.; lon. 64° 31′ W.
Magdalena, a town of Mexico, state of Sonora, on a branch of Sonora River. The stationary population is about 1500; but at the festival of San Francisco it is increased to 10,000 or 12,000.
Magdalena, the most northern department of the republic of Colombia, having N. the Caribbean Sea. Estimated area, 30,000 square miles. Pop. 90,000. Surface very diversified, two cordilleras of the Andes covering its S. and E. portions. Capital, Santa Marta.
Mag'dalen Islands, a group near the centre of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 54 miles N.W. of Cape Breton, and 100 miles W.S.W. of the nearest point of Newfoundland. Coffin's Island, the largest of the group, is 25 miles long, but very narrow. Amherst Island is nearly 6 miles in length and 3½ miles in width, and contains the best harbor in the chain. Gypsum is found in the hollows and basins of the island, and occasionally in veins. This mineral forms an important article of export. The principal dependence of the inhabitants is upon the cod-, lobster-, herring-, and seal-fishing. The Magdalen Islands are under the jurisdiction of the Canadian government, and belong to the district of Gaspé. They were granted by the British government to Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, and by him were bequeathed in strict entail to his heirs. There is a custom-house on Amherst Island. Pop. 3172.
Magdeburg, mag'de-bŭrg (Ger. pron. mäg'dęh-bŏŏnc'; Fr. *Magdebourg,* măg'dęh-boon'; L. *Magdebur'gum*), a town of Prussia, capital of a government, and of the province of Saxony, on the Elbe, 76 miles W.S.W. of Berlin, at an important railway junction. It ranks as a fortress of the first class, and is regarded as one of the strongest places in Europe. The Elbe here forms several branches, and divides the town into three parts,—the town proper, which, on the land side, is regularly fortified, and, towards the river, defended by Forts Sternschanze and Scharnhorst; the Werder, with its citadel; and Friedrichstadt, likewise strongly fortified. The chief suburbs are Neustadt-Magdeburg, on the N. (pop. 87,925), and Buckau, on the S. (pop

10,771). The houses are for the most part large and handsome, but a great number of the streets are narrow. The principal squares are the New Market, or Domplatz, and the Old Market, which is decorated with an equestrian statue of the Emperor Otho, erected in 973. A fine walk is furnished by the Fürstenwall, a well-planted terrace or parade-ground, along the margin of the Elbe. The buildings most deserving of notice are the Domkirche, or cathedral, one of the noblest Gothic structures of Northern Germany, erected in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; St. Sebastian's church, in which is the grave of Otto Guericke, the inventor of the air-pump; and the Marien, or Roman Catholic church, older even than the cathedral. Magdeburg possesses numerous benevolent institutions and educational establishments, hospitals, and orphan asylums, a gymnasium, pädagogium, normal seminary, médical, industrial, and several other schools, institution for the deaf and dumb, &c. The manufactures consist principally of woollen, linen, and cotton cloth, silk ribbons, leather, gloves, soap, and candles. There are also several beet-sugar- and chiccory-factories, breweries, distilleries, and oil-works. The trade is extensive, and derives great facilities from the position of the town on the Elbe, the canal connecting this river with the Havel, and the railroads communicating with Leipsic, Halle, Berlin, and Hamburg. The principal articles are corn, wood, coals, wine, and colonial produce. Magdeburg is mentioned in the records of the eighth century. It early distinguished itself in the Reformation, and long exerted a powerful influence in its favor. In 1631 it was taken by storm and given up to indiscriminate massacre by Tilly. The most horrible atrocities were committed; above 20,000 people were murdered, and the greater part of the town was laid in ashes. It was taken by the French in 1806 and annexed to the kingdom of Westphalia. Pop. in 1816, 34,808; in 1875, with suburbs, 122,789; in 1885, 159,520; in 1890, 202,234.

Magdeburg, a government of Prussian Saxony, is bounded N. by Brandenburg and Hanover. Area, 4441 square miles. Pop. 937,305.

Magdunum, the Latin name of Meung.

Magé, mȧ-zhȧ', a town of Brazil, state and 16 miles E.N.E. of Rio Janeiro, on the river Magé, near its mouth in the Bay of Rio.

Magee's, mȧ-ghee', a station in Warren co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Titusville & Warren Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Tidioute, and 39 miles from Oil City.

Magee's Corners, a post-hamlet of Seneca co., N.Y., in Tyre township, 4½ miles N.E. of Waterloo. It has 2 churches.

Magelang, mȧ'gȧ-lăng', a town of Java, capital of the province of Kadoe, 40 miles S.W. of Samarang, 1377 feet above sea-level. Pop. 34,000.

Magellan, mȧ-jel'lan (Sp. pron. mȧ-hĕl-yȧn'), or **Magalhaens** (mȧ-gȧl-yȧ'ĕns), **Strait of**, divides the continent of South America from the islands of Terra del Fuego: the E. entrance is formed by Cape Virgin, on the mainland, and by Cape Espiritu Santo (Queen Catherine's Foreland), on one of the largest islands composing Terra del Fuego, extending between lat. 52° 10′ and 55° S. and lon. 68° 20′ and 75° W. It is upwards of 300 miles long, and is of difficult navigation. The tides in the strait reach an elevation of about 50 feet, the highest point they attain on the Patagonian coast. The strait was discovered in 1520 by Magalhaens, the great Portuguese navigator, then in the service of Spain, and called, in honor of him, the Strait of Magalhaens. The Spaniards changed the name to Magellan.

Magenta, mȧ-jĕn'tȧ, a town of Italy, 15 miles by rail W. of Milan. A great battle was fought here between the Austrians and the allied French and Sardinian army, June 4, 1859; the allies were victorious. Pop. 6135.

Mageröe, mag'ẹr-ō or mȧ'ghẹr-ŭ'ẹh, an island of the Arctic Ocean, belonging to Norway, terminating N. by the North Cape, in lat. 71° 10′ N., lon. 25° 50′ E. It is inhabited by a few Norwegian and Lappish families.

Maggeri, mȧg'gẹ-ree', or **Maugry**, măng'gree, a town of India, in Mysore, 22 miles W. of Bangaloro. It has some iron-works, iron ore abounding in its vicinity.

Maggiore, Lake, Italy. See Lago Maggiore.

Maghera, mȧu'ẹr-ȧ, a town of Ireland, co. of Londonderry, 20 miles S. of Coleraine. Pop. 1213.

Magh'erafelt', a town of Ireland, co. of Londonderry, 26 miles S. of Coleraine. Pop. 1401.

Magherno, mȧ-ghĕn'no, a village of Italy, 4 miles E.S.E. of Pavia. Pop. 1503.

Magheross, Ireland. See Carrickmacross.

Maghiana, mȧ-ghee-ȧn'ȧ, a town of India, district and a few miles S. of Jung. Pop. 10,854.

Maghil, Makil, or Maakil, mȧ-keel', a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Shat-el-Arab, 4 miles above Bassorah. It has wharves and English-built warehouses, and takes much of the former trade of Bassorah.

Maghistan, a region of Persia. See Kerman.

Magh, Linn, a town of Scotland. See Macculloch.

Maghribee, măg're-bee', a town of Sindo, in the delta, on a navigable arm of the Indus, 42 miles S.S.E. of Tatta. Pop. 5000.

Magila, a town, mission-station, and district of East Africa. Lat. 5° 9′ S.; lon. 38° 48′ E.

Magindanno, Philippines. See Mindanao.

Magione, mȧ-jō'nȧ, a town of Central Italy, 8 miles W.N.W. of Perugia. Pop. 6851.

Magistère, La, a town of France. See La Magistère.

Maglans, or Magland, mȧ'glŏn' (L. *Malla'num Fulcimen'sium f*), a village of Savoy, on the Arve, 11 miles E.S.E. of Bonneville. Pop. 1645.

Magliano, mȧl-yȧ'no, a village of Italy, on or near the Tiber, 20 miles W. of Rieti. Pop. 2581.

Magliano, a village of Italy, Naples, province of Aquila, district of Avezzano. Pop. 3923.

Magliano di Mondovi, mȧl-yȧ'no dee mon-do-vee', a village of Italy, Piedmont, province and 5 miles N.W. of Mondovi. Pop. 2491.

Magliano Grande, mȧl-yȧ'no grăn'dȧ, a town of Italy, province and 36 miles S.E. of Salerno. Pop. 1077.

Maglie, mȧl'ye-ȧ, a city of Italy, province of Lecce, 19 miles by rail E.N.E. of Gallipoli. Pop. 5737.

Maglod, măg-lōd', a village of Hungary, 12 miles from Pesth. Pop. 1244.

Magna-Cavallo, măn'yȧ-kȧ-vȧl'lo, a village of Italy, E.S.E. of Mantua. Pop. 2127.

Magnac-Laval, măn'yȧk'-lȧ'vȧl', a town of France, in Haute-Vienne, 9 miles N.E. of Bellac. Pop. 1304.

Magnac Le Bourg, măn'yȧk' lẹh boor, a town of France, in Haute-Vienne, 11 miles N.E. of Saint-Yrieix.

Magnago, măn-yȧ'go, a village of Northern Italy, province and W. of Milan. Pop. 1080.

Magnano, măn-yȧ'no, a village of Italy, 9 miles S. of Biella. Pop. 1697.

Magnavacca, măn'yȧ-vȧk'kȧ, a village and seaport of Italy, 30 miles E.S.E. of Ferrara, at the mouth of the canal, on the Adriatic.

Magné, măn'yȧ', a town of France, in Deux-Sèvres, 4 miles W. of Niort. Pop. 1335.

Magnesia ad Sipylum. See Manesa.

Mag'ness Mills, a post-hamlet of De Kalb co., Tenn., 17 miles from McMinnville. It has a church and grist-mill.

Magnet'ical Island, an island off the E. coast of Australia, in Halifax Bay. Lat. 19° 8′ S.; lon. 146° 45′ E.

Magnet'ical Island, an island on the S. coast of Guatemala. Lat. 8° 4′ 6″ N.; lon. 81° 47′ W.

Magnisi, măn-yee'see, a promontory on the E. coast of Sicily (harbor of Agosta), 6 miles N. of Syracuse.

Magno'lia, a post-office or hamlet of Marengo co., Ala., about 45 miles W.S.W. of Selma.

Magnolia, a post-village, capital of Columbia co., Ark., about 38 miles by rail S.W. of Camden. It has several churches, a private bank, 2 newspaper offices, and numerous stores. Pop. in 1890, 1486.

Magnolia, a post-office of Boulder co., Col.

Magnolia, a post-village of Kent co., Del., about 50 miles S. of Wilmington, and 3 or 4 miles from Delaware Bay. It has 2 churches and a brick-yard.

Magnolia, a station on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, about 35 miles S.S.E. of Macon, Ga.

Magnolia, a post-village in Magnolia township, Putnam co., Ill., about 26 miles S.W. of Ottawa, and 40 miles N.N.E. of Peoria. It has a church and a graded school. Pop. in 1890, 287; of the township, 1326.

Magnolia, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ind., about 33 miles W. of New Albany. Pop. 33.

Magnolia, a post-village in Magnolia township, Harrison co., Iowa, on Willow Creek, 6 miles W. of Logan, and about 34 miles N. of Council Bluffs. It has 4 churches, a public school, a newspaper office, a banking-house, and a money-order post-office. Pop. 450; of the township, 939.

Magnolia, a post-office of Sedgwick co., Kansas.

Magnolia, a post-hamlet of La Rue co., Ky., about 68 miles S. of Louisville. It has a church.

Magnolia, a post-office of East Baton Rouge parish, La., 12 miles E. of Baton Rouge.

Magnolia, a post-village of Harford co., Md., on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, 19 miles E.N.E. of Baltimore, and nearly 2 miles from an inlet of Chesapeake Bay. It has several stores.

Magnolia, a post-office, station, and summer resort of Essex co., Mass., on the sea-coast, and on the Gloucester Branch of the Eastern Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Gloucester. It has 5 boarding-houses and a church. Here the *Magnolia glauca* grows wild; and it is believed that this is the northernmost natural habitat of any American magnolia.

Magnolia, a township of Rock co., Minn. Pop. 174.

Magnolia, a post-village, capital of Pike co., Miss., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 98 miles S. of New Orleans. It has a newspaper office, 5 general stores, and 1 or 2 mills. Pop. in 1890, 676.

Magnolia, a post-village of Duplin co., N.C., in Magnolia township, on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 48 miles N. of Wilmington. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a college, a seminary, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. in 1890, 360; of the township, 1789.

Magnolia, a post-village of Stark co., O., in Rose township, on the Tuscarawas Branch Railroad, 18 miles S.E. of New Philadelphia. It has 2 churches and a woollen-mill.

Magnolia, a township of Abbeville co., S.C. Pop. 1790.

Magnolia, a post-office of Sumter co., S.C.

Magnolia, a post-hamlet of Nansemond co., Va., on the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, about 12 miles S.W. of Norfolk. It has a church.

Magnolia, a post-office of Morgan co., W. Va.

Magnolia, a post-village of Rock co., Wis., in Magnolia township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 27 miles S. of Madison, and 13 miles W.N.W. of Janesville. It has 2 churches, a plough-factory, &c. Pop. of the township, 1079.

Magnolia Plantation, post-office, Baldwin co., Ala.

Magnolia Springs, a post-hamlet of Jasper co., Tex., 8 miles N. of Beaumont. It has 2 churches.

Maguy, *mȧn'yee',* a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 21 miles N. of Mantes-sur-Seine. Pop. 1960.

Magocs, *mȧ'gotch',* a village of Hungary, 15 miles from Fünfkirchen. Pop. 2421.

Magoffin, a county in the E. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is intersected by the Licking River. The surface is hilly, and mostly covered with forests. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Indian corn, grass, and live-stock are the staple products. This county is a part of the coal-field of Kentucky. Capital, Salyersville, situated on the Licking River. Pop. in 1870, 5184; in 1880, 6944; in 1890, 9196.

Magog, a famous fishing-stream of Quebec, flows from Lake Memphremagog, and, after a rapid course of 17 miles, joins the St. Francis at Sherbrooke.

Magog, a post-village in Stanstead co., Quebec, at the S. end of Lake Memphremagog, 21 miles E.S.E. of Waterloo. It has good water-power, 2 saw-mills, a grist-mill, several stores, 2 hotels, 2 churches, &c. Pop. 600.

Magog Lake, a beautiful lake on the above river, halfway between its source and its discharge, about 9 miles long and 3 miles wide. It contains an abundance of fish.

Magoo, *mȧ'goo',* or **Makoo,** *mȧ'koo',* a town of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, 56 miles N.N.W. of Khoi. Here is a remarkable cavern, and the river Magoo is crossed by a natural bridge of lava.

Ma'goon', a post-hamlet of Lafayette co., Wis., 9 miles S.E. of Darlington. It has a church.

Magoon's Point, a post-village in Stanstead co., Quebec, on Lake Memphremagog, 5½ miles S. of Georgeville. Pop. 180.

Mag'pie, a large and rapid river of the county of Saguenay, Quebec, rises near the source of the East Branch of the Moisie, and empties itself into the N. shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 8 miles W. of the mouth of the river St. John. It is a fine salmon-stream.

Magra, *mȧ'grȧ* (anc. *Ma'era*), a river of North Italy, after a S. course of 35 miles, enters the Gulf of Genoa 2 miles E. of the Gulf of Spezia.

Magru'der's, a station in Prince George's co., Md., on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Washington, D.C.

Magstadt, *mȧg'stȧtt,* a town of Würtemberg, 11 miles S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2106.

Maguelonne, *mȧ'ghęb-lonn',* an islet, or rather a peninsula, of France, in Hérault, above 1 mile long, and about 2 miles from Montpellier. It once was the site of a town of some celebrity in the history of Langnedoc.

Magueloune, a lagoon of France, department of Hérault, 4 miles S. of Montpellier. Length, 17 miles.

Maguire's (*mą-gwīrz'*) Bridge, a town of Ireland, co. of Fermanagh, on Colebrook River, 7 miles S.E. of Enniskillen. Pop. 679.

Maguire's Store, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ark., 45 miles N. of Alma Station. It has 2 churches.

Mag'we, a town of Burmah, on the left side of the Irrawaddy; 35 miles above Prome. Pop. 8000.

Magyar Benye, *mŏd'yŏr' bĕn'yȧ',* or **Bendorf,** *bĕn'dorf,* a village of Transylvania, about 6 miles S. of Medgyes. Pop. 1120.

Magyar Ország, Europe. See HUNGARY.

Magyaros, *mŏd'yŏr'osh',* or **Nussbach,** *nŏŏs'bȧK,* a village of Transylvania, 27 miles from Kronstadt, on the Alcota. Pop. 1500.

Magyar Ovar, a village of Hungary. See ALTENBURG.

Mahabalipooram, *mȧ-hȧ-bȧ'le-poo-rȧm',* a town of British India, 35 miles S. of Madras, on the Carnatic coast. Near it are remarkable Hindoo temples and excavations.

Mahableshwur (*mȧ-hȧ-blĕsh-wŭr'*) **Hills,** a convalescent station of British India, 80 miles S.E. of Bombay, in the ghauts of the Concan. Lat. 17° 56' N.; lon. 73° 30' W. The village here consists of about 70 dwellings, with a sanatarium having 8 sets of quarters, a church, a prison, and a library.

Mahadeo, *mȧ-hȧ-dā'o,* a famous Hindoo temple of British India, 60 miles S.E. of Hoshungabad.

Mahadiah, a town of Africa. See MEHDIA.

Mahaica, *mȧ-hī'kȧ,* a town of British Guiana (Demerara), 22 miles S.E. of Georgetown, to which a railroad extends. Here is a lazaretto for lepers, also a prison.

Mahakkan, a river of Borneo. See KOTT.

Mahalasville, *mą-hā'lăz-vil,* a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ind., about 35 miles S.S.W. of Indianapolis.

Mahamdi, *mȧ-hȧm-dee',* a town of India, North-West Provinces, in Oude, division of Seetapoor. Pop. 6061.

Ma'han', a post-office of De Kalb co., Ala.

Mahanan'da, or **Mahanun'da,** a large river of Bengal, rises near Darjeeling, and, after a generally S. course of 250 miles, joins the Ganges. It is extensively navigated.

Mahanoy, *mah'ą-noy,* a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Pa., on Mahanoy Creek, about 12 miles S. of Sunbury. It is near the Mahanoy & Shamokin Railroad. It has a flour-mill and 2 hotels.

Mahanoy, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa., is drained by Mahanoy Creek. It contains Mahanoy City, and has rich mines of anthracite. A ridge called Mahanoy Mountain extends along its N.W. border. Pop. 9400.

Mahanoy City, a post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., in a valley bounded on the S.E. by the Broad Mountain, 13 miles N.N.E. of Pottsville, 10 miles W. of Tamaqua, and 109 miles N.W. of Philadelphia. It is on a branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, which connects here with a branch of the Reading Railroad. It contains 12 churches, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, a pottery, and an iron-foundry. Its prosperity is derived from operations in anthracite coal. Here are about 20 collieries. P. (1890) 11,286.

Mahanoy Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Schuylkill co., runs westward through Northumberland co., and enters the Susquehanna River about 12 miles below Sunbury.

Mahanoy Mountain, Pennsylvania, a long ridge in the N. part of Schuylkill co., from which it extends westward into Northumberland co. It forms the northern boundary of the Mahanoy Coal Basin, which is bounded S. by Broad Mountain. Here are rich mines of anthracite.

Mahanoy Plane, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., forming part of Gilberton Borough, on the Mine Hill & East Mahanoy Branch of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, at the junction of the Shenandoah Branch, 20 miles W.N.W. of Tamaqua, and 5 miles N.W. of Mahanoy City. It is on or near the Mahanoy Mountain. Coal is mined near this place. It has 2 churches.

Mahantango, *mȯn-ȧn'tŏn-go,* or **Moh'on'tongo,** a post-hamlet of Juniata co., Pa., about 30 miles N. of Harrisburg.

Mahantango, or **Mahantongo,** a station in Northumberland co., Pa., on the Northern Central Railroad, 20 miles S. of Sunbury. It is on the Susquehanna River.

Mahantango (or Mahontongo) Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Schuylkill co., runs nearly westward, and enters the Susquehanna River at the S.W. extremity of Northumberland co.

Mahantango (or Mahantongo) Mountain, Pennsylvania, extends from the Susquehanna River along the northern border of Dauphin co.

Mahanuddy, or **Mahanadi,** *mȧ'hȧ-nŭd'dee,* a river of India, rises in Raipoor district, Central Provinces, and pursues a very devious course, generally eastward, through Orissa to the Bay of Bengal. In the rainy season it is one of the largest of Indian rivers. It has many mouths. Length, 529 miles; catchment basin, 45,000 square miles.

Maha Nuwara, the Singalese name of KANDY.

Maharajegunge, mâ-hâ-râ-je-gŭnj', a town of Bundelcund, 32 miles E.S.E. of Oorcha.

Maharajgunge, or **Maharajgunj**. See JHALAKATI.

Maharay, mâh'â-rā, **Mahragh**, mâh'râg, or **Moh'arrek**, a town at the S. end of the island of Maharay, one of the Bahrein Islands, Arabia, on a strait which separates it from the town and island of Manama. It is built chiefly of white houses, is fortified, and has a large palace.

Ma'harg', a post-office of Butler co., Pa., about 22 miles N. of Pittsburg.

Mahas'ka, a county in the S.E. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Des Moines River and the North and South Forks of Skunk River. The surface is partly undulating and partly level. The soil is deep and very fertile. This county has a large proportion of prairie, and has tracts of good timber growing along the rivers and creeks. The staple products are Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and pork. Many mines of bituminous coal have been opened in this county, which has also beds of limestone. It is intersected by the Iowa Central Railroad, two divisions of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and the Burlington & Western Railroad, all of which centre at Oskaloosa, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 22,508; in 1875, 23,718; in 1880, 25,202; in 1890, 28,805.

Mahavilly-Gunga, mâ-hâ-vil'le-gŭn'gâ, or **Mahavelle-Ganga**, mâ-ha-vel'le-gân'gâ, the principal river of Ceylon, rises in the centre of the island, flows N. past Kandy and Bintenne, and enters the Indian Ocean, by several mouths, S. of Trincomalee. It receives numerous affluents.

Mahé, mâ'hâ', the largest island of the Seychelles, covered with high granite mountains. It is 17 miles long. Chief town, Port Victoria, or Mahé.

Mahé, mâ'hâ', a town of India, belonging to the French, Malabar coast, on a navigable river, 38 miles N.N.W. of Calicut. Lat. 11° 42' N.; lon. 75° 38' E. Pop., with adjoining French district, 8469.

Mahébourg, mâ'hâ'boor', a town of the Mauritius, on a fine bay called Grand Port, on the S.E. coast, 35 miles by rail S.E. of Port Louis. It has a battery and barracks, but has declined, its harbor being difficult of access. It is also called Grand Port; but that name belongs to a village on the opposite side of the bay.

Mahendpoor, mâ-hĭd-poor', or **Mehidpoor**, mêh-hid-poor', a town of India, 22 miles N. of Oojein.

Mah'erville, a post-office of Barton co., Kansas.

Maheshasoora, a country of India. See MYSORE.

Ma'hespoor', a town of Bengal, district of Nuddea. Lat. 23° 21' 15" N.; lon. 88° 57' 23" E. Pop. 4100.

Mahigunge, or **Mahiganj**, mâ'he-gŭnj', a large town of Bengal, 3 miles S.E. of Rungpoor, and within its municipal limits.

Mahikanta, India. See MYHEE CAUNTA.

Mahim, mâ'heem' or mâ'heen', a seaport town of India, on the W. coast, 50 miles by rail N. of Bombay. Another Mahim is 10 miles N. of Bombay, on the island and within the municipal limits of Bombay.

Mahim, a town of British India, 65 miles W.N.W. of Delhi.

Mahlberg, mâl'bârg, a town of Baden, 2½ miles N.E. of Ettenheim. Pop. 1064.

Mah'mudabad', a town of India, Sectapore division. Pop. in 1872, 6312.

Mahoba, mâ-ho'bâ, an ancient ruined town of India, Bundelcund, 82 miles S.W. of Banda, in and about which are some striking architectural remains.

Maholm, ma'hŏm, a post-office of Perry co., O., at Bristol Railroad Station.

Mahomed-Khan-Ka-Tanda, mâ-hom'ĕd'-kân-kâ-tân'dâ, a town of Sinde, on a branch of the Indus, 30 miles S.E. of Hyderabad. It carries on trade with Cutch.

Mahom'et (formerly **Middletown**), a post-village in Mahomet township, Champaign co., Ill., on the Sangamon River, and on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 10 miles N.W. of Champaign, and 38 miles E.S.E. of Bloomington. It has 3 churches, a graded school, 2 flour-mills, a newspaper office, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 700; of the township, 1401.

Mahomet, a post-hamlet of Burnet co., Tex., about 45 miles N.N.W. of Austin.

Mahon, PORT, Minorca. See PORT MAHON.

Mahon, mâ-hon', a town of Persia, province and 22 miles E. of Kerman.

Mahona, mâ-ho'nâ, a town of India, dominions and 84 miles S.W. of Gwalior.

Mahone (ma'hōn) **Bay**, a considerable bay on the S.E coast of Nova Scotia, about 35 miles W.S.W. of Halifax.

Mahone Bay, or **Kin'burn**, a post-village in Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 6 miles N. of Lunenburg. It contains 20 stores, 2 hotels, 3 churches, a tannery, and 2 or 3 saw-mills, and has a good business in the building of small vessels and in the shipment of lumber, wood, &c. Pop. 800.

Maho'ning, a county in the E. part of Ohio, borders on Pennsylvania. Area, about 425 square miles. It is intersected by the Mahoning River, and is also drained by the Little Beaver River. The surface is undulating, and nearly one-fourth of it is covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple abounds. The soil is very fertile. Oats, hay, wheat, Indian corn, butter, and flax are the staple products. Among its mineral resources are bituminous coal and iron ore. Its annual product of pig-iron is large. It is intersected by the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad, the Pittsburg & Western Railroad, the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad, the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, and other railroads. Capital, Youngstown. Pop. in 1870, 31,001; in 1880, 42,871; in 1890, 55,979.

Mahoning, a post-hamlet in Windham township, Portage co., O., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 11 miles W. of Warren. It has a cheese-box-factory.

Mahoning, a post-village in Pine township, Armstrong co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, at the mouth of Mahoning Creek, 55 miles N.N.E. of Pittsburg. It has an iron-furnace, a coal-mine, and a hotel. Pop. about 125.

Mahoning, a township of Armstrong co., Pa. P. 1402.

Mahoning, a township of Carbon co., Pa. Pop. 1589, exclusive of Lehighton.

Mahoning, a township of Lawrence co., Pa. P. 1593.

Mahoning, or **Maho'ningtown**, a village of Lawrence co., Pa., on Beaver River, at the confluence of the Mahoning and Shenango Rivers, on the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 3 miles S. of New Castle. It has 2 churches, 2 flour-mills, and a limestone-quarry. The name of its post-office is Cross Cut.

Mahoning, a township of Montour co., Pa. Pop. 1036, exclusive of Danville.

Mahoning Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Jefferson co., runs westward, and enters the Alleghany River in Armstrong co., about 10 miles above Kittanning. It is about 50 miles long.

Mahoning Furnace, a hamlet in Mahoning township, Armstrong co., Pa., 5 miles S. of New Bethlehem Station. It has a furnace for pig-iron and a coal-mine.

Mahoning Mountain, Pennsylvania, in Carbon co., is situated on the S.W. side of the Lehigh River and on the S.E. of Mahoning Creek.

Mahoning River rises in Ohio, drains parts of Stark and Portage cos., runs southeastward through Trumbull and Mahoning cos., and passes into Pennsylvania. It unites with the Shenango River in Lawrence co., about 4 miles S.W. of New Castle, to form the Beaver River. It is nearly 100 miles long. The largest towns on the Mahoning are Youngstown, Alliance, and Warren, all in Ohio.

Mahontongn, or **Mahontongo**. See MAHANTANGO.

Mahonville, mâ'on-vĭl, a post-office of Lake co., Col.

Mahoopeny, Pennsylvania. See MEHOOPANY.

Mahoor, mâ-hoor', a town of India, Nizam's country, on an affluent of the Wurdah, 178 miles N.N.W. of Hyderabad.

Maho'pac, a hamlet of Oakland co., Mich., 7 miles from Pontiac.

Mahopac, a post-village and summer resort of Putnam co., N.Y., in Carmel township, on Lake Mahopac, and on the New York & Mahopac Railroad, which connects with the Harlem Railroad at Golden's Bridge, 50 miles N. by E. of New York. Here are 9 large hotels and boarding-houses, which in summer are crowded with visitors. The lake encloses several beautiful islands, and is surrounded by hilly and picturesque scenery. Elevation, 1800 feet. Mahopac has 3 churches and a banking-house.

Mahopac Falls, formerly **Red Mills**, a post-hamlet in Carmel township, Putnam co., N.Y., 11 miles N.E. of Peekskill, and 1 mile from Lake Mahopac. It has 2 churches.

Mahora, mâ-ho'râ, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 19 miles N. of Albacete. Pop. 1368.

Mahowl, mâ-hŏwl', a town of British India, 35 miles N.W. of Azimghur.

Mahragh, Arabia. See MAHARAY.

Mahrah, mâh'râ, a tract on the S. coast of Arabia,

tween Hadramaut and Curia (or Kuria) Muria (Kuryan rian) Bay. It is mostly covered by the Sejer and Sáhn mountain-ranges. Mahrah is the country of the hrá tribe or nation. The name Mahrah has been disced by others of local origin, the maritime portion of country being now generally called Shehr or El Shehr. I the early part of the seventeenth century the whole ntry, from Dhofar to the W. limit of Hadramaut, was rd by the king or sultan of Shehr or Sejer. Mahrah orts frankincense, with aloes, dragon's-blood, and vario gums, to India.

Mahratta (mȧ-rȧt'tȧ) **States** comprise many of the pal states of Central India, viz., the Sattarah, Gwalior, ore, Kolapoor, Dhar, and Dewar dominions, having a ted area estimated at 130,000 square miles. The Mahra Confederation rose into notice under Sevajee in the ddle of the seventeenth century, and in the eighteenth possessions extended from the province of Agra to Co Comorin; but its power was soon afterwards broken the British, to whom all the states which composed it a now subsidiary. The warlike Mahratta race is found efly in the Bombay presidency. Their language, the hrattee, is one of the seven great Aryan languages of dern India.

Mähren, a country of Germany. See Moravia.

Mährisch-Neustadt, mȧ'rish-noi'stȧtt, a town of Mravia, on the railway between Prague and Vienna, 14 mes N.N.W. of Olmutz. Pop. 4498.

Mährisch-Ostrau, mȧ'rish-os'trŏw, a town of Morvia, on the borders of Austrian and Prussian Silesia, at a rway junction, 4 miles E. of Schönbrunn. Pop. 4127.

Mährisch-Trübau, mȧ'rish-trü'bŏw, or **Mährisch-Tibau** or **-Tricbau**, mȧ'rish-trce'bŏw, a town of Morvia, 27 miles N.W. of Olmutz. Pop. 4814.

Mah-to-wa, a post-office of Carlton co., Minn.

Mah'wah, a post-hamlet of Bergen co., N.J., in Hohus township, on the Erie Railroad, 30 miles from New Yk. It has a church and a manufactory of locks.

Mahy, a river of India. See Mhye.

Maia, mī'ȧ, a river of Siberia, governments of Okhotsk ar Yakootsk, joins the Aldan, after a N. course of 500 mes.

Maiantum, the Latin name of Mayet.

Maida, mī'dȧ, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 7 iles S.E. of Nicastro. Pop. 4497.

Maid'en Creek, Pennsylvania, runs southward in Bks co., and enters the Schuylkill 7 miles N. of Reading.

Maiden Creek, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., in Maden Creek township, on a stream of the same name, at on the Berks & Lehigh Railroad, 10 miles N. of Readin It has 2 churches and a rolling-mill. Pop. of the tonship, 1615.

Maid'enhead, a borough of England, co. of Berks, on the Thames, here crossed by an elegant bridge, at a railw junction, 26 miles W. of London. It is picturesquely situated, and has a handsome chapel, an endowed school, ar almshouse, and other charities. Pop. 6173.

Maiden Rock, a post-village in Maiden Rock township, Pierce co., Wis., on the N. shore of Lake Pepin, at the mouth of Rush River, about 15 miles E. of Red Wing, Mn., and 30 miles S.W. of Menomonee. It has 2 churches, 2 tels, a grist-mill, and a stave-factory. Here is a rocky bl about 400 feet high. Pop. of the township, 1070.

Maid'ens, a cluster of rocks off the E. coast of Ireland, in e Irish Sea, 6 miles E.N.E. of Larne Light-House. The tw highest rocks have each a light-house, with fixed white ligs. Lat. 54° 55' 6" N.; lon. 5° 44' W. Elevation, 84 an 94 feet. They are surrounded by dangerous reefs.

Maiden's Choice, a station in Baltimore co., Md., on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, 5 miles S. of the inal station in Baltimore.

Maidstone, mȧd'stŏn, a borough of England, capital of cet, on the Medway, here crossed by a five-arched brge, and at a railway junction, 7½ miles E.S.E. of Rochs. It is beautifully situated on a slope in the central vn of Kent, and has many curious old houses, one of the fir ancient parish churches in England, now beautifully re red, a small grammar-school and other endowed schools, numerous almshouses and large charities, a former palace of e archbishops of Canterbury, well-preserved remains of conventual structure, a town hall and market-cross, co ty jail and house of correction, a lunatic asylum, exte vo barracks, neat theatre, library, philosophical society, mechanics' institute, and several banks. In the immediate vicinity are numerous paper-mills and valuable quarries of ston, exported by the Medway, which is navigable here fo vessels of 60 tons. Trade is thriving, and the town increasing. The streets are lighted with gas. The borough sends one member to the House of Commons. Maidstone was an important city of the early Britons. In the reign of Henry VIII. the first English hops were raised here. In 1648 the town was twice stormed by the Parliamentary forces. Pop. in 1880, 29,623; in 1890, 32,150.

Maidstone, mȧd'stŏn, a township of Essex co., Vt., 75 miles N.E. of Montpelier, is bounded E. by the Connecticut River. Pop. 254. Here is Maidstone Lake, a summer resort, 7 miles N.W. of Guildhall.

Maidstone, or **Maidstone Cross**, a post-village in Essex co., Ontario, 12 miles S.E. of Windsor. It contains 2 stores, 2 hotels, and a saw-mill. Pop. 125.

Maidsville, mȧdz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Monongalia co., W. Va., 20 miles N.N.E. of Fairmont. It has a church and a tannery.

Maikop, mī'kop, a town of Russia, district of Terek, Ciscaucasia. Pop. 25,471.

Maikur, mȧ'kŭr', or **Meh'ker'**, a town of India, in Berar, 45 miles S.W. of Akola. Pop. 3583.

Mailand, a town of Italy. See Milan.

Mailberg, a town of Austria. See Malberg.

Mailcotta, mīl-kot'tȧ, a town of India, in Mysore, 17 miles N. of Seringapatam. It has several pagodas.

Maille, mȧl, a village of France, department of Vienne, 9 miles S.S.E. of Fontenay-le-Comte.

Mailleraye, or **La Mailleraye**, lȧ mȧb'yeh-rȧ' (L. *Mespiletum*), a hamlet of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 13 miles W.N.W. of Rouen, on the left bank of the Seine. Pop. 800.

Maillezais, mȧb'yeh-zȧ', a town of France, in Vendée, 7 miles S.S.E. of Fontenay-le-Comte. Pop. 1420.

Mailloux, mȧl-loo', a village in Bellechasse co., Quebec, 25 miles from St. Valier. It contains 3 saw-mills and a grist-mill. Pop. 200.

Maimaichin, Maimaitchin, mī-mī-chin' or mī-mi-cheen', or **Mai-Ma-Tchin**, mī-mȧ-cheen', written also **Maimachen**, i.e., "place of trade," a village of Mongolia, immediately opposite Kiakhta, on the Russian frontier, and the entrepôt of the Chinese trade with Russia, 160 miles N.W. of Oorga.

Maimund, mī-mŭnd', a town of Afghanistan, 34 miles S.W. of Candahar, in lat. 31° 42' N., lon. 64° 51' E.

Main, Mayn, or **Maine**, mȧn (Ger. pron. mīn; anc. *Mœnus, Mœnus, Mœnis*, or *Menus*), a navigable river of Germany, rises by two streams, the Red and White Main, in the Fichtel-Berg Mountains, North Bavaria, flows very tortuously W., and joins the Rhine opposite Mentz. Length, 280 miles. It is navigable from the Regnitz (240 miles) to the Rhine. Chief affluents, on the left, the Regnitz and Tauber, and on the right, the Saale.

Main, mȧn, a river of Ireland, co. of Antrim, enters Lough Neagh after a S. course of 30 miles.

Maiu, mīn, a river of Siberia, joins the Anadeer after a N. course of 180 miles.

Maina, mī'nȧ, a district of Greece, consisting of the S. extremity of the Morea, between the Gulfs of Koron and Kolokythia, composing the greater part of the government of Laconia. The inhabitants, who were never fully conquered by the Turks, long lived in a rude feudal state, subsisting mainly by brigandage and piracy. They are now regarded as probably the purest in blood of all the modern Greeks, whose descent in most other districts is partly from Slavic, Avar, and Albanian ancestry.——Inhab. Mainote.

Maina (anc. *Hippola?*), a village of Greece, on the Gulf of Koron, 14 miles N.N.W. of Cape Matapan.

Main à Dieu, mȧn' ȧ dee'uh', also called **Men'a-doo'**, a hamlet in Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 26 miles S.E. of Sydney. Pop. 150.

Mainbernheim, mīn-bĕrn'hīme, a town of Bavaria, 15 miles E.S.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 1381.

Mainburg, mīn'bŏŏrg, a town of Lower Bavaria, 27 miles S.S.W. of Ratisbon. Pop. 1696.

Maine, mȧn or mĕn, a river of France, joins the Sèvre-Nantaise about 4 miles above Nantes. Length, 30 miles.

Maine, a river of France, falls into the Loire on the right, after a navigable course of 7 miles.

Maine, mȧn, a river of Ireland, after a course of about 18 miles, falls into Castlemaine Harbor, whence it is navigable to the village of Castlemaine.

Maine, or **Le Maine**, lęb mĕn (L. *Cenomania?*), an ancient province of France, bounded N. by Normandy, E. by Orléannais, and S. by Anjou and Touraine. With Perche it constituted a general military government. Its capital was Le Mans. It is now included in the departments of Sarthe and Mayenne.

Maine, mān, one of the New England states, and the northeasternmost state of the American Union, bounded N. by the Canadian provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick, E. by New Brunswick, S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and W. by New Hampshire and the province of Quebec. Its N.W. boundary follows for some distance the crest of a range of low mountains, a parallel outlier of the Canadian Notre Dame range. Leaving this crest, the line follows the S.W. branch of the river St. John for some distance northeastward, and then takes a direct N.E. course to the outlet of Lake Pohenagamook. Thence eastward the rivers St. Francis and St. John bound the state on the N. The eastern boundary ascends the river St. Croix to its source, and thence strikes directly N. until the river St. John is reached. The coast of Maine (218 miles long in a right line) is indented deeply by many bays and inlets, which increase its actual coast-line to 2500 miles and afford unrivalled harbor-facilities for shipping; and off the coast there are numerous islands belonging to the state. Area, 33,040 square miles, of which the land-surface is 29,895 square miles, and the water-surface 3145 square miles. The state is about equal in area to all the other New England states combined.

Face of the Country.—The northern portion of the state consists mainly of a wilderness of forest-land covered with pines, spruce, hemlock, fir, and deciduous trees of various species, the abode of the moose or true elk, the black bear, and various fur-bearing and game animals, and the resort of the trapper, the sportsman, and the lumber-cutter. The primeval forest is said to cover three-fourths of Maine. Here the permanent inhabitants are few, except in the N.E., where the fertile soil of Aroostook co. has attracted settlers and developed a hardy and prosperous class of farmers and mechanics. The unsettled portions have very generally a somewhat rugged surface and a severe winter climate. All parts of the state abound in beautiful lakes, famed for their excellent trout. The N. and N.W. have groups of detached mountains, which belong to the Appalachian system and are in part more or less directly connected with the White Mountains of New Hampshire. Mount Katahdin, the highest in the state, reaches an elevation of 5385 feet. Other noteworthy elevations are Mars Hill, on the E. line; Sugar Loaf, on the river Seboois; Mounts Saddleback, Bigelow, Bald, Kineo, Spencer, Abraham, Culcusso, Mucalsen, White Cap, and the Aroostook and Travellers' Mountains. The southern half of the state is of varied character, seldom much broken in surface, but with tracts of great fertility and others of small agricultural value, the latter found especially southeastward.

The greater part of the surface strata of Maine are of eozoic or primitive formation; but Silurian rocks cover a large part of the N. and N.E., with smaller areas in the S.E. and S.W. and in the Penobscot and Upper Kennebec valleys. Overlying the Silurian there are in the N. wide belts of Devonian strata. The mineral wealth of the state is not largely developed. Thomaston, Rockland, and Camden burn and export large quantities of lime of excellent quality, and some of the limestone approaches the character of marble and is a good building-stone. Fine granite is extensively quarried at Hallowell, Bath, Thomaston, Dix Island, and many other points, and is largely exported. An ornamental red granite is wrought near Calais. Iron ore of the best quality is mined and smelted near Mount Katahdin, and is known to exist elsewhere. Roofing-slates are obtained at several places. Lead was formerly mined at Lubec, and zinc and copper ores are not unknown. Rich veins of silver-bearing galena occur at several points; but the ores are reported to be generally refractory, and the deposits are as yet but little wrought. Maine offers many attractive fields to the scientific mineralogist, and it is believed that the economic value of her mineral deposits will become very large.

Rivers, Lakes, &c.—The Penobscot is the largest river, and is navigable for ships, except in winter, for 60 miles, while its upper waters are navigated by small steamboats. The extreme limit of steamboat navigation on the Kennebec is at Waterville, 68 miles from the sea, and various other lakes and rivers also afford steam navigation. The Androscoggin, Saco, St. Croix, Aroostook, and Walloostook or St. John are important streams. The water-power of the principal streams is constant, and is extensively employed by manufacturers, although as yet only a very small part of the water-power of the state is utilized. Of the many lakes, the principal are Moosehead, Chesuncook, Schoodic, Grand, Sebago, &c. The fresh waters of Maine cover one-tenth of her area, and afford supplies of the true and the landlocked salmon and of large and excellent trout.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—The waterfalls, mountains, wild forests, and myriad lakes of Maine, with the cool summer climate of the north, afford attractions to the tourist which are more and more widely appreciated every year; and the charms of its bold and rocky sea-coast, with its thousand bays, its bold promontories, and its picturesque islands, are well known to artists. The fishing- and hunting-grounds about Moosehead Lake, the grand solitude of Mount Katahdin, and the varied combinations of beauty and sublimity on the coast at Mount Desert Island, are especially noteworthy.

Climate, Soil, and Agriculture.—The great drawback to agriculture in Maine is the shortness of its summers; but the deep snows prevent the ground from freezing deeply, and in the spring vegetation advances with exceedingly rapid steps. The hay and potato crops are of especial excellence in point of quality and quantity, and both afford a large surplus for export. Maize does well southward, and in the N.E. winter wheat is a favorite crop. The oats are much superior to those of southern New England. The people of French descent in the N.E. subsist largely upon coarse but productive varieties of buckwheat. The apple-tree is hardy and productive in Maine. The state breeds many horses and cattle for the Massachusetts markets, and her dairy-products are of great value. The wool-clip is large and of good quality. The aggregate value of the blueberries and huckleberries gathered from the waste lands and exported, both in the fresh and canned state, is very large. The production of sugar from beets has been undertaken in this state with profit.

Forest Products.—Maine has afforded very large quantities of the noble white or Weymouth pine, so highly prized by house- and ship-builders, but at present the production of this timber is comparatively small, and Maine has of late fallen from her rank as the first timber-producing state to a lower place upon the list. Still this fall is relative rather than absolute, for she yet cuts, saws, and sells immense amounts of planks, deals, boards, scantlings, palings, lathe, clap-boards, shingles, shooks, heading, ship-timber, furniture- and chair-stock, wooden-ware, carriage-stuff, and the like. Spruce, hemlock, cedar, beech, birch, hard maple, and black and white ash are the most abundant of the useful timber-trees. The forest products include potash, charcoal, firewood, tanners' bark (principally hemlock), and maple sugar, the three latter having a large aggregate value. Oak timber is found near the coast, but is not especially abundant in the interior. The rivers afford excellent facilities for the flotation, rafting, sawing, and shipping of logs and lumber.

Fisheries and other Maritime Pursuits have naturally been prosecuted to a great extent here, on account of the excellent harbor-facilities presented by the deeply convoluted coast-line and the numerous navigable rivers and estuaries. Indeed, Maine is outranked as a fishing state by Massachusetts alone. The principal food-fishes taken are cod, mackerel, hake, herring, haddock, halibut, &c.; and a great number of unmerchantable or oil-producing fishes (chiefly the menhaden) are taken, and utilized in the manufacture of oil and fish guano. Salmon are caught quite largely in the Penobscot, but by no means on as large a scale as in the rivers of the Pacific states. The lobster-catch of Maine is very important, and canned lobster is extensively prepared for the general market. Ship-building is not as flourishing as it was before 1861; but it is still a leading pursuit in the coast towns, whose population is largely engaged in maritime pursuits, and especially in the coasting trade. Maine owns many schooners, employed in her own proper commerce, as well as in that of the other Atlantic states, and sends out many vessels to engage in trade between the United States and the West Indies.

Manufactures.—The important manufactures of lumber, lime, building-stone, shipping, &c., have already been alluded to. The great seats of the lumber-trade are Bangor and Calais; those of ship-building are Bath, Calais, and other maritime towns. The cotton-manufacture has its chief seats at Lewiston, Saco, Biddeford, Augusta, &c., and is one of the leading industrial interests of the state. Portland, Waterville, Belfast, Rockland, Ellsworth, Hallowell, and Gardiner have varied manufactures. Woollens are manufactured at many points, chiefly for domestic use. The leather-manufacture has already assumed large proportions. Other considerable industries are the manufacture of scythes, axes, farming-implements, boots and shoes, bagging, cordage, spars, ship's furniture, glass, pottery, bricks, machinery, fish oil, fish guano, pickles, charcoal, starch, soap, and countless articles of wood, such as pegs, spools, slats, household wares, shuttles, lasts, furniture, barrels, shooks, kegs, small joinery, and turners' work

ie canning of lobsters, fish, green corn, fruits, and vege-bles for food is an extensive business. Almost every mmunity has its manufacturing pursuits, and, although ey are in many cases conducted upon a small scale, the al result is very great.

Commerce.—The exports of Maine include a large pro-rtion of the manufactured goods of the state, notably ne, building-stone, fire-wood, lumber, spars, and leather, well as cattle, hay, potatoes, wool, and dairy-products. s is also gathered on a very large scale, and its collection, rage, and export afford profitable employment.

Railroads.—Maine is traversed by railroads which form portant links in the great chain of communication ex-ding from Halifax, Nova Scotia, southwestward to Cen-l Texas and westward to the Pacific coast. Portland is great railroad centre of the state. It has lines running Boston and other points in New England; to the east mmunication is maintained with Bangor and other cities the state, as well as with Halifax, St. John, and points Eastern Canada, and there is also direct connection with ntreal and the West. The Canadian Pacific Railroad sses the state, and the more populous parts of Maine well supplied with railroad facilities. In 1841 there re only 11 miles of railroad; in 1846, 62 miles; in 1850, 5 miles; in 1855, 415 miles; in 1860, 472 miles; in 1865, 1 miles; in 1870, 786 miles; in 1875, 980 miles; in 1884, 42 miles; in 1890, 1377 miles, built at an average cost r mile of $43,074.

Counties, &c.—Maine has 16 counties, as follows: Andros-ggin, Aroostook, Cumberland, Franklin, Hancock, Ken-bec, Knox, Lincoln, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Saga-hoc, Somerset, Waldo, Washington, and York. The chief ies and towns are Portland, the principal seaport, on sco Bay (pop. in 1890, 36,425); Bangor, on the Penobscot, entre of the lumber-business, and the seat of important de and manufactures (19,103); Augusta, the capital, on Kennebec (10,527); Auburn, a manufacturing city on Androscoggin (11,250); Bath, a seaport near the mouth the Kennebec (8723); Belfast, a thriving city on Penob-t Bay (5294); Rockland, near the entrance of the same y (8174); Thomaston, the seat of the state prison, and n ntre of the lime manufacture and export (3009); Biddeford 4,443) and Saco (6075), important manufacturing towns the Saco River; Brunswick, the seat of Bowdoin College l of a medical school (6012); Calais, a busy point for pping and trade (7290); Dexter, a thriving interior town 732); Eastport, the most easterly town in the United States 908); Ellsworth, the seat of important shipping interests 608); Farmington, a wealthy interior town on Sandy River 207); Gardiner (5491) and Hallowell (3181), both finely uated on the Kennebec; Lewiston, on the Androscoggin, principal seat of the cotton manufacture (21,701); Water-lle (7107) and Skowhegan (5068), both situated upon the per waters of the Kennebec. Other important places are Fulton, Fairfield, Richmond, Machias, South Berwick, Kenksport, Camden, Waldoborough, Damariscotta, Liver-re, Hampden, Gorham, Brewer, Cape Elizabeth, Kittery, l Kennebunk.

Finances.—In the year 1893 the state bonded debt, hich in 1889 amounted to $3,935,400, principally in-rred during the war of 1861–65 for military purposes, unties, and the like, was reduced to $2,506,300; besides t the state's liability for trust funds was reduced from $129,425.09 to $739,319.26.

Education.—Maine has an excellent system of free public schools, which are supported by the income of a permanent school-fund, by state appropriations, and by general, special, l local taxation, assisted in many instances by voluntary ntributions of citizens given for the purpose of prolonging t school-term as fixed by the authorities. There are state rmal schools at Castine, Farmington, Gorham, and Spring-ld, besides a practice-school at Portland and private train-l-schools. In 1890 free public high schools were main-ned in 204 towns, and the cities and larger villages have ded schools. Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, is the dest and best-endowed college in the state. Lewiston is t seat of Bates College, and Waterville of Colby Uni-rsity, both open to youth of either sex. At Orono is the te agricultural college, at Cape Elizabeth a reform school f boys, and at Hallowell a girls' industrial school. Theo-ical schools exist at Bangor and Lewiston, and a medical ool at Brunswick, with a subsidiary or affiliated school Portland. There are many academies and denomina-nal schools, some of them of high reputation.

History.—The Dutch early attempted settlements in Maine, whose excellent facilities for fishing and the fur-rade attracted them strongly. The English settled at the mouth of the Kennebec River in 1607, but did not long remain. Bristol, or Pemaquid, was settled in 1630. Western Maine was a part of the Laconia colony, and in 1635 was named the "Province of Maine" by authority. Gorges here attempted the building of a city to be called Gorgiana, and was lord proprietary of Maine. York was settled before 1625, and was incorporated as a city (Gorgiana) in 1653, and Kittery was settled not far from the same time. Sir William Phips and Sir William Pepperell, both prominent in early New England history, were both natives of Maine. Eastern Maine was a portion of French Acadia. In 1635 the French expelled the English colonists from the Penobscot region, and in 1665 they founded Castine. They had also a town or fort where Bangor stands, and in this vicinity the fabled city of Norombega was placed by old authors. After Sir Ferdinando Gorges died (1647) Maine became (1651) a part of Massachusetts, though detached from her proper territory; and so it remained until 1820. Maine was the abode of the dreaded Abnaki tribes of Indians, who, stimulated by the French, waged destructive wars with the English settlers until 1712, when the actual English frontier was removed eastward from the Kennebec, and the English authority thenceforward covered even Acadia itself. In the Revolutionary war Machias, Portland, Castine, and the Kennebec Valley were the scenes of important events. In 1820 the "district of Maine," hitherto a part of Massachusetts, was admitted to the Union as a state, including a region in the N.W. of the present state which is believed never to have belonged to Massachusetts; but the northern boundary was left somewhat indefinite by the terms of the treaty of 1783, and was not clearly established until 1842, when, after much disputation, it was settled by the Webster-Ashburton treaty, made between the United States and Great Britain. The establishment of Maine as a state was followed by a rapid increase in her industrial development; but at a later period the exhaustion of her pine forests and a large emigration to Massachusetts and to the Western states checked her growth. In the war of 1861–65 Maine bore a gallant part; but that struggle involved the destruction of much of her shipping, and the subsequent paralysis of the ship-building industry. Nevertheless, her manufacturing interests have of late been much extended and her railroads doubled in mileage.

The Population of Maine is chiefly of New England stock, most of its original settlers having gone there from Massachusetts and New Hampshire after the war of independence (1775–83); but of late there has been a large immigration from the British provinces, mainly of French-speaking people, while the populous settlements of Acadian French in the extreme N.E. date from 1755. Pop. in 1790, 96,540; in 1800, 151,719; in 1810, 228,705; in 1820, 298,335; in 1830, 399,455; in 1840, 501,793; in 1850, 583,169; in 1860, 628,279; in 1870, 626,915; in 1880, 648,936; in 1890, 661,086.

Maine, a township of Cook co., Ill. Pop. 1808.

Maine, a township of Linn co., Iowa. Pop. 925.

Maine, a post-township of Otter Tail co., Minn. P. 159.

Maine, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., in Maine township, on Nanticoke Creek, 11 miles N.W. of Binghamton. It has 3 churches. Pop. 303. The township is diversified by high ridges and narrow valleys. Pop. 2071.

Maine, a township of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. 599.

Maine, a township of Marathon co., Wis. Pop. 765.

Maine, a township of Outagamie co., Wis. Pop. 203.

Maine Avenue, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., N.J., in Landis township, on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, about 3 miles N.E. of Vineland.

Maine-et-Loire, mĕn-à-lwär' or măn-à-lwär', a department in the N.W. part of France, formed of the old province of Anjou, between lat. 46° 59' and 47° 45' N. Area, 2755 square miles. Pop. in 1891, 518,589. Chief rivers, the Loire, Sarthe, Mayenne, and Loir. Surface diversified by hills and plains. The valley of the Loire produces flint, hemp, and fruits. The minerals comprise slate, granite, marble, and flint. Grain, wine, fruits, and cattle are extensively exported. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Angers, Baugé, Beaupréau, Saumur, and Segré. Capital, Angers.

Mainеland, or **Mainland**, post-office, Cass co., Neb.

Maine Prairie, prā'ree, a post-village of Solano co., Cal., about 18 miles N.E. of Suisun City. Pop. 160; of the township, 761.

Maine Prairie, a post-village of Stearns co., Minn., in Maine Prairie township, about 13 miles S.S.W. of St. Cloud. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory. Pop. of the township, 776.

Mainland. See POMONA and SHETLAND ISLANDS.

Main'land, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., in Lower Salford township, 4½ miles S.W. of Hatfield Station. It has a church.

Main Line Junction, Illinois. See JUNCTION.

Main Line Junction, a station in Athens co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, at the junction of the Belpre division with the main line, 4 miles E. of Athens.

Mainsburg, or Mainesburg, mānz'bŭrg, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., about 38 miles N. of Williamsport. It has a church, a quarry of good building-stone, and a grist-mill. Pop. 212.

Mainstockheim, mīn'stok'hīme, a village of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Main. Pop. 1348.

Maintenon, mănⁿ'tçh-nôⁿ' (L. *Mastenо*), a town of France, in Eure-et-Loir, 10 miles N.N.E. of Chartres, at the confluence of the Eure and Voise, and on the railway to Versailles. Pop. 1930. It has ruins of the gigantic aqueduct commenced by Louis XIV. to convey water from the Eure to Versailles, and the magnificent château in which he espoused Françoise d'Aubigné.

Mainvault, mănⁿ'vō', a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, 21 miles N.W. of Mons. Pop. 2015.

Mainville, mān'vĭl, a post-office of Cook co., Ill., on the Des Plaines River, about 15 miles N.W. of Chicago.

Mainville, or Maineville, a post-village of Warren co., O., in Hamilton township, about 24 miles N.N.E. of Cincinnati, and 1 mile E. of the Little Miami Railroad. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a carriage-factory. Pop. 200.

Mainville, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa., on Catawissa Creek, and on the Danville, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre Railroad, which here passes over a high bridge, 15 miles E. of Danville, also on the Catawissa & Williamsport Railroad. It has 2 stores and 1 grist-mill.

Mainz, a city of Germany. See MENTZ.

Maiorca, mī-or'kå, a town of Portugal, province of Douro, 20 miles from Coimbra. Pop. 2053.

Maiquetia, mī-kå-teo'å, a town and watering-place of Venezuela, on the coast, a short distance W. of La Guayra. Pop. 4208.

Maira, mī'rå, a river of Italy, joins the Po 3 miles S.W. of Carmagnola. Length, 60 miles.

Mairena del Alcor, mī-rā'nå dål ål-kor', a town of Spain, Andalusia, 13 miles E.N.E. of Seville. Pop. 4406.

Mairwarra, or Mairwara, mār-war'rą, a district of India, province of Ajmeer, of which it forms the S.W. extension. Area, 641 square miles. Though under British control, it in part belongs to the states of Odeypoor and Joudpoor. Capital, Nye Nuggur. Pop. 86,417.

Mais, the ancient name of MUYE.

Maisdon, mā'dôⁿ', a village of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 13 miles S.E. of Nantes. Pop. 286.

Maisons-Alfort, mā'zôⁿ'-zål'fon', a village of France, 4 miles by rail S.E. of Paris. The hamlet of Alfort has a national school of rural economy. Pop. 7115.

Maisons-sur-Seine, mā'zôⁿ'-sŭr-sān, a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 10 miles N. of Versailles, on the railway from Paris to Havre. Pop. 2824.

Maisox-thal, the German for MISOCCO.

Maissana, mīs-sā'nå, a village of Italy, 8 miles from Varese, on the Borza. Pop. of commune, 2982.

Maissy, mīs'see, also called **Myhsee and Mihsi**, mī'see', a town of India, in Bengal, 52 miles N. of Patna. It is noted for its tobacco. Pop. 3590.

Maitea, mī-tā'å, one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, E. of Tahiti, on which it is dependent. Lat. 17° 53' S.; lon. 148° 5' W. Circuit, 8 miles.

Maitland, māt'land, a post-hamlet of Mifflin co., Pa., on the Lewistown division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Lewistown. It has a church.

Mait'land, a town of Australia, New South Wales, co. of Northumberland, on the Hunter River, at its junction with Walles Creek, at a railway junction, 14 miles N.N.W. of Newcastle. The creek divides it into East and West Maitland. East Maitland has a court-house and a jail. West Maitland, which is the most thriving, contains numerous large stores and some good hotels. With Newcastle, these towns, called collectively the "Northumberland boroughs," return one member to the legislative assembly. Good coal is abundant in the vicinity. Maitland is a Catholic bishop's see. - Pop. (1891) 9907.

Mait'land, a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, at the mouth of the Shubenacadie River in Chignecto Bay, 20 miles N. of Shubenacadie. It contains 2 churches, 13 stores, 2 hotels, and several ship-yards. Terra alba is found in the vicinity. Pop. 600.

Maitland, a post-village in Yarmouth co., Nova Scotia, 13 miles from Yarmouth town. It contains several stores and ship-yards. Pop. 270.

Maitland, a post-village in Grenville co., Ontario, on the river St. Lawrence, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 120 miles W.S.W. of Montreal. It contains 2 hotels, 3 stores, a foundry, a distillery, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. 200.

Maitland River, a small stream of Ontario, Canada, intersects Huron co., and enters Lake Huron at Goderich.

Mait'landville, a village in Huron co., Ontario, on the river Maitland, 1 mile from Goderich. It contains a tannery, salt-wells, and 2 hotels. Pop. 150.

Maizières, mā'ze-air', a village of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 14 miles S.E. of Salzburg. Pop. 1218.

Majaki, mā-yā'kee, a town of Russia, government of Kherson, on the Dniester, 20 miles W. of Odessa. P. 178.

Majambo, mā-jām'bo, a town of Madagascar, on the N.W. coast, at the head of the Bay of Majambo, 70 miles N.E. of Bombatooka.

Majdan, mī'dân', a village of Hungary, co. of Krasova, 4 miles from Oravicza. Pop. 1272.

Majen'ica, or Kel'so, a post-hamlet of Huntington co., Ind., 8 miles S. of Huntington. It has a church and a saw-mill. Pop. 75.

Majin'da, a town of Sinde, on the Indus, 40 miles N.W. of Hyderabad, with 2000 inhabitants, and an extensive bazaar. Lat. 28° 51' N.; lon. 68° 19' E.

Majitha, a town of India, Amritsir district. P. 660

Majorca, mą-jor'ka (Sp. *Mallorca*, mål-yor'kå; F. *Majorque*, mà'zhonk'; L. *Balea'ris Ma'jor*, and *Majorca*), an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain, and forming the largest of the Balearic group, about 115 miles S. of Barcelona, between lat. 39° 16' and 39° 57' N. and lon. 2° 18' and 3° 27' E. Greatest length, 58 miles; greatest breadth, 45 miles; area, 1420 square miles. It is very irregular, and deeply indented. The coasts on the W. and N., facing Spain, are very lofty and steep; in other directions they are low and shelving. A great number of good natural harbors are scattered along the coasts. The interior is finely diversified with mountains, hills, valleys, and plains. The culminating point of the island, Puig de Torella, has a height of about 4800 feet. The climate is temperate, the mountains in the N. affording protection against the winter cold, and refreshing breezes from the sea mitigating the summer heat; violent winds, however, are not unfrequent, and the air is often overcharged with moisture which hangs in clouds or descends in mists. Majorca is generally well watered and fertile, producing in considerable abundance wheat, barley, oats, legumes, oil, and wine; fruits abound everywhere. It is traversed by railway. Capital, Palma. Pop. 204,000. Majorca and Minorca were anciently named *Gymnesiæ*, while the appellation of Major or "the larger," was given the former, and that of Minor or "the smaller," to the latter island.——Adj. and inhab. MAJOR'CAN or MALLORQUINE, mal'lor-keen' (Sp. MALLORQUIN, mål-yor-keen').

Majori, mā-yo'ree, a maritime town of Italy, province and 6 miles W.S.W. of Salerno. Pop. 4896.

Majority Point (formerly **Prairie City**), Cumberland co., Ill. See TOLEDO.

Ma'jors, a post-office of Buffalo co., Neb.

Ma'jorsville, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., W. Va., 13 miles (direct) E. of Moundsville, the capital of the county. It has 2 general stores.

Majorville, Ontario. See WHITEVALE.

Majsa, mī'shŏh, a village of Hungary, Little Cumania, 18 miles from Felegyhaza. Pop. 7333.

Majumba, a town of Africa. See MAYOMBA.

Majunga, mā-jūn'gā, a town of Madagascar, on the N.W. coast, at the entrance of Bembatooka Bay. An extensive traffic is carried on here in cattle-products.

Makad, mŏh'kŏd', a village of Hungary, 27 miles from Pesth, on an island of the Danube. Pop. 1349.

Makadishu, a town of Africa. See MAGADOXO.

Makallah, Macallah, mā-kål'lå, or **Macullat**, mā-kŭl'lå, a town of Arabia, on its S. coast, and on a small bay, 300 miles E.N.E. of Aden. Lat. 14° 31' N.; lon. 49° 6' E. Pop. about 4500, comprising numerous foreigners. It is partly enclosed by walls, and has an imposing appearance from the sea, its houses being in a castellated style and several stories in height. The harbor, sheltered by a point to the S.E., affords a good anchorage, and is frequented by coasting-vessels for supplies of provisions; it also exports gums, hides, and senna, and has an important trade in coffee and other native produce, cotton cloths, iron, sheep, aloes, honey, and slaves.

Ma'kanda, a post-village in Makanda township, Jackson co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 49 miles

Cairo, and 28 miles S. of Duquoin. It has 3 churches. large quantity of fruit is shipped here. Pop. of the wnship, 1680.

Makang, a town of China. See MAKUNG.

Makariev, or **Makariew**, mȧ-kȧ-re-ĕv', a town of ssia, government and 46 miles E.S.E. of Nizhnee-Novrod, on the Volga. Pop. 1656.

Makariev, a town of Russia, government and 110 les E. of Kostroma. Pop. 5202.

Ma'kee', a township of Allamakee co., Iowa. Pop. 94, exlusive of Waukon.

Makelyville, mȧk'lę-vĭl, or **Makely's**, a post-hamlet Hyde co., N.C., on the Pungo River, 4 miles from Sladesro. It has a church, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a steamat-landing.

Makhadoo, mȧ-kȧ-doo', a town of the Comoro Islands, and of Johanna, has high walls, and its roadstead is ch frequented by ships. Chief exports, sugar, arrowt, and fruits and grains. Pop. 3000.

Makhandan, mȧ-kȧn'dȧn, a town of Bengal, Bogliar district. Pop. 3320.

Makian, mȧ-ke-ȧn', a small volcanic island in the Ma- Archipelago, off the W. coast of Gilolo. Lat. 0° 20' ; lon. 127° 30' E. Circuit, about 18 miles.

Makil, Turkey. See MAGHIL.

Makin, an island in the North Pacific. See PITT.

Makiniyat, mȧ-ke-ne-yȧt', or **Makinyat**, mȧ-keny', a straggling village of Central Arabia, 120 miles S.W. of Muscat.

Makkum, mȧk'kŭm, a market-town of the Netherds, province of Friesland, on the Zuyder Zee, 9 miles of Harlingen. Pop. 2080.

Maknovka, or **Maknowka**, mȧk-nov'kȧ, written o **Machnovka**, a town of Russia, government and 94 les S.W. of Kiev. Pop. 4000.

Mako, mŏh'ko', or **Makovia**, mȧ-ko've-ȧ, a town of ngary, co. of Csanad, on the Maros, 22 miles E. by S. of gedin. It is the residence of a bishop, and contains a man Catholic, a Greek United, and a Protestant church, a testant gymnasium, a court-house and county buildings, a handsome barracks. It has an important trade in c, wine, cattle, and wood. The fishing in the Maros is y productive. There are also numerous mills. Pop. 149, of whom rather more than one-half are Protestants.

Mako'kebatan', a lake on the Albany River, North-st Territories, N. of Lake Superior. It is nearly straight, measures 16 miles in length.

Makoo, a town of Persia. See MAGOO.

Makooas, mȧ'koo'ȧz, a people of Southeast Africa, near Mozambique coast.

Makoqueta, a river of Iowa. See MAQUOKETA.

Makov, mȧ-kov', or **Machow**, mȧk'ov, a town of and, in Lomza, 63 miles E.N.E. of Plock. Pop. 6527.

Makovia, a town of Hungary. See MAKO.

Makowar, mȧ-ko-war', an island of the Red Sea, off coast of Nubia, near a small port of the same name. . 20° 38' N.; lon. 37° 20' E.

Makowar, or **Emerald Island**, an island of the R Sea, off the coast of Egypt, opposite the ruins of Bereice. Lat. 23° 50' N.; lon. 35° 45' E.

Makowiec, mȧ-ko've-ĕts, a village of Poland, governt and 28 miles E.N.E. of Warsaw. Here Kosciusko w wounded and taken prisoner by the Russians in 1794.

Makrai, mȧk-rī', a native state of India, Central Provinces. Area, 215 square miles. Pop. 13,648.

Makree, or **Makri**, mȧ'kree', a seaport town of Asia Minor, on the Gulf of Makree, 52 miles E.N.E. of Rhodes, with city it supplies with mules, cattle, sheep, and fuel. It has a good and well-sheltered port. Its antiquities comprise a very perfect theatre, and tombs, remains of the ancient *Telmessus*.

Makree, or **Makri**, a town of Turkey, Roumelia, on the Ægean, 75 miles S.W. of Adrianople. It is a Greek bishop's see, and has a harbor and a castle. Pop. 3000.

Makronisi, an island of Greece. See MACRONISI.

Maktau, a small island. See MACTAN.

Makulla, a town of Arabia. See MAKALLAH.

Makung, or **Makang**, mȧ-kŭng', a fortified town of China, on the largest of the Pheng-Hoo Islands. It is built of coral rock, has a good harbor, though not easily accessible, and carries on a large fishery, and a trade in pork, fish, and peanut oil, which are actively exported. Pop. 12,000.

Mala, mȧ'lȧ, a village of Spain, with mineral baths, 8 miles S.W. of Granada.

Mala, mȧ'lȧ, a river of Peru, enters the Pacific at Mala.

Mala, a decayed village of Peru, 48 miles S.E. of Lima, at 4 miles from the Pacific. Pop. 800.

Malabar, mȧl'ȧ-bar', a district of India, Madras presidency, on the W. coast. Lat. 10° 15'–12° 19' N.; lon. 75° 15'–76° 55' E. Area, 6000 square miles. Its coast-line is over 125 miles in extent. The coast-region is low, and bordered to seaward by lagoons; but inland the country is mountainous. Gold and iron abound. The climate is hot, wet, and sickly. Chief products, pepper, cardamoms, teak, coir, castor and cocoa oils, rice, ginger, coffee, and cotton. Many of the natives have been Christians from remote antiquity. Pop 2,261,250. The name MALABAR COAST is applied to the W. coast of India in general.

Malaca, a city of Spain. See MALAGA.

Malacca, mȧ-lak'kȧ, or **Malayn**, mȧ-lȧ'yȧ, formerly an independent country of Southern Asia, consisting chiefly of the Malay Peninsula. It is now divided between the territories of Siam, some native chiefs, and the British colonies, called Straits Settlements. See MALAY PENINSULA.

Malacca, mȧ-lak'kȧ, and **Naning**, nȧ'ning', one of the "Straits Settlements" belonging to the British, on the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula, between lat. 2° and 3° N. and lon. 102° and 103° E., having landward the territories of Salangore, Rumbowe, Johole, and Johore. Area 660 square miles. Pop. 77,756, of whom 58,000 are Malays and 13,500 are Chinese. Capital, Malacca. Exports, guttapercha, gambier, pepper, rubber, horns, skins, canes, spices, sugar, rice, sago, coffee, tin, gums, tobacco, cinnamon, ebony, ivory, &c. This settlement is under a lieutenant-governor.

Malacca, the capital of the above district, is situated on both sides of the Malacca River, near its mouth, 130 miles N.W. of Singapore. Lat. 2° 10' N.; lon. 102° 5' E. Principal edifices, the barracks, court-house, town house, jail, civil and military hospitals, and the Anglo-Chinese College, founded in 1818. Here are also Chinese, Hindoo, and Malay schools. The ruins of a famous church, erected by Albuquerque, and the remains of Portuguese and Dutch forts, occupy several summits around the town. Malacca has some export trade in gold-dust, tin, balachong, aloe-wood, ebony, ivory, and Chinese hardwares; and it imports earthenwares, opium, iron, rice, British and Indian manufactured goods, salt, and colonial produce. The commerce of the Straits has, however, become chiefly monopolized by Singapore. The town, founded about 1250, was taken by the Portuguese in 1511, by the Dutch in 1641, and by the English in 1795. It was again held by the Dutch from 1818 to 1825. Pop. 15,000. See STRAIT OF MALACCA.

Malacooree, Malacoore, or **Malacouri**, mȧ-lȧ-koo'ree, a strongly-fortified town of West Africa, about 65 miles E.N.E. of Sierre Leone, on the Malageea.

Malaczka, mŏh'lȧts'kŏh', a town of Hungary, co. and 21 miles N.W. of Presburg. Pop. 3245.

Malad (or Malade, mȧ-lȧd') City, a post-village, capital of Oneida co., Idaho, on the Malade River, about 40 miles N. of Corinne. It is on or near the boundary between Idaho and Utah, and in a fertile valley, near the W. base of a high mountain of Silurian limestone and sandstone. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of flour and lumber. Pop. about 1000.

Malade River, Idaho, rises in the Salmon River Mountains, runs southwestward in Alturas co., and enters the Snake River. Its length is estimated at 125 miles.

Malade River, an affluent of the Bear River, rises in Oneida co., Idaho, runs southward into Utah, and enters Bear River about 10 miles above Corinne. Length, about 120 miles. Its valley is broad and flat, rich, and well watered with springs.

Maladetta, Mount. See PIC NETHOU.

Malaga, mal'ȧ-gȧ or mȧ'lȧ-gȧ (anc. *Mal'aca*), a seaport city of Spain, capital of a province of its own name, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 65 miles E.N.E. of Gibraltar. Lat. of mole, 36° 43' 5" N.; lon. 4° 26' E. Pop. 115,882. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, near the base of a mountainous range, and is commanded by a fine old Moorish castle, perched on a pointed rock, and called the Gibralfaro. The streets are very narrow, ill paved, and dirty, with high houses built around courts. It has a fine promenade, on which are some of the best houses in the town. The chief public buildings are a splendid cathedral, with a spire 302 feet high; the bishop's palace, 4 parish churches, 5 hospitals, the opera-house, bull-ring, custom-house, legal seminary, and a convict-depot. Malaga is the see of a bishop, the residence of a civil and military governor, and the seat of several important courts and public offices. The principal manufactures are linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, sail-cloth, rope, paper, hats, leather, and soap; here are also a royal cigar-factory and iron-foundries. The old Moorish Darsena, or dock-yard, is used as a store-house. The harbor, formed by a mole 700 feet in length,

on which is a light-house, is capable of holding about 450 merchant ships, and may be entered during any wind. Malaga has a large trade in wines, the finest of which are "Mountain" and "Lagrimas;" the other exports are olive oil, figs, almonds, raisins, grapes, orange-peel, esparto, and lemons, with lead and iron from neighboring mines. The imports comprise salt fish, iron hoops, bar iron, nails, petroleum, timber, woollen, silk, and cotton fabrics, and colonial produce. Malaga is supposed to have been founded by the Carthaginians. From them it passed to the Romans, under whom it became a great city. See VELEZ MALAGA.

Malaga, a maritime province of Spain, Andalusia, bounded S. by the Mediterranean. Area, 3052 square miles. Pop. 502,378.

Mal'aga, a post-village in Franklin township, Gloucester co., N.J., on the Maurice River, and on the West Jersey Railroad, 28 miles S. of Camden, and 6 miles N. of Vineland. It has a church, a manufactory of window-glass, and about 40 houses.

Malaga, a post-village of Monroe co., O., in Malaga township, 11 miles S. of Barnesville, and about 37 miles N.N.E. of Marietta. It has 2 churches and 2 tobacco-factories. Pop. 114; of the township, 1577.

Malaga, a large and very beautiful lake of Nova Scotia, in the co. of Queens, is about 12 miles long by 3 miles wide. It contains 10 islands, and is surrounded with hills covered with timber. It is connected with Greenfield or Port Medway Lake by a small stream called Wild Cat River.

Mal'agash', a post-village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, on Northumberland Strait, 10 miles from Wallace. It contains 2 churches and a store. Pop. 200.

Malagash Point, a hamlet in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, on the point of a headland at the entrance to Tatamagouche Harbor, 15 miles E. of Wallace. Pop. 100.

Mal'agawatch', a post-village in Inverness co., Cape Breton Island, 29 miles N. of Port Hawkesbury. It has marble-quarries and a deep landlocked harbor. Pop. 250.

Malagon, mâ-lâ-gon', a town of Spain, province and 19 miles N.W. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 4156.

Malaguash, Nova Scotia. See LUNENBURG.

Ma'lahide', a watering-place of Ireland, on a bay of the Irish Sea, 9 miles by rail N.N.E. of Dublin. Pop. 653, partly employed in a valuable oyster-fishery. It is handsomely built, and is frequented by bathers.

Malaisia, mal-â'she-ạ (Fr. *Malaisie*, mâ'lâ'zee'), a name sometimes applied to the Malay Archipelago. It is derived from the circumstance that the inhabitants for the most part belong to the great Malay race.——Adj. MALAISIAN, mal-â'she-ạn. See MALAY ARCHIPELAGO.

Mal'aka, a township of Jasper co., Iowa. Pop. 1026.

Mal'akof, a post-hamlet of Door co., Wis., in Sevastopol township, 50 miles N.E. of Green Bay.

Mal'akoff, a post-office of Henderson co., Tex.

Malakoff, a post-village in Carleton co., Ontario, 9 miles N.W. of Kemptville. Pop. 100.

Malamocco, mâ-lâ-mok'ko, a town of Italy, 5 miles S.S.E. of Venice, on Malamocco, a long sandy island, separating the lagoons from the Adriatic. Pop. 2096. It was the residence of the Doge in the eighth century.

Malansac, mâ'lôn'sâk', a village of France, department of Morbihan, arrondissement of Vannes. Pop. 2266.

Malao, the ancient name of BERBERA.

Mälar, a lake of Sweden. See MAELAR.

Malaspina, mâ-lâs-pee'nâ, the westernmost of the Columbretes Islands, in the Mediterranean.

Malateeyeh, or **Malatia**, mâ-lâ-tee'yęh (anc. *Melite'ne*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, 100 miles N.E. of Marash, near the Euphrates. It has about 200 wretched houses, a ruinous castle, and some good mosques and caravansaries. It is unhealthy; and from various causes most of its population have now settled at Aspuzi, about 5 miles southward.

Malatha, the supposed ancient name of EL MILU.

Malativo, mâ-lâ-tee'vo, written also **Mocletivo**, moo-lęh-tee'vo, a seaport town of Ceylon, on its E. coast, 52 miles N.N.W. of Trincomalee.

Malaucene, mâ'lō'sain', a town of France, in Vaucluse, 18 miles E.N.E. of Orange. Pop. 1610.

Malaunay, mâ'lō'nâ', a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 5½ miles by rail N. of Rouen. Pop. 1590. It has numerous cotton- and paper-mills.

Malaya, Asia. See MALACCA.

Malay Archipelago, mạ-lâ' ar-ke-pel'ạ-go, called also **Indian, Asiatic**, and **Eastern Archipelago**, and **Malaisia**, the most extensive group of islands on the globe; situated to the S.E. of Asia, and washed W. by the Indian and E. by the Pacific Ocean. The inhabitants are largely of the Malay race, whence its name. A chain of islands, about thirty in number, separated in general only by very narrow straits, extends from the N.W. extremity of Sumatra, lat. 5° 34' N., lon. 95° 20' E., to the Aroo Islands, lat. 6° S., lon. 134° 30' E., a distance of about 2600 miles. The greater part of this chain lies between the 7th and 9th parallels of S. lat.; but at one point—Rotte Island, adjoining Timor—it touches the 11th parallel. This is the S. boundary of the Archipelago. Its E. limit has less compactness and linear precision. At a short distance N. and E. from the Aroo Islands lies the great island of Papua, or New Guinea, the W. peninsula of which is by some considered as belonging to the Indian Archipelago. From 200 miles to 500 miles N.W. are the Moluccas, or Spice Islands, in the widest sense, and N. by W. from these again are the Philippine Islands, the largest of which group, Luzon, reaches the 17th parallel of N. latitude. Thus the Archipelago has an extreme length of 45° and a breadth of 28°. With the exception of the Philippines, which still belong to Spain, the islands of Penang, Singapore, Labuan, and the settlement of Sarawak, on the W. coast of Borneo, which belong to Great Britain, and the N. and N.W. portions of the island of Borneo, the Sooloo and some other islands, under native potentates, the whole of this vast archipelago is either really or nominally under the sway of the Netherlands. The Portuguese have also a few small possessions here.

Within the limits here pointed out lie some of the largest and finest islands in the world, as Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Celebes, Luzon, &c. The fertile and cultivated islands of less size, extending E. to the Spice Islands, are Nias, Mantawi, Poggy, Billiton, Banca, Madura, Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Comodo, Sandalwood Island, Flores, or Mangarai, Timor, Ceram, Booro, Gilolo, Mindanao, Palawan, Negros, Samar, Mindoro, Panay, Leyte, and Zebu. Numerous groups are scattered throughout the Archipelago, consisting each of hundreds of islands, many of them celebrated by the natives for their beauty and fertility, but they have never been surveyed, and are avoided by European navigators, who dread not only the hidden dangers of coral banks, but also the piratical habits of the natives.

Geological Constitution.—The islands which form the S. line of the Archipelago are all mountainous, and the chief summits are volcanic. Many of them are still active volcanoes. The line of volcanic action may be traced, on the W. side, through Sumatra to Chittagong, in the Bay of Bengal. On the E. side it reaches the meridian of 130° E., nearly under which are the little volcanic islands of Nila and Seroa, in the Sea of Banda. It then inclines N.W. to the little islands lying on the W. of Gilolo, which are all volcanic. Thence the volcanic line may be traced through the Philippines and Japan to Kamchatka. Gold is found in various places, especially in Borneo and Sumatra; extensive tin-mines in Banca; silver, copper, and iron in other localities; diamonds are found in Borneo; sulphur is abundant, as are also lignite, naphtha, and asphaltum; coal is found in Luzon and other localities, and native salt is procured from Java.

The principal entrances to the Malay Archipelago from the E. are Gilolo Passage and Dampier's Strait, by the coast of New Guinea, while the Straits of Malacca and of Sunda give access from the W., and the Straits of Lombok, Allass, Ombay, &c., from the S.

The Archipelago lies for the most part close to the equator, which passes through Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, and Gilolo. This entire region is excepted from the general law of the trade-winds, which, on the N. and S. sides of the line respectively, blow constantly from the N.E. and S.E. Within the Archipelago, and thence W. to the coast of Africa, the monsoons, that is, season winds, prevail, blowing alternately from the S.E. and N.W. But these winds, though locally regular and constant, vary much from place to place, and E. of Celebes the seasons are reversed. The North Philippine Islands alone fall within the region of hurricanes and boisterous winds.

The first division of the Archipelago, founded on natural features, embraces Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lombok, and about two-thirds of the W. part of Borneo to the meridian of 116° E. lon. So far there is a general uniformity of animal and vegetable productions. The soil is extremely fertile. Rice is the general food of the people, who have made a considerable advance in the arts and habits of civilized life. The second division, comprehending Celebes, Booton, and East Borneo, up to lat. 3° N., is, in soil, food, and civilization inferior to the first. Rice is here no longer abundant, and sago often supplies its place. The third division extends from lon. 124° to 130° E., and between lat. 10° S. and 2° N. Here nature takes a new aspect. The rich vegetation

the western islands is seen only on the sea-shore; the lls are comparatively bare and arid. But this is the gion in which alone the clove and nutmeg attain perfec- n. Yet the soil is not fertile, rice is rare, and the staple d in this division is sago. The inhabitants are much ferior to those farther W., and have never acquired the e of letters. The clove was originally found only on the e Moluccn Islands, chiefly on Machian, whence it was rried to Amboyna, to which spot its cultivation was long stricted by the Dutch. The fourth, less distinctly marked an the preceding, lies between the parallels of 4° and 10° , from lon. 116° to 128° E., including the N. angle of rneo, the Sooloo Islands, and Mindanno. The inhab- nts are superior to those of the third division. Rice is eir chief food, but sago also is much used. The clove d nutmeg are here indigenous, but inferior in quality to ose growing farther S. The fifth division is that of the hilippine Islands, from lat. 10° to 18° N. Here a humid mate and volcanic soil reappear, and with them exuber- t fertility. Rice again becomes abundant. Sugar and bacco are produced, but pepper, fine spices, and some of e fruits of the islands near the equator are wanting. The rthwestern islands are Asiatic in animal and vegetable rms; the extreme southern ones approach the Australa- n character, and others share the features of the two.

In the woods of Sumatra and Java most of the trees ceed 100 feet in height. But the density of the vegeta- n is still more astonishing than the vigor of individual nts. In the struggle for space and air, plants of different nds become piled one over the other. Teak, mango, fig, usa, sandal, ebony, and other great trees are mingled with ms of endless variety and gigantic forms; while climb- g plants, frequently canes, interwoven from tree to tree, nd the whole together and render the forest utterly im- netrable. The tendency to climb characterizes the vege- ion of the Archipelago. Stems a foot or more in diam- r, and belonging to species which elsewhere grow without pport, here twine themselves round the giants of the ests. The inexhaustible supply of great timber afforded these woods is to the natives of far less importance than e cocoa-nut, the bamboo, and numerous slender palms ich adorn the coasts.

Inhabitants.—In the Malay Archipelago there are two original races. One, of Malay extraction, has a brown fair complexion, the other is the Papuan or negrillo race, d is black. The brown race are about 4 inches below the erage European stature. They are robust and somewhat msy; the face is square, with hollow cheeks and project- g jaws, large mouth, small nose, small black eyes, and k hair. The Battahs of Sumatra and the Dyaks of rneo, who are among the fairest, live under the equator; e Javanese, the most civilized and most luxurious, are ong the darkest. The Papuas rarely attain the height 5 feet, and have feeble frames; the skin is of a sooty ck; the chin retreats so as to form no part of the face; e lips are very prominent, the look wild and malign. ey increase in numbers towards the E., and are the sole ssessors of Papua or New Guinea. Wherever found they m to be in the lowest stage of civilization.

An unusually large proportion of the whole population ve maritime habits. Their chief towns are in many in- nces built over the water, the bamboo houses being con- ucted on stakes. They often shelter an entire village der a single roof. Even the least civilized tribes of the aks construct houses on piles, 10 or 20 feet above the ound, large enough to lodge 500 people. The natives are illful boat-builders, and their prahoos, often of 60 tons rden, are excellent specimens of naval architecture.

Malay Peninsula, called also **Malac'ca**, or **Ma- lya**, mȧ-lȧ'yȧ (anc. *Chersone'sus Au'rea*), the most south- n portion of Continental Asia, forming the S. part of the ninsula of Farther India, mostly between lat. 1° and 13° and lon. 98° and 104° E., connected northward to Lower m by the Isthmus of Kraw, and having on the E. the lf of Siam and China Sea, and on the S. and W. the lait of Malacca. Malaya proper, or Malacca, extends m lat. 1° 20′ to 7° N. Estimated area, 45,000 square les, and pop. about 375,000. The country, as far as lat. S., comprising the states of Ligor and Quedah, is claimed Siam; S. of which it is subdivided among many small ive states,—the principal being Perak, Johore, Pahang, lantan, Tringany, and Rumbowe, besides the British ter- ries of Malacca, Naning, and the province of Wellesley. centre is traversed throughout by a mountain-chain, ng from 3000 to 6000 feet in height, but decreasing on ceeding to the S., where, however, the detached Mount hir is estimated to rise to 5700 feet in elevation. The surface is well watered and finely timbered. The popula- tion consists principally of Siamese, Malays, and Chinese. Principal towns, Malacca, Quedah, Salangore, Johore, Ma- tany, and Pahang.——Adj. MALAYAN, mal-ȧ'ȧn, and MA- LAY, mal-ȧ'; inhab. MALAY.

Malayta, mȧ-lī'tȧ, an island in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. (S. point) 9° 45′ S.; lon. 161° 39′ 24″ E.

Mal Baie, mȧl bȧ, a beautiful bay on the E. coast of Gaspé co., Quebec, about 6 miles wide by 4 miles broad. Near its S. point a remarkable rock rises about 200 feet out of the water. It is about 1200 feet wide, and contains 3 arches wrought by nature, the centre one of which is suffi- ciently large to admit a boat under sail to pass through.

Mal Baie, a river of Quebec, rises in Charlevoix co., and falls into the St. Lawrence at Murray Bay. Several lakes at its head abound with trout.

Mal Baie, a river of the co. of Gaspé, Quebec, midway between Gaspé Basin and Percé, empties into Mal Baie. It is frequented by salmon and trout.

Mal Baie, a village of Quebec. See MURRAY BAY.

Malborg, mȧl'bĕrg, or **Mailberg**, mīl'bĕrg, a mar- ket-town of Lower Austria. Pop. 1293.

Malbodium, the Latin name of MAUBEUGE.

Malburgeth, mȧl'bo͝or-ghĕt', or **Malborgeth**, mȧl'- bor'ghĕt', a town of Austria, 21 miles S.W. of Villach, in a narrow pass, on the Fella.

Malburgetum, the Latin name of MAUBOURGUET.

Malchin, mȧl-kcen', a town of Germany, in Mecklen- burg-Schwerin, between Lakes Malchin and Cummer, 24 miles E.S.E. of Güstrow. Pop. 5350. Chief industries, weaving and tanning.

Malchow, mȧl'kov, a town of Germany, grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on an island in Lake Malchow, 11 miles W.S.W. of Waren. Pop. 3368. It has important manufactures of woollen cloths.

Malcolm, mal'kom, a station in Vigo co., Ind., on the railroad from Terre Haute to Vandalia, Ill., 5 miles W. of Terre Haute.

Malcolm, or **Malcom**, a post-village in Malcolm township, Poweshiek co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 64 miles E. of Des Moines, and 26 miles W. by S. of Marengo. It has a bank, 2 churches, a high school, and manufactures of carriages, furniture, &c. Pop. of village, 353; of township, additional, 722.

Malcolm, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Neb., on the Nebraska Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of Lincoln.

Malda, Maldah, mawl'dȧ, or **Old Maldah**, a town of Bengal, Maldah district, on the Mahananda, 5 miles N.W. of Angrazabad (to which the name Maldah is sometimes incorrectly given). It is built of brick, but is much decayed. It is the seat of a large trade. Pop. 5262.

Malda, or **Maldah**, a district of Bengal, bounded W. and S.W. by the Ganges. Lat. 24° 30′–25° 22.5′ N.; lon. 87° 48′–88° 33.5′ E. Area, 1307 square miles. The W. part is level and very fertile, but subject to overflow. The E. portion, once densely peopled, is now a fever-smitten jungle, full of tigers and serpents. Rice, grain, silk, and indigo are leading products. Capital, Angrazabad. Pop. 676,420.

Maldeghem, mȧl'dęh-ghĕm', a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 17 miles by rail N.W. of Ghent. Pop. 7868, engaged in tobacco-factories, oil-mills, breweries, and cotton- printing-works.

Malden, mawl'dęn, a post-village of Bureau co., Ill., in Berlin township, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 6 miles N.E. of Princeton, and about 16 miles W.N.W. of La Salle. It has 3 churches and a carriage- shop. Pop. about 250.

Malden, a city of Middlesex co., Mass., on a small river of the same name, and on the Boston & Maine Rail- road and the Saugus Branch of the Eastern Railroad, 5 miles N. of Boston. It has several churches, 2 newspaper offices, a national bank, a high school, a savings-bank, and manufactures of rubber boots and shoes, cords and tassels, sandpaper, &c. Pop. in 1890, 23,031.

Malden, a post-village of Dunklin co., Mo., on the Little River Valley & Arkansas Railroad, 27 miles W. of New Madrid. It is in a cotton-growing district, and has a church, a newspaper office, 4 cotton-gins, a saw-mill, marble-works, &c. Pop. 943.

Malden, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., in Saugerties township, on the Hudson River, 2 miles above Saugerties, and 42 miles below Albany. It has 2 churches. It has an extensive trade in building-stone (blue-stone), which is quarried here. Pop. about 400.

Malden, a post-village of Kanawha co., W. Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, about 5 miles S.E. of Charles- ton. Pop. 355.

Malden Branch, a post-office of Bryan co., Ga.

Malden Bridge, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., in Chatham township, on Kinderhook Creek, 2 miles from Chatham Station, and about 18 miles S.S.E. of Albany. It has 2 churches, a paper-mill, and a pump-factory.

Malden Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to Great Britain. Lat. (S. point) 3° 58′ 30″ S.; lon. 155° W. It is of low coral formation, and about 12 or 14 miles in extent. Pop. 79. It affords guano.

Malderen, mål'dęh-rĕn', a village of Belgium, on the Steenhuffelsche-Beek, 15 miles N.N.W. of Brussels.

Maldive (mal'dĭv) Islands, or **Malediva**, mà'là-dee'và ("Thousand Isles"), a chain of islands, Indian Ocean, between lat. 0° 45′ S. and 7° 6′ N. and lon. 72° 48′ and 73° 48′ E., about 300 miles S.W. of India, and separated N. from Minicoy and the Laccadives by the 8 and 9 degrees channels. They are of coral formation, and arranged in 17 round and oval groups, termed *atolls*, surrounded and protected by coral reefs. The larger islands are well wooded with palms, &c., and produce millet, coir, cocoa-nuts, esculent roots, fruits, and poultry. The smaller are mere barren islets. Cowry-fishing is an important pursuit. Pop. of the whole, about 150,000. They are Mohammedans, and live under a sultan, who resides on the island of Male and sends tribute to the British.

Mal-di-Ventre, mål-dee-vĕn'trà, an island of the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Sardinia, 5 miles S.W. of Cape Mannu. It is 5 miles long.

Maldon, mål'dọn, a borough of England, co. of Essex, on the Chelmer, and on a railway, 10 miles E. of Chelmsford. It has several ancient churches, a grammar-school, a large national school, a valuable library, several charities, an ancient town hall, a jail, and large barracks, with imports of coal, iron, and timber, and exports of fish and agricultural produce. Vessels of considerable burden approach the town. It sends a member to the House of Commons. Silk, salt, beer, castings, and farm-machinery are manufactured. Pop. (1891) 5397.

Maldonado, mål-do-nà'do, a fortified seaport town of Uruguay, on the N.E. shore of the Plata estuary, 60 miles E. of Montevideo. Lat. of the island Goriti, which shelters its harbor, 34° 57′ 2″ S.; lon. 54° 57′ 35″ W. It is regularly built, and has a large public square.

Male, mà'là, or **Mohl**, mōl, the principal island of the Maldive group, a little N. of its centre, almost circular, having a circumference of nearly 5 miles. It is the residence of the sultan, and the seat of his government, and was once completely fortified by a wall and bastions. Pop. nearly 2000.

Male, mà'là or mà'lęh, a town of Austria, Tyrol, 50 miles from Trent, on the Noce. Pop. 1012.

Malea Promontorium. See CAPE MALIA.

Malebum, mà-le-bŭm', a town of Nepaul, on the Gunduck, 138 miles N.W. of Khatmandoo.

Maledictus, the Latin name of MONTMÉDY.

Malediva, islands. See MALDIVE ISLANDS.

Malekra, mål'e-krà, a neat town of the Punjab, near the S. range of the Himalaya Mountains.

Malemort, mål'mor', a village of France, in Vaucluse, 6 miles S.E. of Carpentras. Pop. 1350.

Male-Myn, mà'là-mĭn', a town of Burmah, on the Irrawaddy, 76 miles N. of Ava, contains about 800 houses.

Malenowitz, mà'là-no'wits, a town of Moravia, 12 miles N.N.E. of Hradisch. Pop. 1140.

Maleo, mà-là'o, a town of Northern Italy, 17 miles S.E. of Lodi. Pop. 4098.

Malerkot'la, a native state of India, in the Punjab, on the Sirhind plain. Area, 164 square miles. Pop. 46,200.

Malesherbes, mål'zairb', a town of France, in Loiret, on the Essonne, 11 miles N.E. of Pithiviers. Pop. 1847. Here is the fine château of Malesherbes.

Malfi, mål'fee, a village of Dalmatia, 7 miles N.W. of Ragusa, on a bay of the Adriatic. Pop. of commune, 3907.

Malgar, mål-gar', a town of Russia, in Transcaucasia, on a small affluent of the Choruk, and on the Turkish boundary, 8 miles S. of Artveen.

Malgarah, Malghara, mål'gà-rà, or **Migalgara**, mę-gål'gà-rà, a walled town of European Turkey, province of Roumelia, 33 miles N.N.E. of Gallipoli. Pop. 2500.

Malgrat, mål-grăt', a seaport town of Spain, 37 miles N.E. of Barcelona, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 3287.

Malguénac, mål'gà'nàk', a village of France, in Morbihan, 4 miles W. of Pontivy. Pop. 1752.

Malhar, mŭl'har', or **Mul'har'**, a town of Bengal, Boglipoor district. Pop. 3177.

Malheur (mal-oor') River, Oregon, rises near the S.E. base of the Blue Mountains, drains part of Baker co., and enters Snake River on the boundary between Idaho and Oregon, near lat. 44° 8′ N.

Maliacus Sinus, Greece. See GULF OF LAMIA.

Malianum Fulcimensium. See MAOLANS.

Malicorne, mà'lee'korn', a town of France, in Sarthe, 8 miles N. of La Flèche, on the Sarthe. Pop. 1509.

Malig'nant Cove, a post-village in Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, on Northumberland Strait, 36 miles N.E. of New Glasgow. Pop. 150.

Maligrama, a town of India. See MULLIGAUM.

Mal'in, a village of Ireland, co. of Donegal, 10 miles N. by E. of Londonderry.

Malines, a city of Belgium. See MECHLIN.

Malin Head, a promontory of Ireland, co. of Donegal. Lat. 55° 22′ N.; lon. 7° 24′ W.

Malinipa Island, Sooloo Archipelago. See COCO.

Malka, mål'kà, a river of Russia, in Ciscaucasia, joins the Terek 18 miles W.S.W. of Mosdok, after a course of about 110 miles.

Mal'lard Creek, a township of Mecklenburg co., N.C. Pop. 1436.

Mallare, mål-là'rà, or **Mallere**, mål-là'rà, a village of Italy, 7 miles from Cairo. Pop. 1597.

Mallavilly, mål-là-vil'lee, or **Mallivalli**, mål-lee-vål'lee, a fortified town of Southern India, Mysore, 25 miles E. of Seringapatam. Pop. 5114.

Mallemort, mål'lęh-mor', a village of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 28 miles E.N.E. of Arles. Pop. 1023.

Mallet Creek, a post-village of Medina co., O., on the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railroad (at York Station), 4 miles N.W. of Medina. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, a newspaper office, and a planing-mill.

Mal'lia, a town of India, in Kattywar, on the S. shore of the Runn of Cutch.

Malliagnum, a town of India. See MULLIGAUM.

Mallicollo, mål-le-kol'lo, a large island of the New Hebrides, 60 miles long and 28 broad, lat. 16° 30′ S., lon. 167° 50′ E., S.E. of Espiritu Santo. It is low, well watered, and fertile, but inhabited by a race apparently in the lowest stage of barbarism.

Mal'ling, West Malling, or **Town-Malling**, a town of England, in Kent, 5½ miles W.N.W. of Maidstone. Pop. of parish, 2326.

Mallivalli, a town of India. See MALLAVILLY.

Mallorca, an island of Spain. See MAJORCA.

Mal'lory, a township of Clayton co., Iowa. Pop. 1149.

Mallory, a post-office of Shelby co., Iowa.

Mallory, a post-hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., on the Syracuse Northern Railroad, 22 miles N. of Syracuse. It has a church.

Mallory's Ford, a hamlet of Orange co., Va., on the North Anna River, 5 miles S.E. of Madison Run Station. It has a church and a tannery.

Mal'lorysville, a post-hamlet of Wilkes co., Ga., about 70 miles W.N.W. of Augusta.

Mal'lorytown, a post-village in Leeds co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 138 miles W.S.W. of Montreal. It contains several stores and a hotel. Pop. 300.

Mal'loryville, a station in Tompkins co., N.Y., on the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad, 2 miles N.E. of Freeville.

Mal'low, a town of Ireland, co. and 17 miles N.N.W. of Cork, on the Blackwater, at a railway junction. It is picturesquely situated, with many elegant seats in the vicinity. It has a handsome modern and the ruins of an ancient church, a Roman Catholic chapel, court-house, jail, workhouse, barracks, infirmary, news-rooms, and the hottest mineral spring in Ireland. The borough sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 4761.

Malmaison, mål'mà'zôn', a château in France, department of Seine, 4½ miles W. of Paris, celebrated as having been the residence of the Empress Josephine.

Malmaison, mal-mā'sọn, a post-hamlet of Pittsylvania co., Va., 10 miles N. of Danville. It has a steam saw-mill and a coach-factory. Tobacco of superior quality is produced here.

Malmaison, Quebec. See DES RIVIÈRES.

Malmedy, mål'męh-de, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 25 miles S. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Warge. Pop. 5671. It has extensive tanneries, and manufactories of woollen cloth, muslins, soap, and potash, mineral springs, and near it the ruins of an ancient imperial abbey.

Malmesbury, mămz'bęr-e, a town of England, co. of Wilts, nearly enclosed by the Avon, 19½ miles N.N.W. of Bath. Pop. 2964. It was the seat of a splendid abbey, of which little now remains except a portion used as the

rish church, with a tomb reputed to be that of King helstan. It has vestiges of ancient fortifications. The anufacture of woollen cloth, formerly the chief branch, s given way to wool-stapling. It sends one member to e House of Commons.

Malmish, or Malmych, mäl-mish', a town of Russia, vernment of Viatka, 80 miles N.N.E. of Kazan, on the atka. Pop. 2618.

Malmö, mal'mö or mäl'mö, a seaport town of Sweden, pital of a län, on the Sound, and in one of the most fer-e districts of the kingdom, 16 miles E.S.E. of Copen-gen. Lat. 55° 36' 0" N.; lon. 13° E. It is an impor-nt railway terminus, and was formerly a place of strength, t the fortifications have been removed. The principal ildings are two churches, one of them possessed of a large gan and costly monuments; the old castle, still surrounded walls and ditches, and occupied partly as a barracks; e governor's house, town house, hospital, and theatre. e staple manufactures are gloves. The trade, much mped by the want of a good harbor, is chiefly in grain d whisky. A steamer plies regularly between Malmö, penhagen, and Lubeck. Pop. (1890) 48,504.

Malmöhus, mäl'mö-hooce, or **Malmö,** a fertile prov-ce or län of Sweden, at its S.W. extremity, having S. the ltic, and W. the Sound. Area, 1781 square miles. Pop. 890) 368,820.

Malnate, mäl-nä'tä, a village of Northern Italy, 13 les E.N.E. of Como. Pop. of commune, 2461.

Malo, mä'lo, a town of Italy, 10 miles N.W. of Vi-nza, on the Torlo. Pop. 4803. It has saltpetre-works.

Malo Archangelsk, mä'lō ar-kăng-ghělsk', a town Russia in Europe, government of Olonets, 55 miles N.E. Kargopol.

Malo Archangelsk, a town of Russia in Europe, gov-rnment and 85 miles S.E. of Orel. Pop. 4891.

Maloi, an island of Siberia. See Malyi.

Maloi-Yaroslavitz, mä'loi-yä-ro-slä'vits, a town of ssia, government and 38 miles N. of Kalooga, on the osha. Pop. 5173.

Malone, ma-lōn', a township, Tazewell co., Ill. P. 710.

Malone, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Iowa, in Eden wnship, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 14 les W. of Clinton City. It has a church.

Malone, a post-village, capital of Franklin co., N.Y., Malone township, on Salmon River, and on the Ogdens-rg & Lake Champlain Railroad, 61 miles E. by N. of densburg, and 57 miles W. of Rouse's Point. A bridge re crosses the river, which affords extensive water-power l flows in a deep valley. Malone is pleasantly situ-d in a rich farming country. It contains 7 churches, national banks, 2 newspaper offices, an academy, 2 iron-undries, 2 woollen-factories, a paper-mill, 3 flouring-lls, a tannery, and 2 machine-shops. Here is a quarry Potsdam sandstone. The machine- and repair-shops of railroad located here are on a large scale. Pop. in 00, 4986; of the township, 8991.

Malone, a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wis.

Malone, or Pow'ell's Mills, a post-village in Has-gs co., Ontario, on the river Moira, 36 miles N.N.W. of lleville. Here are gold-mines. It contains quartz-mills, flouring-mill, and several stores. Pop. 300.

Malone's Landing, a post-office of Conhoma co., Miss.

Malonne, mä'lonn', a town of Belgium, 3 miles S.W. Namur, on the Sambre. Pop. 2700.

Malonno, mä-lon'no, a village of Northern Italy, 42 es N.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 2317.

Maloo, mä'loo', a town of India, 25 miles W. of Sir-d. Lat. 30° 38' N.; lon. 75° 58' E.

Ma'lott' Park, a post-hamlet in Washington township, rion co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago ilroad, 6 miles N. of Indianapolis. It has a church, a road station, and 8 or 9 houses.

Malouines, Atlantic Ocean. See Falkland Islands.

Malpartida de Caceres, mäl-par-tee'dä dä kä'-t-rās, a town of Spain, 50 miles N.N.E. of Caceres. Pop. 35.

Malpartida de la Serena, mäl-par-tee'dä dä lä s-ä'nä, a town of Spain, Estremadura, 65 miles E.S.E. of Llajos. Pop. 1769.

Malpartida de Placencia, mäl-par-tee'dä dä plä-s'she-ä or plä-thĕn'the-ä, a village of Spain, Estremadura, 5 miles N. by E. of Caceres. Pop. 2251.

Malpas, a town of England, co. and 14 miles S.S.E. of Chester. The town is pleasantly situated, has a richly-ornamented church, built about the time of Henry VII., a grammar-school, Alport's School, and several other charities.

Malpeque, Prince Edward Island. See Princetown.

Malplaquet, mäl'plä'kä', a village of France, in Nord, arrondissement of Avesnes, memorable for the victory of Marlborough and Prince Eugene over the French in 1709.

Malpoora, mäl-poo'rä, a town of India, Rajpootana, 35 miles E.S.E. of Krishnuggur.

Malsch, mälsh, a town of Germany, in Baden, 6 miles E.N.E. of Rastadt. Pop. 3544.

Malsch, a town of Germany, in Baden, 14 miles S.S.E. of Mannheim. Pop. 1355.

Mals-Elf, mäls-ĕlf', a river of Norway, falls into the Malunger-Fiord about lat. 69° N. Length, 80 miles.

Malsen, mäl-sĕn' or mäl-sän', or **Malsesine,** mäl-sä-see'nä, a village of Italy, 23 miles N.N.W. of Verona, on the Lake of Garda.

Mälström, Norway. See Maelström.

Malta, mawl'ta (It. pron. mäl'tä; Fr. *Malte,* mält; anc. *Mel'ita*), an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Great Britain, 62 miles S.S.W. of Sicily, and 197 miles N. of Africa. Lat. 35° 53' 48" N.; lon. 14° 31' 15" E. Greatest length, 17 miles; central breadth, about 9 miles. Area, 98 square miles. It is of an irregular and oval shape, deeply indented on all sides except the S., where the coast forms a continuous and almost unbroken line. The largest bays are those of Marsa and Sirocco on the S.W., and Melleha and St. Paul's on the N.E.; but the most important in every respect is the double bay formed by the opposite sides of the remarkable peninsula on which the capital, Valetta, stands. The S.W. coast is remarkably bold, having not a single opening in which a vessel can take refuge. The surface is very much broken by rocks, which pierce it in all directions, and are almost destitute of any covering of soil, leaving few intervening spaces which can be brought under regular culture. The culminating point, which occurs near the S.W. coast, does not exceed 1200 feet. The rocks are all stratified, and arranged in nearly parallel layers, with a very gentle dip, generally from N.E. to E. by N. They are disposed in 4 distinct groups, consisting of coral limestone, yellow sandstone and blue clay, the former above in beds about 20 feet thick, abounding in fossils, the latter from 100 to 120 feet thick, sandstone, and a yellowish white semi-crystalline limestone, forming an excellent building-stone. The range of temperature seldom exceeds 6° in 24 hours; the air is usually dry and clear. The winter climate, from the middle of October till that of January, is delightful, but in summer the heat becomes extreme, and the bright light reflected from the bare white rocks often injures the sight. There are no lakes or proper running streams in the island, but the springs are numerous and copious. The soil is very thin, and the best of it has been imported for gardeners' use, but under the influence of an auspicious climate the island has become very fruitful. The staple product is cotton; the vine and olive are cultivated. Fruits, particularly figs and oranges, are abundant, and of excellent flavor. The central position of Malta in the Mediterranean makes it an important commercial depôt, and at all times an invaluable naval station. It has in consequence received great attention from the British government, and been both provided with excellent docks and very strong fortifications. Malta was first peopled, it is said, by the Phœnicians. It passed successively through the hands of the Phœnicians, Greeks, and Carthaginians, and was finally attached to Rome during the second Punic War. It was seized at different times by Vandals, Goths, and Saracens. From the last it passed to Sicily, and followed its fortunes till 1522, when Charles V. granted it to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. In 1798 the Grand Master Hompesch surrendered it to Napoleon. It was afterwards taken by Nelson, and is now, along with the islands of Comino and Gozo, a possession of Great Britain. The natives are of mixed descent, their language being chiefly of Arabic origin. Capital, Valetta. Pop. in 1881, 149,782; in 1889, 174,621.——Adj. and inhab. Maltese, mawl-tecz' (It. Maltese, mäl-tä'sä).

Malta, mawl'ta, a post-village of De Kalb co., Ill., in Malta township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 64 miles W. of Chicago, and 30 miles S.S.E. of Rockford. It has a money-order post-office, 4 churches, a graded school, and a cheese-factory. Pop. about 800; of township, 1157.

Malta, a hamlet of Putnam co., Ind., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 31 miles W. of Indianapolis.

Malta, a post-office of Cloud co., Kansas, 24 miles W. of Clay Centre.

Malta, Oceana co., Mich. See Greenwood.

Malta, a post-township of Saratoga co., N.Y., about 6 miles S. of Saratoga Springs. It is bounded on the N.E. by Saratoga Lake, and intersected by the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, and contains a village named Maltaville. Pop. 1215. Malta Post-Office is at Dunning Street.

Malta, a post-village of Morgan co., O., in Malta township, on the W. bank of the Muskingum River, opposite McConnellsville, and about 30 miles W.N.W. of Marietta. It has 2 churches, a national bank, a graded school, a newspaper office, and a tannery. Pop. 513; of the township, 1625. It has manufactures of furniture, ploughs, sash, doors, and salt. Here is a salt-well 800 feet deep.

Malta Bend, a post-village of Saline co., Mo., in Grand Pass township, about 2 miles S. of the Missouri River, and 30 miles E. of Lexington. It has 4 churches.

Maltaville, mawl'tȩ-vil, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Malta township, ½ mile from Round Lake Station, and about 10 miles S. of Saratoga Springs. It has a church, a cotton-mill, and a grist-mill.

Malterdingen, mâl'tẹr-ding'ẹn, a town of Baden, 12 miles N.N.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 1545.

Malters, mâl'tẹrs, a town of Switzerland, canton and 11 miles W. of Lucerne, on the Emmen. Pop. 3229.

Malton, mawl'tọn, or **New Malton**, a town of England, co. of York, North Riding, on the Derwent, here crossed by an ancient stone bridge, 18 miles N.N.E. of York, at a railway junction. It stands on an ominence, and has a large market-place, national schools, a theatre, public rooms, with a library, and remains of a castle destroyed by Henry II. Porter, malt, corn, and bacon are largely exported to Hull, &c., by the navigable Derwent. The borough is a polling-place for the county, and in conjunction with its suburb of Norton, and with Old Malton, sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. 4910; of parliamentary borough, 10,236.

Malton, a post-village in Peel co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 15 miles W. of Toronto. It contains 2 stores and a hotel. Pop. 300.

Maltsch, mâltch, a village of Prussia, on the Berlin, Frankfort & Breslau Railway, 24 miles W. of Breslau.

Maluenda, mâ-loo-ẽn'dâ, almost mâl-wẽn'dâ, a village of Spain, Aragon, 40 miles S.W. of Saragossa. Pop. 1205.

Maluesinum, the Latin name of MAUVEZIN.

Malu'gin Grove, a decayed village of Lee co., Ill., 1 mile from Compton Station. It has a church.

Malva, the ancient name of the river MULWEEYA.

Malvaglia, mâl-vâl'yâ, a town of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, 9 miles N. of Bellinzona. Pop. 1567.

Malvagna, mâl-vân'yâ, a village of Sicily, situated on the side of one of the hills of Mount Etna. Pop. 1447.

Malvasia, Napoli di, Greece. See MONEMVASIA.

Malvern, maw'vẹrn, or **Great Malvern**, a watering-place and town of England, co. and 8 miles S.S.W. of Worcester, at a railway junction, on the E. declivity of the Malvern Hills. The village has handsome hotels and private houses, museum, good baths, and a fine abbey church. Of the abbey, founded in 1083, few vestiges remain. Medicinal springs here attract many invalids. Pop. 5693.

Mal'vern, or Mal'vern Junction, a post-village of Hot Spring co., Ark., on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, 43 miles W.S.W. of Little Rock, and 1½ miles from Rockport. The Hot Springs Railroad extends from this place to the famous Hot Springs, 25 miles distant. It has a pop. (1890) of 1520.

Malvern, a post-hamlet of Whiteside co., Ill., in Clyde township, 7 miles N.E. of Morrison. It has a church.

Malvern, a post-village of Mills co., Iowa, in Silver Creek township, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 10 miles E. of Glenwood, and about 27 miles S.E. of Omaha. It has 4 churches, a seminary, 2 banks, and 2 newspaper-offices. Pop. in 1890, 1003.

Malvern, a post-village in Brown township, Carroll co., O., on Sandy Creek, and on the Tuscarawas Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 77 miles S.S.E. of Cleveland. Pop. 269.

Malvern, a post-village in Chester co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 21 miles W. of Philadelphia, at the junction of the West Chester Railroad.

Mal'vern, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 3 miles N.W. of Highland Creek. Pop. 125.

Mal'vern Hill, a battle-field in Henrico co., Va., about 1 mile from James River, and 11 miles S.S.E. of Richmond. Here occurred a battle between the Confederate and Union armies on the 1st of July, 1862, in which the former was repulsed with severe loss.

Malvern (maw'vẹrn) **Hills**, England, separate the co. of Worcester from Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, and are nearly 9 miles in length from N. to S.

Malvern Junction, Ark. See MALVERN.

Malvitto, mâl-vit'to, a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 16 miles S.S.W. of Castrovillari. Pop. 1656.

Malwah, mawl'wâ (*i.e.*, the "mountainous country"), an old province of India, mostly between lat. 22° and 26° N. and lon. 74° and 80° E., enclosed by the provinces of Rajpootana, Agra, Allahabad, Candeish, and Guzerat. Its central part is a table-land between its chief rivers the Chumbul in the N. and Nerbudda in the S., and watered by the Sind and Betwah, affluents of the Jumna. This province is the principal seat of the Bheel race, and was formerly that of the Mahrattas. It is mostly subdivided among the dominions of Gwalior, Indore, and Bhopaul.

Malwah, a name sometimes given to the native state of Puttecala, in India.

Malwan, mâl'wân', or **Sounderdroog**, soon-dẹr-droog', a town and fortified island of British India, on the Malabar coast, 50 miles N.N.W. of Goa. Pop. 13,218.

Malyi, mâl-yee', or **Maloi**, mâ-loy', an island of Siberia, in the Arctic Ocean, about 45 miles S.S.E. of the island of Kotelnoi. Much fossil ivory is found on it.

Malzeville, mâl'zẹh-veel', a village of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, on the Meurthe, 15 miles E. of Nancy. Pop. 2354.

Malzieu, or Le Malzieu, lẹh mâl'ze-uh', a village of France, in Lozère, 25 miles N. of Marvejols. Pop. 960.

Mama, mâ-mâ', two rivers of Asiatic Russia, in the N.E. of the government of Irkootsk, called Verkhnee-Mama and Nizhnee-Mama. The former, the larger of the two, has a course of above 100 miles; both join the Vitim.

Mamadish, Mamadisch, mâ-mâ-dish' or mâ-mâ-deesh', or **Mamadajch**, a town of Russia, government and 87 miles E. of Kasan, on the Viatka. Pop. 4123.

Mamaka'ting, a township of Sullivan co., N.Y. Pop. 4116. It contains Wurtsborough.

Mamanguape, mâ-mân-gwâ'pâ, a river of Brazil, enters the Atlantic 25 miles N. of Parahiba, after an E. course of 130 miles.

Mamanguape, mâ-mân-gwâ'pâ, or **Montemor**, mon-tâ-mor', a town of Brazil, state and 45 miles N.N.W. of Parahiba, on a river of the same name.

Mamar'oneck, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., in Mamaroneck township, finely situated on Long Island Sound and on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 20 miles from the Grand Central Depot in New York. It has 2 churches, and many elegant villas and residences. Pop. of the township, 1431.

Mambucaba, mâm-boo-kâ'bâ, a town of Brazil, state and 78 miles W. of Rio Janeiro, near the river Mambucaba. Pop. 4000.

Mamers, mâ'mair' (L. *Mamercia*), a town of France, in Sarthe, 28 miles N.N.E. of Le Mans. Pop. 5147. It has a fine church, and manufactures of hempen, cotton, and woollen fabrics, hosiery, leather, and paper.

Mamholc, a hamlet of England. See MANHOEL.

Mamiña, mâ-meen'yâ, a large Indian town of Peru, province of Tarapaca, lat. 20° 4' 48" S. It has clear, boiling sulphur springs, and near it gypsum, alum, and carbonate of sodium abound.

Mammelle, mâm'mêll', a creek of Pulaski co., Ark., flows into the Arkansas above Little Rock.

Mammola, mâm'mo-lâ, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 7½ miles N. of Gerace. Pop. 7804.

Mammorah, a town of Morocco. See MEKEDIAH.

Mam'moth, a post-office of Madison co., Montana, near the Mammoth Hot Springs of Wyoming, in the Great National Park.

Mammoth Cave, a summer resort of Calaveras co., Cal., 12 miles from San Andreas, and 13 miles from the Big Trees. Here is an extensive cavern with more than 20 large halls and a subterranean lake. A hotel has been built here.

Mammoth Cave, a great cavern in Edmondson co., Ky., is near Green River, 6 miles from Cave City, and about 28 miles E.N.E. of Bowling Green. The cave consists of a remarkable succession of irregular chambers, situated in different levels or stories, some of which are traversed by navigable branches of the subterranean Echo River. Many of the halls are of great size, and others of remarkable beauty. Great interest attaches to the blind fishes, crustaceans, and insects found in the cave, which is a noted place of resort.

Mammoth Spring, a hamlet of Shannon co., Mo., at a large spring, 6 miles from Eminence. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Mamojada, mâ-mo-yâ'dâ, a village on the island of Sardinia, S.S.E. of Nuoro. Pop. 2086.

Mamore, mâ-mo-râ', or **Marmore**, mar-mo-râ', commonly called **Rio Grande**, ree'o grân'dâ, by the Spaniards, a river of Bolivia, formed by the junction of the Guapai and Chapari, after a N. course of 500 miles joins

e Beni to form the Madeira. Some geographers regard e Guapai (called also the Rio Grande) as the upper por- on of the Mamore. It offers a great extent of navigable nter. See Rio Grande.

Mampanwa, mȧm-pȧn'wȧ, or **Mampawa**, mȧm- 'wȧ, a maritime town on the W. coast of Borneo, on the ver Mampanwa. Lat. 0° 25′ N.; lon. 109° E.

Mam'rc, a township of Kandiyohi co., Minn. Pop. 356.

Mana, a river of French Guiana. See Amaribo.

Manaar (mȧ-nar') **Island**, immediately W. of the N. rt of Ceylon, is 18 miles in length by 2½ miles across. e Gulf of Manaar.

Manabi, or **Manavi**, mȧ'nȧ-bee, a province of Ecua- r, on the W. slope of the Andes, bounded W. by the cific. Area, 5761 square miles. Capital, Puerto Viejo. p. 67,852.

Manabi, a town of Ecuador. See Puerto Viejo.

Ma'nack', a station of Lowndes co., Ala., on the Ala- ma River, and on the Western Railroad, 13 miles W. by of Montgomery.

Manacor, mȧ-nȧ-kōr', a town of Spain, island of Ma- rca, 30 miles E. of Palma. It has several spacious uares, and wide, well-kept streets. Its buildings are sub- ntial; the most important are the palace of the ancient ngs of the country, a large parish church, a chapel of ease, wn house, prison, 2 schools, and a hospital. It is a bishop's e, and has manufactures of brandy, wine, oil, and verdi- is, and a trade in grain, oil, cattle, and fruits. P. 10,438.

Man'ada Hill, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., in est Hanover township, about 11 miles N.E. of Harris- rg. It has 2 or 3 stores.

Manado, a town of Celebes. See Menado.

Managua, a lake of Nicaragua. See Leon.

Managua, mȧ-nȧ'gwȧ, a town of Central America, pital of Nicaragua, on the S. shore of Lake Leon (or nagua), in lat. 12° 7′ N., lon. 86° 12′ W. It has several urches, a national palace, city hall, and prison, and a ade in coffee. Pop. 6600.

Manah, mȧ'nȧ, a village of Northern India, Gurhwal, miles S.E. of Gangootri, and an important seat of the ade with Thibet.

Man'ahaw'kin, or **Man'ahock'ing**, a post-village Ocean co., N.J., in Stafford township, on the Tuckerton ilroad, 26 miles S. of Toms River, and 4 miles from the lantic Ocean. It has 2 churches. Pop. 689.

Manaia, Cook Islands. See Mangaia.

Manaima, mȧ-nī'mȧ, a town of India, Allahabad dis- ct. Pop. 6146.

Man'akin, a village of Goochland co., Va., near the mes River, and on the James River Canal, about 17 les W. of Richmond. It has coal-mines and 3 stores. p. about 200.

Manakoo, **Manakou**, mȧ-nȧ-koo', **Manukau**, or mond's (sī'mǫndz) **Harbor**, a fine harbor of New aland, North Island, on its W. coast. Lat. 37° S.; lon. 4° 30′ E.

Man'akpoor' Chaurgoon, chŏwr-goon', a town of lia, Boglipoor district. Pop. 3347.

Manal'apan, a post-township of Monmouth co., N.J., put 24 miles E. of Trenton, is intersected by the Free- ld & Jamesburg Railroad, and bounded on the S.W. by Manalapan River. It contains a village named English- rn. Pop. 2236. Manalapan Station is 3 miles W. of beheld.

Manalapan Brook, or **South River**, New Jersey, es in Monmouth co., runs northward in Middlesex co., l enters the Raritan River 4 miles below New Brunswick. is a navigable tidal stream in its lower course.

Manal'apanville, a hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., Manalapan and Millstone townships, about 18 miles S. E. of New Brunswick. It has a church, a carriage- tory, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Manalipa, or **Malinipa**. See Coco.

Manama, mȧ-nȧ'mȧ, a town of the Persian Gulf, at northern extremity of the island of Bahrein, of which s the capital.

Manamus'kin, or **Manumus'kin**, a post-office and tion of Cumberland co., N.J., on the West Jersey Rail- d, 6 miles S.S.E. of Millville.

Manan. See Grand Manan.

Mananah, mȧ-nah'nȧ, a post-village in Mananah nship, Meeker co., Minn., on the North Fork of Crow ver, near Lake Koronis, about 32 miles S.W. of St. Cloud, l 11 miles N.N.W. of Litchfield. It has a flour-mill and aw-mill. Pop. of the township, 637.

Manan'tico Creek, of Cumberland co., N.J., flows o Maurice River.

Mananzary, or **Manaanzari**, mȧ-nȧn-zȧ'ree', a town on the E. coast of Madagascar, at the mouth of a small river of its own name. Lat. 21° 20′ S.; lon. 48° 20′ E.

Manáos, mȧ-nȧ'oce, formerly **Barra do Rio Negro**, a town of Brazil, capital of the state of Amazonas, on the Rio Negro, 10 miles from its mouth in the Amazon. It is the seat of a large trade in the products of Northern Brazil, and has a palace, a fine cathedral, a priests' seminary and industrial school, many fine houses, and a saw-mill, brick- and tile-works, &c. Pop. 5000.

Man'apar', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 40 miles N.E. of Dindigul.

Manaria, the supposed ancient name of Melonia.

Manasarowar, mȧ-nȧ-sȧ-ro-war', or **Tso-Maphani**, tso-mȧf'ȧm, a lake of Thibet, noted in Hindoo sacred legends, 280 miles E.N.E. of Delhi, lat. 30° 40′ N., lon. 87° 30′ E., at the foot of Mount Kailas, 15,200 feet above sea-level. It forms nearly a circle, about 15 miles in diameter, and is one of the head sources of the river Sutlej, pouring its waters into Lake Ravana-Hrada.

Man'asquan', formerly **Squan**, a post-village and bathing-place in Wall township, Monmouth co., N.J., on the New York & Long Branch division of the Central Railroad, 12½ miles S. of Long Branch, and about ¼ mile from the ocean. It has 4 churches, several boarding-houses, a sash-factory, and a carriage-shop. Pop. about 900.

Manasquan River, New Jersey, rises in Monmouth co., runs southeastward, and enters the Atlantic Ocean on the boundary between Monmouth and Ocean cos.

Manas'sas, a hamlet of Talbot co., Md., 12 miles S. of Easton. It has a church.

Manassas (formerly **Manassas Junction**), a post-village of Prince William co., Va., on the Virginia Midland & Great Southern Railroad, 33 miles W.S.W. of Washington, and 27 miles W. of Alexandria. It is the junction and E. terminus of the Manassas division of the same road. It has 4 churches, a graded school, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 600.

Manassas Gap, Virginia. See Linden.

Man'ataw'ny, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., in Oley township, about 11 miles E.N.E. of Reading. It has 2 churches and a paper-mill.

Manatawny Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Berks co., and enters the Schuylkill River at Pottstown.

Man'atee', a large county in the peninsula of Florida, is bounded on the W. by the Gulf of Mexico, and intersected by Pease Creek. Charlotte Harbor, an inlet of the sea (or gulf), extends far into the interior of this county. The surface is level, and partly covered with forests. The soil produces pasture for numerous cattle, which are the chief articles of export. Area of the county, 1240 square miles. Capital, Braidentown. Pop. in 1870, 1931; in 1880, 3544; in 1890, 2895.

Manatee, a scattered post-village of Manatee co., Fla., on the Manatee River, near its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico, about 42 miles S.S.W. of Tampa. It has a church. Steamers visit this place twice in a week.

Manauli, a town of India. See Manolee.

Manavghat, mȧn-ȧv-ghȧt', or **Menovghat**, mȧn-ov-ghȧt', a town of Asia Minor, vilayet of Adana, on the Manavghat River (anc. *Melas*), 30 miles N.W. of Alaya.

Manavi, Ecuador. See Manabi.

Manawa, mą-naw'wą, a post-village of Waupaca co., Wis., on the Little Wolf River, 50 miles by rail W. of Green Bay. It has a church, and manufactures of lumber, &c. Pop. about 500.

Manawa-Tawi Islands. See Three Kings.

Manawatu, mȧ-nȧ-wȧ-too', a river of New Zealand, North Island, rises on the W. slope of the highest mountain-range in the island, and enters Cook Strait. On a bar at its mouth there are only 7 feet of water at low tide; but inside the bar there is depth enough for small vessels for about 50 miles.

Manayunk, man-ą-yŭnk', a station in Mifflin co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 16 miles S.W. of Lewistown.

Manayunk, a northwestern suburb of Philadelphia, in the 21st ward of the city, is on the left (east) bank of the Schuylkill River, and on the Philadelphia & Reading and Pennsylvania Railroads, respectively 7.5 and 8.9 miles from their initial stations in Philadelphia. Street railways also connect it with Philadelphia. It is just above the mouth of Wissahickon Creek. Here are 2 paper-mills, and extensive manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, carpets, &c. Nearly 5000 persons are employed in these factories. Two weekly newspapers are published here. It has 8 churches and a savings-bank. Manayunk Post-Office is a branch of the Philadelphia post-office.

Manbhoom, Manbhum, mân'bhoom or **Maun'-bhoom,** a district of Bengal, in Chuta-Nagpoor. Lat. 22° 37'–24° N.; lon. 85° 51'–87° 16' E. Area, 4914 square miles. It has a broken surface; but the soil of the lower levels is excellent. Capital, Purulia. Pop. 995,570.

Mancas, La Plata co., Col. See MANCOS.

Man'celo'na, a post-hamlet and township of Antrim co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 150 miles N. of Grand Rapids, and 20 miles E. of Elk Rapids. It has 1 or 2 lumber-mills. Pop. 108.

Manchac, hamlet, Louisiana. See PASS MANCHAC.

Manchac (man'shăk) **Bayou,** Louisiana, a stream forming the S. boundary of East Baton Rouge, communicates with the Mississippi on the W. and with the Amite on the E. A small steamboat plies between its extremities.

Mancha, La, Spain. See LA MANCHA.

Mancha-Real, mân'chà-rà-âl', a town of Spain, province and 7 miles E. of Jaen. Pop. 5115. It has manufactures of linens and woollens.

Man'chaug', a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Sutton township, about 14 miles S. by E. of the city of Worcester. It has a church.

Manche, mônsh, a maritime department of France, in the N.W., on the Manche, or English Channel, formed of part of the old province of Normandy. Area, 2263 square miles. Pop. in 1891, 513,815. Principal rivers, the Vire, Taute, Douve, Merderet, and Selune, all navigable. On its coasts are Cape la Hague and Cape Barfleur, or Raz de Gatteville. Soil marshy in parts of the interior, but fertile in grain, flax, hemp, and apples for cider. The horses in this department are considered the best in France; cattle are excellent. Chief industry, manufactures of iron, copper, and zinc, cloth, linens, cottons, and lace. It was included in the territory which the Normans wrested from Charles the Simple in the tenth century. Along with the other dominions of William the Conqueror, it remained for centuries subject to the kings of England, who, however, held it under the crown of France. It is divided into the arrondissements of Avranches, Cherbourg, Coutances, Saint-Lô, Mortain, and Valognes. Capital, Saint-Lô.

Man'chester (anc. *Mancu'nium*), a city of England, in the S.E. division of the co. of Lancaster, 164 miles N.N.W. of London. Pop. of city within municipal limits (1891), 505,343. It sends six members to the House of Commons. A charter of incorporation was granted to the town in 1838; since that time several acts have been passed for its improvement, and in 1852 it was made a city. It stands on the river Irwell, and has of late rapidly improved in appearance. The streets are well paved, sewered, and lighted. The city is well supplied with water, two systems of water-works being established,—one at Blackstone Edge, 20 miles from the city, with a total capacity of 3,828,000,000 gallons, and a daily supply of about 25,000,000 gallons; the other at Lake Thirlmere, in Cumberland, about 80 miles from the city, with a daily supply of 50,000,000 gallons. The principal public buildings of the city are the town hall, of Gothic structure, completed in 1883 at a cost of £1,053,204, with an area of 8648 square yards, a tower 286 feet high, a peal of 21 bells, and 250 apartments; the royal exchange, covering an area of 1668 square yards; the royal institution, an edifice of the Ionic order; the theatre royal, and the free-trade hall, built in the Lombardo-Venetian style and affording space for nearly 5000 persons. In 1870 the Alexandra Park was acquired for the public at a cost of £60,000. A large aquarium has been constructed in the park. Manchester is rich in charitable endowments for educational and other purposes. It has a very commodious infirmary and numerous hospitals, a museum of natural history, Reform and several other club-houses, county assize courts in decorated Gothic built at a cost of £100,000, the great hall of which is 100 feet long, 48½ feet wide, and 75 feet high; police and sessions court, market hall, borough jail, and a county jail. Many societies have been established in Manchester, of which may be mentioned the statistical society, the literary and philosophical society, the field naturalists' society, and the geological society. The city possesses a fine free reference library, occupying the old town hall, a building erected on the model of the Temple of Erechtheus at Athens, containing 198,000 volumes; six branch libraries with reading rooms; the Whitworth Library (1890), incorporated with the technical school and school of art. In addition to these there are 18 private libraries, among them the Chetham Library, founded by Humphrey Chetham in 1653, containing 30,000 volumes, with many rare books and MSS. It was the first free library in England and Europe. The mechanics' institution and the Athenæum are large and handsome buildings, devoted to education, and in each of them is an excellent library. The city has recently made rapid strides in the advancement of education. Among its educational institutions are the grammar school (the most ancient), founded in 1515, with scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge Universities, the Chetham Hospital School, founded in 1651, for maintaining, educating, and bringing up 45 (since increased to 100) boys; Owens College, founded in 1846 under the will of John Owens and endowed with £100,000. In 1880 the Victoria University was founded under royal charter, Owens College being now one of its colleges. The University has power to confer degrees in surgery and medicine. The Technical School, incorporated in 1883 with the Mechanics' Institution, and the Whitworth Institute, founded in 1890, are great institutions. In addition it is the seat of the Lancashire Independents' College, the Primitive Methodists' College, St. Bede's Roman Catholic College, &c. There are also 50 board schools, conducted under the management of the Manchester school board, and about 140 elementary schools, with nearly 82,000 scholars. There is a flourishing school of art. Several ragged schools are in successful operation. There are upwards of a dozen public baths and wash-houses. The bishopric of Manchester was created in 1847, and the diocese placed in the province of York. The collegiate church became the cathedral; this is a large and elaborately ornamented Gothic structure, founded in the reign of Henry V., and recently restored in its original style, with a peal of 10 bells. The city comprises nearly 200 churches and chapels. Manchester is the chief market of the cotton-trade, the principal cotton-mills being located outside of the city. About 700 different industries are carried on in the district; among them woollen, silk, and machinery lead. The number of mills has been estimated at 250. In the seventeenth century the cotton-trade began its rise, and has gradually progressed. The Chamber of Commerce is among the most influential of institutions of this kind in the kingdom. Manchester is the centre of a large number of railway lines. The Bridgewater Canal connects the city with Liverpool, and the Irwell is navigable for heavy barges. In 1887–91 the gigantic engineering scheme to connect Manchester with Liverpool and the ocean by means of a ship-canal was carried out at a cost of £5,750,000, thereby making it a seaport. The principal market is Smithfield; and a vegetable-market (area, nearly four acres), with a glass roof, is one of the handsomest in the kingdom.

In continuation with the city, so as to form virtually one town, is Salford, a township of Manchester parish, and a parliamentary and municipal borough, on the W. side of the river, over which there are 5 bridges, connecting it with Manchester. It is in the county of Lancaster, and has a pop. of 204,622. The streets are well paved and lighted. It sends three members to the House of Commons. A municipal charter was granted to it in 1844, and it has the same facilities of communication as Manchester. It contains Peel Park, in which are a free lending library of 30,000 volumes, a reading-room, and a well-arranged museum. The principal public buildings are St. John's Roman Catholic cathedral, the town hall, and the new bailey or house of correction. Quarter sessions are held here. Salford possesses a court of record and a county court. Two very useful and successful institutions are the Salford & Pendleton Royal Hospital and Dispensary, established in 1827, and the workingmen's college, founded in 1858. There are several endowed charities and bonding warehouses. The manufactures are varied. The pop. of Manchester and Salford in 1800 was only 24,867.

Man'chester, a post-office of Mendocino co., Cal.

Manchester, a post-village and township of Hartford co., Conn., on the Hockanum River, 9 miles by rail E.N.E. of Hartford. Two weekly newspapers are published here. The township contains 7 churches, paper-mills, cotton-mills, and woollen-, silk-, gingham-, and stockinet-factories. Pop. of the township in 1890, 8222.

Manchester, a post-village of Scott co., Ill., 17 miles by rail S.S.W. of Jacksonville. It has 3 churches. Pop. 408.

Manchester, a post-village of Dearborn co., Ind., about 28 miles W. of Cincinnati, O., and 10 miles N.W. of Aurora. It has 2 churches and a graded school.

Manchester, a post-village, capital of Delaware co., Iowa, on the Maquoketa River, 47 miles by rail W. of Dubuque. It has 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a public hall, 2 banks, a foundry, a machine-shop, a woollen-mill, and manufactures of mowers, starch, &c. Pop. 2344.

Manchester, a post-village, capital of Clay co., Ky., on Collins or Goose Creek, about 80 miles S.S.E. of Lexington. It has 2 churches and several manufactories of salt.

Manchester, a post-borough of Carroll co., Md., about miles N.N.W. of Baltimore, and 9 miles N.E. of Westminster. It has an academy, 5 churches, and a savings-nk. Pop. 755.

Manchester, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in nchester township, on the Atlantic Ocean, and on the loucester Branch of the Eastern Railroad, 23 miles N.E. Boston. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of chairs d cabinet-furniture, &c. It is a popular seaside resort, d has several fine beaches and bold promontories. Pop. the township, 1500. Here is a noted mass of rocks in e sea, called Norman's Woe.

Manchester, a post-village in Manchester township, shtenaw co., Mich., on Raisin River, and on the Detroit, illsdale & Indiana Railroad, at its junction with the Jackn Branch of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railad, 55 miles W.S.W. of Detroit, and 25 miles N. of Adrian. has 6 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, a brewery, 2 hning-mills, a foundry, a woollen-mill, and manufactures perfumery, ploughs, sash, doors, &c. Pop. about 1600; the township, 2509.

Manchester, a post-office of Freeborn co., Minn., in nchester township, on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, ew miles W. of Albert Lea. Pop. of the township, 721.

Manchester, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., in nhomme township, 3 miles from Meramec Station, and out 22 miles W. of St. Louis. It has 3 churches and a ur-mill.

Manchester, a city, one of the capitals of Hillsborough , N.H., is situated on the Merrimac River, 16 miles S. Concord, and 59 miles N. of Boston. It is on the Conrd Railroad, and is a terminus of 3 other railroads,—mely, the Concord & Portsmouth, the Manchester & wrence, and the Manchester & North Weare. It is the at populous city of the state. Its site is a plain, elevated feet above the surface of the river. The principal street, ich is 100 feet wide, extends N. and S., parallel to the er. The city contains a court-house, 16 churches, 8 tels, a Catholic orphan asylum, a convent, 4 national banks, avings-banks, a state reform school, a high school, and a e public library. Three daily and 9 weekly newspapers e published here. Manchester has several public parks, ystem of water-works which cost $600,000, and a paid e department with 4 steam fire-engines. The river, which re falls 54 feet, affords great hydraulic power, which is ployed in extensive manufactures of cotton and woollen ods. The chief of its several large corporations are the noskeag Manufacturing Company the Langdon Mills, e Manchester Mills, the Stark Mills, and the Namaske ills, which manufacture sheetings, drillings, delaines, amless bags, &c. The capital invested in manufactures 1890 was returned at $21,462,683; hands employed, ,467; value of product, $18,654,547. Its minor manutures embrace steam-engines, locomotives, linen goods, siery, paper, edge-tools, carriages, shoes, soap, machinery, ther, &c. Pop. in 1850, 13,932; in 1860, 20,107; in 70, 23,536; in 1880, 32,630; in 1890, 44,126.

Manchester, a post-village of Ocean co., N.J., in Manester township, on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, 30 les S.S.W. of Long Branch, and at the junction of the ms River Branch, 8 miles N.W. of Toms River. It has hurches, an academy, a bagging-factory, and machineops of the railroad. Pop. of township, 1057.

Manchester, a township of Passaic co., N.J. Pop. 66. It contains Hawthorne.

Manchester, or **Kirk'land,** a village of Oneida co., Y., in Kirkland township, on Oriskany Creek, about 7 les W. of Utica. It has a church and an iron-furnace. p. 158. Here is Kirkland Post-Office, also Kirkland tion on the Rome Branch of the Utica, Clinton & Bingmton Railroad, 2 miles N.W. of Clinton.

Manchester, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., in nchester township, on the Canandaigua Outlet, 1 mile m Shortsville Station, and 17 miles N.W. of Geneva. It s 2 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. about 250. The wnship contains other villages, named Clifton Springs and ortsville, and a pop. of 3744. It is intersected by a nch of the New York Central Railroad.

Manchester, a post-office of Cumberland co., N.C.

Manchester, a post-village of Adams co., O., in Manester township, on the Ohio River, about 40 miles below rtsmouth, and 72 miles above Cincinnati. It has 3 urches, 2 flouring-mills, a national bank, 2 potteries, a uing-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. in 1890, 1965; of the wnship, 1988.

Manchester, a township of Morgan co., O. Pop. 621.

Manchester, Preble co., O. See West Manchester.

Manchester, or **Nimis'ila,** a village of Summit co., O., about 11 miles S. of Akron. It has a tannery, a mill, &c. Here is Nimisila Post-Office.

Manchester, a suburb of Alleghany City, Pa., on the N. bank of the Ohio, and on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 2 miles below Pittsburg.

Manchester, a township of Wayne co., Pa., on the Delaware River. Pop. 1269. It contains Equinunk.

Manchester, a post-borough of York co., Pa., in Manchester township, on or near the Susquehanna River, and on the Northern Central Railroad (Mount Wolf Station), 8 miles N. of York. It has 2 churches, a cigar-factory, and a furniture-factory. Pop. 406.

Manchester, a decayed village of Sumter co., S.C., in Manchester township, on the Sumter & Kingsville Branch of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, and near the Camden Branch of the South Carolina Railroad, 36 miles E. by S. of Columbia. Pop. of township, 320.

Manchester, a post-village, capital of Coffee co., Tenn., on the McMinnville & Manchester Railroad, on the North Fork of Duck River, and 60 miles in a direct line or 85 miles by railroad S.E. of Nashville. It has a court-house, a newspaper office, the Manchester College, 4 churches, and 2 flouring-mills. Pop. 500.

Manchester, a station in Fort Bend co., Tex., on the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad, and on the Brazos River, opposite Richmond.

Manchester, a post-village, one of the capitals of Bennington co., Vt., is in Manchester township, on the Battenkill River, 1 mile W. of Manchester Station on the Harlem Extension Railroad, 30 miles S. of Rutland, and 25 miles N.N.E. of Bennington. It is about 2 miles E. of Equinox Mountain, and is surrounded by beautiful scenery. It contains a court-house, 2 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, the Burr and Burton Seminary, and a large hotel. Fine marble is quarried near this place, on Mount Elias. Pop. of the township, 1897.

Manchester, a post-town of Chesterfield co., Va., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, and on the S. bank of the James River, opposite Richmond, with which it is connected by several bridges. It has a beautiful situation, and contains a number of elegant residences, a bank, a newspaper office, and 5 churches. Here are several flouring-mills, and manufactories of cotton, iron, paper, nails, tobacco, &c. Pop. in 1880, 5729; in 1890, 9246.

Manchester, a post-village in Manchester township, Green Lake co., Wis., about 22 miles E.N.E. of Portage City. It has 2 churches and a graded school. Pop. of the township, 1285.

Manchester, a township of Jackson co., Wis. P. 423.

Manchester, a seaport of Nova Scotia, Guysborough co., on Milford Haven, formed by Chedabucto Bay, which opens into the Atlantic Ocean about 120 miles E.N.E. of Halifax. Pop. 500.

Manchester, Huron co., Ontario. See Auburn.

Manchester, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, on the Whitby & Port Perry Railroad, 14 miles N. of Whitby. It contains several hotels and stores, and is a good grain-market. Pop. 300.

Manchester Bridge, a post-hamlet in La Grange township, Dutchess co., N.Y., on Wappinger's Creek, about 4 miles E.S.E. of Poughkeepsie. It has a flour-mill and a paper-mill.

Manchester Centre, also called **Coons'ville,** a post-hamlet of Ontario co., N.Y., 2½ miles from Shortsville Station, and about 10 miles N.E. of Canandaigua. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Manchester Depot, a post-village of Bennington co., Vt., in Manchester township, on the Harlem Extension Railroad, 30 miles S. of Rutland. It has a carriage-shop, a furniture-factory, marble-works, and marble-quarries.

Manchester Junction, or **Wateree Junction,** a station in Sumter co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, near Manchester and Wateree, at the junction with a branch of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 9 miles E. of Kingsville.

Manchooria, Mantchooria, man-choo're-a, **Mandshooria,** or **Mandchouria** (Chinese, *Lean-Tong* or *Liao-Toung*, le-ä'o-toong, *Saghalien*, sä-gä-lee'ĕn, or *Saghalin*, sä-gä-leen', and *Kirin-Oola*, kee'reen-oo'lä; Fr. *Pays des Mandchoux* or *Mantchous*, pä dā mŏN'choo', "country of the Manchoos," *Mandschurei*, or *Mantchourie*, mŏN'choo'ree'; Ger. *Mandschurei*, mänt-shoo'rī), an extensive region of East Asia, forming a division of the Chinese empire, between lat. 39° and 49° N. and lon. 120° and 133° E., having S. Corea and the Yellow Sea, W. Mongolia and the Russian territories, and N. and E. the Russian

Amoor provinces. Area, 360,000 square miles. Pop. estimated at 3,000,000. It has of late been greatly augmented by immigration from China. On the N. it is bounded by the Yablonoi mountain-chain, and westward is shut off from Mongolia by a palisade connected with the Great Wall of China. The country is reported to send large quantities of corn, pease, and ginseng to China, besides which its principal products comprise rhubarb, timber, and live-stock. It consists of three provinces, Leao-Tong, Kirin, and Tsitsi-Har, in the two last of which the population are chiefly nomadic. The government is strictly military, except in Leao-Tong, where it is organized as in China. The Manchoos are a Tungusian race. In the seventeenth century they invaded China and placed their leader's son upon the throne. Since that time the Manchoo dynasty has continued to reign in China, and the Manchoo language has become the court and the official language. Principal towns, Mookden (Leao-Tong), Kirin-Oola, Saghalin-Oola, Kin-Choo, Fung-Whang-Ching, and New-Chwang.——Adj. and inhab. MAN'CHOO' or MAN'TCHOO' (Fr. MANDCHOU, mŏnd'shoo', or MANCHOU, mŏn'shoo').

Manciet, mŏn'se-ā', a village of France, in Gers, 20 miles S.W. of Condom. Pop. 1916.

Man'cos, a post-hamlet of Montezuma co., Col., 40 miles by rail W. of Durango.

Mancunium, the ancient name of MANCHESTER.

Mandal, mān'dāl, the most S. town of Norway, stift and 23 miles W.S.W. of Christiansand, on the Skager-Rack, with a port 17 miles E. of the Naze. Pop. 3838.

Man'dalay, a city of India, the capital of Burmah, 6 miles N. of Amarapoora, and about 2 miles from the Irrawaddy. Pop. about 90,000. It has palaces, convents, and pagodas, one of the latter containing a brazen image of Buddha, much venerated, also a meteorological observatory built in 1886. Pop. in 1891, 187,910.

Man'damin, a post-village in Lambton co., Ontario, on the Great Western Railway, 51 miles W. of London.

Manda'nu, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., on the W. shore of Skaneateles Lake, 10 miles S.E. of Auburn.

Mandara, mān-dā'rā, a state of Central Africa, S. of Bornoo. The surface is mountainous. It is fertile in fruits, and abounds in forests and lakes. The inhabitants are a superior race of Mohammedans, who manufacture iron wares which they export into Bornoo, and have a pretty formidable army of cavalry. Mora is the principal town and the residence of the chief.

Man'darin, a post-village of Duval co., Fla., on the E. bank of the St. John's River, 15 miles S. of Jacksonville. It has 4 churches and large orange-groves. The river is here nearly 8 miles wide.

Mandas, mān'dās, a town of the island of Sardinia, 30 miles N. of Cagliari. Pop. 1991.

Mandavee, or **Mandivee**, mān'dā-vee', the principal seaport town of Cutch, India, on the Gulf of Cutch, about 35 miles S.S.W. of Bhooj. Lat. 22° 50' N.; lon. 69° 27' E. Pop. 50,000. It is fortified, has an open roadstead, and an active trade with Sinde, Malabar, the Persian Gulf, Arabia, and the W. coast of Africa, as far as Zanzibar, besides a large inland trade. Its exports comprise cotton, silk, and other piece-goods; imports, bullion, ivory, hides, dates, cocoa-nuts, grain, and timber.

Mandchouria, or **Mandshooria.** See MANCHOORIA.

Mandel, mān-dĕl', an island off the E. coast of Sumatra, 70 miles S.W. of Singapore.

Mandello, mān-dĕl'lo, a town of Italy, 14 miles N.E. of Como, on the E. shore of Lake Lecco. Pop. 1097.

Mandeo, mān-dā'o, a river of Spain, falls by a wide mouth into the Atlantic at Corunna. Length, 36 miles.

Mandetivoe, mān'dĕh-te-voo', or **Leyden**, lī'dĕn, an island in Palk's Strait, N.W. of Ceylon, having a port called Kaits. It is populous and fruitful.

Mandeville, man'de-vil, a station of Miller co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 6¼ miles N.E. of Texarkana.

Mandeville, a post-village of St. Tammany parish, La., on the N. shore of Lake Pontchartrain, 30 miles N. of New Orleans. It has 3 churches, an academy, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1880, 753; in 1890, 1012.

Mandeville, a small post-village of Carroll co., Mo., about 24 miles S. of Chillicothe. It has a church.

Mandfirei, Malay Archipelago. See FLORES.

Mandhar, mān-d'har', a small native state on the W. coast of Celebes, productive of maize, cotton, cocoa-nuts, and oil. Its commerce by sea is active; but the country is little known. The people speak a peculiar language, and are partly Mohammedans and partly pagans.

Mandingo, mān-ding'go, or **San Blas**, sān blās, a bay of the Caribbean Sea, on the N. side of the Isthmus of Panama. Lat. 9° 30' N.; lon. 79° W.

Mandingos, man-ding'gōs, a tribe of West Africa, remarkable for their intelligence, and, generally, for the advances they have made in civilization. The original country of this people, who are now spread over a great portion of West Africa, was the N. slope of the high table-land of Senegambia, between the head-waters of the Niger and Senegal. Their language is more widely diffused and more employed by translators than any of the other languages of West Africa. The personal appearance of the Mandingos is prepossessing; their features are regular and open, and their figures well formed and comely, averaging a height rather above the common. Their religion is Mohammedan, but they are not rigid in its observances.

Mandivee, a seaport of India. See MANDAVEE.

Mando'ta, a post-office of Washington co., Va., 16 miles N.W. of Bristol, Tenn.

Mandow, mān'dŏw', or **Mandoo**, mān-doo', a ruined city of India, dominions and 35 miles S.W. of Indore.

Mandshuria, or **Mandshooria.** See MANCHOORIA.

Mandu, mān-doo', a river of Brazil, rises in a lake of its own name, in Espirito Santo, and joins the Doce 4 miles below the cataracts of Escadonhas. Length, 100 miles.

Manduel, mŏn'dü-ĕl', almost mŏn'dwĕl', a village of France, Gard, arrondissement of Nîmes, on the railway to Beaucaire. Pop. 1875.

Manduria, mān-doo'ro-ā, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 54 miles N.N.W. of Otranto. It suffered much from an earthquake in 1783. Considerable remains still exist of the old Manduria, destroyed by Fabius Maximus in the second Punic War. Pop. 8733.

Manecsa, **Manisa**, mā-nee'sā, **Manissa**, mā-nis'sā, or **Manika**, mā-nee'kā (anc. *Magne'sia ad Sip'ylum*), a town of Asia Minor, on the N. side of Mount Sipylus, 28 miles by rail N.E. of Smyrna. It has a citadel on a height, and ancient walls, at the foot of which is the modern town. It has a great many minarets and numerous handsome public buildings, particularly the principal khan, which is a magnificent structure of white stone. The town has a large trade in cotton, and silk and cotton goods and goats'-hair shawls are manufactured here. Pop. 50,000. The mountains about Magnesia were anciently famous for the production of the loadstone, whence the name "magnet" is supposed to have been derived.

Manecyas, **Maniyas**, or **Manias**, mā-nee'yās', a village of Asia Minor, 55 miles W.S.W. of Brusa, with remains supposed to be those of the ancient *Pœmanenus*.

Manecyas- (or Maniyas-) Gal, mā-nee'yās-gāl', or **Lake of Miletopolis**, mi-le-top'o-lis, a lake of Asia Minor, 10 miles S. of the peninsula of Cyzicus.

Maner, a town of India. See MONEAH.

Manerbio, mā-nĕr'be-o, a town of Italy, 13 miles S.S.W. of Brescia, on the Mella. Pop. 4893.

Manergium, the Latin name of MARINES.

Manern, mā-nā-roo', a town of Spain, in Navarre, 10 miles S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 1104.

Manetin, mā-nā-teen' (anc. *Manetina?*), a town of Bohemia, 18 miles N.N.W. of Pilsen, on a river of the same name. Pop. 1230.

Manfaloot, or **Manfalout**, mān-fā-loot', a town of Upper Egypt, province of Minieh, on the left bank of the Nile, 20 miles N.W. of Siout. It is enclosed by walls, and has 2 Coptic churches, woollen-manufactories, and a public school.

Manfooah, or **Manfouah**, mān-foo'ā, a town of Arabia, near its centre, 450 miles N.E. of Mecca.

Manfredonia, man-fre-do'ne-ą, or mān-frā-do'ne-ā, a fortified seaport town of Italy, province of Foggia, on a bay of the Adriatic, 22 miles N.E. of Foggia. Lat. 41° 38' N.; lon. 15° 56' E. Pop. 7938. It is enclosed by walls strengthened by large round bastions. Its port, sheltered by a mole and defended by a strong fort, is accessible only to small vessels. It was founded by Manfred in the thirteenth century, 1 mile N.E. of the ancient *Sipontum*. It is a bishop's see, the seat of considerable trade, and of a fishery. See GULF OF MANFREDONIA.

Manga, mān'gā, a town of Brazil, state of Maranhão, at the confluence of the river Iguara with the Moni-Mirim. Pop. 3000.

Mangaia, mān-ghī'ā, or **Mangeea**, mān-ghee'ā, one of the Cook Islands, in the Pacific. Lat. 21° 57' S.; lon. 158° W. It is of volcanic origin, and about 30 miles in circumference. Pop. estimated at 800.

Mangalia, mān-gā-lee'ā, or **Mangali**, mān-gā-lee', a town of Roumania, in the Dobrudja, on the W. coast of the Black Sea, 68 miles E.S.E. of Silistria. Pop. 5000.

Mangalore, mang-gą-lōr', a town of India, capital of he South Canara district, on the W. coast, 80 miles N.N.W. f Cananore. Its port, formerly important, has become badly ilted, but there is still a fair export trade in rice, betel, pep- er, cassia, and other products. The people are partly Mos- ems of Arabian descent and partly native Christians. The own has good Catholic churches, a Protestant seminary, a ospital, a jail, and other public buildings. Pop. 18,931.

Mangaratiba, mân-gâ-râ-tee'bâ, a town of Brazil, tate and 53 miles W.S.W. of Rio Janeiro, on the Bay of ngra dos Reis.

Mangee, a town of British India. See MANJEE.

Mangeea, Pacific Ocean. See MANGAIA.

Manglieux, mŏn'le-uh', a village of France, in Puy- e-Dôme, 18 miles S.E. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1436.

Mango, mân'go, or **Mangano,** mân-gâ'no, a village f Italy, 6 miles from Alba. Pop. 1985.

Mangoalde, mân-go-âl'dâ, or **Azurara de Beira,** -zoo-râ'râ dâ bâ'e-râ, a town of Portugal, province of eira, 8 miles from Viseu.

Mango'hick, a post-hamlet of King William co., Va., bout 20 miles N.E. of Richmond. It has a church.

Mangola, mân-go'lâ, or **Mangoli Xulla,** mân-go'lee ol'lâ, one of the Xulla Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, etween Celebes and Ceram. Lat. (N. point) 1° 47' S.; n. 126° 3' E. It is about 60 miles long by 10 miles broad, nd is separated at the W. end from Taliabo (or Talyabo) y a narrow strait.

Mangooroo, Mangourou, or **Manguru,** mân'- oo-roo', written also **Maugoro** and **Maugoure,** a river f Madagascar, on the E. coast, formed by several head- reams. It falls into the sea at lat. 20° 8' S. It is navi- able for a considerable distance.

Mangrol, Mangroal, mân'grōl', or **Man'galpoor',** large town of India, on the S.W. coast of Kattywar. Lat. 5° 17' N.; lon. 76° 28' E. It has a fine mosque and a rge trade, though its harbor is poor.

Mangry, a town of India. See MAGGERI.

Mangueira, mân-gâ'e-râ, a lake of Brazil, state of io Grande do Sul, between Lake Mirim and the ocean. is 90 miles long and only 4 miles broad. It discharges self into the sea by a small stream called Taim.

Man'gum, a township of Orange co., N.C. Pop. 2465.

Mangum, a post-office of Richmond co., N.C.

Manguru, a river of Madagascar. See MANGOOROO.

Mangyt, mân-ghit', a town of Central Asia, 55 miles N.W. of Khiva. It stands tolerably high, and is sur- unded by a dilapidated wall.

Manhas'set, a post-village of Queens co., N.Y., is on anhasset (or Cow) Bay, an inlet of Long Island Sound, d on a branch of the Long Island Railroad, about 18 miles N.E. of Brooklyn. It has 5 churches.

Manhat'tan, a township of Will co., Ill. Pop. 922.

Manhattan, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Ind., on the . Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 28 miles E. N. of Terre Haute. It has 2 churches.

Manhattan, a post-hamlet of Keokuk co., Iowa, on or ar Skunk River, about 28 miles N.E. of Ottumwa. It has flouring-mill.

Manhattan, a post-village, capital of Riley co., Kan- s, in Manhattan township, on the N. bank of the Kansas ver, at the mouth of the Big Blue, and on the Kansas cific Railroad, 19 miles N.E. of Junction City, and 52 les W. of Topeka. It contains 6 churches, a national nk, 2 other banks, the Kansas State Agricultural Col- ge, 2 flouring-mills, 2 newspaper offices, and manufac- res of carriages, &c. Pop in 1880, 2105; in 1890, 3004.

Manhattan, a township of Lucas co., O. Pop. 1394.

Manhattan Beach, a watering-place of Kings co., Y., on Coney Island, and on the ocean, about 8 miles S. Brooklyn, with which it is connected by railroad.

Manhattan Island, New York, is at the mouth of e Hudson River, which forms its western boundary. It bounded on the E. by Harlem River and East River. It about 14 miles long and 2¼ miles wide. The city of New rk is mostly situated on this island. The county of New rk comprises Manhattan and several lesser islands.

Manhat'tanville, a suburb of New York City, is on e Hudson River, about 8 miles N. of the City Hall. Here Manhattan Station on the Hudson River Railroad, also a natic asylum founded by the state.

Manheigan Island, Maine. See MONHEGAN.

Manheim, a town of Germany. See MANNHEIM.

Manheim, mân'hīme, a post-office and station of Cook , Ill., in Leyden township, on the Chicago & Pacific ilroad, 13 miles W. by N. of Chicago.

Manheim, a township of Herkimer co., N.Y., bounded S. by the Mohawk River. Pop. 2179. It contains a part of Little Falls.

Manheim, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. 2603. It contains Neffsville.

Manheim, a post-borough in Rapho township, Lancas- ter co., Pa., on the Reading & Columbia Railroad, 14 miles N.N.E. of Columbia, and 10 miles N.N.W. of Lancaster. It has a national bank, a high school, a newspaper office, 6 churches, and several factories. Pop. in 1890, 2070.

Manheim, a township of York co., Pa., on the Mary- land line. Pop. 1159. It is traversed by the Bachman Valley Railroad.

Manhu-Açu, mân-hoo'-â-soo', a river of Brazil, pur- sues a N.E. course for about 220 miles, and joins the Doce.

Mani, mâ-nee', an Indian village of Yucatan, 97 miles E.N.E. of Campeachy, at which are numerous ruins.

Maniago, mâ-ne-â'go, a town of Italy, 25 miles W.N.W. of Udine. Pop. 3777.

Manias, a village of Asia Minor. See MANEEYAS.

Maniatuba, Brazil. See BAYLIQUE.

Maniça, mâ-nee'sâ, a town and petty state of South- east Africa, tributary to the Portuguese. The town is 140 miles N.W. of Sofala. The principal products of the country are gold-dust, ivory, copper, and iron.

Manice, mâ-nee'sâ or mâ-neess', or **King George River,** a river of East Africa, flows S., and falls into the N. side of Delagoa Bay.

Manickpoor, a town of India. See MANIKPOOR.

Maniconagan, man-e-kwâ'gan, a river, lake, and bay of Canada, the river (also called **Black River**) bringing the surplus waters of several lakes, by a S. course of 150 miles, to Maniconagan Bay, in the estuary of the St. Law- rence, 27 miles below Bersimis.

Man'idowish', a small river of Wisconsin, rises near the N. boundary of the state, and flows southwestward into Chippewa River.

Man'ifest, a post-office of Catahoula parish, La., 10 miles S.W. of Harrisonburg.

Manigod, mâ-ne-god', a village of France, in Savoy, between lofty mountains, E.S.E. of Annecy. Pop. 1399.

Maniiki, mâ-nee-ee'kee, or **Manihiki,** mâ-nee-hee'- kee, a large group of islets in the Pacific, ranging westward from the Marquesas. Some of them afford guano. Land area, about 50 square miles.

Manika, a town of Asia Minor. See MANEESA.

Manikgunge, or **Manikganj,** mâ-nik-gūnj', a town of Bengal, Decca district, lat. 23° 52' 45'' N., lon. 90° 4' 15'' E., with a large trade, a dispensary, &c. Pop. 11,542.

Man'ikpoor', or **Man'ickpoor',** a town of India, on the Ganges, 44 miles S.S.E. of Roy Bareilly. Pop. 4048.

Manikyala, mâ-neck-yâ'lâ, a village of the Punjab, between the Jhylum and Indus Rivers, 145 miles N.W. of Lahore, supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Taxila.*

Manila, mâ-nee'la, or **Manil'la** (Sp. *Manila,* mâ- nee'lâ; L. *Manil'ia;* Fr. *Manille,* mâ'neel'), the capital city of the island of Luzon and of all the Philippine Islands, see of the Roman Catholic archbishop, and one of the great emporiums of the East, on the bay of the same name, at the mouth of the river Pasig. Lat. 14° 36' N.; lon. 121° E. The city proper forms the segment of a circle between the river and the sea, and its suburbs extend over numerous islets, formed by the river and its branches. The Pasig is prolonged into the bay by two piers, terminating, the one in a small fort, the other in a light-house. Vessels of some hundred tons may come up as far as the bridge. On the S. side stands the city, having a dilapidated look, but strongly fortified. On the N. is situated the Binondo suburb, more populous than the city itself; it is the residence of the foreign merchants and the great centre of trade. The aspect of the whole is at once Spanish and Oriental; long lines of heavily- mounted batteries, sombre churches, ungainly towers, and massive houses of solid masonry, mingle with airy cot- tages in groves of tropical trees, raised on posts to permit the free passage of the waters in the rainy season, and so constructed as, by their elasticity, to stand the shocks of an earthquake. The streets are straight, but for the most part unpaved, and during the rains almost impassable. In the city the houses are two stories high, and each has its cen- tral court-yard. Here reside the heads of the state, church, and army, and all who would be thought of the aristocracy. A bridge leads across the river into the Binondo suburb, where a street, called the Escolta, runs to the right and the left, lined with innumerable shops and stalls and crowded with a strange and motley population of various races. Be- yond the Escolta a swarm of Chinese, Indians, and half- castes appear as goldsmiths and jewellers, painters and enamellers, oil- and soap-merchants, confectioners, and

keepers of gambling-houses and cook-shops. Other suburbs have each its special character. San Fernando is the seat of great cigar-manufactories, and Santo Mesa of a cordage-manufactory; at the Alcaicería the Chinese sampans discharge their cargoes; fishermen and weavers inhabit the division of Tondo, and its gardens supply the markets with fruit and vegetables; Malate is famous for its embroiderers; Paco is inhabited by artisans and artists; convalescents resort for health to Santa Ana and San Pedro Macati.

The principal public buildings are the cathedral, the palaces of the governor and the archbishop, a beautiful town house, 10 churches, belonging to different religious orders, several monasteries, convents, the arsenal, 3 colleges for young men and 2 for young women, the supreme court, prison, civil hospital, university, a marine and a commercial school, a large theatre, the custom-house, and barracks. The city has several squares, in the largest of which, the Prado, there is a bronze statue of Charles IV.

The royal and pontifical University of St. Thomas is in the hands of the Dominicans, and has an attendance of about 500 students. The college of St. Joseph belongs to the Jesuits; that of St. John Lateran gives a plain education to 240 Indians and *métis*. The Escuela Pia belongs to the city, and is for Spanish children alone. A royal marine school was established in 1820, and a commercial school in 1840. The colleges of St. Potentiana and St. Isabella are for girls, the latter for orphans. Manila is the seat of government and of the supreme courts. The municipality dates from 1571.

Admirably fitted by nature for trade, Manila has been brought, by the political and legislative changes of the present century, from a state of comparative obscurity to rank with Calcutta and Batavia. Being the chief port in the Philippines, it is the centre to which all their productions flow, and the resort of an infinite number of colonial vessels of all sorts and sizes. It exports sugar, tobacco, indigo, manila hemp and cordage, gold-dust, birds'-nests, coffee, sapan-wood, mats, hats, hides, trepang, tortoise-shell, cigars, cotton, rice, and coined money.

The manufactures of Manila consist chiefly of cigars and cheroots, a government monopoly, which gives employment to several thousands, both of men and women; cordage from the filament of the abaca, of which the best is made by steam-machinery; the beautiful fabrics called *piñas*, woven from the fibres of the pine-apple leaf, and afterwards exquisitely embroidered; jusi or sinamaio, and various other cloths made of the abaca filament; pure or mixed cotton fabrics; mats, and cigar-cases.

Manila was founded by Legaspi in 1571. In 1645 it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake. In 1762 it was taken by a British fleet and held for fifteen months. The city has frequently been visited by severe and destructive earthquakes. Pop. 100,000, or, with suburbs, 160,000.

Manil'a, or Oak Or'chard Har'bor, a hamlet of Orleans co., N.Y., in Carlton township, on Lake Ontario, 3 miles from Carlton Station. It has a lumber-mill. See also Oak Orchard.

Manila (mâ-nee'lâ) Bay, island of Luzon, is a land-locked sea, having an entrance about 12 miles wide, contracted by numerous islands into two principal channels, —Boca Grande, 3 miles wide, and Boca Chica, 2 miles wide. It measures about 30 miles from N. to S., and 25 miles from E. to W.

Manil'la, a post-village of Rush co., Ind., in Walker township, on the railroad which connects Columbus & Rushville, 10 miles W. by S. of Rushville. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a flour-mill. Pop. 163.

Manil'la, a post-village in Victoria co., Ontario, 5½ miles S.E. of Cannington. It contains 6 stores, 2 hotels, and several mills and factories. Pop. 500.

Manimagra, or Mani Majra, mân-ee-mâj'râ, a town of India, district and 28 miles N. by E. of Ambala. Pop. 5989.

Manipa, mâ-nee'pâ, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, off the W. end of Ceram. Lat. 3° 17' S.; lon. 127° 28' E. It is mountainous, and about 20 miles in circuit.

Manisees, a former name of Block Island.

Manises, mâ-nee'sês, a town of Spain, 4 miles W.N.W. of Valencia, on the Guadalaviar. Pop. 2573.

Man, Isle of. See Isle of Man.

Manissa, a town of Asia Minor. See Manesa.

Man'istee', a county of Michigan, in the N.W. part of the lower peninsula. Area, about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Michigan, is intersected by the Manistee River, and is also drained by the Memoosie and Pine Rivers. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of pine, sugar maple, and other trees. Lumber is the chief article of export. This county produces cereal grains, potatoes, &c. It is traversed by the Flint & Pere Marquette and Manistee & Northeastern Railroads. Capital, Manistee. Pop. in 1870, 6074; in 1880, 12,532; in 1890, 24,230.

Manistee, a city, the capital of Manistee co., Mich., is on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Manistee River, 30 miles N. of Ludington, about 45 miles S.W. of Traverse City, and 72 miles N. of Muskegon. It contains a court-house, 6 churches, a high school, 3 newspaper offices, a bank, a public hall, a machine-shop, a tannery, and several lumber-mills. Lumber is the chief article of export. It was incorporated in 1869. Pop. in 1890, 12,812.

Manistee, a township of Manistee co., Mich. P. 457.

Manistee River, Michigan, rises near the E. border of Antrim co., and runs southwestward through Kalkaska and Wexford cos. It finally runs westward through Manistee co., and enters Lake Michigan at the city of Manistee. It is about 150 miles long. See also Monistique River.

Manistique, Schoolcraft co., Mich. See Epsport.

Manitch, mâ-neetch', or **Manytch, mâ-nitch'**, a river of Russia, issues from the salt lakes of Chaki, in the S. part of the government of Astrakhan, flows W.S.W., expanding into Lake Manitch or Bol-Ilmen, and, after a course of about 300 miles, joins the Don a little above Old Cherkask. Its principal affluents are the Charsukul, on the right, and the Kalaus and Yegorlyk, on the left. See Bol-Ilmen.

Man'ito, a post-village in Manito township, Mason co., Ill., on the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Pekin. It has a money-order post-office, a drug store, a nursery, and a warehouse for grain. Pop. 375; of the township, 1352.

Manito'ba, a province of Canada, is bounded on the S. by Minnesota and North Dakota, N. and E. by Keewatin, and W. by the North-West Territories of the Dominion. It extends from 49° to 50° 30' N. lat. and from 96° to 99° W. lon., and has an area of 73,956 square miles. A considerable part of the province is prairie-land, perfectly level, and diversified by groups of elm, ash, oak, poplar, basswood, and ash-leaf maple. It is a rich black mould, resting partly on limestone and partly on hard clay. Wheat ripens in 110 days, and gives an average return of 20 to 25 bushels to the acre. All kinds of garden vegetables, as well as oats, barley, Indian corn, hops, flax, hemp, potatoes, and other root-crops, are easily raised. The grassy savannas of the Red River afford pasturage. Every *bonâ fide* settler receives a homestead or a free grant of 160 acres of land. The province has railway communication southward with Minnesota, and is traversed by the Canada Pacific Railway. Steamers ply on Red River between Winnipeg and Moorhead, Minn.

The climate of Manitoba, though very severe in winter, is occasionally hot in summer. The mean for the three winter months of December, January, and February is 5° below zero, and for the summer months of June, July, and August, 65°. Though the winter is extremely cold, it is mitigated by a clear, dry atmosphere, and is very healthy.

The principal rivers are the Assiniboine, 480 miles long, and Red River, 665 miles long, 525 of which are in the United States. The largest lakes (only a part of which however, are in Manitoba) are Winnipeg, 280 miles long and 5 to 57 miles wide, and Manitoba, 110 miles long and 25 miles wide. Winnipeg is the capital. There are two bishops in the province,—the Archbishop of St. Boniface (Roman Catholic), residing at St. Boniface, and the Bishop of Rupert's Land (Church of England), residing at St. John. The public affairs are administered by a lieutenant-governor, an executive council, a legislative council appointed for life, and a legislative assembly elected every 4 years. Pop. in 1871, 25,228; in 1881, 62,260; in 1891, 154,442.

The province is well provided with educational institutions. It has 3 colleges,—St. John's (Church of England), St. Boniface (Roman Catholic), and Kildonan (Presbyterian),—a convent, and many common and parish schools.

This section of North America was first visited by the French. Chevalier de la Vérandrye built a fort at the mouth of the Assiniboine in 1731. The French continued to trade there alone for many years, but in 1767 the first English traders visited it, and soon several rival companies were in operation. The Hudson's Bay Company, having sold a tract of land to the Earl of Selkirk, on both sides of the Assiniboine and of the Red River, his lordship planted there in 1812 a colony known by the name of Selkirk Settlement, Red River Settlement, or Assiniboia. In 1836 the Hudson's Bay Company repurchased from the heirs of Lord Selkirk the same tract of land ceded to him

lship in 1811, and continued to exercise authority over t portion of Rupert's Land by the appointment of the gernor and council of Assiniboia, which, in course of te, especially after the settlers had declared independence otrade in 1849, formed a rather independent administra- t for the local affairs of the colony, the limits of which cended but fifty miles around Fort Garry. That colony ny forms the greatest part of the province of Manitoba.

n March, 1869, the Hudson's Bay Company agreed to hand the imperial government their territorial rights and gov- ing responsibilities, and on the 16th of July, 1870, Eng- l handed the whole to the Canadian government. It w during that period that the Red River troubles took pce. The transactions between England and Canada, as wl as with the Hudson's Bay Company, having been made whout consulting or even paying any attention to the gernment and people of Assiniboia, a deep feeling of un- eness arose, and the Canadian authorities coming into t country before the transfer met resistance. In the n n time a provisional government was formed by the sers to secure their rights and come to an agreement wh the Dominion of Canada; and the entry of Manitoba in the Confederation was effected in 1870.

Manitoba Lake is in British America, a few miles S. of Lake Winnipeg, with which it is connected by an o et. The southern end of it is near lat. 50° 30′ N. Lgth, about 110 miles.

Manitou, man'e-too, a large river of Quebec, falls into th N. shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence a short distance b w the Bay of Seven Islands. It abounds in trout of a v y large size. About a mile and a half from its mouth it p cipitates its waters in one unbroken sheet over a preci- p 113 feet high, forming a beautiful cascade.

Manitou, man'e-too, a county of Michigan, has an a a of 120 square miles. It consists of several small isnds in Lake Michigan, near its northern end. Beaver Isnd, the largest of them, is about 14 miles long. The sface is partly covered with forests. The soil produces oa, grass, potatoes, &c. Capital, St. James, situated at th northern extremity of Beaver Island. Pop. in 1870, 8 ; in 1874, exclusive of Manitou and Fox Islands, 657; in 880, 1334; in 1890, 860.

Manitou Creek, Colorado, rises about 8 miles N. of P 's Peak, runs northward and northwestward, and enters th South Platte River in Douglas co. It is 27 miles long.

Manitoulin, man'e-too'lin or man'e-too-leen', a group of lands stretching from E. to W. along the N. shore of Le Huron, and consisting chiefly of the Great Mani- to n or Sacred Isle, Little Manitoulin or Cockburn, and D mond. Great Manitoulin, 80 miles long by 20 miles br d, has an area of 1600 square miles, is deeply indented by umerous bays, and has an elevated and very rugged su ce. Many of the precipices are covered with clumps of autiful trees, and behind, in the interior, are large and de e pine forests. Little Manitoulin has a diameter of ab t 7 miles, and in its general features resembles Great Mitoulin. The channel between them is about 8 miles lo and 4 broad. Drummond Island, in Michigan, is 24 mi s long, with a breadth varying from 2 to 12 miles, and ha an irregular surface, covered with large masses of rock. It separated from the shore on the W. by a strait, called the Tr Detour, which is scarcely 1 mile wide, and which fo s the principal passage for vessels proceeding to Lake Su rior. Except Drummond, the islands belong to the pr nce of Ontario. Pop. 2011.

Manitoulin Lake. See GEORGIAN BAY.

Manitou-Namaig, nâ-mâg', a river of the North- W Territories, N. of Lake Superior, enters the Keno- ga River 6 miles from the outlet of Long Lake.

Manitou River, of Brown co., Wis., falls into the Fox or enah River a little above the town of Green Bay. Its co se is nearly parallel with Fox River.

Manitou Springs, a post-village and summer, tourist, be h, and pleasure resort of El Paso co., Col., is situated at e base of Pike's Peak, 80 miles S. of Denver, and 5 mi N.W. of Colorado Springs. Elevation, 6296 feet abo the level of the sea. It has 3 large summer hotels, 4 arches, a bank, a newspaper office, and remarkable soc springs, which are reputed to have sanitary proper- tie similar to those of Seltzer water. Here is also another sp g, containing iron. Manitou Springs is surrounded by mirable scenery, and from here tourists can ride on ho back to the summit of Pike's Peak. Pop. in 1890, 1439.

Man'itowan'ing, a post-village on Great Manitoulin Isl d, on a deep bay on the N. shore, 150 miles from Col- lin ood.

Manitowick, man'e-tŏw'Ik, a lake of the district of Algoma, Ontario, forms one of the sources of the Michipicoten River, which enters Lake Superior.

Man'itowoc', a county in the E. part of Wisconsin, has an area of about 580 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Michigan, is intersected by the Manitowoc River, and is partly drained by the Sheboygan River. The surface is extensively covered with forests of pine, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, lumber, butter, and cattle are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies a part of the soil. This county is intersected by the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad (Western division). Capital, Manitowoc. Pop. in 1870, 33,364; in 1880, 37,505; in 1890, 37,831.

Manitowoc, a city, the capital of Manitowoc co., Wis., is on the W. shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of a river of its own name, and on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, 77 miles N. of Milwaukee, 48 miles E.N.E. of Fond du Lac, and 65 miles W. of Lincoln, Mich. It has a good harbor. It contains a court-house, 11 churches, a high school, a national bank, 1 other bank, a number of steam mills, and 5 tanneries. Four weekly newspapers (2 of which are German) are published here. Leather, lumber, and wheat are the chief articles of export. Ship-building is carried on here on a large scale. Manitowoc is partly surrounded by a chain of hills which are about 70 feet high and which form a semicircle nearly 1¼ miles in diameter. Pop. in 1880, 6367; in 1890, 7710.

Manitowoc, a township of Manitowoc co., Wis., on Lake Michigan, contiguous to Manitowoc City. Pop. 1234.

Manitowoc Rapids, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis., is in a township of the same name, on the Manitowoc River, 3 miles from Lake Michigan, and on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, about 2 miles W. of the city of Manitowoc. It has water-power and several saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 2074.

Manitowoc River, Wisconsin, is formed by two branches which rise in Calumet co. and unite at the boundary between the cos. of Calumet and Manitowoc. It runs eastward through the latter, and enters Lake Michigan at the city of Manitowoc.

Maniwaki, Quebec. See RIVER DESERT.

Maniyas-Gal, Asia Minor. See MANEEYAS-GAL.

Manjanik, mân-jâ-neek', a ruined city of Persia, in Khoozistan, on the Abi-zard River, 60 miles S.E. of Shooster.

Manjee, Mangee, or **Manjhi,** mân-jee', a town of India, on the Goggra, near the Ganges, district and 44 miles N.W. of Patna. Pop. 5747.

Mankasser, island of Celebes. See MACASSAR.

Mankato, man-kâ'to, a city, the capital of Blue Earth co., Minn., is in Mankato township, on the right bank of the Minnesota River, nearly 2 miles below the mouth of the Blue Earth or Mankato River. It is 12 miles S. of St. Peter, 86 miles S.W. of St. Paul, and 77 miles W. of Rochester. It contains 14 churches, the Second State Normal School, a high school, a Catholic college, 2 national banks, 3 large hotels, and printing-offices which issue 3 or 4 weekly newspapers, 1 of which is German. It is on the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, the Central Railroad of Minnesota, and the Chicago & Northwestern or Winona & St. Peter Railroad. Small steamboats can ascend the river to this place. Mankato has 3 breweries, 4 carriage-factories, 3 flouring-mills, 2 foundries with machine-shops, a plough-factory, a pump-factory, 2 furniture-factories, several elevators for grain, and 4 large hardware-stores. There are several beautiful lakes in the vicinity. Pop. in 1880, 5550; in 1890, 8838; of the township in 1890, 1364.

Mankato Junction, a station in Blue Earth co., Minn., on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Mankato, to which a branch railroad extends hence.

Mankato River. See BLUE EARTH RIVER.

Mankera, mân-kâ'râ, a town of the Punjab, between the Jhylum and the Indus. Lat. 31° 23′ N.; lon. 71° 30′ E.

Man'kore', or **Mankur,** mân-koor', a town of Bengal, district and 22 miles by rail N.W. of Burdwan. Pop. 4000.

Manlia, the supposed ancient name of MALLEN.

Man'lius, a post-hamlet of Bureau co., Ill., in Manlius township, about 12 miles N.W. of Princeton, and 24 miles S. of Sterling. Pop. of the township, 973. It has a church.

Manlius, a township of La Salle co., Ill. Pop. 2463. It contains Seneca and Marseilles.

Manlius, a township of Allegan co., Mich. Pop. 663. It contains New Richmond. Manlius Station is on the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad, 17 miles N. of Grand Junction.

Manlius, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., in Man-

lius township, on Limestone Creek, and on the Syracuse & Chenango Railroad, 12 miles E.S.E. of Syracuse. It contains 4 churches, an academy or graded school, a paper-mill, 2 foundries, 2 flouring-mills, a woollen-mill, and a manufactory of cement. Pop. 879. The township is traversed by the Erie Canal, and contains villages named Fayetteville and Manlius Station. Pop. of the township, 6357.

Manlius Centre, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., in Manlius township, on the Erie Canal and the Syracuse & Chenango Railroad, 8 miles E. of Syracuse. It has a malt-house. Pop. 100.

Manlius Station, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., in Manlius township, on the New York Central Railroad, 8 miles E. of Syracuse. It has 3 churches and a graded school. Pop. about 400.

Manlleu, mân-lâ-oo', a town of Spain, Catalonia, 40 miles N.N.E. of Barcelona, on the Ter. Pop. 3559.

Man'ly, a post-hamlet of Ashe co., N.C., 30 miles S. of Marion, Va. It has a church.

Manly Junction, a post-village of Worth co., Iowa, on the Central Railroad of Iowa, at its junction with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 11 miles S. of Northwood.

Manly Station, a post-office of Moore co., N.C.

Man'lyville, a small post-village of Henry co., Tenn., about 90 miles W. of Nashville.

Man'moel, or **Mam'hoie**, a hamlet of England, co. of Monmouth, near Tredegar, and 7 miles W. of Pontypool. It has iron- and coal-works. Pop. 14,645.

Mannahawkin, New Jersey. See MANAHAWKIN.

Mann'borough, a post-hamlet of Amelia co., Va., on the Appomattox River, about 22 miles W. of Petersburg.

Männedorf, mĕn'nŏh-dorf', a village of Switzerland, on the Lake of Zurich, canton and 11 miles S.E. of Zurich. Pop. 2585.

Mannersdorf, mân'nĕrs-dorf', a town of Austria, 20 miles S.S.E. of Vienna. Pop. 2378. It has a castle and mineral baths.

Mannersdorf, mân'nĕrs-dorf' (Hun. *Menyhárd*, mĕñ'-hârd'), a town of Hungary, co. of Zips, 4 miles S. of Kesmark. Pop. 1000.

Mannersdorf (Hun. *Kethely*, kĕt'hâl'), a town of Hungary, 17 miles S.W. of Oedenburg.

Man'ney's Neck, a township of Hertford co., N.C. Pop. 1313.

Mannhartsberg, mânn'hants-bĕrg', a wooded mountain-range of Austria, terminates near the Danube, about 25 miles W.N.W. of Vienna.

Mannheim, or **Manheim**, mânn'hīme, a town of Baden, capital of the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the right bank of the Rhine, between it and the Neckar, opposite Ludwigshafen, at a railway junction, 66 miles S.S.W. of Frankfort. It is entered by three principal gates, and is built with the greatest regularity,—12 streets running parallel to one another, and 10 crossing them at right angles. The public squares are almost all adorned with fountains, which, however, are not well supplied with water. The principal public buildings are the castle or palace, a huge quadrangular structure of red sandstone; the church of the Jesuits, an imposing edifice, with a profusely-decorated interior; the observatory, 107 feet high, the theatre, the parish church, the churches of Concord and Trinity, the synagogue, the town house, the old mint, the arsenal, barracks, merchants' hall, and house of correction. The manufactures are extensive, and comprise sugar, cordage, soap, perfumery, starch, tobacco, cigars, rubber goods, leather, jewelry, carpets, glassware, beer, &c. The trade has recently been very much extended, and Mannheim is now the first commercial town in the grand duchy. This it owes to its admirable position on two important navigable rivers, and it has an excellent artificial port. The principal articles of trade are tobacco, corn, timber, petroleum, fruits, wine, wood, hops, linen, millinery, ironmongery, cattle, &c. Mannheim was once strongly fortified, and, lying not far from the French frontier, and near the centre of military operations, was repeatedly the object of attack and suffered severely during the wars between France and Germany. Pop. in 1885, 61,210; in 1890, 79,044.

Mann'heim, a post-village in Waterloo co., Ontario, 7 miles S.W. of Berlin. It has 2 stores, a flax-mill, and a flour-mill. Pop. 250.

Man'ning, a post-village, capital of Clarendon co., S.C., in Manning township, on a branch of Black River, 10 miles W. of Foreston Station, and about 50 miles E.S.E. of Columbia. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, a lumber-mill, and 2 turpentine-distilleries. Pop. of the township, 1273.

Manning, a township of Marion co., S.C. Pop. 858.

Man'ningham, a N.W. suburb of Bradford, Yorkshire, England. Pop. 19,683.

Man'ningham, a post-village of Butler co., Ala., about 46 miles S.W. of Montgomery. It has 2 churches.

Man'ning River, a river of New South Wales, rises about lon. 151° 30' E., flows E., and falls into the sea, by several outlets, in lat. 32° S.

Man'nington, township, Salem co., N.J. Pop. 2351.

Mannington, a post-village of Marion co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 60 miles S.S.E. of Wheeling, and about 20 miles N. of Clarksburg. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a tannery, 2 flour-mills, a cigar-factory, &c. Pop. 411.

Man'ningtree, a town of England, co. of Essex, on the navigable river Stour, at a railway junction, 9½ miles S.S.W. of Ipswich. Pop. 970.

Manningville, Quebec. See FRANKLIN.

Mann's Choice, a post-village in Harrison township, Bedford co., Pa., on the Bedford division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Bedford. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and 2 hotels.

Mann's Creek, a post-office of Ada co., Idaho.

Mann's Harbor, a post-office of Dare co., N.C.

Manns'ville, a post-hamlet of Taylor co., Ky., 87 miles S.S.E. of Louisville. It has a church.

Mannsville, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., in Ellisburg township, on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 20 miles S.S.W. of Watertown. It has 5 churches, a graded school, 2 grist-mills, a steam saw-mill, a cheese-factory, a tannery, and 2 carriage-shops. Pop. 500.

Mannsville, a post-office of Perry co., Pa., about 11 miles N. by W. of Carlisle.

Mannu, mân-noo', a river of the Island of Sardinia, after a S. course of 40 miles, enters the lagoon of Cagliari 7 miles N.W. of that city.

Mann'ville, a station of Brown co., Kansas, on the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad, 37 miles W. of St. Joseph.

Mannville, a post-office of Sumter co., S.C.

Mannville, a post-hamlet of Marathon co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 200 miles N.W. of Milwaukee. It has manufactures of pine lumber.

Mann'y, a post-village, capital of Sabine parish, La., about 80 miles S. by E. of Shreveport. It has 3 churches.

Manny's Corners, a hamlet of Montgomery co., N.Y., 1½ miles from Amsterdam. It has a church.

Manöe, mâ'nö'eh, a small island of Denmark, in the North Sea, 10 miles W.S.W. of Ribe.

Manoel-Alves, mâ-no-êl'-âl'vĕs, a small river of Brazil, joins the Tocantins from the right, in the province of Goyaz, near the confluence of the Somno. See LUIZ-ALVES.

Manoel-Alves Septentrional, mâ-no-êl'-âl'vĕs sĕp-tĕn-tre-o-nâl', a river of Brazil, rises in the mountains between the states of Pernambuco and Piauhy and proceeds W.N.W., and, after a course of 400 miles, joins the Tocantins from the right, above São Pedro d'Alcantara.

Manoel-Ilha, mâ-no-êl'-eel'yâ, an island of Brazil near the mouth of the Appodi.

Manolee, Meenolee, or **Manoli**, mân'o-lee, a town of India, district and 35 miles E. of Belgaum. Pop. 6237.

Man'omin, a post-village of Anoka co., Minn., in Manomin township, on the E. bank of the Mississippi River and on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 17 miles N.W. of St. Paul. It has a church and a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 144.

Manono (mâ-no'no) **Island**, one of the Navigator Islands, in the Pacific. Lat. 13° 50' S.; lon. 172° 2' W.

Manopello, mâ-no-pêl'lo, or **Manupello**, mâ-no-pêl'lo, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, 9 miles S.W. of Chieti. Pop. of commune, 4027.

Manor, a station of Suffolk co., N.Y. See MANORVILLE.

Man'or, a township of Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. 107 exclusive of Manorville.

Manor, a post-township of Lancaster co., Pa., about 4 miles S.W. of Lancaster City, is bounded on the S.W. by the Susquehanna River. Pop. 4371. It contains Millerville and the borough of Washington.

Manor, a post-hamlet of Travis co., Tex., on the Western Branch of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 14 miles E. of Austin. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Man'or Dale, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., in Franklin township, about 22 miles E. by S. of Pittsburg. It has a steam flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Manor-Ham'ilton, a town of Ireland, co. of Leitrim, 12 miles E. of Sligo. Pop. 977.

Man'or Hill, a post-village in Barre township, Huntingdon co., Pa., about 30 miles E.N.E. of Altoona. It has 3 churches and about 20 houses.

Manor Kill, a post-hamlet in Conesville township, hoharie co., N.Y., about 32 miles S.W. of Albany. It s a church and a grist-mill.

Manor Station, a post-village in Penn township, estmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 24 les E.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches, a bank, a l-mine, a high school, a planing-mill, and 1 or 2 flour-lls. Pop. about 400.

Man'orville, a post-village in Brookhaven township, folk co., N.Y., on the Long Island Railroad, at the nction of the Sag Harbor Branch with the main line, miles E. of Brooklyn. It has 2 churches and 3 stores. p. about 450. Station name, Manor.

Manorville, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., in nor township, on the Alleghany River, and on the Al-hany Valley Railroad, 2 miles S. of Kittanning. It has church, a tannery, an oil-refinery, a limestone-quarry, Pop. 330.

Manosque, mȧ'nosk' (L. *Manuesca*), a town of France, Basses-Alpes, 39 miles S.W. of Digne. It owes its origin the counts of Forcalquier, who built a palace, and after-rds conveyed both it and the town to the Knights of St. hn of Jerusalem. It has tanneries, a coal-mine, and nufactures of oil, hats, &c. Pop. 5162.

Man'otick, a post-village in Carleton co., Ontario, on lean River, and on the St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway, miles S. of Ottawa. It has a woollen-mill, 2 grist-mills, d 6 stores. Pop. 200.

Man'poor', a fortified town of India, state and 55 les E.N.E. of Jeypoor. Pop. 4000.

Man'quin, a post-office of King William co., Va.

Manresa, mȧn-rȧ'sȧ, a town of Spain, province and 30 les by rail N.N.W. of Barcelona. Pop. 15,160. It has a legiate and 4 parish churches, a hospital, an orphan asy-m, barracks, and an endowed school. Its inhabitants nufacture cotton and silk fabrics, broadcloths, tapes, bons, gunpowder, and brandy. It is surrounded by old lls, commanded by a fort, and has well-paved streets.

Mans, a city of France. See LE MANS.

Mansfeld, mȧns'fêlt, a town of Prussian Saxony, 30 es N.W. of Merseburg. Pop. 1655.

Mans'field, a town of England, co. and 14 miles by N.N.W. of Nottingham, and on the borders of Sher-od Forest. It has an ancient church, a grammar-school nded by Queen Elizabeth, a moot hall, a theatre, manu-tures of hosiery and lace, iron-foundries, and a large de in malt. Pop. of parish (1891), 15,925.

Mans'field, a post-township of Tolland co., Conn., is ersected by the New London Northern Railroad. It con-ns villages named Mansfield Centre, Mansfield Depot, rleyville, and Merrow, the last named being a station the railroad. It has manufactures of cotton goods, ing-silk, &c. Pop. 1911. Mansfield Post-Office is 3 es N.E. of Mansfield Depot. Here is an asylum for t insane.

Mansfield, a post-village in Blue Ridge township, tt co., Ill., on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad where it sses the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 3 miles S.E. of Bloomington, and 145 miles S.S.W. of cago. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a grain-ator. Pop. about 400.

Mansfield, a post-hamlet of Parke co., Ind., on Rac-n Creek, about 25 miles N.E. of Terre Haute. It has a rch, a flour-mill, and a wagon-shop.

Mansfield, a post-village, capital of De Soto parish, L, about 38 miles S. of Shreveport. It is situated in a rile country, of which cotton is the staple product. It ntains the Mansfield Female College, a newspaper office, 3 churches, 2 grist-mills, and several stores. Pop. 813.

Mansfield, a post-village in Mansfield township, Bris-to co., Mass., on the Boston & Providence Railroad, at its junction with the New Bedford & Taunton Railroad and the Mansfield & Framingham Railroad, 24 miles S. by W. of Boston, and 20 miles N.N.E. of Providence. It has several churches, a high school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of cutlery, jewelry, straw goods, baskets, ri ges, &c. The township also contains West Mansfield, and has a pop. of 3432.

Mansfield, a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Freeborn co., Minn., about 14 miles S.W. of Albert Lea. Pop. 421.

Mansfield, a hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., in Mansfield township, 1 mile from Columbus. It has 2 churches.

Mansfield, township, Burlington co., N.J. Pop. 2880.

Mansfield, a township of Warren co., N.J. Pop. 1997.

Mansfield, a township of Cattaraugus co., N.Y. Pop. 1[illegible]3. Post-office, Eddyville.

Mansfield, a post-office of Dutchess co., N.Y., about 18 miles E. of Poughkeepsie.

Mansfield, a city of Ohio, the capital of Richland co., is pleasantly situated on a commanding eminence, 179 miles N.E. of Cincinnati, 67 miles W.S.W. of Akron, and 54 miles S. of Sandusky. It is on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad where it crosses the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad and the Lake Erie division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. It is also the S.E. terminus of the Northwestern Ohio Railroad. It contains a court-house, 12 churches, many elegant residences, the Mansfield Seminary, 2 national banks, a savings-bank, several iron-foundries, a paper-mill, manufactories of machinery and farming-implements, and printing-offices which issue 3 daily and 4 weekly newspapers. Pop. in 1880, 9859; in 1890, 13,473.

Mansfield, or **Mansfield Valley,** a post-borough of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pittsburg & St. Louis Railroad, at the junction of the Chartiers Railroad, and on Chartiers Creek, which separates it from Chartiers borough, 6 or 7 miles S.W. of Pittsburg. Here are 6 churches, 3 banks, an academy, a newspaper office, a furnace for smelting silver, and coal-mines. Pop. (including Chartiers) about 4000. The name of its post-office is Mansfield Valley.

Mansfield, a post-borough of Tioga co., Pa., on the Tioga River, and on the Tioga & Elmira State Line Railroad, 10 miles N. of Blossburg, and 35 miles S.W. of Elmira, N.Y. It has a newspaper office, a bank, a state normal school, 4 churches, and manufactures of carriages, lumber, leather, furniture, sash, chairs, &c. Pop. in 1890, 1762.

Mansfield, a post-village of Henry co., Tenn., 11 miles S.E. of Paris, and about 55 miles N.E. of Jackson. It has 2 churches, a cotton-factory, and 3 stores.

Mansfield, a post-village of Tarrant co., Tex., about 28 miles S.W. of Dallas.

Mansfield, a post-hamlet of Louisa co., Va., about 50 miles N.W. of Richmond.

Mansfield, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, on the Boyne River, 16 miles S.W. of Angus. Pop. 100.

Mansfield Centre, a post-village of Tolland co., Conn., in Mansfield township, 4 miles N. by E. of Willimantic, and about 28 miles E. of Hartford. It has a church, a silk-factory, and a cotton-factory.

Mansfield Depot, a post-village of Tolland co., Conn., in Mansfield township, on the Willimantic River, and on the New London Northern Railroad, 25 miles N.N.W. of Norwich. It has a manufactory of organ-pipes.

Mansfield Island, in Hudson's Bay, British North America, is about 70 miles in length.

Mansfield Valley, Pennsylvania. See MANSFIELD.

Mansfield Woodhouse, a village of England, co. of Notts, 1 mile N. of Mansfield. Pop. of parish, 2474.

Mansigné, mȯ̃n'seen'yȧ', a village of France, in Sarthe, 10 miles E.N.E. of La Flèche.

Mansilla, mȧn-seel'yȧ, the name of several villages of Spain, the principal being MANSILLA DE LAS MULAS (mȧn-seel'yȧ dȧ lȧs moo'lȧs), province and 11 miles S.E. of Leon, on the Esla, with 715 inhabitants.

Mansle, mȯ̃nl, a town of France, in Charente, 16 miles N. of Angoulême. Pop. 1900.

Man'son, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Ind., in Perry township, on the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad, 21 miles N.E. of Crawfordsville. It has 2 churches.

Manson, a post-village in Lincoln township, Calhoun co., Iowa, on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, 18 miles W. of Fort Dodge. It has a church, 2 hotels, a steam grist-mill, and a grain-elevator. Pop. in 1890, 822.

Manson, a post-village of Warren co., N.C., on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, 54 miles N.N.E. of Raleigh. It has a flour-mill and 5 general stores.

Man'souville Pot'tou, otherwise **South Potton,** a post-village in Brome co., Quebec, on the Southeastern Railway, 89 miles E.S.E. of Montreal. It contains a saw-mill, 4 stores, and a hotel. Pop. 250.

Mansoorah, Mansourah, or **Mansurah,** mȧn-soo'rȧ, a town of Egypt, capital of Dahkaleeyeh province, at a railway junction, on the Damietta branch of the Nile, 34 miles S.W. of Damietta. It has 6 mosques, a trade in cotton, manufactures of sail-cloth and linens, and a public school. Pop. in 1882, 26,784.

Mansoorieh, Mansourieh, or **Mansurieh,** mȧn-soo-ree'ẹh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, near the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris, 48 miles N.W. of Bassorah.

Mansoorsk, Mansoursk, or **Mansursk,** mȧn-soorsk', a village of Siberia, government and 110 miles N.E. of Irkootsk.

Mansura, mȧn-soo'rȧ, a post-village of Avoyelles parish, La., 7 miles S. of Marksville. It has a church.

Mansurah, a town of Egypt. See MANSOORAH.

Mansurieh, a town of Turkey. See MANSOORIEH.

Mansursk, a village of Siberia. See MANSOORSK.

Manta, mân'tâ, a seaport of Ecuador, province of Manabi, 110 miles N.W. of Ecuador.

Mantalngoose, man-tal-ŋ-goos', a lake of British America, near 48° N. lat. and 75° W. lon.

Mantao, mân-tâ'o, a considerable river of Madagascar, flowing into the sea on its E. coast.

Mantaro, a river of Peru. See JAUJA.

Mantchooria, Asia. See MANCHOORIA.

Manteigas, mân-tâ'gâs, a village of Portugal, province of Beira-Baixo, 18 miles W.S.W. of Guarda. Pop. 2607.

Mante'no, a post-village in Manteno township, Kankakee co., Ill., on the Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, 47 miles S. by W. of Chicago, and 9 miles N. by E. of Kankakee. It has 3 churches, a cheese-factory, a money-order post-office, a carriage-factory, &c. Pop. about 600; of the township, 1681.

Manteno, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Iowa, on Mill Creek, about 45 miles N.N.E. of Council Bluffs. It has a church. Pop. 50.

Mante'o, a post-village, capital of Dare co., N.C., is on Roanoke Island, in Nags Head township, about 3 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and 66 miles E. of Plymouth.

Mantes-sur-Seine, mônt-sür-sân (anc. *Medunta?*), a town of France, Seine-et-Oise, capital of an arrondissement, on the Seine, 36 miles W.N.W. of Paris, on the railway to Rouen. Pop. 5649. It is prettily situated, adorned with fountains, and has a Gothic church and remains of former fortifications; also tanneries and flour-mills.

Manti, man'tî, a post-town, capital of San Pete co., Utah, is on the San Pete River, about 120 miles S. by E. of Salt Lake City. It is in a long, beautiful, and fertile valley, of which wheat, wool, and potatoes are the staple products. Manti has a church, a bank, a high school, and manufactures of flour, leather, lumber, &c. Pop. in 1890, 1950.

Mantinea, mân-te-nee'ą, a village and ruined city of Greece, Morea, giving name to the government of Mantinea, 9 miles N.E. of Tripolitza. It has remains of walls and towers. In its vicinity was fought the battle in which Epaminondas received his death-wound, B.C. 363.

Mantiqueira, mân-te-kâ'râ, a serra or mountain-range of Brazil, containing the highest summits in the interior of that empire. It stretches from E. to S.W. in the S. part of the state of Minas-Geraes, and appears to have various ramifications, extending into the surrounding provinces. It is crossed by several roads leading from Minas-Geraes into the more eastern provinces.

Mantla Kobiahi, mânt'lâ ko-be-â'he, a town of Bengal, Boglipoor district. Pop. 7925.

Man'ton, a post-village of Wexford co., Mich., in Cedar Creek township, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 109 miles N. of Grand Rapids, and 16 miles E. of Sherman. It has 2 saw-mills, a planing-mill, 2 shingle-mills, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 400.

Manton, a post-hamlet of Marica co., Mo., about 22 miles S. of Jefferson City.

Manton, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., on the Providence & Springfield Railroad, 4 miles W. by N. of Providence, of which city it is a suburb. It has several churches and factories. Pop. 463.

Man'torville, a post-village, capital of Dodge co., Minn., in Mantorville township, on the South Branch of the Zumbro River, about 30 miles S.E. of Faribault, 32 miles N. by E. of Austin, and 3 or 4 miles N. of Kasson Station. It has a graded school, a newspaper office, 2 churches, and a flour-mill. Pop. 469; of the township, exclusive of the villages of Mantorville and Kasson, 811.

Mantotte, mân-tott', a town of Ceylon, on its N.W. coast, opposite the island of Manaar.

Mantua, man'tû-ą (It. *Mantova*, mân'to-vâ; Fr. *Mantoue*, môn'too'), a fortified city of Italy, capital of a province, on an island in the Mincio, and on the railway from Verona to Modena, 22 miles S.S.W. of Verona. Lat. 45° 9' 34" N.; lon. 10° 48' 1" E. Pop. 28,048. It is surrounded by swamps, crossed by artificial dams, which connect it with several fortified suburbs and outworks. Principal public buildings, the cathedral, designed by Giulio Romano, with marble façade, the Palazzo Imperiale, and various private palaces, the Castello di Corte, formerly the palace of the Gonzagas, the Palazzo Vecchio, in which Napoleon held his court, several convents, a Jews' synagogue, civil hospital, 2 orphan asylums, Jews' asylum, arsenal, cavalry barracks, theatre, a public library of 80,000 volumes, and a sculpture-gallery. It has a lyceum, gymnasium, academy of fine arts, several scientific and literary institutions, botanic garden, and numerous collections in art and science. The manufactures comprise silk, woollen, and linen fabrics, paper, cordage, leather, and parchment. Outside the walls, but within the fortress, is the Palazzo del Te, with a fine fresco by Giulio Romano. Mantua is the see of a bishop, and the seat of a civil, criminal, and mercantile court. It is said to have been founded by the Etruscans 400 years before the building of Rome. It is mentioned by Roman writers under its present name (Mantua). On the decline of the Roman empire it was pillaged by the Huns, and afterwards taken by the Longobards. Charlemagne gave it its first fortifications. The Gonzagas, as marquises and finally as dukes of Mantua, governed it with great ability from 1328 to 1707, and distinguished themselves by the splendor of their court and their patronage of literature and art. Upon the death of the last duke, in 1708, the Emperor Joseph took possession of the duchy and annexed it to his other dominions. In 1866 it passed from Austrian rule. Among the distinguished natives the name by far the most illustrious is that of Virgil, who was born at Andes (now Pietole), in its vicinity.

Mantua, a province of Italy, in Lombardy, having Emilia on the S. and Venetia on the N.E. Area, 856 square miles. It is low, level, and fertile. Capital, Mantua. Pop. 288,942.

Mantua, an ancient town of Spain. See MADRID.

Mantua, man'tû-ą, a hamlet of Greene co., Ala., 18 miles N. of Eutaw.

Mantua, a township of Monroe co., Iowa. Pop. 1208.

Mantua (formerly **Carpenter's Landing**), a post-village in Mantua township, Gloucester co., N.J., on a creek of the same name, and near the West Jersey Railroad, 11 miles S. of Camden, and 1 mile W. of Wenonah Railroad Station. It has 2 churches, a public school, and a coach-factory. Pop. of the township, 1897.

Mantua, a post-village of Portage co., O., in Mantua township, about 22 miles N.E. of Akron. The township contains 4 churches, 5 cheese-factories, 3 grist-mills, 4 saw-mills, and a village named Mantua Station. Pop. of the township, 1126.

Mantua, formerly a suburban village of Philadelphia co., Pa., in the northern section of West Philadelphia and nearly opposite the Fairmount Water-Works. The locality is now embraced in the 24th ward of the city of Philadelphia.

Mantua, a hamlet of Collin co., Tex., about 20 miles S.S.E. of Sherman. It has a church. Pop. 86.

Mantua Creek, New Jersey, runs northwestward through Gloucester co., and enters the Delaware River about 5 miles below the mouth of the Schuylkill.

Mantua Mills, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., about 22 miles N.N.W. of Baltimore.

Mantua Station, a post-village in Mantua township, Portage co., O., on the Cuyahoga River, and on the Mahoning division of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 30 miles E.S.E. of Cleveland. It has 2 churches, 2 steam flouring-mills, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 350.

Manua, mâ-noo'ą, or **Omanoonu**, o'mâ-noo'aw, one of the Samoan Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 14° 15' S.; lon. 169° 26' W.

Manuel, mâ-noo-êl', a village of Spain, province and about 28 miles from Valencia. Pop. 1388.

Man'uels, a fishing station in the district of Harbor Main, Newfoundland, 14 miles from St. John's. Pop. 140.

Manuesca, the Latin name of MANOSQUE.

Manumuskin, New Jersey. See MANAMUSKIN.

Ma'nunk'a Chunk, a station in Warren co., N.J., on the Delaware River, and on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, at its junction with the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, 98 miles N. of Philadelphia.

Manupello, a town of Italy. See MANOPELLO.

Manvers, Ontario. See BALLYDUFF.

Man'ville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ind., 7 miles E.N.E. of Madison. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a grist-mill, &c. Pop. about 200.

Manville, a post-village in Lincoln township, Providence co., R.I., and partly in Cumberland, on the Blackstone River, and on the Providence & Worcester Railroad, 12 miles N. by W. of Providence. It has 2 churches and 3 cotton-mills.

Manwas, mân-wâs', a town of India, in Bundelcund, 40 miles S.E. of Rewah.

Manx, Great Britain. See ISLE OF MAN.

Many, mâñ, Kis, kish, and Nagy, nôdj, two villages of Hungary, 33 miles N.E. of Stuhlweissenburg. P. 3000.

Manyas'ka, a township of Martin co., Minn. P. 159.

Many (men'ę) Springs, a post-office of Oregon co., Mo.

Manytch, a river of Russia. See MANITCH.

Manzanares, mân-thâ-nâ'rês, a river of Spain, New stile, joins the Henares, after a S. course of 40 miles, 12 les S.S.E. of Madrid, which is on this river.

Manzanares, a town of Spain, province and 27 miles of Ciudad Real. Pop. 10,275. Principal buildings, parish church, a hospital, cavalry barracks, and an old stle. It has manufactures of linen and wine.

Manzanares, mân-sâ-nâ'rês, a river of Venezuela, ters the Caribbean Sea near Cumana, after a N. course 40 miles.

Manzaneda-de-Tribes, mân-thâ-nâ'dâ-dâ-tree'-, a town of Spain, 42 miles E. of Orense.

Manzanera, mân-thâ-nâ'râ, a town of Spain, province l 20 miles S.S.E. of Teruel. Pop. 929.

Manzanilla, mân-thâ-neel'yâ, a town of Spain, prov- e and 27 miles E. of Huelva. Pop. 1993.

Manzanilla, mân-sâ-neel'yâ, a high and projecting nt on the Isthmus of Panama, on the coast of the Car- bean Sea. Lat. 9° 39' N.; lon. 79° 32' W.

Manzanilla, a bay in the island of Hayti, on the N.W. st, has excellent anchorage. Lat. 19° 45' N.; lon. 72° W.

Manzanilla, a point of Venezuela, on the Caribbean , 30 miles N.E. of Coro. Lat. 11° 31' N.; lon. 69° W.

Manzanilla, a point on the island of Trinidad, E. st. Lat. 10° 31' N.; lon. 61° 4' W.

Manzanilla Limon, mân-sâ-neel'yâ le-mōn', or vy Bay, in the republic of Colombia, Isthmus of hama, on the Carribbean Sea, a little to the E. of the uth of the river Chagres. It forms a large, beautiful, d secure roadstead, about 5 miles in width, and upon it the town of Aspinwall.

Manzanillo, mân-sâ-neel'yo or mân-thâ-neel'yo, a n and seaport on the S.E. coast of the island of Cuba, out 85 miles W.N.W. of Santiago de Cuba. Lat. 20° 22' ; lon. 77° 15' W. It has a good harbor, and a trade in fee, sugar, and fruit. Steamers plying between Batabano d Santiago de Cuba touch at this port. Pop. 5643.

Manzanillo, a town of Mexico, on the Pacific, state a 80 miles W. of Colima. It is very beautifully situated, h a deep and safe harbor. It has 200 dwellings, mostly wood, a church, 2 commission-houses, and 20 retail stores. s a very unhealthy place, on account of the proximity stagnant lakes.

Manzano, mân-zâ'no, a village of Italy, in Udine, on Natisone, about 6 miles from Palma. Pop. 2808.

Manzano, mân-zâ'no, a post-village of Valencia co., w Mexico, 25 miles S.E. of Peralta. It has 2 churches a woollen-mill.

Manzat, mōn'-zâ', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, miles N.W. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 304.

Maon, mâ-ōn', a small island of Dalmatia, in the Adri- . W. of the island of Pago. Length, about 5 miles.

Maoona, Maouna, or **Manua**, mâ-oo'nâ, or **Mas- re Island**, Pacific Ocean, Samoan group, is in lat. 22' S., lon. 171° W.

Mapello, mâ-pêl'lo, a village of Italy, province and of Bergamo. Pop. 1947.

Mapilca, mâ-peel'kâ, a village of Mexico, state of Vera z, with remains of a ruined city.

Mapimi, mâ-pee'mee, a town of Mexico, state and 130 es N.N.E. of Durango. Pop. 2400. It gives name to a e desert tract, the Bolson de Mapimi.

Mapimi Lake, called also **Cayman**, kî-mân' (*i.e.*, "lligator" lake), a lake of Mexico, on the borders of Du- go and Cohahuila.

Mapiri, mâ-pee-ree', a considerable river of Bolivia, ites with the Chuquecapo to form the Beni.

Maple, a township of Monona co., Iowa. Pop. 631. It ains Mapleton.

Maple, a township of Cowley co., Kansas. Pop. 257.

Maple, a post-office of Ionia co., Mich.

Maple, a post-office of Macon co., Mo., 7 miles W. of Anta Railroad Station.

Maple, Brown co., O. See Brownsville.

Maple, a post-village in York co., Ontario, ½ mile from Richmond Hill Station. It contains 5 stores and a hotel. P. 250.

Maple Bay, a post-hamlet on Vancouver Island, 45 s from Victoria, on Maple Bay, a beautiful landlocked b, surrounded by hills and mountains.

Maple City, a post-hamlet of Cowley co., Kansas, at 70 miles S.E. of Wichita.

Maple City, Leelanaw co., Michigan. See Kasson.

Maple Creek, Nebraska, rises in or near Stanton co., intersects Colfax co., runs E. through Dodge co., and enters Elkhorn River 9 miles N. of Fremont. It is 80 miles long.

Maple Creek, a post-office of Dodge co., Neb., on Maple Creek, about 50 miles N.W. of Omaha.

Maple Creek, a post-village of Carroll co., Tenn., about 14 miles S.S.E. of Huntingdon. It has a church, an academy, &c.

Maple Creek, township, Outagamie co., Wis. Pop. 746.

Maple Cy'press, a post-office of Craven co., N.C.

Ma'pleford, a post-office of Colquitt co., Ga., 25 miles E. of Camilla. Here are a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Maple Glen, Scott co., Minn. See Spring Lake.

Maple Green, a post-settlement in Restigouche co., New Brunswick, on the Restigouche River, 7 miles from Campbellton. Pop. 100.

Maple Grove, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Ala., 8 miles W. by S. of Centre. It has several stores.

Maple Grove, a post-office of Edwards co., Ill.

Maple Grove, a station of Putnam co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 4 miles N. of Green Castle.

Maple Grove, a post-office of Madison co., Iowa, 8 miles W. of Winterset.

Maple Grove, a post-office of Pottawatomie co., Kansas.

Maple Grove, a post-office of Trigg co., Ky.

Maple Grove, a post-office of Aroostook co., Me.

Maple Grove, a village of Adams township, Berkshire co., Mass., on the Pittsfield & North Adams Railroad, 1 mile S. of South Adams. It has cotton and woollen-mills, for which the Hoosac River affords motive-power.

Maple Grove, a post-hamlet and township of Barry co., Mich., 32 miles S.W. of Lansing. Pop. 1315.

Maple Grove, township, Saginaw co., Mich. Pop. 532.

Maple Grove, a post-township of Hennepin co., Minn., about 14 miles N.W. of Minneapolis. Pop. 1050. It contains part of Osseo.

Maple Grove, a hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., in Otisco township, 6 miles W. of Onativia. It has a church.

Maple Grove, a post-hamlet of Otsego co., N.Y., about 44 miles S. of Utica. It has a church.

Maple Grove, a post-office of Fayette co., Pa.

Maple Grove, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Va.

Maple Grove, a post-township of Manitowoc co., Wis., 17 miles W.N.W. of Manitowoc City, is intersected by the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad. It contains a village named Reedville, and has 4 churches. Pop. 1423.

Maple Grove, township, Shawano co., Wis. Pop. 439.

Maple Grove, a village in Stormont co., Ontario, on the Cornwall Canal, 4 miles from Cornwall. Pop. 100.

Maple Grove, a post-village in Megantic co., Quebec, at the head of Lake William, 16 miles S.E. of Somerset. It has a carding-mill, 3 saw-mills, and 2 stores. Pop. 300.

Maple Hill, a post-township of Wabaunsee co., Kansas. Pop. 252.

Maple Hill, a post-village in Pierson township, Montcalm co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 32 miles N. by E. of Grand Rapids. It has a lumber-mill.

Maple Hill, a hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., 3 or 4 miles from Williamstown Station.

Maple Hill, a post-hamlet of Lycoming co., Pa., about 6 miles S. of Williamsport. It has a saw-mill.

Maple Hill, a post-village in Bruce co., Ontario, 3½ miles from Walkerton. Pop. 100.

Maple Lake, a post-office in Maple Lake township, Wright co., Minn., on a small lake, about 40 miles W.N.W. of Minneapolis. Pop. of the township, 467.

Maple Land'ing, a post-office of Monona co., Iowa, on Maple River.

Maple Lawn, a post-office of Monroe co., W. Va.

Maple Plain, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn., on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 22 miles W. of Minneapolis. It has a church, a carriage-factory, a bank, &c.

Maple Range, a hamlet of Oceana co., Mich., about 24 miles N. of Muskegon.

Maple Rap'ids, a post-village in Essex township, Clinton co., Mich., on Maple River, 14 miles N.W. of St. John. It has 3 churches, a saw-mill, a grist-mill, a bank, a newspaper office, a foundry, a planing-mill, and a money order post-office. Pop. about 600.

Maple Ridge, a post-hamlet of Bay co., Mich., 40 miles N. of Bay City. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Maple Ridge, a post-township of Isanti co., Minn. Pop. 254. Its post-office is 15 miles W. of Rush City.

Maple Ridge Station of the Peninsula division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad is 16 miles S. of Little Lake, Mich. Here is De Beque Post-Office.

Maple River, Iowa, drains part of Cherokee co., and runs southward to Ida Grove, thence southwestward, and enters the Little Sioux in Monona co. Length, 120 miles

Maple River, Michigan, rises in Shiawassee co., and drains parts of Clinton and Gratiot cos. It finally runs southwestward, and enters Grand River in Ionia co., at Lyons. Length, about 75 miles.

Maple River, Minnesota, rises in Faribault co., runs northward in Blue Earth co., and unites with the Le Sueur River about 7 miles S.S.W. of Mankato.

Maple River, Montana, rises on the W. slope of the Rocky Mountains, runs southward in Missoula co., and enters Flathead or Selish Lake.

Maple River, Emmett co., Mich. See BRUTUS.

Maple River Junction, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Iowa, at the junction of the Maple River and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads, 89 miles N.E. of Omaha, Neb.

Maples, a post-village of Allen co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 10 miles E.S.E. of Fort Wayne. It has a church and manufactures of heading and staves.

Maple's Mill, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ill., 7½ miles E. of Lewistown. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Maple Springs, a post-office of Wilkes co., N.C.

Maple Springs, a post-hamlet of Red River co., Tex., about 25 miles S.E. of Paris. It has a church.

Maple Springs, a post-office of Dunn co., Wis.

Maple Street, a post-hamlet of Niagara co., N.Y., 2½ miles from Wilson Railroad Station.

Maplesville, ma'p'lz-vil, a post-village of Chilton co., Ala., on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, 32 miles N. by E. of Selma. It has a church and 3 stores.

Mapleton, ma'p'l-tŏn, a post-village in Hollis township, Peoria co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Peoria. Good coal is mined here. Pop. about 300.

Mapleton, a post-village in Maple township, Monona co., Iowa, on Maple River, and on the Maple River Railroad, 14 miles S.W. of Ida Grove.

Mapleton, a post-village of Bourbon co., Kansas, near the Little Osage River, about 16 miles N.W. of Fort Scott.

Mapleton, a post-township of Aroostook co., Me., 18 miles from Fort Fairfield. Total pop. 444.

Mapleton, Clinton co., Mich. See DUPLAIN.

Mapleton, a post-office of Grand Traverse co., Mich., on Grand Traverse Bay, 12 miles N.E. of Traverse City.

Mapleton, or **Mapleton Station**, a post-village in Mapleton township, Blue Earth co., Minn., on Maple River, and on the Central Railroad of Minnesota, 18 miles S. of Mankato. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of furniture and wagons. Pop. about 200; of the township, 731.

Mapleton, a hamlet of Middlesex co., N.J., 1½ miles from Plainsborough Station. It has a flour-mill on Millstone River.

Mapleton, a hamlet of Montgomery co., N.Y., 6 miles from Palatine Bridge. It has a church.

Mapleton, a post-village of Cass co., N.D., 12 miles by rail W. of Fargo.

Mapleton, a post-village of Stark co., O., about 9 miles S.E. of Canton. It has 2 churches, 2 saw-mills, and a stone-quarry. Coal is found here.

Mapleton, a borough of Huntingdon co., Pa., on the Juniata River, amid picturesque scenery, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 43 miles E. by S. of Altoona, and 9 miles S.E. of Huntingdon. It has 3 churches and a tannery. Pop. 715. Post-office name, Mapleton Depot.

Mapleton, a post-hamlet of Waukesha co., Wis., 7 miles N.N.E. of Oconomowoc, and about 30 miles W.N.W. of Milwaukee. It has a church.

Mapleton Depot, Pennsylvania. See MAPLETON.

Mapletown, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Pa., about 50 miles S. of Pittsburg.

Maple Valley, a post-hamlet in Wayne township, Henry co., Ind., 6 miles N. of Knightstown. It has a church.

Maple Valley, a township of Buena Vista co., Iowa. Pop. 233.

Maple Valley, a post-village in Maple Valley township, Montcalm co., Mich., on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, 7 miles E. of Howard City, and 68 miles N.W. of Lansing. It has a church and 4 or 5 lumber-mills, &c. Pop. of the township, 1721.

Maple Valley, township, Sanilac co., Mich. Pop. 733.

Maple Valley, a post-hamlet in Westford township, Otsego co., N.Y., 12 miles E. of Cooperstown. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Maple Valley, a post-township of Oconto co., Wis. Pop. 260.

Ma'pleville, a post-hamlet of Dodge co., Neb., 66 miles W.N.W. of Omaha. It has a church.

Mapleville, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., on the Providence & Springfield Railroad, 19 miles N.W. of Providence. It has 2 churches, a granite-quarry, and manufactures of woollens, fancy cassimeres, and silk and cotton yarns. Pop. about 1000.

Ma'plewood, formerly a post-village of Cook co., Ill., now forms part of the 15th ward of the city of Chicago.

Maplewood, a post-hamlet of Hendricks co., Ind., 19 miles by rail W.N.W. of Indianapolis.

Maplewood, a post-village in Malden township, Middlesex co., Mass., on the Eastern Railroad, Saugus Branch, 6 miles N.N.E. of Boston. It contains 3 churches, several fine residences, &c.

Maplewood, a station in Monroe co., N.Y., on the Rochester & State Line Railroad, 6 miles from Rochester.

Maplewood, a post-hamlet of Door co., Wis., 5 miles (direct) S. by W. of Sturgeon Bay.

Maple Works, a post-office of Clark co., Wis.

Mapocha, mä-po'chä, or **Mapocho**, mä-po'cho, a river of Chili, after a course of 75 miles, joins the Maypu about 35 miles S.W. of Santiago.

Mapoota, mä-poo'tä, a considerable river of Southeast Africa, flows in a general N.E. direction, and falls into Delagoa Bay, S. side, about lat. 26° S.

Mapps'ville, a hamlet of Accomack co., Va., near the ocean, ¾ mile from Sea Side Post-Office. It has 2 churches.

Maquoketa, mą-ko'ke-tą, a township of Jackson co., Iowa. Pop. 971.

Maquoketa, a post-town, capital of Jackson co., Iowa, is near the S. bank of the Maquoketa River, in South Fork township, 38 miles N.W. of Clinton, and 41 miles N. of Davenport. It is connected with these cities by the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad and the Iowa Midland Railroad. It has a national bank, 1 other bank, 5 churches, printing-offices which issue 2 weekly newspapers, and a high school. It has 3 flouring-mills, 2 woollen-factories, a machine-shop, and a cigar-factory. Pop. in 1890, 3077.

Maquoketa River, Iowa, rises in Fayette co., and runs southeastward through Delaware and Jones cos., thence nearly eastward through Jackson co., and enters the Mississippi River about 10 miles below Bellevue. Length, about 175 miles.

Maquon, ma-kwon', a post-village of Knox co., Ill., partly in Maquon township, on Spoon River, and on the railroad which connects Galesburg with Peoria, 16 miles S.E. of Galesburg, and 37 miles from Peoria. It has a graded school, a money-order post-office, 2 drug-stores, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 600; of the township, 1426.

Mar, an ancient district of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, between the Don and the Dee.

Mara-Arbarci, mä'rä-ar-bä-rä'ce, or **Villamar**, vēl-lä-mar', a village on the island of Sardinia, province of Cagliari, on the Caralita. Pop. of commune, 1785.

Marabai, a lake of Africa. See NYASSA.

Maraca, an island of Brazil. See ITAMARACA.

Mara-Calagonis, mä'rä-kä-lä-go'nees, a village on the island of Sardinia, not far from Sinnai. Pop. 1061.

Maracanda, the ancient name of SAMARCAND.

Maracay, mä-rä-kī', a town of Venezuela, state of Aragua, 55 miles W.S.W. of Caracas. Pop. 5367.

Maracaybo, or **Maracaibo**, mä-rä-kī'bo, a city of Venezuela, capital of the state of Zulia, on the W. shore of the strait connecting Lake Maracaybo with the sea. Lat. 10° 38′ N.; lon. 71° 42′ W. It is the principal seaport of Venezuela, has a deep harbor, and many fine buildings, 8 churches, a college, 2 charity hospitals, a lepers' asylum, and manufactures of earthenware, soap, &c. It ships much coffee from the interior, also tolu, copaiba, cacao, timber, fustic, hides, &c. It stands in a sandy tract, and has a hot but not unhealthy climate. Pop. in 1881, 31,921. See LAKE MARACAYBO and GULF OF MARACAYBO.

Maragha, mä'rä'gä, a city of Persia, in Azerbaijan, 50 miles S. of Tabreez, on a tributary of Lake Ooroomeeyah. Pop. about 15,000. It is enclosed by walls and well built; principal structures, a large bazaar, spacious public baths, and the tomb of Hoolakou, who founded an observatory on an adjacent mountain, at the foot of which are some cave-temples.

Maragogipe, mä-rä-go zhoe'pä, a town of Brazil, state of Bahia, 25 miles S.W. of Cachoeira. Pop. 3000.

Marah'ra, a town of Etah district, India. Pop. 9214.

Ma'rahtan'ka, a lake of Minnesota, 10 miles N.W. of Mankato. Length, about 10 miles.

Marais, mä'rä', a natural division of the department of Vendée, in France, comprising a part of the coast formerly covered by the sea. The soil is very fertile; but the climate is unhealthy.

Marais, mȧ'rȧ', a creek of Missouri, flows N. through
age co., and enters the Osage River near its mouth.
Marais des Cygnes. See OSAGE RIVER.
Marais Pontins, the French for PONTINE MARSHES.
Marajch, mȧ'rȧ'jĕh, an oasis of North Africa. Lat.
° 30' N.; lon. about 20° E.
Marajo, mȧ-rȧ-zho', or **Joannes**, zho-ȧn'nĕs, a large
and in the Atlantic Ocean, on the N. coast of Brazil,
ovince of Pará, between the estuaries of the Amazon
d Pará Rivers, and extending from near the equator to
. 2° 20' S. and from lon. 48° 30' to 51° 30' W. Length
d breadth, about 150 miles each. It is intersected by
e rivers Anajaz and Mapua. Pop. about 20,000.
Ma'rak, a post-hamlet of Brown co., Kansas, about 24
les W.N.W. of Atchison. It has a church.
Maraka, Nubia. See NEW DONGOLA.
Maraksh, Africa. See MOROCCO.
Maraubaya, mȧ-rȧm-bī'ȧ, an island of Brazil, state
d 27 miles W. of Rio Janeiro, in the Bay of Angra dos
is, about 26 miles in length.
Mar'amec (often pronounced and written **Mer'ri-
ac**), a river of Missouri, rises in Dent co., flows N.E., and
ins the Mississippi 19 miles below St. Louis. Its whole
gth is estimated at 150 miles. It flows through a hilly
untry abounding in mines of copper, iron, and lead,
any of which are successfully worked. Steamboats have
vigated this river, and, with a little improvement, they
uld be able to ascend to the Virginia mines of Franklin
, a distance of perhaps 75 miles. A small stream, called
e Osage Fork, enters the river from the right, in the N.E.
rt of Crawford co. The Dry Fork rises near the N.E.
tremity of Texas co., and, flowing northward, falls into
e main stream.
Maramec, a township of Dent co., Mo. Pop. 374.
Maramec, a township of Jefferson co., Mo. P. 2764.
Mar'amec, or **Mer'amec**, a post-village of Phelps
, Mo., on a river of the same name, about 15 miles E. of
lla. It has an iron-furnace, a foundry or forge, &c.
p. of Maramec township, 1048.
Marand, a town of Persia. See MEHRAND.
Maranganc, mȧ-rȧn-gȧ'nȧ, a village on the S.E. coast
Africa, 8 miles from Quilimane.
Maranhão, a river of Brazil. See MIARIM.
Maranhão, Maranham, mȧ-rȧn-yŏwn' or mar'ȧn-
n', or **São Luiz**, sŏwn loo-eez', a city of Brazil, cap-
l of a state of its own name, on the W. side of the
and of Maranhão, 290 miles E. of Belem or Pará, and
0 miles W. of Ceará or Fortaleza. Lat. 2° 31' S.; lon.
° 18' W. It is surrounded on the E. by mountains,
hich form a kind of natural fortress, being crossed only
narrow passes. On the N. and S. it is encircled by the
all streams São Francisco and Maranhão, which rise and
ll with the tide. At the mouths of these rivers is a basin,
ccessible at high water to vessels drawing 20 feet, affording
fe shelter, and defended at its entrance by a series of
rts. The town itself is built on unequal ground, but with
nsiderable regularity, and, as almost all the houses have
rdens attached, occupies a large space. The streets cross
e another at right angles, and are paved; the houses in
e principal thoroughfares are of two stories, and generally
ovided with balconies. The principal edifices are the
thedral and the episcopal palace, magnificent structures,
th built by the Jesuits; the governor's palace, the town
use and prison, the custom-house, treasury, college, the
ly-endowed hospital da Misericordia, two other hos-
als, and various churches, monasteries, and nunneries.
e trade is of great importance, the provinces of Pará,
auhy, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, and Goyaz having
e the entrepôt for their produce. The principal exports
e rice, cotton, rum, drugs, hides, and isinglass. The im-
rts consist of various articles of European manufacture.
aranhão is the seat of the provincial legislative assembly,
e residence of the provincial governor, and the see of a
shop, and possesses a lyceum or college, in which the an-
ent and modern languages, rhetoric, geography, grammar,
losophy, mathematics, design, navigation, and astronomy
e taught; also a commercial school and a botanical garden.
p. 35,000.
Maranhão, or **Maranham**, a maritime state in
e N. of Brazil, so called from *Maranhon*, the name origi-
ally given to the river Amazon. It is bounded on the N.
y the Atlantic, E. and S.E. by Piauhy, S.W. by Goyaz,
nd N.W. by Pará. Lat. between 1° 22' and 10° 30' S.;
n. 41° 20' and 48° W. Area, 141,651 square miles. The
l half of the coast-line forms almost a continuous straight
ne, unbroken by a single indentation of any magnitude;
e W. half contains several bays, among which are São
Marcos and São José, forming the respective embouchures
of the Itapicuru and the Miarim, on the opposite sides of
the island of Maranhão. A considerable part of the sur-
face is occupied by forests, which yield excellent timber
and ornamental and dye woods. The most important cul-
tivated crops are rice, cotton, and the sugar-cane. Much of
the produce of the last is converted into spirits. The prov-
ince appoints four deputies to the General Legislative
Assembly, and two senators. The provincial assembly,
composed of twenty-eight members, holds its sittings in
Maranhão. Pop. in 1838 (official estimate), 488,443.
Maranhão (or **Maranham**) **Island**, of Brazil, is be-
tween the bays of São José on the E. and São Marcos on
the W. On the S. it is separated from the mainland by a
channel called the Rio do Mosquito; on the N. it is washed
by the Atlantic. Greatest length, from N.E. to S.W., 28
miles; greatest breadth, 20 miles. Its surface is more ele-
vated than that of the mainland, and on the E. side it is
lined by reefs. Pop. 40,000.
Marano, mȧ-rȧ'no, a town of Italy, province and 6
miles W. of Cosenza. Pop. 2960.
Marano, a village of Central Italy, 11 miles S.E. of
Fermo, on the Adriatic. Pop. 2260.
Marano, a town of Italy, province and 5 miles N.W.
of Naples. Pop. of commune, 7143.
Marano, a town of Italy, 20 miles S. of Udine, at the
head of the Adriatic. Pop. 1200.
Marañon, a river of South America. See AMAZON.
Marans, mȧ'rŏNs' (L. *Marantium*), a town and river-
port of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, on the
Sèvre-Niortaise, 11 miles N.E. of La Rochelle. Pop. 3217.
It has a quay accessible for vessels under 100 tons.
Marary, mȧ-rȧ-ree', a town of Brazil, on the Juruá,
500 miles by steamer above Manáos. It has a trade in
rubber, drugs, nuts, &c.
Marash, mȧ'rȧsh', or **Kermania**, kĕn-mȧ'nee-ȧ (anc.
Germanicia), a town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of a pashalic
of its own name, picturesquely situated on a slope of the
lofty Aghr Tagh, above the Jyhoon, 90 miles N.N.W. of
Aleppo. It consists of about 3500 houses of wood and clay.
Marash, a pashalic of Asiatic Turkey, between lat.
36° 3' and 38° 30' N. and lon. 36° and 38° 40' E. It is
traversed from W. to E. by the main chain of Taurus, and
bounded E. by the Euphrates.
Marash, a village of Bulgaria, S.E. of Shoomla.
Marat, mȧ'rȧ', a village of France, department of Puy-
de-Dôme, 9 miles N.N.W. of Ambert. Pop. 160.
Maratea, mȧ-rȧ-tȧ'ȧ, a town of Italy, in Basilicata,
on the sea-coast, 11 miles S.E. of Policastro. Pop. 4966.
Mar'athon, a hamlet, small river, and plain of Greece,
government of Attica, the hamlet on the river, 3 miles from
its mouth, and 18 miles N.E. of Athens. The river (anc.
Charadrus) has a S.E. course of 10 miles to its mouth in
the Ægean Sea, opposite the S. end of Eubœa; the plain,
bounded S. by Mount Pentelicus, is renowned for the vic-
tory of Miltiades over the army of Xerxes, B.C. 490.
Mar'athon, a county in the N. part of Wisconsin. It
is intersected by the Wisconsin River, and is also drained by
the Big Eau Pleine, the Rib, the Plover, and other rivers.
The surface is partly covered with extensive forests of pine,
ash, beech, birch, elm, maple, &c. Lumber is the chief
article of export. The soil produces wheat, oats, grass, &c.
It is traversed by the Wisconsin Central Railroad and the
Wisconsin Valley Railroad. Area of the county, 1584
square miles. Capital, Wausau. Pop. in 1870, 5885; in
1875, 10,111; in 1880, 17,121; in 1890, 30,369.
Marathon, a township of Lapeer co., Mich. Pop. 1308.
Marathon, a neat post-village in Marathon township,
Cortland co., N.Y., on the Tioghnioga River, and on the
Syracuse, Binghamton & New York Railroad, 30 miles N.
of Binghamton. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, a
bank, a union school, 2 tanneries, a flouring-mill, and
manufactures of carriages and furniture. Pop. 1125; of
the township, 1518.
Marathon, a post-village in Jackson township, Cler-
mont co., O., about 28 miles E. by N. of Cincinnati. It has
a church, a chair-factory, &c.
Marathon, a township of Marathon co., Wis. Pop.
467. It contains Marathon City.
Marathon City, a post-village of Marathon co., Wis.,
on the Rib River, about 15 miles W. of Wausau. It has a
church and a grist-mill.
Marathonisi, mȧ-rȧ-tho-nee'see, a maritime village
of Greece, in Laconia, on the Gulf of Kolokythia, opposite
the island of Marathonisi (anc. *Cranæ*), 27 miles S. of Mis-
tra. It is on the site of the ancient *Migonium*. Near it
are the ruins of *Gythium*.

Maratuba (mä-rä-too'bä) Isles, a group of the Malay Archipelago, in the Celebes Sea, off the E. coast of Borneo.

Marauna, mą-rŏw'nę, a town of Bengal, Boglipoor district. Pop. 3002.

Maravaca, mä-rä-vä'kä, a mountain of Venezuela, in lat. 3° 40' N., lon. 65° 50' W. Estimated height, from 10,000 to 11,000 feet.

Maravi, a lake of Africa. See NYASSA.

Maravi, mä-rä'vee, a port of Cuba, on the N. coast, near its E. end, at the mouth of the river Maravi.

Marazi'on, or **Market Jew** (anc. *Fo'rum Jo'vis I*), a seaport town of England, in Cornwall, on Mount's Bay, 18 miles W.S.W. of Falmouth. Pop. 1207.

Marbach, mar'bȧĸ, or **Marpach**, mar'pȧĸ, a town of Switzerland, canton and 23 miles S.W. of Lucerne, 2700 feet above sea-level. Pop. 1758.

Marbach, a village of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles E.S.E. of St. Gall. Pop. 1036.

Marbach, mar'bȧĸ, a town of Würtemberg, on the Neckar, 15 miles S. of Heilbronn. Pop. 2241. The poet Schiller was born here.

Marbais, mar'bä', a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 22 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 2100.

Marbella, mar-bĕl'yä, a town of Spain, province and 29 miles S.W. of Malaga, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 4870.

Mar'binton's, township, Newberry co., S.C. P. 1171.

Marble, mar'b'l, a post-office of Madison co., Ark.

Marble, a post-office of Brown co., Ind.

Marble, a post-office of Waupaca co., Wis.

Marble Cliff, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., O., on the Scioto River, and on the Pan-Handle Railroad, 4 miles W.N.W. of Columbus. It has 2 churches.

Marble Corner, a post-hamlet of Ripley co., Ind., 8 miles E.N.E. of Dupont Station.

Marble Dale, a post-hamlet in Washington township, Litchfield co., Conn., about 21 miles N. of Danbury. It has a church and a manufactory of tombstones.

Marble Furnace, a post-hamlet of Adams co., O., on Brush Creek, about 35 miles S.W. of Chillicothe. It has a foundry, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Marble Head, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 7½ miles S. of Quincy. Lime is made here.

Marblehead, mar'b'l-hĕd', a post-town and port of entry of Essex co., Mass., on Massachusetts Bay, in a small township of its own name, 18 miles N.E. of Boston, and about 3 miles S.E. of Salem. It is connected with Boston by two branches of the Eastern Railroad. Its site is a small peninsula, very rocky and uneven. It has a narrow, deep, and safe harbor, which admits the largest vessels. It contains 8 churches, a high school, 2 national banks, a newspaper office, and numerous manufactories of boots and shoes. Its prosperity is partly derived from commerce and the fisheries, and numerous vessels are owned by its citizens. Pop. of the township in 1890, 8202.

Marblehead, a post-office of Ottawa co., O., on Lake Erie, 7 miles N. of Sandusky. Here is a light-house.

Marblehead Lights, two in number, are situated on the S.E. side of the E. entrance to Marblehead Harbor, Mass. Lat. 42° 30' 18" N.; lon. 70° 50' 30" W.

Marble Hill, or **Dallas**, a post-village, capital of Bollinger co., Mo., on Crooked Creek, and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, ½ mile from Lutesville Station, and 135 miles S. of St. Louis. Here are 3 churches, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. in 1890, 257.

Mar'ble Island, Hudson's Bay, British North America, is in lat. 62° 30' N., lon. 92° W.

Marble Ridge, a station in North Andover township, Essex co., Mass., on the Salem & Lawrence Branch Railroad, 5 miles S.E. of Lawrence.

Marble Rock, a post-village of Floyd co., Iowa, in Union township, on the Shell Rock River, and on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 41 miles N.N.W. of Cedar Falls, and about 14 miles S.W. of Charles City. It has a church, a bank, a graded school, a newspaper office, and a carriage-factory. Pop. in 1890, 433.

Marble Spring, a post-office of Cherokee co., N.C.

Marbleton, mar'b'l-tŏn, a post-village in Wolfe co., Quebec, 29 miles by rail N.N.E. of Sherbrooke. Pop. 200.

Marbletown, mar'b'l-tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ill., about 10 miles S.W. of Havanna. It has 10 houses.

Marbletown, a post-township of Ulster co., N.Y., about 80 miles N. of New York City. It has manufactures of cement, flour, &c. It is intersected by Esopus and Rondout Creeks, and contains villages named Stone Ridge and High Falls, and a hamlet named Marbletown, which is 7 miles S.W. of Kingston. Pop. 3997.

Marbletown, a station in Wayne co., N.Y., on the Ontario Southern Railroad, 2 miles S. of Newark.

Marble Valley, a post-office of Coosa co., Ala.

Marble Valley, a post-office of Augusta co., Va.

Marboz, mar'bo', a town of France, in Ain, 10 miles N. of Bourg. Pop. 2027.

Marburg, mar'bŏŏrg, a town of Austria, in Styria, on the Drave, at a railway junction, 30 miles S.S.E. of Grätz. Pop. 12,823. It has a castle, a theatre, a gymnasium, tanneries, locomotive-shops, and a trade in wine and grain.

Marburg, mar'bŏŏrg (Ger. pron. mar'bŏŏno; anc. *Mattiacum*), a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Lahn, and on the Frankfort Railway, 48 miles S.W. of Cassel. Pop. 9600, including the suburb of Weidenhausen. It stands on the slope of a hill, crowned by the ancient feudal castle of the landgraves of Hesse. Principal public edifice, the church of St. Elizabeth, built between 1235 and 1283, and containing, with several monuments of the landgraves, the tomb of St. Elizabeth, resorted to by numerous pilgrims. It has a university, a gymnasium, a normal school, schools of surgery, a botanic garden, several hospitals, and manufactures of linen, pottery, stockings, leather, tobacco, and pipes.

Mar'but's, a post-office of Giles co., Tenn.

Marca d'Ancona, Italy. See ANCONA.

Marcana, mär-kä'nä, an Austrian island, coast of Dalmatia. Lat. 42° 34' N. It gives name to a bishop's see.

Marcarin, mar-kä-ree'n, a town of Italy, 13 miles W.S.W. of Mantua, on the Oglio. Pop. 8244.

Marcelcave, mar'sĕl'kȧv', a village of France, department of Somme, arrondissement of Amiens. Pop. 1534.

Marcel'la Falls, a post-village of Lawrence co., Tenn., 14 miles W. of Lynnville Station. It has a church, a woollen-factory, a tannery, and a flour-mill.

Marcellaz, mar-chĕl-läz' (Fr. pron. mar'sĕl'läz'), a village of France, in Savoy. Pop. 1108.

Marcelline, mar-sel-leen', a post-hamlet of Adams co., Ill., 13 miles N. of Quincy. It has a church.

Marcel'lon, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Wis., in Marcellon township, on Fox River, about 10 miles E. by N. of Portage City. Pop. of the township, 858.

Marcel'lus, a post-village of Cass co., Mich., in Marcellus township, on the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, 13 miles N.E. of Cassopolis, and 40 miles S.W. of Battle Creek. It has a newspaper office, a union school, and 2 churches. Pop. about 600; of the township, 1552. Many teasels of the best quality are produced here.

Marcellus, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., in Marcellus township, on Nine Mile Creek, 12 miles W.S.W. of Syracuse, and 2½ miles S. of Marcellus Station of the Central Railroad. It has a graded school, 4 churches, a woollen-factory, and a flour-mill. Near here are quarries of gypsum and limestone. Pop. 428; of the township, 2501.

Marcellus Falls, a post-village in Marcellus township, Onondaga co., N.Y., on Nine Mile Creek, 1 mile S. of the New York Central Railroad, and 11 miles W. by S. of Syracuse. It has 2 or 3 paper-mills, a machine-shop, a flour-mill, and a graded school. Pop. 140.

Marcenasco, a village of Italy. See MERCENASCO.

Marcenat, mar'sęh-nä', a town of France, in Cantal, 13 miles N. of Murat. Pop. 634.

March, mark, **Morava**, or **Morawa**, mo-rä'vä, a river of the Austrian Empire, joins the Danube 8 miles W. of Presburg. Length, 180 miles. It is navigable from the Danube to Presburg, a distance of 50 miles.

March, a town of England, co. and 25 miles N.W. of Cambridge, on the navigable river Nene, at a railway junction. Pop. of parish, 8153. March-Wet-Fen comprises 3600 acres, and is drained by steam.

March, a district of Scotland. See MERSE.

Marchamalo, mar-chä-mä'lo, a town of Spain, New Castile, 2 miles N. of Guadalajara, on the Henares.

March'and, a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., about 44 miles N.W. of Altoona. It has a church.

Marche, marsh, an old province of Central France, now forming the department of Creuse and parts of Indre and Haute-Vienne.

Marche, marsh, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ark.

Marche-en-Famene, marsh-ŏn-fä'mĕn', a town of Belgium, in Luxembourg, on the Marchette, 44 miles N.N.W. of Arlon. Pop. 2300.

Marchegg, mar'kĕg, or **Marcheck**, mar'kĕk, a town of Lower Austria, on the March, 25 miles E.N.E. of Vienna. It is famous for the victory which Ottokar gained here, in 1260, over Bela. Pop. 1299.

Marche-les-Ecaussines, marsh-läz-ä'kŏs'seen', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 15 miles N.E. of Mons.

Marchena, mar-chā'nā, a town of Spain, province and 29 miles by rail E.S.E. of Seville, on the Guadalquivir. Its neighborhood are well-frequented sulphur baths. It is well built, retains some vestiges of its ancient tower-flanked walls, and has some fine squares and paved streets. It contains 3 parish churches, several chapels, town house and court-house, prison, 2 hospitals, an orphan asylum, collego, storehouse, 3 convents, and a palace of the dukes of Arcos. It has manufactures of linen, serge, and cloth, earthenware, soap, wine, and oil, and carries on some trade with Seville. Pop. 12,208.

Marches, or **Les Marches**, lā marsh, a village of France, on the Isère, 6 miles S.S.E. of Chambéry. P. 1777.

Mar'ches (Ital. *Marce*, mar'chā, named from the March of Ancona), a compartimento of Italy, comprising the four provinces of Ancona, Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata, and Pesaro and Urbino. Area, 3751 square miles. It is mostly E. of the Apennines, and is bounded E. by the Adriatic. It is a hilly and fruitful region, producing much silk, wine, timber, wool, and grain. Capital, Ancona. Pop. 915,419.

Marchiennes, mar'she-ĕnn' (L. *Marchianæ*), a village of France, in Nord, 19 miles S.S.E. of Lille. Pop. 2648. Near it is the hamlet of Marchiennes-Campagne.

Marchiennes au Pont, mar'she-ĕnn' zō pōⁿ, a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Sambre, 2 miles W. of Charleroi, and on the railway to Brussels. Pop. 5383. It has iron-works, coal-mines, and breweries.

Marchin, mar'shăⁿ', a town of Belgium, province and about 21 miles S.W. of Liege, on the Hoyeux. Pop. 1580.

March'mont, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 8 miles from Orillia. Pop. 100.

March of Ancona, Italy. See ANCONA.

Marcinac, mar'se-āk', a town of France, in Gers, 12 miles W. of Mirande. Pop. 1901.

Marciana, mar-chā'nā, a town of Italy, island of Elba, 8 miles E. of Porto Ferrajo. Pop. 1412. Near it, on the N. coast of the island, is MARCIANA MARINA, with a harbor. Pop. 2193.

Marcianisi, mar-chā-nee'see, a town of Italy, province and 3 miles S.W. of Caserta. Pop. 9525.

Marciano, mar-chā'no, a village of Italy, 25 miles E. of Sienna. Pop. of commune, 2571.

Marcianopolis, supposed ancient name of SHOOMLA.

Marcignago, mar-cheen-yā'go, or **Marcinago**, mar-che-nā'go, a village of Italy, province of Pavia, E. of Beregardo. Pop. 1635.

Marcigny, mar'seen'yee', a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, on the Loire, 14 miles S.W. of Charolles. P. 2223.

Marcillac, mar'see'yăk', a village of France, in Aveyron, 11 miles N.N.W. of Rodez. Pop. 1580.

Marcillac, a village of France, in Charente, 15 miles N.W. of Angoulême. Pop. 1527.

Marcillac, a village of France, in Corrèze, 12 miles E. of Tulle. Pop. 1761.

Marcillac, a village of France, in Lot, 24 miles E. of Cahors, and having in its vicinity one of the most beautiful stalactitic caves in France. Pop. 933.

Marcillat, mar'see'yā', a village of France, in Allier, 11 miles S. of Montluçon. Pop. 1810.

Marcinago, a village of Italy. See MARCIGNAGO.

Marcinelle, mar'see'nĕll', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 24 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 5493.

Marcke, mark or mar'kĕh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Lys, 24 miles S. of Bruges.

Marckolsheim, mar'kols-hīmⁿ or mar'kol'sĕm', a village of Alsace, 8 miles S.E. of Schlettstadt.

Mar'co, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Ind., on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, 30 miles N.E. of Vincennes. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a bank.

Marcodurum, the ancient name of DUREN.

Marcoing, mar'kwăⁿ' or mar'ko-ăⁿ', a village of France, in Nord, 5 miles S.S.W. of Cambrai. Pop. 1782.

Marcolez, mar'ko'lā', a village of France, in Cantal, 11 miles S.W. of Aurillac. Pop. 1402.

Marçon, mar'sōⁿ', a village of France, in Sarthe, 18 miles S.W. of Saint-Calais. Pop. 1765.

Marcourt, mar'koor', a town of Belgium, in Luxemburg, on the Ourthe, 42 miles N.N.W. of Arlon. Pop. 1150.

Marcoussis, mar'koos'sees', a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 10 miles S.S.E. of Versailles. Pop. 1902.

Marcovecz, or **Markovecz**, mar'ko'vĕts', a village of Hungary, co. of Temesvar. Pop. 1780.

Marcq, mark, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 1 mile W. of Enghien. Pop. 2200.

Marcq-en-Barœul, mark-ōⁿ-bă'rul', a village of France, in Nord, 3 miles N. of Lille. Pop. 4843. It has manufactures of cotton, paper, linen, flour, &c.

Mar'cumville, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Ala., 20 miles N.W. of Tuscaloosa.

Mar'cus, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ga., about 54 miles N.E. of Atlanta. It has a nursery and a flour-mill.

Marcus, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Iowa, on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, 44 miles E.N.E. of Sioux City. Pop. 44.

Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania. See LINWOOD.

Mar'cy, a post-village of La Grange co., Ind., in Johnson township, about 9 miles N. of Kendallville. It has a church, a graded school, and a saw-mill.

Marcy, a village of Boone co., Iowa, in Marcy township, about 38 miles N.N.W. of Des Moines, and 6 miles S.W. of Montana. The township is bounded on the E. by the Des Moines River. Coal is mined here. Pop. of the township, 2135.

Marcy, a post-office and station of Oneida co., N.Y., in Marcy township, on the Utica & Black River Railroad, 6 miles N. of Utica. The township is bounded on the S.W by the Mohawk River. Pop. 1422.

Marcy, a post-office of Fairfield co., O.

Marcy, a hamlet of Wyoming co., Pa., on Lake Marcy, and on the Montrose Railroad, 4 miles N. of Tunkhannock. It has a hotel, a summer boarding-house, and 2 saw-mills.

Marcy, a post-hamlet of Waukesha co., Wis., about 14 miles N.W. of Milwaukee.

Marcz, marts, or **Martza**, mart'sŏh', a village of Hungary, 7 miles from Oedenburg. Pop. 1160.

Mardeen, or **Murdin**, mar-deen' (anc. *Marde?*), written also **Merdin**, mer-deen', a fortified town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic and 57 miles S.E. of Diarbekir, on the S. declivity of Mount Masius. It has a castle on a height commanding a magnificent view, several mosques, churches, a large Mohammedan college, and manufactures of linen and cotton stuffs and of leather. It is the see of several Oriental prelates.

Marc, mā'rā, an island of Brazil, off the E. shore of the Bay of All Saints or Bahia, opposite the mouth of the Pitunga, and 14 miles N. by E. of Bahia. It has a circuit of nearly 12 miles. Pop. 700.

Mare Adriaticum or **Hadriaticum**, and **Mare Adriatico**. See ADRIATIC SEA.

Mareb, mā'rĕb', a river of Abyssinia, joins the Atbara near lat. 16° N., lon. 36° E., after a N.W. course estimated at 250 miles.

Mareb, mā'rĕb' (anc. *Sa'ba?*), a town of Arabia, 80 miles N.E. of Sana. It is walled, and comprises 300 houses.

Mare Balticum, the Latin for BALTIC.

Mare Caspium or **Hyrcanium**. See CASPIAN SEA.

Marecchia, mā-rĕk'ke-ā, a river of Central Italy, in Emilia, rises in the Apennines, flows E.N.E., and, after a course of 38 miles, enters the Adriatic 1 mile N. of Rimini.

Mareguare, a river of Guiana. See MEREWARI.

Mare Internum. See MEDITERRANEAN SEA.

Mare Island, California, is in the Bay of San Pablo, and is separated from Vallejo, Solano co., by a strait about ¼ mile wide. Here is an extensive United States navy-yard.

Maremma, or **La Maremma**, lā mā-rĕm'mā, a marshy region of West Italy, forming the S. part of Tuscany, extending along the coast from Orbitello to Piombino. Though formerly the seat of the most flourishing Etruscan cities, it is now mostly desert. It is traversed by the river Ombrone, and contains Lakes Castiglione and Orbitello, with the borax-lagoons of Monte Cerboli.

Mare Mortuum, a Latin name for the DEAD SEA.

Marc'na, a post-hamlet of Ringgold co., Iowa, in Lincoln township, about 75 miles S.S.W. of Des Moines. It has a flour-mill.

Marcna, a post-office of Hodgeman co., Kansas.

Marene, mā-rā'nā, or **Marenne**, mā-rĕn'nā, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 4 miles N.E. of Savigliano. P. 2435.

Marengo, mā-rĕn'go, a village of Italy, province and 2 miles S.E. of Alessandria, near the Bormida, and memorable for the battle of June 14, 1800, between Napoleon and the Austrians, in which the latter were defeated.

Marengo, mą-reng'go, a county in the W. part of Alabama, has an area of 960 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Tombigbee River, and is partly drained by Chickasaw Creek. The Black Warrior River touches the N. part of the county. The surface is undulating, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is very fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected in the extreme N. part by the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad. Capital, Linden. Pop. in 1870, 26,151; in 1880, 30,890; in 1890, 33,095.

Marengo, a post-village of McHenry co., Ill., in Marengo township, on the Kishwaukee River, and on the Freeport Branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 66 miles W.N.W. of Chicago, and 27 miles E. of Rockford. It contains 6 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, a high school, 2 nurseries, a foundry, and a flouring-mill. Pop. 1327; of the township, 2253.

Marengo (formerly **Big Springs**), a post-village in Liberty township, Crawford co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis Railroad, about 32 miles W. by N. of New Albany. It has a church, a flour-mill, 2 saw-mills, an academy, and 3 stores. Pop. about 300.

Marengo, a post-village, capital of Iowa co., Iowa, in Marengo township, on the S. bank of the Iowa River, and on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 30 miles W.N.W. of Iowa City, and about 27 miles S.W. of Cedar Rapids. It is surrounded by a wide undulating prairie. It has a court-house, 2 newspaper offices, 2 banking-houses, 6 or 7 churches, a high school, a woollen-mill, and a flour-mill. Pop. in 1890, 1710; of the township, 2227.

Marengo, a post-hamlet of Sumner co., Kansas, in Osborne township, 40 miles S. of Wichita.

Marengo, a post-village of Calhoun co., Mich., in Marengo township, on the Kalamazoo River, and on the Michigan Central Railroad, 7 miles E. of Marshall, and 25 miles W. of Jackson. It has a church, and manufactures of carriages, flour, and lumber. P. of the township, 1253.

Marengo, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., N.Y., 5 miles S.S.W. of Clyde. It has a church.

Marengo, a post-village of Morrow co., O., in Bennington township, about 37 miles N.N.E. of Columbus. It has a church, a carriage-shop, &c.

Marengo, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Va.

Marengo, a post-office of Columbia co., Wash.

Marengo, a station in Ashland co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 13 miles S.E. of Ashland.

Marengo, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Wis., about 36 miles N.N.E. of La Crosse.

Marenne, a town of Italy. See MARENE.

Marennes, mȧ'rĕnn' (L. *Marenix*), a seaport town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, on the Atlantic, 24 miles S. of La Rochelle, near the mouth of the Seudre. Pop. 1863. It is surrounded by salt marshes, whence large quantities of salt are extracted.

Mareo'tis, or **Birket-el-Marioot** (or **-Mariout**), bĕĕn'kĕt-ĕl-mȧ-re-oot', a lake in the N.W. part of Lower Egypt, S.E. of Alexandria. It had become entirely dry within the last three centuries, but, as the bottom is several feet below the level of the sea, the English, in 1801, in order to circumscribe the operations of the French, cut across the narrow isthmus which separated the basin from the Lake of Aboukeer (Aboukir), when the sea-water flowed in and covered an extent of 30 miles in length and 15 miles in breadth. This isthmus was afterwards restored.

Mare Pacifico, the Italian for PACIFIC OCEAN.

Mare Rubrum, an ancient name for the RED SEA.

Mare Tyrrhenum. See TYRRHENE SEA.

Maretz, mȧ'rĕts', a village of France, in Nord, 12 miles S.E. of Cambrai. Pop. 2850.

Marcuil, mȧ'ruĭ', a village of France, in Cher, 17 miles S.W. of Bourges. Pop. 2011.

Mareuil, a market-town of France, in Dordogne, 10 miles S.W. of Nontron. Pop. 1024.

Mareuil, a village of France, in Vendée, 14 miles S.E. of La Roche-sur-Yon. Pop. 1870.

Margal'laway (or **Magal'loway**) **River** rises in the N.E. part of New Hampshire, in Coos co., and, running into Maine, returns into New Hampshire, where it receives the waters of Umbagog Lake. After this junction it is called the Androscoggin River.

Mar'garee', a post-village in Inverness co., Cape Breton Island, on a harbor at the mouth of Margaree River in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 40 miles N.E. of Mabou. There are coal-mines in the vicinity. Pop. 250.

Margaree Forks, a post-settlement in Inverness co., Cape Breton Island, on Margaree River, 36 miles N. of Whycocomah. Pop. 240.

Margarethen-Lengerich. See LENGERICH.

Mar'garets'ville, a post-hamlet of Northampton co., N.C., on the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, 17 miles E.N.E. of Weldon. It has 2 churches and 12 families.

Mar'garets'ville, a seaport town and port of entry of Nova Scotia, co. of Annapolis, on the Bay of Fundy, 8 miles N.E. of Wilmot. It contains several stores, and has a good export trade in country produce. Ship-building is also carried on. A light-house in this harbor exhibits two fixed red lights. Pop. 300.

Mar'garet'ta, a township of Erie co., O., bounded N. by Sandusky Bay. Pop. 1623.

Margaretta Islands, Pacific. See PATERSON.

Mar'garetville, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., on the East Branch of the Delaware River, about 60 miles S.W. of Albany. It is 1 mile from the Ulster & Delaware Railroad. It has a newspaper office, 2 churches, and a plough-factory. Pop. about 400.

Margarita, mar-gȧ-ree'tȧ, or **Nueva Esparta**, nwā'-vȧ ĕs-pan'tȧ, an island in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, 30 miles N. of Cumaná. Lat. 11° N.; lon. 64° W. Length, 45 miles; breadth, from 5 to 20 miles. It forms the state of Nueva Esparta. It consists of two elevated portions united by a low isthmus. The coasts are arid, but the interior is fertile, producing maize, sugar, coffee, cotton, and bananas, though insufficient for home consumption. Much poultry and live-stock are reared; and the island has salt-works and an active fishery, its name being derived from the pearls (in Latin, *margaritæ*) which were formerly procured here in considerable quantities. Manufactures are chiefly of cotton hosiery and hammocks. Principal towns, Asuncion, the capital, in its centre, and Pampatar, with a pretty good harbor, on its S. coast. A considerable trade is carried on with the adjacent coast and the British and French West Indies. The channel of Margarita, between it and the mainland, is 20 miles across, and through it all ships from Europe pass to Cumaná, Barcelona, or La Guayra. Margarita was discovered by Columbus in 1498. Pop. 30,983.

Margarita, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, on the coast of Old California. Lat. 24° 18′ N.; lon. 111° 42′ W. Length, 30 miles; breadth, 10 miles.

Margarita, a town on the island of Majorca, 22 miles S. of Alcudia. Pop. 2502.

Margariti, mar-gȧ-ree'tee, a town of European Turkey, Epirus, sanjak of Delvino, 5 miles N. of Parga.

Mar'gate, almost mar'ghĕt, a town and watering-place of England, co. of Kent, on the North Sea, on the Isle of Thanet, 80 miles E.S.E. of London, and 15½ miles N.E. of Canterbury, with which, and with Ramsgate, 3 miles S.E., it is connected by branches of railway. It stands in the hollow and on the declivities of two chalk-hills. Chief buildings, a modern Gothic and other churches, a national school, a well-endowed almshouse, an infirmary, town hall and market-house, assembly-rooms, theatre, large public library, and several bazaars, baths, and hotels. The harbor is formed by a curved stone pier, with a light-house. Lat. 51° 24′ N.; lon. 1° 23′ E. It has from 8 to 13 feet at high water, but is dry at low tide. It has a fishery and some trade, and is greatly resorted to by bathers. P. 18,419.

Mar'gate, a post-village in Prince co., Prince Edward Island, 12 miles from Charlottetown. It contains a saw-mill, a grist-mill, and 3 stores. Pop. 150.

Margaux, mar'gō', a village of France, in Gironde, 18 miles N. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1208.

Margeride, mar'zheh-reed', a chain of mountains of France, between the basins of the Allier and the Lot, in the departments of Lozère, Haute-Loire, and Cantal.

Marggrabowa, a town of Prussia. See OLETZKO.

Marghilan, mar'ghee-lȧn', a town of Asiatic Russia in Ferghana, 20 miles S.E. of Khokan. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, and is said to have some good buildings remains of antiquity, manufactures of gold and silver stuffs velvets, silk fabrics, and an active trade. Pop. 26,000.

Marghill, a village of Asiatic Turkey. See MACHIL.

Margitta, mŏn'ghit'tŏh', a town of Hungary, co. of Bihar, 35 miles E.S.E. of Debreczin. Pop. 3983.

Margitta, Nagy, nŏdj mar'ghit'tŏh', a town of Hungary, co. of Torontal, W. of Temesvar. Pop. 1950.

Margonin, mar-go-neen', a town of Prussia, 40 miles W.S.W. of Bromberg. Pop. 1943.

Margueritte, mar'gu-reet', a town of France, in Gard, 4 miles N.E. of Nimes. Pop. 1945.

Margus, a river of Servia. See MORAVA.

Maria, mȧ-ree'ȧ, a town of Spain, province and 51 miles N. by E. of Almeria. Pop. 2334.

Mari'a, a post-office of Leavenworth co., Kansas, 14 miles S.W. of Leavenworth. Coal is found here.

Maria, a post-village in Bonaventure co., Quebec, on the Bay of Chaleurs, 45 miles E. by N. of Campbellton New Brunswick. It has 4 stores and considerable salmon and herring-fisheries. Pop. 300.

Maria (or Marie) Creek, Indiana, rises in Sullivan co., runs southwestward, and enters the Wabash River about 6 miles above Vincennes.

Mariadahl, mȧ-ree'ȧ-dȧl, a post-hamlet of Pottawatomie co., Kansas, 12 miles S. of Irving. It has 2 churches

Mariager, mâ're-â'gher, a seaport town of Denmark, Jutland, 14 miles N. of Randers, on the S. coast of the Mariager-Fiord. Pop. 680.

Mari'ah Hill, a post-office of Spencer co., Ind., about 4 miles E.N.E. of Evansville.

Maria Hietzing, Austria. See HIETZING.

Maria Hilf, mâ-ree'â hilf, a southwestern suburb of Vienna, Austria. Pop. 66,391.

Maria in Monte, Italy. See SANTA MARIA A. MONTE.

Marian Island, of Australia, in the Gulf of Carpentaria, on the W. coast. Lat. (N. point) 14° 50′ S.; lon. 129° 54′ E.

Mari'n Island, Tasmania, off the E. coast., lat. 42° 4 to 42° 50′ S., lon. 148° 10′ E., consists of two elevated portions united by a narrow isthmus, and has the village of Darlington at its N. extremity.

Maria Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, in the Low Archipelago. Lat. 22° S.; lon. 136° W.

Mariakirch, a town of Alsace. See MARKIRCH.

Maria, Kis, a village of Hungary. See KIS-MARIA.

Mariampol, mâ-re-âm'pol, or **Marianpol**, mâ-re-â pol, a town of Russian Poland, 36 miles N.E. of Suvalki. P. 5533.

Marianna, mâ-re-â'nâ, or **Mariannna**, mâ-re-ân'nâ, a episcopal city of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, 45 miles N.E. of Ouro Preto. Pop. 5200. It stands in a small plain, 3080 feet above the level of the sea, bounded by two heights crowned by churches, and has a large cathedral, Carmelite and Franciscan convents, a diocesan seminary, and an episcopal palace, but little trade.

Marianna Islands, Pacific Ocean. See LADRONES.

Marianna, ma-re-an'na, a post-village, capital of Lee co., Ark., at the head of navigation on the Languille River, a, on the Helena & Iron Mountain Railroad, 25 miles N.W. of Helena. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1890, 1126.

Marianna, a post-village, capital of Jackson co., Fla., on the Chipola River, about 70 miles W.N.W. of Tallahassee. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, and a seminary. Pop. in 1890, 926.

Marianna, a post-office of Polk co., Tex.

Mariano, mâ-re-â'no, a town of Northern Italy, 9 miles S.S.E. of Como. Pop. 4677.

Mariapol, a town of Poland. See MARIAMPOL.

Marianus Mons. See SIERRA MORENA.

Marinpod, Transylvania. See MARPOD.

Mariapol, a town of Russia. See MARIOPOL.

Marias, LAS TRES, lâs três mâ-ree'âs ("The Three Marias"), three islands of the Pacific Ocean, off the W. coast of Mexico, state of Jalisco, between lat. 21° and 22° N. and lon. 106° and 106° 30′ W., the middle or largest being 15 miles in length by 8 miles in breadth. They were named Las de la Magdalena by Diego de Mendoza in 1532.

Maria-Schein, mâ-ree'â-shîne', a place of pilgrimage in Bohemia, 17 miles N.N.W. of Leitmeritz, with a church, as a miraculous image, stated to attract annually from 30,000 to 40,000 devotees.

Mari'a's River, Montana, rises on the E. slope of the Rocky Mountains, and drains the N. part of Deer Lodge co. It runs nearly southeastward in Choteau co., and enters the Missouri River about 14 miles below Fort Benton. It is nearly 300 miles long. Its name on some maps is marked Kay-i-you, Bear's, or Maria's River.

Maria-Stein, mâ-ree'â-stîne', a place of pilgrimage in Switzerland, canton of Soleure, 8 miles S.W. of Basel, with a Benedictine abbey and an image of the Virgin.

Mari'a Stein, stîne, a post-office of Mercer co., O., at St. John, a hamlet 16 miles W. of Anna Station.

Mari'asville, a post-hamlet of Venango co., Pa., about 4 miles N.E. of Emlenton. It has 2 churches.

Maria-Theresienopel. See THERESIENSTADT.

Mari'aville, a township of Hancock co., Me., 14 miles N. of Ellsworth. Pop. 369. It has a church, saw-mills, and a sole-leather tannery. Post-office, North Mariaville.

Mariaville, a post-village of Schenectady co., N.Y., 26 miles N.W. of Albany. It has 3 churches and a flour-mill.

Mariazell, a town of Austria. See MARIENZELL.

Maribo, mâ're-bo', a town of Denmark, near the centre of the island of Laaland. Pop. 2156.

Marica, mâ-ree'kâ, a town of Brazil, state and 20 miles E. of Rio Janeiro, on a lake of the same name, about 8 miles from the sea. It has a considerable trade in manioc, flour, rice, and millet, almost all conveyed on mules to Rio Janeiro. Sugar and rum are exported. Pop. of the district, 6000.

Maricopa, mâr-e-ko'pa, a large county in the S. central part of Arizona, is drained by the Gila River, the Rio Verde, and Salinas or Salt River. The surface is partly mountainous. The soil in some places is fertile. Silver is found in it. Capital, Phœnix. Pop. in 1890, 10,986.

Maricopa, a post-town of Pima co., Arizona, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 37 miles E.N.E. of Gila Bend.

Maric, mâ'ree', a post-village in Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 30 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 120.

Mariefred, mâ-ree'eh-frêd', a town of Sweden, læn and 37 miles N.E. of Nyköping, on a bay of Lake Mælar.

Marie-Galante, mâ'ree' gâ'lônt', one of the French West India Islands, S.S.E. of Guadeloupe, of which it is a dependency, 20 miles N. of Dominica. Estimated area, 60 square miles. Principal products, coffee, sugar, cotton, and cacao. Shores rocky, with no good harbor. Principal town, Grand Bourg, on the S.W. side. Pop. 14,590.

Marie Joseph, mâ'ree' zho'seff', a post-hamlet in Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 20 miles S. by W. of Sherbrooke. Pop. 500.

Mariel, mâ're-êl', a seaport town on the N.W. coast of the island of Cuba, about 20 miles W. of Havana. Lat. 23° 3′ N.; lon. 82° 47′ W. It has a large and well-sheltered harbor, capable of receiving vessels of any class. Railways connect it with Havana and Batabano.

Marienbad, mâ-ree'ên-bâd' or mâ-ree'ên-bât', a village of Bohemia, N.W. of Pilsen, in a picturesque valley, frequented for its cold chalybeate and saline baths.

Marienberg, mâ-ree'ên-bêrg', a town of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 17 miles S.S.E. of Chemnitz. Pop. 5617. It has mineral baths and manufactures of linen and lace.

Marienbourg, mâ'ree'ôn'boon', or **Marienburg**, mâ-ree'ên-bŏŏrg', a fortified town of Belgium, province and 30 miles S.W. of Namur. It is connected by railway with Charleroi. Pop. 800.

Marienburg, mâ-ree'ên-bŏŏrg', a walled town of West Prussia, 27 miles S.E. of Dantzic, on the Nogat. Pop. 8526. It has a castle, built in 1274 and long the seat of the grand master of the Teutonic order, a normal school, and manufactures of cotton and woollen cloths and of hats.

Marienburg, a town of Russia, in Livonia, on the lake of the same name, 57 miles S.W. of Pskov. Pop. 2000.

Marienburg, Transylvania. See FÖLDVAR.

Mariensaal, Austria. See SCHLIERBACH.

Marienthal, Würtemberg. See MERGENTHEIM.

Marienwerder, mâ-ree'ên-vêr'der, a city, capital of West Prussia, and of a government of its own name, on the Little Nogat, a tributary of the Vistula, 45 miles S.S.E. of Dantzic. Pop. 7580. It has a cathedral of the thirteenth century, an old castle, schools of arts and of agriculture, and a hospital for blind soldiers. Chief industries, woollen-cloth-weaving, brewing, and distilling.

Marienwerder, a government of West Prussia, bounded N. by Pomerania and the government of Dantzic. Area, 6748 square miles. Pop. 800,744.

Marienzell, mâ-ree'ên-tsêll', or **Mariazell**, mâ-ree'â-tsêll', *i.e.*, the "cell or shrine of (Saint) Mary," a town of Styria, 56 miles S.W. of Vienna, with a church and a famous statue of the Virgin. It has been called the Loreto of Austria, being the most celebrated place of pilgrimage in the empire, and is said to be annually visited by 100,000 persons. Near it are some of the largest iron-foundries in Austria, and sulphur- and copper-works. Pop. 1151.

Maries, mâ'rŏs, a county in the S. central part of Missouri, has an area of about 515 square miles. It is intersected from S. to N. by the Gasconade River, and is drained by Bourbeuse Creek and Marais River. The surface is undulating or hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and pork are the staple products. Copper is said to be found in this county. Capital, Vienna, situated near the Gasconade River. Pop. in 1870, 5916; in 1880, 7304; in 1890, 8600.

Marie Saline, a shipping-point of Ashley co., Ark., on the Ouachita River, at the mouth of Saline River.

Mariestad, mâ-ree'ês-tâd', a town of Sweden, capital of a læn, on Lake Wener, at the mouth of the Tida, 156 miles W.S.W. of Stockholm. Pop. 2381.

Mariestad, also called **Skarnborg**, skâ'rê-bong', a læn of Sweden, lies chiefly between Lakes Wener and Wetter, and forms part of West Gothland. Area, 3307 square miles. Pop. 256,712.

Marietta, a post-village, capital of Cobb co., Ga., on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, 20 miles N.W. of Atlanta, and 58 miles E.S.E. of Rome. Its site is elevated, and is 2½ miles from Kenesaw Mountain. It contains a court-house, a bank, 8 churches, the Marietta Male Academy, the Marietta Female College, and a superior hotel. Two weekly newspapers are published here. It has 2 flour-mills, 2 tanneries, a chair-factory, and 2 carriage-factories.

It is a winter resort for Northern invalids, and a summer resort for Southern people. Pop. in 1890, 3384.

Marietta, a post-village in Harris township, Fulton co., Ill., about 32 miles S. of Galesburg. It has a church. Coal is found here. Pop. 110.

Marietta, a hamlet of Crawford co., Ind., in Union township, 12 miles W. of Leavenworth. It has a church. Here is West Fork Post-Office.

Marietta, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Ind., on the Blue River, about 28 miles S.S.E. of Indianapolis.

Marietta, a post-village of Marshall co., Iowa, in Marietta township, on the Central Railroad of Iowa, about 5 miles N.W. of Marshalltown. The township is bounded on the N.E. by the Iowa River, and has a pop. of 916.

Marietta, a post-office of Reno co., Kansas.

Marietta, a post-office of Prentiss co., Miss., about 32 miles S. of Corinth.

Marietta, a post-office of Madison co., Neb.

Marietta, a post-office of Esmeralda co., Nevada.

Marietta, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., on Nine Mile Creek, at the outlet of Otisco Lake, about 13 miles E. of Auburn. It has a flour-mill, a saw-mill, &c.

Marietta, a city, the capital of Washington co., O., is finely situated on the N. bank of the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Muskingum, and on the E. bank of the latter river, 12 miles above Parkersburg, and about 80 miles below Wheeling. By railroad it is 109 miles E. by N. of Cincinnati, and 100 miles S. of Canal Dover. It is connected with the latter place by the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, and is the E. terminus of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad. It is surrounded by picturesque scenery, and contains many handsome residences and gardens. This is the oldest town in the state, having been founded in 1788 by General R. Putnam and other emigrants from New England. It contains 13 churches, a union school, 2 national banks, 1 other bank, and Marietta College (non-sectarian), which was founded in 1835 and has 8 instructors, about 200 students, and a library of 24,000 volumes. Three weekly newspapers, one of which is German, are published here. Marietta has manufactures of chairs, furniture, flour, leather, stoves, hollow-ware, buckets, lubricating oil, &c., and an extensive trade in petroleum, which is procured in the vicinity. Here are found some earthworks of the ancient mound-builders. P. (1890) 8273.

Marietta, a post-borough of Lancaster co., Pa., in East Donegal township, on the Susquehanna River, 3 or 4 miles above Columbia, and on the Columbia Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 22 miles S.E. of Harrisburg. It contains 8 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, a newspaper office, a high school, a town hall, 2 foundries, a rolling-mill, 6 iron-furnaces, 3 planing-mills, and a manufactory of hollow-ware. Pop. in 1890, 2402.

Marietta, a post-hamlet of Greenville co., S.C., 15 miles N. of Greenville. It has a church and an academy.

Marietta, a post-township of Crawford co., Wis., about 70 miles W. of Madison. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Wisconsin River. Pop. 902.

Marieville, Quebec. See SAINTE MARIE DE MONNOIR.

Marigliano, mâ-rel-yâ'no, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 3¼ miles W. of Nola. Pop. 5182.

Marignane, mâ'reen'yân', a town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 14 miles S.S.W. of Aix. Pop. 1741.

Marignano, a town of Italy. See MELEGNANO.

Marignier, mâ'reen'yâ', a village of Savoy, E. of Bonneville, on the Arve. Pop. of commune, 1743.

Mariguy, mâ'reen'yee', a village of France, in Manche, 7 miles W. of Saint-Lô. Pop. 450.

Marigny l'Eglise, mâ'reen'yee' lâ'gleez', a town of France, in Nièvre, 20 miles E.S.E. of Clamecy. Pop. 1600.

Marigot, or **Le Marigot**, leh mâ'ree'gō', a village of St. Martin, West Indies, on its N. coast, and capital of its French portion. See CAPESTERRE, LA CAPESTERRE, and GRAND BOURG.

Marigot des Roseaux, mâ'ree'gō' dâ ro'zō', a village of St. Lucia, West Indies, on its W. coast.

Mariguana, mâ-re-gwâ'nâ, or **Mayaguana**, mī-â-gwâ'nâ, one of the most S. of the Bahama Islands, about 25 miles in length, and from 3 to 5 miles in breadth. Lat. 22° 23' N.; lon. 72° 55' W. The MARIGUANA PASSAGE is between Mariguana and Acklin Island, 50 miles westward.

Mariinsk, mâ-re-insk', a town of Russia, government of Kasan. Pop. 2876.

Mariinsk, a town of Siberia, government and 100 miles E. of Tomsk. Pop. 5311.

Maril'la, a post-township of Manistee co., Mich., about 22 miles E.N.E. of the city of Manistee. It is drained by the Manistee River. Pop. 133.

Marilla, a post-village in Marilla township, Erie co., N.Y., about 20 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo. It has 2 or 3 churches and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 250; of township, 1867.

Marilogium, the Latin name of MARVEJOLS.

Marin, mâ-reen', a town of Spain, 5 miles S.W. of Pontevedra, on a bay of the Atlantic. Pop. 1846.

Marin, mâ-reen', a county in the W. part of California, has an area of about 590 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by San Pablo Bay, and on the S. and W. by the Pacific Ocean. The Golden Gate separates it from San Francisco. The surface is diversified by high hills, one of which, called Table Mountain or Tam el Pais, has an altitude of about 2000 feet. The soil is mostly fertile, and adapted to pasturage. Much fruit is grown in this county, including the grape, orange, apricot, fig, peach, and plum. Butter, oats, cattle, and hay are the staple products. It is intersected by the North Pacific Coast and San Francisco & North Pacific Railroads, both of which connect with San Rafael, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 6903; in 1880, 11,324; in 1890, 13,072.

Marin, mâ'rân', a village of the island of Martinique, on its S. coast, at the head of a bay, 16 miles S.E. of Port Royal. P. 3925. Near it is the extinct volcano Le Marin.

Marina d'Andora, a town of Italy. See ANDORA.

Ma'rindahl, a post-office of Yankton co., S.D.

Mariuduque, mâ-reen-doo'kâ, an island of the Malay Archipelago, Philippines, S. of Luzon. Lat. 14° 30' N.; lon. 122° E. Length, 40 miles; breadth, 10 miles. On the S. side is the port of Malagi.

Marine, mą-reen', a post-village of Madison co., Ill., about 25 miles E.S.E. of Alton, and 24 miles N.N.E. of Belleville. It has 5 churches, and manufactures of cigars, clay retorts, fire-brick, tiles, and tobacco. Pop. (1890) 637.

Marine, Lewis co., Ky. See ESCULAPIA.

Marine, or **Marine Mills**, a post-village of Washington co., Minn., in Marine township, on the St. Croix River, 12 miles above Stillwater, and 24 miles N.E. of St. Paul. It has 2 churches, a brewery, a flouring-mill, a saw-mill, &c. The name of its post-office is Marine Mills. Pop. in 1890, 697; of the township, 1687.

Marine City, a post-village in Cottrellville township, St. Clair co., Mich., on the St. Clair River, at the mouth of the Belle River, about 20 miles S. of Port Huron, and 42 miles by water N.E. of Detroit. It has a money-order post-office, a bank, a graded school, a newspaper office, 4 churches, a brewery, and a tannery. Steamboats are built here. Pop. in 1890, 3263.

Marinella, mâ-re-nêl'lâ, a seaport hamlet of Sicily, 14 miles E.S.E. of Mazzara. Its site is near that of the ancient *Selinus* (now Selinunto), whose ruins consist of the stupendous remains of three Doric temples.

Marineo, mâ-re-nâ'o, a town of Italy, in Sicily, 11 miles S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 8991.

Mar'iner's Har'bor, a post-village in Northfield township, Richmond co., N.Y., on the N. shore of Staten Island, and on Newark Bay, 22 miles S.W. of New York.

Marines, mâ'reen' (L. *Mœnergium*), a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 8 miles N.W. of Pontoise. Pop. 1618.

Marinette, mâr-I-net', a city, capital of Marinette co., Wis., at the mouth of the Menominee River, on the Chicago & Northwestern and Milwaukee & Northern Railroads, 20 miles N.E. of Oconto. The river is here spanned by two bridges, which connect the city with Menominee, Mich. One is of wooden structure, the other a handsome iron bridge erected at a cost of $75,000. The city has a court-house, a city hall, 14 churches, public and parochial schools, 2 banks, 4 newspaper offices, 19 saw-mills, pulp-mills, iron-works, flour-mills, soap-mills, a sash- and door-factory, a box-factory, &c. Pop. in 1880, 2750; in 1890, 11,523.

Maringouin, mâ'râN'gwâN', a small bayou of Louisiana, commences in Pointe Coupée parish, and flows southward through Iberville parish into Grand River.

Maringues, mâ'râN', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 15 miles W.N.W. of Thiers. Pop. 3002.

Marinha-Grande, mâ-reen'yâ-grân'dâ, a village of Portugal, in Estremadura, 5 miles N.W. of Leiria. Pop. 1600. It is celebrated for its manufactures of glass.

Marinilla, mâ-re-neel'yâ, a town of the republic of Colombia, 50 miles S.E. of Antioquia, in lat. 5° 41' N., on a plateau 6765 feet above sea-level.

Marino, mâ-ree'no (anc. *Bovil'læ?*), a town of Italy, with a castle, 13 miles S.E. of Rome. Pop. 6509.

Marion, mâr'e-ọn or mā'rẹ-ọn, a northwestern county of Alabama, has an area of about 796 square miles. It is drained by the Buttahatchee and Sipsey Rivers, which rise in it. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple prod-

us. Coal is found in it. This county is intersected in th S. part by the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroad. Capital, Hamilton. Pop. in 1870, 6059; in 1880, 94; in 1890, 11,347.

Marion, a county in the N. part of Arkansas, borders on Missouri. Area, about 631 square miles. It is intersected by White River (which also forms part of the E. boundary), and is partly drained by Crooked Creek, an affluent of the above-named river. The surface is hilly or undulating, and is partly covered with forests of the ash, hickory, chestnut, white oak, &c. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Among its minerals are Silurian limestone and marble. Capital, Yellville, situated on Crooked Creek. Pop. in 1870, 3979; in 1880, 7007; in 1890, 1890.

Marion, a county in the N. central part of the peninsula of Florida. Area, about 1600 square miles. It is intersected by the Ocklawaha River, and partly bounded on the N. by Orange Lake, and on the S.W. by the Withlacoochee River. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified with several lakes and extensive forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, sugar-cane, and Indian corn are the staple products. It is traversed by the Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad and the Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf Railroad, both of which connect with Ocala, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 10,804; in 1880, 13,046; in 1890, 20,796.

Marion, a western county of Georgia, has an area of about 330 square miles. It is drained by the Kinchafoonee Creek and other small affluents of Flint River. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is generally fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Central of Georgia Railroad. Capital, Buena Vista. Pop. in 1870, 8000; in 1880, 8598; in 1890, 7728.

Marion, a county in the S. central part of Illinois, has an area of 580 square miles. It is drained by the East Fork of the Kaskaskia River, the Skillet Fork of the Little Wabash, and Crooked Creek. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. A large part of it is covered with forests, in which the ash, elm, hickory, silver maple, black walnut, and several species of oak abound. A little more than half of the county is prairie. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. Among its minerals is bituminous coal. This county is intersected by the Illinois Central Railroad, by the Chicago division of the same, and by the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. Capital, Salem. Pop. in 1870, 20,622; in 1880, 23,686; in 1890, 24,341.

Marion, a county in the central part of Indiana, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by White River, and is also drained by Eagle and Fall Creeks. The surface is nearly level. About one-third of it is covered with forests of hard timber. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, cattle, pork, and potatoes are the staple products. This is the most populous county of the state, and has extensive manufactures of iron, flour, paper, machinery, &c. It is intersected by important railroads, the names of which are given in the article on Indianapolis, which is the county town and the capital of the state. Pop. in 1870, 71,939; in 1880, 102,782; in 1890, 141,156.

Marion, a county in the S. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Des Moines River and the South Fork of Skunk River, and also drained by Cedar and Whitebreast Creeks. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and forests. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county is liberally supplied with timber, and has mines of bituminous coal. It is intersected by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and the Wabash Railroad. Capital, Knoxville. Pop. in 1870, 2436; in 1880, 25,111; in 1890, 23,058.

Marion, a county in the S.E. central part of Kansas, has an area of about 954 square miles. It is drained by Cottonwood Creek and its branches, which rise in this county. The surface is an undulating plain, mostly destitute of forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, and live-stock are the staple products. Magnesian limestone crops out here. This county is intersected by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Marion. Pop. in 18[illegible], 763; in 1875, 5907; in 1880, 12,453; in 1890, 20,539.

Marion, a county of Kentucky, is near the middle of the state. Area, about 336 square miles. It is drained by the Rolling Fork of Salt River. The surface is hilly or undulating, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county has plenty of limestone. It is intersected by two branches of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Capital, Lebanon. Pop. in 1870, 12,838; in 1880, 14,693; in 1890, 15,643.

Marion, a county in the S. part of Mississippi, borders on Louisiana. Area, about 1055 square miles. It is intersected in the W. part by Pearl River, and is also drained in the N.E. part by Black Creek. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is not very fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, rice, and pork are the staple products. The S.E. part of this county is traversed by the New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad. Capital, Columbia. Pop. in 1870, 4211; in 1880, 6901; in 1890, 9532.

Marion, a county in the N.E. part of Missouri, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, and is intersected by the South Fabius, and also drained by the North and South Rivers. The North Fabius also drains the N.E. part. The surface is undulating, and is extensively covered with forests of the blue ash, white ash, elm, hickory, white oak, sugar-maple, &c. A large portion of it is prairie. The soil is deep and fertile. The staple products are wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, cattle, and pork. This county is intersected by the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad and the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad, and contains the city of Hannibal. Capital, Palmyra. Pop. in 1870, 23,780; in 1880, 24,837; in 1890, 26,233.

Marion, a county in the N.W. central part of Ohio, has an area of about 416 square miles. It is intersected by the Scioto and Whetstone Rivers, and is also drained by the Little Scioto River and Tymochtee Creek. The surface is nearly level, and about one-fourth of it is covered with forests, in which the ash, elm, tulip-tree, sugar-maple, and oak are found. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool, and pork are the staple products. Here are quarries of corniferous (Devonian) limestone, a good material for building, and of Niagara limestone (Upper Silurian). This county is traversed by the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad. Capital, Marion. Pop. in 1870, 16,184; in 1880, 20,565; in 1890, 24,727.

Marion, a county in the N.W. part of Oregon, has an area of about 830 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Willamette River, and is also drained by the North Fork of the Santiam River, which forms part of the S. boundary, and by Butte and Mill Creeks. The E. boundary extends along the summit of the Cascade Range of mountains. The surface is diversified with grand and picturesque mountain-scenery, and extensive forests of oak, fir, and other trees. The soil is mostly fertile. Wheat, oats, butter, lumber, and wool are the staple products. The eastern part of this county is of volcanic formation. It is traversed by two branches of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Capital, Salem, which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1870, 9965; in 1880, 14,576; in 1890, 22,934.

Marion, a county in the E. part of South Carolina, borders on North Carolina. Area, about 1024 square miles. It is intersected by the Great Pedee River, and is bounded on the E. by the Little Pedee, and on the S.W. by Lynch's Creek. The surface is nearly level, and about half of it is covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is sandy and partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, rice, tar, and turpentine are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad. Capital, Marion Court-House. Pop. in 1870, 22,160; in 1880, 34,107; in 1890 (area reduced), 29,976.

Marion, a county of East Tennessee, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Tennessee River, and intersected by the Sequatchie River. The surface is diversified with high ridges or table-lands, connected with the Cumberland mountain-system. A large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, cotton, and pork are the staple products. This county has mines of bituminous coal. It is traversed by two branches of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, one of which connects with Jasper, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 6841; in 1880, 10,910; in 1890, 15,411.

Marion, a county in the N.E. part of Texas, borders on Louisiana. Area, about 420 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by Caddo Lake and Big Cypress Bayou. The surface is undulating, and mostly covered with forests of the hickory, oak, and other trees. The soil produces Indian corn, grass, &c. This county is intersected by the Texas & Pacific and East Line & Red River Railroads. Capital, Jefferson. Pop. in 1870, 8562; in 1880, 10,983; in 1890, 10,862.

Marion, a county in the N. part of West Virginia, has an area of about 314 square miles. It is intersected by the Monongahela River, which flows in a N.E. direction, and also drained by Tygart's Valley River, which unites with the Monongahela in this county. The surface is hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staple products. Among its minerals is bituminous coal. This county is traversed by the Baltimore & Ohio and Monongahela River Railroads, both of which communicate with Fairmont, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 12,107; in 1880, 17,193; in 1890, 20,721.

Marion, a post-village, capital of Perry co., Ala., on the Selma, Marion & Memphis Railroad, 28 miles N.W. of Selma. Here is Howard College (Baptist), which was organized in 1837. Marion also contains 7 churches, the Marion Female Seminary, the Judson Female Institute, 2 newspaper offices, a savings-bank, and some machine-shops of the railroad. Pop. in 1890, 1982.

Marion, a post-village, capital of Crittenden co., Ark., 4 miles W. of the Mississippi River, and about 10 miles N.W. of Memphis, Tenn. It has 3 churches.

Marion, a post-village in Southington township, Hartford co., Conn., 20 miles N. of New Haven, and 1 mile W. of the New Haven & Northampton Railroad. It has a church.

Marion, a post-office and station of Hamilton co., Fla., on the Florida Branch of the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 2 miles N. of the Suwanee River.

Marion, a township of Lee co., Ill. Pop. 747. Marion Station is on a branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 6 miles W. of Amboy.

Marion, a township of Ogle co., Ill. Pop. 1030.

Marion, a post-town, capital of Williamson co., Ill., on the Carbondale & Shawneetown Railroad, 18 miles E. of Carbondale, and about 60 miles N. by E. of Cairo. It has 2 newspaper offices, 4 churches, a graded school, 2 flour-mills, and 1 or 2 woollen-mills. Pop. in 1890, 1338.

Marion, a township of Allen co., Ind. Pop. 1319.

Marion, a township of Boone co., Ind. Pop. 1786.

Marion, a township of Decatur co., Ind. Pop. 2315. It contains Millhousen.

Marion, a post-village, capital of Grant co., Ind., in Centre township, on Mississinewa River, and on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad where it crosses the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad, 40 miles E.S.E. of Logansport. It has 5 churches, 2 banks, an iron-foundry, a machine-shop, several lumber-mills, and printing-offices which issue 3 weekly newspapers. P. (1890) 8769.

Marion, a township of Hendricks co., Ind. Pop. 1263. It contains New Winchester.

Marion, a township of Jasper co., Ind. Pop. 1629. It contains Rensselaer.

Marion, a township of Jennings co., Ind. Pop. 1200.

Marion, a township of Lawrence co., Ind. Pop. 3006. It contains Mitchell.

Marion, a township of Monroe co., Ind. Pop. 37.

Marion, a township of Owen co., Ind. Pop. 1767.

Marion, a township of Pike co., Ind. Pop. 1428.

Marion, a township of Putnam co., Ind. Pop. 1453. It contains Fillmore.

Marion, a village in Marion township, Shelby co., Ind., on the Big Blue River, about 28 miles S.E. of Indianapolis. It has a church, a graded school, and a flour-mill. The name of its post-office is Noah. Pop. of the township, 949.

Marion, a township of Clayton co., Iowa. Pop. 1122.

Marion, a township of Davis co., Iowa. Pop. 959.

Marion, a township of Franklin co., Iowa. Pop. 129.

Marion, a township of Hamilton co., Iowa. Pop. 786.

Marion, a township of Henry co., Iowa. Pop. 1264.

Marion, a township of Lee co., Iowa. Pop. 1298.

Marion, a city, capital of Linn co., Iowa, in Marion township, on the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad, at its junction with the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota Railroad, 6 miles N.E. of Cedar Rapids, and 73 miles S.W. of Dubuque. It contains 8 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, 3 newspaper offices, and 2 public school-houses, one of which cost $30,000. It has also a foundry, a brewery, 1 or 2 flouring-mills, and manufactures of carriages, furniture, and farming-implements. Pop. in 1880, 2047; in 1890, 3094.

Marion, a township of Marshall co., Iowa. Pop. 860.

Marion, a township of Plymouth co., Iowa. Pop. 178.

Marion, township, Washington co., Iowa. Pop. 1082.

Marion, a township of Bourbon co., Kansas. Pop. 1418. It contains Uniontown.

Marion, a township of Doniphan co., Kansas. Pop. 712. It contains Palermo, and is on the Missouri River.

Marion, a post-township of Douglas co., Kansas, abou 16 miles S.W. of Lawrence. Pop. 948.

Marion, a post-village, capital of Crittenden co., Ky., about 40 miles N.E. of Paducah, and 12 miles from the Ohio River. It has 2 churches and an academy. Pop. 355.

Marion, a hamlet of Owen co., Ky., on the Kentucky River, about 44 miles N.E. of Louisville.

Marion, a post-office of Union parish, La., about 3(miles N. of Monroe.

Marion, a post-township of Washington co., Me., 1 miles N.E. of Machias. Pop. 213.

Marion, Maryland. See BURNETTSVILLE.

Marion, a post-village and summer resort of Plymouth co., Mass., in Marion township, on Buzzard's Bay, and o the railroad from Fairhaven to Tremont, 10 miles E.N.E of New Bedford. It has 2 large hotels, 5 churches, an several boarding-houses. Pop. of the township, 871.

Marion, a township of Charlevoix co., Mich. Pop 221. It contains Barnard.

Marion, township, Livingston co., Mich. Pop. 1162.

Marion, a township of Sanilac co., Mich. Pop. 733.

Marion, a post-village in Marion township, Olmste co., Minn., about 9 miles S.E. of Rochester. It has churches. The township contains Chester, a village on th Winona & St. Peter Railroad, and a pop. of 875.

Marion, a village of Le Flore co., Miss., on the Yaz River, about 82 miles N. of Jackson. See also MARIO STATION.

Marion, a township of Buchanan co., Mo. Pop. 1697. It contains Easton.

Marion, a township of Christian co., Mo. Pop. 473.

Marion, a post-hamlet in Marion township, Cole co. Mo., on the Missouri River, about 18 miles above Jefferso City. Pop. of the township, 1108.

Marion, a township of Dade co., Mo. Pop. 414.

Marion, a township of Daviess co., Mo. Pop. 1321.

Marion, a township of Grundy co., Mo. Pop. 2284.

Marion, a township of Harrison co., Mo. Pop. 2567

Marion, a township of Jasper co., Mo. Pop. 3961.

Marion, a township of Mercer co., Mo. Pop. 1006.

Marion, a township of Monroe co., Mo. Pop. 2107. It contains Madison.

Marion, a township of Newton co., Mo. Pop. 1165.

Marion, a township of Ozark co., Mo. Pop. 745.

Marion, a township of Polk co., Mo. Pop. 2489. I contains Bolivar.

Marion, a township of St. François co., Mo. Pop. 854 It contains Hazel Run.

Marion, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Neb., ½ mil N. of the Republican River, and 38 miles S. of Lowell.

Marion, a station on the New York division of th Pennsylvania Railroad, between Jersey City and Newark N.J., 3½ miles from the initial station at Jersey City, an 5½ miles from Newark.

Marion, a post-village in Marion township, Wayne co. N.Y., 5 or 6 miles N. of Palmyra, and about 24 miles E of Rochester. It contains 3 or 4 churches, the Marion Collegiate Institute, a machine-shop, a foundry, and a fanning mill factory. Pop. 432; of the township, 2142.

Marion, a post-village, capital of McDowell co., N.C. in Marion township, on the Western Railroad, about S miles W.N.W. of Charlotte, and 10 miles E. of the Blu Ridge. It has 3 churches and an academy. Pop. abou 1000; of the township in 1890, 2919.

Marion, a township of Allen co., O. Pop. 2920. I contains Delphos.

Marion, a township of Clinton co., O. Pop. 1592. I contains Blanchester.

Marion, a township of Fayette co., O. Pop. 743.

Marion, a township of Hancock co., O. Pop. 999.

Marion, a township of Hardin co., O. Pop. 671.

Marion, a township of Henry co., O. Pop. 513. I contains Hamler.

Marion, a township of Hocking co., O. Pop. 1561.

Marion, a hamlet in Aid township, Lawrence co., O. 13 miles N.E. of Ironton. Here is Aid Post-Office.

Marion, a post-village, capital of Marion co., O., in township of the same name, on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 85 miles W.S.W. of Mansfield, 85 miles N.E of Dayton, and 22 miles N. by W. of Delaware. It is als on the Columbus & Toledo Railroad and the Cleveland Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad. It contain a court-house, 9 churches, a union school, a national bank 3 other banks, 3 newspaper offices, and manufactories o carriages, farming-implements, furniture, steam-engine and machinery, cane-bottom chairs, and sash and blind Pop. in 1880, 3899; in 1890 8327.

Marion, a township of Mercer co., O. Pop. 1876. It ntains Chickasaw, Kopel (or Marysville), Rosengarten, rthagena, and St. Johns.

Marion, a township of Morgan co., O. Pop. 2074. It ntains Chesterfield.

Marion, a township of Noble co., O. Pop. 1733. It ntains Summerfield.

Marion, a township of Pike co., O. Pop. 813.

Marion, a post-village of Marion co., Oregon, on the regon & California Railroad, 14 miles S.S.E. of Salem. It as a saw-mill and a warehouse. Pop. nearly 100.

Marion, a township of Beaver co., Pa. Pop. 307.

Marion, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. 1440. It ntains Stouchsburg.

Marion, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. 850.

Marion, a township of Centre co., Pa. Pop. 823.

Marion, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., on the umberland Valley Railroad, 6 miles S. by W. of Chamersburg. It has a female seminary, a coach-factory, and churches near it.

Marion, a borough of Indiana co., Pa., in East Maoning township, 14 miles N.N.E. of Indiana. It has 2 urches, an academy, a woollen-factory, a flour-mill, &c. op. 310. The name of its post-office is Brady.

Marion, a decayed village of Angelina co., Tex., on e Angelina River, about 75 miles E.S.E. of Palestine.

Marion, a post-office and station of Guadalupe co., ex., on the Galveston & Harrisburg Railroad, 10 miles W. y S. of Seguin.

Marion, a post-village, capital of Smyth co., Va., on e Middle Fork of the Holston River, and on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 29 miles E. by N. of Abingdon, nd 160 miles W.S.W. of Lynchburg. It has a newspaper fice, a bank, a female college, a high school (male), 6 urches, and manufactures of barytes, chairs, and ploughs. op. in 1880, 919; in 1890, 1651.

Marion, a station in Marion co., W. Va., on the Baltiore & Ohio Railroad, 2 miles W. of Fairmont.

Marion, a township of Grant co., Wis., on the Wisnsin River. Pop. 726.

Marion, a township of Juneau co., Wis. Pop. 338.

Marion, a township of Waushara co., Wis. Pop. 569.

Marion and Crozet Islands. See CROZET ISLANDS.

Marion Bridge, a post-hamlet in Cape Breton co., ova Scotia, on Mira River, 12 miles from Sydney. P. 150.

Marion Centre, a post-village, capital of Marion co., ansas, on Cottonwood Creek, about 50 miles W. of Emria, and 10 miles N.N.W. of Florence Railroad Station. has a church, a graded school, 2 banks, a newspaper fice, and 2 flour-mills. Pop. in 1880, 857; in 1890, 2047.

Marion Court-House, a post-village, capital of arion co., S.C., in Marion township, on the Wilmington, lumbia & Augusta Railroad, 102 miles E. by N. of Columbia, and 87 miles W. of Wilmington. It has 2 newsper offices, a bank, a high school, and 5 churches. Pop. 8; of the township, 2490.

Marion Junction, a post-office of Dallas co., Ala., on e Selma, Marion & Memphis Railroad, at its junction th the Alabama Central Railroad, 14 miles W. of Selma.

Marion Lake, township, Otter Tail co., Minn. P. 502.

Marion Station, a post-village of Lauderdale co., iss., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of eridian. It has a high school and 2 churches.

Ma'rionville, a post-village of Lawrence co., Mo., on near the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, 24 miles S.W. of ringfield. It contains the Marionville Collegiate Institte, 4 churches, and a plough-factory.

Marionville, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., in mpey township, 3½ miles from Summit Station.

Marionville, a post-hamlet of Forest co., Pa., about miles E. of Oil City. It has a saw-mill.

Mariopol, mâ-re-o'pol, **Marinpol**, or **Marionpol**, l-ree-oo'pol, written also **Marinpol**, a town of Russia, vernment and 140 miles S.E. of Yekaterinoslav. P. 9037.

Mariout, or **Marioot**, Egypt. See MAREOTIS.

Maripocu, mâ-re-po-koo', a village of Brazil, province d 35 miles W.N.W. of Rio Janeiro, on a small river of e same name. Pop. 1800.

Maripo'sa, a county of California, is near the middle the state. Area, about 1600 square miles. It is mostly ained by the Merced and Mariposa Rivers. The Sierra vada extends along the N.E. border of this county, the rface of which presents mountain-scenery of exceeding uty and sublimity. Among its remarkable features are thedral Peak, which is about 11,000 feet high, and the nous Yosemite Valley. (See YOSEMITE.) It also contains rove of enormous trees (*Sequoia gigantea*). Some of these are about 320 feet high and 30 feet in diameter. Gold is the chief article of export. This is one of the great gold-producing counties of California, the annual yield since the discovery having been large. Capital, Mariposa. Pop. in 1870, 4572; in 1880, 4339; in 1890, 3787.

Mariposa, a post-village, capital of Mariposa co., Cal., is situated in a mountainous region, about 90 miles E.S.E. of Stockton, and 30 miles S.W. of the Yosemite Valley. It has a money-order post-office, a newspaper office, 2 churches, and 2 superior hotels. Gold is found near this place, and is the chief article of export. Pop. about 500.

Mariposa, a township of Jasper co., Iowa. Pop. 680.

Mariposa River, California, rises in Mariposa co., near the Yosemite Valley, and runs first southwestward. It next runs nearly westward, and enters the San Joaquin River in Merced co. It is about 120 miles long. Gold is found near this river.

Marippi, mâ-rip'pee, a small town of Brazil, on the Hiapura, about 40 miles from the Amazon.

Mariquita, mâ-re-kee'tâ, a town in the republic of Colombia, in the department of Cundinamarca (formerly the capital of a province), 10 miles W. of Honda.

Maris'sa, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, 23 miles S.S.E. of Belleville. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a planing-mill.

Marissus, or **Marisus**, Transylvania. See MAROS.

Maritima Colonia Antiliorum. See MARTIGUES.

Mar'itime Alps (anc. *Marit'imæ Al'pes*), the name of a division of the Alps, extending from the head of the Gulf of Genoa westward to Monte Viso, near the sources of the Po. See ALPES-MARITIMES.

Maritimo, mâ-ree'te-mo, **Marit'timo**, or **Marctimo** (anc. *Hi'era* or *Marit'ima*), an island of the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Sicily, with a castle on its N.E. coast. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2 miles.

Marits, Morrow co., Ohio. See DENMARK.

Maritza, or **Marizza**, mâ-rit'sâ (anc. *He'brus*), the principal river of Eastern Roumelia, the area of nearly the whole of which province is comprised in its basin, rises on the N.E. slope of Despoto Dagh, flows S.E. and S.S.W., and enters the Ægean Sea opposite Enos. Length, 260 miles.

Marinpol, a town of Russia. See MARIOPOL.

Marivillier, a town of Alsace. See AMMERSWEIER

Mar Jonico, the Spanish name of the IONIAN SEA.

Marjow, mar'jŏw', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 15 miles N. of Onore, and conjectured to be the ancient *Musiris*.

Mark, or **De Mark**, dâ mark, a river of the Netherlands, rises in Belgium, assumes the name of Dintel, and enters the Volke Rak, after a course of about 40 miles.

Mark, a township of Defiance co., O. Pop. 595.

Markah, a town of Africa. See MERKAH.

Mark Centre, a post-office and station in Mark township, Defiance co., O., on the Chicago division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 13 miles W. of Defiance.

Mark'dale, or **East Glen'elg'** (also called **Cornabuss**), a post-village in Grey co., Ontario, on the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, 92½ miles N.W. of Toronto. It contains a woollen-mill, a grist-mill, 2 saw-mills, and 6 stores. Pop. 250.

Markdorf, mank'dorf, a town of Baden, 11 miles E.N.E. of Constance. Pop. 1778.

Mark-Düren, a town of Prussia. See DÜREN.

Markelo, mar'keh-lo', a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 15 miles E. of Deventer. Pop. of commune, 4319.

Markelville, Perry co., Pa. See MARKLEVILLE.

Marken, mar'ken, an island of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, in the Zuyder Zee, 10 miles N.E. of Amsterdam. Pop. 1044.

Mar'kesan', a post-village of Green Lake co., Wis., in Mackford township, on Grand River, about 28 miles E.N.E. of Portage City. It has 2 churches, a money-order post-office, a grist-mill, and a wagon-shop. Pop. about 400.

Market. For places with the prefix MARKET, not undermentioned, refer to their additional names.

Mar'ket-Deep'ing, a town of England, co. of Lincoln, 93 miles N.N.W. of London. Pop. of parish, 1235.

Market-Dereham, England. See EAST DEREHAM.

Market-Drayton, England. See DRAYTON-IN-HALES.

Mar'ket-Har'borough, a town of England, co. and 16½ miles S.S.E. of Leicester, on the Welland, at a railway junction. It has a fine Gothic church, said to have been erected by John of Gaunt. It gives the title of earl to the Sherard family. Pop. (1891) 5876.

Mar'kethill, a town of Ireland, co. and 6 miles S.E.

of Armagh. It has a neat court-house and jail, and a castellated seat of Lord Gosford. Pop. 1148.

Market-in-Hales. See DRAYTON-IN-HALES.

Market Jew, a town of England. See MARAZION.

Mar'ket Lake, a village of Oneida co., Idaho, on Snake River, near a lake of its own name, and on the Utah Northern Railroad, 19 miles N. of Eagle Rock, and about 50 miles N. of Fort Hall. The lake is dry during the summer. Gold is found near this village.

Markham, mark'ăm, a station in Morgan co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad, 5 miles W. of Jacksonville.

Markham, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on the Buffalo & Jamestown Railroad, 39 miles S. of Buffalo.

Markham, mark'ăm, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 22½ miles by rail N.N.E. of Toronto. It has a weekly newspaper, several churches and mills, and manufactories of bells, iron castings, machinery, carriages, leather, woodenware, &c., about 12 stores, and 4 hotels. Pop. 1000.

Markham Station, a small post-village of Fauquier co., Va., on the railroad which connects Manassas with Strasburg, 65 miles W. of Alexandria. It has a church.

Markinch, mar'kinch', a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, on a railway, 7 miles N. of Kirkcaldy. Pop. 1237.

Markirch, mar'kĕĕnk, or **Marinkirch**, mâ-ree'ă-kĕĕnk' (Fr. *Sainte-Marie-aux-Mines*, sănt-mâ'ree'-ō-meen), a town of Alsace, 12 miles by rail W. of Schlettstadt. It has manufactures of cottons, linens, beer, paper, and leather, and old mines of lead and copper. Pop. 12,319.

Mark'land, a post-village and shipping-point of Switzerland co., Ind., on the Ohio River, 75 miles below Cincinnati. It has a church, 3 stores, a flour-mill, a steam saw-mill, and a stave-factory. Pop. about 300.

Markle, mar'k'l, a post-village in Rock Creek township, Huntington co., Ind., on the Wabash River, 10 miles S.E. of Huntington. It has several churches, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a tannery. Pop. 218.

Markle, a post-hamlet in Alleghany township, Westmoreland co., Pa., 4 miles W. of Apollo. It has a church, an academy, and a flour-mill.

Mark'leeville, a post-village, capital of Alpine co., Cal., is near the Sierra Nevada, about 100 miles E. by N. of Sacramento. It has a newspaper office and 3 saw-mills.

Marklesburg, mar'kl'z-burg, a borough of Huntingdon co., Pa., on the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad, 11 miles S.S.W. of Huntingdon. It has 2 churches and 3 stores. Pop. about 300. Post-office, James Creek.

Markleville, mar'k'l-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ind., about 10 miles S. by E. of Anderson. It has a church and a lumber-mill. Pop. 83.

Markleville, or **Markelville**, a post-village of Perry co., Pa., in Juniata township, on Buffalo Creek, about 20 miles N. of Carlisle. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Markleysburg, mark'lĭz-burg, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Pa., in Clay township, 19 or 20 miles S.E. of Uniontown. It has a church.

Marklissa, mark-lis'să, a town of Prussian Silesia, 42 miles W.S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Queiss. Pop. 2224.

Markneukirchen, mark'noi'kĕĕnk-ĕn, a town of Saxony, 28 miles S.S.W. of Zwickau. Pop. 4157.

Marköbel, mark-kö'bĕl, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, near Hanau, on the Köbelsbach. Pop. 1127.

Markoldendorf, mark-kol'dĕn-dorf', a village of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Ilm, opposite Oldendorf, 21 miles N.N.W. of Göttingen. Pop. 966.

Markovecz, a town of Hungary. See MARCOVECZ.

Mark-Ranstädt, mark'-răn'stĕtt, a town of Germany, in Saxony, 7 miles S.S.W. of Leipsic. Pop. 2097.

Marksborough, marks'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., on the Paulinskill River, 3 miles from Blairstown Station, and about 15 miles N.E. of Belvidere. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Mark's Creek, of Richmond co., North Carolina, flows into Yadkin River near the S. boundary of the state.

Mark's Creek, township, Wake co., N.C. Pop. 1396.

Marks'ville, a post-village, capital of Avoyelles parish, La., 3 miles S. of Red River, and about 44 miles N. of Opelousas. It has a newspaper office, a convent, and a church. Pop. in 1890, 540.

Marksville, New Jersey. See MARKSBOROUGH.

Marksville, a post-hamlet of Page co., Va., 8 miles S. by W. of Luray. It has a church, flour-mill, and saw-mill.

Markt, markt, a German word, signifying "market," forming a part of the names of numerous towns and villages of Germany.

Markt-Breit, markt-brīte, a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 13 miles S.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 2229.

Markt-Erlbach, a town of Bavaria. See ERLBACH.

Marktheidenfeld, Bavaria. See HEIDENFELD.

Markt Leugast, Germany. See LEUGAST.

Markt-Ollingen, Bavaria. See OFFINGEN.

Marktsteft, markt'stĕft, a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 45 miles W.N.W. of Nuremberg. Pop. 1131.

Markt-Zeuln, a town of Bavaria. See ZEULA.

Mark West, a post-office of Sonoma co., Cal., on the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad, 63 miles N. of San Francisco.

Mar'land Vil'lage, a village of Essex co., Mass., in Andover township, 1 mile N. of Andover, on Shawsheen River. It has a woollen-mill.

Marlborough, marl'b'rŭh or mawl'brŏ, a town of England, co. of Wilts, on the Kennet, here crossed by several bridges, 26 miles E.N.E. of Salisbury, and 10 miles W. of Hungerford. It has numerous antique houses, an old Norman church, grammar-school or college, a superior secondary school, a guild hall with assembly-rooms, and manufactures of rope and sacking. The borough sends a member to the House of Commons. Pop. (1891) 3012.

Marlborough, marl'bŭr-rŭh, a county in the N.E. part of South Carolina, borders on North Carolina. Area about 530 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Great Pedee River. It has extensive forests and a fertile soil. Cotton, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, and pork are the staple products. It is traversed by the Palmetto Railroad, the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad, and the Charleston, Sumter & Northern Railroad. Capital, Bennettsville. Pop. in 1870, 11,814; in 1880, 20,598; in 1890, 23,500.

Marlborough, a post-hamlet of Hartford co., Conn., in Marlborough township, 17 or 18 miles S.E. of Hartford. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 476.

Marlborough, Maryland. See UPPER MARLBOROUGH.

Marlborough, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Marlborough township, on the Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg Railroad, and the Marlborough Branch of the Fitchburg Railroad, 32 miles W. of Boston. It has a high school, a national bank, a savings-bank, and 20 extensive manufactories of boots and shoes, also manufactures of machinery and cigars. It contains 7 churches and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. of the township in 1880, 10,127; in 1890, 13,805.

Marlborough, a post-village of Cheshire co., N.H., in Marlborough township, 5 miles S.E. of Keene, about 44 miles W.S.W. of Concord, and 2 miles from Marlborough Depot, which is on the Cheshire Railroad. Marlborough has also a station on the Manchester & Keene Railroad. It has 3 churches, a high school, 2 machine-shops, 2 saw-mills, and manufactures of blankets, yarn, pails, &c.; also a granite-quarry. Pop. of the township in 1890, 1895.

Marlborough, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., in Marlborough township, on the Freehold & New York Railroad, 4 miles N. of Freehold, and 13 miles S. of Keyport. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 2231.

Marlborough, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., in Marlborough township, about 1 mile W. of the Hudson River, and 65 miles N. of New York. It has 4 churches, several flour-mills, a shoddy-mill, a basket-factory, and about 50 houses. The township is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River, and contains another village, named Milton. Many peaches, raspberries, and grapes are exported from it. Pop. in 1890, 870; of the township, 3598.

Marlborough, a station (Marlsville Post-Office) in Bladen co., N.C., on the Carolina Central Railroad, 26 miles N.N.W. of Wilmington.

Marlborough, a post-village of Pitt co, N.C., about 75 miles E. by S. of Raleigh. It has 2 churches, a saw-mill, a planing-mill, &c.

Marlborough, a township of Delaware co., O. Pop. 562. It contains Norton.

Marlborough, a post-village in Marlborough township, Stark co., O., about 20 miles S.E. of Akron, and 13 miles N.N.E. of Canton. It has a graded school, several churches, and manufactures of carriages, ploughs, &c. Pop. of the township, 1870.

Marlborough, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., about 8 miles S.W. of West Chester. It has a Friends' meeting.

Marlborough, a township of Montgomery co., Pa. Pop. 1303.

Marlborough, a post-village of Carroll co., Tenn., 5 miles from the Nashville & Northwestern Railroad. It has 2 churches.

Marlborough, a post-hamlet in Marlborough township, Windham co., Vt., about 24 miles E. of Bennington. It has a church. Pop. 665.

Marlborough (formerly **Cedar Creek**), a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Va., on Cedar Creek, 14 or 15 miles S.W. of Winchester. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Marlborough Court-House. See BENNETTSVILLE.

Marlborough Depot, a post-hamlet in Marlborough township, Cheshire co., N.H., on the Cheshire Railroad, 6 mi S.E. of Keene. It has manufactures of wooden-ware.

Marle, marl (L. *Marna*), a town of France, in Aisne, 14 les N.E. of Laon. Pop. 2228.

Marlenheim, mar'lęn-hīme' (Fr. pron. mar'lĕn'ĕm'), a v age of Germany, in Alsace, 12 miles W.N.W. of Stras bu Pop. 1641.

Marlette, mar-let', a post-village in Marlette town shi Sanilac co., Mich., 30 miles W. of Lexington, and abo 72 miles N. of Detroit. It has 3 churches, a graded sch l, and manufactures of lumber and shingles. Pop. of township in 1890, 2370.

Marley, Maryland. See MARLY.

Marley's Mills, a post-office of Randolph co., N.C., 23 les W. of Pittsborough. Here are a flour-mill and a saw mill.

Marlin, a post-village, capital of Falls co., Tex., on the Wa Branch of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 160 miles N.N.W. of Houston, and about 2 miles E. of the razos River. It has 3 churches, 2 banks, and 2 seminar. A newspaper is published here. Pop. (1890) 2058.

Marlin's Bottom, a post-hamlet of Pocahontas co., W. a., 35 miles N. of the White Sulphur Springs.

Marlow, mar'lo, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 18 les E.N.E. of Rostock. Pop. 1906.

Marlow, Great, England. See GREAT MARLOW.

Marlow, mar'lo, a post-hamlet of Effingham co., Ga., on the Georgia Central Railroad, 26 miles N.W. of Savannah. It is near the Ogeechee River. It has 9 dwellings and a printing-office.

Marlow, a post-village in Marlow township, Cheshire co., H., 16 miles N. by E. of Keene, and about 38 miles W. by S. of Concord. It contains an academy, 3 churches, and a tannery. Pop. of the township, 716.

Marlow, or Saint Come, a post-village in Beance co., ebec, on the Kennebec River, 15 miles from Jersey Riv Chaudière. It contains 4 saw-mills, 3 stores, and a hote Pop. 300.

Marls'ville, a post-office of Bladen co., N.C., at Marlborough Station of the Carolina Central Railroad.

Marlton, a post-village in Evesham township, Burlington co., N.J., 6 miles E. of Haddonfield, and about 11 miles E.S.E. of Camden. It has 2 churches and 3 stores. Pop. about 340.

Marly, a post-office of Anne Arundel co., Md.

Marly-le-Roi, mar'lee'-lęh-rwâ, a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 4 miles N. of Versailles, on the Seine, celebrated as the residence of Louis XIV., and for the hydraulic works which he planned to convey water to Versailles. Pop. 1302.

Marmagne, mar'mâñ', a village of France, on a railway, miles N. of Bourges. Pop. 1245.

Marmande, mar'mônd' (L. *Marmanda*), a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, on the Garonne, 35 miles by rail W. of Agen. Pop. 6037. It is nearly surrounded by a esplanade planted with trees and ornamented with fountains. Principal edifices, the town hall, court-house, and communal college. It has manufactures of linen and woolen cloths, brandy, ticking, ropes, hats, &c., and a small port for steamboats which ply daily to Bordeaux.

Marmanhac, mar'mân'âk', a village of France, in Cantal, 7 miles N.N.E. of Aurillac. Pop. 1670.

Marmaras, Marmarass, mar'mâ-râss', or **Marmorice,** mar'mo-reece', a town of Asia Minor, at the head of the Bay of Marmaras, 27 miles N. of Rhodes. It has a export trade in timber, valonia, turpentine, honey, wax, leeches, &c. Near it are some remains of the ancient *Physcus*. CAPE MARMARAS is at the entrance of the bay, lat. 36° 42' 40" N., lon. 28° 20' E.

Marmaros, mar'mŏh'rosh', a county of Hungary, in the N.E., bordering on Galicia, Bukowina, and Transylvania. Area, 3998 square miles. Szigeth is the capital. Pop. 240,506.

Marmenor, mar-mâ-nor', a lagoon of Spain, in Murcia, extending N. from Cape Palos about 14 miles. Greatest breadth, about 6 miles. It is separated from the Mediterranean by a sand-bank about 500 yards broad.

Marmirolo, mar-me-ro'lo, a village of Italy, 5 miles N.W. of Mantua. Pop. 4002.

Marmiton, a small river, which rises in Allen co., Kans., runs eastward through Bourbon co., passes into Missouri, and enters the Little Osage River in Vernon co., about 12 miles N. of Nevada.

Marmiton, or Marmaton, a post-village of Bourbon co., Kans., on the Marmiton River, in a township of the same name, 7 miles W.S.W. of Fort Scott. It is 2 miles N.W. of Marmiton Station of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. Pop. of the township, 1071.

Marmolejo, or **Marmolexo,** mar-mo-lâ'ho, a village of Spain, province and 23 miles N.W. of Jaen, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 3078.

Marmont', a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Ind., about 34 miles N. of Logansport.

Marmora, mar'mo-ra (or **Marmara,** mar'mą-ra), SEA OF (anc. *Propon'tis*), is situated between Europe and Asia, communicating with the Grecian Archipelago by the Strait of the Dardanelles, and with the Black Sea by the Bosporus. Its extreme length is above 160 miles; its greatest breadth, nearly 50 miles. This sea receives its appellation from Marmora (anc. *Proconne'sus*), a small island towards its western extremity, lat. 40° 36' N., lon. 27° 35' E., which has long been celebrated for its marble-quarries, whence it is supposed to derive its name, *marmor* (in the plural *marmora*) being the Latin word for "marble."

Marmora, or Marmara, a large village of Asia Minor, 56 miles E.N.E. of Smyrna.

Marmora, LA, Italy. See LA MARMORA.

Marmora, an island of Turkey. See MARMORA, SEA OF.

Marmora, a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, on Crow River, 32 miles S.S.W. of Belleville. It contains gold- and iron-mines. The latter are considered the largest deposits of magnetic iron ore in the province. One company is engaged in the iron-mines, and 4 mills in crushing quartz. The village contains 3 hotels, 5 stores, and flour- and saw-mills, &c. Pop. 250.

Marmore, a river of Bolivia. See MAMORE.

Marmorice, a town of Asia. See MARMARAS.

Marmot Peak, Colorado, a mountain of the Park Range, in lat. 38° 56' 30" N., lon. 106° 6' 30" W. Altitude, 11,600 feet.

Marmoutier, mar'moo'te-â' (Ger. *Mauermünster,* mŏw'ĕr-mün'stĕr; L. *Mau'ri Monaste'rium*), a town of Germany, in Alsace, 17 miles N.W. of Strasburg, at the foot of the Vosges Mountains. Pop. 2103.

Marmurio, the Latin name of MORMOIRON.

Marne, marn (anc. *Mat'rona*), a river of France, rises S. of Langres, passes Saint-Didier, and joins the Seine on the right at Charenton. Chief affluents on the left, the Petit Morin and Grand Morin; on the right, the Ornain and Ourcq. Length, 210 miles.

Marne, a department in the N.E. part of France, formed of part of the old province of Champagne. Area, 3116 square miles. Pop. in 1891, 434,692. Chief rivers, the Marne and the Seine. A great part of the department is comprised in the district formerly called Champagne-Pouilleuse. Its sandy plains, formerly naked, have been lately planted with pines. Grain is raised more than necessary for consumption. The vine forms the principal produce of the department, which exports much champagne wine; the chief minerals are millstones, limestone, and marl (*marne*). The department is divided into the arrondissements of Châlons, Epernay, Reims, Sainte-Menehould, and Vitry-le-Français. Capital, Châlons-sur-Marne.

Marne, mar'nęh, a village of Prussia, in Holstein, South Ditmarsh, near the mouth of the Elbe. Pop. 2066.

Marne, the Latin name of MARLE.

Marne, marn, a post-village of Cass co., Iowa, in Brighton township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 6½ miles N.W. of Atlantic. It has a money-order post-office, a hotel, and 3 stores.

Maro'a, a post-village in Maron township, Macon co., Ill., on the Illinois Central and Illinois Midland Railroads, 13 miles N. of Decatur, and 31 miles S. of Bloomington. It has 3 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 2 banks, a graded school, a flour-mill, and a manufactory of windmills. Pop. 766; of the township, 1824.

Marocco, or Marochium. See MOROCCO.

Maroilles, mâ'rwâl', a village of France, in Nord, 54 miles by rail S.E. of Lille. Pop. 2022.

Maroim, mâ-ro-eeng', written also **Moruim,** a town of Brazil, on the navigable river Cotinguiba, 20 miles from the sea, and 15 miles above Aracajú. It is the seat of a large trade, and the residence of foreign merchants and consuls.

Marolles les Braux, mâ'roll' lâ brō, a town of France, in Sarthe, arrondissement of Mamers. Pop. 947.

Maro'mas, a station in Middlesex co., Conn., on the Connecticut Valley Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Middletown.

Maromme, mâ'romm', a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 3 miles N.W. of Rouen, on the railway to Dieppe. It has a cotton-factory. Pop. 2457.

Maroni, a river of South America. See MAROWYNE.

Maronne, a river of France. See La Maronne.

Ma'roon' Mountain, Colorado, a peak of the Elk Mountains, in lat. 39° 4' 30" N., lon. 106° 59' 20" W. Its altitude is 14,003 feet above the sea-level. This peak is so named from the peculiar color of the sandstone of which it is composed.

Maroot, mȧ'root', a fortified town of India, 64 miles E. of Bhawlpoor. It is a mart for grain, and a garrison station.

Marore, mȧ-ro'rȧ, a village of Italy, 2 miles S.E. of Parma. Pop. of commune, 4507.

Maros, mŏr'osh', or **Marosch,** mȧ'rosh' (anc. *Marisus*, or *Marissus*), a river of Transylvania, rises near the frontier of Moldavia, flows W., and joins the Theiss opposite Szegedin. Length, about 400 miles. Affluents, the Kokel and Strahl.

Maros, a town of Hungary. See Nagy Maros.

Maros, mȧ'rōse, or **Marusa,** mȧ-roo'sȧ, a Dutch province of Celebes, N. of Macassar. It is traversed by a river of the same name, has great mineral wealth and fine scenery, and is productive of rice. Capital, Maros, a considerable town. Total pop. 120,000.

Maros, mȧ'roce, a town of Spain, province of Corunna, 30 miles W. of Santiago, on the N. side of a bay of the same name. It is an important fishing station, and contains a custom-house.

Marostica, mȧ-ros'to-kȧ, a town of Italy, 15 miles N.E. of Vicenza. Pop. 4074. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactories of straw hats.

Maros-Torda, mŏh'rosh'-tor'dŏh', a county in the E. of Transylvania, approaching on the north the boundaries of Bukovina and Roumania. Area, 1665 square miles. Capital, Maros-Vásárhely. Pop. 165,267.

Maros-uj-Var-Also, mŏh'rosh'-oo'o-vȧr'-ȧl'sho', a town of Transylvania, on the Maros, 26 miles E.N.E. of Karlsburg. Pop. 2822.

Maros-Vásárhely, mŏh'rosh'-vȧ'shȧr'hĕl' (anc. *Agropolis?*), a town of Transylvania, capital of the county of Maros-Torda, on the Maros, 54 miles N.N.E. of Hermannstadt. It is fortified, and generally well built, and has 5 churches, a gymnasium, a seminary, a college, a library of 60,000 volumes, and a good cabinet of minerals. Not far from the town is a strong castle, in which a garrison is stationed. Pop. 12,678.

Maroth-Aranyos, mŏh'rot'-ŏh'rŏn'yosh' (Slavonic, *Morewcze?*), a town of Hungary, co. of Bars, 13 miles N.E. of Neutra. Pop. 1775.

Marowyne, mȧ'ro-wīn' or mȧ'ro-wī'nęh, or **Maroni,** mȧ-ro-nee', a river of South America, forms the limit between Dutch and French Guiana. Length, 400 miles.

Marpach, a town of Switzerland. See Marbach.

Mar Pacifico, the Spanish for Pacific Ocean.

Marple, mar'p'l, a post-township of Delaware co., Pa., about 10 miles W. of Philadelphia. It has 2 churches. Pop. 858.

Marple's Store, a post-office of Upshur co., W. Va.

Marpod, mar'pod', or **Mariapod,** mȧ-ree'ȧ-pod', a village of Transylvania, E. of Hermannstadt. Pop. 1120.

Marquain, mar'kăn', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 29 miles N.W. of Mons. Pop. 1200.

Mar'quand', a post-village of Madison co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 118 miles S. of St. Louis. It has 2 churches, 4 stores, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 250.

Marquesas, mar-kȧ'sȧs (or **Mendaña,** mĕn-dȧn'yȧ), **Islands** (Fr. *Les Marquises*, lȧ mar'keez'), a group in the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 8° and 11° S. and about lon. 140° W., comprising 13 islands, the principal being Nookaheeva, 70 miles in circuit. The coasts are generally inaccessible, rising from the water like walls. The surface is mountainous, but in the interior the soil is fertile, producing pulse, cocoa-nuts, yams, bamboos, wild cotton, and sugar-cane. The inhabitants exchange live-stock and vegetables in return for European goods. Resolution Bay, in Tahuata, and Port Jarvis, in Roapoa, are the best harbors in these islands. The Marquesas were discovered in 1595 by Alonzo Mendaña de Neyva. They were subsequently visited and described by Cook and the Forsters in 1774, when Hood's Island was added to the group. In 1791 three more were discovered by Captain Ingraham, an American navigator, and were named Washington Islands. In 1842 the Marquesas acknowledged the sovereignty of France. Pop. 6011.

Marquette, mȧn'kĕt', a village of France, department of Nord, 3 miles from Lille. It has manufactures of chemicals, sugar, and gin. Pop. 2925.

Marquette, mar-ket', a large county of Michigan, is a part of the upper peninsula. It is bounded on the N.E. by Lake Superior, and is drained by the Escanaba and Michigamming Rivers, with many lesser streams. The surface is uneven, and is extensively covered with forests of pine, &c. This county has iron-mines the product of which for a single year has reached 1,921,525 tons, and the total product from the opening of the mines to the present time has been greater probably than that of any other county of the United States. Among the other minerals of this county are granite and limestone. It is traversed by the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railroad and the Peninsula division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. It has an area of 2399 square miles. Capital, Marquette. Pop. in 1870, 15,033; in 1880, 25,394; in 1890, 39,521.

Marquette, a county in the S. central part of Wisconsin, has an area of about 481 square miles. It is intersected by Fox River, which here expands into a long lake, and is also drained by the Mecan and Montello Rivers. Pacawa Lake touches the eastern border of the county. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, cranberries, oats, and hay are the staple products. Sandstone underlies part of this county. It is intersected by the Wisconsin Central Railroad, a branch of which connects with Montello, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 8056; in 1875, 8697; in 1880, 8908; in 1890, 9676.

Marquette, a post-village of McPherson co., Kansas, on Smoky Hill River, about 26 miles S.W. of Salina. It has water-power, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and several stores.

Marquette, a city and summer resort, capital of Marquette co., Mich., is situated in a township of the same name, on the S. shore of Lake Superior, about 500 miles by water from Detroit, and 430 miles by railroad N. of Chicago. It is the E. terminus of the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, and is about 95 miles S.E. of Houghton. It has a good harbor and several very long piers extending into the lake. It contains an opera-house, 3 public halls, a national bank, 2 other banks, 6 churches, a newspaper office, a convent, gas-works, several machine shops and saw-mills, a rolling-mill, foundries, 3 iron-blast furnaces, and a quarry of roofing-slate. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop. Great quantities of iron ore are mined in Marquette co., nearly 1,000,000 tons being sometimes exported from this place in a year. Pop. in 1880, 4690; in 1890, 9093; of the township, additional, 268.

Marquette, a post-village of Green Lake co., Wis., in Marquette township, on the S. shore of Pacawa Lake (an expansion of Fox River), about 22 miles N.E. of Portage City. Pop. of the township, 1058.

Marquette River, Michigan, rises in Newaygo co., runs northwestward through Lake co. and westward through Mason co., and enters Lake Michigan at Ludington. It is nearly 75 miles long.

Mar'quez, or **Mar'quis,** a post-village of Leon co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad, 3 miles N.E. of Hearne. It has 3 churches and a high school.

Marquina, mar-kee'nȧ, a small town of Spain, 11 miles E. of Bilbao. Pop. 562.

Marquise, mar'keez', a village of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 7 miles N.N.E. of Boulogne. It has a marble quarry, tanneries, forges, and foundries. Pop. 3923.

Marr, Medina co., O. See Chippewa Lake.

Marr, Luzerne co., Pa. See Pleasant Valley.

Marraboo, Marrabou, or **Marrabu,** mar-rȧ-boo', a walled town of Africa, state of Bambarra, on the Niger, 120 miles W.S.W. of Sego.

Marradi, mar-rȧ'dee, a village of Italy, 28 miles N. of Florence. Pop. 8220.

Marrah, mar'rȧ, a town of Syria, 28 miles N.N.E. of Damascus, with some good edifices, now in decay.

Marrah, a town of Syria, 43 miles S.E. of Aleppo.

Mar'riott's Cove, a post-hamlet in Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, 15 miles from Lunenburg. Pop. 250.

Mar'riottsville, a post-hamlet of Howard co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 27 miles W.N.W. of Baltimore. It has a paper-mill.

Mar Rojo, or **Mar Rosso.** See Red Sea.

Mar'ron, a post-office of Clearfield co., Pa., about miles N. by W. of Altoona.

Mar'rowbone, a township of Moultrie co., Ill. Pop. 1127. It contains Bethany.

Marrowbone, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Ky., 30 miles E.S.E. of Glasgow. It has a church.

Marr's, a township of Posey co., Ind., on the Ohio River. Pop. 2029.

Marr's Land'ing, a post-office of Lake co., Tenn., the Mississippi River, 35 miles below Hickman, Ky.

Marrubio, mar-roo'be-o, a village on the island of Sardinia, near the large lagoon of Sassa. Pop. 1279.

Marrucco and Marruecos, Africa. See Morocco.

Marrum, mär'rŭm, or Merrum, mĕr'rŭm, a village of the Netherlands, Friesland, 9 miles N. of Leeuwarden.

Mars, märz, a post-office of Butler co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, New Castle & Lake Erie Railroad, at Overbrook Station, 20 miles N. of Pittsburg.

Marsac, mar'sàk', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 3 miles S.E. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 552.

Marsaglia, mar-sàl'yà, a village of Italy, province of Cuneo, E.N.E. of Mondovi. Pop. 952.

Marsala, mar-sà'là (anc. *Lilybæ'um*), a fortified seaport city of Sicily, on its W. coast, 20 miles by rail S.S.W. of Trapani. It is enclosed by bastioned walls, and has a cathedral, several convents and abbeys, a gymnasium, large military barracks, an old castle, and a curious vibrating bell-tower. Its ancient port was filled up in 1580 by Don John of Austria to prevent its becoming useful to corsairs; it has an artificial port. The principal importance of Marsala is due to its wine-trade. The district is estimated to yield annually about 30,000 pipes of wine, of which two-thirds are exported. Marsala also exports corn, cattle, oil, salt, and soda. Marsala, under the name of Lilybæum, was the chief fortress of the Carthaginians in Sicily, and figures much in history. Pop. 34,202.

Marsan, Le, France. See Le Marsan.

Marsberg, mars'bĕrg, Ober, o'bĕr, and Nieder, nee'dĕr (the latter is called also Stadtberge, stät'bĕrg-ĕh), two contiguous towns of Prussian Westphalia, 33 miles E. of Arnsberg. United pop. 4166.

Mars Bluff, a post-office and station of Marion co., S. C., on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 87 miles E.N.E. of Columbia.

Marschendorf, mar'shĕn-dorf' (Bohemian, *Maressow*, mä'rĕs-sov'), a village of Bohemia, 33 miles N. of Königgrätz, in a valley on the Aupa. Pop. 1400.

Marsciano, mar-shä'no, a town of Italy, in Umbria, 14 miles S.W. of Perugia. Pop. of commune, 10,610.

Marsden, a town of England, co. of York, 7 miles by rail W.S.W. of Huddersfield. Pop. of township, 2311.

Marsden, a post-office of Bladen co., N.C.

Mars-Diep, mars-dē-ĕp', a strait in the Netherlands, separating the island of Texel from the mainland, 2 miles across, and the principal entrance from the W. into the Zuider Zee. The town of Helder is on its S. shore.

Marseillan, mar'sà'yŏN', a town of France, in Hérault, 18 miles E. of Béziers, on the Etang de Thau. Near it are salt-pans. Pop. 3885.

Marseilles, mar-sälz' (Fr. *Marseille*, mar'sà'y' or mar'sà'yh; It. *Massiglia*, mäs-seel'yä; Sp. *Marsella*, mär-sĕl'yä; L. *Massil'ia*; Gr. Μασσαλία, *Massalia*), a city of France, capital of the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, and the most important seaport of the republic, is situated at the head of a fine sheltered bay on the N.E. side of the Gulf of Lyons, 20 miles S.E. of Lyons, and 535 miles by rail S.S.E. of Paris. Lat. 43° 17' 48" N.; lon. 5° 22' 15" E. The city is built on the acclivity and at the foot of a hill, around which a semicircular chain of loftier hills rises at a short distance, leaving the view open to the sea. It is divided into the old town on the W. and the new town on the E. The site of the former is very uneven; the streets are narrow and irregular, and the houses which line them are of great height. The new town, on the opposite side, is traversed from N. to S. by a long and splendid thoroughfare, beginning at the Aix gate and terminating at the Place Castellane. Almost all the other streets are spacious, and lined with handsome houses. Between the old and new towns is a street, or promenade, called the Grand Cours, planted with a double row of trees, adorned with fine fountains, and bordered with many elegant mansions. The public edifices most deserving of notice are the cathedral, the episcopal palace, the large Gothic church of St. Michel, the palais de justice, the church of St. Victor, of great antiquity, and originally consisting of a grotto, or cavern, in which the first Christians were accustomed to meet in secret for worship; the lofty belfry, all that the revolution of 1793 has allowed to remain of the once beautiful Gothic church of the Accoules; the church of Chartreux; the hôtel de ville, a heavy building; the prefecture, a large edifice, surrounded by a well-laid-out garden; the museum, observatory, library, theatres, the triumphal arch, and the spacious and well-constructed quays, with their commodious warehouses. There is a beautiful fountain in the Place Royale, and there are many others in different parts of the town. The supply of water derived from these has been increased by the construction of an aqueduct connecting with the Durance.

Marseilles is the see of a bishop, and possesses a court of first jurisdiction, a court and chamber of commerce, an exchange, a naval observatory, a maritime syndicate, a mint, an academy of sciences, belles-lettres, and arts, an athenæum, a medical society, a society of pharmacy, a statistical society, a first-class school of hydrography, a college with a library of 45,000 volumes, a secondary school of medicine, a special school of design, a special school of industry and commerce, a special school of music, a diocesan seminary, a deaf and dumb institute, a cabinet of history, a public library of 75,000 volumes, a museum of paintings and antiquities, with perhaps the largest collection in France after those of Paris, and a botanic garden, one of the finest in France. It has also numerous benevolent institutions, and its lazaretto is the largest in the world.

The manufactures of Marseilles are various and extensive. The principal articles produced are soap, soda, and other chemical products, bonnets, shoes, perfumery, tobacco, olive oil, and liquors; besides which there are tanneries, and sugar-, sulphur-, and salt-refineries.

The harbor is one of the finest in France. It is perfectly secure in all weathers, and possesses anchorage for 1200 vessels in from 18 to 24 feet of water. It is strongly defended by two forts, viz., the Tower of St. John, on the N., and the fort of St. Nicholas, on the S. Near this fort a wet-dock, called Port de la Joliette, measuring 500 yards by 400, has recently been formed. With respect to the amount of tonnage owned, Marseilles holds the first rank in the republic. Its foreign commerce exceeds that of every other port in France, and its coast-trade is very great. Its commerce in the wines and fruits of the south, in cork and anchovies, has flourished for 24 centuries, and extends to all parts of the world. The other chief articles of export are tissues of silk, cotton, and wool.

Marseilles is the great point of debarkation of passengers for the various ports on the Mediterranean and the East, a great centre of steam navigation, and the terminus of important railways.

Founded by the Phœnicians about 600 B.C., Marseilles served as a refuge for them from the vengeance of Cyrus. Its progress for centuries was rapid, and almost without interruption. It soon became the entrepôt for all the surrounding countries, founded many colonies, was celebrated for the cultivation of letters and arts, preserved for a time its liberty under the Romans, and often acted as an independent republic. Having taken the part of Pompey in the great contest for supremacy between him and Cæsar, it was besieged by the latter, and, being taken, was deprived of all its peculiar privileges. On the decline of the Roman Empire it became a prey to the Goths, Burgundians, and Franks. In 735 it fell into the hands of the Saracens, who destroyed all the ancient monuments which previous barbarians had spared. In the tenth century it fell under the dominion of the Counts of Provence, and it continued for some centuries after to follow the fortunes of that house. Louis XI. united it to the crown of France in 1481. It suffered severe ravages from the plague in 1720. It was the birthplace of the astronomer Pytheas, the preacher Mascaron, and the sculptor Puget. Pop. in 1862, 260,910; in 1881, 269,340; in 1891, 403,749.——Adj. and inhab. Marseillais, or Marseillois, mar'sà'yä' or mar'sà'yä'; feminine, Marseillaise, mar'sà'yäz'; and Massilian, mas-sil'e-an, when the ancient town is referred to.

Marseilles, mar-sälz', a post-village in Manlius township, La Salle co., Ill., on the Illinois River, and on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 76 miles W.S.W. of Chicago, and 8 miles E. of Ottawa. It contains 5 churches, a seminary, a national bank, a newspaper office, 2 flouring-mills, 3 paper-mills, and manufactures of cutlery and farming-implements. The rapids of the river here afford extensive water-power, which has been improved by a dam 930 feet long. Pop. in 1880, 1882; in 1890, 2210.

Marseilles, a post-village in Marseilles township, Wyandot co., O., on Tymochtee Creek, 11 miles S.W. of Upper Sandusky, and 14 miles N.E. of Kenton. It has 2 churches, a union school, a grist-mill, and a steam saw-mill. Pop. 251; of the township, 603.

Marsh, a township of Surry co., N.C. Pop. 619.

Marsh, a post-office of Chester co., Pa., about 20 miles S.S.E. of Reading.

Mar'shall, a county in the N.E. part of Alabama, has an area of about 580 square miles. It is intersected by the Tennessee River, bounded on the N.W. by Paint Rock River, and partly drained by the Locust Fork of Black Warrior River. The surface is hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Gunters-

ville. This county is traversed by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Pop. in 1870, 9871; in 1880, 14,585; in 1890, 18,935.

Marshall, a county in the N. central part of Illinois, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Illinois River, and is also drained by Sandy Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. A large part of it is prairie. Indian corn, oats, wheat, hay, and pork are the staple products. Mines of bituminous coal have been opened in this county. It is intersected by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad (Peoria Branch) and the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Capital, Lacon. Pop. in 1870, 16,956; in 1880, 15,055; in 1890, 13,653.

Marshall, a county in the N. part of Indiana, has an area of about 441 square miles. It is drained by the Tippecanoe and Yellow Rivers. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and forests of the sugar-maple, oak, walnut, &c. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, and other railroads. Capital, Plymouth. Pop. in 1870, 20,211; in 1880, 23,414; in 1890, 23,818.

Marshall, a county in the central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Iowa River, and is also drained by the North Skunk River and Timber Creek. The surface is undulating. The soil is very fertile. The greater portion of this county is prairie. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Among the forest trees are the oak, ash, and black walnut. This county has beds of limestone and coal. It is intersected by the Iowa Central Railroad and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Capital, Marshalltown. Pop. in 1870, 17,576; in 1875, 19,629; in 1880, 23,752; in 1890, 25,842.

Marshall, a county in the N. part of Kansas, bordering on Nebraska, has an area of 900 square miles. It is intersected by the Big Blue River, and is also drained by Little Blue River and Vermilion Creek. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and groves, the former of which are more extensive than the latter. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, oats, and cattle are the staple products. Among its minerals are good magnesian limestone and gypsum. This county is intersected by the Union Pacific Railroad and the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Capital, Marysville. Pop. in 1870, 6001; in 1875, 10,822; in 1880, 16,136; in 1890, 23,912.

Marshall, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 330 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Tennessee River, and is intersected by Clark's River. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, wheat, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Newport News & Mississippi Valley Railroad. Capital, Benton. Pop. in 1870, 9455; in 1880, 9647; in 1890, 11,287.

Marshall, one of the most N.W. counties of Minnesota, has an area of 1810 square miles. The Red River of the North forms its W. boundary. It is intersected by Snake River, Middle River, and Thief River. The Great Northern Railroad traverses this county in its W. part from N. to S., connecting with Warren, the capital. Pop. in 1880, 992; in 1890, 9130.

Marshall, a county in the N. part of Mississippi, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of about 720 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Tallahatchee River, and also drained by the Coldwater River and Tippah Creek. The surface is undulating, and mostly covered with forests of the beech, hickory, elm, white oak, magnolia, and other trees. The soil is very fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Illinois Central Railroad. Capital, Holly Springs. Pop. in 1870, 29,416; in 1880, 29,330; in 1890, 26,043.

Marshall, a county of South Dakota. Area, 900 square miles. Capital, Britton. Pop. in 1890, 4544.

Marshall, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is intersected by Duck River. The surface is moderately hilly, and nearly one-third of it is covered with forests of cedar, oak, ash, beech, hickory, walnut, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, cotton, wheat, and pork are the staple products. Here are quarries of good limestone. Capital, Lewisburg. Pop. in 1870, 16,207; in 1880, 19,259; in 1890, 18,906.

Marshall, a northern county of West Virginia, borders on Pennsylvania. Area, about 248 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Ohio River, and is drained by Grave and Warrior Creeks. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Bituminous coal is found here. This county is intersected by the Baltimore & Ohio and Ohio River Railroads. Capital, Moundsville. Pop. in 1870, 14,941; in 1880, 18,340; in 1890, 20,735.

Marshall, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Ala., 15 miles S.E. of Guntersville.

Marshall, a post-village, capital of Searcy co., Ark., about 95 miles N. by W. of Little Rock. It has 3 churches.

Marshall, a post-hamlet of Marin co., Cal., on Tomales Bay, and on the North Pacific Coast Railroad, 48 miles N.W. of San Francisco. Produce is shipped here.

Marshall, a post-village of Boulder co., Col., on the Golden, Boulder & Caribou Railroad, 22 miles N.W. of Denver. Coal is mined here.

Marshall, a post-village, capital of Clark co., Ill., in Marshall township, on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad where it crosses the Paris & Danville Railroad, 17 miles W.S.W. of Terre Haute, and about 15 miles S. of Paris. It has a bank, 5 churches, 3 newspaper offices, a graded school, grist- and feed-mills, and saw- and planing-mills. It is in a great farming district. Pop. in 1890, 1900 of the township, 2931.

Marshall, a township of Lawrence co., Ind. Pop. 830.

Marshall, a post-office of Parke co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railroad, 7 miles N. of Rockville.

Marshall, a post-village of Henry co., Iowa, 44 miles W.N.W. of Burlington, and 12 miles S. of Washington. It has a church.

Marshall, a township of Louisa co., Iowa. Pop. 781.

Marshall, a township of Marshall co., Iowa. Pop. 475, exclusive of Marshalltown.

Marshall, a township of Taylor co., Iowa. Pop. 485.

Marshall, a post-office of Sedgwick co., Kansas.

Marshall, a post-hamlet of Bath co., Ky., 20 miles E.N.E. of Mount Sterling. It has a church.

Marshall, a station in Mason co., Ky., on the Maysville & Lexington Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Maysville.

Marshall, a city, the capital of Calhoun co., Mich., in Marshall township, on the Kalamazoo River, and on the Michigan Central Railroad, 108 miles W. of Detroit, 36 miles E. of Kalamazoo, and 32 miles W. of Jackson. It contains a new court-house, about 10 churches, a high school, a fine union school-building which cost $60,000, 3 national banks, a paper-mill, 2 machine-shops, 4 or 5 flouring-mills, 2 planing-mills, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of hoes and pumps. Here are large workshops of the railroad company. Marshall was incorporated in 1859. Pop. in 1890, 3908; of the township, additional, 873.

Marshall, a post-village, capital of Lyon co., Minn., on the Redwood River, and on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, 108 miles W. of St. Peter. It has a newspaper office, 2 hotels, 2 churches, a bank, a graded school, and 12 stores. Pop. in 1890, 1203.

Marshall, a township of Mower co., Minn. Pop. 605.

Marshall, a township of Platte co., Mo. Pop. 1623. It contains Iatan.

Marshall, a post-village, capital of Saline co., Mo., in Marshall township, near the Salt Fork of Black River, and on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 79 miles W. of Mexico and 85 miles E. of Kansas City. It has 3 banks, the Marshall Seminary, 2 newspaper offices, 8 or 9 churches, and manufactures of carriages. Here are remarkable salt springs. Pop. in 1890, 4207; of the township, 7876.

Marshall, or **Han'over**, a post-hamlet in Marshall township, Oneida co., N.Y., 2 miles from Waterville. It has a church. Here is Marshall Post-Office.

Marshall, a post-township of Oneida co., N.Y., about 10 miles S.W. of Utica, is intersected by the Utica Branch of the Oswego Midland Railroad. It contains part of Waterville. Pop. 2220.

Marshall, a post-village, capital of Madison co., N.C., on the French Broad River, in Marshall township, about 20 miles N.N.W. of Asheville. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1502.

Marshall, a post-village in Marshall township, Highland co., O., about 32 miles W.S.W. of Chillicothe. It has 3 churches. Pop. 112; of the township, 821.

Marshall, a township of Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 705.

Marshall, a post-office of Johnson co., Tenn.

Marshall, a post-town or city, capital of Harrison co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, at the junction of the Shreveport Branch, 40 miles W. of Shreveport, 2

nes E. of Longview, and 16 miles S. of Jefferson. It contains a court-house, 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a bank-house, a female college, and the Wiley University (Methodist Episcopal). Here are the machine-shops and headquarters of the railroad, also a foundry and a sash-factory. Pop. in 1880, 5624; in 1890, 7207.

Marshall, a post-village of Dane co., Wis., in Medina township, on Waterloo Creek, and on the railroad which connects Madison with Watertown, 20 miles E.N.E. of Madison. It has 2 churches, an academy, a flour-mill, and a carriage-shop.

Marshall, a township of Richland co., Wis. Pop. 903.

Marshall Hall, a post-office and summer resort of Charles co., Md., on the Potomac River, 16 miles S. of Washington, D.C.

Marshall Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean, in Micronesia, comprising the Radack and Ralick chains. Lat. 7° 30′ N.; lon. 173° 30′ E.

Marshall Isle, an island of Hancock co., Me., between Mount Desert Island and Isle au Haut. Pop. 5.

Marshall Prairie, prā'ree, a post-hamlet of Newton co., Ark.

Marshall's, or **Marshall's Corner**, a hamlet in Hopewell township, Mercer co., N.J., on the Mercer & Somerset Railroad, 2 miles S.W. of Hopewell.

Marshall's Cove, or **Port Williams**, a post-village in Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, on the Bay of Fundy, 1 miles from Bridgetown. Pop. 250.

Marshall's Creek, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Pa., 5 miles N.E. of Stroudsburg. It has 2 churches.

Marshall's Ferry, a post-office of White co., Ill., on the Wabash River, and on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Carmi.

Marshall's Ferry, a post-office of Grainger co., Tenn., on the Holston River, 5 miles N. of Morristown.

Marshall's Point, E. of the entrance of Herring Gut, Lincoln co., Me. On it is a fixed light, 30 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 43° 50′ N.; lon. 69° 9′ 30″ W.

Marshall's Town, a post-village in Digby co., Nova Scotia, 4 miles from Digby. Pop. 300.

Mar'shallsville, a post-village of Macon co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, 36 miles S.S.W. of Macon, and about 3 miles E. of the Flint River. It has an academy and 2 churches. Pop. in 1890, 1086.

Marshallsville (formerly **Bristol**), a post-village in Brigham and Chippewa townships, Wayne co., O., on the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus Railroad, 59 miles S. of Cleveland, and 16 miles N.E. of Wooster. It has 4 churches, a graded school, and a carriage-factory. P. 322.

Mar'shallton, a post-village of New Castle co., Del., near Kiamensi Station on the Wilmington & Western Railroad, 6 miles N. of Wilmington. It has a church, a roller-mill, and 1 or 2 flour-mills on Red Clay Creek.

Marshallton, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., in West Bradford township, 4 miles W. of West Chester. It has 2 churches, a tannery, &c. Pop. about 300.

Mar'shalltown, a city, the capital of Marshall co., Iowa, is situated on high ground, ½ mile S. of the Iowa River, and on the Central Railroad of Iowa where it crosses the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, about 50 miles N.E. of Des Moines, 69 miles W. of Cedar Rapids, 27 miles S. by W. of Eldora, and 57 miles N. by W. of Oskaloosa. Its site commands an extensive view of undulating prairies and the broad valley of the Iowa River. It contains 8 churches, a high school, 2 national banks, 4 grain-elevators, printing-offices which issue 1 daily and 4 weekly newspapers, 3 flouring-mills, 2 iron-foundries, an oil-mill, a soap-factory, and machine-shops of the Central Railroad. It has several buildings faced with marble quarried in Marshall co. Pop. in 1880, 6240; in 1890, 8914.

Mar'shallville, a hamlet of Cape May co., N.J., on Tuckahoe River, 4 miles N. of Woodbine Station. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Mar'shan, a township of Dakota co., Minn. Pop. 653.

Marsh Basin, a post-hamlet of Owyhee co., Idaho, 55 miles N.W. of Kelton, Utah, and 40 miles S. of the Great Shoshone Falls.

Marsh Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Adams co., runs southward, and enters the Monocacy River in Maryland.

Marsh Creek, a post-office of Whitley co., Ky.

Marsh'field, a town of England, co. of Gloucester, 13 miles E. of Bristol. The town, consisting of one street, nearly 1 mile in length, has a considerable trade in malt. Pop. of parish, 1780.

Marsh'field, a station in Scott co., Ind., on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, 2 miles N. of Scottsburg.

Marshfield, a post-village of Warren co., Ind., in Steuben township, on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, 13 miles N.E. of Danville, Ill. It has 3 churches.

Marshfield, a township of Washington co., Me., contiguous to Machias, on the N. of the latter. Pop. 350.

Marshfield, a post-township of Plymouth co., Mass., about 28 miles S.E. of Boston, is bounded on the N.E. by Massachusetts Bay, and intersected by a branch of the Old Colony Railroad. It contains villages named Marshfield (once the place of residence of Daniel Webster) and East Marshfield, and has manufactures of boxes and shoes. Pop. 1317. Marshfield Station is 34 miles and Marshfield Centre 32 miles by rail from Boston.

Marshfield, a post-village, capital of Lincoln co., Minn., is at the N.E. end of Lake Benton (8 miles in length), and 24 miles W.S.W. of Marshall. It has a church.

Marshfield, a post-village, capital of Webster co., Mo., in Ozark township, on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, 24 miles E.N.E. of Springfield, and 218 miles W.S.W. of St. Louis. It contains 2 churches, the Summit Institute, a bank, 2 steam-elevators, a tobacco-factory, a school-house which cost $25,000, and a newspaper office. It is a great shipping-point for live-stock and grain. Pop. (1890) 980. [It was mostly destroyed by a hurricane, April 18, 1880.]

Marshfield, a post-office of Erie co., N.Y., about 24 miles S. of Buffalo.

Marshfield, a post-village of Athens co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 7 miles W. of Athens, and 54 miles E. of Chillicothe. It has 3 churches. Pop. 240.

Marshfield, a post-village of Coos co., Oregon, on the Coos River, 4 miles from its mouth, and about 6 miles E. of Empire City. It is a terminus of the Isthmus Transit Railroad, and has a church, an academy, 3 large saw-mills, and 2 ship-yards. Coal is mined near this place by several companies. Pop. in 1880, 642; in 1890, 1461.

Marshfield, a post-hamlet in Gaines township, Tioga co., Pa., 20 miles W. by S. of Wellsborough, and about 44 miles N. of Lock Haven. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill.

Marshfield, a post-village in Marshfield township, Washington co., Vt., on the Winooski River, and on the Montpelier & Wells River Railroad, 15 miles E.N.E. of Montpelier. It has 3 churches, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, &c. The township, in which there are several fine waterfalls, has 7 saw-mills, and manufactures of starch and coopers' ware. Pop. of the township, 1072.

Marshfield, a township of Fond du Lac co., Wis.

Marshfield, a post-village of Wood co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 95 miles W.N.W. of Menasha. Pop. in 1880, 669; in 1890, 3450.

Mars Hill, of Aroostook co., Me., about 1 mile W. of the New Brunswick boundary-line. It is an isolated eminence, with 2 peaks, one 1506 feet and the other 1363 feet above the level of St. John's River.

Mars Hill, a post-hamlet of Lafayette co., Ark., 35 miles S. of Hope. It has 2 churches.

Mars Hill, a post-township of Aroostook co., Me., 31 miles N. of Houlton. Pop. 399.

Mars Hill, a post-office of Madison co., N.C., 18 miles N. of Asheville. Here is Mars Hill College.

Marsh Island, at the entrance to Vermilion Bay, La. At its W. end is a revolving light, elevated 90 feet.

Marsh Island, an island off the coast of Lincoln co., Me. Pop. 20.

Marsh Lake, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Wis., in Clayton township, on the North Wisconsin Railroad. It has 4 mills for lumber and shingles.

Marsh'land, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Oregon, on the Columbia River, 35 miles above Astoria. There are near this place lumber-mills and canneries for salmon.

Marshland, a post-office and station of Buffalo co., Wis., on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, at its junction with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 5 miles E. of Winona, Minn.

Marshpee, Massachusetts. See MASHPEE.

Marsh River, a small stream of Polk co., Minn., runs westward, and enters the Red River of the North.

Marsh Run, a post-office of Perry co., Pa.

Marsh Run, a station in York co., Pa., on the Northern Central Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Harrisburg.

Marsh's Corners, Michigan. See HENRIETTA.

Marsh'view', a post-office of Bradford co., Pa.

Marsh'ville, a post-hamlet of Oceana co., Mich., in Benona township, 6 miles W. of Shelby. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Marshville, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., N.Y., 3 miles from Palatine Bridge, and about 50 miles W.N.W. of Albany. It has a cheese-factory and about 12 houses.

Marshville, a hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., 1 mile from Hermon. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Marsh'ville, a post-village in Monck co., Ontario, on the Canada Air-Line Railway, 22 miles E. of Cayuga. It has several stores. Pop. 200.

Marshville, a village in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, on John River, 20 miles from Pictou. Pop. 100.

Mar'shy Hope, a small river, rises in Kent co., Del., and enters the Nanticoke on the boundary between Dorchester and Somerset cos. of Maryland.

Marsico Nuovo, mar'se-ko noo-o'vo, a city of Italy, province and 18 miles S. of Potenza. Pop. 8611.

Marsico Vetere, mar'se-ko vĕt'à-rà (anc. *Abelli'num Mar'sicum*), a town of Italy, 4 miles E.S.E. of Marsico Nuovo. Pop. 2547.

Marsillargues, mar'see'yarg', a town of France, in Hérault, 15 miles E.N.E. of Montpellier. Pop. 3161.

Marsivan, mär'se-vän', or **Marsovan,** mar'so-vän', a large village of Asia Minor, pashalic of Scovas, 24 miles W.N.W. of Amasia. It has many mosques and fountains, and some manufactories of cotton stuffs. Pop. 5000.

Mars-la-Tour, mar'-là'-toor', a hamlet of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 14 miles W. by S. of Metz. It sometimes gives name to the battle of Vionville, fought near here, August 16, 1870.

Marstal, maas'tăl, a seaport town of Prussia, in Sleswick, on the E. coast of the island of Aërröe, in the Baltic.

Mar'ston, a station in Sweetwater co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 21 miles W. of Green River City. Elevation, 6245 feet.

Mar'ston Moor, a locality of England, in Yorkshire, memorable for the defeat of the forces of King Charles I. in 1644.

Mar'ston's Mills, a post-office of Barnstable co., Mass.

Marstrand, mar'strănd, a seaport town of Sweden, læn and 20 miles N.W. of Gothenburg, on an island in the Cattegat. Pop. 1306. It is defended by 2 forts and a bomb-proof castle.

Mars'ville, a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, 12 miles N.E. of Fergus. It contains 3 stores, a hotel, and a rolling-mill. Pop. 100.

Marta, mär'tà, a small river of Italy, by which Lake Bolsena sends its surplus waters into the Mediterranean. Total course, about 30 miles.

Martaban, mar'ta-bän', a town of British Burmah, on the Salwin River, near its mouth, 10 miles N.W. of Maulmain. Lat. 16° 32' N.; lon. 97° 35' E. It has several conspicuous temples, and beside the river is a battery of masonry. See GULF OF MARTABAN.

Martana, mar-tä'nä, a small island of Italy, in the N.W. part of Lake Bolsena, memorable as the scene of the imprisonment and murder of Amalasontha, Queen of the Goths, only daughter of Theodoric.

Martano, mar-tä'no, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 12 miles W.N.W. of Otranto. Pop. 3550.

Martee-Khan-Ka-Tanda, mar'tee'-kän-kä-tän'-dä, a town of Sinde, near the Indus, 16 miles S.W. of Khyerpoor. It has a brisk trade.

Martel, mar'tĕl' (L. *Martel'lum*), a town of France, in Lot, 35 miles N.N.E. of Cahors. Pop. 1617.

Mar'tel', a post-hamlet of Marion co., O., at a railway intersection, 14 miles E. by N. of Marion. It has several stores and other business concerns.

Martell', a post-village of Pierce co., Wis., in Martell township, on Rush River, about 22 miles S.E. of Hudson. It has 1 or 2 churches, 2 flour-mills, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. of the township in 1890, 1292.

Martelle, mar-tell', a post-hamlet of Jones co., Iowa, on the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota Railroad, 13 miles E. of Marion. It has a church.

Mar'tha Fur'nace, a hamlet of Hardin co., Ill., 20 miles S.W. of Shawneetown. It has iron-works.

Martha Furnace, a post-village of Centre co., Pa., on Bald Eagle Creek, and on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, 31 miles N.N.E. of Altoona. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill.

Marthalen, mar'tä'lĕn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 18 miles N.N.E. of Zurich. Pop. 1320.

Marthasville, mar'thaz-vĭl, a station in Macon co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, 43 miles S.W. of Macon.

Marthasville, a post-village of Warren co., Mo., on the Missouri River, 50 miles W. of St. Louis. Pop. 178.

Martha's Vineyard, mar'thaz vĭn'yard, Massachusetts, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, about 4 miles S. of the mainland. It is separated from Barnstable co. by Vineyard Sound, and forms the chief part of Dukes co. It is 21 miles long.

Mar'thaville, a post-office of Natchitoches parish, La.

Marthod, mar-tod', a village of France, in Upper Savoy, 3 miles from Albert-Ville. Pop. 1035.

Marthon, mar'tôn', a town of France, in Charente, 14 miles E.S.E. of Angoulême. It has manufactories of woollens, and 12 annual fairs. In its vicinity are iron-mines.

Mar'tic, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. 1926.

Mar'ticville, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., on Pequea Creek, about 9 miles S. of Lancaster. It has a church, a brick-yard, and about 16 houses.

Martignano, mar'teen-yà'no, a village of Italy, 12 miles E.S.E. of Cremona, on the Po. Pop. 1698.

Martigné-Briand, mar'teen-yà'-bree'ôn', a town of France, Maine-et-Loire, 16 miles W. of Saumur. P. 1361.

Martigné-Ferchaud, mar'teen'yà'-fĕr'shō', a village of France, Ille-et-Vilaine, 21 miles S.S.W. of Vitré.

Martigny la Ville, mar'teen'yee' là veel (anc. *Octodu'rus?* Ger. *Martinach,* mar'te-näk'), a town of Switzerland, canton of Valais, 17 miles W.S.W. of Sion, on the Drance. Pop. 1490.

Martigny-le-Bourg, mar'teen'yee'-lẹh-boon, a town of Switzerland, ½ mile S. of Martigny. Pop. 1266.

Martigues, mär'teeg' (L. *Maritima Colonia Antliorum*), a town of France, Bouches-du-Rhône, 21 miles S.W. of Aix, near the Etang de Berre. Pop. 4959. It has extensive fisheries in the lake, boat-building yards, salt-works, and manufactures of chemicals.

Mar'tin, a county in the S.W. part of Indiana, has an area of about 340 square miles. It is intersected by the East Fork of White River, and is also drained by Indian and Lick Creeks. The surface is hilly, and nearly half of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Among its minerals are bituminous coal and sandstone. This county is intersected by the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. Capital, Shoals. Pop. in 1870, 11,103; in 1880, 13,475; in 1890 13,973.

Martin, a county in the E. part of Kentucky, borders on West Virginia. Area, about 235 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Tug Fork of Sandy River. The surface is hilly or mountainous. Capital, Inez. Pop. in 1880, 3057; in 1890, 4209.

Martin, a county in the S. part of Minnesota, bordering on Iowa. Area, 720 square miles. It is drained by Chanyuska River (or Elm Creek) and Centre Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and small lakes. The soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, and live-stock are the staple products. Capital, Fairmont. Pop. in 1870, 3867; in 1880, 5249; in 1890, 9403.

Martin, a county in the N.E. central part of North Carolina, has an area of about 570 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Roanoke River, which is navigable. The surface is nearly level, and is mostly covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is partly sandy. Cotton, Indian corn, pork, and lumber are the staple products. Capital, Williamston. Pop. in 1870, 9647; in 1880, 13,140; in 1890, 15,221.

Martin, a county in the N.W. part of Texas. Area, 900 square miles. It is intersected by the Concho River, and also drained by Sulphur Creek. It is mountainous in the N.E. and S.W. parts. The S.E. part is traversed by the Texas & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Stanton. Pop. in 1890, 264.

Martin, a post-hamlet of Bradley co., Ark., 60 miles W.S.W. of Collins Station. It has 2 churches and a steam saw-mill.

Martin, a township of Crawford co., Ill. Pop. 1099.

Martin, a township of McLean co., Ill. Pop. 687.

Martin, a post-hamlet of Ellis co., Kansas, in Big Creek township, 15 miles N. of Hays City. It has a church.

Martin, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich., in Martin township, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 31 miles S. of Grand Rapids. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 1160.

Martin, a post-township of Rock co., Minn. Pop. 313.

Martin, a post-village of Ottawa co., O., in Clay township, on the Lake Shore Railroad, 13 miles S.E. of Toledo. It has a church, 3 saw-mills, and 2 stave-factories. Pop. about 350.

Martin, a township of Anderson co., S.C. Pop. 1525.

Martin, or Frost, a post-village of Weakley co., Tenn., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad where it crosses the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, 142 miles W. of Nashville, and 53 miles S. of Cairo, Ill. It has 3 churches, a flouring-mill, and a saw-mill. The name of its post-office is Martin. Pop. about 500.

Martin, a post-hamlet of Green co., Wis., on the Pe-

tonica River, about 48 miles S.S.W. of Madison. It has church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Martina, or Martina Franca, mar-tee'nâ frân'kâ, town of Italy, province of Lecce, 19 miles N.N.E. of ranto. It has a splendid ducal palace and handsome urches. Pop. 18,162.

Martina, mar-tee'nə, post-office, Missoula co., Montana.

Martinach, Switzerland. See MARTIGNY LA VILLE.

Mar'tindale, a post-office of Coffey co., Kansas.

Martindale, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., N.C.

Martindale, a post-office of Caldwell co., Tex., 12 iles S.W. of Lockhart.

Martindale Creek or Fork, Indiana, rises in Randlph co., runs southward through Wayne co., and enters e Whitewater River at Milton.

Martindale Depot, a post-village of Columbia co., Y., on the New York & Harlem Railroad, at Martindale ation, 116 miles N. of New York. It has a church.

Martinengo, mar-te-nên'go, a town of Italy, province d 10 miles S.S.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 4627.

Martinez, mar-tee'nêz, a post-village, capital of Conh Costa co., Cal., on the S. shore of Suisun Bay, at the E. d of the Strait of Carquinez, about 36 miles by water N.E. San Francisco, and 3 miles S. of Benicia. It is in a all valley enclosed by high hills on all sides except the rth, and contains several churches, 2 newspaper offices, d a money-order post-office. Pop. 1600.

Martin'ez, or Martin'ey, a post-office of Mecosta .. Mich.

Martiniana, mar-te-ne-â'nâ, a village of Italy, Piedont, 6 miles W. of Saluzzo, on the Po. Pop. 1663.

Martinicus Island, Maine. See MATINICUS.

Martinique, mar'tin-eek', formerly called by the naves **Madiana,** mâ-de-â'nâ (Sp. *Martinico,* mar-te-nee'-), one of the French West India Islands, 30 miles S. by . of Dominica, and 20 miles N. of St. Lucia. Its loftiest mmit, Mont Pelée, 4450 feet high, is in lat. 14° 48′ N., n. 61° 10′ W. The island is of irregular form, high, and cky, about 45 miles long and 10 to 15 miles broad. Area, 0 square miles. There are six extinct volcanoes on the and: one of the craters is of large dimensions. Extene masses of volcanic rocks cover the interior, rise to a eat elevation, and extend from the mountains to the ores of the sea, where they form numerous deep indentaens along the coast. Between the volcanic rocks occur oad irregular valleys of great fertility. About two-fifths the island is under cultivation. The mountain-slopes are most parts covered with primeval forests. Numerous reams flow from the heights, most of them mere rivulets, t a few are navigable for boats for a short distance from eir mouths. The productions are sugar, coffee, cacao, and ton. The island is badly infested with serpents. It has several good harbors, the best of which is at Fort-France, the capital, on the S.W. side. The principal town St. Pierre, on the N.W. side of the island. The administration of Martinique is under a governor and a privy ncil, aided by a colonial council. The island was discovered by the Spaniards in 1493. In 1635 it was settled the French, who eventually extinguished the aboriginal pe. It was subsequently taken by the British in 1794, and tored in 1802; it was again taken by the British in 1809, d restored a second time to France at the close of the war 1814. Pop. 160,831, mostly blacks.

Martino, mar-tee'no, a village of Brazil, in Rio rande do Norte, 170 miles W. of Natal. Pop. 2000.

Martin's, York co., Pa. See SHORT LINE.

Mar'tin's, a hamlet in Barnwell co., S.C., on the Port yal Railroad, 41 miles S.S.E. of Augusta, Ga. Here is wer Three Runs Post-Office.

Martinsberg, mar'tins-bêrg' (Hun. *Szent Martony,* nt mŏr'toñ'), a town of Hungary, co. and 12 miles S.E. Raab, with an ancient Benedictine abbey. Pop. 1880.

Martinsberg, Transylvania. See MARTONHEGY.

Martin's Bluff, post-office, Clarke co., Washington.

Mar'tinsburg, a post-village of Pike co., Ill., in Marsburg township, 8 miles S. by W. of Pittsfield, and about miles W.S.W. of Jacksonville. It has 2 churches. Pop. the township, 1466.

Martinsburg, a post-village of Washington co., Ind., Jackson township, about 17 miles N.W. of New Albany. has 3 churches. Pop. 123.

Martinsburg, a post-village of Keokuk co., Iowa, in ndy Run township, about 16 miles N.E. of Ottumwa. It s 2 churches.

Martinsburg, Elliott co., Ky. See SANDY HOOK.

Martinsburg, a post-office and landing of Monroe co., ., on the Cumberland River, 50 miles S.E. of Glasgow.

Martinsburg, a post-office of Montgomery co., Md.

Martinsburg, a post-village of Audrain co., Mo., in Loutre township, on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 95 miles W.N.W. of St. Louis. It has 2 churches, the Martinsburg Male and Female Institute, and a carriage-factory. Pop. about 400.

Martinsburg, a hamlet of Dixon co., Neb., 8 miles from Ponca. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Martinsburg, a post-village in Martinsburg township, Lewis co., N.Y., on the Utica & Black River Railroad, 54 miles N. by W. of Utica, and 4 miles S. of Lowville. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, a woollen-mill, and an academy or institute. The township is bounded on the E. by Black River. Pop. in 1890, 1982.

Martinsburg, a post-village in Clay township, Knox co., O., 7 miles S. of Gambier, and about 16 miles N. of Newark. It has 4 churches, a union school, a tannery, a steam saw-mill, and a grist-mill.

Martinsburg, a post-borough of Blair co., Pa., is in a fertile valley called Morrison's Cove, 22 miles S. by E. of Altoona, and 13 miles S.S.E. of Hollidaysburg. It is on the Morrison's Cove Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It has a newspaper office, a bank, 6 churches, and the Juniata Collegiate Institute. Pop. in 1890, 588.

Martinsburg, Butler co., Pa. See BRUIN.

Martinsburg, a hamlet of Washington co., Pa., about 27 miles S.S.W. of Pittsburg. It is 2 miles E. of Washington. Pop. about 100.

Martinsburg, a post-office of Gillespie co., Tex.

Martinsburg, a post-town, capital of Berkeley co., W. Va., is near the W. border of the long fertile valley which is bounded on one side by the Blue Ridge. It is on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at the S. terminus of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 100 miles W. of Baltimore, 78 miles E.S.E. of Cumberland, and 42 miles S.S.W. of Chambersburg, Pa. It contains a court-house, 11 churches, a national bank, 2 other banks, 2 female seminaries, 4 carriage-factories, a foundry, a distillery, a planing-mill, manufactures of flour and furniture, and printing-offices which issue 1 daily and 2 or 3 weekly newspapers. Here are large machine-shops of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, which employ nearly 300 men. Pop. in 1890, 7226.

Martin's Corner, a post-office of Chester co., Pa.

Martin's Creek, of Northampton co., Pa., flows into the Delaware River.

Martin's Creek, a post-office of Sharp co., Ark.

Martin's Creek, New Jersey. See BRAINARD'S.

Martin's Creek, Northampton co., Pa. See MARTINSVILLE.

Martin's Cross Roads, a post-office of Calhoun co., Ala., about 30 miles N. of Talladega.

Mar'tinsdale, a post-office of Meagher co., Montana.

Martin's Depot, a post-village of Laurens co., S.C., on the Laurens Railroad, about 60 miles W.N.W. of Columbia.

Martin's Ferry, a post-hamlet of Humboldt co., Cal., on Klamath River, about 40 miles N.E. of Eureka.

Martin's Ferry, a station in Hooksett township, Merrimack co., N.H., on the E. bank of the Merrimac River, and on the Concord Railroad, 5 miles N. of Manchester.

Martin's Ferry, Belmont co., O. See MARTINSVILLE.

Martin's Lime Kiln, a post-hamlet of Stokes co., N.C., 33 miles N. of Salem.

Martin's Mill, a post-office of Montgomery co., N.C., 6 miles from Troy.

Martin's Mills, a post-village of Wayne co., Tenn., 82 miles N.N.W. of Florence, Ala. It has a church, a tannery, a steam saw-mill, and a grist-mill.

Martin Springs, a post-office of Grayson co., Tex.

Martin's River, a river of Nova Scotia, falls into Chester Bay, on the sea-coast, W. of Halifax. Length, about 50 miles.

Martin's Station, a post-hamlet of Dallas co., Ala., on the Selma & New Orleans Railroad, 21 miles S.W. of Selma. It has a steam-mill and 2 or 3 stores.

Martin's Station, a post-hamlet of Pulaski co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 112 miles W. by S. of Lynchburg.

Martin's Store, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ill.

Martin's Store, a post-office of Halifax co., Va.

Mar'tinstown, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Mo., in Elm township, 12 miles W. of Queen City. It has 3 churches.

Mar'tinsville, a post-village in Martinsville township, Clark co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 28 miles W.S.W. of Terre Haute, and about 20 miles S.E. of Charleston. It has a newspaper office and 2 churches. Pop. in 1890, 779; of the township, 2056.

Martinsville, a post-village, capital of Morgan co., Ind., is 1 mile E. of the West Fork of White River, 30 miles S.S.W. of Indianapolis, and 27 miles W. by S. of Franklin. It is on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, and is the W. terminus of the Cincinnati & Martinsville Railroad. It contains 3 churches, 1 national bank, 2 other banks, 2 newspaper offices, a high school, 2 tanneries, a foundry, 3 saw-mills, a flour-mill, a woollen-mill, and 3 carriage-factories. Pop. in 1890, 2680.

Martinsville, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Me., in St. George township, on the sea, 13 miles S. of Thomaston.

Martinsville, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., in Sumpter township, about 26 miles S.W. of Detroit. It has 2 churches.

Martinsville, a post-village of Copiah co., Miss., on the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad, 145 miles N. of New Orleans. It has 2 churches and 2 steam saw-mills.

Martinsville, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Mo., about 75 miles N.E. of St. Joseph. It has 2 churches. Pop. 74.

Martinsville, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., N.J., about 10 miles N.W. of New Brunswick.

Martinsville, a post-village of Niagara co., N.Y., on Tonawanda Creek, 1 mile from Sawyer's Creek, 13 miles N. by E. of Buffalo, and 10 miles S.E. of Niagara Falls. It has 2 churches, a planing-mill, and a saw-mill.

Martinsville, or **Martin's Ferry**, a village in Pease township, Belmont co., O., on the Ohio River, 2 miles above Wheeling, and on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 6 miles N. of Bellaire. The name of its post-office is Martin's Ferry. It has 7 churches, a union school, a newspaper office, 2 banks, a blast-furnace, a foundry, a nail-factory, glass-works, and manufactures of steam-engines and farming-implements. Pop. (1890) 6250. The village is surrounded by high vine-covered hills, in which are found thick veins of bituminous coal and beds of iron ore and limestone. The glass-works at this place are said to be the largest in the United States.

Martinsville, a post-village in Clark township, Clinton co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 60 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches, 2 banking-houses, a graded school, and manufactures of carriages, flour, and lumber. Pop. in 1890, 336.

Martinsville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., in Strasburg township, 2 miles E. of Lime Valley Station, which is 10 miles S.S.E. of Lancaster. It has a store and a flour-mill.

Martinsville, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., near the Delaware River, 1 mile from Martin's Creek Station (at Brainard's, N.J.) on the Belvidere & Delaware Railroad, 7 miles above Easton. It has 3 churches, a cotton-mill, a tannery, 2 flour-mills, and a slate-factory. The name of its post-office is Martin's Creek.

Martinsville, a post-office of Spartanburg co., S.C.

Martinsville, a hamlet of Bedford co., Tenn., 6½ miles N. of Shelbyville.

Martinsville, a post-office of Nacogdoches co., Tex.

Martinsville, a post-village, capital of Henry co., Va., on a branch of the Dan River, 40 miles W. by N. of Danville, and about 70 miles S.S.W. of Lynchburg. It has a newspaper office, 4 churches, and a tobacco-factory.

Mar'tinton, a post-hamlet in Martinton township, Iroquois co., Ill., on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, 10 miles N. of Watseka. Pop. of the township, 866.

Mar'tintown, a post-village in Glengarry co., Ontario, 12 miles from Lancaster. It contains 8 stores, 2 hotels, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 400.

Martin Vas, or **Martin Vaz**, mar-teen' vâz, a rocky islet in the Atlantic Ocean, a few leagues N.E. of Trinidade. It belongs to Brazil.

Mar'tinville, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Wis., 16 miles N. of Platteville. It has 2 churches. Pop. 100.

Mar'tinville, a post-village in Compton co., Quebec, on Salmon River, 6 miles E.N.E. of Compton. It contains 2 saw-mills and a store. Pop. 100.

Martirano, mar-te-rä'no, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 8 miles N. of Nicastro. Pop. 2271.

Martires, mar'te-rēs, three small low islands in the Pacific, lat. 7° 34' N., lon. 149° 29' E.

Martirios, mar-tee're-oce, a village of Brazil, state of Minas-Geraes, between the Rio das Velhas and the Paranpeba. The inhabitants cultivate millet, beans, rice, and sugar-cane, and make brandy. Pop. 7000.

Martizay, mar'tee'zâ', a town of France, in Indre, arrondissement of Le Blanc. Pop. 1856.

Mart'ling, a post-hamlet of Newton co., Mo., on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, 1 or 2 miles N.E. of Neosho. It has a church.

Mar'tock, a town of England, co. of Somerset, on the Parret, 6½ miles W.N.W. of Yeovil. Pop. of parish, 3061.

Martola Marium, mar-to'lâ mâ're-âm', a town of Abyssinia, state of Amhara, lat. 10° 51' N., lon. 37° 48' E.

Martonhegy, mŏn'ton'hĕdj', or **Martinsberg**, mar'tins-bĕrg', a village of Transylvania, 12 miles from Szombath. Pop. 1260.

Martonvasar, mŏn'ton'vŏh'sar', a town of Hungary, 17 miles S.W. of Buda. Pop. 1637.

Martonyos, mŏn'ton'yosh', a village of Hungary, 16 miles S.W. of Szegedin, on the Theiss. Pop. 4934.

Martorel, mar-to-rĕl', a town of Spain, Catalonia, 12 miles by rail N.W. of Barcelona, on the Llobregat, with a bridge and triumphal arch of Roman construction. P. 4136.

Martos, mar'toce, a town of Spain, Andalusia, 9 miles W.S.W. of Jaen. It has two squares, crooked, steep, and unpaved streets, fine churches, 2 convents, a town house, prison, hospital, orphan asylum, small theatre, and, at some distance S. of the town, two bathing-establishments, the waters of which contain sulphur, magnesia, alum, &c. Linen, pottery-ware, hats, and oil are made. Pop. 11,666.

Martres, mart'r, a town of France, in Haute-Garonne, 24 miles S.W. of Muret. Pop. 1950.

Martres de Veyre, mart'r deh vâr, a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 8 miles S.E. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 2508.

Mart'ville, a post-village in Sterling township, Cayuga co., N.Y., on the Southern Central Railroad, 20 miles N. of Auburn. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a tannery.

Martz, a post-village of Clay co., Ind., in Harrison township, about 22 miles S.E. of Terre Haute, and 1 mile from Clay City Railroad Station. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, and a planing-mill. Pop. about 500.

Martza, a village of Hungary. See Mancz.

Marua, mâ-roo'â, **Maurua**, mŏw-roo'â, or **Maupiti**, mŏw-pee'tee, one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 16° 26' S.; lon. 152° 12' W.

Marum, mâ'rūm, a village of the Netherlands, 12 miles S.W. of Groningen. Pop. of commune, 3720.

Marutea, Pacific Ocean. See Lord Hood's Island.

Marvão, mar-vŏwn', a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, on the Spanish frontier, 11 miles N.E. of Portalegre, with a citadel and extensive cisterns. Pop. 1424.

Marvão, mar-vŏwn', a town of Brazil, state of Piauhy, on the Marvão, 150 miles N.E. of Oeiras. Pop. 3000.

Marvejols, mar'vĕh-zhol' (L. *Marilogium*), a town of France, in Lozère, on the right branch of the Colagne, 10 miles W.N.W. of Mende. It has tanneries and manufactures of serges and other woollen stuffs. Pop. 4638.

Mar'vel, a post-office of Bates co., Mo., about 66 miles S. of Kansas City.

Mar'vell', a post-village of Phillips co., Ark., on the Arkansas Central Railroad, 21 miles W. of Helena. It has 1 or 2 churches, a flour-mill, a steam cotton-gin, &c.

Marville, mar'veel', a village of France, in Meuse, 6 miles S.E. of Montmédy. Pop. 1278.

Mar'vin, or Marvin Station, a village of Clark co., Ill., in York township, on the Paris & Danville Railroad, 26 miles S. of Paris. It has a church, a wagon-shop, &c. Here is Walnut Prairie Post-Office.

Marvin, a post-office of Henry co., Mo., about 9 miles W. of Clinton.

Marvin, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., in French Creek township, about 9 miles N.N.W. of Corry, Pa. It has 2 dairies or cheese-factories, and a shingle-mill.

Mar'vinville, a post-office of Yell co., Ark.

Mar'vyn, a post-office of Russell co., Ala.

Marwar, India. See Joodpoor.

Maryampol, mâ-re-âm'pol, a town of Austrian Galicia, on the Dniester, 11 miles N.E. of Stanislawow.

Mary Ann, a township of Licking co., O. Pop. 804.

Maryburgh, mâ're-bŭr'rūh, a village of Scotland, co. of Inverness, on Loch Eil, at the mouth of the Lochy, S.W. of Fort William. It has a large herring-fishery.

Maryborough, a town of Ireland, capital of Queen's co., 53¾ miles by rail S.W. of Dublin. Pop. 2731.

Maryborough, mâ're-bŭr-rūh, the chief town of the Northwest gold-fields of Victoria, Australia, co. of Talbot, 104 miles N.W. of Melbourne. It contains numerous public offices and a general hospital, is the centre of traffic, and is surrounded by gold-workings. Pop. 2935.

Maryborough, the chief town of March co., Queensland, on Mary River, in lat. 25° 30' S. Pop. 8612.

Ma'rydale, a post-hamlet of Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, 10 miles S.E. of Antigonish. Pop. 100.

Ma'rydell', a post-village of Caroline co., Md., on the Maryland & Delaware Railroad, 30 miles N.E. of Easton

is partly in Kent co., Del. It has 2 churches, a fruit-canning-factory, a machine-shop, an iron-foundry, and manufactures of ploughs and baskets.

Mary Esther, post-office of Santa Rosa co., Fla., 45 miles E. of Pensacola.

Maryhill, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 3 miles W. of Glasgow, on the Kelvin, here crossed by the Forth & Clyde Canal. It contains print-works, iron-works, bleach-fields, glass-works, spinning-mills, and boat-building yards. Pop. 5842.

Mary Island, in the Pacific. See CANTON ISLAND.

Maryland, mâ're-land (named in honor of Queen Henrietta Maria, consort of Charles I. of Great Britain), one of the Middle Atlantic states of the American Union, and one of the original thirteen United States, is bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by Delaware and the Atlantic, W. by West Virginia, and S. and S.W. by Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, and from the two latter it is for the most part divided by the river Potomac. It is of very irregular outline, and by the river Susquehanna and Chesapeake Bay it is divided into two portions,—the Eastern and the Western Shore, the latter embracing about two-thirds of the area. There are also small islands in the bay and off the Atlantic coast, nearly all in close proximity to the Eastern Shore. Area, 12,210 square miles; land area, 9860 square miles, or 6,310,400 acres, of which rather more than half is improved land. The N. line it is "Mason & Dixon's line," 39° 44' N. lat.

Surface of the Country.—The Eastern Shore is a level, sandy, but mainly fertile region, nowhere of great elevation, though in the N. there are finely-rounded hills, while southward there are swampy tracts and patches of woodland, whence red-cedar, cypress, and white-oak timber are obtained; and the streams, though not large, are to a remarkable degree deep and navigable. W. of the bay the surface is similar to that just described, but more uneven and varied in character as far N.W. as the low ridge which extends S.W. from the Susquehanna at the state line to a point near Rockville, on the Potomac. This is the southeastermost or outlying geographical, but not geological, representative of the remarkable parallel ridges of the Alleghany system, numbers of which cross the W. half of the state, for the most part in steep and bold ridges, with wide and exceedingly fertile intervening valleys. In the extreme W. the beautiful elevated valleys are known as "glades." The principal of these ridges are the South, Sugar-Loaf, Catoctin, Blue Ridge, Kittatinny, Rugged, Will's, Davis, Piney, Great Savage or Big Backbone, Middle, Little Savage, Hooppole, West, Little Backbone, Meadow, Negro, Keyser, Winding, and Briery ridges or mountains. None attain a great elevation.

Geology.—The S. half of the Eastern Shore is alluvial and post-tertiary; its central and N. central portions are tertiary; and the N. is of cretaceous age, the narrow cretaceous belt extending southwestward to the District of Columbia and having on its S.E. flank a wide area of the tertiary. N.W. of the cretaceous appears a wide belt referred to the Laurentian or eozoic ages, but overlaid along its centre by a strip of the triassic crossing the state, all the belts and strips having more or less of the general N.E. and S.W. direction of the mountains and the Atlantic coast. The Alleghanies proper are mainly of Lower Silurian age, and would appear to have been formed as submarine beds in harmony with the previous Laurentian outcrops; and upon these old Silurian plateaus were deposited Devonian and carboniferous strata, of which relics still remain, having survived the period of plutonic elevation and of the subsequent denudation by the action of water. Between Dan's Mountain and the Great Savage ridge occurs the small but highly important Cumberland or Frostburg coal-field (18,282 acres, or 27 square miles), which yields an excellent and abundant semi-bituminous coal much employed as a marine, railroad, furnace, domestic, and blacksmiths' fuel. Average product, 3,000,000 gross tons. Between Little Savage and Negro Mountains there is a field of true bituminous coal, which, however, is not wrought to any extent. Fire-clays are abundant, and the fire-bricks of Mount Savage have a wide reputation, taking rank next to the English Stourbridge brick, which are the best in the world. The coal-measures also yield beds of useful clay ironstone, and black-band ores and iron ores of fair quality. Brown hematite is found in the Tafton limestone, and some bog ore is obtained. Maryland once held a high rank in the production of iron ore, but the industry has lately greatly decreased. Marble, granite, serpentine, and other building-stone, limestone for burning, and roofing-slate are among the quarry-products. Kaolin, lignite (in Anne Arundel co.), iron pyrites, amber, alum, ochres, ores of chromium, honestone, millstones, cements, breccia, valuable marls, and barytes exist within the limits of Maryland, and some of them are very abundant. Magnesia carbonate, Epsom salts, &c., have been long manufactured extensively at Baltimore from the magnesite which is found in that vicinity.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Among these we may place the Falls of the Potomac, the wild scenery near Harper's Ferry, the romantic and fertile glades of Garrett and Alleghany cos., and the flat sandstone top of West Mountain, strewn with enormous blocks of the same material.

Rivers and Navigable Waters.—The Potomac is navigated by sea-going vessels as far as Georgetown, D.C. From that point upward to Cumberland, Md., the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal extends (184 miles), having been constructed by the state at a cost of more than $7,000,000. This canal has been of great benefit to the whole Atlantic seaboard, bringing down much coal and iron, &c., at very cheap rates, but it has never paid remunerative dividends. The Chesapeake Bay affords a great extent of safely navigable water, and into it flow the Patuxent, Patapsco, Severn, Gunpowder, Elk, Chester, Choptank, Nanticoke, Pocomoke, and other navigable streams, besides the noble Susquehanna, which is not extensively navigated. The Delaware & Chesapeake Canal connects the navigable waters of the state with Delaware Bay, and the Susquehanna & Tidewater Canal follows the W. bank of the Susquehanna. Considering its area, it is believed that no other state in the Union has so great an extent of navigable water.

Agricultural Resources.—The "glades butter" and mountain mutton of the western counties have a high reputation; and the fossiliferous strata of the mountains are self-fertilizing, especially upon the application of the home-burned lime to the soil. About Frederick the broad and beautiful valleys produce excellent crops of corn and winter wheat. The Eastern Shore is of late a principal seat of the peach-growing industry, small fruits and garden-products being also sent in great amounts to the Northern cities. Baltimore and Anne Arundel cos. are great seats of market-gardening. The lower counties of the Western Shore give special attention to tobacco-culture. Wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, live-stock, wool, pork, sweet and other potatoes, and butter are the staple products. Some of the tide-water counties have a soil much exhausted and worn; but the presence of abundant beds of good marl, muck, lime, gypsum, and other fertilizers, and the ease with which the ground is wrought, render practicable its restoration to fertility. The climate of Eastern Maryland is singularly mild for its latitude, and many Northern farmers have of late removed thither. All parts of the state are healthful, except that malarial fevers prevail near the marshy tracts.

Manufactures.—Reference has already been made to the manufacture of iron, fire-brick, magnesian salts, lime, &c. There are also many other manufacturing industries, Baltimore and its vicinity being their principal seat. Boots and shoes, bricks, cement, chemicals, clothing, cooperage, cotton goods, canned goods (fruits, meats, and oysters), flour, furniture, leather, lumber, machinery, metallic wares, tobacco, and woollen goods are leading articles of manufacture. West of Chesapeake Bay there is much water-power.

Forest Products.—These are mainly oak for ship-timber, ash, hickory, cedar, and cypress shingles, tanners' bark, sumach leaves for tanning, charcoal, firewood, &c.

Fisheries, &c.—The oyster-fisheries of Maryland are more extensive than those of any other state, the sounds, inlets, bays, and estuaries of the coasts being a favorite habitat of oysters, the product of each locality having its special name and its peculiar qualities as regards size, flavor, &c. Many vessels from the North visit the waters of Maryland and obtain oysters for planting and for direct sale; and so extensive is this business that the state has been obliged to enact a series of statutes for its regulation. The shad- and other fisheries are also important and lucrative. The canvas-back duck haunts the marshes of this state, where its special food, a species of *Vallisneria*, gives to the bird's flesh its peculiar celery flavor so much esteemed by epicures. Reed-birds, wild geese, rails, snipe, and grouse haunt the waste lands, old fields, and marshes, and afford autumnal occupation for the sportsman. The soft-shelled crabs and terrapins of the Baltimore markets are celebrated for their excellence.

Finances.—The financial history of Maryland is in the highest degree honorable to her people. The state early entered upon the construction of canals and works of internal improvement, and freely lent her credit to the assistance of her railroad corporations. She thus became heavily

involved in debt, and met for a time with grievous embarrassments; but all claims were honorably adjusted, and the state credit has since been excellent.

Railroads.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was chartered in 1827, and on July 4, 1828, the first ground was broken upon it by the venerated patriot Charles Carroll. In 1830 the state had 15 miles of railroad; in 1833, 110 miles; in 1845 (including the District of Columbia), 259 miles; in 1855, 327 miles; in 1860, 386 miles; in 1865, 446 miles; in 1870, 671 miles; in 1875, 929 miles; in 1880, 1040 miles; in 1885, 1137 miles; and in 1890, 1270 miles. Of late there has been a great extension of railroads, principally upon the Eastern Shore.

Commerce has its principal seat at Baltimore, which was long the seat of nearly all the general trade; but the Eastern Shore has now a large direct trade with New York and Philadelphia as well. The navigable waters and the railroads afford unusual commercial advantages. The coal of Maryland is used extensively in all the Atlantic States. Baltimore has an important foreign commerce.

Counties.—Maryland has 23 counties, besides the independent city of Baltimore. The counties are Alleghany, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Calvert, Caroline, Carroll, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, Howard, Kent, Montgomery, Prince George's, Queen Anne, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Washington, Wicomico, and Worcester.

Cities and Towns.—The principal cities are Baltimore, the metropolis (pop. in 1880, 332,313; in 1890, 434,439); Annapolis, the state capital (pop. in 1890, 7604); Cumberland, on the upper Potomac (12,729); Frederick, the western trade centre (8193); Easton, a bishop's see and a busy fruit mart (2939); Hagerstown, in the mountain-region (10,118); besides Salisbury, St. Michael's, Laurel, Ellicott City, Havre de Grace, Emmittsburg, Cambridge, Port Deposit, Elkton, Chesapeake City, Westminster, Lonaconing, Chestertown, Frostburg, and other towns, which, if not populous, are in several instances centres of large trade and considerable manufactures. Some of these towns are compactly built and have very populous surroundings.

Education.—The Lancasterian school system, introduced into Baltimore in 1820, seems to have been the germ of the public school system of that city, first legally established in 1827. At present there is a highly encouraging outlook for the cause of education in the state, public education being now popular with all classes. It is under state, county, and local boards and superintendents. Separate schools are maintained for colored pupils. There is a state normal school at Baltimore, and training-schools elsewhere. High and graded schools are sustained at populous places, and the academies of the state receive public aid. There are colleges at Frederick, Chestertown, Emmittsburg, New Windsor, Westminster, Woodstock, Annapolis, Ellicott City, Ilchester, and other points, thirteen in total number, without including the Baltimore City College (free), the nobly-endowed Johns Hopkins University at Clinton, near Baltimore, the six female colleges, or the state agricultural college. Reference should here be made to the United States naval academy at Annapolis; to the effective system of parochial and higher schools under Roman Catholic auspices; to the numerous orphanages of Baltimore, and her free night and industrial schools; to the state schools for the blind and for deaf-mutes; to the Maryland Institute, where the fine arts and the sciences are ably taught; and to the renowned Peabody Institute, of Baltimore.

Government.—The governor is chosen for a term of four years. The general assembly consists of a senate and a house of delegates. The justices of courts are elected for fixed terms of years. Voters must have resided in the state 1 year, and in the district or county where they vote 6 months. The state sends six members to the lower house of Congress, and has 8 electoral votes.

History.—Maryland was colonized in 1634 by English Roman Catholics under Leonard Calvert, a brother of Lord Baltimore, the patentee and proprietor. The first settlement under the patent was at St. Mary's. In 1649 religious toleration was enacted for members of all Christian sects and churches, excepting those who deny the Trinity. For many years the colony was vexed by contests with turbulent Puritan settlers and others. During the Revolution, Maryland and her troops bore very gallant and conspicuous parts; and for a time Annapolis was the seat of the Continental Congress. Here Washington resigned his command of the army in 1783. In the war of 1812–15 the battles of Bladensburg and North Point and the bombardment of Fort McHenry were prominent events. Maryland remained a slave state until the final abolishment of slavery in the United States; but she did not follow the Southern States in their attempted secession, that step having been prevented as much by the strength of the Union party of the state as by the presence of federal troops. The battles of Antietam and South Mountain, with other less important struggles, occurred upon her soil. Since the war there has been a large immigration from the North, and the peach-growing and market-gardening industries of the Eastern Shore have been immensely developed.

The population in 1660 was 12,000; in 1671, 20,000; in 1753, 154,188; in 1790, 319,728; in 1800, 341,548; in 1810, 380,546; in 1820, 407,350; in 1830, 447,040; in 1840, 470,019; in 1850, 583,034; in 1860, 687,049, of whom 515,918 were white, 83,941 free colored, and 87,189 slaves; in 1870, 780,894; in 1880, 934,943; in 1890, 1,042,390.

Ma'ryland, the easternmost county of Liberia, in Africa.

Ma'ryland, a township of Ogle co., Ill. Pop. 1181. It contains Adeline.

Maryland, a post-hamlet in Lincoln township, Ogle co., Ill., on the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, 14 miles N.W. of Oregon. It has a church.

Maryland, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., in Maryland township, on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 70 miles W. of Albany. It has 1 or 2 churches, about 25 houses, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. The township contains a larger village, named Schenevus, and a pop. of 2365.

Maryland Line, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., 2 miles from Freeland Station, and 36 miles N. of Baltimore. Pop. about 150.

Maryland Line, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Oxford.

Ma'rylebone, or Saint Marylebone, a borough of England, co. of Middlesex, forming the N.W. quarter of the metropolis, having E. the borough of Finsbury, and S. Westminster, on which side Oxford street forms its boundary. The borough consists mostly of elegant streets, very regularly laid out, and inhabited by many wealthy private families; and it comprises the Regent's Park, Portland Place, the upper part of Regent street, Cavendish, Portman, Manchester, and Fitzroy Squares; the new and splendid quarter between the Regent's and Hyde Parks, the Colosseum, Princess's Theatre, Middlesex Hospital, the terminus of the Great Western Railway, and several handsome churches. It has 2 parliamentary divisions, each returning one member to the House of Commons. P. (1891) 142,381.

Ma'ryport, a town of England, co. of Cumberland, on the Ellen, at its mouth in the Irish Sea, on 2 railways, 26 miles W.S.W. of Carlisle, and 12 miles N.N.E. of Whitehaven. It is well built, has yards for ship-building, some manufactures, and large exports of coal to Scotland and Ireland. The harbor dries at low water. Pop. (1891) 8784.

Marysburg, mā'rlz-bûrg, a post-hamlet of Le Sueur co., Minn., 11 miles S.E. of St. Peter, and 10 or 11 miles E.N.E. of Mankato. It has a church.

Mary's Creek, Texas, rises in Cook co., and flows southeastward into Stewart's Fork, in Tarrant co.

Mary's Creek, a post-office of Parker co., Tex.

Ma'rystown, a post-hamlet in Louisville township, Scott co., Minn., 24 miles S.W. of Minneapolis. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Ma'rysvale, a post-office of Pi Ute co., Utah.

Ma'rysville, a handsome post-town, capital of Yuba co., Cal., is situated on the E. bank of the Feather River, on the N. bank of the Yuba River (about 1 mile from its mouth), and on the Oregon division of the Central Pacific Railroad, 40 miles in a direct line, 52 miles by railroad, and 70 miles by water N. of Sacramento. It is at the head of navigation, and has an extensive trade. It contains 8 churches, a masonic hall, a graded public school, a public library, a convent, 3 banking-offices, several forwarding and commission houses, gas-works, an iron-foundry, a woollen-factory, several steam flouring-mills, &c. Two daily and 2 weekly newspapers are published here. Gold is the chief product of Yuba co. Steamboats ply daily between this place and Sacramento. Pop. in 1890, 3991.

Marysville, a post-office of Johnson co., Ga.

Marysville, a village of Vermilion co., Ill., in Middle Fork township, on the Havana, Rantoul & Eastern Railroad, 30 miles E. of Rantoul, and 20 miles N.W. of Danville. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, an elevator, a flouring-mill, a brick-yard, &c. Here is Potomac Post-Office.

Marysville, a post-hamlet of Clark co., Ind., in Oregon township, on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 10 miles N. of Charlestown.

Marysville, a post-village of Marion co., Iowa, is in

iberty township, in a valley, on or near Cedar Creek, bout 50 miles S.E. of Des Moines. It has 2 churches, a wspaper office, a graded school, a woollen-mill, and a ur-mill. Coal is mined here. Pop. 266.

Marysville, a post-village, capital of Marshall co., ansas, in Marysville township, on the E. bank of the Big lue River, and on the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, 2 miles W. of St. Joseph, Mo., and 40 miles S.E. of Fair-ry. It has a bridge across the river, a court-house, a nded school, a bank, 5 churches, a newspaper office, a uring-mill, &c. The river here affords water-power. op. in 1890, 1913; of the township, additional, 656.

Marysville, or **Maryville**, a township of Miami co., nsas. Pop. 1296. It contains Hillsdale.

Marysville, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., on e river St. Clair, 6 miles below Port Huron. It has a urch and 3 saw-mills. Pop. about 250.

Marysville, a township of Wright co., Minn. Pop. 818.

Marysville, a post-hamlet of Seward co., Neb., 10 miles W. of Seward. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Marysville, New York. See NELSONVILLE.

Marysville, a village of Mercer co., O., in Marion wnship, 17 miles N. of Versailles. It has a church.

Marysville, a post-village, capital of Union co., O., in aris township, on Mill Creek, and on the railroad which nnects Delaware with Springfield, 17 miles W.S.W. of elaware, and about 28 miles N.W. of Columbus. It con-ins a court-house, 3 banks, a graded school, 5 churches, d 2 newspaper offices, and has manufactures of butter-bs, spokes, &c. Pop. in 1890, 2810.

Marysville, a post-borough of Perry co., Pa., on the squehanna River, 8 miles above Harrisburg, and on the orthern Central Railroad and the Pennsylvania Railroad, miles N. of Baltimore. It has 6 churches. P. about 1200.

Marysville, a post-hamlet of Cook co., Tex., 50 miles . of Sherman. It has several churches.

Marysville, a post-hamlet of Campbell co., Va., is near e Staunton River, and about 24 miles S. of Lynchburg. has 2 churches.

Marysville, Charlotte co., Va. See SMITHVILLE.

Ma'rysville, a post-village in York co., New Bruns-ck, on the Nashwaak River, 4 miles from Fredericton. contains a church, a saw-mill, and a number of hand-me cottages. Pop. 300.

Marysville, or **Tyendinaga**, ti'en-de-nah'ga, a post-llage in Hastings co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk Rail-y, 34 miles W. of Kingston. Pop. 100.

Ma'rytown, a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wis., ont 18 miles N.E. of Fond du Lac.

Maryville, a post-village, capital of Nodaway co., Mo., the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, miles N. of St. Joseph. It has 3 banks, 7 churches, a ur-mill, and a planing-mill. Two weekly newspapers e published here. Pop. in 1880, 3485; in 1890, 4037.

Maryville, or **Marysville**, a post-village, capital of ount co., Tenn., on the Knoxville & Charleston Railroad, miles S. of Knoxville. It contains 7 churches, a news-per office, and Maryville College (Presbyterian), which s organized in 1819, and the Freedman's College, which under the care of the Friends. It has 3 flouring-mills, aw-mills, a tannery, and a woollen-factory. Pop. 1800.

Marzameni, mard-zâ-mâ'nee, a small island off the E. coast of Sicily, 21 miles S.S.W. of Syracuse.

Marzano, mard-zâ'no, a town of Italy, province of Serta, 24 miles E.N.E. of Gaeta. Pop. 1400.

Mas-á-Fuera, mâs-â-fwâ'râ, a rocky island in the cific Ocean, belonging to Chili, 110 miles W. of the island Juan Fernandez, and rising to 2300 feet above the ocean. t. 33° 49' S.; lon. 80° 54' 30" W. It is about 10 miles i circumference.

Masambeek, or **Masambik**. See MOZAMBIQUE.

Masanasa, mâ-sâ-nâ'sâ, a village of Spain, province d about 4 miles W.S.W. of Valencia. Pop. 2225.

Masar'dis, a post-township of Aroostook co., Me., is both sides of the Aroostook River, about 44 miles N.W. Houghton. Pop. 169.

Masatenango, Guatemala. See MAZATENANGO.

Mas-á-Tierra Island. See JUAN FERNANDEZ.

Masaya, mâ-sî'â, a town of Central America, state and miles N.W. of Nicaragua, at the foot of the volcano of Masaya. Pop. 10,000.

Masbach, a town of Bavaria. See MASSBACH.

Masbate, mâs-bâ'tâ, one of the Philippine Islands, Ray Archipelago, S. of Luzon, and W. of Samar. Length, m E. to W., about 70 miles; average breadth, 20 miles. re are the ports of Barreras and Catayugan.

Masborough, maz'bŭr-rŭh, a suburb of Rotherham, Yorkshire, England, separated from the town proper by the river Don. Pop. 8091.

Mascal, **Maskhal**, mâs-kâl', or **Mascal'ly**, an island in the Bay of Bengal, on the coast of the Chittagong district. It is 15 miles long, and has a village called Mascal. Lat. 21° 31' 15" N.; lon. 91° 58' E. On the S. is Mascal Channel, the entrance to the port of Cox's Bazaar.

Mascali, mâs-kâ'lee, a town of Sicily, near the sea, 18 miles N.N.E. of Catania, near the foot of Mount Etna. It has an active fishery, and trade in wine, lime, corn, timber, fruit, and lava. Mascali has some curious antiquities. Pop. 5047.

Mascalucia, mâs-kâ-loo'chà, a town of Sicily, 5 miles N. of Catania, on the E. declivity of Mount Etna. Pop. 3071. It suffered severely from an earthquake in 1818.

Mascara, mâs-kâ'râ', or **Victo'ria**, a town of Algeria, province and 45 miles S.E. of Oran. It was the residence of Abd-el-Kader, and was taken and ruined by the French in 1835. Pop. 9240.

Mascarene, mas-kạ-reen', a post-hamlet of Charlotte co., New Brunswick, on the E. side of Passamaquoddy Bay, near the mouth of Magaguadavic River, 7 miles S.W. of St. George. Pop. 200.

Mascarene (mas-kạ-reen') **Isles**, a collective name of the islands of Bourbon, Mauritius, and Rodrigues, in the Indian Ocean, so called from the Portuguese Mascarenhas, who discovered Bourbon in 1545.

Mascarene Peninsula, a headland in Charlotte co., New Brunswick, on the E. side of Passamaquoddy Bay.

Mascat, or **Mascate**, Arabia. See MUSCAT.

Maschito, mâs-kee'to, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, S.E. of Melfi. Pop. 3450.

Masco'ma, or **Masco'my**, a small river of Grafton co., N.H., is the outlet of several small lakes, one of which is called Mascoma Pond. It enters the Connecticut River.

Mascouche (mâs'koosh') **Rapids**, a post-village in L'Assomption co., Quebec, on the river Mascouche, 8 miles N.E. of Terrebonne. It contains 2 churches, 5 stores, a tannery, a saw-mill, a grist-mill, and a shingle-factory, and has a trade in lumber, flour, grain, and potash. Pop. 650.

Mascou'tah, a post-town of St. Clair co., Ill., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 11 miles E. by S. of Belleville, and 26 miles E.S.E. of St. Louis. It contains a graded school, 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and a steam flouring-mill. Coal is mined near this place. Pop. 2790.

Mas de Azil, mâs dà â'zeel', a town of France, in Ariége, 12 miles W.S.W. of Pamiers. Pop. 1278.

Mas de las Matas, mâs dà lâs mâ'tâs, a town of Spain, province of Teruel. Pop. 1815.

Mascnia, mâ-sâ'nẹ-â, or **Mascña**, mâ-sân'yâ, a walled town of Africa, capital of Baghirmi, 100 miles S.E. of Lake Chad. It is fairly well constructed on very rough ground, has a brick palace for the sultan, and is a place of considerable trade, but is decaying on account of its extreme unhealthiness.

Mash'am, a town of England, co. of York, North Riding, on the Ure, 16 miles S.S.E. of Richmond.

Masham Mills, a post-village in Ottawa co., Quebec, 28 miles N.W. of Ottawa. Pop. 150.

Mash'apaug', a post-hamlet in Union township, Tolland co., Conn., about 36 miles E.N.E. of Hartford. It has a church and a manufactory of shoes.

Mashe'na, a walled town of Africa, in Bornoo, 130 miles N.E. of Kano. Pop. 10,000.

Mashku'dens Lake, Minnesota, is in Itasca co., and is about 8 miles N. of the Mississippi River. Length, nearly 10 miles. An outlet issues from its S. end and runs into the Mississippi River.

Mashow, mâ'shŏw', or **Massao**, mas'sŏw', a town of Africa, Bechuana country, 115 miles N.E. of Lattakoo.

Mash'pee, or **Marsh'pec**, a post-township of Barnstable co., Mass., bounded on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean, about 25 miles E. of New Bedford. It has long been a reservation for the Mashpee Indians. It has a church. Pop. 278.

Mash'rak', a town of the Sarun district, Bengal, about 28 miles N. of Chuprah. Pop. 3906.

Mashu'laville, a post-village of Noxubee co., Miss., 12 miles W. of Macon, and about 37 miles S.W. of Columbus. It has 2 churches and 2 stores.

Masi, mâ'see, a village of Italy, 28 miles S.W. of Padua, on the Adige. Pop. 2214.

Masino, a village of Italy. See MIASINO.

Masio, mâ'se-o, a village of Italy, 2 miles from Ovi-glio, on the Tanaro. Pop. of commune, 2983.

Masius Mons, Asia Minor. See KARA-DAGH.

Maskat, Arabia. See MUSCAT.

Maskegon River. See Muskegon River.

Maskhal, Bengal. See Mascal.

Maskinonge, mas'ke-nōnj', a river of Berthier co., Quebec, rises in Lake Maskinonge, and flows S.S.E. into the St. Lawrence. About 8 miles from its mouth are the Great Rapids, where there is a fall of more than 300 feet.

Maskinonge, a county in the W. part of Quebec, having Lake St. Peter, an expansion of the St. Lawrence, for its S.E. boundary. Area, 3200 square miles. The N.W. part is drained by the Gatineau and Du Lièvre Rivers and some of their tributaries, and the S.W. part by the Maskinonge and Du Loup Rivers and other streams. Capital, Rivière du Loup en Haut. Pop. 15,079.

Maskinonge, a post-village in Maskinonge co., Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, 30 miles S.W. of Three Rivers. It contains several stores. Pop. 250.

Maskinonge Bridge. See Pont de Maskinonge.

Masmünster, the German name of Masseveaux.

Masnou, màs-noo' (?), a village of Spain, 10 miles from Barcelona, on the railway to Mataro. Pop. 3894.

Ma'son, a county in the W. central part of Illinois, has an area of about 560 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Illinois River, and on the S. by the Sangamon River, which enters the Illinois at the S.W. extremity of the county, and by Salt Creek. The surface is nearly level. A large part of it is prairie. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county has beds of bituminous coal. It is intersected by the Jacksonville Southeastern, Illinois Central, and Fulton County Narrow Gauge Railroads, and the Jacksonville division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Capital, Havana. Pop. in 1870, 16,184; in 1880, 16,242; in 1890, 16,067.

Mason, a county in the N.E. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 225 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Ohio River, and is intersected by the North Fork of Licking River. The surface is hilly or undulating. The soil is deep and very fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, wheat, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Kentucky Central and Chesapeake & Ohio Railroads. Capital, Maysville. Pop. in 1870, 18,126; in 1880, 20,469; in 1890, 20,773.

Mason, a county in the W. part of Michigan, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Michigan, and is intersected by the Marquette and Grand Sable Rivers. The surface is mostly covered with forests of pine, sugar-maple, and other trees. Lumber is the chief article of export. The soil produces cereal grains, potatoes, &c. This county is traversed by the Flint & Pere Marquette, Mason & Oceana, and Manistee & Luther Railroads. Capital, Ludington. Pop. in 1870, 3263; in 1880, 10,065; in 1890, 16,385.

Mason, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of about 960 square miles. It is intersected by the Llano and San Saba Rivers. The surface is hilly or undulating. The soil produces pasture for a large number of cattle, which are the chief articles of export. Capital, Mason. Pop. in 1870, 678; in 1880, 2655; in 1890, 5180.

Mason, a county in the W. part of Washington, has an area of about 996 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Hood's Canal and Puget Sound, and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean. It is partly drained by the Satsop and Skokomish Rivers. The surface is diversified with mountains or hills and extensive forests. Lumber is one of the chief articles of export. This county is intersected by the Washington Southern Railroad, which connects with Shelton, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 289; in 1880, 639; in 1890, 2826.

Mason, a county in the W. part of West Virginia, borders on the state of Ohio. Area, about 440 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and W. by the Ohio River, and intersected by the Great Kanawha River, which enters the Ohio in this county. The surface is hilly, and nearly half of it is covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, potatoes, and pork are the staple products. This county has beds of coal and valuable salt springs. It is traversed by the Kanawha & Michigan division of the Ohio Central Railroad, and by the Ohio River Railroad. Capital, Point Pleasant. Pop. in 1870, 15,978; in 1880, 22,293; in 1890, 22,363.

Mason, a post-village of Effingham co., Ill., in Mason township, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 12 miles S.S.W. of Effingham, and about 28 miles E. of Vandalia. It has 2 churches and a money-order post-office. Pop. 500; of the township (1890), 1595.

Mason, a township of Cerro Gordo co., Iowa. Pop. 447, exclusive of Mason City.

Mason, a township of Taylor co., Iowa. Pop. 710.

Mason, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Ky., on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, 40 miles S. of Cincinnati, O. It has 2 churches.

Mason, a township of Oxford co., Me. Pop. 127.

Mason, a township of Cass co., Mich., on the Indiana line. Pop. 851.

Mason, a post-village, capital of Ingham co., Mich., in Vevay township, on Sycamore Creek, and on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, 25 miles N. of Jackson, and 12 miles S.S.E. of Lansing. It contains a court-house, 2 banks, 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a union school-house which cost $20,000, a foundry, a carriage-factory, a sash-factory, 2 flour-mills, a cheese-factory, and 2 saw mills. Pop. in 1890, 1875.

Mason, a township of Marion co., Mo. Pop. 600, exclusive of Hannibal.

Mason, a post-village of Hillsborough co., N.H., in Mason township, on the Peterborough & Shirley Branch of the Fitchburg Railroad, 17 miles N.W. of Ayer, Mass., and about 18 miles W. of Nashua. It has a church, a lumber-mill, &c. Pop. of the township, 1364.

Mason, a township of Lawrence co., O. Pop. 1884.

Mason, a post-village of Warren co., O., in Deerfield township, 8 miles S.W. of Lebanon, and about 22 miles N.N.E. of Cincinnati. It has 5 churches and a carriage-factory. Pop. 387.

Mason, a post-office of Venango co., Pa., 5 miles N. of Franklin.

Mason, a post-village of Tipton co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 36 miles N.E. of Memphis. It has 3 churches. Pop. about 300.

Mason, a post-village, capital of Mason co., Tex., about 110 miles W.N.W. of Austin City. It has 3 churches. Pop. about 500.

Mason, a post-village of Mason co., W. Va., on the Ohio River, opposite Pomeroy, O. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, a boat-yard, and manufactures of salt and bromine. Coal is found here. Pop. 1182.

Mason and Dixon, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Pa., at State Line Station on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 16 miles S. by W. of Chambersburg.

Ma'sonborough, a township of New Hanover co., N.C. Pop. 541.

Mason City, a town of Mason co., Ill., in Mason City township, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad where it crosses the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 18 miles W. by N. of Lincoln, and about 30 miles N. of Springfield. It contains a national bank, 1 other banking-house, a carriage-factory, 2 newspaper offices, and 4 churches. A large quantity of corn is shipped here. Pop. 1615; of the township, 2387.

Mason City, an incorporated town, capital of Cerro Gordo co., Iowa, in Mason township, on Lime Creek, and on the Central Railroad of Iowa where it crosses the Iowa & Dakota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. It is 88 miles N. by W. of Marshalltown, 40 miles S. by W. of Austin, Minn., and 27 miles W. by N. of Charles City. It has 2 banks, 5 churches, a school-building which cost $30,000, 3 newspaper offices, 2 flouring-mills, and a pottery. Pop. in 1890, 4007.

Masone, mà-so'nà, a village of Italy, province of Genoa, 3 miles from Campofreddo. Pop. of commune, 2632.

Mason Island, a small island of Ireland, co. of Galway, 14 miles S.E. of Clifden.

Mason Plains, a township of Mason co., Ill. Pop. 800. It contains Forest City.

Mason River, Illinois, a little stream which falls into the Illinois River opposite to Morris, in Grundy co.

Mason's Creek, a post-hamlet of Roanoke co., Va., 4 miles from Salem. It has a church.

Masons Hall, a hamlet of Obion co., Tenn., 5 miles from Kenton. It has a church, a flour-mill, and 2 stores.

Mason Springs, a station of Harrison co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 4 miles E. of Longview.

Ma'sontown, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., in German township, 1 mile from the Monongahela River, and about 45 miles S. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches and a distillery. Pop. about 400.

Mason Town, a post-hamlet of Preston co., W. Va., 14 miles W. of Morgantown. It has a church.

Mason Valley, a post-office of Benton co., Ark.

Mason Valley, Nevada. See Greenfield.

Ma'sonville, a post-village in Coffin's Grove township, Delaware co., Iowa, on the Dubuque & Sioux City or Illinois Central Railroad, 54 miles W. of Dubuque. It has 3 churches, a graded school, 2 hotels, and 2 grain-elevators.

Masonville, a post-hamlet of Daviess co., Ky., 8 miles S.E. of Owensborough. It has 2 churches.

Masonville, a post-hamlet of Delta co., Mich., in Masonville township, on the Little Bay de Noquet, 6 miles E. Day's River Station, and about 12 miles N.N.E. of Escanaba. It has 2 lumber-mills. Pop. of township, 170.

Masonville, a post-hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., on a railroad which connects Camden with Mount Holly, 14 miles E. of Camden. It has a church.

Masonville, a post-village in Masonville township, Delaware co., N.Y., on Bennett's Creek, about 30 miles N.E. of Binghamton, and 6 miles S. of Sidney Plains. It has 3 churches. Its staple products are butter and cheese. Pop. 200; of the township, 1660.

Masonville, a post-hamlet of Accomack co., Va., 12 miles E. of Crisfield, Md.

Masovia, Poland. · See WARSAW.

Mas'peth, a post-village in Newtown township, Queens co., N.Y., 1¼ miles from Winfield Junction, and about 6 miles E. of New York. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of ropes and oil-cloth.

Massa, Italy. See MASSA DI CARRARA, MASSA-LUBRENZE, MASSA MARITIMA, etc.

Massa and Carrara. See MASSA E CARRARA.

Mas'sabe'sic, a station in Rockingham co., N.H., on the Concord & Portsmouth Railroad, 4 miles E.N.E. of Manchester.

Mas'sac, a county in the S. part of Illinois, borders on Kentucky. Area, about 230 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Ohio River. The surface is undulating or level, and a large part of it is covered with forests, in which the oak, ash, cypress, hickory, elm, maple, and tulip-tree abound. It is partly occupied with cypress swamps. The soil is mostly fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, and tobacco are the staple products. Carboniferous limestone underlies part of the county, which is traversed by the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad. Capital, Metropolis City. Pop. in 1870, 9581; in 1880, 10,443; in 1890, 11,313.

Massac Creek, a post-village of Massac co., Ill., 22 miles S.E. of Vienna. It has 2 churches. P. (1880) 413.

Massachusetts, mas-sa-chu'sĕts, one of the Eastern or New England states, and one of the original thirteen states of the American Union, is bounded on the N. by Vermont and New Hampshire, E. by the Atlantic Ocean, S. by the Atlantic Ocean and by Rhode Island and Connecticut, and W. by Rhode Island and New York. There are several islands within the state limits (Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, Elizabeth Islands, &c.); and in the S.E. the peninsula of Cape Cod extends into the sea, forming Cape Cod Bay, and, from its shape, is sometimes called the "right arm of the commonwealth." Area, 8315 square miles, of which the land area is 8040 square miles, or 5,145,600 acres, and the water surface 275 square miles.

Face of the Country.—In the extreme W., between the steep and somewhat precipitous elevation of the Taconic Mountains and the more eastward parallel and much higher range of the Hoosac and Green Mountains proper, extends the beautiful Berkshire Valley, containing the rivers Housatonic and Hoosac, which flow S. and N. respectively. Eastward we cross the Green Mountain region, the most of which affords good pasturage and is well adapted to the dairy-business, to stock-raising, and to general agriculture. East of this belt lies the valley of the Connecticut River, one of the most fertile and beautiful regions in the world. The western slope of the broken and hilly country E. of the Connecticut Valley affords some excellent farming tracts, but portions of its surface are exceedingly rocky, and others have a stubborn, cold, and unproductive soil. When the eastern slope of these hills is reached, we find a tract which, though not naturally fertile, has, under skilful culture, developed generous qualities as a farming region. The southeastern part, the "Old Colony," as it is called, is very level, with a sandy and generally stony soil, covered naturally with pine forests; and it cannot be called a fertile region, except in certain limited portions. This part of the state abounds in shallow lakes, many of which, especially those upon Cape Cod, have no connection with the sea, but are filled with very pure fresh water. This S.E. section abounds in swamps, which produce much cedar timber; and here the cranberry is profitably grown upon a very large scale. The salt marshes, which extend along a part of the eastern coast of Massachusetts, afford much hay, of which the quality is often very good. The highest elevation in the state is Greylock (3500 feet), in the N.W. Berkshire co. has at least six other peaks exceeding 2000 feet in height, but no others reaching 3000 ft. E. of the Connecticut River the highest point is Mt. Wachusett, a detached elevation in Worcester co. Other noteworthy elevations are Mt. Everett, in the S.W. (2694 feet), and Mts. Tom, Nonotuck, Holyoke, Sugar Loaf, and Metawampe and Pocumtuck, in the Connecticut Valley, none of which attain any considerable height, although they have for the most part steep and even precipitous sides.

Geology and Minerals.—The surface of Massachusetts is largely overlaid with drift materials, and the underlying rocks show quite generally strong marks of glacial action. Most of the state's area is of azoic or primitive formation. The extreme W. is Silurian, and just W. of the Connecticut River another Silurian belt crosses the state from N. to S. The immediate valley of the Connecticut is mainly triassic, abounding in ichnolites and other interesting fossils. To the N. and N.E. of Worcester there is another Silurian field, extending into New Hampshire; and in the vicinity of Boston, and southwestward, there is another irregular area of similar geologic character. Most of the Silurian strata are highly metamorphic. The same is true of the carboniferous strata of the state. These strata are a northeastward continuation of the Rhode Island coal-field. Coal has been wrought to some extent at Mansfield, Wrentham, Raynham, and elsewhere; but its deposits are irregular and its character is semi-graphitic. All the Massachusetts coals thus far found are of the anthracite class, exceedingly hard, and igniting with great difficulty, and they cannot be mined with profit, except for certain special uses. In the W. part of Martha's Vineyard there is an interesting fossiliferous tract of miocene age; and the Cape Cod region is post-tertiary. The principal rock-formations of Massachusetts are of gneissoid character, with occasional dikes of true granite. This is largely quarried, as at Rockport, Graniteville, Monson, Fall River, &c., and is an important article of export. The handsome dark Quincy granite is properly a syenite. The marbles and limestones of Berkshire are extensively wrought for building-stone and for lime-burners' use. The Connecticut Valley affords a handsome brown sandstone. Soapstone (Andover), graphite (Sturbridge), ochre (Gay Head), emery (Chester), feldspar, potter's clay, and mica are among the other mineral products of economic value. Iron ore of the best quality is mined and smelted in Berkshire co. The lakes of Plymouth and Bristol cos. contain interesting deposits of limonite, formerly utilized in the manufacture of iron. Quartz-sand for glass-makers' use is a product of Berkshire. Lead has been mined in Mount Tom (Easthampton). Small quantities of gold and copper are discovered along the Green Mountains. At Newburyport there are rich and apparently important ores of silver (argentiferous galena) mined to some extent. Lead ores are reported from Boxford and other points in Essex co. Mounts Holyoke, Nonotuck, and Tom are parts of a remarkably precipitous barrier of trap rock, through which the Connecticut River has burst its way. The mineral waters of Great Barrington, Williamstown, Hopkinton, Shutesbury, Amherst, Pelham, Hawley, Andover, Winchendon, &c., have more or less local reputation in the treatment of disease.

Coast-line, Harbors, Rivers, &c.—At the N.E. angle of the state is Salisbury Beach, a well-known summer resort. At Newburyport the Merrimac River reaches the sea, but at its mouth there is a bad and shifting bar, which impedes commerce. The Merrimac is a navigable tidal stream as far as Haverhill, and large sums of money are being expended to render it navigable above that point. It furnishes extensive water-power at Lowell and Lawrence, and at Nashua and Manchester, N.H. Plum Island is remarkable as being the northernmost of those sand-spits so characteristic of our Atlantic coast. Cape Ann is a bold and rocky promontory, whose inhabitants are largely engaged in the fisheries (as at Gloucester) and in granite-quarrying. Massachusetts Bay, which once gave its name to the province, terminates in the noble harbor of Boston; and along its shores there are other harbors at Beverly, Salem, and Marblehead. Cape Cod Bay affords harbors for small vessels at Plymouth, Sandwich, Barnstable, Yarmouth, and Wellfleet. Provincetown is on Cape Cod Harbor, an important port of refuge. On the outside of Cape Cod, the principal ports are at Chatham, Hyannis, Cotuit, and Wood's Holl. The chief island harbors are at Nantucket, Edgartown, and Vineyard Haven, the latter an important port of refuge. Buzzard's Bay has several harbors, among which that of New Bedford is the principal. Fall River and Taunton are on navigable waters, and the former place is accessible for large vessels. The Connecticut River has been dammed at Turner's Falls and Holyoke, and furnishes immense water-power. The Merrimac, Housatonic, Hoosac, Deerfield, Mill, Westfield, Miller's, Chicopee, Ware, Swift,

Nashua, Blackstone, Concord, Assabet, Shawsheen, Spicket, Powow, Nemasket, and Taunton Rivers, and countless smaller streams, afford water-power, which is very extensively utilized. The Connecticut, Merrimac, and some of the smaller streams have, in their seasons, important fisheries of shad and alewives, and many smelts are taken in some of the streams.

Climate, Public Health, &c.—The winters of Massachusetts are severe, and at all times of the year the climatic changes are liable to be sudden and extreme. The prevalence of chilling E. winds along the coast is a remarkable feature. Pulmonary consumption is a severe scourge of the population, especially in places where the soil-moisture is excessive. The rainfall is copious, and severe droughts are uncommon. Neither cholera nor intermittent fevers have ever prevailed in Massachusetts to any noteworthy extent; but in the inland districts autumnal and typhoidal fevers occur, sometimes assuming an epidemic character. Most of the other recorded epidemics have been of influenza, diphtheria, cerebro-spinal meningitis, or of some one of the ordinary eruptive and contagious fevers.

Forests.—The amount of woodland is large for a state so densely peopled, and is increasing with the rapid substitution of manufacturing in the place of agricultural occupation, a change which has left many of the hill-towns with a very scanty population. The W. counties furnish birch and maple timber for chair-stuff, and beech for tool-making; in the central region much chestnut timber is cut for fencing, railroad-ties, joinery, &c.; and the S.E. affords hard and white pine and cedar, largely cut for the general lumber-trade, for box-making, &c. Much of the waste land of the state is covered with copse-wood, which is frequently cut over, with profit, for fuel, &c. The state has considerable oak, ash, and hickory timber of great value; and bounties have of late been offered for the planting of timber trees upon lands unfit for agriculture.

Agricultural Resources.—Although the soil of Massachusetts is accounted in general somewhat sterile, the census and United States agricultural reports show that, taken acre for acre, her cultivated lands rank with the very best on the continent for productiveness. On the other hand, the amount of labor required per acre for each crop undoubtedly much exceeds what is needed on the Western prairies; and no small amount of energy, intelligence, and business capacity is requisite in order to make farming profitable. Besides, there is much absolutely waste land in the state, fit principally for copse-woods, or at best for pasturage; and the area of abandoned farm-lands is fast increasing, especially in the hill-country of Western Massachusetts, whence town life and Western agriculture have drawn away thousands of the rural inhabitants. But the beautiful and easily-cultivated Connecticut Valley is hardly excelled in fertility by any region in the world; and even its outlying elevated sandy plains (Westfield, Chicopee, Granby, &c.) are admirably easy of culture and give remunerative crops. In Berkshire much of the soil is generous, and well adapted to dairying and general agriculture. Western Franklin co. makes a specialty of live-stock and butter; the Connecticut Valley, of tobacco, broom-corn, and the cereals; Northwestern Worcester co., of cheese and butter; Essex and Norfolk, of market-garden products; Middlesex, of garden products and milk. Hay and forage crops are everywhere important productions. The northeastern counties, where agriculture is stimulated by the presence of many large manufacturing towns, have made important advances in thorough and profitable farming. Near the coast the salt marshes, hitherto useful for their coarse hay only, have been diked in a few instances and promise to become excellent farming-lands. The state has not for many years raised food enough for her own consumption.

Manufactures constitute by far the most important industrial interest of Massachusetts, and her large towns are all busy seats of productive enterprises of this kind. Boston is not only the centre of the American boot-, shoe-, and leather- and wool-trades, but she has within herself a large and varied manufacturing industry. Boots and shoes are made extensively at Haverhill, Lynn, Brockton, Milford, Marlborough, Holbrook, Danvers, Reading, Hopkinton, and many other towns; leather at Peabody, &c.; cotton goods at Fall River, Lowell, Adams, Lawrence, Pittsfield, Chicopee, Holyoke, &c.; paper at Holyoke, Lee, Northampton, &c.; woollens at Lawrence, Lowell, Holyoke, and elsewhere; iron and other metallic goods and machinery at Worcester, Taunton, Fitchburg, Springfield; while New Bedford, Newburyport, Salem, Chelsea, Andover, North Andover, Amesbury, Woburn, Easton, Waltham, Everett, Wakefield, Rockland, Middleborough, Townsend, Ayer, Maynard, Attleborough, Grafton, Clinton, Spencer, Leicester, Turner's Falls, Athol, Gardner, Miller's Falls, Shelburne Falls, Westfield, Florence, and many other manufacturing towns employ numerous hands and much capital in a great variety of industrial pursuits. Prominent among these is the manufacture of nails, tacks, stoves, glassware, linseed and fish oil, fertilizers, hats, clothing, screws, wire goods, boxes, cooperage, rattan-, willow-, and basket-work, chairs and other furniture, shoe-thread, sewing-silk and cotton, jute and other bags and bagging, carpets, chemicals, medicines, soaps, musical instruments, rum, refined sugar, cutlery, fire-arms, brick, printed cloths, jewelry, small wares, straw goods, shovels, and tinware. The pork-packing business and its accessory pursuits are at present largely carried on in and near Boston. Ship-building is carried on mainly at Boston, Newburyport, and Essex.

Commerce.—In the India, China, and African trade the former pre-eminence of Boston, Salem, and Newburyport has much declined, absolutely as well as relatively, although Boston retains a good share of each. The principal seaports do a large coasting-business, both eastward and southward; and the construction of railroad lines and grain-elevators has given Boston a large export-trade to Europe, in addition to her former extensive business in that line. The exports are largely grain, cattle, flour, beef, pork, and other raw materials from the West, with ice, granite, and the manufactured goods of the state; the imports are wool, hides, rags, European wares, and the raw productions of tropical lands, besides fish, fire-wood, eggs, gypsum, potatoes, and coal from the eastern provinces of Canada. By railroad and the coasting-trade Massachusetts imports the products of almost every state and territory in the Union, returning her own manufactured goods. The ports of entry are Boston, Barnstable, Fall River, Gloucester, Marblehead, New Bedford, Newburyport, Plymouth, and Salem. For the year 1888–89 the direct imports through the state's seaports amounted to $65,622,220, and the exports to $70,927,823. The ice-trade and the harvesting and storage of ice for commercial purposes form a leading pursuit in the eastern part of Massachusetts.

Fisheries.—More than half of the fishing-vessels owned in the United States, with over five-eighths of the tonnage, are owned in Massachusetts. Gloucester, Yarmouth, and Provincetown are the principal fishing ports; but Newburyport, Marblehead, Salem, Beverly, Boston, Plymouth, and the minor ports do considerable deep-sea fishing, bringing in fares of cod, halibut, mackerel, herring, sea-trout, fish oil, &c., from the banks and coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland, from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the Bays of Fundy and Chaleurs. The coast-fisheries are extensive, taking mainly cod, haddock, hake, pollock, mackerel, blue-fish, bass, porgies, &c., besides menhaden and other fish for oil and fish guano. The shad-, alewife-, and smelt-fisheries in the rivers are lucrative. Lobsters, oysters, clams, and other shell-fish are taken along the coast. Nearly 1000 vessels—schooners, sloops, barks, brigs, steamers, and ships—are engaged in the fishing business, giving employment to about 15,000 hands of almost all nationalities, the majority, however, being Americans. The average value of the catch is about $2,000,000. This occupation is chiefly carried on from the port of New Bedford, and after a long decline has lately assumed renewed activity. Great attention has of late been given to the stocking of the fresh waters of the state with trout, salmon, shad, alewives, black and striped bass, and other useful food-fishes, and to the erection of fish-ways surmounting obstructions in the streams.

The Counties are 14 in number, to wit: Barnstable, Berkshire, Bristol, Dukes, Essex, Franklin, Hampden, Hampshire, Middlesex, Nantucket, Norfolk, Plymouth, Suffolk, and Worcester. The principal towns and cities are Boston, the capital (pop. in 1890, 448,447), Worcester (84,655), Lowell (77,696), Fall River (74,398), Cambridge (70,028), Lynn (55,727), Lawrence (44,654), Springfield (44,179), New Bedford (40,733), Somerville (40,152), Holyoke (35,637), Salem (30,801), Chelsea (27,909), Haverhill (27,412), Brockton (27,294), Taunton (25,448), Gloucester (24,651), Newton (24,379), Malden (23,631), Fitchburg (22,037), &c.

Education.—The free public school system of Massachusetts is almost coeval with her history, and has long been recognized as one of the most efficient in this country. There is a state board of education, and all cities and towns have school committees, while in the large villages and cities there are, in addition, superintendents of schools. All the towns of any size have graded schools, including primary, intermediate, grammar, and high schools, with regular systems of promotion. The public expenditures for

educational purposes are nearly everywhere liberal, especially in the cities. Public kindergarten instruction is given in Boston, and there are many private kindergartens in the state. Boston has 8 public high schools, a girls' normal school, evening and other industrial schools, and a system of free instruction in free-hand and mechanical drawing. The other cities have very similar institutions. Compulsory education has long been required by law, and in some of the towns it is enforced by special truant-officers. There are 4 state normal schools at Salem, Westfield, Worcester, Bridgewater, and Framingham, and normal art schools at Boston and Salem. There are many excellent private, denominational, and parochial schools and academies. Harvard University, at Cambridge, has in its college proper over 80 elective courses and more than 1200 students, exclusive of those in its professional schools, which include the divinity schools (Unitarian and Episcopalian) and schools of science, law, medicine, dentistry, mining, and agriculture, the latter (the Bussey Institution) being to a large extent a state institution. There is a state agricultural college at Amherst, which town is also the seat of Amherst College (Congregational). At Williamstown is Williams College (Congregational). The Roman Catholics have colleges at Worcester and Boston. Worcester is also the seat of Clark University. Tufts College, at Somerville, is under Universalist auspices. The Boston University is a Methodist institution offering a wide range of special and professional instruction. Wellesley College, at Wellesley, and Smith College, Northampton, are designed for ladies. Theological training is given in (denominational) institutions at Andover (Congregational), Newton Centre (Baptist), Boston University (Methodist), at Waltham (New Church), at Somerville (Universalist), and in the two divinity schools at Cambridge. There are medical schools affiliated with Harvard and Boston Universities, besides a school of pharmacy and two of dentistry. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Worcester Free Institute are important scientific schools. The Clark institution for deaf-mutes, Northampton; the city school for deaf-mutes, Boston; the asylum for the blind, South Boston; the state primary school for pauper children, Monson; the Boston asylum for boys; the state reform schools at Westborough and Lancaster; the school for imbecile children, Fayville; the Massachusetts school ship, and the farm school, Thompson's Island, are a few of the many important educational institutions of the state. Many towns and all the cities have valuable public libraries.

Public and other Charities and Corrections.—Besides several of the institutions just mentioned, we may here place the insane asylums at Worcester, Taunton, Northampton, Danvers, Somerville, and Ipswich (all but one public); the state almshouse, Tewksbury; the state workhouse, Bridgewater; the state prisons, Boston and Concord; the more than 20 county and municipal jails; the very numerous town and city almshouses, and the public and private hospitals and orphanages which are found in every place of considerable population.

Railroads.—The first railroad in the United States was constructed in Massachusetts, and in proportion to her area she ranks among the first in miles of railroad. Her roads measure over 2000 miles (main lines and feeders), reaching the state in every direction. Massachusetts was one of the first states to enter largely upon railroad construction. In 1835 she had over 100 miles of railroad; in 1840, 626 miles; in 1850, 1035 miles; in 1855, 1264 miles; in 1865, 1297 miles; in 1870, 1480 miles; in 1875, 1817 miles; in 1880, 1915 miles; in 1885, 1998 miles; in 1890, 2071 miles; and several new lines have been chartered.

Finances.—The total state debt in 1890 was $31,381,158.30, an increase in that year of $3,129,870.45, occasioned by various loans. The actual debt January 1, 1891, was $2,511,158.30. To offset this indebtedness the state holds sinking-funds amounting to $21,586,900.37, and trust and other funds valued at $8,701,889.89. The increase value of securities above par is $1,000,000, and it holds lands, pledged to pay the debt, worth $7,000,000, thus making its total output $38,270,850.26.

Government, etc.—The constitution of the state was adopted in 1788, and received important amendments in 1820 and 1821. The governor and the principal executive officers are chosen annually, as are the members of the General Court, as the legislature is called. There is a supreme court, besides superior, district, municipal, police, justices', and probate courts. Judges are appointed by the governor, and hold office for life or during good behavior; but the legislature may remove any judge by abolishing the court to which he is attached.

History.—The present state of Massachusetts may be said to embrace 3 colonies: (1) that of Plymouth, founded in 1620 by the Pilgrim fathers, Puritan separatists from the Church of England; (2) that of Massachusetts Bay, established in 1628–30, with its capital at Boston, its original leaders being members of the Puritanical party of the Church of England, which they desired to re-organize without prelacy, but which they wished not to abandon. These two colonies were united in 1692. (3) The island counties were under the separate governorship (1641–95) of the Mayhew family, who held from the Earl of Stirling and later from the Duke of York. They were regarded as a dependency of the New York province, and were united in 1695 to the Massachusetts Bay colony. The early government of that colony was theocratic or semi-ecclesiastical, and for more than two centuries the Congregational church had some measure of recognition from the state, although it had latterly declined from its original character as the state church. Only in the Massachusetts Bay colony proper were there ever any penal laws against heresy.

Massachusetts took a leading part in the colonial wars against the Indians and the French of Acadia and Canada, in which wars she suffered much. In 1641 the province of Maine became a part of Massachusetts, so remaining until 1820. In 1686 the royal charter was resumed, and Massachusetts Bay became a crown province, so remaining until the Revolution. This resumption did not contribute to the prosperity of the province, nor did it strengthen the attachment of the colonists to the mother-country. Still, the colony grew steadily in wealth, population, and intelligence. Massachusetts took a leading part in the events preceding the war of independence (1775–83), the first contests of that war taking place upon her soil. During the Revolutionary war her most conspicuous honors were those gained in the campaign which ended with Burgoyne's capture. For many years the Federalist party had here their strongest hold, and consequently the state took no active part in the war of 1812–15, although thousands of her mariners volunteered in the national service and served in the navy with distinguished honor. In the war of 1861–65 the state sent out 158,380 officers and soldiers, and incurred a war debt exceeding $50,000,000; and among the Northern or loyal states she was third on the battle-mortality list, Kansas and Vermont alone exceeding her in this respect. The state has always occupied a prominent position in respect to benevolent, educational, and humanitarian efforts and reforms.

Population.—The original white population of Massachusetts was almost entirely of English descent, the only prominent exceptions being a small colony of Huguenots which settled in and near Oxford, one or more of Germans in the northeastern part of Worcester co., and the later Scotch-Irish Presbyterian settlement at Coleraine. But since 1840 there have been large immigrations of Irish, of Germans (mainly in the cities), of English mill-operatives, and of French Canadians. The original Indian population has left but few traces, except in the townships of Gay Head and Mashpee, whose inhabitants are nominally Indians, but they all are partially of African or of white descent. Before 1775 the population was estimated at 250,000; in 1790 it was 378,787; in 1800, 422,845; in 1810, 472,040; in 1820, 523,287; in 1830, 610,408; in 1840, 737,699; in 1850, 994,514; in 1860, 1,231,066; in 1870, 1,457,351; in 1880, 1,783,085; in 1890, 2,238,943, exhibiting a density of population to the square mile which exceeds any reported for any other state. The state censuses, usually taken at the middle of each decade, embody the results of very elaborate and exhaustive series of inquiries, whose answers furnish valuable information regarding nearly all the interesting points in the industrial, financial, and social activities of the people.

Massaciuccoli, mäs-sä-chook'ko-le, a small lake and village of Italy, 8 miles W. of Lucca. The lake, 2½ miles in length, discharges its waters into the Montero.

Mas'sack, a post-office of McCracken co., Ky.

Massacre Island, Pacific Ocean. See MACONA.

Massa di Carrara, mäs'sä dee kar-nä'rä, formerly **Massa Ducale**, mäs'sä doo-kä'lä, an episcopal city of Northern Italy, 30 miles by rail N.W. of Pisa, near the Frigido, 2 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 18,031. Chief edifices, a fine palace, a modern cathedral, and an old castle. It has manufactures of silks, and trade in the fine marble of its vicinity. It was the capital of the former duchy of Massa-Carrara, a state composed of the duchy of Massa and the principality of Carrara. This small state was reunited to Modena in 1829.

Massa e Carrara, mäs'sä à kar-nä'rä, a province of Italy, forming the N.W. part of Tuscany, having the main

ridge of the Apennines on the N.E., and the sea, to some extent, on the S.W. It is mountainous, but productive of wine, silk, olives, and fine marble. Area, 680 square miles. Chief towns, Carrara and Massa di Carrara. Pop. 161,944.

Massafra, mȧs-sȧ'frȧ, a walled town of Italy, province of Lecce, 10 miles N.W. of Taranto. Pop. 9719.

Massa-Lombardo, mȧs'sȧ-lom-bar'do, a walled town of Italy, 30 miles S.S.E. of Ferrara. Pop. 5488.

Massalsk, mȧs-sȧlsk', or **Mosalsk**, mo-sȧlsk', a town of Russia, government and 50 miles W. of Kaluga, on the Mosalka, at its confluence with the Gorodenka. Pop. 2139.

Massa-Lubrense, mȧs'sȧ-loo-brĕn'zȧ, or **Massa di Sorrento**, mȧs'sȧ dȧ son-rĕn'to, a town of Italy, province, on the Gulf, and 19 miles S. of Naples. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 8296.

Massa Maritima, mȧs'sȧ mȧ-ree'te-mȧ, or **Massa di Maremma**, mȧs'sȧ dee mȧ-rĕm'mȧ, a town of Italy, province of Grosseto, 33 miles S.W. of Siena. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 13,052.

Massamartana, mȧs'sȧ-mȧr-tȧ'nȧ, a town of Italy, in Umbria, 12 miles W. of Spoleto. Pop. 4328.

Mas'sanet'ta (or Taylor) Springs, Rockingham co., Va., near the base of Massanetta Mountain, 4 miles from Harrisonburg. The medicinal virtues of these springs are highly commended. Here is a hotel.

Mas'sanut'ten, a post-office of Page co., Va., on the Massanutten Mountain and the South Fork of the Shenandoah River, about 40 miles N.N.E. of Staunton.

Massao, a town of South Africa. See Masnow.

Massapeag, mas'sȧ-pĕg', a station in New London co., Conn., on the New London Northern Railroad, 8 miles N. of New London.

Massara, the ancient name of Mazzara.

Mas'sard', a post-office of Sebastian co., Ark.

Massaroony, mȧs-sȧ-roo'nee, or **Mazaruni**, mȧ-zȧ-roo'nee, a river of British Guiana, which has been explored upwards for about 400 miles, though its navigation is interrupted by numerous rapids. It flows from near lat. 4° 30′ N. and lon. 60° W., and joins the estuary of the Essequibo.

Massarosa, mȧs'sȧ-rō'sȧ, a town of Italy, province and 8 miles W. by N. of Lucca. Pop. 9200.

Massa-Superiore, mȧs'sȧ-soo-pȧ-re-o'rȧ, a village of Italy, 27 miles E.S.E. of Mantua, on the Po. P. 3792.

Massat, mȧs'sȧ', a town of France, in Ariége, 12 miles S.E. of Saint-Girons. Pop. 1179.

Massawippi, mȧs'sȧ-wip'pee, or **To'mefo'bi**, a beautiful lake in the co. of Stanstead, Quebec, about 9 miles long by 3 wide. Its depth in many places is from 60 to 90 feet. Its shores are richly wooded and indented with bays, and it abounds in fish of many kinds,—"black salmon," lake trout, pike, sturgeon, maskinonge, &c. The surrounding scenery is very fine. This lake has its outlet in the river St. Francis by the Massawippi River, which falls into the St. Francis at Lennoxville.

Massawippi, a post-village in Stanstead co., Quebec, on Massawippi Lake, and on the Massawippi Valley Railway, 16 miles S. by W. of Sherbrooke. It contains 4 stores, grist-, saw-, and carding-mills. Pop. 250.

Massay, mȧs'sȧ', a town of France, in Cher, 19 miles W.N.W. of Bourges. Pop. 1320.

Massbach, mȧss'bȧĸ, or **Masbach**, mȧs'bȧĸ, a town of Bavaria, 7 miles S.E. of Münnerstadt. Pop. 1231.

Masse, mȧs'sȧ, or **Mazze**, mȧt'zȧ, a village of Italy, 12 miles S.S.E. of Ivrea, on the Dora Baltea. Pop. 3300.

Masse di Siena, mȧs'sȧ dee se-ȧ'nȧ, or **Masse di Città**, mȧs'sȧ dee chĕt-tȧ', a town of Italy, province of Siena. Pop. of commune, 10,258.

Massemen-Westrem, mȧs'sȟh-mĕn-ẅĕs'trĕm, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the Molenbeek, 7 miles S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 2000.

Mas'se'na, a township of Cass co., Iowa. Pop. 184.

Massena, a post-village in Massena township, St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on Grass River, about 33 miles E.N.E. of Ogdensburg. It has a bridge across the river, which here affords extensive water-power. It contains several churches, 2 flour-mills, and a union school. Pop. 483. The township is bounded on the N.W. by the St. Lawrence River, and intersected by the Grass and Racket Rivers. It contains Massena Centre and Massena Springs. Pop. of the township, 2709.

Massena Centre, a post-hamlet in Massena township, St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on Grass River, about 30 miles W.N.W. of Malone.

Massena Springs, a watering-place of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in Massena township, on Racket River, 1 mile from Massena village, and about 36 miles E.N.E. of Ogdensburg. It has 5 hotels and several boarding-houses.

Massera, mȧs'sȟh-rȧ, **Mazira**, or **Mazura**, mȧs'sȟr-ȧ, an island off the S.E. coast of Arabia, in the Arabian Sea. Lat. 20° 30′ N.; lon. 59° E. Length, 40 miles; average breadth, 15 miles.

Masserano, mȧs-sȧ-rȧ'no, a walled town of Italy, 8 miles N.E. of Biella. Pop. of commune, 3426.

Masseube, mȧs'sub', a town of France, in Gers, 11 miles S.E. of Marmande, on the Gers. Pop. 1304.

Massevaux, mȧss'vō' (Ger. *Massmünster*, mȧs'mün-stȩr), a town of Germany, in Alsace, 11 miles N.N.E. of Belfort. Pop., without Huppach, 2784.

Mas'sey, a station in Dubuque co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railroad, 6 miles S. of Dubuque, near King Post-Office.

Massey's, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Md., on the Kent County Railroad at its junction with the Queen Anne & Kent Railroad and with a branch of the Delaware Railroad, 21 miles E.N.E. of Chestertown, and 39 miles S.S.W. of Wilmington, Del. It has 2 churches. Pop. 75.

Mas'seysburg, a hamlet of Huntingdon co., Pa., in Barre township, 10 miles from Petersburg.

Mas'sey's Creek, of Greene co., O., flows into the Little Miami River.

Massiac, mȧs'se-ȧk', a town of France, in Cantal, 15 miles N.N.E. of Saint-Flour, on the Alagon. Pop. 2258.

Massico, mȧs'se-ko, a town of Italy, province of Caserta. The wine from the vineyards on the S. slope of the *Mons Mas'sicus*, in this vicinity, was famous in Roman times. In the vicinity Appius Claudius gained a victory over the Samnites.

Massie, mas'se, a township of Warren co., O. Pop. 1270. It contains Harveysburg.

Massie's Mills, a post-office of Nelson co., Va.

Massieville, a village of Ross co., O., in Scioto township, 5 miles S. of Chillicothe. It has 3 churches and 4 stores. Pop. 119. Here is Waller Post-Office.

Massiglia, the Italian name of Marseilles.

Mass'illon, a township of Wayne co., Ill. Pop. 781. It is called also New Massillon.

Massillon, or **Massiton**, a hamlet of Allen co., Ind., in Madison township, about 16 miles S.E. of Fort Wayne. It has a church.

Massillon, a post-hamlet in Massillon township, Cedar co., Iowa, on the Wapsipinicon River, and on the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad, 40 miles N.N.W. of Davenport. It has an elevator and 3 stores. Pop. about 75; of the township, 826.

Massillon, a handsome city of Stark co., O., on the Tuscarawas River, and on the Ohio Canal, 9 miles W. of Canton, 66 miles S. by E. of Cleveland, and 25 miles E. of Wooster. It is on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad where it crosses the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railroad. It is also connected with Cleveland by the Massillon & Clinton Branch of the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus Railroad. It is regularly planned, and contains a number of fine residences, a high school, 11 churches, 2 national banks, 1 other bank, several iron-foundries and machine-shops, a rolling-mill, a paper-mill, 2 iron-furnaces which produce pig-iron, manufactures of iron bridges, sash, blinds, &c., and 3 newspaper offices. Coal is mined near this town, and large quantities of wheat, maize, butter, and wool are shipped here. It has also 3 quarries of sandstone, several flouring-mills, and manufactures of farming-implements. Pop. in 1890, 10,092.

Massingy, mȧs'sȧN'zhee', a village of France, in Savoy, 3 miles from Rumilly. Pop. 1075.

Massow, mȧs'sov, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 22 miles E.N.E. of Stettin. Pop. 2671.

Massowah, mȧs'so-wȧ, or **Massouah**, mȧs'soo-ȧ, a seaport town of Egypt, on a small sterile island in the Red Sea. Lat. 15° 36′ N.; lon. 39° 21′ E. It has a good harbor, and an active import trade with the Arabian ports, Bombay, and Suez is here carried on. Caravans start hence for Abyssinia, for which it is the chief port. Chief imports, corn, maize, rice, cotton stuffs, silks, muslins, cotton, wool, glasswares, cutlery, arms, hardwares, spices, coral, wines, and spirits. Pop. 2350. It is one of the hottest places in the world.

Masta, a river of Russia. See Msta.

Mas'tersonville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., about 12 miles N. of Columbia.

Mastersville, Harrison co., O. See Conotten.

Mas'tersville, a post-hamlet of McLennan co., Tex., 18 miles S.S.W. of Waco. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Masterton, Monroe co., O. See Lebanon.

Mast Hope, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Pa., on the

Delaware River, and on the Erie Railroad, at Pine Grove Station, 29 miles N.W. of Port Jervis. It has several saw-mills. Pop. about 150.

Mastin's Corners, Ontario. See LAVENDER.

Mastre, LA, France. See LA MASTRE.

Mästricht, Netherlands. See MAESTRICHT.

Mastuch, mȧs'tootch', a town of Central Asia, capital of Chitral. Lat. 36° 12′ N.; lon. 72° 31′ E. It has some trade with Yarkand and Afghanistan.

Mastura, mȧs-too'rȧ or mȧs'too-rą, a town of Arabia, near the Red Sea, 140 miles S.S.W. of Medina.

Mast Yard, a post-hamlet of Merrimack co., N.H., on the Contoocook River, and on the Concord & Claremont Road. It is in the N.W. part of the city of Concord.

Masulipatam, mȧ-soo'lę-pą-tȧm', a town of British India, the capital of a district of its own name, on the Coromandel coast, is 220 miles N.N.E. of Madras. The fort is surrounded by a salt morass, communicating by a canal with the Kistnah and the sea. The town, 1½ miles N.W., is large, and has long been famous for its chintz-manufactures. Its trade has latterly declined, but it still exports goods. Its port, which is on the only part of this coast not surf-beaten, is accessible for vessels of 300 tons. P. 30,000.

Masulipatam, a district of British India, presidency of Madras, having E. the Bay of Bengal. Area, 4711 square miles. Capital, Masulipatam. Pop. 520,866.

Masullas, mȧs-sool'lȧs, a village on the island of Sardinia, province of Busachi. Pop. 1001.

Mata, mȧ'tȧ, a lake of Brazil, state and 170 miles S.W. of Maranhão, and giving origin to the river Codo. Length, about 20 miles.

Mata, a river of Africa, enters the Channel of Mozambique midway between the rivers Sofala and Sena.

Mata, LA, a town of Spain. See LA MATA.

Matacong', an island on the W. coast of Africa, and 1 mile from the mainland of Sierra Leone. Lat. 9° 10′ N. Its 3 miles in circumference, and has a port and warehouses. It belongs to Great Britain. Pop. 300.

Matagorda, a southeastern county of Texas, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of about 1150 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by Matagorda Bay, and intersected by the Colorado River, which runs from N. to S. and empties into the above-named bay. The surface is nearly level, and partly covered with forests. The soil is alluvial, and produces pasture for cattle, which are the chief articles of export. Capital, Matagorda. Pop. in 1880, 3377; in 1880, 3940; in 1890, 3985.

Matagorda, a post-village, capital of Matagorda co., Tex., on a bay of the same name, about 1 mile E. of the mouth of the Colorado River, and 90 miles W.S.W. of Galveston. It is supported mainly by trade and the navigation of the river. Pop. about 500.

Matagorda Bay, Texas, is at the mouth of the Colorado River, and is separated from the Gulf of Mexico by a long, narrow peninsula or island. This bay is more than 50 miles long, including the W. part, called Lavaca Bay.

Matagorda Island, a long coast-island of Calhoun co., Tex., dividing Espiritu Santo Bay from the Gulf of Mexico. Its N.N.E. point is a light-house on Pass Cavallo, a channel which separates it from Matagorda Peninsula, a low spit of sand subject in some places to occasional overflow and dividing Matagorda Bay from the waters of the Gulf. The S. end of Matagorda Island closely approaches Mustang Island, from which it is separated by Cedar Bayou.

Matale, **Metel'la**, or **Fort McDow'all**, a town of Ceylon, 15 miles N. of Kandy. Pop. 3529. Pop. of Matale district, 71,685.

Matam, mȧ-tȧm', a village of Senegambia, Futa-Djalon, on the Senegal. Lat. 15° 44′ N.; lon. 13° 5′ W.

Matamoras, or **Matamoros**, a town of Mexico, state of Tamaulipas, on the S. bank of the Rio Grande, 40 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, opposite Brownsville, Tex. Exports consist chiefly of specie, with some hides, wool, and horses; imports, manufactured goods, chiefly from Great Britain and the United States. It is not accessible for large ships, but in good weather vessels of some size pass the bar and come up to the town. The town is well built. After the victories of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, the American army entered and took possession of Matamoras without opposition. Pop. 20,000.

Matamoras, a post-village of Washington co., O., in Grandview township, on the Ohio River, about 25 miles by land E.N.E. of Marietta. It has 2 churches, a graded school, 2 tanneries, a foundry, a flouring-mill, and 2 manufactories of oil-barrels. It is the centre of the great tobacco-region of Ohio. Pop. in 1880, 631; in 1890, 590. The name of its post-office is Now Matamoras.

Matamoras, a village of Dauphin co., Pa., 2 miles from Halifax, and 18 miles N. of Harrisburg. It has 2 churches. Pop. 143. Here is Powl's Valley Post-Office.

Matamoras, a post-village of Pike co., Pa., on the Delaware River, opposite Port Jervis, N.Y., and 8 miles N. by E. of Milford. Pop. about 500.

Matamoras Izucar, Mexico. See IZUCAR.

Matan, mȧ-tȧn', a native state on the island of Borneo, on the S.W. coast of the Carimata Strait. It yields the best diamonds in Borneo; also iron, tin, and sago.

Matan, Malay Archipelago. See MACTAN.

Matane, mȧ'tȧn', a post-village in Rimouski co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Matane River, 33 miles E.N.E. of Metis. It contains saw- and grist-mills, and 6 stores. The Matane River abounds with salmon and trout. Pop. 300.

Matanza, LA, Canaries. See LA MATANZA.

Matanzas, mȧ-tan'zȧs or mȧ-tȧn'thȧs, a fortified seaport town on the N.W. coast of the island of Cuba, 52 miles E. of Havana. Lat. 23° 3′ N.; lon. 81° 40′ W. It is situated on a flat on both sides of the San Juan, which brings down large quantities of mud, materially impeding navigation. The houses are built very substantially, mostly of stone, but with an entire absence of any architectural beauty. The principal edifices are the castle of San Severino, the church, the academy, the hospital, a theatre, and extensive barracks. In commercial importance Matanzas ranks next to Havana. Its facilities for trade have been greatly increased by the construction of railways connecting it with Havana, Cardenas, and other principal towns in the island. The imports consist chiefly of articles of food, machinery, and materials for sugar- and coffee-plantations; fancy goods are brought principally from Havana. Among the exports are sugar, coffee, molasses, tobacco, honey, wax, and fruits. The bay is spacious, easy of access, and completely sheltered from winds, except those from the N.E., which bring in a heavy swell. Pop. 36,102.

Matanzas, a post-hamlet of Chautauqua co., Kansas, on Little Caney River, 22 miles W. of Independence. It has a saw-mill.

Matapan, Cape, Greece. See CAPE MATAPAN.

Matapas, mȧ-tȧ'pȧs, a market-town of the republic of Guatemala, 65 miles E.S.E. of the city of Guatemala.

Matapediac, mȧt'ȧ-pe-de-ȧk', a lake of Quebec, about 21 miles S. of the S. shore of the St. Lawrence. Length, about 16 miles; greatest breadth, 3 miles. Its shores are high and bold and covered with good timber, and the centre is diversified by a cluster of islands.

Matapediac, a post-village in Bonaventure co., Quebec, at the confluence of the Matapediac and Restigouche Rivers, on the Intercolonial Railway, 95 miles S.E. of Ste. Flavie. It is much frequented by sportsmen for its salmon-fishing. Pop. 150.

Matapediac (or **Musical**) **River**, one of the chief tributaries of the Restigouche, takes its rise in the above lake, and, running S.S.E., enters the Restigouche 9 miles above Campbellton.

Matapozuelos, mȧ-tȧ-po-thwȧ'loce, a town of Spain, in Leon, 17 miles S.S.W. of Valladolid. Pop. 1346.

Matarah, a town of Arabia. See MUTTRA.

Mat'aram', a town of the East Indies, capital of the island of Lombok, near its W. coast, 4 miles from Ampanam, its port. It has wide streets, and palaces for the rajah and other chiefs.

Mataram, a city of Java. See DJOKJOKARTA.

Matareeyeh, or **Matariych**, mȧ-tȧ-ree'yęh, often written **Mataria** (anc. *Heliop'olis*, *i.e.*, the "city of the sun"), a village of Lower Egypt, in a beautiful district, 6 miles N.N.E. of Cairo. Lat. 30° 48′ N.; lon. 31° 58′ E. It very early acquired, and long continued to possess, great celebrity from its temple of the sun, which was a very magnificent structure. It was for ages the chief seat of Egyptian learning, but is now a very insignificant place.

Matareeyeh, or **Matarieh**, mȧ-tȧ-ree'yęh, a village of Lower Egypt, province and 20 miles S.E. of Damietta, on the E. shore of Lake Menzaleh. Pop. 3000.

Matarello, mȧ-tȧ-rĕl'lo, a village of Austria, Tyrol, 6 miles from Trent. Pop. 2095.

Mataro, mȧ-tȧ-ro' (anc. *Illuro?*), a maritime city of Spain, 15½ miles by rail N.E. of Barcelona. Pop. 15,860. It stands on the slope of a hill, and consists of an old and a new town, the latter having 2 fine squares. It has a large parish church, a hospital, college, and school of navigation, manufactures of leather, spirits, glass, hardware, cotton, silks, velvets, and ribbons, and docks in which ship-building is carried on.

Mataruna, mȧ-tȧ-roo'nȧ, a village of Brazil, state

and 70 miles N.E. of Rio Janeiro, on the N. shore of Lake Araruama, on a river of its own name, here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 3200.

Matatal's (mă-tă-tălz') Lake, a post-village in Colchester co., Nova Scotia, on the French River, 9 miles from Wentworth. It has 2 churches, 9 stores, 9 saw-mills, and 4 grist-mills. Pop. 400.

Matavinña, mă-tă-ve-ăn'yă, a river of Spain, falls into the Ebro in the province of Teruel. Total course, about 60 miles.

Matawamkeag, Maine. See MATTAWAMKEAG.

Matawan, mat-ą-wŏn', a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., in Matawan township, on the Freehold & New York Railroad where it crosses the Central Railroad (New York & Long Branch division), 2 miles S.W. of Keyport, and 29 miles S.S.W. of New York. It has 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, the Glenwood Institute, a public hall, and manufactures of bricks, carriages, and sash. Pop. of the township in 1890, 3183.

Matawan, Van Buren co., Mich. See MATTAWAN.

Matawan, a river of Ontario. See MATTAWA.

Match'apo'nix Brook, of New Jersey, rises in Monmouth co., and falls into the South River in Middlesex co., near Spottswood.

Matchikha, mă-chee'kă, a town of Russia, Don Cossack country, 75 miles E.N.E. of Novo-Khopersk. P. 2200.

Matchin, măt'cheen', a town of Bulgaria, on the Danube, 32 miles N.E. of Ilirsova. It has 2 forts.

Mate Creek, a post-office of Logan co., W. Va.

Matelica, mă-tĕl'e-kă, a town of Central Italy, in the Marches, 23 miles W.S.W. of Macerata. Pop. 7298. It is enclosed by walls, has several churches and convents, and is the seat of active manufactures.

Matera, mă-tă'ră, a town of Italy, province and 43 miles E. of Potenza, on the Gravina. Pop. 14,312. It is a place of great antiquity, and has a cathedral and professional schools.

Mate-Szalka, mă'tă'-săl'kŏh', a town of Hungary, co. of Szathmar, 9 miles N.E. of Nyir-Bathor. Pop. 3741.

Mat'field, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., on the Old Colony Railroad, 23 miles S. of Boston. It has a church, a graded school, and manufactures of fertilizers and shoes.

Matfield Green, a post-village of Chase co., Kansas, about 32 miles S.W. of Emporia.

Matha, mă'tă', a village of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 11 miles S.E. of Saint-Jean-d'Angély.

Ma-Theoo-Shan, or **Ma-Theou-Chan**, mă-tă-oo'-shăn, a mountain of China, province of Yun-Nan. Lat. 26° N.; lon. 102° E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

Math'er's, a post-office and station of Juneau co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Valley Railroad, 15 miles N.E. of Tomah.

Math'erton, a post-village in North Plains township, Ionia co., Mich., on the Maple River, 5 miles N. of Pewamo Station, and about 30 miles N.N.W. of Lansing. It has manufactures of flour and lumber. Pop. about 250.

Math'ews, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ala., on the Montgomery & Eufaula Railroad, 21 miles E.S.E. of Montgomery. It has a church.

Mathews, a station of Morgan co., Ind., on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, 18 miles S.W. of Indianapolis.

Math'ewson, a post-office and station of Labette co., Kansas, on the Memphis, Kansas & Colorado Railroad, 11 miles E. of Parsons.

Mathi'as Point, a post-office of King George co., Va., on the Potomac River, about 30 miles (direct) S. of Washington, D.C.

Mathura, a town of India. See MUTTRA.

Matia, mă-tee'ă, or **Mitia**, called also **Aurora**, one of the Society Islands. Lat. 50° 15' S.; lon. 148° 5' W.

Matiacum, the ancient name of MARBURG.

Matiares, a lake of Nicaragua. See LEON.

Matignon, mă'teon'yŏn', a town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 15 miles N.N.W. of Dinan. Pop. 1369.

Matilda, Ontario. See IROQUOIS.

Matil'daville, a hamlet of Clarion co., Pa., in Perry township, 4 miles from Parker.

Matina, mă-tee'nă, the principal river of Costa Rica, formed by the union of the Chirripo and Barbilla, flows E., and enters the Caribbean Sea near Limon. Upon it is the village of Matina, 10 miles by rail from Limon.

Matin'icus, a post-office of Knox co., Me., in Matinicus Plantation, which consists of small islands in the ocean, about 20 miles S. by E. of Rockland. Pop. of the plantation, 277; of Matinicus Island, 250.

Matinicus Rock, an islet a few miles S. of Matinicus Island, has 2 stone light-houses, in lat. 43° 47' N., lon. 68° 50' 58" W. It has also a steam-whistle and fog-bell.

Matisco, the ancient name of MÂCON.

Matium, a city of Crete. See CANDIA.

Matla, a town of India. See CANNING.

Matlatzingo, a town of Mexico. See CHARO.

Mat'lin, a station in Box Elder co., Utah, on the Central Pacific Railroad, 11 miles N.E. of Terrace.

Mat'lock, a town and watering-place of England, co. and 16 miles by rail N.N.W. of Derby, is neatly built on the slope and at the bottom of the narrow and singularly picturesque vale of the Derwent. It has an ancient church, numerous good hotels and lodging-houses, a library, mineralogical museums, and handsome baths and pump-rooms, connected with hot springs. In the vicinity are several petrifying wells, lead-mines, caverns, and the picturesque woods of Matlock Dale. Pop. (1891) 5285.

Mat'lock, a post-office of Tattnall co., Ga.

Matlock Bath, a town and bathing-place of England, co. of Derby, 2 miles by rail S. of Matlock. Pop. 1386.

Mato'aca, a post-village of Chesterfield co., Va., 4 miles W. of Petersburg. It has 2 churches and a cotton-factory. Pop. about 600.

Mato'ax, or **Matto'ax**, a post-office and station of Amelia co., Va., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, 27 miles W.S.W. of Richmond.

Mato-Grosso, Brazil. See MATTO-GROSSO.

Matookoo, or **Matuku**, mă-too'koo', written also **Motougou**, one of the Feejee Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 19° 14' S.; lon. 170° 44' W.

Matotshkin (mă-totch-keen') Shar, a strait of the Arctic Ocean, extends E. and W. for 45 miles by 3 miles in breadth, and divides Nova Zembla into two unequal parts. Lat. 73° 20' N.; lon. 55° to 60° E.

Matouchin, New Jersey. See METUCHEN.

Matour, mă'toor', a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 16 miles W. of Mâcon. Pop. 476.

Matra, mă'trŏh', a mountain-range of Hungary, branch of the Carpathians, extending between the Theiss and the Danube for 36 miles; culminating point 3500 feet high.

Matrona, the ancient name of the MARNE.

Matsmai, măts'mi', or **Matsumaĕ**, măt-soo-mă'ă, a city of Japan, capital of the island of Yesso, at the mouth of a river on its S. coast, lat. 41° 32' N., lon. 140° E. Pop. estimated at 50,000. It extends along the margin of an open bay, facing which is an island with a beacon, sheltering a harbor capable of receiving the largest ships.

Matsmai, Strait of, Japan. See YESSO.

Mattamus'keet Lake, North Carolina, is in Hyde co., near the coast. It communicates with Pamlico Sound.

Mat'tapan', a post-office of Suffolk co., Mass., is a branch of the Boston Post-Office, on the New York & New England Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of the initial station, and at a junction of a branch of the Old Colony Railroad.

Mat'tapoi'sett, a post-village in Mattapoisett township, Plymouth co., Mass., on Buzzard's Bay, and on a branch of the Old Colony Railroad, about 7 miles E. by N. of New Bedford. It is partly supported by the fisheries. It has 5 churches, a machine-shop, and a lumber-mill. Pop. of the township, 1148.

Mattapony, mat'ta-po-nī', a river of Virginia, rises in Spottsylvania co., runs southeastward through Caroline co., and unites with the Pamunkey at West Point to form the York River. It is nearly 125 miles long. It is formed by 4 main head-streams, the Mat, the Ta, the Po, and the Ny.

Mattapony, a post-office of Spottsylvania co., Va.

Mat'tawa, or **Mat'awan**, a river of Ontario, takes its rise in Trout Lake, runs in a W. direction to the line dividing the watershed of the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence on the border of Lake Nipissing, and enters the Ottawa 308 miles from Montreal. Length, 44¼ miles. A sandy ridge only ¾ of a mile long separates its head-waters from La Rivière de Vase, a small rapid stream, 5 miles long, running into Lake Nipissing.

Mattawa, a post-village in the district of Nipissing, Ontario, at the confluence of the Mattawa with the Ottawa, 100 miles above Pembroke. It is a post of the Hudson's Bay Company, and a depot of supplies for lumbermen. It contains a church, 2 stores, a hotel, and a saw-mill.

Mat'tawam'keag, a small river of Maine, rises by two branches in Aroostook co., runs S.W., and enters the Penobscot River in Penobscot co., at Mattawamkeag.

Mattawamkeag, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in a township of its own name, on the Penobscot River, at the mouth of the Mattawamkeag. It is on the European & North American Railroad, 58 miles N. by E. of Bangor. Here are some railroad shops. Pop. of township, 356.

Mat'tawan', a post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., in Antwerp township, on the Michigan Central Railroad, 1 miles S.W. of Kalamazoo, and 128 miles E.N.E. of Chicago. It has a graded school, 3 churches, and a money-order post-office.

Mattawan, New Jersey. See MATAWAN.

Mattawan'na, a post-hamlet in Bratton township, Mifflin co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at McVeytown Station, 12 miles S.S.W. of Lewistown. It has a bom-factory. See also SHANK'S RUN.

Mat'tawo'man, a post-office of Charles co., Md., on the Pope's Creek Branch of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, 14 miles N. by E. of Port Tobacco.

Mat'tenawan', a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Fishkill township, on Fishkill Creek, about 1 mile E. of the Hudson River, 3 miles E. of Newburg, and 60 miles N. of New York. It is on the Dutchess & Columbia Railroad, and very near the Hudson River Railroad. It has abundant water-power, and manufactures of cotton, hats, files, bricks, machinery, &c.; also a newspaper office, and 5 churches. Pop. in 1880, 4411; in 1890, 4278.

Matterhorn, the German name of MONT CERVIN.

Mattersdorf, mät'ters-dorf' (Hun. *Nagy-Martony*, nŏj mar'tŏñ'), a town of Hungary, co. and 10 miles W.N.W. of Oedenburg. Pop. 4854.

Mat'teson, a post-office of Phillips co., Kansas.

Matteson, or **Mattison**, a post-township of Branch co., Mich., about 12 miles W. of Coldwater, is drained by the St. Joseph River, and traversed by the Air-Line division of the Michigan Central Railroad.

Matteson, a township of Waupaca co., Wis. Pop. 372.

Matthews, math'ūz, a small county in the E. part of Virginia, is a peninsula, bounded on the N. by the Piankatank River, on the E. by Chesapeake Bay, and on the S. by Mobjack Bay. The surface is level. The soil is sandy. Indian corn and pork are the staple products. This county has an area of 100 square miles. Capital, Matthews Court-House. Pop. in 1870, 6200; in 1880, 7501; in 1890, 7458.

Matthews, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ga.

Matthews, a township of Chatham co., N.C. Pop. 873.

Matthews, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., N.C., on the Carolina Central Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Charlotte.

Matthews Court-House, a post-village, capital of Matthews co., Va., about 45 miles N. of Norfolk, and 2 miles from Chesapeake Bay. It has 3 churches and an academy. The Norfolk steamers come to a wharf which is 2½ miles from this place.

Matthews Run, a post-office of Warren co., Pa.

Matthew's Summit, a station in Blair co., Pa., on the Henrietta Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 3 miles N. of Henrietta.

Matthias, Pacific Ocean. See PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY.

Mattiacum, the ancient name of MARBURG.

Mattie, mät'yā or mät'tee', a village of Italy, province of Turin. Pop. of commune, 2241.

Mat'tie, a post-office of Roane co., W. Va.

Mat'tison, or **Mat'teson**, a post-village in Rich township, Cook co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad where it crosses the Joliet division of the Michigan Central Railroad, 28 miles S. of Chicago. It has a flour-mill and several stores. Pop. in 1890, 328.

Mattison, Branch co., Mich. See MATTESON.

Mat'tituck, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., in Southold township, on Great Peconic Bay, on the Long Island Railroad, and on Mattituck Creek, 84 miles E. by N. of Brooklyn, and 9 miles E.N.E. of Riverhead. It has 2 churches.

Mattoax, Amelia co., Va. See MATOAX.

Matto-Grosso, mät'to-gros'so, or **Mato-Grosso** ("coat or dense forest"), an extensive state of Brazil, bordering on Bolivia. Area, 532,708 square miles. It has on the E. the river Aragua, and on the W. the Madeira and Guapore, and is in part drained by the Tapajos. It is traversed by several low mountain-chains, but is in great part a plain, portions of which are open, but large areas are densely wooded. The province is rich in minerals. There is scarcely a district in which gold is not found, and iron is abundant. Rock salt and saltpetre are worked to a limited extent. Over an extensive region near the centre diamond-mines have been wrought from a very remote period, and still continue to yield a revenue. Capital, Cuyabá. Estimated pop. in 1888, 79,750.

Matto-Grosso, or **Villa Bella**, veel'lä bāl'lä, a city of Brazil, in the above state, on a height above the right bank of the Guapore, below the confluence of the Alegre, 300 miles W. of Cuyabá. The houses are low, constructed of earth and wood, and covered with tiles, and, being white-washed both within and without, have a cheerful and comfortable appearance. It has 3 churches, a town house, a smelting-house, a hospital, barracks, and an arsenal, also a Latin and 2 primary schools. Its only trade is in horses and cattle.

Mattol, mät'tol', a river of Southeast Africa, rises in a salt-water marsh in the interior, and falls into Delagoa Bay.

Mattole, mat-tōl', a small river of Humboldt co., Cal., runs northwestward, and enters the Pacific Ocean about 14 miles S. of Cape Mendocino. Its valley is fertile.

Mattole, a township of Humboldt co., Cal. Pop. 453.

Mat'toon', a post-town in Mattoon township, Coles co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad (Chicago division) where it crosses the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, and on the Grayville & Mattoon Railroad, 11 miles W. of Charleston, 172 miles S. by W. of Chicago, and 42 miles S.E. of Decatur. It is also on the Chicago & Illinois Southern Railroad. It contains 8 churches, 2 national banks, 1 other bank, and some machine-shops and car-works of the Central Railroad. One daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. It has 2 fine school-houses, which cost $60,000. Pop. in 1890, 6333; of the township, 7790.

Matrah, a town of Arabia. See MUTTRA.

Matts'ville, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ind.

Matuku, one of the Feejee Islands. See MATOOKOO.

Matum'ma, or **Metem'ma**, a town of Nubia, on the Nile, 90 miles N.N.E. of Khartoom. It has manufactures of cotton scarfs.

Matura, mä'too-rä, or **Matara**, mä'tä-rä, a town and port of Ceylon, capital of Matura district, on its S. coast, 26 miles E. of Galle. Pop. of town, 18,636; of district, 143,496.

Maturatta, mä-too-rät'tä, a maritime town and port of Ceylon, S.E. of Kandy.

Maturin, mä-too-reen', a town of Venezuela, state of Bermudez, on a river which falls into the Gulf of Paria. Lat. 9° 30' N.; lon. 62° 50' W. Pop. 12,944.

Maturin, a former state of Venezuela, in the E., extending from the Orinoco northward to the Gulf of Coro. It is now included in the state of Bermudez.

Mat'ville, a post-hamlet of Raleigh co., W. Va., 10 miles W. of Raleigh Court-House. It has a church.

Matzdorf, mäts'dorf, a town of Hungary, co. of Zips, on the Poprad, 6 miles S.W. of Kesmark. Pop. 1014.

Mauá, or **Porto de Mauá**, pon'to dä mŏw-ä', a town of Brazil, at the N. end of the Bay of Rio Janeiro, 12 miles by steam ferry N. of the capital. A railway extends hence to Petropolis.

Mauban, mŏw-bän', a town of Luzon, Philippine Islands, on its E. coast, S.E. of Manila. Pop. 5000.

Maubert-Fontaine, mō'bair'-fŏñ'tän', a town of France, in Ardennes, 6 miles S.W. of Rocroy. Pop. 1479.

Maubeuge, mō'buzh' (L. *Malbodium*), a fortified town of France, in Nord, on the Sambre, 11 miles N. of Avesnes. Pop. 5110. It has a communal college, a national factory of fire-arms, iron-foundries, and manufactures of steel goods, hardware, paper, sugar, &c.

Maubourguet, mō'boon'gā' (L. *Malburgetum*), a town of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, on the Adour, 16 miles N. of Tarbes. Excellent wine is made here. Pop. 3570.

Maubray, mō'brā', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 24 miles W. of Mons. Pop. 1750.

Mauch Chunk, mawk-chŭnk', a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, 11 miles N.E. of Oskaloosa.

Mauch Chunk, a post-borough, capital of Carbon co., Pa., is in Mauch Chunk township, on the W. bank of the Lehigh River, 29 miles N.W. of Allentown, and 89 miles N.N.W. of Philadelphia. It is on the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad. It is also connected with Tamaqua by the Tamaqua Branch Railroad. It is picturesquely situated in a narrow valley or ravine between steep hills which rise about 1500 feet above the tide-water and contain rich deposits of anthracite coal. The names of these hills are Mount Pisgah, Bear Mountain, and Mauch Chunk Mountain. Here is a bed of coal 50 feet thick and of excellent quality. A railroad called the Switchback, 9 miles long, extends from Mauch Chunk to Summit Hill. The cars of this road are drawn by stationary engines on an inclined plane to the top of Mount Pisgah, from which they descend by their own gravity. This railroad is used chiefly for pleasure-excursions. The grand and picturesque scenery here presented attracts numerous visitors in summer. Mauch Chunk contains 6 churches, 2 national banks, a savings-bank, an academy, 2 hotels, 2 foundries, several iron-works, and a number of elegant residences. Two or 3 weekly newspapers are pub-

lished here. A bridge across the river connects this town with East Mauch Chunk. The output of coal in Carbon co. amounts to over one million tons a year. The coal is carried to market partly by the canal of the Lehigh Navigation Company. Pop. in 1890, 4104; of the township, 2448.

Mauchline, mok'lin (Celtic, *Magà*, a "meadow," *Linn*, a "lake"), a town of Scotland, co. of Ayr, at a railway junction, 8 miles S.E. of Kilmarnock, on the Ayr. It has a public library, branch bank, and manufactures of snuff-boxes and cotton goods. Pop. 1574.

Mauck'port, a post-village of Harrison co., Ind., in Heth township, on the Ohio River, about 40 miles below Louisville, and 30 miles by land S.W. of New Albany. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 400.

Maud's, mawdz, a post-office of Butler co., O., on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, 22 miles N. of Cincinnati.

Mauer, mŏw'ĕr, sometimes written **Mower**, a village of Lower Austria, 6 miles S.W. of Vienna. Pop. 1674.

Mauerkirchen, mŏw'ĕr-kĕĕnk'ĕn, or **Mawerkirchen**, a town of Austria, 8 miles from Brunau. P. 1151.

Mauermünster, the German name of MARMOUTIER.

Mau'gerville, a post-village in Sunbury co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, 12 miles S.E. of Fredericton. It contains 2 churches, a store, and a ship-yard. Pop. 300.

Mauguio, mō'ghee'o' (L. *Malgorium*), a town of France, in Hérault, on the railway to Nîmes, and on the lagoon Mauguio, 6 miles E. of Montpellier. Pop. 1718.

Maui, or **Mowee**, mŏw'ee, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, N.W. from Hawaii. Lat. of the S.E. point, 20° 44' N.; lon. 155° 58' W. It is divided into two oval-shaped peninsulas, connected by a low isthmus. The peninsulas, called respectively East Maui and West Maui, rise, the former to a height of 10,000 feet, terminating in a crater 2700 feet deep, and falling almost perpendicularly towards the sea; the latter, to an elevation of 6100 feet, and having many sharp peaks and ridges, divided by deep valleys, which, in descending towards the sea, form sloping plains on the N. and S. sides of considerable extent. Numerous beautiful cascades pour over the rocks, from heights of several hundred feet. On the W. side is the town of Lahaina, formerly resorted to by whalers. Pop. 12,334.

Mauki, an island in the South Pacific. See PARRY.

Maulda, a town of India. See MALDA.

Mauldc, möld, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 21 miles W.N.W. of Mons. Pop. 1350.

Maule, mŏw'lâ, a river of Chili, enters the Pacific near the village of Constitucion, 100 miles N.E. of Concepcion, after a W. course of 180 miles. It gives name to a province.

Maule, a province of Chili, enclosed by Talca, Linares, Nuble, and the sea. Area, 2930 square miles. Capital, Constitucion. Pop. 127,650.

Maulĕon, mō'lâ'ôn', a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 25 miles S.W. of Pau. Pop. 1763.

Maulévrier, mō'lâ'vre-â', a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, on the Moine. Pop. 1913.

Maullin, mâ-ool-yeen', a village of Chili, province of Llanquihue, on a large bay, at the mouth of the Maullin (a considerable river), 40 miles N.E. of Ancud. Pop. 308.

Maulmain, mawl'mīn', or **Moulmein**, mŏwl'mīn', written also **Moelmyne**, **Moulaming**, and **Molmen**, a town of British Burmah, capital of the district of Amherst and of the Tenasserim division, 30 miles N. of Amherst. It is on a peninsula between the Salwin, Attaran, and Gyne Rivers, opposite Martaban, and has a good port, sheltered by Balu Island, and a large trade in teak, rice, betel, and ivory. Pop. in 1891, 57,920.

Maumee, maw'mee', a township of Allen co., Ind., on the Maumee River. Pop. 394.

Maumee, or **South Tole'do**, a post-village of Waynesfield township, Lucas co., O., is on the left bank of the Maumee River, opposite Perrysburg, on the Wabash Railroad and the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Toledo. Steamboats can ascend the river to this place, which is also on the Wabash & Erie Canal. It contains 6 churches, a union school, a bank, a newspaper office, 3 paper-mills, 3 flouring-mills, an iron-foundry, a machine-shop, and a woollen-factory. Here is a Methodist institution styled the Central Ohio Conference Seminary. Pop. in 1880, 1780; in 1890, 1645.

Maumee Pike, a station in Wood co., O., on the Columbus & Toledo Railroad, 12 miles S. of Toledo.

Maumee River is formed by the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's Rivers, which unite at Fort Wayne, in Indiana. It runs northeastward into Paulding co., O., intersects the cos. of Defiance and Henry, forms the boundary between Lucas and Wood, and enters Lake Erie, at its W. end, about 5 miles N.E. of Toledo. It is nearly 180 miles long. The chief towns on its banks are Toledo, Fort Wayne, Defiance, and Napoleon. Steamboats can ascend it about 60 miles during high water. The Wabash & Erie Canal extends along this river from Lake Erie to Fort Wayne.

Maumelle, maw-mĕl', a post-office of Pulaski co., Ark., on the Maumelle River, 27 miles W.N.W. of Little Rock.

Mauna, an island in the Pacific. See MADONA.

Mauna Loa, mŏw'nâ lo'â, or **Mauna Roa** ("great mountain"), a volcano of Hawaii, on the island of Hawaii, 13,760 feet high. It has several craters, and is one of the most remarkable volcanic cones in the world.

Mau-Nath Bhan'jan', a town of India, Azimghur district. Pop. 13,765.

Maunbhoom, a district of India. See MANBHOOM.

Maund'vee', a town of India, presidency and 13 miles S.E. of Bombay.

Maune's Store, a post-office of Franklin co., Me.

Maunkaira, mawn-kī'râ, written also **Munkere**, a fortified town of the Punjab, between the Jhylum and Indus Rivers, 38 miles S.E. of Bukkur. Lat. 31° 23' N.; lon. 71° 30' E.

Maupiti, an island in the South Pacific. See MARIA.

Maur, mŏwn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 7 miles S.E. of Zurich, on the S.W. side of the Greiffensee.

Maurepas, mō-re-pâ', a lake situated in the E. part of Louisiana, at the mouth of Amite River, communicates with Lake Pontchartrain by an outlet about 3 miles long. Its form is orbicular, and its greatest extent 13 miles.

Maurepas, a post-office of Livingston parish, La., at Catfish Landing Bluff.

Mau'rertown, a post-village of Shenandoah co., Va., on the Harper's Ferry & Valley Branch Railroad, 5 miles N.N.E. of Woodstock. It has 4 churches.

Mauriac, mō're-âk' (L. *Mauriacum*), a town of France, in Cantal, 36 miles W.N.W. of Saint-Flour. Pop. 2357. It has a fine Gothic church, a communal college, and trade in horses and mules.

Mau'rice, a station of Kenton co., Ky., on the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Newport.

Maurice River, New Jersey, rises in Gloucester co., runs southward through Cumberland co., and enters Delaware Bay. Schooners ascend it to Millville, about 20 miles.

Maurice River, a township of Cumberland co., N.J., on Delaware Bay. Pop. 2500.

Mau'ricetown, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J., on Maurice River, 2½ miles from Underwood Station and about 9 miles S. by E. of Millville. It has a church, a graded school, a newspaper office, a canning-factory, and a steam saw-mill. Pop. about 600. Mauricetown Station is on the Bridgeton & Port Norris Railroad, 16 miles S.S.E. of Bridgeton.

Mauri Monasterium, the Latin for MARMOUTIER.

Mauritania, an ancient name of BARBARY.

Mauritania Tingitana, Africa. See MOROCCO.

Mauritius, maw-rish'e-ŭs, or **Isle of France** (Fr. *Ile Maurice*, eel mo'reess'), an island of the Indian Ocean, a colony of Great Britain, E. from the islands of Madagascar and Bourbon. Lat. (Port Louis, the capital) 20° 9' 42" S.; lon. 57° 28' 45" E. It is of an oval form, 39 miles from N.E. to S.W., and 34 miles in its greatest breadth. It is surrounded by coral reefs, and in the interior is composed chiefly of rugged and irregular mountains, rising usually into points or pinnacles of considerable height, the highest, the Brabant Mountain, being 3000 feet, and the singular insulated rock Peter Botte 2600 feet. Between the mountains and along the coast there are several large and fertile plains and valleys, well watered by numerous streamlets, and having an exceedingly rich soil of black vegetable mould or stiff clay. The climate is unhealthy, and the island is subject to violent, frequent, and destructive hurricanes. Shady groves of mango, dense masses of mimosa, and nearly every beautiful tree of the tropics, are to be met with in Mauritius. Many plants from Europe, Africa, Madagascar, and India are acclimated, and thrive well. The principal objects of cultivation are sugar, rice, maize, manioc, and vegetables; coffee, pepper, and the mulberry for the production of silk are grown to a limited extent. Sugar and rum are the staple exports. Mauritius is traversed by lines of railway. The government of the island is vested in a governor and a colonial legislative council, subordinate to the orders of the sovereign in council. Mauritius was discovered in 1505 by the Portuguese. The Dutch took possession of it in 1598, and named it Mauritius in hono

o Prince Maurice. It fell into the hands of the French in 1 l, who retained it till 1810, when it was captured by tl British. It is well known as the scene of St. Pierro's tr of "Paul and Virginia." The principal towns are Port L is and Mahébourg. French is the language chiefly s ken. Many of the people are of African, Hindoo, C hese, and Malagassy race. Pop. (1886) 370,404.

Iauron, mō'rôN', a town of France, in Morbihan, 12 n s N.N.E. of Ploërmel. Pop. 885.

Iauro-Potamos, Greece. See MAVRO-POTAMOS.

Iaurs, mōR (L. *Martium*), a town of France, in Can- t 30 miles S.W. of Aurillac. Pop. 1949.

Iaurua, or **Maupiti,** Society Islands. See MARUA.

Iaury, maw'ree, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an a of about 580 square miles. It is intersected by Duck R er, which runs westward. The surface is undulating or n ly level, and is extensively covered with forests of c r, ash, hickory, walnut, and poplar or tulip-tree. The s is very fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, wheat, l ber, and pork are the staple products. This county is i tersected by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and t Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, both of w ch connect with the capital, Columbia. Pop. in 1870, 3 289; in 1880, 39,904; in 1890, 38,112.

Iaury City, a post-office of Crockett co., Tenn.

Iauston, maws'tŏn, a post-office and station of Wilkin c Minn., on the Red River & Manitoba Railroad, 17 miles N of Breckenridge.

Iauston, a post-village, capital of Juneau co., Wis., in Lemonweir township, on the Lemonweir River, and on t Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 36 miles W.N.W. of Portage City, and 68 miles E. of La Crosse. I has 6 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, a machine- sh p, a foundry, a plough-factory, a grist-mill, and a saw- m , for which the river affords motive-power. Pop. 1118.

Iautern, mŏw'tŏrn, a town of Austria, Styria, 20 miles W of Bruck, with mineral baths and iron-works. P. 652.

Iautern, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, o posite Stein, 40 miles W.N.W. of Vienna. Pop. 964.

Iauth, mŏwt, or **Megto,** mĕg'to, a town of Bohemia, 2 miles S.W. of Beraun. Pop. 1750.

Iauthausen, mŏwt'hŏw'zĕn, a town of Upper Aus- tr , on the Danube, 3 miles N.E. of Enns. Pop. 1657.

Iauvaise (mō'vâz') **River,** or **Mush'kee,** a small st am of Wisconsin, rises in La Pointe co., and flows into L e Superior.

Iauvaises Terres, mō-vâz-tair' ("bad lands"), an e sive barren tract in South Dakota and Nebraska, be- t en the North Fork of the Platte and the South Fork o the Cheyenne. It is an arid, treeless region of the ter- tia y formation, and contains many fossil bones of the rhi- no os and other large animals. This region is described b D. D. Owen in the following passage: "From the uni- fo , monotonous, open prairie the traveller suddenly de- sc ds one or two hundred feet into a valley that looks as if had sunk away from the surrounding world, leaving st ding all over it thousands of abrupt irregular prismatic a columnar masses. Viewed in the distance, these rocky pi s, in their endless succession, assume the appearance of m sive artificial structures decked out with all the acces- so s of buttress and turret, arched doorway, and clustered st t, pinnacle, and tapering spire."

Iauvaise Terre, mō-vâz-tair', a township of Morgan co Ill. Pop. 736.

Iauvaleekarray, maw'vâ'lee'kar-râ', a large town of ndia, in Travancore, 52 miles S.S.E. of Cochin.

Iauvezin, mō'vęh-zăN' (L. *Malvesinum*), a town of F nce, in Gers, 19 miles S.E. of Lectoure. Pop. 1583.

Iauzé, mō'zâ', a town of France, in Deux-Sèvres, on th right bank of the Mignon, 13 miles S.W. of Niort.

Iaverah, Algeria. See CAPE HAMRAH.

Iav'erick, a southwestern county of Texas, borders on M ico. Area, about 1320 square miles. It is bounded on th S.W. by the Rio Grande, and is intersected by Elm C k. The soil produces pasture for many cattle and sh p, but is mostly uncultivated. Cattle are the chief a ples of export. Capital, Eagle Pass, on the Rio Grande. P in 1870, 1951; in 1880, 2967; in 1890, 3698.

Invillet, mâ'veel'lâ', a settlement in Digby co., Nova Sc a, 18 miles from Yarmouth. Pop. 240.

Javromati, a village of Greece. See MESSENE.

Javro- (or Mauro-) Potamos, mâv'ro-pot'â-mos (a . *Ach'eron*), a river of Greece, Epirus, enters the Medi- te nean 7 miles E.S.E. of Parga, after a S.W. course of 40 miles. From the N. it receives the river anciently called th *Cocytus;* and both streams were by the Greek mythol- o s reputed to be rivers of hell.

Mavro- (or Mauro-) Potamos (anc. *Cephis'sus*), a river of Greece, falls into Lake Topolias (anc. *Copais*).

Mavro-Vouno, mâv'ro-voo'no (or the "black moun- tain"), a triple-peaked height of Greece, Epirus. Eleva- tion, 1500 feet.

Maw'cook, a post-village in Sheffield co., Quebec, 6 miles N.W. of Granby. It has 4 saw-mills, a tannery, and 2 stores. Pop. 200.

Mawerkirchen, Austria. See MAUERKIRCHEN.

Mawo, maw'wo, a walled town of Africa, capital of Kanem, 50 miles N.E. of Lake Chad. Pop. 4000.

Max'atawney, a post-township of Berks co., Pa., about 15 miles N.N.E. of Reading, is intersected by a branch of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. It joins the borough of Kutztown, and contains villages named Bower's Station and Lyons. It has 2 iron-furnaces. Pop. 2531.

Maxdorf, mâx'dorf, a village of Bohemia, 9 miles from Reichenberg. Pop. 1350.

Maxen, mâx'ęn, a village of Saxony, 10 miles S.S.E. of Dresden, with a castle and mineral baths. In 1759 the Austrians here defeated the Prussians.

Maxent, mâx'ôN', a village of France, in Ille-et-Vi- laine, arrondissement of Montfort. Pop. 255.

Maxentiopolis Pictonum. See SAINT-MAIXENT.

Maxey's, max'iz, a post-hamlet of Oglethorpe co., Ga., on the Athens Branch Railroad, 28 miles S.E. of Athens.

Max'field, a post-hamlet of Bremer co., Iowa, in Max- field township, 10 miles E. of Waverly, and 16 miles N. of Waterloo. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 900 The township contains 2 other churches.

Maxfield, a post-township of Penobscot co., Me., about 36 miles N. of Bangor, is intersected by the Piscataquis River. Pop. 156.

Max'imo, a post-office of Stark co., O. See STRASBURG.

Max'inkuck'ee, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Ind., about 32 miles N. of Logansport.

Max Meadows, a post-village of Wythe co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 125 miles W.S.W. of Lynchburg. It has 2 churches and a tobacco-factory.

Max'on's Mills, a post-hamlet of McCracken co., Ky., on Massack Creek, 7 miles W. of Paducah. It has 3 stores and 1 or 2 mills.

Max'ville, a post-office of Sharp co., Ark.

Maxville, a post-office of Duval co., Fla., on the Transit Railroad, 55 miles W.S.W. of Fernandina.

Maxville, Indiana. See MACKSVILLE.

Maxville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mo., 18 miles S.W. of St. Louis. It has a church, a hotel, and 2 or 3 stores.

Maxville, Huron co., O. See PERU.

Maxville, a post-village of Perry co., O., in Monday Creek township, 1½ miles from Winona Station, and about 30 miles S.S.W. of Zanesville. It has a church, and mines of coal and iron.

Maxville, a post-hamlet in Maxville township, Buffalo co., Wis., on the E. bank of the Chippewa River, about 28 miles E. of Red Wing, Minn. Pop. of the township, 515.

Max'well, a station in Tuscaloosa co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 3 miles S. of Tuscaloosa.

Maxwell, a post-village of Colusa co., Cal., on a branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad, about 5 miles N. of Co- lusa Junction.

Maxwell, a post-hamlet of Bay co., Mich., on the Jack- son, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, at State Road Crossing, 15 miles N. of Bay City. It is also called Michie.

Maxwell, a post-office and railroad station of Franklin co., Tenn., 3 miles S.W. of Winchester.

Max'well, a post-village in Grey co., Ontario, 21 miles S.S.W. of Collingwood. It contains 3 stores and 2 hotels.

Maxwell's, a station in Livingston co., N.Y., on the Canandaigua, Batavia & Tonawanda Railroad, 21 miles E. of Batavia.

Maxwell's, a station in Columbus co., N.C., on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 28 miles W. of Wilmington.

Max'welltown, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Kirkcud- bright, on the Nith, opposite Dumfries. It has an observa- tory and some manufactures. Pop. 4198.

May, an islet of Scotland, at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, 6 miles E.S.E. of Fife-Ness, 1 mile in length, with a light 240 feet high. Lat. 56° 11' N.; lon. 2° 33' W.

May, a river of Scotland, co. of Perth, joins the Earn.

May, a small river of Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

May, or **Le May,** lęh mâ, a village of France, depart- ment of Maine-et-Loire, 7 miles S.E. of Beaupréau.

May, a township of Christian co., Ill. Pop. 681.

May, a township of Lee co., Ill. Pop. 1007.

May, Tuscola co., Mich. See MAYVILLE.
May, a post-office of Martin co., Minn.
May, a post-office of Kearney co., Neb.
May, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pa., about 15 miles S.E. of Lancaster.

Mayaco, mī-ä'ko, a town of Hayti, on the N. coast, about 25 miles N.E. of Cape Engaño.

Maynguana, West Indies. See MARIGUANA.

Mayaguez, mī-ä-wās' or mī-ä-wēz', a port of the island of Porto Rico, West Indies, 70 miles S.W. of San Juan, the capital. It is the third town in importance on the island. It is clean, lighted by gas, and has a street railway, a newspaper, a savings-bank, telegraph lines, and a good water-supply. The exports and imports have each exceeded $3,000,000 in a year. Sugar, molasses, coffee, hides, fruit, and turtle-shell are leading exports. Pop. 12,000.

Mayari, mī-ä-rē', a seaport town on the N. coast of Cuba, near the mouth of a small stream which flows into the Bay of Nipe. It is celebrated for fine tobacco. Lat. 20° 45' N.; lon. 75° 30' W. Pop. about 3000.

Mayas, mī'äs, a nation of American Indians, who, before the Spanish conquest, occupied the whole peninsula of Yucatan, including Tabasco. Though nearly extinct as a tribe, their language is still spoken by the Indians of all the countries originally in their possession.

May'bee, a post-village of Monroe co., Mich., in Exeter township, on the Chicago & Canada Southern Railroad, 36 miles S.W. of Detroit. It has 2 churches, a hotel, a cheese-factory, a flour-mill, 4 stores, &c.

May Bell, a post-office of Sioux co., Iowa.

May'berry, a post-office of Carroll co., Md.

Mayberry, a township of Montour co., Pa. Pop. 215.

Mayberry Creek, a post-hamlet of Patrick co., Va., 40 miles S. of Christiansburg. It has a church.

May'binton, a post-hamlet of Newberry co., S.C., about 45 miles N.W. of Columbia. It has a church.

May'bole, a town of Scotland, co. and 7½ miles by rail S. of Ayr. Pop. 3797. The town contains various stately antique buildings, including the castle, the ancient seat of the Cassilis family, also manufactures for Glasgow houses, employing numerous hands, mostly Irish.

Maycal'lin Creek, of Arkansas, flows through Pope co., and enters the Arkansas near the line of Johnson co.

May Day, a post-office of Riley co., Kansas, 16 miles N.E. of Clay Centre. Pop. of May Day township, 981.

Maydourghaut, mā-door-gawt', a town of India, Nizam's dominion, 140 miles S.E. of Hyderabad.

Mayen, mī'ĕn, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, 15 miles W. of Coblentz. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, red leather, and earthenware. Pop. 6839.

Mayence, a town of Germany. See MENTZ.

Mayenfeld, mī'ĕn-fĕlt', a town of Switzerland, in Grisons, near the Rhine, 11 miles N. of Chur. Pop. 1200.

Mayenne, or **La Mayenne**, mä'yĕnn' or mī'ĕnn' (L. *Meduana*), a river of France, rises in the department of Orne, flows S., and unites with the Loir and Sarthe in forming the Maine; total course, about 125 miles, of which about 55 miles are navigable.

Mayenne, a department in the N.W. of France, formed of part of the old province of Maine-et-Perche. Area, 1980 square miles. Pop. in 1891, 332,387. Surface generally flat. Sufficient corn is raised for consumption; cider and perry are extensively made; lint and hemp are grown, and the forests furnish timber for the marine. Chief industry, spinning and weaving of cotton and linen. Chief river, the Mayenne. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Château-Gonthier, Laval, and Mayenne. Capital, Laval.

Mayenne (L. *Meduana*), a town of France, department of Mayenne, 17 miles N.N.E. of Laval, chiefly on the right bank of the Mayenne, but connected by a bridge with a suburb on the left bank. It has a large public square, adorned with a fountain, a hôtel de ville, two churches, and an old castle of the Lords of Mayenne, picturesquely overhanging the bridge. The manufactures of linen, calico, and ticks are important, and employ about 8000 persons in and around the town. There are also cotton-mills, bleach-fields, and dye-works. Pop. 8826.

May'erville, or **May'ersville**, a post-village, capital of Issaquena co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, 70 miles above Vicksburg. It has a court-house and 3 churches. Cotton is shipped here.

Mayesville, māz-vil, or **Mays'ville**, a post-village of Sumter co., S.C., in Mayesville township, on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 51 miles E. of Columbia, and 9 miles E.N.E. of Sumter Court-House. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. of the township, 1763.

Mayet, mä'yä' (L. *Maiatum*), a village of France, in Sarthe, 16 miles E.N.E. of La Flèche. Pop. 1631.

May'tet'ta, a station of Ocean co., N.J., on the Tuckerton Railroad, 6 miles N. of Tuckerton.

May'field, a town of England, co. of Sussex, 8 miles S. of Tunbridge Wells. Remains of a palace, said to have been built by St. Dunstan, and long a residence of the archbishops of Canterbury, but now a nunnery, still exist. Pop. of parish, 3868.

May'field, a post-village of Santa Clara co., Cal., in Mayfield township, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 35 miles S.S.E. of San Francisco. It has several churches, a graded school, 2 hotels, a brewery, a distillery, a winery, and a number of general stores. Pop. of the township, 1100.

Mayfield, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Ga., on the Ogeechee River, and on the Macon & Augusta Railroad, 61 miles W. by S. of Augusta.

Mayfield, a township of De Kalb co., Ill. Pop. 911.

Mayfield, a post-village, capital of Graves co., Ky., is near Mayfield Creek, and on the Paducah & Memphis Railroad, 26 miles S. of Paducah, and about 37 miles S.E. of Cairo, Ill. It has a court-house, a college, 2 newspaper offices, a national bank, and 6 churches. Pop. (1890) 2909.

Mayfield, a township of Somerset co., Me. Pop. 96.

Mayfield, a post-township of Grand Traverse co., Mich., about 40 miles N.E. of Manistee. Pop. 310. Mayfield village is on the Traverse City Railroad, 14 miles S.E. of Traverse City. It has a saw-mill, a store, and a hotel. Pop. 200.

Mayfield, a township of Lapeer co., Mich. Pop. 1422. It contains Fish Lake and Five Lakes.

Mayfield, a hamlet of Montgomery co., Miss., 12 miles E. of Winona.

Mayfield, a post-village in Mayfield township, Fulton co., N.Y., on the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville Railroad, 6 miles N.E. of Gloversville, and about 44 miles N.W. of Albany. It has 2 churches, and manufactories of leather, gloves, and mittens. Pop. about 200. The township is hilly, but fertile. Limestone is found in it. Pop. 2352.

Mayfield, a post-office of Rockingham co., N.C.

Mayfield, a post-township of Cuyahoga co., O., about 15 miles E. of Cleveland. It is drained by the Chagrin River. Pop. 892. It contains a hamlet named Mayfield, also 4 churches, 2 grist-mills, and a graded school.

Mayfield, a post-office of Jackson co., Tenn.

Mayfield, a post-office of San Pete co., Utah.

Mayfield, a post-office of Washington co., Wis.

Mayfield Creek, Kentucky, rises in Graves co., and runs northward. It finally runs westward through Ballard co., and enters the Mississippi River about 7 miles below Cairo, Ill. It is nearly 90 miles long.

May Flower, mā'flōur, a station in Faulkner co., Ark., on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, 20 miles N.W. of Argenta.

May Flower, a post-office of Adams co., Neb.

May'hew, a post-office and station of Walworth co., Wis., in Troy township, on the railroad between Elkhorn and Eagle, 8 miles N. of Elkhorn.

Mayhew's, a station in Sacramento co., Cal., on the Sacramento Valley Railroad, 10 miles E. of Sacramento.

Mayhew's Station, a post-village of Lowndes co., Miss., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 89 miles N. of Meridian, and 12 miles W. of Columbus. It has a church.

May Hill, a post office of Adams co., O.

Maykiang, a river of Asia. See MEI-KONG.

Mayn, a river of Germany. See MAIN.

May'nard, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 22 miles N. of Independence. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory.

Maynard, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Maynard township, on the Assabet River, and on the Marlborough Branch of the Fitchburg Railroad, 10 miles E.S.E. of Marlborough, and 7 miles W.S.W. of Concord. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a woollen-factory, a paper-mill, and a powder-mill. Pop. of Maynard township, 1965.

Maynard, a post-hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., in Marcy township, on the Utica & Black River Railroad, 2½ miles N.W. of Utica. It has a church.

May'nard, or Hodge's Corners, a post-village in Grenville co., Ontario, 5 miles W. of Prescott. Pop. 170.

Mayuard's Cove, a post-office of Jackson co., Ala., 8 miles N.W. of Bellefonte Station.

May'nardville, a post-village, capital of Union co., Tenn., is in the fertile Raccoon valley, 24 miles N. by E. of Knoxville. It has 2 churches. Iron, zinc, and lead are said to be found here. Pop. in 1890, 144.

Nay'nooth, a town of Ireland, co. of Kildare, on the Royal Canal, with a station on the Irish Great Western Railway, 15 miles W.N.W. of Dublin. Pop. 1414. It has ruins of a castle, formerly the chief seat of the Fitzgeralds, a large Roman Catholic chapel and convent, and the Royal College of St. Patrick, founded in 1795, for the education of the Roman Catholic clergy.

Nayo, mī'o, a river of Mexico, state of Sonora, enters the Gulf of California 100 miles S.E. of Guaymas, after a S.W. course of 130 miles.

Nayo, mī'o, one of the Cape Verd Islands, in the Atlantic, E. of Santiago. It is 15 miles long, with a rocky coast and sterile soil, its principal product being salt, from a natural lagoon. Chief port, Pinosa. Pop. 773.

Nayo, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the N. coast of Celebes, 30 miles N. of Menado.

Nayo, mā-o' or mā'o, a maritime county of Ireland, Connaught, having E. the cos. of Sligo and Roscommon. Area, 2130 square miles. The coast-line is fringed with cliffs and islands and indented with innumerable inlets. The surface is mostly mountainous, but comprises many fertile and comparatively level tracts. Soil generally light, better suited to grazing than to tillage. Chief crops, flax, oats, and potatoes. The fisheries are valuable, and marble, slate, and iron ore are plentiful. Chief towns, Castlebar, Ballina, and Westport. It sends four members to the House of Commons. Pop. (1891) 218,406.

Nayo, a parish of Ireland, Connaught, in a county of the same name, containing the village from which the county takes its name, 3 miles S.E. of Balla. Pop. 2141.

Nay'o, a small river of Virginia and North Carolina, rises by two branches, the North Mayo and South Mayo, in Patrick co. of the former state, and, flowing southeastward into North Carolina, enters the Dan River at Madison.

Nay'o, a township of Rockingham co., N.C. Pop. 3539. It contains Madison.

Nayo, a post-office of Halifax co., Va., about 35 miles E. of Danville.

Nayo Forge, a post-office of Patrick co., Va.

Nayomba, mā-yom'bā, Mayam'ba, or Majumba, mā-jm'bā, a town of the African coast, 120 miles N.W. of Mayango, at the mouth of the Mayomba in the Atlantic. It is the capital of the country of Mayomba, which is rich in copper, ivory, and gum.

Nay'o Park, a post-office of Grayson co., Ky.

Nayorga, mā-yon'gā, a town of Spain, province and 48 miles N.W. of Valladolid, on the Cea. Pop. 2100.

Nayorga, a group of the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific, the chief of which is Varao.

Nayotte, mā'yŏt', or Mayot'ta, one of the Comoro Islands, forming, with some adjacent islets, a French colony. Area 137 square miles. It lies 20 miles S.S.W. of Johanna, is mountainous but fertile, and exports cattle, sugar, rum, coffee, cocoa oil, &c. The natives are Mohammedans of mixed African, Arab, and Malagassy stock. Capital, Dzaoudzi. Pop. 10,875.

Naypocha, a river of Chili. See Mapocha.

Nayport, mā'port, a post-hamlet and bathing-place of Duval co., Fla., on the ocean, at the mouth of St. John's River, 25 miles E.N.E. of Jacksonville. It has a church.

Naypu, mī-poo', a river of Chili, department of Santiago, rises in the Andes, and, after a W. course of 130 miles, enters the Pacific 40 miles S. of Valparaiso. The principal fluent is the Melipilla, which joins the Maypu 40 miles E. of the Pacific Ocean. The course of this mountain-stream is so impetuous that it can only be spanned by suspension-bridges.

Naypu, a mountain-peak of the Andes, in Chili, lat. 33° 9' S. Height, 15,000 feet.

Nayrena del Alcor, mī-rā'nā dĕl ăl-kōr', a town of Spain, province and 13 miles E.N.E. of Seville. Pop. 4406. It has a castle, and a large horse- and cattle-fair.

Nayres, mair, a village of France, in Ardèche, 12 miles N.W. of Largentière. Pop. 943.

Naysek, a village of Hungary. See Majsa.

Naysfield, māz'feeld, a post-village of Milam co., Tex., 17 miles W.S.W. of Calvert. It has 4 churches and 1 or 2 academies.

Nay's Landing, a post-village, capital of Atlantic co., N.J., in Hamilton township, is on Great Egg Harbor River at the head of navigation, on the Atlantic City branch of the West Jersey Railroad, 47 miles S.E. of Camden, and 17 miles from Atlantic City. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of cotton goods, baskets, and lumber. A newspaper is published here. Pop. about 1200.

Nay's Lick, a post-village of Mason co., Ky., 4 miles from the Maysville & Lexington Railroad, and about 54 miles N.E. of Lexington. It has 4 churches, a seminary, and manufactures of carriages, ploughs, &c. P. (1890) 352.

Nay'spring, a post-office of Grainger co., Tenn.

Nay's Station, a post-office of Edgar co., Ill., on the Illinois Midland Railroad, 5 miles W. of Paris.

Maysville, māz'vil, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ala., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 12½ miles E. of Huntsville. It has 2 churches.

Maysville, a post-village of Benton co., Ark., about 33 miles N.W. of Fayetteville. It has 5 churches, and manufactures of machinery, wagons, &c. Pop. about 200.

Maysville, a post-village of Jackson co., Ga., on the Northeastern Railroad, 13 miles S.E. of Lulah Junction, and 27 miles N. by W. of Athens. It has a church. Pop. about 400.

Maysville, a post-office and station in Pike co., Ill., on the Hannibal & Naples Railroad, at the junction of the Pittsfield Branch, 33 miles E. of Hannibal, Mo.

Maysville, Allen co., Ind. See Harlan.

Maysville, a hamlet of Daviess co., Ind., on the West Fork of White River, about 18 miles E. by S. of Vincennes.

Maysville, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Iowa, about 40 miles W.N.W. of Cedar Falls.

Maysville, a city, the capital of Mason co., Ky., is finely situated on the Ohio River, 60 miles above Cincinnati, and about 50 miles below Portsmouth, O. It is 79 miles N.E. of Lexington, with which it is connected by the Maysville & Lexington Railroad. A range of bold and verdant hills, rising near the S. border of the city, renders its appearance, as viewed from the river, very attractive. It contains a city hall, 11 churches, a national bank, 2 other banks, an academy, and printing-offices which issue 1 tri-weekly and 3 weekly newspapers. It has also 2 flouring-mills, 2 distilleries of whisky, gas-works, 2 planing-mills, a cotton-factory, 2 manufactories of farming-implements, 5 of cigars, 3 of ploughs, 2 carriage-shops, a foundry, a brewery, 2 saw-mills, a railroad-car-shop, and a soap-factory. Large quantities of tobacco, hemp, pork, and other products are shipped here. Maysville was incorporated as a city in 1833. Pop. in 1890, 5358.

Maysville, a township of Aroostook co., Me., 42 miles N.N.W. of Houlton, is traversed by the Aroostook River. The village of Presque Isle joins it. Post-offices, East Maysville and Maysville Centre.

Maysville, a post-village, capital of De Kalb co., Mo., in Camden township, about 30 miles E.N.E. of St. Joseph. It has a court-house, a bank, a high school, a newspaper office, 3 churches, and manufactures of brooms, furniture, and wagons. Pop. about 500.

Maysville, a post-office of Jones co., N.C.

Maysville, a hamlet of Columbiana co., O., on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 18 miles S.S.E. of Alliance. It has a grist-mill and a woollen-mill.

Maysville, a hamlet of Wayne co., O., 12 miles S.E. of Wooster. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Maysville, a hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., in Kiskiminetas township, 3½ miles N.N.E. of Salina. It has a church and a grist-mill. Here is Long Run Post-Office.

Maysville, Clarion co., Pa. See Mayville.

Maysville, or Mayville, a village of Jefferson co., Pa., in Warsaw township, 7 or 8 miles N.E. of Brookville. It has 2 churches, 23 houses, and a tannery. Near here is Warsaw Post-Office.

Maysville, a hamlet of Mercer co., Pa., about 25 miles S.W. of Meadville.

Maysville, South Carolina. See Mayesville.

Maysville, Virginia. See Buckingham Court-House.

Maysville, or Grant Court-House, a post-village, capital of Grant co., W. Va., 27 miles S. by W. of Keyser, and about 45 miles S.S.W. of Cumberland, Md. It is situated in a hilly or mountainous region. It has 4 churches, 2 woollen-factories, a pottery, and a flour-mill.

Maysville Centre, a post-office of Aroostook co., Me.

May'town, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., in East Donegal township, 2 miles N.W. of Marietta, 15 miles W. of Lancaster, and 6 miles N.W. of Columbia. It has 4 churches, a chair-factory, 2 brick-yards, and 3 cigar-factories. Pop. 613.

Mayumba, or Majumba, Africa. See Mayomba.

May'view', a post-hamlet of Champaign co., Ill., on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 26 miles W. of Danville. It has a church.

Mayview, a post-office of Buena Vista co., Iowa.

Mayview, a post-office of Jewell co., Kansas.

Mayview, a post-village of Lafayette co., Mo., in Washington township, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 7 miles W. of Higginsville. It has a church and a grist-mill.

May'ville, a post-office of Tulare co., Cal.

Mayville, a village of Tuscola co., Mich., in Fremont township, 12 miles S.E. of Vassar. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of flour, lumber, sash, and doors. The name of its post-office is May.

Mayville, a township of Houston co., Minn. Pop. 614.

Mayville, a post-village, capital of Chautauqua co., N.Y., is beautifully situated at the head or northwest end of Chautauqua Lake, and on the Buffalo, Corry & Pittsburg Railroad, 18 or 20 miles N.W. of Jamestown, and 62 miles S.S.W. of Buffalo. It contains 6 churches, the Mayville union school, a flouring-mill, and a newspaper office. Steamboats ply regularly between Mayville and Jamestown. Pop. in 1890, 1164.

Mayville, a post-village of Traill co., N.D., 98 miles by rail N. by W. of Wahpeton.

Mayville, or **Maysville**, a hamlet of Clarion co., Pa., on Red Bank Creek, and on the Low Grade division of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, at Maysville Station, 89 miles N.E. of Pittsburg. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill. Here is New Mayville Post-Office.

Mayville, a post-village in Williamstown township, Dodge co., Wis., on Rock River, and on the Fond du Lac, Amboy & Peoria Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Horicon, and 22 miles S. by W. of Fond du Lac. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a foundry, a flouring-mill, a furniture-factory, and a blast-furnace. Iron-ore abounds here. Pop. 1069.

May'wood, a post-village in Proviso township, Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and on the Des Plaines River, 10 miles W. of Chicago. It has 3 churches, a union school, and 2 manufactories of "Chicago Scrapers and Ditchers." Pop. about 1000.

Maywood, a post-office of Marion co., Ind., on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, 4 miles W.S.W. of Indianapolis.

Maywood, a post-hamlet of Wyandotte co., Kansas, about 15 miles S. by E. of Leavenworth. It has a church.

Maywood, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Minn., in Maywood township, 20 miles E.N.E. of Sauk Rapids. Pop. of the township, 118.

Maywood, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., Mo., on the Fabius River, and on the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad, 11 miles W. of Quincy, Ill. It has a church.

Maywood, a post-hamlet of Bergen co., N.J., on the New Jersey Midland Railroad, 15 miles N. of Jersey City. It has several fine residences and a manufactory of jewelry.

Maywood, a post-office of Fayette co., W. Va.

Mazaca, or **Cæsarea**. See KAISAREEYEH.

Mazagan, măz'a-găn', a seaport of Morocco, lat. 33° 15' 30" N., lon. 8° 26' 45" W., 120 miles S.W. of Cape Spartel. It exports grain, wool, wax, oil, and hides, has a good custom-house, a fort, and large granaries, and is a port of call for steamers. Its roadstead is sheltered to some extent by a reef. It has a Catholic church and a mosque. It was built by the Portuguese in 1566, and held by them till 1770. Pop. 2000, two-thirds Moors.

Mazagão, mă-zà-gŏwn', a town of Brazil, state and about 190 miles W.N.W. of Pará, near the estuary of the Amazon.

Maz'agon', or **Maz'agong'**, a village of British India, on the island of Bombay, chiefly inhabited by descendants of the Portuguese. It is now a part of the city of Bombay.

Mazalquivir, the Spanish for MERS-EL-KEBIR.

Mazaltenango, Guatemala. See MAZATENANGO.

Mazamet, mà'zà'mà', a town of France, in Tarn, on the left bank of the Arnette, 12 miles S.E. of Castres. Pop. 10,770. It has extensive manufactories of broadcloth, serge, flannel, alpaca, tartans, &c., and large cloth-fairs.

Mazan, mà'zŏx', a village of France, in Ardèche, arrondissement of Largentière. Pop. 1921.

Mazan, a village of France, in Vaucluse, 5 miles E. of Carpentras. Pop. 1817.

Mazanderan, mà-zăn'dĕr-ăn', or **Mazanderoon**, mà-zăn'dĕr-oon', a province of North Persia, mostly between lat. 36° and 37° N. and lon. 50° and 54° E. Pop. 150,000.

Mazarambroz, mà-thà-rràm-brŏth', a town of Spain, New Castile, 11 miles from Toledo. Pop. 1387.

Mazarron, a town of Spain. See ALMAZARRON.

Mazaruni, Guiana. See MASSAROONY.

Mazatenango, or **Masatenango**, mà-zà-tà-năn'go', a town of the republic of Guatemala, 190 miles W. of the capital. Pop. 12,000.

Mazatlan, măz'at-lăn' or mà-sàt-lăn', a flourishing town and seaport of Mexico, in Cinaloa, at the entrance of the river Mazatlan into the Gulf of California, 183 miles S.E. of Cinaloa. Lat. 23° 11' 48" N.; lon. 106° 23' 45" W. It is built on the crest of some heights, and has a clean and healthy appearance. There are many fine stores, well stocked with goods. The port is sheltered to some extent from the N. winds, but exposed to the W. and S. It is the seat of considerable commerce. It forms the outlet for the products of the mining districts of St. Sebastian, and has considerable imports of English goods. Pop. 12,706.

Mazé, mà'zà', a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, on the Authion, 9 miles S.W. of Baugé. Pop. 3597.

Mazeena, or **Mazina**, mà-zee'nà, a fort of Afghanistan, 15 miles S.W. of Jelalabad.

Mazeppa, a post-village in Mazeppa township, Wabasha co., Minn., on the railroad between Wabasha and Zumbrota, and on the Zumbro River, 20 miles S.W. of Lake City, and about 22 miles S. of Red Wing. It has 2 churches, a high school, and a flouring-mill. Pop. of the township, 797.

Mazères, mà'zair' (L. *Macerix*), a town of France, in Ariége, on the Lez, 10 miles N. of Pamiers. Pop. 2521.

Mazirn, an island of Arabia. See MASSERA.

Mazo, mà'so, a town of the Canary island Palma, on its E. coast. Pop. 3511.

Mazomanie, mà-zo-mà'nee, a post-village of Dane co., Wis., in Mazomanie township, on Black Earth Creek, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 23 miles W.N.W. of Madison, and 22 miles S. of Baraboo. It contains a bank, 3 or more churches, several hotels, a high school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of fanning mills and milk-safes. The Wisconsin River touches the N.W. corner of the township. Pop. of the village in 1890, 1034; of the township, 1482.

Mazon, mà-zŏn', a small post-village of Grundy co., Ill., in Mazon township, on the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad, 28 miles S.W. of Joliet. Coal is mined here. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1005.

Mazon Creek, Illinois, rises in Livingston co., runs N., and enters the Illinois River at Morris, in Grundy co.

Mazufurabad, India. See MUZUFFURABAD.

Mazura, an island of Arabia. See MASSERA.

Mazyc, mà-zī', a large village of Afghanistan, in the Pisheen Valley, 40 miles N. of Shawl.

Mazzara, mât-sà'rà (anc. *Massara* and *Emporium*), a town of Sicily, 26 miles by rail S. of Trapani, at the mouth of the Salemi. Pop. 12,155. It is enclosed by Saracenic walls, and has narrow, unpaved, dirty streets. Its public buildings comprise a cathedral, bishop's palace, senate house, several convents, a hospital, college, theatre, and a *caricatore* for warehousing corn.

Mazzarino, mât-sà-ree'no, a town of Sicily, province and 14 miles S.E. of Caltanisetta, with a college and palace. Pop. 11,951.

Mazze, a village of Italy. See MASSE.

Mazzo, mât'so, a village of Italy, province of Sondrio, S. of Bormio. Pop. 837.

Mdoukal, m'doo'kăl' (?), a village of Algeria, in the Sahara, at the S.E. extremity of Lake Hodna, 97 miles S.W. of Constantine.

Meacham, mee'cham, a post-office of Du Page co., Ill., on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, 22 miles W.N.W. of Chicago.

Meacham, a township of Marion co., Ill. Pop. 835.

Meacham's, a station in Sonoma co., Cal., on the Fulton & Guerneville Railroad, 2 miles from Fulton.

Meaco, a city of Japan. See KIOTO.

Meacsima, islets of Japan. See MEAKSIMA.

Mead, meed, a post-office of Clinton co., Iowa, on the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota Railroad, about 9 miles N.W. of Lyons. Here is a church.

Mead, a township of Belmont co., O. Pop. 850. It contains Businessburg.

Mead, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. 2421, exclusive of Meadville.

Mead, a township of Warren co., Pa. Pop. 463.

Meaday, mà-à-dī', a ruined town of Burmah, on the Irrawaddy, 40 miles N. of Prome.

Mead Corners, a post-office of Crawford co., Pa., 4 miles E. of Meadville.

Meade, meed, a county of Kentucky, borders on Indiana. Area, about 332 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and N.W. by the Ohio River. The surface is undulating, and nearly half of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Cavernous limestone underlies the soil. This county is traversed by the Louisville, St. Louis & Texas Railroad. Capital, Brandenburg. Pop. in 1870, 9485; in 1880, 10,323; in 1890, 9484.

Meade, a township of Huron co., Mich. Pop. 290.
Meade, a post-hamlet of Macomb co., Mich., about 28 miles N. by E. of Detroit. It has a church.
Meadland, mēd'land, a post-hamlet of Taylor co., W. Va., 4 miles N. of Flemington Railroad Station.
Mead'orsville, a post-office of Whitley co., Ky.
Meadow, mĕd'o, a post-office of Rock co., Minn.
Meadow, a township of Johnston co., N.C. Pop. 1043.
Meadow, a post-office of Millard co., Utah.
Meadow, a station in Henrico co., Va., on the Richmond & York River Railroad, 11 miles E. of Richmond.
Meadow Bluff, a post-office of Greenbrier co., W. Va., 7 miles N. of Alderson Station.
Meadow Branch, a post-office of Jackson co., O.
Meadow Bridge, a post-office of Henrico co., Va.
Meadow Brook, a post-office of Johnson co., Kansas, 7 miles S. by W. of Kansas City.
Meadow Brook, a post-office of Washington co., Tenn.
Meadow Creek, Utah, rises in Tooele co., runs southward, and enters Sevier River on the N. border of Millard co. It is about 80 miles long.
Meadow Creek, a post-office of Whitley co., Ky.
Meadow Creek, post-office, Madison co., Montana.
Meadow Creek, a post-office of Grayson co., Va.
Meadow Creek Station, a post-hamlet of Summers co., W. Va., on New River, and on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 136 miles E.S.E. of Huntington, and 12 miles N. of Hinton.
Meadow Dale, a post-office of Highland co., Va., about 40 miles N. of Millborough Depot.
Meadowfield, a post-office of Hancock co., Tenn.
Meadow Gap, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pa.
Meadow Hill, a post-office of Wilkes co., N.C.
Meadow Lawn, a station in Jefferson co., Ky., on the Louisville & Paducah Railroad, 15 miles S.W. of Louisville.
Meadow Mills, a post-office of Frederick co., Va., is at Cedar Creek Railroad Station, 14 miles S.W. of Winchester. Here is a flour-mill.
Meadow River, West Virginia, rises in Greenbrier co., runs N.W., and forms the boundary between the cos. of Fayette and Nicholas, until it enters the Gauley River.
Meadows, a station in Pueblo co., Col., on the Cañon City Branch of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 19 miles W. of South Pueblo.
Meadows, a post-hamlet of McLean co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 11 miles E. of El Paso. It has 3 grain-elevators and 2 stores.
Meadows, a township of Stokes co., N.C. Pop. 2065.
Meadows of Dan, a post-office of Patrick co., Va.
Meadowvale, a post-village in Peel co., Ontario, on the river Credit, 6 miles S. of Brampton. It has good water-power, flour-, oatmeal-, and saw-mills. Pop. 300.
Meadow Valley, a post-office of Plumas co., Cal.
Meadow Valley, a post-office and shipping-point of Juneau co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Valley Railroad, 21 miles N.E. of Tomah.
Meadow View, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 7 miles E. by N. of Abingdon.
Meadowville, a post-hamlet of Rich co., Utah, about 6 miles N. of Evanston.
Meadowville, a post-hamlet of Barbour co., W. Va., about 24 miles S. by E. of Grafton.
Meads, medz, a station of Washington co., Neb., on the Omaha & Northwestern Railroad, 5 miles N. of Blair.
Mead's Creek, a post-office of Steuben co., N.Y., about 11 miles S.E. of Bath.
Mead's Mills, or Waterford, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., in Plymouth township, on Rouge River, and on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 25 miles W. of Detroit. It has a foundry and machine-shop. P. 200.
Meadville, Barry co., Mich. See SHERIDAN.
Meadville, mead'vil, a hamlet of Ingham co., Mich., in Ingham township, 25 miles S.E. of Lansing.
Meadville, a post-village, capital of Franklin co., Miss., on the Homochitto River, about 80 miles S.S.W. of Jackson. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office.
Meadville, a post-village of Linn co., Mo., on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, 14 miles E. of Chillicothe, and 90 miles E. of St. Joseph. It has 2 churches, a wagon-shop, and a plough-factory. Pop. about 400.
Meadville, a hamlet of Wayne co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, 5 miles S.E. of Clyde.
Meadville, a city, the capital of Crawford co., Pa., is pleasantly situated on French Creek, and on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 44 miles S.W. of Corry, 36 miles S. of Erie, 24 miles W. of Titusville, and 100 miles N. of Pittsburg. It is the principal market of a fertile and populous county, the staple products of which are petroleum, lumber, butter, grain, &c. It has one of the finest court-houses in the state, 12 or 13 churches, a high school, 2 large and handsome public school buildings, 2 national banks, 2 savings-banks, 2 other banks, a public library, and a Unitarian theological seminary with a library of 12,000 volumes. On an eminence ½ mile N. of the city stands Alleghany College (Methodist Episcopal), which was organized in 1815 and has a library of 12,000 volumes. One daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Meadville also has a public park, several machine-shops, oil-refineries, a large woollen-mill, manufactures of engines, farming-implements, carriages, wooden shoes, and the car-works and machine-shops of the railroad, which cover an area of 6 acres. The Franklin Branch Railroad connects Meadville with Oil City. It received its city charter in 1866. Pop. in 1870, 7103; in 1880, 8860; in 1890, 9520.
Meadville, a post-village of Halifax co., Va., on the Banister River, about 28 miles N.E. of Danville. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.
Meaford, mee'ford, formerly **Saint Vin'cent**, a post-village in Grey co., Ontario, at the mouth of Big Head River in Georgian Bay, at the N. terminus of the Northern Railway, 22 miles W.N.W. of Collingwood. It contains 6 hotels, 2 printing-offices, flour- and saw-mills, a pottery, manufactories of woollens, iron castings, boots and shoes, wooden-ware, leather, fanning-mills, carriages, wagons, &c., and has a large export trade in grain and country produce. Pop. 1200.
Meagher, mee'gher, a large county in the central part of Montana. It is bounded on the W. by the Missouri River, and partly drained by the Muscle Shell and Judith Rivers. The surface is diversified with mountains, large treeless plains, and fertile valleys. In the central part of the county is a range called the Belt Mountains. The soil produces wheat, barley, oats, &c. Gold is the chief article of export. Area, 7000 square miles. It is intersected by the Great Northern Railroad. Capital, White Sulphur Springs. Pop. in 1870, 1387; in 1880, 2743; in 1890, 4749.
Meagsville, meegs'vil, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Tenn., on the Cumberland River, about 6 miles N. by E. of Gainesborough, the capital of the county.
Mealgunge, mā-ā-gūnj', a walled town of India, 24 miles S.W. of Lucknow.
Mean, me'ăn', a town of India, in the Punjab, division of Rawil-Pindc. Pop. 6857.
Meaksima, or Meaesima, mā-āk-see'mā, some islets of Japan, W. of the S. part of Kioo-Sioo.
Mealfourvounie, māl-foor-voo'nee, a mountain of Scotland, co. of Inverness, on the W. side of Loch Ness. Elevation, 2700 feet.
Mealy Mountains, a hill-chain in Labrador, British North America, near its E. coast, between Capo Charles and Sandwich Bay. Estimated height, 1480 feet.
Meana, mā-ā'nā, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 27 miles W.S.W. of Turin, on the Clusone. Pop. 1711.
Meana, a village of the island of Sardinia, division and 50 miles N. of Cagliari. Pop. 1700.
Mean'der Creek, of Ohio, flows into the Mahoning River about 7 miles below Warren.
Mean'ee, a village of Afghanistan. Lat. 29° 21′ N.; lon. 70° 40′ E.
Mean'ee ("fishing-place"), a maritime town of India, 75 miles N.W. of Joonaghur.
Meanee, a village of Sinde, on the Fulailee branch of the Indus, 5 miles N. of Hyderabad, and where British troops defeated a Beloochee force, February 17, 1843.
Meance, a town of Sinde, on the Indus, 45 miles S.W. of Hyderabad.
Mennee, a town of the Punjab, on the Ravee, over which is a much-frequented ferry, 21 miles N.W. of Lahore.
Meance, a village of Sinde, 5 miles N.W. of Sehwan. Lat. 26° 24′ N.; lon. 67° 55′ E.
Meangis (mā-ăng'ghis or mā-ăn'gheez) **Isles**, a group in the Malay Archipelago, about lat. 5° N., lon. 127° E., 90 miles S.E. of Mindanao. Chief island, Nanusa.
Mean Meer, a town of India, in the Punjab, forming almost a suburb of Lahore, on its S.E. side. Pop. 13,757.
Means, Harrison co., O. See CADIZ JUNCTION.
Mearim, a river and town of Brazil. See MIARIM.
Mears, meerz, a post-hamlet in Golden township, Oceana co., Mich., on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 7 miles S. of Pentwater. It has a church, 3 lumber-mills, and a shingle-mill.
Mears Bluff, a post-office of Brunswick co., N.C., and

a station on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 3 miles from Wilmington, also on the Carolina Central Railroad and Cape Fear River.

Meat Camp, a post-township of Watauga co., N.C. Pop. 370.

Meath, meeth, a county of Ireland, Leinster, having E. Dublin and the Irish Sea. Area, 906 square miles. Surface mostly flat. Principal river, the Boyne. Soil chiefly a rich clayey loam, on limestone or gravel. Chief towns, Trim (the capital), Kells, and Navan. The county sends two members to the House of Commons. Previous to the Anglo-Norman conquest, the King of Meath was supreme monarch of Ireland. Pop. (1891) 76,816.

Meauwataka, mo-wat'ą-kạ, a post-hamlet of Wexford co., Mich., on Lake Meauwataka, about 30 miles S. by E. of Traverse City. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Meaux, mō (anc. *Jati'num* or *Jati'num*, afterwards *Mel'di*), a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, 27 miles E.N.E. of Paris, on the Marne, and on the railway to Strasburg. Pop. 11,739. It has a tribunal of commerce, a communal college, a fine Gothic cathedral founded in the twelfth century, a library of 16,000 volumes, and trade in grain and cheese. It is the see of a bishop, and has courts of first resort, a scientific society, 9 flouring-mills, and manufactures of cotton, farming-implements, &c. Here is a monument to Bossuet, who was Bishop of Meaux. Meaux was taken by the Normans in 862, and, after a regular siege, by the English in 1421.

Mebanesville, meb'ănz-vil, a post-village of Alamance co., N.C., on the railroad which connects Raleigh with Greensborough, 50 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh. There are several churches near it. It has a military school or academy and a cotton-factory.

Mebarrez, El, Arabia. See EL MEBARREZ.

Me'can', a small river of Wisconsin, rises in Waushara co, runs southeastward through Marquette co., and enters the Fox River 5 or 6 miles E.N.E. of Montello.

Mecan, a township of Marquette co., Wis. Pop. 708.

Mecca, or **Mekka**, mĕk'kạ, written also **Mekkeh** (anc. *Macora'ba*; Fr. *Mecque*, mĕk), the most celebrated city of Arabia, the seat of the Mohammedan religion, 65 miles E. of Jiddah. Lat. 21° 38′ N.; lon. 40° 8′ E. It is styled by Mohammedans El Mosheref (the noble), Om-El-Kora (the mother of towns), &c. Mecca stands in a narrow, sandy valley, from 100 to 700 paces broad, extending in a general direction N. and S., enclosed by sterile hills from 200 to 500 feet high, without tree or verdure, and is ill supplied with water. In its centre is the Beitu-'llah (house of God), or El-Haram (the inviolable), the great mosque, enclosing the Kaaba, dividing the whole into the northern and southern towns, these again being subdivided into 25 quarters, exclusive of the suburbs, which stretch in single lines of houses along the narrow parts of the valley. Mecca is in itself a good-looking city, the streets being wider than is usual in Eastern towns, the houses of stone, often three stories high, and well lighted. The castle, on its S.E. side, near the Shereef's house, is large enough for a garrison of 1000 men, and is thought by the Arabs to be impregnable. The city is annually filled at the time of the Haj or pilgrimage, when apartments in almost every house are hired to strangers, and thousands besides encamp outside the town. This pilgrimage, customary among the Arabs in early and idolatrous ages, and subsequently enjoined by Mohammed on all his followers, is the foundation of Mecca's fame, and the only source of her wealth.

The great temple of the Beitu-'llah is an unsymmetrical patchwork of ancient fragments, without any pretension to unity of style. It may be entered by 19 doors, and is adorned with 7 minarets. Within, the great four-sided court of the temple, surrounded by colonnades of irregular pillars, is about 250 paces long and 200 wide; and nearly in the middle of it, in a hollow, stands the Kaaba, or sacred house, erected in 1627, measuring in length about 18 paces, in width 14 paces, and in height not exceeding 40 feet. The sides are completely covered by the *Keswa*,—that is, the veil or curtain of rich black silk, which is renewed every year. In two places only is this covering removed, one so as to expose a gray stone at the S.E. end of the building, which it is thought meritorious to touch; and, in like manner, at the N.E. angle is exposed the celebrated black stone, the kissing of which is a chief object of the pilgrimage. Besides the pulpit of the Imám, and the desks assigned to the doctors of the different sects, there are several irregular buildings round the Kaaba. In one of these is the famous well of Zemzem, alleged to be the one whence Hagar obtained water for Ishmael. Its waters are perfectly fresh, though every other spring in the neighborhood is brackish. Among the pilgrims they are devoutly believed to be a sure remedy for all bodily ailments, and even salutary for the soul.

The inhabitants of Mecca are, with the exception of a few Hejâzî Bedouin, all strangers by birth or parentage, being mostly settlers, or children of settlers, attracted hither by gain. The colleges of Mecca have fallen to decay, and the libraries, once rich, have totally disappeared. As Mecca, during the pilgrimage, is visited by from 100,000 to 200,000 strangers, it becomes for three or four months in the year the greatest market in the East; its merchants occasionally accumulate large fortunes. On the other hand, the beggars of the holy city are importunate as well as numerous. The Shereefs, or direct descendants of Mohammed, are now a numerous and widely-spread body. These nobles, as they may be called, elect the Shereef of Mecca, and their choice is confirmed by the Ottoman Sultan. The stationary population of Mecca is estimated at between 25,000 and 30,000, including some 3000 or 4000 Abyssinian and negro slaves. ——Adj. and inhab. MECCAWEE (MECCAWI), mĕk'kâ-wee', sometimes written MECCAWAY.

Mec'ca, a post-village of Trumbull co., O., in Mecca township, on Musquito Creek, 4 miles N. of Cortland, and about 22 miles N. by W. of Youngstown. It has 4 churches. Here are many oil-wells, which have produced much excellent lubricating oil. Pop. of the township, 935.

Mecejana, mâ-sâ-zhâ'nâ, a village of Brazil, state and 12 miles E. of Ceará. Pop. 2000.

Mechader, mâ-châ'dĕr, a town of Arabia, Yemen, 84 miles S. of Sana, with residence of the governor.

Mechanic, me-kan'ik, a township of Holmes co., O. Pop. 1066. It has much cannel coal.

Mechanic Falls, a post-village in Minot and Poland townships, Androscoggin co., Me., on an affluent of the Androscoggin River, and on the Grand Trunk Railroad and the Portland & Oxford Central Railroad, 36 miles N. by W. of Portland. It has extensive manufactures of paper, and a manufactory of rifles, also a newspaper office and 4 churches.

Mechanicsburg, me-kan'iks-burg, a post-village in Mechanicsburg township, Sangamon co., Ill., 3 miles S. of Buffalo Station, and on the Wabash Railroad, 14 miles E. of Springfield. It has 3 churches, a bank, and a flour-mill. Pop. 366; of the township, 1443.

Mechanicsburg, a hamlet of Boone co., Ind., 8 miles N. of Lebanon. It has a church.

Mechanicsburg, a post-village of Henry co., Ind., 12 miles N.W. of New Castle. It has a church. Pop. 133.

Mechanicsburg, a post-village in Goshen township, Champaign co., O., on the railroad which connects Delaware with Springfield, 18 miles N.E. of the latter, and about 32 miles W.N.W. of Columbus. It has 2 banks, 4 churches, a union school, a newspaper office, a foundry, 2 planing-mills, a machine-shop, and a woollen-factory. Pop. in 1890, 1459.

Mechanicsburg, a post-borough of Cumberland co., Pa., on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 8 miles W.S.W. of Harrisburg, and 10 miles E. of Carlisle. It has 8 churches, a town hall, 2 national banks, the Cumberland Valley Institute, the Irving Female College, 2 newspaper offices, several paper-mills, gas-works, &c. A branch railroad extends from this town southward to Dillsburg. Large quantities of iron ore are shipped here. Pop. in 1890, 3691.

Mechanicsburg, a village of Indiana co., Pa., about 36 miles W. of Altoona. It has 2 churches. The name of its post-office is Brush Valley. Pop. 204.

Mechanicsburg, a village of Westmoreland co., Pa., in Ligonier township, 12 miles S.E. of Latrobe. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and a flour-mill. Coal and iron ore are found here.

Mechanicsburg, a post-village of Bland co., Va., at the N.W. base of Walker's Mountain, about 100 miles (direct) W. by S. of Lynchburg. It has 2 flour-mills, a woollen-mill, and several churches. Coal is found here about 200 feet below the surface.

Mechanic's Grove, a post-village in Drumore township, Lancaster co., Pa., about 18 miles S.S.E. of Lancaster, and 2½ miles from Fairmount Station. It has a church and manufactures of carriages and farm-implements.

Mechanicstown, me-kan'iks-town, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., is at the base of Catoctin Mountain, on the Western Maryland Railroad, 57 miles W.N.W. of Baltimore, and 27 miles E. of Hagerstown. It has 4 or 5 churches, a newspaper office, an academy, and 2 tanneries. Pop. in 1880, 730; in 1890, 930.

Mechanicstown, a post-village in Fox township, Carroll co., O., 30 miles S.E. of Canton. It has 3 churches

Icchanic's Valley, a post-office of Cecil co., Md.

Icchanic's Valley, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., in Buckingham township, 2½ miles from Doylestown. It has a grist-mill and a carriage-shop.

Icchanicsville, mc-kan'iks-vil, a post-office of Lee co., Ala.

Icchanicsville, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., in Thompson township, on the Quinebaug River, and on the Norwich & Worcester Railroad, 35 miles N.N.E. of Norwich.

cchanicsville, a post-office of Jasper co., Ga.

cchanicsville, a post-office of Vanderburg co., Ind., about 3 miles N.E. of Evansville.

cchanicsville, a post-village of Cedar co., Iowa, in Pleasant township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 24 miles E. by S. of Cedar Rapids, and 15 miles S. of Anamosa. It has a newspaper office, a high school, 2 banks, 30 houses, and 4 churches. Pop. 598.

cchanicsville, a post-village of St. Mary's co., Md., about 44 miles S.S.W. of Annapolis. It has 2 churches.

cchanicsville, a post-hamlet of St. Charles co., Mo., about 33 miles W.N.W. of St. Louis. It has a church.

cchanicsville, a small village in Readington township, Hunterdon co., N.J., 1½ miles from White House Station, and about 20 miles S.W. of Morristown. It has a church and 2 stores.

cchanicsville (North Oakfield Post-Office), a hamlet in Oakfield township, Genesee co., N.Y., 10 miles N.N.W. of Batavia. It has manufactures of staves and heading. Pop. about 150.

cchanicsville, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Half Moon and Stillwater townships, on the W. bank of the Hudson River, on the Champlain Canal and the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, 18 miles N. of Albany, and 14 miles S.E. of Ballston. It has an academy, 4 churches, and manufactures of sash, blinds, &c. Pop. in 1890, 2679.

Icchanicsville, a post-office of Ashtabula co., O.

Icchanicsville, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., about 20 miles N.W. of Trenton, N.J.

Icchanicsville (Wesley Post-Office), a village of Venango co., Pa., in Irvin township, about 16 miles S.S.W. of Franklin. It has 2 churches.

Icchanicsville, a post-hamlet of Sumter co., S.C., 12 miles N. of Sumter Court-House. It has a church.

Icchanicsville, a post-hamlet of Cannon co., Tenn., 10 miles E. of Woodbury. It has a church and a tannery.

Icchanicsville, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt., in Mount Holly township, 2 miles from Mount Holly, and 18 miles S.S.E. of Rutland. It has a church, a lumber-mill, &c.

Icchanicsville, a hamlet of Fauquier co., Va., 2½ miles from Delaplaine Station. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

Icchanicsville, a post-office of Loudoun co., Va.

Mechelen, mĕk'ĕh-lĕn, a village of Belgium, in Limbourg, on the Meuse, 14 miles E.N.E. of Hasselt.

Mechin, Quebec. See DALIBAIRE.

Mechlin, mĕk'lin (Dutch pron. mĕk'lin, almost mĕh'lin), or **Mechelen**, mĕk'ĕl-ĕn (L. *Mechlin'ia*; Ger. *Mecheln*, mĕk'ĕln; Fr. *Malines*, mȧ'leen'), a city of Belgium, province and 14 miles S.S.E. of Antwerp, divided into two portions by the Dyle. Pop. 50,962. It is the central station for 6 railways which traverse Belgium in all directions. Principal edifices, a cathedral of the twelfth century, containing the "Last Supper," by Rubens (whose "Adoration of the Magi" is in the church of St. John, here); church of the Recollets, with Vandyke's famous "Crucifixion;" archbishop's palace, town hall, arsenal, cannon-foundry, Franciscan convent, and the béguinage. Mechlin is the see of the archbishop primate of Belgium and the residence of a military commandant, and has a diocesan college, an academy of painting and architecture, and a society of fine arts. Its manufactures are of shawls, woollen stuffs, tobacco, starch, lace, and beer; it has also an extensive trade in flax, corn, and oil, and communicates with Louvain by a canal navigable for vessels of 160 tons. Mechlin appears to have been founded in the fifth century. For some time it was governed by its own counts. Its greatest prosperity was in the thirteenth century, when it had important manufactures.

Michoacan, a state of Mexico. See MICHOACAN.

Michum's River, a post-village of Albemarle co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, and on a small river of its own name, 10 miles W. of Charlottesville. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Mickenheim, mĭk'kĕn-hīme', a village of Rhenish Bavaria, 4 miles S.E. of Dürkheim. Pop. 1915.

Mickenheim, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 22 miles S.S.W. of Cologne. Pop. 1697.

Meckesheim, mĕk'kĕs-hīme', a village of Baden, on the Elsens, 8 miles S.E. of Heidelberg. Pop. 1224.

Meck'lenburg, a county of North Carolina, borders on South Carolina. Area, about 650 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Catawba River. The surface is hilly and extensively covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. Among its mineral resources are gold and granite. This county is partly traversed by two divisions of the Richmond & Danville Railroad, and by the Carolina Central Railroad, all of which communicate with Charlotte, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 24,299; in 1880, 34,175; in 1890, 42,673.

Mecklenburg, a county in the S. part of Virginia, borders on North Carolina. Area, about 658 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Meherrin River, and intersected by the Roanoke River, which is formed in the S.W. part of the county by the union of the Dan with the Staunton River. The surface is finely diversified with hills and fertile valleys, and a large part of it is covered with forests. Tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Granite is found here. This county is traversed by the Richmond & Danville Railroad and the Atlantic & Danville Railroad, the latter of which connects with Boydton, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 21,318; in 1880, 24,610; in 1890, 25,359.

Mecklenburg, a post-village in Hector township, Schuyler co., N.Y., 12 miles W. of Ithaca. It contains 3 churches, a hotel, a foundry, a flour-mill, a tannery, a barrel-factory, &c. Pop. about 350.

Mecklenburg- (or **Meklenburg-**) **Schwerin**, mĕk'lĕn-bŭrg shwâ-reen' (Ger. pron. mĕk'lĕn-bōōrg' shwâ-reen'), a grand duchy of the German Empire, bounded N. by the Baltic Sea, W. by the principality of Ratzeburg, S.W. by Hanover, S. by Prussia, and E. by Prussia and Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Lat. from 53° 7′ to 54° 15′ N.; lon. from 10° 40′ to 13° 10′ E. Area, 5137 square miles. The surface is generally flat, the only exception being a ridge of low hills which forms the watershed between the basins of the Elbe and the Baltic. The sea-coast is low, and indented by several bays, of which the largest is that of Wismar. Lakes are very numerous, and indeed form one of the characteristic features of the country. The soil is fertile, and produces corn in such abundance as to leave a large surplus for export. The other principal crops are pease, beans, potatoes, and turnips. Both horses and cattle are exported, and wool has become one of the most important sources of revenue. The distillation of spirits from grain is largely carried on. The government is a limited monarchy, and intimately connected with that of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Each duchy has its separate states, but both bodies annually meet together, and have power to make laws and impose taxes for the whole of Mecklenburg. Capital, Schwerin. Largest town, Rostock. P. (1890) 578,565.

Meck'lenburg- (or **Mek'lenburg-**) **Strel'itz** (Ger. pron. mĕk'lĕn-bōōrg' strȧ'lits), a grand duchy of the German Empire, intimately connected with the above, consisting of two larger and several smaller districts. The former (called respectively the Duchy of Strelitz and the Principality of Ratzeburg) are separated by the interposition of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Area, 1131 square miles. The physical features of this duchy do not differ essentially from those of Mecklenburg-Schwerin above described. The house of Mecklenburg is the oldest reigning family in Europe. Capital, Neu-Strelitz. Pop. (1890) 97,978.

Meck'ling, a post-hamlet of Clay co., South Dakota, on the Dakota Southern Railroad, 13 miles E. of Yankton.

Meco, mȧ'ko, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 21 miles from Madrid. Pop. 1413.

Mecos'ta, a county in the W. central part of Michigan, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Muskegon River, and is partly drained by the Chippewa River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and extensively covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple, oak, and other trees abound. The soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, and potatoes are the staples. This county is intersected by the Grand Rapids & Indiana and Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroads. A branch of the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad terminates in it. Capital, Big Rapids. Pop. in 1870, 5642; in 1880, 13,973; in 1890, 19,697.

Mecosta, a post-village in Mecosta township, Mecosta co., Mich., on the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, 53 miles N. of Ionia, and 15 miles S.E. of Big Rapids. Mecosta is a thriving trade centre, and contains extensive manufactures of lumber and shingles. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. about 1200.

Mc'cox Bay, a small bay on the S. side of Suffolk co.,

N.Y. (Long Island), E. of Shinnecock Bay. On it is the village of Water Mill.

Mecque, the French name of MECCA.

Meda, mā'dā, a town of Italy, 9 miles N.W. of Monza. Pop. 1000.

Medak, mā'dāk', a village of Croatia, 12 miles from Gospich. Pop. 1327.

Meda'ryville, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 46 miles N. of Lafayette. Pop. 193.

Med'dybemps, or **Med'ybemps**, a post-township of Washington co., Me., 35 miles N.N.E. of Machias, bounded N. by a large lake of the same name. Pop. 200.

Mede, mā'dā, a town of Italy, province of Pavia, 20 miles by rail S. of Novara, in a fertile plain. It has silk-mills and other manufactories. Pop. 6200.

Medeah, mā-dā'ā (anc. *Lamida*), a town of Algeria, province and 40 miles S.S.W. of Algiers. It is supplied with water by means of an aqueduct. Pop. 3620.

Medebach, mā'dĕh-bāk', or **Madebeke**, mā'dĕh-bā'kĕh, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 32 miles S.E. of Arnsberg. Pop. 2158.

Medeenet-Aboo, or **Medinet-Abu**, mā-dee'nĕt-ā-boo', a village of Upper Egypt, on that part of the ruins of Thebes lying on the W. bank of the Nile, opposite Luxor, and comprising the remains of its chief temples. See THEBES.

Medeeynd, or **Mediyad**, me-dee'yād', a small town of Asiatic Turkey, in a populous plain, 35 miles S. of Sert. It is the residence of a governor.

Medellin, mā-dĕl-yeen', a town of Spain, province and 52 miles E. of Badajos, on the Guadiana. Pop. 1555. Hernando Cortez was born here in 1485.

Medellin, mā-dĕl-yeen', a city of the republic of Colombia, capital of the department of Antioquia, between the Cordilleras of the Andes, 48 miles S.E. of Antioquia. Elevation, 5030 feet. Pop. estimated at 14,000. It is picturesquely situated, has a mint, is a bishop's see, and is an entrepôt for a considerable region.

Medellin, a river of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, enters the Gulf of Mexico about 5 miles S. of that city, after an E. course of 25 miles.

Medellin, a town of Mexico, 15 miles by rail from Vera Cruz.

Medemblik, mā'dĕm-bleck', a town of the Netherlands, in North Holland, on the Zuyder Zee, 9 miles N.W. of Enkhuysen. Pop. 2193.

Medenice, mā'dĕh-nect'sā, a village of Austria, in Galicia, 36 miles from Sambor, on the Letnienka. Pop. 2010.

Me'derville, a post-hamlet of Clayton co., Iowa, about 48 miles N.W. of Dubuque.

Medesano, mā-dā-sā'no, a village of Italy, 10 miles S.W. of Parma, on the Taro. Pop. of commune, 4054.

Med'field, a post-village in Medfield township, Norfolk co., Mass., on the Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg Railroad and the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad, 18 miles S.W. of Boston. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of carriages and straw goods. The township is drained by the Charles River. Pop. of the township, 1163.

Med'ford, a post-office of Desha co., Ark., on the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas Railroad, 33 miles N.W. of Arkansas City.

Medford, a post-township and hamlet of Piscataquis co., Me., about 36 miles N. of Bangor. The township is intersected by the Piscataquis River.

Medford, a post-village in Medford township, Middlesex co., Mass., on the Mystic River, on the Boston & Lowell Railroad, and on the Boston & Maine Railroad, Medford Branch, 5 miles N.N.W. of Boston. It contains 7 churches, a high school, a town house, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, a savings-bank, and Tufts College (Universalist), which was organized in 1855 and has 16 instructors and a library of 13,000 volumes. (See COLLEGE HILL). Medford has manufactures of rum, bricks, and buttons. Pop. of the township in 1890, 11,079. Mystic Pond, which is on its border, supplies Charlestown with water.

Medford, a post-village in Medford township, Steele co., Minn., on Strait River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 9 miles S. of Faribault, and 7 miles N. of Owatonna. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 300; of the township, 561.

Medford, a post-village in Medford township, Burlington co., N.J., on Haines Creek, about 7 miles S. by W. of Mount Holly, and about 16 miles E. of Camden. It has 5 churches, a national bank, and a manufactory of glassware. The Mount Holly & Medford Branch Railroad connects it with Mount Holly.

Medford, a station of Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Long Island Railroad, 55 miles E. of Brooklyn.

Medford, a post-village, capital of Taylor co., Wis., in Medford township, on Black River, near its source, and on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 230 miles N.W. of Milwaukee, and 67 miles N.W. of Stevens Point. It has a court-house, a church, 2 newspaper offices, manufactures of lumber, sash, and blinds. Pop. in 1890, 1193.

Med'ford, a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, on Minas Basin, 11 miles from Port Williams Station. Pop. 200.

Medford Centre, a post-office of Piscataquis co., Me., on the Piscataquis River, about 40 miles N. of Bangor.

Medford Hill'side, a station in Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston & Lowell Railroad, 5½ miles N.W. of Boston.

Medgyes, mĕd'yĕsh', or **Medias**, mā'de-ăs (anc. *Media?*), a town of Transylvania, on the Great Kokel, 37 miles E. of Karlsburg. Pop. 4621. It is enclosed by walls, and has a Protestant college and a Catholic high school.

Media, mee'de-a, a country of antiquity, comprising the N. and W. provinces of the modern Persian dominions, viz., Irak-Ajemee, Mazanderan, Ghilan, and Azerbaijan, the last having been the ancient *Media Atropatene*. The Great Median wall, between the Tigris and Euphrates at their nearest point of approach, has been apparently identified of late between lat. 33° 20′ and 34° N. and about lon. 44° E. Media once formed part of the Assyrian Empire, rose afterwards to be an independent monarchy, and, having been subjugated by Cyrus, was incorporated with Persia. On the downfall of the Persian Empire it passed first to the Seleucidæ and then to the Parthians.——Adj. MEDIAN; inhab. MEDE, meed.

Me'dia, a post-borough, capital of Delaware co., Pa., in Upper Providence township, on the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad, 14 miles W. by S. of Philadelphia, and about 13 miles from West Chester. It contains a fine court-house, a large hotel, a national bank, 1 other bank, a newspaper office, the Brooke Hall Female Seminary, an academy, and 7 churches. Pop. in 1890, 2736.

Medinana, mā-de-ā'nā, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 2 miles S.S.E. of Saragossa, on the Ginel. Pop. 1620.

Medinap'olis, a post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa, in Yellow Spring township, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 15 miles N. of Burlington, at the junction of the Burlington & Northwestern Railroad. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. about 400.

Medicina, mā-de-chee'nā, a town of Italy, 15 miles E. of Bologna, on the Canal of Medicina. Pop. 11,355, mostly agricultural.

Med'icine, a township of Livingston co., Mo. Pop. 901.

Medicine, a township of Mercer co., Mo. Pop. 939.

Medicine, a township of Putnam co., Mo. Pop. 665.

Medicine, a post-office of Sullivan co., Mo.

Medicine Bow, a post-village of Carbon co., Wyoming, is on or near the Medicine Bow River, and on the Union Pacific Railroad, 74 miles N.N.W. of Laramie City.

Medicine Bow Mountains, a range of the Rocky Mountains, in Wyoming and Colorado. It extends from Long's Peak, Colorado, nearly northwestward into Wyoming. The North Fork of the Platte flows between these mountains and the main range, or "divide," of the Rocky Mountains. Among the highest peaks of the Medicine Bow Range are the Elk Mountain and Big Horn, which are in Wyoming. Lignite or coal abounds here. This range of mountains, which is extensively covered with forests of pine, forms the S.W. boundary of the Laramie Plain.

Medicine Bow River rises in the mountains in the S. part of Wyoming, runs nearly northwestward in Carbon co., and enters the North Fork of the Platte 30 miles N.N.E. of Rawlins. It is 120 miles long. Its mouth is at a elevation of 6200 feet above tide-water.

Medicine Creek, Missouri, rises in Mercer co., runs southward through Grundy co., and enters Grand River in Livingston co., about 10 miles S.E. of Chillicothe. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Medicine Creek, a post-office of Furnas co., Neb.

Medicine Lodge, a post-village, capital of Barber co., Kansas, on Medicine Lodge Creek, 198 miles by rail line S.W. of Topeka. Pop. in 1890, 1095; of Medicine Lodge township, 1910.

Med'icine (or Sun) River, Montana, rises in the Rocky Mountains, runs eastward, forms the N. boundary of Lewis and Clarke co., and enters the Missouri River in Choteau co., about 10 miles above the Great Falls, or Cataract. It is nearly 150 miles long, and in some places 1 yards wide. Gold is found near it. Its valley is fertile.

Medicine Rock, a post-hamlet of Potter co., Dakota.

Medi'na (formerly **The Medc**), a river of England, I of Wight, which it divides into two nearly equal parts, ning the sea at Cowes Harbor. It is navigable to New- t, 4 miles inland.

Medina, mę-dee'nâ, an Arabic word, signifying "city," ming the names or portions of the names of a number of ns in Arabia, Barbary, and Spain.

Medina, mę-dee'nâ or mâ-dee'nâ (Arab. *Medinat-el-bi*, pronounced mę-dec'nât-ĕn-nâ'bee', "the Prophet's y;" anc. *Yatrib*, *Jathrip'pa*, or *Jatrip'pa*), a city of abia, containing the tomb of Mohammed, 248 miles N. W. of Mecca. Lat. 24° 57′ N.; lon. 39° 53′ E. It stands ut 3000 feet above the sea-level, at the E. side of the untains running parallel to the Red Sea; extending S. in immense plain; in every other direction the view is nded by hills or mountains, which, towards the S.W., e a bold and rugged appearance. It is surrounded by rong stone wall about 40 feet high, flanked with towers, ile on a rock at its N.W. side stands the Castle. Of its ates, that facing the S., and called the "Egyptian Gate," emarkable for its beauty. The houses are of stone, two ries high, and many of them betoken opulence and com- t. The most noteworthy buildings are the great mosque, 2 maller ones, a college, and the public baths. Beyond t walls of the city, W. and S., are suburbs consisting of l houses, yards, gardens, and plantations. These suburbs l e also their walls and gates. The canal, which supplies dina with water from a valley a few miles to the S., is t greatest of its kind in Arabia. It is generally about 25 f under ground, and terminates in a basin, from which s may draw.

The mosque of the Prophet stands at the E. side of the y, and, though on a smaller scale, it resembles that at cca; its colonnades are remarkable only for their extreme i gularity. The tomb of the Prophet is enclosed with a a en of iron filigree of excellent workmanship; at the S. s e of this the pilgrim goes through his devotions. There a four doors into the interior, but one of these only is o n, and is kept by a eunuch. Admission into the enclosed a a, or El-Hejarah, is allowed only to pashas, leaders of t Haj, and such like, on payment of a large fee. There i ittle to be seen inside but the embroidered silk curtains, w ch are said to conceal a quadrangular black stone, supp ted by two pillars, between which are the graves of Mhammed and his friends and successors Aboo-Bekr and Omar. Great numbers make the pilgrimage to the Prophet's t b; and it is estimated that one-third of the Mecca pil- gns go on to Medina, the pilgrimage to which may be p formed at any time of the year. The inhabitants of th city, like those of Mecca, are strangers in the land of th Bedouins. They are less gay and vivacious than those o Mecca, and at the same time more studious as to appear- a ces. The Shereefs in Medina are Ulema, or doctors of th Koran. The business of Medina is all done by the m chants of Yembo, or Yambo, a port on the Red Sea, a out 105 miles to the S.W. The population is supposed t be from 16,000 to 20,000, of whom 12,000 are within the w ls.

Medina, a city of Malta. See Città Vecchia.

Medina, a village of Senegambia, Jaloof country. Lat. 1 18′ N.; lon. 15° 12′ W.

Medi'na, a county in the N. part of Ohio, has an area o about 425 square miles. It is drained by Black and Ricky Rivers and Chippewa Creek. The surface is undu- ing, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The s is fertile, and adapted to pasturage. Butter, wool, o , hay, Indian corn, wheat, and maple sugar are the ble products. This county has beds of bituminous coal. It is intersected by the New York, Lake Erie & Western ilroad, the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad, the sburg, Akron & Western Railroad, and the Baltimore hio Railroad. Capital, Medina. Pop. in 1870, 20,092; i 1880, 21,453; in 1890, 21,742.

Medina, a southern county of Texas, has an area of out 1270 square miles. It is intersected by the Rio Indo, bounded on the N.E. by the Medina River, and p drained by Seco Creek. The surface is uneven or ly. The soil is partly fertile, and produces pasture for ny cattle, which are the chief articles of export. This nty is traversed through the central part from E. to W. the Southern Pacific Railroad. Capital, Castroville. p. in 1870, 2078; in 1880, 4492; in 1890, 5730.

Medina, a township of Peoria co., Ill., bounded E. by oria Lake. Pop. 905. It contains Mossville.

Medina, a township of Warren co., Ind. Pop. 609. It ntains Poolsville and Green Hill.

Medina, a post-village of Jefferson co., Kansas, on the Delaware River, nearly 1 mile N. of the Kansas River, and on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 15 miles E. of Topeka, and 14 miles W. of Lawrence. It has a church. Pop. 197.

Medina, a post-village in Medina township, Lenawee co., Mich., on Tiffin River, about 14 miles S.W. of Adrian, and 4 miles S. of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. It contains an academy, 2 churches, a cheese-factory, a flour-mill, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. about 250; of the township, 1798.

Medina, a township of Hennepin co., Minn. Pop. 1348. It contains Leighton.

Medina, a post-village of Orleans co., N.Y., on Oak Orchard Creek, on the Erie Canal, and on the New York Central Railroad, 41 miles W. of Rochester, and 16 miles E. by N. of Lockport. It contains 5 churches, a national bank, the Medina Free Academy, 2 newspaper offices, the Medina Iron-Works, and several flouring-mills. It has also manufactures of pumps, pipes, sinks, and general hardware. Here is a quarry of Medina sandstone (Silurian), a good material for building. The line which separates Ridgeway township from Shelby passes through Medina. Pop. in 1880, 3632; in 1890, 4492.

Medina, a post-village, capital of Medina co., O., on the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railroad, 36 miles N.N.W. of Massillon, about 26 miles S. by W. of Cleveland, and 20 miles W. by N. of Akron. It is mostly in Medina township, and partly in Montville. It contains 5 churches, 2 national banks, 2 newspaper offices, a normal school, 2 machine-shops, 1 or 2 flour-mills, and manufactures of cheese, bee-hives, hollow-ware, &c. Pop. in 1890, 2073; of the township, additional, 854.

Medina, a post-hamlet of Gibson co., Tenn., and a station on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 3 miles S. of Milan. It has 2 churches.

Medina, a township of Dane co., Wis. Pop. 1417.

Medina, a post-village in Dale township, Outagamie co., Wis., near the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 12 miles W. of Appleton, and 1½ miles from Medina Station, which is 11 miles W.N.W. of Menasha. It has 2 churches, manufactures of wagons, and a money-order post-office.

Medina, York co., Ontario. See Keswick.

Medinaceli, mâ-dee'nâ-thâ'lee, a town of Spain, province and 33 miles S. of Soria. Pop. 1064.

Medina de las Torres, mâ-dee'nâ dâ lâs tor'nês, a town of Spain, 43 miles S.S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 3341.

Medina del Campo, mâ-dee'nâ dêl kâm'po (anc. *Methimna Campestris?*), a town of Spain, in Leon, 26 miles S.S.W. of Valladolid. It has 2 hospitals, and a collegiate and 6 parish churches. There are ruins denoting the ancient importance of this place, which once contained 50,000 inhabitants. It was a royal court and a much-frequented emporium. Medina was the capital of the Campo, or level district, which is one of the finest wheat-countries in the world. Pop. 4208.

Medina de Pomar, mâ-dee'nâ dâ po-mar', a town of Spain, province and 38 miles N.N.E. of Burgos. Pop. 1815.

Medina de Rio Seco, mâ-dee'nâ dâ ree'o sâ'ko, a town of Spain, province and 25 miles N.W. of Valladolid, on the Sequillo, an affluent of the Douro.

Medi'na River, Texas, rises near the N. border of Bandera co., which it intersects. It runs southeastward, forms the boundary between the cos. of Bexar and Medina, and unites with Salada Creek about 15 miles S. of San Antonio. The stream formed by this junction is the San Antonio River.

Medina-Sidonia, mâ-dee'nâ-se-do'ne-â, a city of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 22 miles S.E. of Cadiz. Pop. 9703. It stands on the brow of a rocky eminence, is enclosed by walls, and has externally an imposing appearance, but it is almost wholly in decay. The principal square, in which stand the Tuscan and Doric town house and the granary, has a planted promenade and is provided with lamps. There are 10 schools, a foundling hospital, an orphan asylum, 2 churches, 2 nunneries, and 5 hermitages.

Medinat-el-Nebi, the Arabic name of Medina

Medinet-Abu, Egypt. See Medeenet-Aboo.

Medinet-el-Fayoom, mâ-dee'nât-êl-fi-oom' (anc. *Crocodilop'olis*, afterwards *Arsin'oë*), a town of Egypt, capital of the province of Fayoom, on the Bahr-Yoosuf, 52 miles by rail S.S.W. of Cairo. It has several Coptic churches, mosques, manufactories of woollen stuffs, and a trade in rose-water and nitre. Pop. 12,000.

Mediobur'gum, Medium Castrum. See Middelburg.

Mediolanum, England. See Drayton-in-Hales.

Mediolanum, France. See Evreux; also Saintes.
Mediolanum, a city of Italy. See Milan.
Mediomatrici, an ancient name of Metz.
Mediterranean, mĕd'e-tĕr-rā'ne-ăn, "midland," is a name applied generally to all seas nearly surrounded by land, as the Baltic.
Mediterranean Sea (L. *Mare Internum* or *Mediterra'neum*; Fr. *Mer Méditerranée*, mair mā'dee'tĕR'rā'nā'; Sp. *Mar Mediterraneo*, mar mā-ne-tĕr-rā'nā-o; It. *Mare Mediterraneo*, mā'rā mā-de-tĕn-nā'nā-o; Ger. *Mittelmeer*, mit'tĕl-mair', or *Mittelländisches Meer*, mit'tĕl-lĕn'dish-ĕs mair), a great inland sea, between lat. 30° 20' and 45° 50' N. and lon. 5° W. and 35° E., about 2200 miles long; breadth, from Venice to the Gulf of Sidra, 1200 miles. On the N. and N.W. it washes the shores of Europe, on the S. those of Africa, and on the E. those of Asia. It communicates on the W. with the Atlantic Ocean by the Strait of Gibraltar, and on the N.E. with the Black Sea through the Sea of Marmora and the Straits of Dardanelles and Constantinople. It is very irregular in shape: by the projection of the S. part of Italy, and of Cape Bon in Africa, and the interposition of the island of Sicily, it is divided near its centre into distinct and not very unequal E. and W. portions. In addition to these the other important subdivisions are the Tyrrhene or Tuscan Sea, the Adriatic Sea or Gulf of Venice, the Ionian Sea, and the Ægean Sea or Grecian Archipelago. The largest gulfs are, on the shores of Europe, those of Lyons, Genoa, Taranto, Lepanto, Koron, Kolokythia, Ægina, and Salonica; on the shores of Asia, Adramyti, Smyrna, Adalia, and Iskanderoon; and on the shores of Africa, Sidra and Cabes. The largest and most important islands are Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and the Balearic Isles in the W. division, and Cyprus, Rhodes, Crete, the Ionian Isles, and Malta in the E. division. The principal rivers which discharge themselves into the Mediterranean are the Ebro, Rhone, Po, and Nile; and through the Hellespont and Bosporus it receives the waters of the Black Sea. Between Cape Bon and the Sicilian coast, where the water is shallowest, the depth barely exceeds 30 fathoms, but in almost all other places, particularly at a distance from the shores and inlands, is so much increased that it often gives no soundings. Owing to the very narrow channel which connects the Mediterranean with the main ocean, there is very little tide, though in some places, as in the Ionian Sea, the Adriatic, on parts of the African coast, &c., a rise of more than 6 feet sometimes occurs. The general current, entering from the ocean, flows E. along Africa, then N. along Syria, and begins to return by following the coast of Anatolia W. The prevailing winds are the S.E. and S.W. in spring, and the N.E. and N.W. during the rest of the year. They often blow suddenly and with great violence. The most remarkable are the Bora, in the Adriatic, and the burning Sirocco, from the African Desert. Waterspouts are common on the coast of Asia Minor. Active volcanoes exist on the coast of Italy, in the Lipari Islands, and in Sicily. The Mediterranean abounds with fish, and also furnishes fine coral and sponge.

The Mediterranean was called by the Hebrews "the Great Sea." The Phœnicians are the first people known to have extended their commerce along its coasts; the Greeks afterwards disputed it with them. After the destruction of Carthage the Romans were sole masters of its shores; and in the Middle Ages the Venetians monopolized its commerce.

Mediyad, a village of Turkey. See Medeeyad.
Medix Run, Elk co., Pa. See Bann's.
Medjerda, a river of North Africa. See Mejerda.
Medjidje, or **Medshidschee**, mĕd'jeed'jā', a town of Roumania, in the Dobrudja, 25 miles by rail S.E. of Chernavoda. Pop. 8000.
Medjmaa, Medjma, or **El Mej'ma'**, a fortified town of Arabia, in Nedjed, chief town of the Sedeyr province, 160 miles N.E. of El Rass. Pop. 18,000.
Medl, mĕd'l, or **Meedl**, mād'l, a village of Moravia, 4 miles from Littau. Pop. 1260.
Med'lan's Ranch, a hamlet of Young co., Tex. P. 28.
Med'ley, or **Med'ley's**, a post-office and station of Montgomery co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad, 33½ miles N. of Houston.
Medley, a hamlet of Grant co., W. Va., 26 miles S. of Keyser. It has a church and a tannery.
Medling, a town of Austria. See Mödling.
Mednoi, mĕd-noi', an island belonging to Russia, in the Behring Sea, E. of Behring Island. Length, 30 miles; breadth, 5 miles. Copper is found on its W. coast.
Medo, mā'do, a small island of Brazil, in the Bay of São Marcos, state and 4 miles W. of Maranhão.
Me'do, a post-office or hamlet in Medo township, Blue Earth co., Minn., about 80 miles S.S.W. of St. Paul. The township contains 2 churches, and is drained by Cobb River. Pop. of the township, 907.
Medoacus Major, the ancient name of the Brenta.
Medoacus Minor. See Bacchiglione.
Medoc, mŏh-dok', an old district of France, in the N.W. part of Guienne, along the Garonne. It now forms the N.W. part of the department of Gironde.
Me'doc, a post-village of Jasper co., Mo., about 1 miles N.W. of Carthage.
Me'don, a post-village of Madison co., Tenn., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 11 miles S. Jackson. It has a church.
Medo'ra, a post-village in Chesterfield township, Macoupin co., Ill., on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 20 miles N. of Alton. It has 2 churches, a flour mill, and a carriage-factory.
Medora, a post-village in Carr township, Jackson co., Ind., on the East Fork of the White River, and on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 86 miles E. of Vincennes. It has a church, a flouring-mill, a lumber-mill, and several stores and other business concerns.
Medora, a post-office of Warren co., Iowa.
Medora, a post-village of Osage co., Mo., on the Missouri River, and on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, at St. Aubert Station, 105 miles W. of St. Louis. Pop. about 150.
Medreac, mā'drā'āk', a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 10 miles N.N.W. of Montfort. Pop. 341.
Medshidschee, Roumania. See Medjidje.
Medunna, the Latin name of Mayenne.
Medunta, France. See Mantes-sur-Seine.
Medusa, me-doo'sa, a post-village in Rensselaerville township, Albany co., N.Y., about 25 miles S.W. of Albany. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of cider, flour, and paper. Pop. 94.
Meduxnikeag, me-dŭx'ne-kĕg, a broad, rapid river running into the St. John a few miles above Woodstock, New Brunswick. It takes its rise in the state of Maine, has numerous windings, spreads into large and infested branches, and contains a number of islands. Deposits of red hematite iron occur near its mouth.
Medvejii-Ostrova, mĕd-vĕd'jee-os-tro'vā ("Bear Islands"), two groups of islands in Asiatic Russia; one in Behring Strait, the other in the Arctic Ocean, opposite the mouth of the Kolyma River.
Medves, mĕd'vĕsh', a village of Hungary, co. and 4 miles from Temesvar, on the Theiss. Pop. 745.
Medvieditza, mĕd-ve-ā-dit'sā, incorrectly written **Melvidetz**, a river of Russia, joins the Don on the left 15 miles below the influx of the Khoper, after a S.W. course of 330 miles. German and other colonies are located on its banks.
Med'way (anc. *Vaga?*), a river of England, rises in the S.E. part of Surrey co., and joins the Thames at Sheerness, above which it forms a great and important estuary. It is navigable to Penshurst.
Med'way, or **Port Medway**, a river of Nova Scotia, takes its rise in Queens co., and enters the Atlantic through the harbor of Port Medway. Length, about 100 miles.
Med'way, a small river of Georgia, which enters the Atlantic between Bryan and Liberty cos., 25 miles S. by W. of Savannah.
Medway, a post-township of Penobscot co., Me., on the Penobscot River, about 64 miles N.N.E. of Bangor. It contains a church. Pop. 321.
Medway, a post-village in Medway township, Norfolk co., Mass., on Charles River, and on the Woonsocket division of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad, 25 miles S.W. of Boston. It has 6 churches and a savings-bank. The township contains another village, named West Medway, and has manufactures of cotton, boots, and straw goods. Pop. of the township, 4242.
Medway, a small post-village of Greene co., N.Y., about 22 miles S. by W. of Albany. It has 1 or 2 churches.
Medway, a post-village of Clark co., O., in Bethel township, 3 miles from Osborn Station, about 14 miles N.E. of Dayton, and 1 mile W. of Mad River. It has a church. Pop. about 200.
Medybemps, Washington co., Me. See Menprebkes.
Medynsk, mā-dinsk', or **Medyn**, mā'din', a town of Russia, government and 40 miles N.N.W. of Kaloga, on the Medynka. Pop. 7781.
Medzibor, mĕt'se-bor, a town of Prussian Silesia, 3 miles N.E. of Breslau. Pop. 1457.
Meeden, mā'dĕn, a village of the Netherlands, in Groningen, 9 miles N.W. of Delfzyl. Pop. 1545.
Meedl, a village of Moravia. See Medl.

Mee'han', a post-office of Portage co., Wis., on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, 5 miles W. of Plover.

Meek'er, a county in the central part of Minnesota. Area, 650 square miles. It is intersected by the Crow River, and North Fork. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and numerous small lakes, some of which have no outlet. A large part of this county is covered with forests of the oak, ash, elm, maple, &c. The soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, cattle, hay, and butter are the staple products. It is intersected by the Great Northern Railroad. Capital, Litchfield. Pop. in 1870, [illegible]; in 1875, 4826; in 1880, 11,709; in 1885, 16,184.

Meeker, a post-village, capital of Rio Blanco co., Col., about 45 miles N.W. of Glenwood Springs. [illegible]

Meeker, a post-office of Washington co., Wis., about 18 miles N.W. of Milwaukee.

Meeker's Grove, a post-hamlet of Lafayette co., Wis., in Benton township, 5 miles S. of Benton Station, and about 18 miles N.E. of Dubuque, Iowa. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and mines of lead and zinc.

Meeks'ville, a post-office of Wilson co., N.C.

Meeling, China. See Mexing.

Mee'me, or **Me'mee**, a post-village in Meeme township, Manitowoc co., Wis., about 35 miles N.N.E. of Fond du Lac. Pop. of the township, 1734.

Meems, a station in Shenandoah co., Va., on the railway from Winchester to Staunton, 6 miles N. of New Market.

Meenab, Minab, mee'nâb', or **Min'nom'**, a small river of Persia, flows into the Persian Gulf near a town of the same name.

Meenam, or **Minam**, mee'nâm', a village of Persia, province and 80 miles W. of Kerman, stated to consist of about 400 grottos excavated in a mountain, and inhabited by sect of schismatic Mohammedans.

Meenen, a town of Belgium. See Menin.

Meengana, meen-gâ'nâ, a thriving town of the Punjab, little above the junction of the Chenaub and the Jhylum, a few miles W. of Jung.

Meenteem, India. See Burmah.

Meer, mâr, a word in Dutch and German, signifying "sea" or "lake," and forming parts of several names in the N.W. part of Europe, as Haarlemmer Meer.

Meerane, mâ'râ'nĕh, a town of Saxony, 21 miles W. of Dresden. It has important manufactures of woollen and worsted cloths, and silk and cotton goods. Pop. 21,277.

Meerampore, mee-râm-pôr', a town of India, North-West Provinces, division of Meerut. Pop. 6042.

Meerat, mee-rât', **Meerta**, or **Mirta**, meer'tâ, a town of India, in Joudpoor, 26 miles W. by N. of Ajmeer. Lat. 26° 39' N.; lon. 73° 49' E. Pop. 29,950.

Meerbeke, mâr'bâ'kĕh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 22 miles S.S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 2723.

Meerendre, mâ'rĕn-drĕ', or mâ'rĕn-drĕh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 6 miles W.N.W. of Ghent. Pop. [illegible].

Meergurh, meer'gûr', a town of India, dominion and 22 miles E.S.E. of Bhawlpoor.

Meerhout, mâr'hout', a village of Belgium, 15 miles S.E. of Turnhout. Pop. 2800.

Meriè, mâr'lĕh, a village of Belgium, province and 23 miles N.E. of Antwerp, on the Marck. Pop. 1430.

Meriebeke, a village of Belgium. See Merelbeke.

Merpoor, or **Mihrpur**, meer'poor', a town of Bengal, district of Nuddea. Lat. 23° 46' 33" N.; lon. 88° 49' 15" E. It has a dispensary and brass-works. Pop. 5882.

Merpoor, a village of Beloochistan, province of Cutch Gundava, on the great route from Sinde to Ghuznee. Lat. 28° 5' N.; lon. 67° 56' E.

Merpoor, a town of the Punjab, 115 miles N.W. of Lahor.

Merpoor, a town of Sinde, near the Pingaree, a branch of the Indus, 45 miles S. of Hyderabad. Pop. [illegible].

Merpoor, a village of Sinde, 10 miles E. of Ghara. Lat. 24° 48' N.; lon. 67° 49' E.

Merpoor, a village of Sinde, near the right bank of the Eggaur. Lat. 24° 38' N.; lon. 67° 49' E.

Merpoor, a village of Sinde, 52 miles W. of Amerkot. Lat. 25° 21' N.; lon. 69° E.

Mersburg, a town of Baden. See Mörsburg.

Merssem, mairs'sĕm, a town of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 4 miles N.E. of Maestricht. Pop. 2809.

Merta, a town of India. See Meerat.

Merut, mee'rŭt, a town of British India, capital of a district of its own name, 35 miles by rail N.E. of Delhi, on a tributary of the Ganges. It is enclosed by a brick wall, but is in decay, though it has many remains attesting former magnificence, besides one of the largest British churches in India, a British free school, extensive barracks, and a military hospital. Pop. in 1881, 99,365; in 1891, 118,760.

Meerut, or **Mirat**, mee'rŭt, a district of the North-West Provinces, India, lat. 29° 33'–29° 17' N., lon. 77° 12'–75° 15' E., having the Ganges on the E. and the Jumna on the W. Capital, Meerut. Area, 2340 square miles. Pop. 1,276,104. It is a part of the division or commissionership of Meerut, which has an area of 11,131 square miles, and a pop. of 4,977,173, and of which Meerut is the capital.

Mees, Les, a town of France. See Les Mees.

Meesen, the Flemish name of Messines.

Meet Camp, township, Watauga co., N.C. Pop. 870.

Meet'ing Creek, a post-office of Hardin co., Ky.

Meet'ing Street, a post-hamlet of Edgefield co., S.C., 10 miles N.W. of Johnston's Depot. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Mega, a river of Russia. See Onega.

Megalo-Kastro, an island of Crete. See Candia.

Megalop'olis, a ruined city of Greece, in the Morea, government of Gortynia, 5 miles N. of Leondari.

Meganisi, mâ-gâ-nee'see, one of the Ionian Islands, in the Mediterranean, off the E. coast of Santa Maura. Length, from N. to S., 6 miles; breadth, 3 miles.

Megan'tic, a lake of Quebec, about 40 miles S.E. of Sherbrooke, abounding with lake-trout and bass. Length, 16 miles; average breadth, 2 miles. This lake gives rise to the river Chaudière.

Megan'tic, a county in the E. of Quebec, bounded on the S.E. by Maine. Area, 745 square miles. In this county are Lakes St. Francis and William. Capital, Leeds Village. Pop. 18,875.

Meg'ara (Gr. Μέγαρα), a town, formerly an important city of Greece, in Attica, near the mouth of a small river which enters the Gulf of Ægina opposite Salamis, 21 miles W. of Athens. Pop. 4902.

Megaspe'leon, a rich convent of Greece, Morea, in Achaia, 5 miles N. of Kalavrita. It is one of the earliest monastic foundations in Greece, and occupies a vast cavern in an almost inaccessible rock above 2000 feet in height. The Turks, under Ibraheem Pasha, besieged this convent, but were repulsed with a loss of several thousand men. It has from 200 to 300 monks, and a miraculous picture of the Virgin, resorted to in pilgrimage.

Megem, mâ'ghĕm, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, on the Mense (Maas), 15 miles N.E. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1731.

Megève, mĕh-zhaiv', a market-town of Savoy, 5 miles S. of Sallenches. Pop. 2373.

Megico, a Spanish name of Mexico.

Meg'na, a river of British India, presidency of Bengal, rises 40 miles N.W. of Dacca, and in about lat. 23° 30' N. joins the Brahmapootra, to which it gives its own name for the rest of its course. See Brahmapootra.

Megto, a town of Bohemia. See Mauth.

Meguasha, Quebec. See Nouvelle.

Megyer, mĕd'yair', a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of Neograd. It has a church. Pop. 1204.

Megyer-Nagy, mĕd'yair'-nŏdj, a market-town of Hungary, co. and 19 miles N.W. of Komorn. Pop. 2461.

Megyer-Pocs, mĕd'yair'-potch, a village of Hungary, co. of Pesth, on an island in the Danube, above Buda.

Megyer-Toth, mĕd'yair'-tot, a village of Hungary, co. of Neutra. Pop. 1824.

Megyes-Aranyos, mĕd'yĕsh'-ŏ'rŏn'yosh', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Szathmar.

Megyes-Nyir, mĕd'yĕsh'-nyeer, a village of Hungary, co. and 11 miles E. of Szathmar. Pop. 2062.

Mehadia, mâ'hâ'dee'ŭh, a town of Hungary, 15 miles N. of Orsova. Pop. 1770. The Baths of Mehadia, or Hercules Baths, near this town, were known to the Romans, and are annually frequented by many visitors.

Mehaffey, a post-office of Clearfield co., Pa.

Mehallet-el-Kebeer, mâ-hâl'lĕt-ĕl-ke-beer', or **Mehala-el-Kebir**, mâ-hâ'lâ-ĕl-ke-beer', a town of Lower Egypt, in Gharbeeyeh, 45 miles S.W. of Damietta.

Mehamah, a post-office of Marion co., Oregon.

Mehdia, mĕh'de-â, **Afrikiah**, or **Afrikiyah**, â-frer'-kee'yâ, called also **Mahadiah**, mâ-hâ'dee'â, a town of Africa, regency and 115 miles S.S.E. of Tunis, on the Mediterranean. It has considerable trade by sea.

Mehediah, mĕh-he-dee'â, or **Mammorah**, mâm'mo-râ, a fortified town of Morocco, province and 110 miles W.N.W. of Fez, on the Sebou, 1 mile from its mouth.

Mehen'dawul', a town of India, North-West Provinces, division of Benares. Pop. 7349.

Meher'rin, a post-village of Prince Edward co., Va., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, 65 miles W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches, 5 stores, and 10 residences.

Meherrin River rises near the E. border of Charlotte co., Va. It runs southeastward through the counties of Brunswick and Greenville, and enters Hertford co., N.C. About 5 miles N. of Winton it unites with the Nottoway River to form the Chowan. Length, 160 miles.

Mehidpoor, a town of India. See MANDIDROON.

Mehker, a town of India. See MAIKUR.

Mehlis, or **Melis,** mā'lis, a village of Saxe-Coburg, principality and 20 miles S. of Gotha. Pop. 2661.

Mehlsack, mail'sāk, a town of East Prussia, 37 miles S.S.W. of Königsberg. Pop. 3694.

Mehlville, mēl'vil, a post-office of St. Louis co., Mo.

Mehoop'pany, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa., in Mehoopany township, on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, and on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 44 miles N.N.W. of Wilkesbarre. It has 3 churches, 2 flour-mills, a saw-mill, a woollen-mill, and a foundry. Pop. of the township in 1890, 831. Mehoopany Railroad Station is at Carney, on the opposite side of the river.

Mehoopany (or Mahoopeny) Creek, Pennsylvania, runs northeastward in Wyoming co., and enters the North Branch of the Susquehanna.

Mehoopany Mountain, Pennsylvania, in the W. part of Wyoming co., near Mehoopany Creek, an affluent of the Susquehanna. It consists properly of two portions, —Big Mehoopany, near the S.W., and Little Mehoopany, in the N.W. part of the county. Both of these mountains are spurs of the Alleghany range.

Mehrand, męn-rând', or **Mernnde,** mêr-ând', written also **Merend** and **Mehrend,** a town of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, 48 miles E.S.E. of Khoi.

Me'hum', or **Mo'him',** a town of India, Rohtuk district. Lat. 28° 58' N.; lon. 76° 21' E. It is noted for its great and deep well, with stairs by which the water is reached. Pop. 5660.

Mehun, mā'ŭⁿ', a town of France, in Cher, 9 miles by rail N.W. of Bourges. Pop. 5256. It has manufactures of porcelain, linen, &c.

Mein-Co-Shimnh Isles. See MANJICOSIMA.

Meinpoute, mā-o-ā-pon'tā, a town of Brazil, state and 65 miles E. of Goyaz, on the river Almas. It has 5 churches, a hospital, a Latin and a primary school, and many distilleries and potteries, and is well situated for trade.

Meiderich, mī'dęr-ik, a village and commune of Rhenish Prussia, on a railway, a short distance N. of Duisburg. Pop. 11,879.

Meidling, mīd'ling, **Ober,** o'bęr, and **Unter,** ŏŏn'tęr, two contiguous villages of Austria, 3 miles S.W. of Vienna. Pop. of Ober-Meidling, 1533; of Unter-Meidling, 13,801.

Meier's (mī'ęrz) **Grove,** a post-hamlet of Stearns co., Minn., 5 miles S. of Melrose. It has a church.

Meigle, mee'g'l, a village of Scotland, co. and 21 miles by rail N.N.E. of Perth. Pop. 745.

Meigs, mēgz, a county in the S. part of Ohio, borders on Kentucky. Area, about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Ohio River, which also forms part of the southern boundary, and it is partly drained by Leading and Shade Creeks. The surface is hilly, and is extensively covered with forests of the ash, hickory, oak, sugar-maple, &c. The soil produces wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay. Bituminous coal and salt are the chief articles of export. This county has also plenty of limestone. It is intersected by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railroad and the Kanawha & Michigan Railroad, the first of which connects with Pomeroy, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 31,465; in 1880, 32,325; in 1890, 20,813.

Meigs, a county of East Tennessee, has an area of about 200 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Tennessee River, which the Hiawassee River enters at the S.W. extremity of this county. The surface is hilly. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, potatoes, and pork are the staple products. Marble is found here. Capital, Decatur. Pop. in 1870, 4511; in 1880, 7117; in 1890, 6930.

Meigs, a township of Adams co., O. Pop. 1748. It contains the village of Mineral Springs.

Meigs, a township of Muskingum co., O. Pop. 1412.

Meigs Creek, Ohio, runs nearly southward, and enters the Muskingum River in Morgan co.

Meigs Creek, a post-office of Morgan co., O., about 30 miles N.W. of Marietta.

Meigsville, mēgz'vil, a post-township of Morgan co., O. Pop. 1295. It contains Unionville.

Meigsville (Young Hickory Post-Office), a hamlet of Muskingum co., O., 10 miles S.W. of Cumberland.

Meilen, or **Meylen,** mī'lęn, a village of Switzerland, on the Lake of Zurich, canton and 8 miles S.E. of Zurich. Pop. 3074.

Meilhan, mā'lôⁿ', a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 7 miles W. of Marmande. Pop. 2028.

Meilleac, mā'yāk', a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 19 miles S. of Saint-Malo. Pop. 215; of commune, 2360.

Meillant, mā'yôⁿ', a village of France, in Cher, 20 miles S.S.E. of Bourges. Pop. 1760.

Meimuna, mā-moo'nā, a town of Afghanistan, Huzareh country, on an affluent of the Amoo-Darya, in lat. 35° 50' N., lon. 64° 38' E.

Mei-Nam, a river of Asia. See MENAM.

Meinau, or **Mainau,** mī'nŏw, a small island of South Baden, in the Lake of Ueberlingen, 2½ miles W. of Constance, with a village, a castle, and numerous vineyards.

Meinberg, mīn'bêng, a village of Germany, in Lippe bailiwick of Horn. Pop. 1037.

Meinder, a river of Asia Minor. See MENDEN.

Meiningen, mī'ning-ęn, or **Meinungen,** mī'nŏŏng-ęn, a town of Germany, capital of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, on the Werra, 38 miles E.N.E. of Fulda, on a railway. Principal edifice, the palace, the residence of the dukes since 1681, containing collections of paintings and natural curiosities. Meiningen has a house of assembly, a great hospital, a theatre, 2 gymnasia, a normal school, and manufactures of woollens and linens. Pop. 9521.

Mei-Omeed, or **Mei-Omid,** mā'-o-meed', a village of Persia, province of Khorassan, 35 miles E. of Shahrood.

Meire, mī'rę, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 13 miles S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 2550.

Meirelbeke, mī'rę-bā'kę, or **Meerlebeke,** mair'lę-bā'kę, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 2 miles S. of Ghent, on the Scheldt. Pop. 3100.

Meire's Grove, Minnesota. See MEIER'S GROVE.

Meiringen, or **Meyringen,** mī'ring-ęn, a town of Switzerland, canton and 39 miles S.E. of Bern, on the Aar. Many of the inhabitants are weavers. Pop. 2787.

Meisenheim, mī'zęn-hīme', a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 45 miles S. of Coblentz. Pop. 1919.

Meisenheimer, Illinois. See MESSENHEIMER.

Meiser, mī'zęr, a post-village of Snyder co., Pa., in Middle Creek township, on Middle Creek, and on the Lewistown division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 14 miles W.S.W. of Sunbury. It has 2 churches, a graded school, 2 steam saw-mills, a tannery, and a flouring-mill.

Meissen, mīs'sęn, a town of Saxony, 15 miles by rail N.W. of Dresden, on the Elbe. It is enclosed by walls, has numerous suburbs, and presents a picturesque appearance, with its castle, Gothic church, and lofty houses, on a rocky eminence. Its fine cathedral has some monuments of Saxon princes; and in its castle, founded by Henry the Fowler, is the famous porcelain-factory producing good ware known as "Dresden china." It has manufactures of hosiery, leather, colors, and camel's-hair brushes. Pop. 11,455.

Mejerda, or **Medjerda,** mēd-jēr'dā (anc. *Bagradas*), a river of Algeria and Tunis, rises in the Great Atlas, and after a N.E. course of 200 miles, enters the Gulf of Tunis on the Mediterranean, 24 miles N. of Tunis.

Mejico, a city of North America. See MEXICO.

Mekinez, a town of Morocco. See MEQUINEZ.

Mekka, or **Mekkeh.** See MECCA.

Meklenburg-Schwerin. See MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

Meklenburg-Strelitz. See MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

Meklong, mā-klong', a town of Siam, at the confluence of the Meklong River with the W. mouth of the Menam, 30 miles S.W. of Bangkok. Pop. estimated at 13,000.

Me-Kong, mā'kong', or **Menam-Kong,** mā'nām'kong', called also **Maykiang,** mā'ke-âng', and **Cambodia River,** one of the principal rivers of the S.E. of Asia, rises in Thibet (where it has the name of **Lan-Thsang Kiang,** lân-t'hsâng-ke-âng), afterwards intersects the Chinese province of Yun-Nan, traverses Laos and Cambodia, and enters the China Sea by numerous mouths, in French Cochin China, near lat. 10° N., lon. 106° 40' E.

Mekran, mēk'rân', or **Mukran,** mŭk-rân', the largest province of Beloochistan, between lat. 25° and 28° N. and lon. 58° and 66° E., having S. the Indian Ocean, and N. a desert separating it from Afghanistan. Area, about 100,000 square miles. Pop. 200,000. It is a barbarous region, and suffers severely from drought. It is divided into petty districts, under separate chiefs. Capital, Kedje.

Mekun, an island of Arabia. See PERIM.

Mel, mēl, or **Melo,** mā'lo, a town of Italy, 9 miles S.W. of Belluno, on the Piave. Pop. 6839.

Melacoore, Melakouri, or Melakuri, mā-lā-koo'- also called **Malacoo'ry,** a town of West Africa, ital of an independent territory, on a river of the same he, about 68 miles N.N.W. of Free Town, Sierra Leone. tands at the highest point to which the river is naviga- Pop. of town, about 1000; of territory, about 50,000.

Melac'ton, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ind., 7 miles f Farmland. It has a grist-mill.

Melada, mā-lā'dā, an island of Austria, coast of Dal- in, in the Adriatic, 15 miles W.N.W. of Zara. P. 1200.

Melæ, the supposed ancient name of Molise.

Mel'anc'sia (from the Greek for "black islands"), a e applied by some geographers to Australasia, and es- ally to the islands of its N.E. portion, because the al- iginal tribes are mostly of the black or negrillo race.

Melaoui, or Melawi, Egypt. See Mellawee.

Melara, Italy. See Mellara.

Melas, a river of Greece. See Cephissia.

Melassa, mā-lās'sā, or Melasso, mā-lās'so (anc. *Mylasa*), a town of Asia Minor, near its S.W. coast, 23 miles N. of Boodroom.

Melay, meh-lā', a village of France, in Saône-et-Loire, rondissement of Charolles. Pop. 1998.

Melazgherd, mā-lāz-ghērd', a town of Asiatic Turkey, 80 miles S.E. of Erzroom, on the Euphrates.

Melazzo, mā-lāt'so, a village of Italy, about 3 miles S. of Acqui. Pop. 1588.

Melazzo, a town of Sicily. See Milazzo.

Mel'bern, a post-hamlet in Centre township, Williams co., O., on the Air-Line or Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 5 miles W.S.W. of Bryan. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Melbourne, mēl'būrn, a town of England, co. and 8 mi. S.S.E. of Derby, with a church, several chapels, 2 schools, and a mechanics' institution. The staple manufacture is that of lace gloves, in which the inhabitants are chiefly employed. Pop. 2502.

Melbourne, mēl'burn, the capital town of the British colony of Victoria, S.E. Australia, on the Yarra-Yarra, 8 mi. from its mouth, at the head of Port Phillip. Lat. 37° 43' 3" S.; lon. 144° 57' 42" E. Altitude, 913 feet. It was officially founded and named in 1837. The river has a bar at its mouth, and a second about half-way to the town, and on account the largest shipping anchor at Hobson's Bay, near the mouth of the harbor, to which there is now a railway direct from Melbourne, with two piers projecting into deep water. The commerce of Melbourne has increased to a great extent since the gold discoveries in 1851, and now represents about nine-tenths of the entire trade of the colony. The town is chiefly laid out on the right bank of the Yarra, which is crossed by a stone bridge. It has been a municipality since 1843, the mayor and aldermen being elected by the council. South Melbourne and several other wards have branched off into separate municipalities. The town is lighted with gas, and is supplied with water from the head of the Plenty River, a distance of 18 miles; and the lake Yan-Yean has been converted into a reservoir by means of an embankment 3159 feet long and 30 feet high. It is capable of holding 6,422,000,000 gallons. There is a smaller reservoir at Preston, about 7 miles from Melbourne. Hydrants occur at intervals in the principal streets. Melbourne has a public library, a mechanics' institute, a hospital, benevolent and orphan asylums, an endowed university, a parliament house, built at a cost of £40,000, a custom-house, a treasury, a post-office, a cathedral, several banks, and barracks. There is a museum in connection with the university. There are several daily and weekly papers, several theatres, among which may be mentioned the theatre royal, erected at a cost of £90,000, Cremorne Gardens, the royal park, and a botanic garden. There is now a great extent of wharf accommodation, and at Williamstown a patent slip. It has steam, rail, and telegraph communication with the chief towns of Victoria and the adjoining colonies. A submarine cable was laid between Australia and Tasmania in 1859. Shortest sea-voyage to Liverpool (*via* Cape Horn), 12,820 miles; distance to Calcutta, 5230 miles. Melbourne is the first and last port of call for the mail-ships to Galle. It is the see of an anglican bishop and of a Roman Catholic archbishop. Mean temperature, January, 73.4°; July, 55.4° Fahr. Pop. of city proper in 1881, 65,360, or including suburbs, 282,947: in 1891, 491,378.

Melbourne, a post-village, capital of Izard co., Ark., about 110 miles N. by E. of Little Rock. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1880, 149; in 1890, 209.

Melbourne, Ontario. See Longwood.

Melbourne, a post-village in Richmond co., Quebec, 25 miles N.N.W. of Sherbrooke, and 1 mile from Richmond Station. A bridge spans the St. Francis at this point, connecting Melbourne and Richmond East. The village contains 4 churches, a chair-factory, a bark-factory, a saw-mill, tannery, &c. Pop. 270. There are copper-mines and slate-quarries in the vicinity.

Melbourne Island, in the Pacific Ocean, forms, with Bedford and Minto Islands, a group of the Dangerous Archipelago.

Melbourne Ridge, a post-village in Richmond co., Quebec, 9 miles S.W. of Melbourne. It contains a saw-mill and 3 stores. Pop. 125.

Melchthal, mēlk'tāl, a valley of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden, S.E. of Sarnen, traversed by the Melch River, and noted as the birthplace of Arnold of Grütli and Nicholas von der Flue, two of the founders of the Swiss Confederation.

Melcombe-Regis, mēl'kŭm re'jis, a well-built town of England, in Dorset, adjacent to the town of Weymouth, from which it is divided by the Wey, here crossed by a bridge. It is an important railway terminus, and a favorite bathing-place, having on the E. Weymouth Bay, and on the W. a pool called the Backwater. Pop. 8252. It is now united in one municipality with Weymouth.

Meldal, mēl'dāl, a village of Norway, 35 miles S.W. of Trondhjem. Pop. of parish, 5500.

Melden, mēl'den, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 18 miles S.S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 1495.

Meldi, a town of France. See Meaux.

Meldola, mēl'do-lā, a village of Central Italy, 7 miles S. of Forli. Pop. 5969.

Meldorf, mēl'dorf, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, near the North Sea, 53 miles N.W. of Hamburg. Pop. 3307.

Meldrum, Old, Scotland. See Old Meldrum.

Meleda, mēl'ā-dā (anc. *Mel'ita*), an island of Austria, Dalmatia, 19 miles W.N.W. of Ragusa. Greatest length, 23 miles; mean breadth, not more than 2 miles. The interior is traversed by lofty hills, generally of a parched and arid appearance, and intersected by numerous fertile valleys. The harbor of Palazzo, on the N. side, is considered the best on the Dalmatian coast.

Melegnano, mā-lēn-yā'no, a town of Italy, 10 miles S.E. of Milan. It has a court of justice, several public offices, 3 churches, and a trade in corn, rice, flax, and dairy-produce. Pop. 5124.

Melekhovsknia, or Melekhowskaja, mā-lā-kov-skī'ā, a town of Russia, Don Cossack country, 23 miles N.E. of Cherkask, on the Don. Pop. 3638.

Meleneze, mā'lēnt'sā', a village of Hungary, co. of Torontal, 28 miles N.E. of Peterwardein. Pop. 6580.

Melenik, mā-lēn-eek' or mēl'e-nik', a town of European Turkey, 60 miles S.E. of Ghiustendil.

Melenki, mā-lēn'kee, a town of Russia, government and 70 miles S.S.E. of Vladimeer. Pop. 5597.

Melfi, mēl'fee, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, on a lofty volcanic mountain overlooking the Plain of Capitanata, 34 miles S. of Foggia. It is enclosed by ruined walls, and has an old castle, a cathedral, and several convents. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 11,648.

Mel'ford, or Long Melford, a village of England, co. of Suffolk, on the Stour, at a railway junction, 3 miles N. of Sudbury. It is beautifully situated, and has a very fine church, a hospital, and manufactures of silk. Pop. of parish, 3046.

Melgaço, mēl-gā'so, the northernmost town of Portugal, in Minho, 38 miles N.E. of Braga, on the Minho, with a large fortress. Pop. 1867.

Melgaço, mēl-gā'so, a town of Brazil, state and 168 miles S.W. of Pará. It has a trade in timber. Pop. 4000.

Melgar de Fernamental, mēl-gar' dā fēr-nā-mēn-tāl', a town of Spain, province and 24 miles W.N.W. of Burgos, near the Pisuerga. Pop. 2435.

Melgig, mēl'ghig', a salt lake or marsh in the S.E. of Algeria, near lat. 33° N., lon. 7° E. It receives the Adjedi from the N.W. Length, 26 miles; breadth, 18 miles.

Melinna, mā-le-ā'nā, a village of Spain, province and about 3 miles from Valencia. Pop. 1505.

Melidunum, supposed ancient name of Muhlhausen.

Melikut, mā'lee'koot', a village of Hungary, co. of Bacs, 110 miles S. by E. of Pesth. Pop. 4080.

Melilla, mā-leel'yā, or Mlila, mlee'lā, a seaport town on the N. coast of Morocco, belonging to the Spaniards. Lat. 35° 20' N.; lon. 3° W. The citadel, on a rock, contains large magazines and cisterns, and is garrisoned. Pop. 2200. Melilla is a convict-settlement.

Melilli, mēl-eel'lee, a town of Sicily, 35 miles N.W. of Syracuse. Pop. 5770.

Melindn, mâ-leen'dâ, or **Melindc**, mâ-leen'dâ, a seaport town of East Africa, N. of Zanzibar. Lat. 4° 50' S.; lon. 40° E. It has many ruined churches built by the Portuguese, who possessed it during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. A very considerable trade is carried on by caravan with the interior, and by water with the Red Sea, Persia, and the N. parts of India.

Meling, or **Mecling**, mâ'ling', a chain of mountains in the S. part of China, 200 miles N. of Canton.

Melipilla, mâ-le-peel'yâ, a town of Chili, province and 38 miles S.W. of Santiago, on the Maypu. Pop. 3431.

Melis, a village of Germany. See Melle.

Méliscy, mâ'lee'zâ', a village of France, in Haute-Saône, 7 miles N.N.E. of Lure. Pop. 1940.

Melis'sa, a post-hamlet of Collin co., Tex., on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 37 miles N. of Dallas. It has a flouring-mill and a cotton-gin.

Melis'sadale, a post-office of Butler co., Pa.

Melita, an island in the Adriatic. See Melkda.

Melita, an island in the Mediterranean. See Malta.

Melitene, the ancient name of Malateeyeh.

Melito, mâ-lee'to, a village of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria. Pop. of commune, 3853.

Melito, a village of Italy, province of Naples, district of Casoria. Pop. 3503.

Melitopol, mâ-le-to'pol, a town of Russia, in the Crimea, 125 miles N.N.E. of Simferopol. Pop. 4852.

Melk, mêlk, or **Mölk**, mölk, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 14 miles W. of St. Pölten. Pop. 1664. It is situated at the foot of a height, on which is a Benedictine abbey, founded in 1089, on the site of the Roman *Nomare*, its precincts comprising a college and ecclesiastical seminary, a large library, and a botanic garden.

Melks'ham, a town of England, co. of Wilts, on the Avon, 10½ miles by rail E.S.E. of Bath. It has cloth-works and flour-mills. In the vicinity is a chalybeate and saline spring. Pop. 2464.

Mella, mêl'lâ, a river of Northern Italy, joins the Oglio 12 miles N.E. of Cremona. Length, 50 miles.

Mellara, mêl-lâ'râ, or **Melara**, mâ-lâ'râ, a village of Italy, province and 21 miles E.S.E. of Mantua, on the Po. Pop. 2968.

Mellawee, or **Mellawi**, mêl'lâ'wee, written also **Melnoui**, a town of Egypt, 26 miles S. of Minieh, on the left bank of the Nile.

Melle, mêl'leh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 4 miles S.E. of Ghent, on the Scheldt. Pop. 2317.

Melle, mêll (L. *Metal'lum*), a town of France, in Deux-Sèvres, capital of an arrondissement, 17 miles E.S.E. of Niort. Pop. 2221. It has beautiful suburbs, and the district is celebrated for mules, reputed among the best in Europe. In the neighborhood is the sulphurous spring of Fontadan.

Melle, mêl'lâ, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Coni, 11 miles W.S.W. of Saluzzo. Pop. 2435.

Melle, mêl'leh, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 13 miles E.S.E. of Osnaburg, on the Else. Pop. 1805.

Mel'lenville, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., in Claverack township, on the Hudson & Chatham Railroad, 9 miles E. by N. of Hudson. It has a church, a paper-mill, and a manufactory of knit goods. Pop. in 1890, 564.

Melleray, mel'le-rà, a post-office of Dubuque co., Iowa, 12 miles S.W. of Dubuque. Here is a Trappist abbey, called New Melleray.

Mellika, mêl-lee'kà, a walled town in the Algerian Sahara, on the Wady-Mzab, 3 miles S. of Gardaia. It is a holy town, and has 3 mosques. Pop. about 1300.

Melling, mêl'ling, a village of Austria, Styria, 1 mile from Marburg, with a church and a castle. Pop. 1063.

Mellingen, mêl'ling-ẹn, a town of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 1 mile S. of Baden, on the Reuss. Pop. 854.

Mel'lonville, a post-village of Orange co., Fla., on the S. shore of Lake Monroe, 205 miles S. of Jacksonville. Here are several orange-groves.

Melloon, mêl-loon', a town of Burmah, on the Irrawaddy, opposite Patannago.

Mel'low Val'ley, a post-village of Clay co., Ala., about 75 miles N.N.E. of Montgomery. There are 4 churches within ¾ of a mile of this village.

Mellrichstadt, mêll'rik-stâtt', a town of Bavaria, on the Saale, 48 miles N.N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 1904.

Mell'wood, a post-office of Prince George's co., Md.

Melmore, mel-mōr', a post-village in Eden township, Seneca co., O., on an affluent of the Sandusky River, 8 miles S.S.E. of Tiffin. It has 4 churches and a flour-mill.

Melnik, mêl'nik, a town of Bohemia, on the right bank of the Elbe, 21 miles N. of Prague. Pop. 3673.

Mel'nik, a town of Turkey, in Roumelia, 55 miles N.E. of Salonica. Pop. 5000.

Melo, a town of Italy. See Mel.

Melo, mâ'lo, a town of Uruguay, 200 miles N.E. of Montevideo.

Melocabus, Germany. See Conuno.

Melocheville (Fr. pron. mâ-losh-veel'), or **Tcolnute**, tâ'o'hânt', a post-village in Beauharnois co., Quebec, at the outlet of the Beauharnois Canal in Lake St. Louis, 30 miles S.W. of Montreal. It contains a foundry, flour-mills, and 4 stores. Pop. 400.

Melodunum, the ancient name of Melun.

Melorin, mâ-lo're-â (anc. *Mana'ria?*), a small island in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Tuscany, 4 miles W. of Leghorn.

Melos, an island of Greece. See Milo.

Mel'pine, a post-office of Muscatine co., Iowa, about 20 miles W. of Davenport.

Melres, mêl'rês, a town of Portugal, province of Douro, 12 miles E. of Oporto, on the Douro. Pop. 1161.

Mel'rose', a burgh of Scotland, co. of Roxborough, on the Tweed, and on the North British Railway, 11 miles N.N.W. of Jedburgh. The town is noted only for its abbey, the church of which, when entire, was the finest in Scotland, as it is still the noblest ruin. It was founded by David I. in 1136 for Cistercian monks. Pop. 1105.

Melrose, mêl-rōz' or mêl'rōz, a village in Alameda co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Oakland. It is at the junction of a branch railway. Here are smelting- and refining-works and a cordage-factory.

Melrose, a post-office and station of Hartford co., Conn., on the Connecticut Central Railroad, 15 miles N.E. of Hartford, at the junction of the Rockville Branch.

Melrose, a post-village of Alachua co., Fla., on Santa Fé Lake, 9 miles S.E. of Waldo Station. It has a saw-mill and 2 stores.

Melrose, a post-office of Echols co., Ga., 22 miles S.E. of Valdosta.

Melrose, a township of Adams co., Ill. Pop. 2076, exclusive of Quincy, of which it contains a part.

Melrose, a small post-village of Clark co., Ill., in Melrose township, about 28 miles S. of Paris. It contains 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 989.

Melrose, a suburban village of Proviso township, Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 11 miles W. of Chicago. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of steel car-springs. Nearest post-office, Maywood, 1 mile.

Melrose, a post-office of Grundy co., Iowa, in Melrose township, about 22 miles N. of Marshalltown. Pop. of the township, 597.

Melrose, Monroe co., Iowa. See East Melrose.

Melrose, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Md., on the Bachman Valley Railroad. It has 2 stores, a cigar-factory, &c.

Melrose, a handsome post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Melrose township, on the Boston & Maine Railroad, 7 miles N. of Boston. It has a high school, a newspaper office, a bank, several churches, and manufactures of boots, shoes, furniture, &c. The township contains also a village named Melrose Highlands. Pop. in 1890, 8519.

Melrose, a station of Charlevoix co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 8½ miles S. of Petoskey.

Melrose, a post-village of Stearns co., Minn., in Melrose township, on the Sauk River, and on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 13 miles W. by N. of St. Cloud. It has 2 churches, a graded school, 3 hotels, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 400; of the township, 462.

Melrose, a post-office of St. Louis co., Mo., about 30 miles W. by S. of St. Louis.

Melrose, a post-office of Harlan co., Neb.

Melrose, a station of the New York & Harlem Railroad, within the city limits of New York, 6 miles N. of the Grand Central depot. Here is a convent.

Melrose, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., in Schaghticoke township, on the Troy & Boston Railroad, 8½ miles N. of Troy. It has 2 churches.

Melrose, a post-office of Robeson co., N.C.

Melrose, a post-hamlet of Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Jefferson Branch of the Erie Railroad, 30 miles N. of Carbondale. It has a grist-mill and a handle-factory.

Melrose, a station in Tipton co., Tenn., on the Paducah & Memphis Railroad, 34 miles N.E. of Memphis.

Melrose, a post-village of Nacogdoches co., Tex., about 75 miles E. by S. of Palestine. It has 3 churches and 1 seminary.

Melrose, a post-office of Rockingham co., Va.

Melrose, a post-village in Melrose township, Jackson

co Wis., on Douglas Creek, near Black River, 16 miles S W. of Black River Falls, and about 6 miles N.E. of La Cr se. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a flour- m . Pop. of the township, 1159.

Mel'rose, a post-village in Guysborough co., Nova Sco ti on St. Mary's River, 88 miles from Shubenacadie.

Melrose, a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, 6 m s N.E. of Shannonville. Pop. 100.

Melrose, a village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 4 miles fr n Komoka. Pop. 150.

Melrose, a small village in Kings co., Prince Edward Is nd, 7 miles from Georgetown. Pop. 100.

Melrose Highlands, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ms., in Melrose township, on the Boston & Maine Rail- ro , 8 or 9 miles N. of Boston, and 1 mile from Melrose. It as several churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, a manufactures of boots, shoes, needles, soap, &c.

Mel'roy', a post-office of Gage co., Neb.

Mels, mĕls, a village of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, 1 miles S.W. of Sargans. It has an important manufac- to of fire-arms, and a glass-house. On a neighboring hill st nds the old castle of Nidberg. Pop. 3407.

Melsele, mĕl-sā'lĕh, a village of Belgium, in East Fl nders, 27 miles N.E. by E. of Ghent. Pop. 3032.

Melsungen, mĕl'sōōng-ĕn, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-N sau, on the Fulda, 13 miles S. of Cassel. Pop. 3483. It enclosed by walls, and has a castle, and manufactures of woollen cloth.

Mel'tham, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 5 miles by rail S.S.W. of Huddersfield. Pop. 4229, em- pl ed in woollen-manufactories.

Mel'ton-Mow'bray (mō'brĕe), a town of England, co. of Leicester, on the navigable Wreke, and on the Midland R way, 14 miles E.N.E. of Leicester. The town has a fi e Gothic church, 2 large free schools, an almshouse, a ge library and news-room, excellent hotels, and extensive st bles for horses belonging to members of the famous fox- h , which attracts to Melton during the season the *élite* of he sporting world. Melton is noted for its cheese and po pies. Pop. (1891) 8505.

Mel'ton's, a post-office of Louisa co., Va., on the Chesa- pe e & Ohio Railroad, 73 miles N.W. of Richmond.

Melton's Mill, a post-hamlet of Tallapoosa co., Ala., ab t 40 miles N.E. of Montgomery. It has a flour-mill.

Melton's Store, a post-office of Chesterfield co., S.C.

Mel'tonsville, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Ala., ab t 40 miles S.E. of Huntsville.

Melun (Fr. pron. m'lŭn[ng] or mĕh-lŭn[ng]'; anc. *Melodu'- nu*), a town of France, capital of the department of Seine-et- arne, on the Seine, 27 miles by rail S.S.E. of Paris. Pop. 11 5. It has a parish church, the clock-tower of an old ab y, ruins of a royal palace, a communal college, normal sch l, and public library, with manufactures of woollen cl s, linens, leather, crockery, and cotton goods.

Mel'vale, a village of Baltimore co., Md., on the North- ern Central Railroad, 5 miles N. of Baltimore. It has a lar distillery and some 15 houses. Nearest post-office, Mt Washington.

Mel'vern, or **Mal'vern**, a post-village in Melvern tow ship, Osage co., Kansas, on the Osage River, about 38 mi S. of Topeka. It has a graded school and a flouring- mi Pop. of the township, 942.

Melvern Square, a post-village in Annapolis co., No Scotia, on the S. side of the North Mountains, 4 miles fro Wilmot. It contains 3 stores. Pop. 400.

Melvidetz, a river of Russia. See MENVIENITZA.

Mel'ville, a post-office of Chattooga co., Ga.

Melville, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ill., 5 miles N. of Alton. It has a church.

Melville, a post-township of Audubon co., Iowa, 25 mil N.W. of Adair Station. Pop. 62.

Melville, a station on the Shawmut Branch of the Old Col y Railroad, 4½ miles S. of the initial station in Bos- ton Mass.

Melville, a village of Dade co., Mo., about 30 miles N. of Springfield.

Melville, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., in Hun- tin on township, about 32 miles E. by N. of Brooklyn. It has church and about 40 houses.

Melville, a post-township of Alamance co., N.C., about 44 les N.W. of Raleigh. Pop. 1221. It contains a vil- lag named Mebanesville.

Melville (formerly **Chickamauga**), a post-hamlet of Ha ilton co., Tenn., on or near the Western & Atlantic Ra road.

Mel'ville, a village in Peel co., Ontario, 2½ miles from Or ngeville. It contains grist- and saw-mills. Pop. 100.

Melville Bay, an inlet of Greenland, near the head of Baffin's Bay, lat. 76° N., and between lon. 60° and 64° W.

Melville Castle, Scotland. See LASSWADE.

Melville Island, an island off the coast of North Australia, in lat. 11° 28' S., lon. 131° E. Length, 70 miles; breadth, 30 miles.

Melville Island, the westernmost of the Georgian Islands of British North America, in the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 75° N.; lon. 110° W. Discovered by Captain Parry, who wintered here in 1819–20.

Melville Island, an island in the South Pacific, in lat. 17° 35' S., lon. 142° 41' W.

Mel'ville Penin'sula, in Northern Canada, within the Arctic Circle, has Boothia Gulf on the W., Fury and Hecla Strait on the N., and Fox Channel on the E. It is 250 miles long and 100 miles in breadth.

Mel'vin, a post-hamlet of Ford co., Ill., on the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, 92 miles N.E. of Spring- field. It has a church.

Melvin, a post-office of Sanilac co., Mich.

Melvin, a hamlet of Bledsoe co., Tenn., about 50 miles N. of Chattanooga. Here is the Bledsoe Institute. Post- office, Orme's Store.

Melvin, a post-office of Marshall co., W. Va.

Melvi'na, Queens co., N.Y., is a part of MASPETH.

Melvina, a post-office of Monroe co., Wis.

Melvin Hill, a hamlet of Ontario co., N.Y., 2 or 3 miles from Phelps. It has a church.

Mel'vin Hill, a post-office of Polk co., N.C.

Melvin's Mills, a station of Merrimack co., N.H., in Bradford township, on the Concord & Claremont Railroad, 25 miles W. of Concord.

Melvin Village, a post-village of Carroll co., N.H., on Lake Winnepesaukee, about 40 miles N.N.E. of Concord.

Melykut, a town of Hungary. See MELIKUT.

Melzo, mĕl'zo, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 12 miles E.N.E. of Milan. Pop. 2576.

Membrilla, mĕm-breel'yā, a town of Spain, province and 29 miles E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 4919.

Membrio, mĕm'bre-o, a village of Spain, in Estrema- dura, 37 miles W.N.W. of Caceres. Pop. 1820.

Memee, Manitowoc co., Wis. See MEEME.

Memel, a river of Prussia. See NIEMEN.

Memel, mĕm'ĕl or mā'mĕl, a town and seaport of Prussia, at the N. end of the Curische-Haff, where the Dange falls into the Baltic, 72 miles N.E. of Königsberg. Lat. 55° 43' 42" N.; lon. 21° 6' 12" E. It is defended by a citadel. It is the N. terminus of an important railway, and stands near the N. extremity of the German Empire. The town is divided into three quarters,—the Old, the New, and Frederick's town, with three suburbs. It is the seat of an admiralty and several provincial courts, and contains an exchange, theatre, hospital, infirmary, a superior town school, a school for navigation, an industrial school and house of refuge for children, besides a gymnasium and town high school. Its manufactures consist of woollen and sail- cloth, lumber, spirits, beer, oil, castings, candles, soap, &c.; but the great source of its prosperity is its trade, which is very extensive, and consists chiefly of timber, corn, flax, hemp, potash, linseed, and colonial produce. Memel is an entrepôt of the foreign trade of Western Russia. The prin- cipal articles received from Russia, besides hemp and flax, are oil, tallow, wool, and yarn. In exchange she takes cotton, sugar, coffee, wine, spices, and other colonial pro- duce. The harbor of Memel is large and safe, and has a depth of water from 14 to 17 feet. It is provided with ex- tensive docks and a good light-house. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent. Pop. 19,796.

Menfi, a town of Sicily. See MENFI.

Memmate, the Latin name of MENDE.

Memmingen, mĕm'ming-ĕn, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on a tributary of the Iller, 43 miles S.W. of Augs- burg. It is enclosed by walls, and has a handsome town hall, an arsenal, barracks, a lyceum, academy of music, and manufactories of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, hosiery, ribbons, oil-cloth, and copper- and iron-wares. Pop. 7762.

Memoo'sic River, Michigan, rises in Lake co., runs N.W. into Manistee co., and enters the Manistee River at the village of Manistee, which is on Lake Michigan.

Mem'ory, a post-hamlet of Taylor co., Iowa, about 100 miles S.W. of Des Moines.

Mem'phis (Coptic, *Momf* and *Memf* or *Menph*), an ancient city of Lower Egypt, on the banks of the Nile, about 10 miles S. of Cairo. It is said to have been built by Menes, the first king of Egypt; and in the time of Abulfeda, about 1342, its remains were very extensive. Of later times, however, almost every trace of its existence had dis-

appeared, except a solitary colossal statue of Sesostris. But extensive explorations have been carried on here, resulting in several interesting discoveries, among which may be mentioned an avenue or passage bordered on each side by images of sphinxes, amounting in all to about 140, and an immense subterranean cemetery, with tombs like vast chests of polished granite hewn from a single block of stone.

Mem'phis, a post-hamlet of Pickens co., Ala., on the Tombigbee River, about 50 miles W. of Tuscaloosa.

Memphis, a post-village of Clarke co., Ind., in Union township, on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, 17 miles N. of Louisville, Ky. It has 2 churches.

Memphis, a village of Appanoose co., Iowa, about 40 miles W.S.W. of Ottumwa.

Memphis, a post-office of Bourbon co., Kansas, on the Fort Scott, Southeastern & Memphis Railroad, 11 miles S.E. of Fort Scott.

Memphis, a post-village of Macomb co., Mich., in Richmond township, on the Belle River, 22 miles S.W. of Port Huron, and 42 miles N.N.E. of Detroit. It has a money-order post-office, 3 churches, a graded school, a cheese-factory, 2 foundries, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Memphis, a post-village, capital of Scotland co., Mo., is in Jefferson township, near the E. bank of the North Fabius River, and on the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad, 44 miles W. of Keokuk, and about 70 miles N.N.W. of Hannibal. It has 2 newspaper offices, 2 banks, an academy or high school, and 7 churches. Pop. (1890) 1780.

Memphis, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., O., in Wayne township, 40 miles W. of Chillicothe. It has a church.

Memphis, Onondaga co., N.Y. See CANTON.

Memphis, a city and port of entry of Shelby co., Tennessee, is beautifully situated on the Mississippi River, just below the mouth of Wolf River, and on the 4th Chickasaw Bluff, 420 miles below St. Louis, 200 miles W.S.W. of Nashville, and 826 miles above New Orleans. Lat. 35° 8' N.; lon. 90° 5' W. It is the most populous and important town on the river between St. Louis and New Orleans, and occupies the only eligible site for a commercial depot from the mouth of the Ohio to Vicksburg, a distance of 650 miles. The bluff on which it stands is elevated about 60 feet above high-water mark, and its base is washed by the river for a distance of 3 miles, while a bed of sandstone projects into the stream and forms a convenient landing. The city contains many churches, both white and colored, 5 academies, a public library, a number of national and other banks, a chamber of commerce, about 60 public free schools, a cotton exchange, a custom-house, a large hospital, a Roman Catholic college, and printing-offices which issue 6 daily and 14 weekly newspapers and several monthly periodicals. Memphis is a centre at which meet ten railroads,—the Illinois Central, the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham, the Little Rock & Memphis, the Louisville & Nashville, the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas, the Memphis & Charleston, the Newport News & Mississippi Valley, the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, and the Tennessee Midland. The river is deep enough to float the largest ship of war from this place to its mouth, and the navigation is open in all seasons of the year. This city is one of the leading cotton marts of the country, and ships annually more than 500,000 bales. Its large manufactures are carried on in many establishments,—foundries, machine-shops, oil-mills, lumber-mills, planing-mills, &c. Here are the Pioneer Cotton-Mills, with more than 6000 spindles and consuming over 1,000,000 pounds annually. According to the census of 1890, the aggregate capital employed in industries reported for Memphis was $7,985,388, and the value of products $11,800,455. In foundries and machine-shops $1,308,750 was employed, and in the cotton-seed oil and cake industry, $1,511,632. In each of these industries the value of products exceeded $1,000,000. Pop. in 1850, 8841; in 1860, 22,623; in 1870, 40,226; in 1880, 33,592; in 1890, 64,495.

Memphis Junction, a post-office of Warren co., Ky.

Memphremagog. See LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

Mem'ramcook, a post-village in Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, on Memramcook River, and on the Intercolonial Railway, 19 miles from Moncton.

Mena, mȧ'nȧ, a market-town of Russia, government and 48 miles E. of Chernigov, on an affluent of the Desna. Pop. 2000. It was important in the tenth century.

Menado, mę-nȧ'do, or **Manado**, mȧ-nȧ'do, a Dutch town, capital of Menado residency, on the coast of Celebes, near its N.E. extremity. Lat. 1° 28' N.; lon. 124° 30' E. It exports large cargoes of coffee, raised in its vicinity, and has also an export trade in rice and gold-dust. Pop. of town, about 6000; of residency, 226,815.

Menadoo, Nova Scotia. See MAIN À DIEU.

Menæ, the ancient name of MINEO.

Menaggio, mȧ-nȧd'jo, a town of Italy, government of Milan, 15 miles N.N.E. of Como, at the mouth of the Senagra, on the W. bank of the Lago di Como. Pop. 1270.

Menai (mĕn'i) **Strait**, a channel of Wales, separating the island of Anglesea from Carnarvon. It is about 11 miles long, and its navigation is in some places hazardous. It is crossed by 2 great structures, the Menai bridge and the Britannia bridge, about a mile apart. The former, which is a suspension-bridge, was executed at a cost of £281,791. The distance between the supporting pyramids or points of suspension is 560 feet. The Britannia bridge, an iron tubular structure, consists of two lines of tubes, each 1513 feet long, supported on three towers, besides the shore abutments, 100 feet above the sea. Whole cost, £601,865.

Menal'len, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Pa., in Menallen township, about 30 miles S.W. of Harrisburg, and 10 miles N. of Gettysburg. Pop. of the township, 1814. The township contains the village of Bendersville.

Menallen, a township of Fayette co., Pa. Pop. 1376.

Menam, mȧ-nȧm', or **Mei-Nam**, mȧ'e-nȧm' or mȧ'-nȧm' ("mother of waters"), one of the large rivers of Southern Asia, rises, according to native accounts, in the table-land of Yun-Nan (China), traverses the centre of Siam, and, after a S. course estimated at 800 miles, enters the Gulf of Siam by 3 mouths.

Menamah, a town of Arabia. See MANAMA.

Menam-Kong, a river of Asia. See MEKONG.

Menan, or **Little Menan**, an island of the United States, Maine, off Steuben Harbor. It has a light-house with a tower 25 feet high. See GRAND MANAN.

Menancabow, or **Menankabau**, mȧ-nȧn'kȧ-bŏw', a state of Sumatra, comprising a territory in its W. part. The inhabitants are mostly Mohammedans, and they carry useful arts to a greater perfection than any other people of Sumatra. They are now partially tributary to the Dutch of Padang.

Me'nand's', a station in Albany co., N.Y., on the railroad from Albany to Troy, 3 miles N. of Albany.

Menard, me-nard', a county in the W. central part of Illinois, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is intersected by the Sangamon River, and is bounded on the N. by that river and Salt Creek. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and woodlands. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, cattle, hay, and pork are the staple products. Mines of bituminous coal have been opened in this county. It is intersected by the Jacksonville division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad and by the Jacksonville Southeastern Railroad, both of which connect with Petersburg, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 11,735; in 1880, 13,024; in 1890, 13,120.

Menard, a county in the W. central part of Texas, has an area of about 880 square miles. It is intersected by the San Saba River. The surface is partly covered with forests. The soil produces grass, but is mostly uncultivated. Cattle are the chief articles of export. Capital, Menardville. Pop. in 1870, 667; in 1880, 1239; in 1890, 1215.

Menard'ville, a post-village, capital of Menard co., Tex., on the San Saba River, 150 miles W.N.W. of Austin. It has a church and a chair-factory.

Menariacum, the Latin name of MERVILLE.

Menars-la-Ville, a town of France. See MER.

Menas-Albas, mȧ'nȧs-ȧl'bȧs, a town of Spain, province and 28 miles S.S.W. of Toledo. Pop. 3733.

Menash'n, a post-village in Menasha township, Winnebago co., Wis., is at the N. end of Winnebago Lake, and on the right bank of the Fox River, which here issues from the lake. It is about 14 miles N.N.E. of Oshkosh, 6 miles S. by W. of Appleton, and nearly ½ mile N. of Neenah. It is on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and the Wisconsin Central Railroad. It contains 4 or 5 churches, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, a high school, 2 grist-mills, a pottery, a machine-shop, a foundry, a woollen-mill, and manufactures of paper, staves, sash, doors, blinds, and wooden-ware. Steamboats ply daily between Menasha and Fond du Lac, 30 miles distant. Pop. in 1890, 4581.

Menat, mę̆h-nȧ', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 17 miles N.W. of Riom. Pop. 2154.

Menbrilla, a town of Spain. See MEMBRILLA.

Menchia (or **Menchych**), EL, ĕl mĕn'chec'ȧ, a large town at a short distance S.E. of Tripoli.

Menconico, mĕn-kon'e-ko, a village of Italy, province of Pavia, 8 miles from Bobbio. Pop. 1187.

Mendaña Islands. See MARQUESAS.

Mendavia, mĕn-dȧ've-ȧ, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 40 miles S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 1933.

Mende, mônd (L. *Memmate*), a town of France, capital of the department of Lozère, on the left bank of the Lot, 7 miles N.W. of Avignon. Pop. 6239. It is situated on the slope of Mount Mimat, is enclosed by boulevards, and has a fine cathedral with 2 spires, an episcopal palace, now prefecture, a public library, a chamber of manufactures, and considerable manufactures of serges and other woollen stuffs.

Mendefi, or Mendefy, mên'deh-fee', a lofty mountain of Africa, S. of Mandara. Lat. 9° N.; lon. 14° 25' E.

Mendeli, a mountain of Greece. See PENTELICUS.

Mendeli, mên-dā'lee, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 36 miles N.E. of Bagdad.

Menden, mên'den, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 12 miles W. of Arnsberg. Pop. 4435.

Men'denhall's, township, Newberry co., S.C. P. 1675.

Mender, mên'der, or **Meinder,** mân'der, written also **Mendere** (anc. *Mæan'der*), a river of Asia Minor, is formed by two streams, 50 miles S.W. of Afioom Kara Hissar, flows generally W.S.W., and enters the Ægean Sea 32 miles S.S.W. of Ayasoolook, after a course of upwards of 200 miles. On the banks are traces of the ancient cities *Amea, Antiochia ad Mæandrum,* and *Miletus.*

Mender, Meinder, or **Mendere,** a river of Asia Minor, plain of Troy, rises in Mount Ida, flows N.W., and, after a N.N.W. course of about 60 miles, past the site of Troy, enters the Hellespont at its mouth. Some geographers identify it with the *Simois,* but Schliemann and many others believe it to be the *Scamander* of antiquity.

Mender, Kootchook, Turkey. See CAYSTER.

Mendham, mend'am, a post-village of Morris co., N. J., in Mendham township, 7 miles W.S.W. of Morristown. It has 2 churches and a high school. Pop. about 400; of the township, 1573. The township has 5 churches.

Mendig, mên'dig, NIEDER, nee'der, and OBER, o'ber, two nearly contiguous villages of Prussia, government and 15 miles W. of Coblentz.

Mendigorria, mên-de-gor'ne-ā, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 16 miles S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 1755.

Men'dip Hills, England, co. of Somerset, in the N. central part of the county. Length, 24 miles.

Men'dlesham, a town of England, co. of Suffolk, 16½ miles N.N.W. of Ipswich. Pop. of parish, 1243.

Mendocino, men-do-see'no, a northwestern county of California. Area, 3694 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific Ocean, and is drained by Russian, Eel, and Novarro Rivers. The Coast Range of mountains extends along the E. border. The surface is diversified with mountains and fertile valleys. Wheat, oats, barley, hay, and wool are the staple products, and lumber is the chief article of export. This county has extensive forests of redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), an evergreen tree, which is an excellent timber. It is traversed by the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad. Capital, Ukiah. Pop. in 1870, 7564; in 1880, 12,800; in 1890, 17,612.

Mendocino, or Big River, a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, at the mouth of Big River, 130 miles N.N.W. of San Francisco. It has a good harbor accessible to large vessels, several hotels, a newspaper office, and a large steam saw-mill. Pop. 473. Here is Mendocino Post-Office. See CAPE MENDOCINO.

Mendocino, a township of Sonoma co., Cal. Pop. 2690.

Men'don, a post-hamlet of El Dorado co., Cal., 30 miles E. of Shingle Springs. It has marble-works.

Mendon, a post-village in Mendon township, Adams co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad (Carthage division), 15 miles N.N.E. of Quincy. It has 5 churches, a flour-mill, a school-house which cost $18,000, and a plough-factory. Pop. 501; of the township, 1796.

Mendon, a township of Clayton co., Iowa. Pop. 1181, exclusive of McGregor and North McGregor.

Mendon, a post-village in Mendon township, Worcester co., Mass., 35 miles S.W. of Boston. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of boots. Pop. of the township in 1890, 919.

Mendon, a post-village in Mendon township, St. Joseph co., Mich., on the St. Joseph River, and on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 71 miles S. of Grand Rapids, and 4 miles N. of Sturgis. It has a bank, a union school, a newspaper office, 4 churches, and manufactures of sash, blinds, staves, &c. Pop. (1890) 808; of the township, 1803.

Mendon, a post-hamlet of Chariton co., Mo., about 10 miles N. of Brunswick. It has a church.

Mendon, a post-village in Mendon township, Monroe co., N.Y., 13 miles S.S.E. of Rochester. It has an academy and 2 churches. The township also contains the village of Honeoye Falls, and has a pop. (1890) of 2991.

Mendon, a post-village of Mercer co., O., on the St. Mary's, and on the Toledo, Delphos & Burlington Railroad, 4 miles E.N.E. of Mercer. It has a church. Pop. 164.

Mendon, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., about 30 miles S.E. of Pittsburg. It has a church.

Mendon, a post-village of Cache co., Utah, on the Utah Northern Railroad, 7 miles S. of Logan, and about 28 miles N.E. of Corinne. It has a church. Pop. in 1880, 543.

Mendon, a post-hamlet in Mendon township, Rutland co., Vt., 4 miles N.E. of Rutland, and about 5 miles N.W. of Killington Peak. It has a church and lumber-mills. Here is fine mountain-scenery. Pop. of the township, 612.

Mendon Centre, a post-hamlet in Mendon township, Monroe co., N.Y., about 13 miles S. by E. of Rochester. It has a Friends' meeting and a grist-mill.

Mendo'ta, a city of La Salle co., Ill., in Mendota township, is pleasantly situated on an undulating prairie, on the Illinois Central Railroad where it crosses the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and at the E. terminus of the Mendota & Clinton Railroad, 84 miles W.S.W. of Chicago, 16 miles N. of La Salle, and 28 miles S.E. of Dixon. It contains 10 churches, 2 high schools, a national bank, 2 other banks, the Mendota College (Lutheran), 2 newspaper offices, a public library, an organ-factory, a foundry, flouring-mills, gas-works, and manufactories of carriages. Pop. in 1890, 3542; of the township, excluding the city, 795.

Mendota, a post-village in Mendota township, Dakota co., Minn., on the right bank of the Mississippi River, at the mouth of the Minnesota, and on the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, at its junction with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of St. Paul. It has a church. Pop. about 250; of the township, 582. Pilot Knob, near this village, commands an extensive view.

Mendota, a post-office of Putnam co., Mo., and a station on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Unionville.

Mendota, or West'port, a post-village in Westport township, Dane co., Wis., on the N. shore of Lake Mendota, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 5 miles N. of Madison. It has 2 churches, and a hospital for the insane. Pop. 627. The post-office is named Mendota.

Mendota Lake, Wisconsin, is in the middle of Dane co., and is 6 miles long by 4 miles wide. It is the largest of the Four Lakes, and was formerly called Fourth Lake. Madison, the capital of Wisconsin, is on the S.W. shore of this lake, which is navigable by steamboats and is environed with beautiful scenery. The water is deep and pure. See MENONA LAKE.

Mendoza, mên-do'zā or mên-do'thā, a river of the Argentine Republic, rises on the E. side of the Andes, lat. 32° 35' S., near the volcano of Aconcagua, and falls into Lake Guanacache, lat. 32° S. Length, about 200 miles.

Mendoza, a province of the Argentine Republic, having N. and E. the provinces of San Juan and San Luis, W. the Andes, and S. an unsettled region. Area, 54,000 square miles. Capital, Mendoza. Pop. 160,000.

Mendoza, a city in the Argentine Republic, pleasantly situated on a level plain on the E. declivity of the Paramillo range, 2891 feet above sea-level, lat. 32° 53' S., lon. 68° 45' W., about 55 miles E.S.E. from the volcano of Aconcagua. It is compact, well built, for the most part of sunburnt bricks plastered and whitewashed, and contains some fine buildings. The houses have gardens and orchards attached to them. In 1869 it was overthrown by an earthquake. Mendoza is an entrepôt for the trade between Buenos Ayres and Chili, with which latter it communicates by the mountain-passes of Uspallata and Portillo. P. 20,000.

Mendrisio, mên-dree'se-o, the most southern town of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, 6 miles N.W. of Como, with 2337 inhabitants, a college, and a Capuchin convent.

Menee'ly, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Ind., in Michigan township, on the Frankfort & Kokomo Railroad. It has a church.

Menekau'ne, a post-village of Oconto co., Wis., on Green Bay, at the mouth of the Menomonee River, 21 miles N.E. of Oconto, and 1 mile E. of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. It is 1 mile from Marinette Station.

Men'ert, a station on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 13 miles E. of Pekin, Ill.

Menes, mā'nĕsh', a village of Hungary, co. and 12 miles E.N.E. of Arad. It has a fine castle. Pop. 6601.

Menetou-Salon, mā'neh-too'-sā-lôn', a market-town of France, in Cher, 10 miles N.N.E. of Bourges. Pop. 962.

Menfi, mên'fee, Memfi, mêm'fee, or **Menfrici,** mên-free'chee, a town of Sicily, 8 miles N.W. of Sciacca. P. 9542.

Meng'doon', a town of British Burmah, province of Pegu. Pop. 4194.

Mengen, měng'ĕn, a town of Würtomberg, on the Danube, 6 miles S.E. of Sigmaringen. Pop. 2264.

Mengeringhausen, měng'ĕr-ing-hŏw'zĕn, a town of Germany, 12 miles N. of Waldeck. Pop. 1413.

Menge's (měngz) Mills, a station in York co., Pa., on the Hanover & York Railroad, 18 miles S.W. of York.

Menie, mo'nee, or **Seymour** (see'mŭr) **East**, a post-village in Northumberland co., Ontario, 24 miles N.W. of Belleville. It contains 2 stores. Pop. 150.

Men'ifee, a county in the E. part of Kentucky, is drained by the Licking and Red Rivers. Area, 150 square miles. The surface is mostly covered with forests. Indian corn, oats, and grass are staples. It is partly traversed by the Kentucky & South Atlantic Railroad. Capital, Frenchburg. Pop. in 1870, 1986; in 1880, 3755; in 1890, 4066.

Menin, meh-năn' (Flem. *Meenen*, mā'nĕn), a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Lys, and on the French frontier, 7 miles by rail S.W. of Courtrai. Pop. 8628. It has manufactures of lace, woollen stuffs, and tobacco.

Menjeel, Menjile, mĕn-jeel', or **Menzil**, mĕn-zeel', a village of Persia, province of Ghilan, on the confines of Irak-Ajemee, 40 miles S.S.W. of Reshd.

Men'lo Park, a post-village of San Mateo co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 33 miles S.S.E. of San Francisco.

Menlo Park, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., N.J., in Raritan township, on the railroad which connects New Brunswick with New York, 7 miles E. of the former.

Mennecton-sur-Cher, mĕn'nĕh-too'-sür-shair, a town of France, in Loir-et-Cher, on the Cher. Pop. 1066.

Mennevret, mĕn'nĕh-vrā', a village of France, department of Aisne, arrondissement of Vervins. Pop. 2206.

Mennighüffen, mĕn'nig-hüf'fĕn, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 10 miles W.S.W. of Minden. Pop. 2141.

Mennikorl, mĕn-ne-korl', a village of Russia, in Esthonia, 14 miles W.S.W. of Wesenberg. Pop. 2000.

Men'no, a post-township of Mifflin co., Pa. Pop. 1173. Menno Post-Office is 16 miles S.W. of Lewistown, and is in Kishacoquillas Valley.

Men'oken, a post-office of Shawnee co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Topeka.

Menola, the ancient name of VELEZ MALAGA.

Menom'inee, a county of Michigan, is the most southern part of the upper peninsula. Area, about 1350 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by Green Bay, and on the S.W. by the Menominee River. It is also drained by Cedar River. The surface is uneven, and extensively covered with forests of pine and other trees. Lumber is the chief article of export. It is intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern and Milwaukee & Northern Railroads. Capital, Menominee. Pop. in 1870, 1791; in 1874, 3490; in 1880, 11,987; in 1890, 33,639.

Menominee, a station of Jo Daviess co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, and on the Mississippi River, 8 miles W.N.W. of Galena.

Menominee, a post-village, capital of Menominee co., Mich., is on Green Bay, at the mouth of the Menominee River, in a township of the same name, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 52 miles N.N.E. of the city of Green Bay. It has 2 banks, a court-house, 2 newspaper offices, 5 churches, a town hall, a blast-furnace, 6 lumber-mills, a brewery, and a planing-mill. Pop. in 1890, 10,630; of the township, additional, 1566.

Menominee, a post-office of Cedar co., Neb.

Menomonee, or **Menomonie**, a post-village, capital of Dunn co., Wis., in Menomonee township, on the Red Cedar River, 2 miles S. of the West Wisconsin Railroad (Menomonee Station), 25 miles W. by N. of Eau Claire, and about 42 miles E.N.E. of Red Wing, Minn. It contains a court-house, 7 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a saw-mill, and 2 fine public school buildings, and has an extensive trade in lumber. Pop. (1890) 5491; of the township, 7124.

Menomonee, township, Waukesha co., Wis. P. 2348.

Menomonee Falls, a post-village in Menomonee township, Waukesha co., Wis., on a creek of the same name, 3 miles from Granville Railroad Station, and about 16 miles N.W. of Milwaukee. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of farming-implements and of sash and blinds. Pop. about 400.

Menom'onee (or **Menominee**) **River** is formed by the Michigamie and Bois Brulé Rivers, which unite on the boundary between Wisconsin and the upper peninsula of Michigan. It runs in a S.S.E. direction, forms the boundary between Oconto co., Wis., and Menominee co., Mich., and enters Green Bay at the village of Menominee. The main stream is about 125 miles long. See also RED CEDAR RIVER.

Menom'onee River, a small river of Wisconsin, rises in Washington co., runs southeastward, and enters the Milwaukee River at its mouth at the city of Milwaukee.

Meno'na Lake, Wisconsin, is one of the chain of Four Lakes in Dane co., and was formerly called Third Lake. It touches the S.E. part of the city of Madison, and is less than a mile distant from Lake Mendota. It is about 6 miles long and 2 miles wide. A short outlet or creek issues from it and enters Lake Waubesa.

Menoof, or **Menouf**, mĕn-oof', a town of Lower Egypt, in Menoofeeyeh province, on the canal which connects the Rosetta and Damietta branches of the Nile, 30 miles N.N.W. of Cairo. It has indigo-works, a manufacture of mats, and a government school.

Men'oofee'yeh, or **Menufieh**, men'oo-fee'yĕh, a province of Lower Egypt, bounded E. in part by the eastern arm and traversed by the western arm of the Nile. Chief towns, Menoof and Shoybeen, the capital. Pop. 449,347

Menorca, an island of Spain. See MINORCA.

Meno'ti, a post-office of Buena Vista co., Iowa.

Menovghat, a town of Asia. See MANAVGHAT.

Mens, mŏns, a town of France, in Isère, 25 miles S. of Grenoble. Pop. 1951.

Menselinsk, or **Menzelinsk**, mĕn'zĕh-linsk', a town of Russia, on the Ik, an affluent of the Kama, government and 135 miles N.W. of Oofa. Pop. 4879.

Mensfelden, mĕns'fĕl-dĕn, a village of Prussia, 10 miles E.N.E. of Nassau. Pop. 1014.

Menshieh, or **El Menshieh**, ĕl mĕn'shee'ĕh (anc. *Ptolema'is*), a town of Upper Egypt, 9 miles N.N.W. of Girgeh, on the W. bank of the Nile. It has nitre-works and a government cotton-factory.

Mens'trie, a village of Scotland, cos. of Clackmannan and Perth, 3 miles E.N.E. of Stirling. Pop. 518.

Menteith, Scotland. See MONTEITH.

Menton, mŏn'tŏn' (It. *Mentone*, mĕn-to'nā), a town of France, in Alpes-Maritimes, situated on the Mediterranean, 14 miles in direct line or 24 miles by rail E.N.E. of Nice. It is a favorite sanitary resort. Pop. 11,000.

Men'tor, a post-office of Bremer co., Iowa, about 20 miles N.E. of Waverly.

Mentor, a post-village of Lake co., O., in Mentor township, on the Lake Shore Railroad, 23 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland, and 6 miles S.W. of Painesville. It has 2 churches and a graded school. Pop. about 600. The township is bounded on the N. by Lake Erie, and contains a summer resort named Little Mountain. Pop. in 1890, 1650.

Mentor, a township of Clark co., Wis. Pop. 654.

Mentrida, mĕn-tree'dā, a town of Spain, province and 27 miles N.W. of Toledo. Pop. 2679.

Mentz, mĕnts (anc. *Moguntiacum* or *Mogontiacum*; Ger. *Mainz*, mints; Fr. *Mayence*, mā'yŏnss'), a city of Hesse, capital of Rhein-Hessen, on the left bank of the Rhine, opposite to the mouth of the Main, and 20 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort, with which it is connected by railway. It is a fortress, and has a garrison of 800 men. The city, situated partly on a flat and partly on an acclivity, rises up gradually from the Rhine, in the form of an amphitheatre. It is walled, flanked with bastions, and defended besides by a citadel and several forts and outworks. A bridge of boats, above 1600 feet long, connects it with its suburb of Castel. The houses are generally lofty, and have often a venerable and noble appearance; but, as many of the streets are narrow, they exclude both air and light, and give several quarters of the town a dark, confined look. The Neue Anlage, outside the gates, is the principal promenade, consisting of extensive public gardens, well laid out, and commanding fine views of the city and surrounding district. The principal edifices are the cathedral, a vast building of red sandstone, finished in the eleventh century, the merchants' hall, formerly the electoral palace, the old collegiate church of St. Stephen, occupying the highest site in the city, the church of St. Peter, the former Deutsche Haus, now the governor's palace, the Dalbergische Palais, now used by the courts of justice, the library buildings, containing, in addition to the library, a museum, with several good collections, antiquities, philosophical and chirurgical apparatus, pictures, &c. One of the interesting objects in the town is the site of the house of Gutenberg, the inventor of movable types. The site is now occupied by the Casino, or reading-room, and the rooms of a literary association. An admirable bronze statue of Gutenberg, by Thorwaldsen, stands in an open space near the theatre. The manufactures consist chiefly of leather, soap, hats, glue, vinegar, tobacco, and musical instruments. The trade, particularly transit, is extensive, being greatly facilitated both by water communication and railway, and

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in recent times greatly increased. The principal arti-
are wine, corn, and wood. Mentz owes its foundation
Roman camp, which was converted into a permanent
wark and became the most important of a line of forts
t along the Rhine. On the decline of the power of
ne it was almost entirely destroyed, but it was afterwards
ored, and became the first ecclesiastical city of the Gor-
Empire, of which its archbishop-elector ranked as the
nier prince. Pop. in 1880, 61,328; in 1890, 72,281.

Mentz, a township of Cayuga co., N.Y. Pop. 2303. It
ains Port Byron.

Menufieh, Egypt. See MENOOFEEYEH.

Menus, the ancient name of the MAIN.

Menuthias (INSULA). See ZANZIBAR.

Menyhard, the native name for MANNERSDORF.

Menzaleh, mĕn'zä'lĕh, one of the great lagoons of
er Egypt, immediately S.E. of Damietta, separated by
arrow sand-bank from the Mediterranean, with which it
municates by 3 openings. Length, 50 miles; greatest
dth, 25 miles. It receives the Pelusiac and Tanitic
aches of the Nile. The Menzaleh Canal from this lake
s the Nile N. of the town of Mansoorah.

Menzaleh, a town of Lower Egypt, on the S. bank of
lake of the same name, 20 miles S. by E. of Damietta.

Menzelinsk, a town of Russia. See MENSELINSK.

Menzil, a village of Persia. See MENJEEL.

Menzingen, mĕnt'sing-ĕn, a market-town of Baden,
miles N.E. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1505.

Menzingen, mĕnt'sing-ĕn, a town of Switzerland, can-
and 4 miles E.N.E. of Zug. Pop. 2211.

Meorgis, supposed ancient name of MOJACAR.

Meppel, mĕp'pĕl, a town of the Netherlands, province
Drenthe, on the Havelter, 26 miles S.W. of Assen.
P 7378.

Meppen, mĕp'pĕn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 44
s N.W. of Osnaburg, on the Ems. Pop. 3128.

Mep'pen, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Ill., 15 miles
f Jerseyville.

Mequinenza, mä-ke-nĕn'thä (anc. *Octoge'sa*), a town
fort of Spain, province and 60 miles S.S.E. of Huesca,
e Ebro, at the influx of the Segre. Pop. 2890.

Mequinez, or **Mekinez**, mĕk'ē-nĕz, sometimes writ-
Mekines, or **Meknas**, a city of Morocco, province
34 miles W.S.W. of Fez. Pop. 60,000. It stands in a
e valley, is large, better built than Morocco, and has
ace considered the finest in Morocco, and often the
ence of the emperor.

Mequon, a township of Ozaukee co., Wis. Pop. 3139.
ntains Mequon River, and is bounded E. by Lake
igan. Mequon Railroad Station is on the Milwaukee,
Shore & Western Railroad, 12 miles S. of Ozaukee.

Mequon River, a post-hamlet of Ozaukee co., Wis.,
Mequon township, on the Milwaukee River, near the
nsin Central Railroad, 2¼ miles from Mequon Station,
mile S. of Thiensville Station. It has a brewery.

Mer, mair, a French word signifying "sea," as MER
LACE ("Sea of Ice"), the name of one of the glaciers
nt Blanc; MER MORTE ("Dead Sea"); MER NOIRE
ack Sea"); MER ROUGE ("Red Sea"), &c.

Mer, mĕn, or **Menars-la-Ville**, mĕh-nan'-lä-veel',
n of France, in Loir-et-Cher, on the Orleans & Tours
way, 11 miles N.E. of Blois. It has manufactures of
lime, leather, and ropes. Pop. 3467.

Mer and Ser, two contiguous summits of the Himá-
, in the N. part of the Punjab, in lat. 34° N., lon. 76°
., both conical and of nearly the same height, but, while
e white with snow, the other is uniformly bare.

Mern, mä'rŏh', ALSO, ŏl'sho', and **Felsö**, fĕl'shö', two
rly contiguous villages of Hungary, co. of Aba Uj Var,
miles from Forro. Pop. 1180.

Mernbing, mĕr-ä-bing', a town of South Africa, capi-
l of the territory of the Mantetis, in the interior, N.W. of
Delagoa Bay. It occupies the summit of a long but narrow
ridge, and forms an important stronghold.

Mer Adriatique. See ADRIATIC.

Mer'amec, a township of Crawford co., Mo. Pop. 907.
It ntains Midland.

Meramec, a township of Franklin co., Mo. Pop. 1480.

Meramec, a township of St. Louis co., Mo. Pop. 2436.
It ntains Glencoe.

Meramec Iron-Works, Missouri. See MARAMEC.

Meramec River, Missouri. See MARAMEC.

Meramec Station, or **Nasby**, a village of St. Louis
co., in Bonhomme township, on the Maramec River, and on
the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 19 miles W. by S. of St.
Louis. It has manufactures of flour and wagons. Here is
a Post-Office

Meramichi. See MIRAMICHI.

Meran, mä'rän, a town of Austria, in Tyrol, 15 miles N.W. of Botzen, on an affluent of the Adige. Pop. 4229. It has 2 monasteries, a college, and a seminary. Near it is the mountain-fortress of Tyrol.

Merande, a town of Persia. See MEHRAND.

Merapi, mä-rä'pee', a volcano of Java, district of Kadoe. It was in violent eruption September 14 to 17, 1849.

Merapi, an active volcano in the island of Sumatra, near the W. coast. Lat. 0° 24' S.; lon. 100° 30' E. It is about 9700 feet high.

Mer'nsheen', a hamlet in Newfoundland, on the S. portion of an island of the same name, 18 miles W.N.W. of Placentia. Pop. 180. The island is 21 miles long.

Merate, mä-rä'tä, a town of Northern Italy, 18 miles S.E. of Como, with a magnificent palace. Pop. 2532.

Merawe, a tract of Nubia. See MEROE.

Merbes-le-Château, mĕrb-lĕh-shä'tō', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 13 miles S.E. of Mons, on the Sambre. Pop. 1150.

Merbidery, mĕr'be-dĕr'ree, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, in South Canara, 17 miles N.E. of Mangalore, and with various handsome Jain pagodas, its population being chiefly of the Jain sect.

Mer Blanche, the French for the WHITE SEA.

Mercadal, mĕr-kä-dăl', a town of the Balearic Islands, Minorca, 13 miles N.W. of Port Mahon. Pop. 4000.

Mercara, or **Merkara**, mĕr-kä'rä, also called **Madikere**, a fortified town of India, capital of the province of Coorg, and of the Mercara district, 67 miles W. of Seringapatam. It has a cool and healthful climate. Pop. 8146. The district of Mercara has an area of 265 square miles. Pop. 168,312.

Mercatello, mĕn-kä-tĕl'lo, a town of Italy, 15 miles W.S.W. of Urbino, on the Metauro. Pop. 2269.

Mercato-Sarraceno, mĕn-kä'to-san-rä-chä'no, a town of Italy, province and 21 miles S.S.E. of Forli. P. 6532.

Merced, mer-säd', a county of California, is near the middle of the state. Area, about 2270 square miles. It is intersected by the San Joaquin River, which runs N.W., and also drained by the Mariposa and Merced Rivers, and is bounded on the S.W. by the Coast Range of mountains. The soil is partly fertile. Cattle, wool, wheat, and barley are the staple products. This county is traversed by several branches of the Southern Pacific Railroad, two of which meet at Merced, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 2807; in 1880, 5656; in 1890, 8085.

Merced, a post-village, capital of Merced co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 67 miles S.E. of Stockton. It is in the great Sacramento Valley, which is almost treeless. It contains a court-house, 5 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, several other publishing-houses, a hotel, planing-mills, a flour-mill, a woollen-mill, and manufactures of wagons, soda-water, shoes, &c. Great quantities of wheat (the staple product of Merced co.) are shipped here. Pop. in 1880, 1446; in 1890, 2009.

Mercedes, mĕr-sä'dĕs, a town of the Argentine Republic, 70 miles by rail W. of Buenos Ayres. Pop. 4080. It carries on an active trade with Montevideo.

Mercedes, a town of Uruguay, on the Rio Negro, 150 miles N.W. of Montevideo. It has many elegant buildings, and a large trade in wool and cattle-products, and is noted as a resort for invalids, the waters of the river at this point being considered medicinal. Pop. 5000.

Merced (mer-säd') **Falls**, a post-village of Merced co., Cal., on the Merced River, 6 miles above Snelling. It has a flour-mill and a woollen-mill.

Merced River, California, rises in the Sierra Nevada, and is formed by two branches, called respectively the Merced and the Tenaya Fork. It runs through the Yosemite Valley for a distance of about 8 miles. In the upper part of the valley or cañon it descends more than 2000 feet in a distance of 2 miles. A little above the mouth of the Tenaya Fork the Merced forms two cataracts, called the Nevada Fall and Vernal Fall, the first of which has a vertical descent of 639 feet. After it issues from the Yosemite Valley the river runs nearly westward through Mariposa co., and enters the San Joaquin River in Merced co. Its length is estimated at 160 miles. Gold is found near this river. See NEVADA FALL.

Mercennasco, mĕn-chä-näs'ko, or **Marcennasco**, mar-chä-näs'ko, a village of Italy, province of Turin, 6 miles from Ivrea. Pop. of commune, 2164.

Mercer, a northwestern county of Illinois, borders on Iowa. Area, about 555 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River, and is intersected by Edward's and Pope's Creeks. The surface is undulating, and is di-

versified with prairies and forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, horses, cattle, hay, and pork are the staple products. Mines of bituminous coal have been opened in this county. It is intersected by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Rock Island & Peoria Railroads. Capital, Aledo. Pop. in 1870, 18,769; in 1880, 10,502; in 1890, 18,545.

Mercer, a county in the central part of Kentucky, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Kentucky River, and also drained by Dick's River, Chaplin River, and the East Fork of Salt River. The scenery along the Kentucky and Dick's Rivers in this county is very grand and picturesque. The surface is undulating and partly covered with forests of oak, walnut, beech, poplar, pine, ash, hickory, and sugar-maple. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, hemp, and pork are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies part of this county. It is intersected by the Louisville Southern Railroad and the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railroad, both of which connect with Harrodsburg, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 13,144; in 1880, 14,142; in 1890, 15,034.

Mercer, a county in the N. part of Missouri, bordering on Iowa, has an area of about 484 square miles. It is intersected by the Weldon River, and also drained by Medicine Creek and the Crooked Fork of Grand River. The surface is undulating, and is extensively covered with forests of the oak, walnut, sugar-maple, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, cattle, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and Des Moines & Kansas City Railroads, the former of which passes through Princeton, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 11,557; in 1880, 14,673; in 1890, 14,581.

Mercer, a county of New Jersey, is near the middle of the state. Area, about 225 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Delaware River, and on the N.E. by the Millstone River, and is partly drained by Assunpink Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, hay, butter, and potatoes are the staple products. Among the forest-trees are the oak, hickory, and chestnut. This county has quarries of red sandstone, a good material for building. It is intersected by the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, also by the Delaware & Raritan Canal. Both of the above-named railroads communicate with Trenton, the capital of the county and of the state. Pop. in 1870, 46,386; in 1880, 58,061; in 1890, 79,978.

Mercer, a county in the W. central part of North Dakota, has an area of 711 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Missouri River, and intersected by the Knife River. Capital, Stanton. Pop. in 1890, 428.

Mercer, a county in the W. part of Ohio, borders on Indiana. Area, about 460 square miles. It is intersected by the Wabash and St. Mary's Rivers. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with dense forests of the ash, elm, beech, white oak, black walnut, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Lake Erie & Western, Cincinnati, Dayton & Ohio, and Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw Railroads. Capital, Celina. Pop. in 1870, 17,254; in 1880, 21,808; in 1890, 27,220.

Mercer, a western county of Pennsylvania, bordering on Ohio, has an area of about 660 square miles. It is intersected by the Shenango River, and also drained by Neshannock, French, Pymatuning, and Sandy Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the pine, ash, sugar-maple, hickory, oak, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Butter, hay, oats, Indian corn, wheat, lumber, and flax are the staple products. This county has abundance of good bituminous block coal, iron ore, and limestone. It is intersected by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad, the Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie Railroad, and other railroads. Capital, Mercer. Sharon is the largest town. Pop. in 1870, 49,977; in 1880, 56,161; in 1890, 55,744.

Mercer, a county in the S. part of West Virginia, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by New or Kanawha River, and is intersected by Blue Stone River. The surface is diversified with mountains, fertile valleys, and extensive forests. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and grass are the staple products. Among the forest-trees is the sugar-maple. This county is traversed by two branches of the Norfolk & Western Railroad. Capital, Princeton. Pop. in 1870, 7064; in 1880, 7467; in 1890, 16,002.

Mercer, a post-village of Somerset co., Me., in Mercer township, about 30 miles N. by W. of Augusta. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 846.

Mercer, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., O., on the Toledo, Delphos & Burlington Railroad, 21 miles N.N.E. of Delphos. It has 2 churches. Pop. 73.

Mercer, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. 478.

Mercer, a post-borough, capital of Mercer co., Pa., on Neshannock Creek, and on the Shenango & Alleghany Railroad where it crosses the New Castle & Franklin Railroad, about 15 miles E. of Sharon, 20 miles N.N.E. of New Castle, and 56 miles N. by W. of Pittsburg. It contains a court-house, a national bank, 1 other bank, 2 newspaper offices, 4 churches, and a union school. Pop. (1890) 2188.

Mercer Salt-Works, a post-office of Summers co., W. Va., 22 miles S.S.W. of Hinton.

Mercer's Bottom, a post-office of Mason co., W. Va.

Mer'cersburg, a post-borough in Montgomery township, Franklin co., Pa., on the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, 20¼ miles S.W. of Chambersburg. It contains 8 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, 2 carriage-factories, a female seminary, and the Mercersburg College (Reformed), which was organized in 1865. Pop. 971.

Mercersburg Junction, a station in Franklin co., Pa., on the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, at the junction of the branch leading to Mercersburg, which is 2¼ miles distant.

Mercer's Gap, a post-office of Comanche co., Tex.

Mercer Station, a post-hamlet of Muhlenburg co., Ky., on the Louisville & Paducah Railroad, 3 miles N.W. of Greenville.

Mer'cerville, a hamlet of Mercer co., N.J., 4 or 5 miles E.N.E. of Trenton.

Mercerville, a post-hamlet of Gallia co., O., in Guyan township, about 13 miles S. by W. of Gallipolis. It has 2 churches.

Mercerville, a post-hamlet of Louisa co., Va., 12 miles E.N.E. of Louisa Court-House.

Mer'chantville, a post-borough of Camden co., N.J., in Stockton township, 4 miles E. of the city of Camden, with which it is connected by both steam and electric railways. It has 5 churches, numerous handsome residences, and a hotel. Pop. in 1880, 429; in 1890, 1225.

Merchantville, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., in Thurston township, about 25 miles W.N.W. of Elmira. It is 6 miles W. of Campbell Station. It has 2 churches, a lumber-mill, 3 stores, and 2 carriage-shops.

Merchingen, mĕrK'ing-ĕn, a village of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, on the Kessach. Pop. 1135.

Merchtem, mĕrK'tĕm, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 12 miles S.E. of Furnes. Pop. 4886.

Mercia, mer'she-ă (anc. *Fla'via Cæsarien'sis*), one of the old kingdoms of the Saxon heptarchy, occupying the centre of England, and comprising all the modern counties between the Thames on the S., Yorkshire and Lancashire on the N., the kingdoms of East Anglia and Essex on the E., and Wales on the W. It was the largest and one of the most powerful states of the Saxon confederacy, and was founded in 582, from which period it remained independent until its conquest by Egbert, King of Wessex, in 827. Its capital city was Leicester.

Merckem, mĕrk'kĕm, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 18 miles S.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 3536.

Mercœur, mĕr'kŭr', a market-town of France, in Corrèze, 17 miles S.E. of Tulle. Pop. 1035.

Mercoglinno, mĕr-kŏl-yä'no, a town of Italy, province and 3 miles W. of Avellino. Pop. 3090.

Mer'cur, a post-office of Bradford co., Pa.

Mercurago, mĕr-koo-rä'go (L. *Mercuriacum*), a village of Italy, in Piedmont, on Lago Maggiore, 1 mile from Arona. Pop. 1465.

Mer'cury, a post-office of Madison co., Ind., about 16 miles N. by W. of Anderson.

Mer'cury Bay, New Zealand, on the N.E. side of North Island, in lat. 36° 48' S., lon. 175° 45' E.

Mercury-Gemilly, mĕr'kü'reo'-zhĕh-mee'yee', a village of France, in Savoy, 2 miles W. of Albert-Ville. Pop. 1678.

Mercury Islands, a group off the N.E. coast of the North Island of New Zealand. Lat. 36° 36' S.; lon. 174° 50' E. Great Mercury and Red Mercury are the largest, but all are small. Mercury Bay is an inlet of the New Zealand coast, just S. of the Mercury Islands.

Mer'curyville, a post-office of Sonoma co., Cal.

Mer'cyville, a post-hamlet of Macon co., Mo., about 20 miles N.N.W. of Macon City. Pop. 79.

Mer de Glace ("sea of ice"). See Mont Blanc.

er des Indes, See INDIAN OCEAN.

erdin, a town of Turkey. See MARDEEN.

erdingen, a village of Germany. See MÖRDINGEN.

erdrignac, mĕr'dreen'yăk', a town of France, in Côte-du-Nord, 15 miles E. of Loudéac. Pop. 878.

er du Nord, the French for the NORTH SEA.

er du Sud, a French name for the PACIFIC OCEAN.

ere, meer, a town of England, co. of Wilts, 22 miles W. W. of Salisbury. Pop. 1382.

er'edith, a post-hamlet and township of Cloud co., Kas, about 35 miles N. of Salina. Pop. of township, 338.

eredith, a township of Belknap co., N.H. Pop. 18 It contains Meredith Centre and Meredith Village.

eredith, a post-village in Meredith township, Dela wa co., N.Y., 6 miles N. of Delhi, and 60 miles W.S.W. of hany. It has 2 churches. Pop. of township, 1390.

eredith, Venango co., Pa. See MILLER FARM.

eredith Centre, a post-hamlet in Meredith townshi Belknap co., N.H., about 30 miles N. of Concord. It has church, a woollen-mill, a grist-mill, &c.

eredith Hollow, a post-office of Delaware co., N.Y.

eredith Village, a post-village in Meredith townshi Belknap co., N.H., on the western shore of Winnepesau e Lake, and on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroa 37 miles N. of Concord. It has 3 churches, a high schl, a savings-bank, a grist-mill, a manufactory of hosry, a saw-mill, &c. It is surrounded by beautiful scery. Pop. in 1880, 850; in 1890, 1642.

er'edithville, a post-hamlet of Brunswick co., Va., abo 22 miles N.W. of Hicksford. It has 2 churches.

eredosia, mĕr'e-do'shee-a, a post-village in Meredosia township, Morgan co., Ill., on the E. bank of the Illinois River, and on the Wabash Railroad, 58 miles W. of Springfield. It has 4 churches, and manufactures of flour and lumber. Pop. in 1890, 621; of the township, 1349.

erend, or **Mehrend,** Persia. See MEHRAND.

eretch, Meretsch, or **Mereez,** mā-rĕtch', a town of Russia, government and 56 miles S.W. of Vilna, on the Nieman. Pop. 2800.

eréville, mā'rā'veel', a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 7 miles S. of Paris. It has a fine park. Pop. 1641.

erewari, mā-rā-wā'ree, or **Mareguare,** mā-rā-gwā', a river of Guiana, rises about lat. 4° N., lon. 65° W., and unites with the Erevato to form the Caura an affluent of the Orinoco.

erganser, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Oregon, about 50 miles (direct) N.E. of Mount Shasta, Cal. It has a hotel.

ergenthal, or **Gross Mergenthal,** groce mĕr'-ghen-tăl', a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, N.N.E. from Leitomischl. Pop. 1200.

ergentheim, mĕn'ghent-hīme', or **Marienthal,** mā-ree'en-tăl', a town of Würtemberg, on the Tauber, 56 miles N.N.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 4021.

erghem, a town of France. See MERVILLE.

erghen, mĕn'ghen, a town of Manchooria, 110 miles S.W. of Saghalin-Oola.

ergozzo, mĕn-got'so, a village of Italy, province of Novara, 5 miles from Pallanza. Pop. 2056.

Mergui, or **Merghi,** mĕr'ghee', a town of British Burmah, in Tenasserim, capital of Mergui district, on an island in the delta of the Mergui River, near the sea. Lat. 12° 27' N.; lon. 98° 42' E. It has a good port for small vessels, a hospital, cantonments, and an export trade in sharks' fins, trepang, ivory, sapan-wood, and tortoise-shell. Pop. 9877.

Mergui, the southeasternmost division of British Burmah and of the Anglo-Indian empire, in Tenasserim, bounded E. by Siam, and W. by the Bay of Bengal, in which lie many islands belonging to the district. Area, 7760 square miles. Capital, Mergui. Pop. 47,192.

Mérida, mĕn'e-dă (anc. *Emer'ita Augus'ta*), a city of Spain, province and 30 miles E. of Badajos, on the Guadiana, here crossed by a fine Roman bridge of 81 arches and 2575 feet in length. It has a large convent, 2 churches, 2 hospitals, and a prison, and is remarkable for its extensive Roman remains, including an amphitheatre, a circus, a theatre, baths, and a triumphal arch in good preservation. *Augusta Emerita* was founded, 25 B.C., by a Roman general, under the Emperor Augustus. It afterwards became the capital of Lusitania, and the most magnificent city in Roman Spain. It capitulated in 715 to the Moors, from whom it was taken again by Alonzo el Sabio in 1229, and became attached to the kingdom of Castile. From that day the previous and city date their decline. Lat. 38° 51' N.; lon. 6° 15' W. Pop. about 5500.

Mérida, mĕn'e-dă, a city of Mexico, the capital of Yucatan. Lat. 20° 50' N., lon. 89° 40' W., 26 miles S. of the port of Progreso, with which it is connected by railroad. It is well built of stone, with many pleasant open squares, and has good legislative buildings, a college, and a large and growing trade. It is a bishop's see. The exports are sisal hemp, hides, deer-skins, logwood, &c. There are manufactures of rope, hammocks, leather, castings, &c. Pop. 45,000.

Merida, a town of Venezuela, capital of the state of Los Andes, on the Chama, 310 miles S.W. of Caracas. Before its destruction by an earthquake in 1812, it was the largest city in Venezuela; and it is again flourishing, having a cathedral, ecclesiastical seminary, and college, and woollen-manufactures. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 12,000.

Meriden, mĕr'I-dĕn, a city of New Haven co., Conn., 18 miles by rail S.W. of Hartford, and 18 miles by rail N.E. of New Haven, and connected by rail with Cromwell and Waterbury. The city is situated partly in a valley and partly on a hill. It is known as the Silver City, and is one of the most enterprising of New England's cities. The capital invested in manufacturing is over $10,000,000, the annual product therefrom exceeding $25,000,000. The manufactures include electro-plated and solid silver-ware, brass and bronze goods, lamps, chandeliers, clocks, tinware, cutlery, steel, steel pens, malleable iron goods, firearms, organs, cut-glass, woollen goods, saddlery, harness and leather goods, power and stamping presses, coffee-mills, &c. The Meriden Britannia Company employs nearly 1500 hands and have an annual output of over $3,000,000. Meriden contains the state reform school, 3 national banks, 2 savings-banks, 18 churches, high and graded schools, 1 weekly and 3 daily newspaper offices, and gas- and electric-light-works. The streets are lighted by arc lights. Meriden was a part of Wallingford from 1725 to 1806, when it was incorporated as a town. It was made a city in 1867. Pop. of the township in 1890, 25,423; of the city, 21,652.

Meriden, a post-hamlet in Meriden township, La Salle co., Ill., 80 miles by rail W.S.W. of Chicago.

Meriden, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Kansas, 11 miles by rail N.N.E. of Topeka.

Meriden, a post-hamlet of Steele co., Minn., 99 miles by rail W. of Winona, and 36 miles E. by S. of Mankato. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 834.

Meriden, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.H., 7 miles S. of Lebanon Station, and about 45 miles W.N.W. of Concord. It contains 2 churches and the Kimball Union Academy, capable of accommodating about 350 students.

Meriden, a hamlet of Morris co., N.J., in Rockaway township, 4 miles N.E. of Rockaway Station.

Meridian, me-rid'e-an, a post-village of Sutter co., Cal., on the Sacramento River, 60 miles above Sacramento. It has a church. Pop. about 100.

Meridian, township, McPherson co., Kansas. P. 328.

Meridian, a station of Pendleton co., Ky., on the Kentucky Central Railroad, 29 miles S. by E. of Covington.

Meridian, a post-office of Union parish, La.

Meridian, a post-village and township of Ingham co., Mich., on the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, 9 miles E. of Lansing. Pop. of township, 1407.

Meridian, a post-village, capital of Lauderdale co., Miss., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 135 miles N. by W. of Mobile, 96 miles E. of Jackson, and 107 miles W. of Selma, Ala. It is the E. terminus of the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad, and the S.W. terminus of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad. It contains a court-house, 8 churches, 2 female colleges, 2 banks, a cotton-factory, a foundry and machine-shop, and has manufactures of furniture, sash, blinds, &c., and printing-offices which issue 1 tri-weekly and 3 weekly newspapers. Pop. in 1890, 10,264.

Meridian, a post-village of Jefferson co., Neb., on the Little Blue River, 2½ miles from Alexandria Station. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Meridian, a post-village in Cato township, Cayuga co., N.Y., 2 miles from Cato Railroad Station, and about 18 miles N. of Auburn. It has 2 churches, a money-order post-office, a tannery, a foundry, &c.

Meridian, a post-village, capital of Bosque co., Tex., on the Bosque River, 45 miles from Waco, about 124 miles N. of Austin, and 10 miles W. of the Brazos River. It has 2 newspaper offices, and an academy. Pop. about 1000.

Meridian, a post-village of Dunn co., Wis., in Rock Creek township, on the Chippewa River, 14 miles below Eau Claire. It has a church, a large lumber-mill, and a shingle-mill. Here is the Meridian Slough, a good natural reservoir for logs. Pop. about 300.

Merid'ianville, a post-village of Madison co., Ala., about 9 miles N. of Huntsville. It has 3 churches and 1 or 2 flour-mills.

Meridional, a river of Brazil. See LUIZ-ALVES.

Mer'igomish', a seaport of Nova Scotia, Pictou co., on

Northumberland Strait, 13 miles E. of New Glasgow. It contains 2 stores and a saw-mill. Timber is shipped from this port. Coal and iron are found in extensive beds in the vicinity. Ship-building is largely engaged in. Pop. 400.

Merim, a lake of South America. See Mirim.

Merino, mę-ree'no, a village in Providence co., R.I., on the Providence & Springfield Railroad, 3¼ miles from Providence.

Merion, mĕr'e-ŏn, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pa., and a station on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, 19 miles N.W. of Philadelphia. It is on the Schuylkill River, 2 miles above Norristown.

Merion, a station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 5 miles W. of West Philadelphia, Pa.

Merioneth, mĕr'e-on'ĕth, or **Mer'ion'ethshire,** a maritime county of North Wales, having W. Cardigan Bay. Area, 602 square miles. Surface mountainous, in many parts well wooded, and intersected by fine vales. Principal summits, Arran-Fowdy, 2955 feet, and Cader-Idris, 2914 feet in height. Principal rivers, the Dee, Maw, and Dyfi. Small lakes are numerous, and that of Bala, the largest in North Wales, is in this county. Soil mostly poor, and suited only for pasturage. Welsh ponies of the purest breed are nearly confined to this county and Montgomeryshire. Mineral products are slate and lime, at Corwen and Festiniog, with some lead and copper, at Barmouth, Towyn, &c. Chief towns, Dolgelly (the capital), Bala, Harlech, Corwen, and Towyn. It sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. (1891) 49,204.

Mer Ionienne, the French name of the Ionian Sea.

Merionville, mĕr'e-ŏn-vĭl, a hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., ½ mile from Merion Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It has a church.

Meritch, a town of India. See Merritch.

Mer'iwether, a county in the W. part of Georgia, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Flint River, and is drained by several creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. Several medicinal springs are found in this county. The Warm Springs discharge about 1400 gallons in a minute, and have a temperature of 90° Fahr. This county is intersected by the Central of Georgia Railroad and other railroads. Capital, Greenville. Pop. in 1870, 13,756; in 1880, 17,651; in 1890, 20,740.

Meriwether, a post-hamlet and railroad station of Baldwin co., Ga., 8 miles N.W. of Milledgeville. It has a church and a grist-mill. About 600 bales of cotton are shipped here annually.

Merj Iboo Ameer, Palestine. See Esdraelon.

Merk, mĕnk, a village of Hungary, co. of Szathmar. Pop. 1504.

Merkah, mĕr'kȧ, or **Mar'kah,** a seaport town of East Africa, 45 miles S.W. of Magadoxo. Pop. about 3000. It is stone-built, was founded by Arab traders, and belongs to Zanzibar.

Merkara, a town of India. See Mercara.

Merkelsdorf, mĕr'kĕls-dorf, or **Merklinerhof,** mĕrk-lee'ner-hof, a village of Bohemia, 16 miles from Trautenau. Pop. 1100.

Merkez, mĕr-kĕz', a village, castle, and river in Syria, 6 miles N. of Iskanderoon, on the E. side of its bay.

Merklingen, mĕrk'ling-ĕn, a village of Würtemberg, 13 miles W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1332.

Merklingen, a village of Würtemberg, 15 miles N.W. of Ulm. Pop. 840.

Merlara, mĕn-lȧ'rȧ, a town of Italy, 28 miles S.W. of Padua. Pop. 2687.

Merléac, mĕn'lȧ'ăk', a town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 9 miles N.W. of Loudéac. Pop. 1737.

Merlera, mĕn-lȧ'rȧ, the most N. of the Ionian Islands, in the Mediterranean, 7 miles N.W. of Corfu.

Merlérault, Le, France. See Le Merlérault.

Mer'lin, or Smith's Corners, a post-village in Kent co., Ontario, 9 miles from Charing Cross.

Mer'maid, a post-office of New Castle co., Del., about 7 miles W. by N. of Wilmington.

Mer Méditerranée. See Mediterranean Sea.

Mermenteau, or Mermentau, mer'men-tō', a lake in the S. part of Louisiana, about 10 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. It is about 33 miles long. Nearly half of it is in Cameron parish, and the other part is in Vermilion.

Mermenteau, or Mermentau, a post-hamlet of St. Landry parish, La., on a river of its own name, 50 miles S.W. of Opelousas. It has a church.

Mermenteau River, Louisiana, a navigable stream formed by the Bayous Nezpique and Plaquemine Brulé, which unite in the S.W. part of St. Landry parish. It runs S.W., passes through the N.W. part of Mermenteau Lake, and enters the Gulf of Mexico in Cameron parish.

Mermeriko, mĕr-mȧ-ree'ko, a village of Senegambia, on the Faleme. Lat. 13° 15' N.; lon. 12° 20' W.

Mer Morte. See Dead Sea.

Mernersville, Ontario. See Mildmay.

Mer Noire. See Black Sea.

Mero'a, a post-office of Mitchell co., Iowa, 13 miles N.W. of Charles City.

Meroë, mĕr'o-e, or **Merawe,** mĕr'ą-wȧ, Isle of, a wide tract in South Nubia, between the Nile and its tributary the Atbara. Length, 400 miles; breadth, 200 miles. The ruins of the ancient Meroë are in its N. part, on the E. bank of the Nile, 26 miles N.E. of Shendy; and on a part of its site is the modern town of the same name, with a manufactory of indigo and some large corn-magazines.

Me'rom, a post-village of Sullivan co., Ind., finely situated in Gill township, on the Wabash River, and on a bluff 200 feet high, about 30 miles N. of Vincennes. Here is the Union Christian College, which was organized in 1853. Merom has 2 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. 426.

Me'roo', a river of New South Wales, co. of Wellington, flows W.N.W. to the Cudgegang, an affluent of the Macquarie. It furnishes rich gold diggings.

Mer Orientale. See China Sea.

Mer'rellsville, a hamlet of Madison co., N.Y., in Lenox township, 4 miles from Wampsville.

Merriam, mĕr'e-ąm, a post-hamlet of Noble co., Ind., 22 miles N.W. of Fort Wayne.

Merriam Junction, a station in Scott co., Minn., on the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, 6 miles S. of Shakopee. A short railroad extends hence to Carver.

Mer'rick, a county in the E. central part of Nebraska. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Platte River, and intersected by Prairie Creek. The surface is an undulating plain, nearly destitute of forests. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Union Pacific Railroad. Area, 440 square miles. Capital, Central City. Pop. in 1870, 557; in 1880, 5341; in 1890, 8758.

Merrick, a post-hamlet of Queens co., N.Y., on the South Side Railroad, 25 miles E. of Brooklyn. It has a church.

Merrick's Store, a post-office of Pointe Coupée parish, La., on the Atchafalaya Bayou.

Mer'rickton, a post-hamlet of Queen Anne co., Md., near Coxe's Station.

Mer'rickville, a post-office and station of Delaware co., N.Y., in Franklin township, on the Midland Railroad, 27 miles by rail W. of Delhi.

Mer'rickville, a village in Grenville co., Ontario, on the Rideau Canal, 26 miles E. of Perth. It has good water-power, several churches, a newspaper office, 3 hotels, 15 stores, saw-, grist-, and shingle-mills, 3 iron-foundries, a woollen-factory, &c. Pop. 923.

Mer'rill, a post-village of Plymouth co., Iowa, on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, 18 miles N.N.E. of Sioux City. It has 2 churches. Pop. 160.

Mer'rillan, or Mer'rillon, a post-village in Alma township, Jackson co., Wis., on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad where it crosses the West Wisconsin Railroad, 66 miles E.N.E. of Winona, 44 miles E.S.E. of Eau Claire, and 53 miles W. of Grand Rapids. It has extensive water-power, a flouring-mill, several saw-mills, a graded school, and a money-order post-office.

Merrill's Store, a post-office of Caroline co., Va.

Mer'rillsville, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., N.Y., 22 miles W. of Au Sable Station.

Mer'rilltown, a post-office of Travis co., Tex.

Mer'rillville, a post-office of Lassen co., Cal.

Merrillville, a post-village of Lake co., Ind., in Ross township, 5 miles N. by E. of Crown Point. It has a church and a seminary. Pop. about 250.

Merrimac, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Iowa, on the Skunk River, about 42 miles N.W. of Burlington. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Merrimac, a hamlet of Marshall co., Kansas, on the Vermillion River, about 32 miles N. of Manhattan.

Merrimac, a post-hamlet of Taylor co., Ky., about 15 miles N.E. of Campbellsville.

Merrimac (formerly **West Amesbury**), a post-village in Merrimac township, Essex co., Mass., on the Merrimac River, and on a branch of the Boston & Maine Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Haverhill. It has a bank, 2 churches, and manufactures of carriages and felt shoes. Pop. in 1890, 2633.

Ierrimac, Missouri. See MANAMEC.

Ierrimac, a station in Ormsby co., Nev., on the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Carson City.

Ierrimac, a post-township of Hillsborough co., N.H., is bounded on the E. by the Merrimac River, and intersected by the Concord Railroad and the Souhegan River. It contains a village named Thornton's Ferry. Merrimac Station is 7 miles N. of Nashua. The township has manufactures of carpets, woollen goods, furniture, &c. Pop. 1066.

Ierrimac, a post-village in Merrimac township, Sauk co., Wis., on the Wisconsin River, here crossed by a fine bridge, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 26 miles N.N.W. of Madison, and 10 miles S.E. of Baraboo. It has a church, 2 or 3 hotels, and several stores. Pop. of the township, 886.

Ierrimack, or **Merrimac,** mĕr'rę-măk, a county in the S. central part of New Hampshire, has an area of about 909 square miles. It is intersected by the Merrimac River, and is also drained by the Contoocook, Black, and Soucook Rivers. The surface is hilly and mountainous, and is extensively covered with forests, in which the maple, pine, oak, &c., are found. Among its prominent features is Mount Kearsarge, which rises 2943 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is mostly fertile. Hay, butter, potatoes, Indian corn, and oats are the staple products. This county has abundance of granite and valuable quarries of building-stone. It is partly traversed by railroads named the Boston & Maine and the Concord & Montreal. Capital, Concord, which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1870, 42,151; in 1880, 46,300; in 1890, 49,435.

Ierrimac Point, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, 10 miles N.W. of Waterloo.

Ier'rimacport' (formerly **South Amesbury**), a post-village of Essex co., Mass., finely situated on the Merrimac River, in Merrimac township, 8 miles N.E. of Haverhill and 1 mile from Merrimac Railroad Station. It has 2 churches, a high school, and a carriage-factory.

Ierrimac River rises in New Hampshire among the White Mountains, and runs nearly southward through the co. of Merrimac and Hillsborough, from the latter of which it passes into Middlesex co., Mass. Below Lowell it runs eastward and northeastward, intersects Essex co., and enters the Atlantic Ocean about 2 miles below Newburyport. Its length is estimated at 150 miles, exclusive of the Pemigewasset, which is its largest branch. Vessels of 200 tons can ascend it to Haverhill, about 16 miles. The chief cities on its banks are Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, and Newburyport in Massachusetts, and Manchester, Nashua, and Concord in New Hampshire. It affords abundant water-power, which is employed in numerous manufactories.

Ier'riman, a post-office of Eastland co., Tex.

Ier'rimon, a post-office of Halifax co., N.C.

Ierritch, or **Meritch,** mĕr'ritch', a considerable town of India, 72 miles S.E. of Sattarah, near the Kistnah, on the banks of which are a handsome ghaut and pagoda.

Ier'ritt, a post-village of Scott co., Ill., on the Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 4 miles S. of Chapin, and about 10 miles W. of Jacksonville. It has a flour-mill and several stores.

Ierritt, a township of Bay co., Mich. Pop. 316.

Ier'ritton, or **Tho'rold Station,** a post-village in Lincoln co., Ontario, on the Welland Canal, and on the Great Western Railway, 34 miles E. by S. of Hamilton. It has several churches, cotton-mills, a paper-mill, saw- and grist-mills, and several stores and hotels. Pop. 1000.

Ier'ritt's Bridge, a post-hamlet of Aiken co., S.C., on the South Edisto River, 14 miles N.E. of Aiken. It has a church, a flour-mill, a lumber-mill, and a bridge over the river. Here is a bed of kaolin.

Ierritt's Landing, post-office, Marquette co., Wis.

Ier'rittstown, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., on Dunlap's Creek, about 40 miles S. of Pittsburg. It has an academy and 2 churches.

Ier'rittsville, a post-hamlet of Greenville co., S.C., about 24 miles N. of Greenville Court-House. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a tannery.

Ierrittsville, Ontario. See WELLAND.

Ier Rouge. See RED SEA.

Ier'row Station, a post-village of Tolland co., Conn., on the Willimantic River, and on the New London Northern Railroad, 27 miles N.N.W. of Norwich.

Ierrum, a village of the Netherlands. See MARRUM.

Ier'ryall, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., on the Wyalusing Creek, about 40 miles N.W. of Scranton. It has a church, a grist-mill, and 2 saw-mills.

Ier'ry Hill, a township of Bertie co., N.C. P. 1114.

Ierry Mount, a post-office of Warren co., N.C.

Merry Oaks, a post-office of Chatham co., N.C., on the Raleigh & Augusta Railroad, 26 miles S.W. of Raleigh.

Merry Point, a post-office of Lancaster co., Va.

Mersa Dahab, a port of Arabia. See DAHAB.

Merscheid, mĕr'shīt, a town of Rhenish Prussia, at a railway junction, 3 miles W. of Solingen. Pop. 10,017.

Merse, mĕrs, or **March,** a district of Scotland, forming the S. part of Berwickshire.

Mer'sea, a finely-wooded island of England, in Essex, in a bay of the North Sea, connected with the mainland by a long causeway covered at high water.

Mer'seburg (Ger. pron. mĕr'sęh-bŏŏrg'), a town of Prussian Saxony, on the left bank of the Saale, and on the Thuringian Railway, 56 miles S.S.E. of Magdeburg. Pop. 13,664. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral, palaces, an orphan asylum, a school of surgery, and manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics, paper, tobacco, vinegar, and excellent beer.

Merseburg, mĕr'sęh-bŏŏrg', a government of Prussian Saxony, bounded N. by Hanover. Area, 3942 square miles. It belongs to the basin of the Elbe. The minerals are of great value, and include silver, lead, copper, iron, coal, and lignite. Pop. 903,931.

Mers-el-Kébir, mĕrs-ĕl-kā'beor' (Sp. *Mazalquivir,* mā-thăl'kee-veer'), a town and seaport of Algeria, 5 miles N.W. of Oran. It is strongly fortified, and has a good harbor. Pop. 1486.

Mersey, męr'zee, a river of England, rises in the N. part of the co. of Derby, and flows W., mostly between the cos. of Chester and Lancaster, till it expands into the spacious estuary or arm of the Irish Sea which forms Liverpool harbor. Length, 60 miles. Chief affluent, the Irwell, to the junction of which it is navigable for large vessels.

Mer'shon's Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Laurel co., Ky., 8 miles S.E. of Livingston. It has a tobacco-factory.

Mersina, or **Mersyna,** mĕr-see'nạ, a seaport of Asia Minor, on the Mediterranean, province and 40 miles S.W. of Adana, of which it is the port. It has an extensive trade.

Mertendorf, mĕr'tęn-dorf', a village of Bohemia, 13 miles from Ausoha. Pop. 1046.

Merthyr-Tydvil, męr'thęr-tid'vĭl or tŭd'vĭl, or **Merthyr-Tydfil,** a town of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, on the Taff, at the junction of several railways, 22 miles N.N.W. of Cardiff. It has sprung up from a mere village to a place of great extent and importance, and, though consisting generally of irregular assemblages of workmen's houses, situated on both sides of the river, and communicating by two bridges, has undergone important changes, which have greatly improved its sanitary condition and general appearance. It has many good shops and dwellings, and near its centre is one of the most spacious market-places in Wales. The public buildings and institutions include about 30 places of worship, belonging chiefly to the Wesleyan and other Methodists, Independents, Baptists, &c., national and other schools, a mechanics' institute, a theatre, and, in the vicinity, Cyvartha Castle and park, and Pen-y-Darren House. The town owes its prosperity to its situation near the centre of the valuable coal- and mineral-field of South Wales. The mines are extensively worked, and important iron-works have been established. The borough is under the superintendence of a stipendiary magistrate. It sends two members to the House of Commons. In the environs are many handsome residences. Pop. of parish, 61,137; of the borough (including Aberdare and parts of Llanwonno and Vainor), 117,194.

Mertola, mĕr-to'lā (anc. *Myrtilis*), a fortified town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, on the Guadiana, 66 miles S. of Evora. Pop. 3236.

Mer'ton, a village of England, in Surrey, ½ mile S. of Wimbledon. Pop. of parish, 2139.

Mer'ton, a post-office of Steele co., Minn., in Merton township, about 13 miles S.S.E. of Faribault. Pop. of the township, 685.

Merton, a post-village in Merton township, Waukesha co., Wis., on Bark River, 5 miles from Hartland Station, and about 25 miles W.N.W. of Milwaukee. It has 2 churches. The township contains several small lakes, and hamlets named North Lake, Stone Bank, and Monches. Pop. of the township, 1522.

Mertz'town, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., on the East Pennsylvania Railroad, 21 miles N.E. of Reading. It has a church.

Méru, mā'rü', a town of France, in Oise, 15 miles S. of Beauvais. Pop. 3517. It has manufactures of dominos, boards and pieces for chess, toys, files, and sugar.

Me'rud', a town of India, 47 miles S.E. of Poonah.

Merville, mĕn'veel', or **Merghem,** mĕn'ghĕm' (L. *Menariacum*), a town of France, in Nord, on the Lys, 22 miles W. of Lille. It has manufactures of table-linen and embroidery. Pop. 3104.

Merw, Merv, mĕrv, or **Meru,** mĕr'oo (anc. *Antiochia Margiana?*), a walled town of Toorkistan, dominion and 800 miles S.E. of Khiva. Pop. 3000.

Merw, Merv, or **Meru,** a village of Thibet, on the Sutlej, above the Himalayas, 30 miles E.N.E. of Rampoor.

Merwede, or **De Merwede,** dă mĕn'wā'dĕh, a river of the Netherlands, formed by the junction of the Meuse and the Waal.

Mer'win, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., in Burrill township, 6 miles from Chartiers Station. It has a church and 2 wagon-shops.

Mer'winsburg, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Pa., 14 miles W. of Stroudsburg.

Merwinsville, Connecticut. See GAYLORDSVILLE.

Merxem, mĕrx'çm, a village of Belgium, province and 2 miles N.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 2242.

Merxheim, mĕrx'hīme, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, near Meisenheim. Pop. 1281.

Merxplas, mĕrx'plās, a village of Belgium, 27 miles E.N.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 1569.

Méry-sur-Seine, mā'ree'-sür-sān, a town of France, in Aube, on the Seine, which here becomes navigable, 12 miles W.S.W. of Arcis-sur-Aube. Pop. 1445.

Merzig, mĕnt'sĭg, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 22 miles S. of Treves, on the Saar. Pop. 4411.

Mesada Nevada, mā-sā'dă nā-vā'dă, a mountain of the Andes, in Bolivia. Lat. 16° 30′ S.; lon. 67° 52′ W. Height, 19,356 feet.

Mesagne, mā-sān'yā, a town of Italy, province and 27 miles N.W. of Lecce. Pop. 8511.

Mes'aville, a post-office of Pinal co., Arizona, on the San Pedro River.

Mesched, or **Meschid,** a town of Persia. See MESHED.

Meschede, mā'shā'dĕh, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 11 miles E.S.E. of Arnsberg, on the Ruhr. Pop. 2678.

Meschendorf, Transylvania. See MESSE.

Meschiti, a town of Russia. See MSKET.

Mesembria, the ancient name of MISSIVNI.

Mesen, a river and town of Russia. See MEZEN.

Mese'na, a post-office of Warren co., Ga.

Meseritsch, GROSS, Moravia. See GROSS MESERITSCH.

Meseritsch, WALLACHISCH, wăl'lă-kish mā'zĕr-itch', a town of Moravia, 25 miles N.E. of Prerau. Pop. 2606.

Meseritz, mā'zĕr-its', a town of Prussian Poland, 55 miles W. of Posen, on the Obra. Pop. 4818.

Meshannon, Pennsylvania. See MOSHANNON.

Mesh'chovsk', Mest'chovsk', or **Mcshchowsk,** myĕsh'chŏvsk', a town of Russia, government of Kalooga, 40 miles W. by S. of the town of Kalooga. Pop. 5431.

Mesh'ed', or **Mush'ed',** written also **Mesched** and **Meschid,** a walled city of N.E. Persia, capital of the province of Khorassan, in lat. 36° 17′ 40″ N., lon. 59° 25′ E. Pop. estimated at 60,000. It stands in a fertile plain, and has the superb mausoleum of the Imâm Reza, the magnificence of which is scarcely equalled in Persia; but its colleges are in ruins. It has manufactures of velvets, and an active trade with Bokhara, Candahar, Herat, &c.

Meshed-Hossein, Turkey. See KERBELA.

Meshop'pen, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa., in Meshoppen township, on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, and on the Pennsylvania & New York Railroad, 47 miles N. by W. of Wilkesbarre. It has 4 churches and several mills or factories. Pop. about 700; of the township, 1230.

Meshop'pen (or **Meshop'en**) **Creek** falls into the North Branch of the Susquehanna in Wyoming co., Pa.

Mesico, the Italian name of MEXICO.

Mesilla, mā-seel'yā, a post-village of Donna Ana co., New Mexico, on the Rio Grande, about 50 miles above El Paso, Tex. Pop. 1578.

Mesilla Valley, or **La Mesilla,** lă mā-seel'yā, a tract or strip of bottom-land, 8 or 10 miles long, in the S. part of New Mexico, and on the W. side of the Rio Grande. It owes its name, signifying "little plateau" (from the Spanish *mesa*, a "table"), to the fact of its being elevated a few feet above the other bottom-lands of the river. In this valley or tract is also a village called MESILLA.

Mesinum, the Latin name of MEZIN.

Mesjid Ali, a town of Turkey. See MUSJID.

Meslin-l'Evêque, mĕs'lăn'-lā'vāk', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 18 miles N. of Mons. Pop. 1873.

Meso, mā'so, a river of Asiatic Russia, in Yeniseisk, falls into the Gulf of Tazovsk. Length, 140 miles.

Mesola, mā'so-lā or mĕs'o-lā, a town of Italy, 31 miles E.N.E. of Ferrara. Pop. 6309.

Mesolonghi, a town of Greece. See MISSOLONGHI.

Mesopotamia, mĕs'o-po-tā'mc-ȧ (Arab. *Al Jezeereh*, or *Al Jezira*, ăl jĕz-ee'rĕh, "the Island"), the name given by the ancient Greeks to a country of Asia lying between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, now comprised in the vilayets of Diarbekir and Bagdad, and containing the cities of Diarbekir, Mardeen, Nisibin, and Mosul, with parts of the ruins of Babylon and Seleucia. Its length, from N.W. to S.E., is between 600 and 700 miles. Its greatest breadth is near 200 miles. MESOPOTAMIA (from the Greek *μέσος, mĕsŏs*, and *ποταμός, pŏtamŏs*) signifies literally "between the rivers."

Mes'opota'mia, a post-village in Mesopotamia township, Trumbull co., O., on Grand River, 5 miles W. of Bloomfield Station, and about 42 miles E. of Cleveland. The township has 4 churches, 4 cheese-factories, and quarries of fine building-stone. Pop. of the township, 796.

Mesquite, mes-keet', a post-village of Dallas co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 12 miles E. of Dallas. It has several stores.

Mesquitella, mĕs-ke-tĕl'lă, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 15 miles W.S.W. of Guarda. Pop. 1035.

Messa, mĕs'să, a walled town of Morocco, province of Soos, 60 miles S.W. of Terodant. Pop. 3000.

Messac, mĕs'săk', a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 18 miles N.E. of Redon. Pop. of commune, 2312.

Messana, a town of Italy. See MESSINA.

Messancy, mĕs'sŏn'see' (Ger. *Metzig*, mĕt'sĭc), a village of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, 4 miles N.N.E. of Longwy. Pop. 1300.

Messe, mĕs'sĕh, or **Meschendorf,** mĕsh'çn-dorf, a village of Transylvania, 27 miles from Schässburg. P. 1208.

Messejana, mĕs-să-zhā'nă, a town of Portugal, province of Algarve, 28 miles S.W. of Beja. Pop. 1500.

Messe'ne (Gr. *Μεσσήνη*), modern **Mavromati,** mā-vro-mā'tee, a village of Greece, Moreа, government of Messenia, 16 miles S.E. of Kyparissia. It stands at the foot of Mount Ithome, on either side of the "Black Spring" (the ancient fountain of Clepsydra), and on the site of ancient Messene, the remains of which are extensive.

Mes'sengerville, a post-hamlet of Cortland co., N.Y., on the Syracuse & Binghamton Railroad, 35 miles N. of Binghamton. The railroad station is called State Bridge.

Messenheimer, mes'sçn-hī'mĕr, or **Meisenheimer,** a township of Union co., Ill. Pop. 1076.

Messe'nia, an ancient country, now a nome of Greece, consisting of the S.W. peninsula of the Morea. Area, 1226 square miles. Capital, Kalamata. Pop. 130,417.——Adj. and inhab. MESSENIAN, mĕs-see'no-ăn.

Messer, Cherokee co., Kansas. See BROWNSVILLE.

Mes'ser's, or **State Line,** a hamlet in Rockingham co., N.H., on the Massachusetts line, and on the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad, 3 miles N. of Lawrence, Mass.

Mes'sick's, a station in Sussex co., Del., on the Junction & Breakwater Railroad, 2 miles E. of Georgetown.

Messin, mĕs'săn', a former district of France, which belonged to the province of Lorraine, and had Metz for its capital. It now forms a part of German Lorraine.

Messina, mĕs-see'nă (anc. *Zan'cle*, afterwards *Messe'na* or *Messe'ne*; Fr. *Messine*, mĕs'seen'), a city and seaport of Sicily, capital of a province of the same name, is situated on the Strait of Messina, here about 2 miles wide, 200 miles S.S.E. of Naples. Lat. (light) 38° 11′ 10″ N.; lon. 15° 34′ 45″ E. It ranks as a fortress of the first class, being walled and defended by a citadel and forts. The harbor, one of the best in the Mediterranean, is formed by a semicircular strip of land, which, from its resemblance to a sickle, suggested the original name of the town, Zancle, in Greek, signifying a "sickle." Within, the harbor has a circuit of nearly 4 miles; it is of great depth, and perfectly secure in all weather. Messina extends above 2 miles along the bay and about half a mile up an acclivity which terminates in several considerable mountains. Its white houses and numerous spires contrast beautifully with the dark green of the olive-, lemon-, and orange-groves clothing the mountain-slopes. From the upper portions of the town is obtained a magnificent view of the ocean and the lofty mountains of the Italian continent. Messina is for the most part handsomely laid out. It is the N.E. terminus of the Sicilian railway system. It has wide streets, well paved with blocks of lava, of which material most of the houses are constructed. The Marina, a favorite promenade fronting the harbor, is a broad quay, adorned with statues and fountains; immediately beyond this is a magnificent terrace, once lined with noble edifices, of which but

few urvived the great earthquake of 1783. Owing to the occ rence of these phenomena, the houses in Messina seldom exc d two stories. Among the public buildings may be me ioned the cathedral, a Gothic structure, erected by the No ans soon after their conquest of Sicily; the viceroy's pal e, having a finely-planted park; the archiepiscopal pal e, the senate-house, an exchange, custom-house, bank, a l e and well-endowed hospital, a prison, 2 theatres, an ex sive arsenal, and a large lazaretto, besides about 50 ch hes and numerous nunneries. It possesses a univer- sit with a full complement of professors in belles-lettres, ph sophy, law, and medicine, a naval seminary, and an ex sive public library rich in Greek manuscripts. Mes- sin is the seat of a Roman Catholic archbishop and archi- ma rite, and of a Greek protopope. Its manufactures of sil goods and satins have long been famous, and its com- me is very extensive. Chief exports, silk, fruits, olive oil, ine, spirits, salted fish, linseed, sumach, essences, &c. It l valuable tunny and other fisheries.

Ancient Zancle is said to have been founded 1004 years B.C. Its present name was given it by the Messenians, into who possession it came about 500 B.C. Charles of Anjou, in a unsuccessful attack upon the town, lost the greater par of his fleet, and in 1674 a Spanish fleet, having block- ade the port, was defeated in a great naval battle by the Fre h. In 1743 the plague carried off more than half of its habitants, and by the earthquake of 1783 several hun- dr lives were lost and its best buildings destroyed. Pop. in 81, 76,982, or, including suburbs, 126,497.——Adj. and inh. Messe'nian (Fr. Messinois, mĕs'see'nwâ'; It. Mes- sin e, mĕs-se-nâ'sâ). See Strait of Messina.

Messina, a province of Sicily, bounded N. by the Tyr- rhe Sea, E. by the Strait of Messina and the Ionian Sea. Ar 1768 square miles. Pop. 420,649.

Messina Springs, a sulphur spring of Onondaga co., N.Y 1 mile from East Syracuse Station. Here is a hotel.

Messines, mĕs'seen' (Flem. *Meesen*, mâ'zĕn), a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 6 miles S. of Ypres.

Messis, mĕs'sees', or **Misis,** mis'sees', a large village of Asia Minor, 18 miles E. of Adana, beside the Jyhoon (anc. *Pyramus*), on the site of the ancient *Mopsuestia*.

Missolonghi, a town of Greece. See Missolonghi.

Misson'go, a post-office of Accomack co., Va.

Mistanza, mĕs-tăn'thâ, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles S.S.W. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 1693.

Mstchovsk, a town of Russia. See Mesichovsk.

Msteczko, a village of Bohemia. See Stadtl.

Mstenо, the Latin name of Maintenon.

Mstre, mĕs'trâ, a town of Italy, 5 miles N.W. of Venice, at a railway junction, on the margin of a lagoon. It has saw mills, foundries, &c. Pop. 9931.

Mstrezat', or **Mount Vernon,** a post-village in Bullskin township, Fayette co., Pa., at the terminus of the Greenlick Railroad, 3 miles from Greenlick Junction. It has coal-mine. Pop. about 300.

Msurndo (mĕs-oo-râ'do) **River,** of West Africa, flows S.W. for about 300 miles, and enters the Atlantic at Monrovia.

Msurata, mĕs-oo-râ'tâ, a maritime town of North Africa, dominion and 112 miles E.S.E. of Tripoli, at the entrance of the Gulf of Sidra.

Mta, mâ'tâ, a town of Italy, on the sea-coast, province of Naples, 4 miles N.E. of Sorrento. It is noted for its fine situation, and has 2 small ports. Pop. 7229.

Mta, mâ'tâ, a river of the republic of Colombia, rises about 40 miles S. of Bogota, and joins the Orinoco after a N.E. course of 500 miles.

Mtabetchouan, mĕt'â-bĕt'choo-ân', a river of Quebec, in lat. 48° 23' 12" N. It is a fine broad stream, navigable for many miles for large boats, and farther up for bark canoes. It discharges its waters on the S. side of Lake St. John.

Mtaghan, met'ŋ-gân', a post-village in Digby co., Nova Scotia, on St. Mary's Bay, 40 miles S.S.W. of Digby.

Mt'al, a township of Franklin co., Pa. Pop. 1419.

Mtallum, the Latin name of Melle.

Mt'amo'ra, a post-village, capital of Woodford co., Ill., Metamora township, on a branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 19 miles E.N.E. of Peoria, and about 30 miles N.W. of Bloomington. It has 7 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, a public park, and manufactures of carriages and wagons. Pop. (1890) 758; of township, 1710.

Mtamora, a post-village of Franklin co., Ind., in Metamora township, on Whitewater River, and on the Cincinnati & Whitewater Valley Railroad, 17 miles S. of Connersville. It has a high school, 3 churches, and 2 flouring-mills. Pop. of the township, 1222.

Metamora, a post-village of Lapeer co., Mich., in Metamora township, on the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, 52 miles N.N.W. of Detroit, and 8 miles S. of Lapeer. It has a church. Pop. in 1890, 314; of the township, 1306.

Metamora, a post-village of Fulton co., O., is on the N. boundary of the state, in Amboy township, 20 miles W.N.W. of Toledo. It has 2 churches and a planing-mill.

Metamora, Ohio. See Matamoras.

Metamora, a station in Lehigh co., Pa., on the Catasauqua & Fogelsville Railroad, 3 miles W. of Catasauqua.

Metapa, mâ-tâ'pâ, a town of Guatemala, 20 miles S.S.E. of the city of Guatemala, near Lake Metapa. P. 4000.

Metauro, mâ-tŏw'ro (anc. *Metau'rus*), a river of Central Italy, in the Marches, after an E.N.E. course of 50 miles, enters the Adriatic 9 miles S.E. of Pesaro.

Metaxata, mâ-tâx-â'tâ, a village of the island of Cephalonia, 6 miles S.E. of Argostoli.

Met'calf, a post-office and station of Edgar co., Ill., on the Indiana & Illinois Central Railroad, 12 miles W. of Chrisman.

Metcalfe, mĕt'kăf, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 410 square miles. It is drained by several small affluents of Green and Barren Rivers. The surface is uneven or hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests in which the oak and beech predominate. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, oats, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Edmonton. Pop. in 1870, 7934; in 1880, 9423; in 1890, 9871.

Metcalfe, Ontario. See Osgoode.

Metcalfe's, a station in Middlesex co., Mass., on the Milford Branch of the Boston & Albany Railroad, 7 miles S. by W. of South Framingham.

Metcovich, mĕt'ko-vĭk', a town of Herzegovina, 24 miles S.S.W. of Mostar. Pop. about 500.

Met'ea, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Ind., about 9 miles N.N.E. of Logansport. It has 2 churches.

Metedeconk, or **Metetecunk,** a small river of New Jersey, rises in Monmouth co., runs southeastward, and enters Barnegat Bay in Ocean co.

Metedeconk, or **Burrs'ville,** a post-village of Ocean co., N.J., in Brick township, on the Metedeconk River, 5 miles from the sea, and 4½ miles E. of Lakewood. It has a church.

Metelen, mâ'tęh-lęn, or **Meteln,** a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 23 miles N.W. of Münster. Pop. 2021.

Metelin, an island of Turkey. See Mitylene.

Metelis, a village of Egypt. See Fooah.

Méterin, mâ'tęh-rŏx', a village of France, in Nord, 5 miles E.N.E. of Hazebrouck. Pop. 971.

Meternich, mâ'tęr-nĭk', a village of Rhenish Prussia, 2½ miles W. of Coblentz.

Metgermette, or **Metjarmette,** met'zhĕr'mĕt', a river of Quebec, rises in the Metgermette Mountains, on the Maine line, co. of Beauce, and, after receiving its N.W. branch, joins the Rivière du Loup, by which its waters are carried to the river Chaudière.

Methamis, męh-tâ'mees', a village of France, in Vaucluse, 15 miles N.E. of Avignon. Pop. 836.

Meth'ill, a burgh and seaport of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 1½ miles W. of Leven. Pop. 648.

Methimna Campestris. See Medina del Campo.

Methone, the ancient name of Modon.

Meth'ow River rises in the N. part of Washington, runs southward, and enters the Columbia River near lat. 48° 2' N. It is nearly 120 miles long.

Methu'en, a post-town of Essex co., Mass., on Spicket (or Spigot) River, with a station on the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad, 2 miles N.N.W. of Lawrence, and 24 miles S.S.E. of Manchester. It has 4 churches, a high school, a national bank, and manufactures of cotton, jute, and woollen goods, hats, and shoes. It is connected by a street railroad with Lawrence and North Andover. Pop. in 1890, 4814.

Meth'ven, a village of Scotland, co. and 6 miles W.N.W. of Perth. Pop. 950.

Methye (mĕth'ĭ) **Lake,** a small lake of British North America, 180 miles S. of Lake Athabasca, and having at its S. extremity Fort Methye. Another Lake Methye is 350 miles S.W.

Methymna, the ancient name of Molivo.

Metidja, or **El Metidjah,** mâ'tee'jâ, a plain of Algeria, between the mountains and the sea, about 85 miles long by 18 miles in mean breadth. On it stands the city of Algiers. It is noted for its fertility, and is extensively colonized by Europeans.

Metilowitz, mâ'te-lo'vĭts, a village of Austria, in Moravia, circle of Prerau. Pop. 1190.

Me'tis, a post-village in Rimouski co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, and on the Intercolonial Railway, 94½ miles N.E. of Rivière du Loup en Bas. It contains a church, 7 stores, and several mills, and has a good trade in grain and lumber. Pop. 250.

Metis, two rivers of Quebec, entering the S. shore of the St. Lawrence. One, called Grande Metis, takes its rise in the N.W. angle of the co. of Bonaventure, and, running N., discharges itself into an expansive estuary called Anse aux Snelles. It is a good salmon-stream. The other, called Little Metis, rises in rear of the seigniory of Metis, and falls into a small bay called Little Metis Harbor.

Metlili, mĕt-lee'lee, a walled town of the Algerian Sahara, Wady Mzab, 33 miles S.W. of Gardaia.

Me'toe Bayou, Arkansas, drains parts of Lonoke and Prairie cos., runs in a S.S.E. direction, and enters the Arkansas River in the S. part of Arkansas co. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Meto'men, a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wis., in Metomen township, about 20 miles W. by S. of Fond du Lac. The township is intersected by a branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and contains a village named Brandon. Pop. of the township, 1338.

Metompkin, me-tom'kin, a post-hamlet of Accomack co., Va., is near the ocean (with which it communicates by a navigable inlet), 23 miles S. of Newtown, Md.

Metropoli, mĕh-trop'o-le (anc. *Gortynia?*), a town of Crete, near its centre, 20 miles S.W. of Candia.

Metrop'olis, a ruined city of Asia Minor, 22 miles S.S.E. of Smyrna.

Metrop'olis, a post-town or city, capital of Massac co., Ill., on the Ohio River, 38 miles above Cairo, and about 11 miles below Paducah. It has well-paved streets 100 feet wide, and stands on an inclined plane above the highest floods. It contains a banking-house, a seminary, 8 churches, 3 flouring-mills, a pottery, 3 large saw-mills, a ship-yard, a tobacco-factory, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. (1890) 3573.

Metska-Gorka, Prussia. See Göncuen.

Mettet, mĕt'tĕt, or **Met'tez,** a town of Belgium, province and 12 miles S.S.W. of Namur. Pop. 1980.

Mettmann, mĕtt'mănn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 9½ miles N.E. of Dusseldorf, on the Düssel. It has manufactures of cotton and silk goods, hardware, &c. Pop. 6500.

Mettray, mĕt'trā', a village of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 5 miles by rail N. of Tours, with a celebrated reformatory for boys. Pop. 2344.

Metuchen, me-tŭtch'ĕn, a post-village in Raritan township, Middlesex co., N.J., on the railroad which connects New Brunswick with New York, and also on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of New Brunswick. It has 5 churches. Here are 2 stations, Metuchen and Campbells.

Metz, mĕts (Fr. pron. măss; anc. *Divodu'rum,* afterwards *Mediomat'rici* and *Met'tis* or *Me'tis*), a fortified city of Germany, capital of Lorraine, at the confluence of the Moselle and Seille, and at the head of a branch of the railway from Paris to Strasburg, 170 miles E. of Paris. Metz is one of the strongest and most important places in Germany, and its esplanade is one of the finest promenades in Europe. It has a citadel on the right bank of the Moselle, a Gothic cathedral with a spire 373 feet high, a tribunal of commerce, a college, school of engineering, normal school, a botanic garden, an arsenal with a cannon-foundry and an armory, a military hospital, and a public library. It has important manufactures of coarse woollen cloths, muslins, thread, needles, artificial flowers, liqueurs, paper, wadding, plush, glass, hardware, machinery, and musical instruments, and an active trade, being a general entrepôt for colonial and foreign merchandise. Metz, under the Romans, rose to considerable importance, being traversed by six grand military roads. Under the descendants of Clovis it became the capital of the kingdom of Austrasia, and, on the decline of the house of Charlemagne, passed to the Emperor of Germany, who, in order to make it a barrier against France, strongly fortified it and allowed it to possess an almost republican freedom. In 1552 it claimed the protectorate of France, and ceased to be free. In 1870 it surrendered to the Germans. Pop. in 1880, 53,131; in 1890, 60,186.

Metz, a post-village of Steuben co., Ind., 9 miles E. of Angola, and about 44 miles N.N.E. of Fort Wayne. It has 2 churches and a carriage-factory.

Metz, a post-office of Jasper co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 6 miles W. of Newton.

Metz, a post-office of Chautauqua co., Kansas, 14 miles W. of Independence.

Metz, a post-hamlet in Metz township, Vernon co., Mo., 14 miles N.N.W. of Nevada. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill. Coal abounds here.

Metz, a post-office of Platte co., Neb.

Metzdorf, a village of Austria. See Mandralva.

Metzensiefen, mĕt'sĕn-see'fĕn, a town of North Hungary, 18 miles W. of Kaschau. Pop. about 5000.

Metzig, a village of Belgium. See Messancy.

Metzingen, or **Mezingen,** mĕt'sing-ĕn, a town of Würtemberg, on the Neckar, 18 miles S.E. of Stuttgar Pop. 5003.

Metzovo, a town of Turkey. See Mezzovo.

Meu, muh, a river of France, joins the Vilaine about miles above Pontreau. Length, about 50 miles.

Meudon, muh'dôn' (L. *Meudo*), a town of France, Seine-et-Oise, 5 miles by rail W. of Paris. It has a pala and manufactures of glass, edge-tools, &c. Pop. 6385.

Meulan, muh'lôn', a town of France, in Seine-et-Oi on the Seine, and on the Paris & Rouen Railway, 8 mil W.N.W. of Poissy. Pop. 2374.

Meulebeeck, mö'lĕh-bāk', a village of Belgium, South Brabant, 1 mile N.W. of Brussels. Pop. 1900.

Meulebeke, mö'lĕh-bā'kĕh, a village of Belgium, West Flanders, 10 miles N. of Courtrai. Pop. 8500. has manufactures of lace and cotton goods.

Meung, mā'ŭn' (L. *Magdunum*), a town of Franc in Loiret, on the right bank of the Loire, 11 miles by r W.S.W. of Orleans. Pop. 3122.

Meurim, a town and river of Brazil. See Miarim.

Meurs, murs, or **Mörs,** mörs, a town of Rheni Prussia, 17 miles N.N.E. of Dusseldorf, on the Eider. Po 3411. It has a normal school and a town hall, in front which are the sculptured lions found on the site of t Asciburgum of Tacitus.

Meursault, mur'sō' (*Mu'ris Sal'tus*), a village France, in Côte-d'Or, on the railway from Paris to Lyo 27 miles S.S.W. of Dijon. Pop. 2550.

Meurthe, murt (L. *Murta*), a river of France, rises the Vosges, S.E. of Saint-Dié, and joins the Moselle on t right at Frouard, 6 miles N. of Nancy. Length, 70 mil

Meurthe-et-Moselle, munt-á-mō'zĕl', a departme of France, bordering on Germany, formed in 1871 of p tions of the departments of Meurthe and Moselle remai ing to France after the cession of Alsace-Lorraine to Ge muny. Area, 2025 square miles. It has fine scenes much fertile soil, extensive vineyards, great mineral weal and varied and extensive manufactures. It contains t arrondissements of Briey, Nancy, Lunéville, and To Capital, Nancy. Pop. in 1891, 444,150.

Meuse, müz (Fr. pron. muz; Dutch, *Maas,* mās. *Maese,* mā'sĕh; anc. *Mo'sa*), a river of Europe, rises France, department of Haute-Marne, N.E. of Langr traverses the department of Vosges, where it disappe underground near Bazoilles, and re-appears, 4 miles d tant, near Neufchâteau. In France it passes Commer Verdun (where it becomes navigable), Mézières, and Gire in Belgium, Dinant, Namur, Huy, and Liege; in the Neth lands, Maestricht and Gorkum; below Gorkum it separa into several branches, traversing the Bies-Bosch and H lands-Diep, forming numerous islands, and enters the No Sea by 3 principal mouths, the Meuse on the N., the Flak in the middle, and the Grevelingen on the S. Chief aff ents on the left, the Bar, Sambre, and Dommel; on t right, the Semoy, Lesse, Ourthe, Ruhr, and Niers; the W (a branch of the Rhine), the Linge, Leek, and the Lo Yssel, another branch of the Rhine. Length of the riv 434 miles.

Meuse, a department of France, in the N.E., formed part of the old province of Lorraine, and bounded N. Belgium. Area, 2368 square miles. Pop. in 1891, 292.2 It is traversed from S. to N. by a range of low hills ca the Mountains of Argonne, which separate the basins the Meuse and Seine. Chief rivers, the Meuse, Chie Saulx, Ornain, Aisne, and Aire. Cattle and sheep are tensively reared. Capital, Bar-le-Duc. The department divided into the arrondissements of Bar-le-Duc, Commer Montmédy, and Verdun.

Meuselbach, moi'zĕl-bāk', a village of Germany, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 6 miles S. of Königsee. P. 15

Meuselwitz, moi'zĕl-vits', a town of Germany, duc of Saxe-Altenburg, 15 miles N.E. of Gera. Pop. 2706.

Mevagissey, a town of England, in Cornwall, on t coast, 6 miles S. of St. Austell. It has a good pier an large pilchard-fishery. Pop. of parish, 2073.

Mewat, a town of India. See Alvar.

Mewe, mā'vĕh, a town of East Prussia, 8 miles N. of Marienwerder, on the Vistula. Pop. 4071.

Mew Island, one of the Copeland Islands.

Mexcone, mĕx-ko-āk', a town of Mexico, 8 miles S. the city of Mexico.

Mexia, mā-he'a, a post-village of Limestone co., Tex., on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 84 miles S. of Dallas, and 82 miles N. of Bryan. It has a bank, a high school, 2 churches, a flour-mill, a newspaper office, and a saw-mill. Pop. in 1880, 1293; in 1890, 1674.

Mex'ico, The Republic of (Sp. *Mexico, Mejico*, or *Jejico*, měh'he-ko; Fr. *Mexique*, měx'eek'; It. *Mesico*, Ā'se-ko), formerly called **New Spain**, a country in the southern part of North America, extending from lat. 15° 58′ to 33° 5′ N., and from Cape Catoche, in Yucatan, lon. 87° 7′ W., to lon. 117° 5′ W. Where not confined by the sea, it is bounded on the S. by Guatemala, and on the N. and N.E. by the United States. The Rio Grande separates it from Texas on the N.E. The general contour of the country is very irregular. The distance between the point of junction with the United States, on the Pacific coast, and Cape Catoche, in the Caribbean Sea, is about 1925 miles. The greatest breadth is between the most eastern and western ports on the United States boundary, where the distance from the Gulf shore to the Pacific does not vary much from 700 miles. Within its limits is included the peninsula of California, extending into the Pacific about 700 miles, with a breadth varying from 30 to 150 miles, and separated from the mainland by the Gulf of California.

Mountains.—Mexico is, for the most part, an enormous range, raised by volcanic force, between two oceans, and ramifying into several chains. On entering Mexico from the S.E. the ridge acquires greater breadth, so that the state of Oajaca may be said to occupy the summit of a single ridge, 150 miles wide, falling rapidly on one side to the shores of the Pacific Ocean, and descending, by a succession of terraces, on the other side, to Tabasco and Vera Cruz; to this succeeds the great Mexican table-land, beginning with the elevated plains of Puebla, Mexico, Queretaro, and Michoacan, which have an absolute height of from 6000 to 8500 feet, a chain of volcanic cones and snowy peaks rising at wide intervals far above them. Between the 18th and 21st parallels the Mexican chain runs N. and S. Beyond the latter limit it turns N.W., and, under the name of Sierra Madre, or Tepe Suenne, extends through the states of Queretaro and Guanajuato, where rich silver-mines abound. N. of Guanajuato it divides into three branches, of which the middle one or central chain continues to the N.W. as far as the 30th parallel, beyond which it bends N. till, under the name of Sierra Verde, it joins the Rocky Mountains in lat. 45° N. The E. branch extends through the state of San Luis Potosi, gradually sinking, till, in lat. 26°, it disappears on the border of the plain watered by the Rio Grande del Norte. The W. branch spreads over Guadalajara, declines N. of the mines of Bolaños, and, rising again in the states of Sinaloa and Sonora, runs in the latter the mountains of Pimeria Alta, celebrated for their gold-mines.

Starting from Tehuantepec, on the shore of the Pacific Ocean, lat. 16° 20′ N., we soon reach the plain of Oajaca, at a height of 5500 feet, and thence a wheel-carriage can roll without difficulty to Santa Fé, in New Mexico (lat. 36° 12′ N.), a distance of above 1400 miles. Though some parts of the route might fall below the level of 2000 feet and others nearly reach an elevation of 8000 feet, yet the slopes are so gradual as to offer no serious impediment to the construction of an easy road; but the descent from the table-lands to the sea is everywhere rugged and abrupt, presenting great difficulties in the way of carrying goods. In going from the city of Mexico (7400 feet) to Acapulco, on the Pacific, the road attains a height of 8600 feet before the real descent commences. The railway between the capital and Vera Cruz is regarded as one of the greatest feats of modern engineering.

The loftiest of the snowy summits and volcanic cones scattered along the Mexican highland lie within the narrow zone comprised between lat. 18° 29′ and 19° 12′ N. They are all of volcanic origin, and in several of them the fires still continue raging. Ascending W. from the shore of the Mexican Gulf, a little S. of Vera Cruz, we first meet, 12 miles from the sea, in lat. 18° 24′ N., the still active volcano of Tuxtla (5118 feet), the highest point of the Sierra de San Martin; farther N. (lat. 19° 2′), the peak of Orizaba, 17,380 feet, its flanks covered with rich woods; a few miles farther N. (lat. 19° 28′) is the Cofre de Perote, or Nicampatepetl, 13,416 feet. S.W. of these, on the confines of Puebla, lat. 18° 35′ N., is the still active volcano of Popocatepetl, 17,784 feet, while 35 miles farther N. stands Iztaccihuatl, 15,705 feet high. The Pico del Frayle, the highest point of the Nevado de Toluca, attains the height of 15,250 feet. About 120 miles W. of this mountain stands Jorullo, which rose, on the night of September 28, 1759, from the level plain to the height of 4149 feet. Of all the summits here named, only three—Popocatepetl, Orizaba, and Iztaccihuatl—rise above the limit of perpetual snow, which, between lat. 19° and 20° N., may be assumed to be an elevation of 15,000 feet, though varying with local circumstances. The Nevado de Toluca reaches that limit, but can hardly be said to rise above it.

In Oajaca granite everywhere breaks through the superincumbent rocks, and forms the highest summits of the mountains. Gneiss, mica-slate, and syenite extend down from the central ridge to the sea on both sides. In all these rocks are found auriferous veins. On the borders of Guatemala the prevalent rocks are porphyry of many varieties, clay-slate, and limestone, all unbroken by granite. The first of these contains veins of silver, lead, and copper. In Puebla all the azoic rocks are covered by enormous masses of calcareous tuff. Farther N. granite seems to form everywhere the foundation of the rocky system, while the table-land is a superstructure of porphyries, which contain (where they do not incline to trachyte) those rich deposits of the precious metals for which Mexico has long been so famous. Sandstone, limestone, clay-slate, syenite, serpentine, amygdaloid, dolerite, and basaltic lavas accompany the predominating rocks.

The opposite shores of Mexico differ widely in physical conformation. The great current of the Atlantic Ocean sweeps round the peninsula of Yucatan and through the Gulf of Mexico, causing sand-banks and barring of the river-mouths. On the whole coast of the Gulf of Mexico there is no bay of any importance, no good harbor, easy of access, and but little well-sheltered anchorage. Between Yucatan and Tabasco lies Laguna de Terminos, 45 miles long and 30 miles wide, connected with the sea by two channels, the deepest having but two fathoms. Farther W., on the coast of Tabasco, the Laguna de Santa Ana, though deep within, is quite inaccessible to shipping. Similar remarks apply to the lagoons of Madero, Tamiahua, and Tampico; beyond the last-named place N. extends a long succession of sand-banks, fronting the shore, and exhibiting, in its earlier stages, the process of forming lagoons. Here, on the coast of Tamaulipas, we find the lagoons de Morales, de Madre, de Santander, and a few others, all difficult of approach and rapidly filling up with sand. On the W. coasts of Mexico, from Acapulco, in lat. 16° 50′ N., the harbor of which is landlocked, deep, and capacious, to Guaymas, extends a series of fine harbors, capable of sheltering the largest vessels. In lat. 21° 32′ N., at the mouth of the Rio Grande de Santiago, is the noble harbor of San Blas; and in lat. 23° 15′ N. is the harbor of Mazatlan. This is difficult of access, and inferior in most respects to the harbor of Guaymas, in lat. 27° 40′ N. The E. shore of the California peninsula offers many bays and small havens. Its W. side, towards the ocean, is less indented.

Mexico is, in general, sparingly watered, and labors under the almost total want of navigable rivers reaching the interior. Within the tropic, the streams, descending from the elevated interior to the seas, assume the character of rapid torrents, dry at one season and overflowing at another. The longest and greatest of the Mexican rivers is the Rio Grande del Norte, called also Rio Bravo del Norte, which now marks a portion of the boundary between Mexico and the United States. The Rio de Tampico, formed by the junction of the Panuco with the Tula or Montezuma, flows N.E. to the Gulf of Mexico; total course, about 200 miles. Small vessels may ascend the Panuco 40 miles. The San Juan rises in the metalliferous mountains of Oajaca, flows S. and E., forms the great lagoons of Tequinpa and Embarcadero, and at length reaches the sea through the Laguna del Madero; it is navigable for ships of moderate burden 24 miles above its mouth. The Coatzacoalcos issues from the mountains of Tarifa, lat. 17° N., flows W., between the states of Oajaca, Tabasco, and Vera Cruz, then, winding round to the N. and E., falls into the gulf, in lat. 18° 8′ 27″ N. This river has attracted much attention, because it has been supposed that the communication between the Mexican Gulf and the Pacific might be effected by joining the Coatzacoalcos and the Chicapa or Chimalapa, which latter rises about 14 miles from the sources of the former, and falls into the Gulf of Tehuantepec. The rivers flowing into the Pacific Ocean are, towards the S., all rapid, and important only as they water coasts more or less populous. The Rio Balsas, or Zacatula, descends from the state of Mexico, and, after collecting several large streams, reaches the ocean with a broad and deep channel, navigable for boats a good way up, and forms at its mouth the little harbor of Zacatula. The first great river which we meet with going N., on this side, is the Rio Grande de Santiago, or

Rio Tolotlan, discharging the waters of Lake Chapala, the second in magnitude of the Mexican rivers.

The lakes and lagoons of Mexico are very numerous, but comparatively unimportant. The largest is Lake Chapala, in Jalisco, covering an area of 1500 square miles.

Mexico has great diversities of climate within a narrow compass. The principal high plains in the vicinity of the city of Mexico are the valleys of Toluca, 8600 feet, of Tenochtitlan, 7400 feet, of Actopan, 6450 feet, and of Istla, 3200 feet above sea-level. The valley of Istla produces the sugar-cane, Actopan yields cotton, Tenochtitlan is rich in wheat and other European grains, and Toluca in the agave, from which is made the popular beverage of the country, the four different climates being thus distinctly and conspicuously marked. Mexico, being to a great extent a table-land, three-fifths of its area lying within the tropic, has not a tropical but a temperate climate. The Mexicans divide their country, with respect to climate, into Tierras Calientes (hot lands), which rarely exceed 900 feet in elevation, Tierras Templadas (temperate), ranging between 4000 and 5000 feet, and Tierras Frias (cold), above 7000 feet. The coasts are hot, humid, and unhealthy. Here the rank vegetation reaches down to the sea-side; and, in the shallow water, mangroves and mollusks decompose and spread pestilence. The plains of the interior, where the evergreen oak predominates, enjoy a delicious climate, perfectly healthy, and at the same time favorable to luxuriant vegetation. Higher up, the air, more rarefied, is also drier, and trees of vigorous growth disappear with unexpected rapidity. Hence a large proportion of the elevated plains are dry, barren, and desolate. Earthquakes are of frequent occurrence, particularly in Oajaca, along the S. coast, and near the capital; but they are generally slight and do little damage. The most remarkable volcanic phenomena recorded in Mexico in modern times are the rise of Jorullo in 1759, and the eruptions of Tuxtla (S. of Vera Cruz) in 1793–96.

The wild animals of Mexico are extremely numerous. The bison, or buffalo, in Mexico called cibolo, comes in midwinter, in immense herds, from the northwest. The grizzly bear inhabits the mountains in the north provinces. In solitary thickets, near lakes and rivers, lives the tapir. Among the feline animals are the jaguar, the cougar, or puma, the ocelot, jaguarundi, and tiger-cat. The tagnicati and javali are singular species of the peccary. The forests swarm with porcupines, ant-eaters, gluttons, sloths, weasels, skunks, armadillos, cavies, and monkeys. Among the swimmers we find the manati, or sea-cow (chiefly in the lagoons of the E. coast). The W. coasts are frequented by whales and seals. The feathered tribes of Mexico are countless. In the rivers we find the crocodile and the cayman. A species of murex, yielding a fine purple dye, is found on both coasts, but chiefly on the W. The pearl-fishery, once so profitable in the Gulf of California, has declined.

Mexico is abundantly stocked with domesticated animals, introduced by the Spaniards. Horned cattle and horses have indeed grown wild in many parts, and now occupy, in immense herds and droves, the great plains of the interior. The chief cattle-farms are in the inner states, where herds of 30,000 or 40,000 are not uncommon. The grazier derives all his gains from the flesh, fat, and hides of his cattle. The sheep-farms are mostly in the N. parts, and, though often on a great scale, are in their husbandry very primitive and rude; the wool is coarse, and little care is bestowed on the sheep. Horses are very numerous in Mexico, and the N. frontiers are frequented by immense droves in a perfectly wild state. Mules are also numerous; 100,000 of them are said to be constantly employed by carriers and in the mines.

Mexico possesses a variety and abundance of vegetable productions known to hardly any other portion of the earth. The forests near the coast display the grandest forms of tropical vegetation. There may be seen the gigantic mahogany, the Brazil-wood, the Campeachy-wood, ebony, yellow, and iron wood, intermingled with the elegant giant ferns and palms without number. At the absolute height of 3000 feet oaks begin to predominate, associated with euphorbias and acacias. The oak disappears generally at the height of 10,000 feet, while the pine species extend between the elevations of 6000 feet and 12,500 feet. Plants of the cactus family are widely diffused. The best cultivated districts of Mexico are those which are situated near some of the richest mines in the plains. In the wildest and dreariest spots of the Cordilleras the opening of mines has never failed to call tillage into existence. On many parts of the table-land agriculture is much checked by the scarcity of water, to remedy which reservoirs and canals of irrigation have been constructed at great expense. Of the articles of food cultivated by the Mexicans the most important is maize. The districts most distinguished by the culture of this grain are the S. and E. parts of the state of Mexico, the states of Puebla, Queretaro, and Oajaca, and the neighborhood of Aguas Calientes, in Zacatecas. Wheat and barley are cultivated successfully at an elevation of 7000 feet. Inhabitants of the Tierras Calientes and the sea-coasts look for their ordinary food to the banana and plantain. To the same region belongs the manioc. Another important object of cultivation is Spanish pepper (*capsicum*), which is consumed by the inhabitants in enormous quantities. Among the cultivated plants of Mexico there is none more important or characteristic than the maguëy (*Agave Americana*), from the sap of which is prepared the favorite drink of all classes. The filaments of the thick, fleshy leaves serve for the same purposes as hemp. Wines of excellent quality are produced; but this branch of culture and industry is still only in its infancy. The olive has received considerable attention. The oil made is equal to the best, and already nearly suffices for the home consumption.

Sugar was exported from Mexico in large quantities under the Spanish government. At the present day the amount of it produced hardly suffices for home consumption. Still a very great extent of Mexican territory is adapted to the growth of the sugar-cane, and a plantation in Vera Cruz yields nearly twice as much as one in Cuba. The consumption of coffee by the Mexicans, and the exportation, are rapidly increasing. Though it was from Mexico that Europe first learned the use of chocolate, the culture has declined. Vanilla is another Mexican product. Tobacco is extensively produced; all the inhabitants, male and female, smoke, and the consumption of it in the country is enormous. Cotton was cultivated extensively in Mexico before the arrival of the Spaniards, and the plant is not an annual as in the United States, but continues productive for several years. The cochineal insect, so valuable for its dye, is a native product of Mexico. Mexico formerly produced a considerable amount of silk, but not much is now grown.

Mexico is very rich in mines of silver, gold, mercury, and the useful metals, and the product of the silver-mines is of great value and importance.

The chief manufactures are sugar and rum, aloes, wine and brandy, earthen- and stone-ware, glass, paper, and the thread and tissues of cotton, wool, and silk. Sugar and rum are made in numerous districts. The preparation of olive oil employs many mills. There has been latterly a somewhat successful movement to extend and elevate the character of Mexican manufactures.

The foreign trade of Mexico is chiefly confined to the importation of linens, woollens, cottons, silks, wines, brandies, ornamental wares, glass- and iron-wares, millinery, paper, quicksilver, oil, wax, and salted and dried fish.

The chief articles of export are silver, gold, deer-skin hides, ores, sisal hemp, mahogany, vanilla, cochineal, coffee, cacao, cattle, archil, rubber, sarsaparilla, indigo, jalap, gum, wool, &c. The construction of several important railways, amounting in the aggregate, in 1887, to over 3400 miles, has done much to promote the prosperity of the country.

The population of Mexico comprises persons of white descent, Indians, and mestizoes, or people of mixed race. In parts of the coast-country there is some admixture of African, and even of Malay, blood. The Spanish language is everywhere prevalent, but many of the Indians retain the use of the ancient languages. By far the greater part of the people are of Roman Catholic faith, but all religions are tolerated. There is a considerable movement towards Protestantism in many of the large towns, and a denominatic called "the Church of Jesus," in communion with the Protestant Episcopal church, has lately sprung up. Among the Indians there are some pagan tribes. Before the advent of the Spaniards some tribes had attained to a certain degree of civilization. They were good smiths, good masons, had made some advance in the arts of design; they raised great edifices, constructed vast works, pyramids, roads, aqueducts, bridges, &c.; they had a more accurate calendar, and one better adjusted by intercalation, than the Egyptian, Greeks, and Romans; and, finally, they had a system of picture-writing, by means of which they recorded many facts, and the Mayas of the S.E. had a phonetic alphabet. Monuments remain attesting their boldness of design and progress in the arts of construction. There are extensive remains of the city of Tenochtitlan, near the modern Mexico, with its dikes, aqueducts, and fragments of a bridge. Oajaca is rich in ancient remains, among which the chief are the palace and pyramid of the Zapotekas at Mit

A ther pyramid, or *teocalli*, is to be seen near Cholula. N r Villanueva, in Zacatecas, are the remarkable ruins k wn as Los Edificios. In Vera Cruz are the pyramids of P antla, built of colossal masses of porphyry. The ex te ive ruins of Palenque, in Chiapas, are well known, but th are surpassed by those of Itzalana, in Yucatan.

exico is a federal republic, formed somewhat upon the m el of that of the United States. The names, areas, and p lation of the states are officially estimated as follows:

States.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1884.	Capitals.
Aguas Calientes	2,895	140,430	Aguas Calientes.
California, Low. (territory).	61,544	30,193	La Paz.
Campeachy	25,827	90,413	Campeachy.
Chia	16,042	242,029	San Cristobal.
Chihuahua	83,727	225,251	Chihuahua.
Coahuila	50,889	144,504	Saltillo.
Colima	3,746	72,591	Colima.
Durango	42,198	106,852	Durango.
Guanajuato	11,409	968,113	Guanajuato.
Guerero	24,544	353,193	Tixtla.
Hidalgo	8,158	434,096	Pachuca.
Jalisco	39,163	983,484	Guadalajara.
Mexico	7,837	710,579	Toluca.
Mexico (district)	85	426,804	Mexico.
Michoacan	23,707	784,108	Morelia.
Morelos	1,776	141,565	Cuernavaca.
Nuevo Leon	23,626	201,732	Monterey.
Oaxaca	83,571	761,274	Oajaca.
Puebla	12,015	784,466	Puebla.
Queretaro	3,205	203,250	Queretaro.
San Luis Potosi	27,494	516,486	San Luis Potosi.
Sinaloa	36,189	201,918	Culiacan.
Sonora	78,997	143,924	Uros.
Tabasco	11,846	104,747	S. Juan Bautista.
Tamaulipas	30,225	149,137	Victoria.
Tlaxcala	1,621	138,478	Tlascala.
Vera Cruz	26,225	582,411	Vera Cruz.
Yucatan	29,560	302,315	Merida.
Zacatecas	22,992	422,606	Zacatecas.
Total	741,313	10,447,974	

Of this population about 5,000,000 are Indians, and over 4,000,000 native whites, chiefly of Spanish descent, the remainder being mixed races, except about 50,000 Europeans, mostly Spaniards.

Government and History.—Mexico was discovered in 1517, by Francisco Hernandez Cordova, who sailed along the coast from Cape Catoche to Campeachy Bay. In 1519 Hernando Cortez landed where Vera Cruz now stands, and ascended the table-land, the numerous inhabitants of which (the Aztec) he found united under a sovereign called Montezuma, but the dominion of the Aztecs did not extend over all the table-lands. After two years of warfare, Cortez succeeded in overturning the power of the Aztecs, and the smaller states were subjected to the Spaniards almost without a struggle. Cortez having firmly established his authority in the country, a considerable number of persons emigrated from Spain to Mexico, and there acquired great wealth in mining, as merchants, and as officers of government. The country continued in this state for nearly three centuries. The first revolutionary movement took place in 1810, and was chiefly fomented by the clergy. In 1820, the viceroy, Apodaca, received orders to proclaim the constitution of 1812; being himself averse to the measure, he sent Colonel Iturbide, but really to sound the wishes of the people. Iturbide, however, raised the standard of revolt, and the crown was offered to a Spanish prince, but, the proposal being rejected by the Spanish Cortes, the Mexican Cortes proceeded to carry out their scheme of national independence, and, in May, 1822, elected their general, Don Augustin Iturbide, Emperor of Mexico. The new monarch, however, abdicated and left the country in April, 1823, but, returning the next year, was taken and shot at Padilla. The experiment of a monarchy having failed, the plan was now that of a federal republic, copied, in many particulars, from that of the United States. This scheme, though it encountered much opposition, was ultimately adopted in February, 1824. The first president was General Guadalupe Victoria. In 1835, Santa Anna changed the federal into a central republic. Hard pressed by his rival Bustamente he seems to have felt little scruple as to the means by which he conciliated parties. In the mean time, the distant provinces showed an inclination to push too far the principle of independence. Yucatan was disaffected; Texas, filled with adventurers from the United States, revolted, and established its independence by a victory in which the Mexican general, Santa Anna, was taken prisoner. This successful revolt of Texas was an event pregnant with important consequences: in ten years more the new state was annexed to the United States; then came the war of the latter with Mexico, which was concluded in February, 1848, by Mexico yielding to the United States the provinces of New Mexico and Upper California. In 1863 a French army invaded Mexico and occupied the capital. Under the patronage of Napoleon III., Maximilian of Austria was Emperor of Mexico from 1864 until 1867, when he was shot, and the republic was again proclaimed.——Adj. and inhab. MEXICAN, mĕx'e-kan.

Mexico, a state of the republic of Mexico, having S. Morelos, and on the other sides the states Michoacan, Queretaro, Hidalgo, and Puebla. Area, 7837 square miles. Pop. in 1882, 710,579. The surface in the N. belongs to the Anahuac plateau. Principal rivers, the Bolsas, Lerma, and Montezuma. There are rich silver-mines at Tasco and Tehulilotepec; also quarries of marble, &c. Chief cities, Toluca (the capital), Tenancingo, Lerma, and Zimapan. The city of Mexico is in a separate district of 85 square miles, with a pop. of 315,996.

Mexico, Mejico, or **Megico** (Aztec, *Tenochtitlan*), the capital city of Mexico, in a noble plain 1700 square miles in extent, enclosed by mountains, containing many fine lakes, and 7460 feet above the sea. Lat. 19° 25′ 7″ N.; lon. 99° 5′ W. Estimated pop. of town, 350,000. When taken by Cortez in 1521, it occupied several islands in Lake Tezcoco, and, although still having the same site, it is now, owing to various causes, 2½ miles distant from the lake. It is encircled by walls and entered by gates, to which several thoroughfares lead. In the city proper the houses are mostly of stone, built around court-yards, seldom more than one story in height, flat-roofed, and decorated by painting and mosaic work on the outside; streets regular and well paved, in straight lines, directed to the four cardinal points; public edifices numerous, substantial, and in good style. The chief place in Mexico is the great square (Plaza Mayor), two sides of which are formed by the cathedral, national palace, museum, and a new market-place; the other sides are bordered by arcades in front of the *Parian*, a bazaar, the town hall, exchange, &c. The cathedral, 500 feet in length by 420 feet in breadth, is of mixed Gothic and Indian architecture, and gorgeously ornamented, having also a high altar with a statue of the Virgin, the dress of which is said to contain, besides other gems, diamonds to the value of $3,000,000. The national palace comprises government offices, mint, and prison. The city has a botanic garden, barracks, hospitals, and asylums. The university is a fine old monastic building. There are 60 churches and 40 Franciscan and Dominican convents, a college of engineers, several theatres, two great aqueducts, an academy of arts, a public library of 105,000 volumes, a fine national museum, manufactures of gold and silver lace, silversmiths' work, conches, woollen and beaver goods, and a government cigar-factory. Mexico is the terminus of the great railway from Vera Cruz, and of several minor railway lines. Its principal streets are traversed by tramways. Mean temperature, January, 52.5°; July, 65.3° Fahr.

Mexico, Gulf of. See GULF OF MEXICO.

Mex'ico, a post-village in Jefferson township, Miami co., Ind., on the Eel River, and on the Eel River Railroad, 6 miles N. of Peru. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of carriages and lumber.

Mexico, a post-hamlet in Mexico township, Oxford co., Me., on the Androscoggin River, about 40 miles N.N.W. of Lewiston. It has a steam lumber-mill and manufactures of rake-handles. Pop. of the township, 458.

Mexico, a post-village, capital of Audrain co., Mo., is on a branch of Salt River, and on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, at its junction with the Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad and the South Branch of the last-named railroad, 50 miles N. by E. of Jefferson City, 108 miles W.N.W. of St. Louis, and about 50 miles W.S.W. of Louisiana. It contains 9 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 3 banks, a high school, the Hardin College (female), a woollen-factory, and a plough-factory. Pop. in 1890, 4789.

Mexico, a post-village in Mexico township, Oswego co., N.Y., on Salmon Creek, and on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 16 miles E. of Oswego, and 9 miles S.W. of Pulaski. It contains 5 churches, an academy, a bank, a newspaper office, a tannery, and 2 flouring-mills. Pop. 1204. The township is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario, and contains villages named Colosse, Texas, and Union Square, and a pop. of 3761.

Mexico, a post-village of Wyandot co., O., on Sandusky River, 9 miles S. of Tiffin. It has 2 churches.

Mexico, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa., on the

Juniata River, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 44 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. It has 2 churches.

Meximieux, mĕx'se'me-uh', a town of France, in Ain, 20 miles E.S.E. of Trévoux. Pop. 1982.

Mexique, the French name of MEXICO.

Mexitlan, mĕx-lect-lăn', a town of Mexico, state and 100 miles N.E. of Mexico.

Meyenburg, mī'ĕn-bŏŏng', a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 73 miles N.W. of Berlin. Pop. 1639.

Meyenfeld, Switzerland. See MAYENFELD.

Meyer, mī'ĕr, a county in the S. part of South Dakota, borders on Nebraska. Area, about 1440 square miles. It is drained by affluents of White River. Pop. in 1880, 115. The Government census of 1890 gives no returns of the population for that year.

Meyers, mī'ĕrz, a station in Nicholas co., Ky., on the Maysville & Lexington Railroad, 22 miles N.E. of Paris.

Meyersdale, mī'ĕrz-dale, a post-borough of Somerset co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, at its junction with the Salisbury Railroad, 113 miles S.E. of Pittsburg, and 37 miles N.W. of Cumberland, Md. It has 6 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, a flour-mill, and 2 furniture-factories. Coal is mined near this place. Pop. in 1890, 1847.

Meyer's Store, a post-office of Franklin co., Mo.

Meyersville, mī'ĕrz-vĭl, a hamlet in Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 2 miles from Mahanoy City, and 36 miles by rail W. of Mauch Chunk.

Meyersville, a post-office of De Witt co., Tex.

Meylen, a town of Switzerland. See MEILEN.

Meymac, mā'măk', a town of France, in Corrèze, 9 miles W. of Ussel. Pop. 1570.

Meyomeed, a village of Persia. See MEI-OMEED.

Meyon, mā-yŏn', an island of the Malay Archipelago, between Celebes and Gilolo. Lat. 1° 15' N.; lon. 127° E.

Meyringen, a town of Switzerland. See MEIRINGEN.

Meyrueis, mān'wā', a town of France, in Lozère, 12 miles S.S.W. of Florac, on the Yonte. Pop. 1949.

Meyssac, mā'săk', a village of France, in Corrèze, 10 miles S.E. of Brives-la-Gaillarde. Pop. 915.

Meysse, mĭs'sĕh, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 6 miles N.N.W. of Brussels. Pop. 2576.

Meyzieux, mā'ze-uh', a village of France, in Isère, 17 miles N. of Vienne. Pop. 1504.

Mezão Frio, mā-zŏwn' free'o, a town of Portugal, Tras-os-Montes, 12 miles S.S.W. of Villa Real. Pop. 1536.

Mèze, maiz or mĕz, a seaport town of France, in Hérault, on the Etang de Thau, 19 miles S.W. of Montpellier. Pop. 6501. Its harbor accommodates vessels under 60 tons burden. It has an important trade in wine, also saltworks and distilleries.

Mézel, mā'zĕl', a village of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, arrondissement of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1081.

Mezen, Mezene, or Mesen, mĕz-ain', a river of Russia, rises in the S. part of the government of Vologda, flows N.W., and falls into the bay of its own name, in the White Sea. Length, 450 miles.

Mezen, Mezene, or Mesen, a town of Russia, government and 150 miles N.E. of Archangel, situated on the above river, about 18 miles above its mouth in the White Sea. It has 2 churches, and a small haven, at which it carries on a trade, chiefly in furs, tallow, whale and seal oil, and fish. Pop. 1412.

Mézières, mĕz'e-ain' or mā'ze-ain' (L. *Maceriæ Mederiacum*), a strongly-fortified town of France, capital of the department of Ardennes, on a peninsula formed by the Meuse, 47 miles by rail N.E. of Reims. Pop. 5204. It communicates by a suspension-bridge with Charleville, on the opposite side of the Meuse, and has a fine Gothic church, in which Charles II. espoused Isabella of Austria. In 1520 the troops under the Chevalier Bayard successfully defended it against 40,000 Spaniards.

Mézières-en-Brenne, mā'ze-ain'-ŏn-brĕnn, a town of France, Indre, 16 miles N.E. of Le Blanc. Pop. 1835.

Mézin, a mountain of France. See CÉVENNES.

Mezin, mā'zăn' (L. *Mesinum*), a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 7 miles S.S.W. of Nérac, on the Gélise. It has manufactures of hats, oil, flour, &c. Pop. 1939.

Mezingen, Würtemberg. See METZINGEN.

Mezö Bereny, mā'zö bā'rĕñ', a village of Hungary, co. and 7 miles N.W. of Békés. Pop. 10,915. It has a Protestant gymnasium.

Mezö Kövezsd, mā'zö kö'vĕzhd', a town of Hungary, co. of Borsod. Pop. 9196.

Mezö Tur, mā'zö' toor', a town of Hungary, co. of Heves, on the Berettyo, and on a railway, 57 miles S.W. of Debreczin. It has manufactures of pottery. Pop. 20,447.

Mezzana-Bigli, mĕt-să'nă-beel'yee, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, on the Po. Pop. 3029.

Mezzana-Mortigliengo, mĕt-să'nă-mor-teel-yĕn'go, a village of Italy, 10 miles from Biella. Pop. 1393.

Mezzanego, mĕt-să-nā'go, a village of Italy, 3 miles from Borzonasca. Pop. 2117.

Mezzani, mĕt-să'nee, a village of Northern Italy, 1 miles N.N.E. of Parma. Pop. 4208.

Mezzanino, mĕt-să-nee'no, a village of Italy, Piedmont, on the Po. Pop. 1817.

Mezzenile, mĕt-să-nee'lă, a village of Piedmont, province and 23 miles N.W. of Turin. Pop. 2755.

Mezzo, mĕd'zo or mĕt'so, or **Lopud**, lo-pood', island of Austria, on the coast of Dalmatia, about 7 mile N.W. of Ragusa, 3 miles long by 2 miles broad.

Mezzojuso, mĕt-so-yoo'so, a town of Italy, in Sicily 18 miles S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 7161.

Mezzo-Lombardo, mĕt'so-lom-băn'do, a market town of Austria, Tyrol, 10 miles from Trent. Pop. 3377.

Mezzovo, a mountain of Turkey. See PINDUS.

Mezzovo, mĕt-so'vo, a town of European Turkey, in Epirus, 23 miles E.N.E. of Yanina, in a mountain-chain on both sides of the Arta. It has about 1000 houses.

Mgleen, or Mglin, m'gleen, a town of Russia, government and 123 miles N.E. of Chernigov. Pop. 6165.

Mhar, m'har, a town of British India, 72 miles S.S.E. of Bombay, on a navigable river, 25 miles from the sea.

Mheysur, m'hī-sŭr', a town of India, dominion and 4 miles S.S.W. of Indore, on the Nerbudda. It has a stone fort, containing a palace and several Hindoo temples, and communicating with the river by a fine range of ghauts.

Mhow, m'hŏw, a town of India, dominion and 12 miles S. of Indore. It is important as a military station.

Mhow, a town of India, Allahabad, 76 miles S.W. of Benares. Lat. 24° 37' N.; lon. 81° 50' E.

Mhow, a town of India, British Bundelcund. Lat. 25° 20' N.; lon. 79° 7' E. Pop. 9253.

Mhow, or Mow, a town of India, 53 miles N.E. of Benares. Pop. 10,271.

Mhye, or Mahy, mą-hī' (anc. *Mais*), a river of India after a S.W. course of more than 300 miles through the Bombay and Baroda territories, enters the Gulf of Cambay by a mouth 5 miles across.

Miago, mee-ā'go, a town of the Philippines, on the coast of Panay, 35 miles W.S.W. of Iloilo. Pop. 30,000.

Miajadas, or Miaxadas, me-ă-hă'păs, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles S.E. of Caceres. Pop. 4805.

Miako, a town of Japan. See KIOTO.

Miallet, mee'ăl'lă', a village of France, in Dordogne, 13 miles E. of Nontron. Pop. 1790.

Miami, mī-ăm'i, a county in the N. part of Indiana, has an area of about 360 square miles. It is intersected by the Wabash and Eel Rivers, and is also drained by the Mississinewa River and Pipe Creek. The surface is near level, and is extensively covered with forests of sugar-maple, oak, &c. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, the Wabash Railroad, and the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, the latter two of which connect with Peru, the capital, also by the Wabash & Erie Canal. Pop. in 1870, 21,05 in 1880, 24,083; in 1890, 25,823.

Miami, a county in the E. part of Kansas, borders on Missouri, has an area of about 588 square miles. It intersected by the Marais des Cygnes or Osage River, a also drained by Bull, Wea, and Pottawatomie Creeks. T surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies a woodlands. The soil is very fertile. About 90 per ce of it is prairie. Indian corn, oats, hay, wheat, and li stock are the staple products. Among its minerals are lim stone and bituminous coal. It is intersected by the Kan City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, the Missouri, Kan & Texas Railroad, and the Missouri Pacific Railroad, of which connect with Paola, the capital. Pop. in 1 11,725; in 1875, 12,667; in 1880, 17,802; in 1890, 19,6

Miami, a county in the W.S.W. part of Ohio, has area of about 396 square miles. It is intersected by Miami River and the west branch of that river. The s face is undulating or nearly level, and about one-fourth it is covered with forests. The soil is very fertile. Wh Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, and pork are the m products. Lower Silurian limestone, of the Cincinn group, underlies part of the soil. This county is int sected by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railro also by the Miami & Erie Canal. Capital, Troy. Pop. 1870, 32,740; in 1880, 36,158; in 1890, 39,754.

Miami, a post-village, capital of Dade co., Fla., on the Miami River where it empties into Biscayne Bay.

Miami, a township of Cass co., Ind. Pop. 928.

Miami, a post-village of Miami co., Ind., on Deer Creek, and on the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, 63 miles N. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of boots and shoes, tiles, &c. Pop. about 300.

Miami, a township of Miami co., Kansas. Pop. 951.

Miami, a post-town of Saline co., Mo., in Miami township, on the S. bank of the Missouri River, about 9 miles above Brunswick, and 44 miles N. of Sedalia. It has a newspaper office, a savings-bank, 5 churches, a flour-mill, and a carriage-shop. Pop. 742; of the township, 3622. Miami Station on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad is on the N. side of the river, 1 or 2 miles from Miami.

Miami, a township of Clermont co., O. Pop. 3491. It contains Milford.

Miami, a township of Greene co., O. Pop. 2784. It contains Clifton and Yellow Springs.

Miami, a township of Hamilton co., O. Pop. 2105. It occupies the S.W. angle of the state, and contains Miamitown. See MIAMITOWN.

Miami, a township of Logan co., O. Pop. 1768. It contains De Graff and Quincy.

Miami, a station of Lucas co., O., on the Wabash Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Toledo.

Miami, a township of Montgomery co., O. Pop. 4418. It includes Miamisburg, Carrollton, and Alexandria.

Miami City, a former village of Montgomery co., O., on the W. bank of the Miami River. It was merged in the city of Dayton in 1868.

Miami Creek, Bates co., Mo., runs southeastward, and enters the Osage River about 5 miles S.S.W. of Butler.

Miami Prairie, prā'ree, a hamlet of Thurston co., Washington, 12 miles S.W. of Olympia.

Miami River, a small stream of Dade co., Fla., rises in the Everglades, and flows southward into Biscayne Bay.

Miami (or Great Miami) River, Ohio, rises in Hardin co., and drains part of Logan co. It runs southwestward through Shelby co., and southward through Miami co. to Dayton. Below this city it flows southwestward, intersects the cos. of Butler and Hamilton, and enters the Ohio River at the S.W. extremity of the state, about 3 miles above Lawrenceburg, Ind. It is nearly 200 miles long. The chief towns on this river are Hamilton, Dayton, Piqua, Troy, and Sidney. It traverses a fertile, undulating country, and runs alongside the Miami Canal from Piqua to Dayton, from which city the canal extends southward to Cincinnati. See LITTLE MIAMI.

Miamisburg, mī-ăm'īz-burg, a post-village in Miami township, Montgomery co., O., on the E. bank of the Miami River, and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroads, 11 miles S.S.W. of Dayton, and 46 miles N. by E. of Cincinnati. It has a bridge across the river, which here affords water-power. It contains a bank, 5 churches, a newspaper office, a machine-shop, 2 flouring-mills, a paper-mill, and manufactories of reapers, sash, hubs, spokes, &c. P. (1890) 2952.

Miami Station, a post-office of Carroll co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, about 1 mile N. of the Missouri, and 10 miles S.W. of Brunswick.

Miamitown, a village of Hamilton co., O., on the Miami River, 14 miles N.W. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office. The name of its post-office is Miami.

Miami University, Ohio. See OXFORD.

Miamiville, a post-village of Clermont co., O., on the Little Miami River, and on the Little Miami Railroad, 17 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It has a church.

Miane, me-ā'nā, a town of Italy, province of Treviso, circ. of Valdobbiadene. Pop. 3549.

Mian'ee, a town of India, in the Punjab, division of Jullor. Pop. 7706.

Mianna, or Miana, me-ān'nā, a town of Persia, in Azerbijan, on the Sefeed-Rood, 80 miles S.E. of Tabreez.

Mianus, mī-ān'us, a post-village in Greenwich township, Fairfield co., Conn., ½ of a mile from the New York & New Haven Railroad (Cos Cob Station), 25 miles W.S.W. of Bridgeport, and 2 miles from Long Island Sound.

Miarim, me-ā-reeM', or **Mearim**, mā-ā-reeM', sometimes called the **Maranhão**, a river of Brazil, rises in the S. part of the state of Maranhão, receives numerous affluents, and falls into the Bay of São Marcos. Length, about 350 miles.

Miarim, or Mearim, a town of Brazil, state and 75 miles S. of Maranhão, on a river of the same name.

Mias, a river of Russia. See MIIAS.

Miasino, me-ā-see'no, or **Masino**, mā-see'no, a village of Italy, division of Novara. Pop. 1100.

Miava, mee'ŏh'vŏh', a town of Hungary, co. of Neutra, on the Miava, an affluent of the Morava, 48 miles N.N.E. of Presburg. Pop. 9637. It has manufactories of woollen cloth and bagging, distilling, and a trade in hemp.

Miaxadas, a town of Spain. See MIAJADAS.

Mica, mī'kā, a post-office of Pickens co., Ga.

Micanopy, a post-village of Alachua co., Fla., 12 miles S. of Gainesville, 3 miles W. of Orange Lake, and about 44 miles W. of Palatka. It has 4 churches and several orange-groves. Pop. 494.

Micaville, a post-office of Yancey co., N.C.

Miccosukee, mĭk-o-sŭk'ee, or **Micksasuckie**, a post-village of Leon co., Fla., 22 miles N.E. of Tallahassee.

Michaelsville, mi'kĕlz-vĭl, a post-village of Harford co., Md., 3 miles from Perrymansville.

Michailov, a town of Russia. See MIKHAILOV.

Michaux (me'shōz') Ferry, a post-office of Powhatan co., Va.

Michelsberg, mee'kĕls-bĕrg', a town of Bohemia, 30 miles W.N.W. of Pilsen. Pop. 1000.

Michelstadt, mee'kĕl-stätt', a town of Germany, in Hesse, 21 miles S.E. of Darmstadt. Pop. 3162.

Michesebee, a small river of Saginaw co., Mich., flows into the Shiawassee near its junction with the Flint.

Michie, Bay co., Mich. See MAXWELL.

Michiels-Gestel, mee'kĕels-hĕs'tĕl, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, on the Dommel, 4½ miles S. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 3316.

Michigamme, mish-ĕ-gam'me, a post-office and mining village of Marquette co., Mich., on a lake of its own name, and on the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, 37 miles W. of Marquette. It has a church. It is supported by iron-mines. Pop. about 1200.

Michigamme (or Michigam'ing) River, Michigan, rises near the E. border of Houghton co., runs southward through Marquette co., and unites with the Bois Brulé River to form the Menominee.

Michigan, mish'ĕ-gan (formerly mish-ĕ-gân'), one of the upper Lake states of the American Union, consisting of two detached peninsulas, of which the northernmost has Lake Superior on the N., Tequamenon Bay and the river St. Mary on the E., Lakes Huron and Michigan on the S., and the state of Wisconsin on the S.W.; while the southernmost is bounded on the E. by Lakes Huron, St. Clair, and Erie, and the rivers St. Clair and Detroit, on the W. by Lake Michigan, and on the S. by the states of Ohio and Indiana, its northern angle reaching the Strait of Mackinaw, which divides it from the N. peninsula. The state also includes several islands, of which the largest are Isle Royale and Grand Island in Lake Superior, Drummond and Sugar Islands in Lake Huron, and the Manitou group in Lake Michigan. Area, 58,915 square miles.

Face of the Country.—The southern peninsula is the principal seat of wealth and population. Its characteristic features are the grandly extensive forests of white pine and deciduous timber-trees in the N., the sand-dunes of the western lake-coast, the bluffy shores of Lake Huron, with its deeply-indenting bays, the picturesque oak openings or natural parks of the centre and S., and the fertile prairies of the S.W. This peninsula is a very level, fruitful region, abounding in lakes and streams, the latter not large, but in many cases navigable to a considerable extent, while others afford much water-power. The streams of the northern forests are much resorted to in the season for taking the trout and grayling, which here abound. The undulating surface culminates in a ridge or watershed which does not rise more than 300 feet above the lake-level (574 feet), and there are occasional conical hills or knolls. The northern peninsula has in general a roughly mountainous surface, an almost frigid climate, and a niggardly soil; but its mineral wealth is very remarkable. Its mountains (Porcupine and Mineral ranges), though rugged, have not a great absolute elevation, and in some portions the forests are a source of wealth.

Geology. Northern Peninsula.—This region consists of a central area of cozoic or Laurentian and Huronian age, flanked to the E. and S.E. on the one hand and to the W. and N.W. on the other by extensive fields of the Silurian strata. The cozoic region affords immense beds or quarries of rich magnetite, and of a slaty specular iron ore or red hematite, sometimes 150 feet deep, and of unrivalled purity and excellence. This is quarried and shipped by lake and by rail, and is largely smelted in the iron-works of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, both alone and when

mixed with less refractory but inferior ores. It is also wrought in the furnaces erected on the spot, charcoal and charred peat serving as fuel, for the peat deposits of this region are extensive and valuable. The number of mines in operation in 1889 was 73, and the output 5,856,169 long tons, representing 40.34 per cent. of the total product of the entire country. Beds of marble lie S. and S.W. of the iron country. In the northwestern Silurian district, upon the Keweenaw peninsula, and to the S.W., extend the Mineral Mountains or Copper Range, where large and small masses of pure and nearly pure native copper are mined, with occasional veins richly alloyed with silver, which also occurs here, native or pure, in small quantities. These are among the most valuable copper-mines in the United States. The product for 1889 was 87,455,075 pounds, which was exceeded only by the yield of Montana. The copper-mines of Isle Royale belong to this geological formation, and on the Canadian side of the lake the Algoma country affords not less rich deposits of copper, with much more silver. Abundant evidence exists in the copper-region that the mines were wrought in prehistoric times, and the native copper implements of the old mound-builders were very probably derived from this source. The copper is mainly in threads and lumps filling amygdaloidal cavities in a conglomerate or in a sandstone. *Southern Peninsula.*—Here the geological features are very different from those of the N. Devonian and carboniferous strata cover most of the state, but their lithological character and organic remains are peculiar, and the strata cannot in general be plainly identified with those of corresponding age elsewhere in the United States. The coal measures proper cover parts of at least 15 counties, including 187 townships, with an approximate area of 6700 square miles, reaching from Kawkawlin southward to Jackson, and from Ionia eastward to Holly. The coal is mined principally at Jackson, but the thickest beds are farther N. It is bituminous, but not of high excellence, and serves chiefly for local and railroad use, and the total output is small. Salt is extensively manufactured from the waters of artesian wells. The annual product of the state is nearly 4,000,000 barrels. Petroleum has been obtained to some extent, especially northward, and inflammable oil-bearing shales, both Devonian and carboniferous, are abundant at various points. There is a handsome black marble found in the coal measures. Useful mineral waters are reported in nearly all parts of the southern peninsula. Gypsum, for land-plaster and for stucco-work, lime, glass-sand, grindstones, fire-clay, and building-stone are among the useful mineral products.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Among these are the famous Pictured Rocks of wind- and wave-worn sandstone on Lake Superior; the iron- and copper-mines; the canal and rapids of Sault Ste. Marie, on St. Mary's River, the outlet of Lake Superior; the remarkable artificial channel and works for the improvement of navigation through the flats in Lake St. Clair; the so-called magnetic and other mineral wells of Grand Haven, Grand Ledge, Lansing, &c. Mackinac is a favorite summer resort.

Agricultural Resources.—Few sections of the United States excel the southern peninsula of Michigan as a farming region. The soil has sand enough in its composition to render agriculture easy, while all the other elements of fertility are present in large measure. The oak openings and dry prairies were first settled; the wet prairie-lands followed, their drainage proving easy, profitable, and advantageous to public health. As the dense forests are pushed northward by the swift demands of commerce, a hardy class of pioneer farmers follows the lumberman, and the forest lands, when subdued, prove to be among the best wheat lands known. In the W. and S.W. occurs the great fruit-belt of the state, where the proximity of Lake Michigan so qualifies the west winds that even the peach succeeds admirably. Here much of the soil is light and sandy. As far N. as Grand Traverse the climate is not too cold for successful agriculture. The winter wheat, oats, and potatoes of the state are of excellent quality, and are produced abundantly. Other leading products are butter, cheese, wool, beef, pork, rye, barley, buckwheat, hay, beans, peas, hops, flax, flaxseed, clover- and grass-seeds, maple sugar, wax, honey, sorghum and maple syrups, &c. Excellent horses and cattle are bred for the Eastern markets. Grape-culture is successful in the S., and wine is a noteworthy product. In the S.W. the growing of peppermint and other herbs for distillation and druggists' use is extensively carried on. Of the northern peninsula the resources are comparatively undeveloped, and its severe climate and rough surface will be obstacles to its speedy settlement by agriculturists.

Manufactures.—The noble white-pine forests of the state at present afford the chief supply of that excellent timber. In 1870 the production of sawed lumber to the value of more than $31,000,000 placed the state far in advance of any other state in this industry, and since that time she has undisputedly maintained the first rank. Besides pine, Michigan cuts much oak, maple, and other hard timber, as well as spruce, hackmatack, hemlock, and other kinds of coarse lumber. The S. side of the N. peninsula is admirably adapted to the lumber-business, having unlimited water-power and accessible waters for navigation, with large forests as yet comparatively untouched. Wherever mills occur on the streams of the lower peninsula, thriving manufacturing towns have sprung up. Among the forest products are tanners' bark, bark-extract, charcoal, and potash. Manufactures of wooden-ware, furniture, and other similar goods are carried on upon an immense scale in the cities of Michigan. Reference has already been made to the important manufactures of iron, salt, &c. To these we must add the manufacture of farm-implements, leather and leather goods, woollens, cottons, machinery, hollow-ware, castings, &c. These industries are already well established, the combination of water-power, cheap and easy transportation, cheap and excellent provisions, and a convenient market having given this state peculiar advantages in this regard. The presence of a large manufacturing class has also very materially increased the profits of farming.

Commerce.—The extent of lake coast is far larger than that of any other state. Good natural harbors exist at Grand Island, L'Anse, Eagle Harbor, and other points on Lake Superior; at Escanaba, Porte des Morts, Grand Traverse, and elsewhere on Lake Michigan; at Thunder Bay, Hammond's Bay, Presque Isle, &c., on Lake Huron; besides which many of the river-mouths and coast-lagoons have been converted by artificial means into safe and excellent harbors, the United States Congress having made large appropriations for these and kindred improvements. Notwithstanding the existence of numerous railroads, the lake commerce still thrives, and is especially adapted to the transhipment of coal, iron ore, lumber, and other bulky freights. Detroit, Marquette, Port Huron, and Grand Haven are ports of entry. The catch of white-fish, trout, grayling, herring (so called, but it is kindred to the white-fish), pickerel, sturgeon, and other fish is very important.

The railroads of Michigan in 1846 measured 238 miles; in 1850, 342 miles; in 1855, 474 miles; in 1860, 779 miles; in 1865, 941 miles; in 1870, 1638 miles; in 1875, 3391 miles; in 1880, 3935 miles; in 1885, 6301 miles; and in 1890, 7106 miles.

Finances.—The state is practically out of debt, the unmatured bonds representing her liabilities being covered by an equal amount of United States 4½ per cent. bonds held by the treasury. The total equalized valuation of the taxable property of the state is about $945,000,000.

Counties, &c.—There are (1890) 85 counties: Alcona, Alger, Allegan, Alpena, Antrim, Arenac, Baraga, Barry, Bay, Benzie, Berrien, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Chippewa, Clare, Clinton, Crawford, Delta, Dickinson, Eaton, Emmet, Genesee, Gladwin, Gogebic, Grand Traverse, Gratiot, Hillsdale, Houghton, Huron, Ingham, Ionia, Iosco, Iron, Isabella, Isle Royale, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Kalkaska, Kent, Keweenaw, Lake, Lapeer, Leelanaw, Lenawee, Livingston, Luce, Mackinac, Macomb, Manistee, Manitou, Marquette, Mason, Mecosta, Menominee, Midland, Missaukee, Monroe, Montcalm, Montmorency, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oakland, Oceana, Ogemaw, Ontonagon, Osceola, Oscoda, Otsego, Ottawa, Presque Isle, Roscommon, Saginaw, St. Clair, St. Joseph, Sanilac, Schoolcraft, Shiawassee, Tuscola, Van Buren, Washtenaw, Wayne, and Wexford.

The principal towns are Detroit (pop. in 1890, 205,876), Grand Rapids (60,278), Saginaw (46,322), Bay City (27,839), Muskegon (22,702), Jackson (20,798), Kalamazoo (17,853), Port Huron (13,543), Battle Creek (13,197), Lansing, the capital (13,102), West Bay City (12,981), Manistee (12,812), and Alpena (11,283).

Education.—The system of public instruction in this state is admirably planned, and is zealously supported by the people. Schools are supported by general and local taxation and the income of school-funds derived from the sale of certain state lands, with other moneys specially appropriated. Graded schools are maintained wherever the population is dense enough to warrant their establishment. There are state and county and city superintendents, with state and local boards of education. The high schools are affiliated with the state university at Ann Arbor, which is open to both sexes and embraces a normal course and schools of science, law, medicine, homœopathy, and phar

ma. The state agricultural college near Lansing is free to l. There are denominational and other colleges at Ad n, Albion, Benzonia, Battle Creek, Hillsdale, Holland Cit Kalamazoo, Olivet, &c., all open to youth of either sex At Coldwater is a state school for the children of pa rs; a reform school at Lansing; one for deaf-mutes at nt; normal schools at Ypsilanti and Leoni; besides a lar number of private and church schools and seminaries of grades. Compulsory school attendance is provided for y statute. Among the Northern Indians there are some 18 ited States mission and other schools. Other public ins tions are the state prison at Jackson, and the state ins asylum, Kalamazoo.

Government.—The governor and the members of the legislatu are elected every two years. The constitution forbid all licenses for selling intoxicating liquors and all stat appropriations for the aid of private corporations or den inational schools. Judges of courts are elected for fix terms. Voters must have lived three months in the stat and ten days in the district where the vote is cast. The ate has nine representatives in the Federal Congress, and even electoral votes.

Population.—In 1810 the population was 4762; in 1820, 889 in 1830, 31,639; in 1840, 212,267; in 1850, 397,654; in 60, 749,113; in 1870, 1,184,059; in 1880, 1,636,937; in 90, 2,093,889. The number of Indians in the state in 90 was 6991, mostly Chippewas, and many of them Rom Catholics. As a rule, they have become citizens of the nited States and of the state.

History.—Before 1700 the French had colonized Detroit and Mackinaw; and the country passed, with the rest of Can a, into English hands in 1763. Then followed the con racy of Pontiac, the destruction of Mackinaw, and the ge of Detroit. The British, after the Revolution, did t evacuate Michigan until 1796. In 1805 the Michiga erritory was constituted out of the old North-West Ter ory; but its boundaries were not those of the present stat and at one time it extended westward to the Missouri Riv including the present states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iow and part of the Dakotas. In 1837 Michigan was adm ed to the Union with its present limits. The territory as the scene of active operations during a part of the war 1812–15. After its admission as a state, Michigan mad very rapid progress in population and wealth, which prog s, since the termination of the war of 1861–65, has been pecially manifest in the manufacturing and mining inter ts and in railroad extension.

Michigan, a township of Clinton co., Ind. Pop. 1732. It co ains Michigantown.

Michigan, a township of La Porte co., Ind. Pop. 4688 It contains Michigan City.

Michigan Bar, a post-village of Sacramento co., Cal., on t Cosumne River, 7 miles S.W. of Latrobe, and 28 miles by S. of Sacramento. It has a Chinese temple.

Michigan Bluff, a post-village of Placer co., Cal., on the Middle Fork of the American River, about 56 miles E.N. of Sacramento. Gold is found near this place, which is mainly supported by mining. Pop. in 1890, 377.

Michigan Central Junction, a station of Cook co., Ill., the Baltimore & Ohio and Michigan Central Railroads 4 miles S. by E. of the terminal station of the former railroad in Chicago.

Michigan Centre, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Michi Leoni township, on the Michigan Central Railroad, miles E. of Jackson. It has a church, a flour-mill, and out 20 families.

Michigan City, a post-town of La Porte co., Ind., on Lake ichigan, about 38 miles by water E.S.E. of Chicago. By road it is 56 miles from Chicago, 90 miles N. of Lafayet and 13 miles N.W. of La Porte. It is on the Michigan ntral Railroad, and is the N. terminus of the Louisville, ew Albany & Chicago Railroad and of the Indianapol Peru & Chicago Railroad. It contains 8 churches, a nat al bank, 2 newspaper offices, Amea College, and the Nort n State Prison. It has manufactures of railroad-cars, airs, furniture, lumber, wagons, boots, shoes, sash, blinds, etc. Here are workshops and round-houses of the Michi n Central Railroad and of the Louisville, New Alban & Chicago Railroad. Pop. in 1890, 10,776.

Michigan City, a post-village of Benton co., Miss., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 6 miles S.W. Grand Junction, Tenn. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, d a lumber-mill.

Michigan, Lake, the largest lake which is entirely includ within the United States. It is one of the five great kes the waters of which enter the sea through the St. Lawrence River. It forms the E. boundary of Wisconsin, and the W. boundary of the lower peninsula of Michigan, and touches parts of Illinois and Indiana. It extends from lat. 41° 35′ to 46° N., and is about 335 miles long. The broadest part, which is opposite Milwaukee, is about 88 miles wide, and the narrowest part is 50 miles wide or more. The surface is computed to be 600 feet higher than the level of the sea. Area, about 20,000 square miles. The mean depth is variously estimated at 900 or 1000 feet. The shores are generally low. This lake is connected with Lake Huron by the Strait of Mackinac, which is at the N.E. extremity of Lake Michigan and is its outlet. The principal cities on its shores are Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine, and Manitowoc. It encloses but few islands, which are in the northern part. The largest of them is about 15 miles long. The largest rivers that flow into this lake are the St. Joseph, the Grand, the Kalamazoo, the Muskegon, the Manistee, the Menomonee, and the Fox.

Michigantown, a post-village in Michigan township, Clinton co., Ind., on the Frankfort & Kokomo Railroad, 31 miles S. of Logansport, and 8 miles E.N.E. of Frankfort. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a flouring-mill, an elevator for grain, &c. Pop. 315.

Michigan Valley, a post-office of Osage co., Kansas.

Michipicoten, mish'e-pe-ko'ten, a bay of Lake Superior, North America, on its N. side in Canada. Lat. 47° 55′ N.; lon. 85° 30′ W. In it is an island of the same name.

Michipicoten, a considerable river of Ontario, falls into Lake Superior on the N. shore, about 125 miles N. of Sault Ste. Marie. This river has its source from lakes on the S. side of the Height of Land dividing the waters of Hudson's Bay and Lake Superior. It abounds with pike, sturgeon, and speckled trout. The distance to the Height of Land is some 70 miles. Moose River, which falls into James's Bay at Moose Factory, rises in Misinabe Lake, on the N. side of the Height of Land. These two rivers constitute the canoe-route between Lake Superior and Hudson's Bay, there being only a short portage to connect the sources of both rivers. There are 39 portages and 179 rapids on this canoe-route between Lake Superior and Hudson's Bay.

Michipicoten River, a post-village in the district of Algoma, Ontario, 120 miles N.N.E. of Sault Ste. Marie. It was once noted as the Hudson's Bay depot for supplying goods, &c., for the trade to Lakes Superior and Huron. The establishment is within 3 miles from Gros Cap Harbor, in Lake Superior, one of the best harbors in the lake. The coast-line is very irregular. In this district copper, plumbago, and iron have been found.

Michle, mik'lä, a village of Bohemia, 4 miles from Prague, and the property of its university. Pop. 1000.

Michmash, the Scriptural name of MUKHMAS.

Michoacan, me-cho-ä-kän', or **Mechoacan**, mä-cho-ä-kän', sometimes called **Valladolid**, väl-yä-do-leed', a maritime state of Mexico, between lat. 18° and 21° N. and lon. 100° and 104° W., having S.W. the Pacific. The Bolsas, with its affluents, and the Lerma and its tributaries, form its principal rivers. Area, 23,707 square miles. Surface greatly diversified. Mountains traverse its N. and central parts, and in it is the volcano of Jorullo. The lakes are numerous, and that of Chapala forms part of its N.W. frontier. The soil is generally fertile. The products comprise maize, wheat, pulse, potatoes, manioc, cotton, sugar, indigo, hemp, flax, aloes, and tapinzecan, which last is peculiar to this region. The mountain-sides are clothed with forests of fine woods, and gold, silver, and lead are procured in considerable quantities, mining industry being here of the first importance. The produce is mostly sent by land to Mexico and elsewhere, this state having no seaport. Capital, Morelia. The principal towns are Pascuaro and Zamora. Pop. (official estimate of 1890) 801,913.

Mickleton, mik'el-ton, a post-hamlet of Gloucester co., N.J., in Greenwich township, on the West Jersey Railroad (Swedesborough Branch), 14 miles S.W. of Camden. It has a Friends' meeting and a public hall.

Mi'co, a post-office of Jones co., Miss.

Miconi, an island of Greece. See MYCONUS.

Micronesia (derived from the Greek for "small islands"), a collective name applied to certain groups of small islands in the Pacific, namely, the Ladrone and Caroline Islands, the Radack and Ralick chains, the Kingsmill and Gilbert groups, and a few smaller clusters, with some sporadic islands, no single island of the whole extent being of large size. The people of these islands do not speak the true Polynesian language, but employ several dialects kindred to one another, and more remotely so to the Malay.

Micuipampa, me-kwe-päm'pä, a town of Peru, department of Trujillo, province and 25 miles N.N.E. of Caxamarca, with silver-mines, at a great elevation, on the Andes.

Middaghs, mid'dawks, a post-hamlet of Northampton co., Pa., 3 miles from Martin's Creek Station, N.J.

Middelburg, mid'dęl-bŭrg (Dutch pron. mid'dęl-bŭrg'; L. *Mediobur'gum, Me'dium Cas'trum*), often written in English **Middleburg**, a town of the Netherlands, capital of the province of Zealand, near the middle of the island of Walcheren, 47 miles S.W. of Rotterdam, and 5 miles by rail N. by E. of Flushing. It is surrounded by a broad canal, bordered by a prettily planted counterscarp, and environed by a large number of fine gardens, rich meadows, and bleaching greens. It has numerous squares, of which the great market is one of the finest in the kingdom. On its N. side stands the splendid town hall, composed of two portions,—an older, in Gothic style, the fronts of which, overladen with ornaments, were completed in 1518, and a wing, in the Ionic style, finished in 1781. On the N. front of the old building are 25 colossal statues of the counts and countesses of Zealand. Among the other edifices and institutions may be specified the abbey, an extensive structure, with a fine tower, the court-houses, prison, exchange, gymnasium, academy of design and other schools, museum, barracks, 9 churches, a synagogue, an infirmary, an orphan hospital, and various benevolent, literary, and scientific institutions. The shipping-trade is very limited. Cotton-weaving, brewing, chocolate-making, tanning, lace-making, worsted-spinning, and salt-refining are the chief manufactures; in addition to which a few vessels are built. The town, which is very ancient, was taken by the Dutch from the Spaniards in 1574. Pop. 15,594.

Middelfart, mid'dęl-fart', or **Middelfurt**, mid'dęl-fŏort', a seaport town of Denmark, on the N.W. coast of the island of Funen, 26 miles W.N.W. of Odense. P. 2336.

Middelharnis, mid'dęl-har'nis, a village of the Netherlands, in the island of Overflakkee. Pop. 3262.

Middelstum, mid'dęl-stŭm', a village of the Netherlands, in Groningen, 9 miles W.N.W. of Appingedam. Pop. 2244.

Middle, mid'dęl, a township of Hendricks co., Ind. Pop. 1422. It contains Pittsborough.

Middle, a township of Cape May co., N.J. Pop. 3443. It contains Cape May Court-House.

Middle, a township of Chowan co., N.C. Pop. 1610.

Middle, a township of Orangeburg co., S.C. P. 1104.

Middle Bass, a post-office of Ottawa co., O., on a small island in Lake Erie, about 38 miles E. of Toledo.

Middle Bight, a fishing-hamlet on the S. side of Conception Bay, Newfoundland, 17 miles from St. John's.

Middle Bill Cove, a fishing-hamlet of Newfoundland, 15 miles from Green's Pond. Pop. 161.

Middleborough, Erie co., Pa. See McKEAN.

Middleborough, mid'dęl-bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., in Middleborough township, on the Old Colony Railroad, at the junction of two branches with one of the main lines, 34 miles S. by E. of Boston, and 10½ miles E. of Taunton. It has a bank, a fine town hall, an academy, a high school, a public library, gas-works, the Bay State Straw-Works, 5 shoe-factories, 3 churches, 1 newspaper office, and manufactures of woollen goods, lumber, shovels, spades, needles, trunks, boxes, varnish, &c. The township is bounded on the N.W. by the Taunton River, and has a pop. of 6065.

Middleborough, a hamlet of Warren co., O., in Harlan township, 1 mile from Hicks Station. Here is Edwardsville Post-Office.

Middleborough, a post-village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, on Wallace River, 5 miles S.W. of Wallace. It contains 2 churches, 2 stores, 2 saw-mills, and 2 grist-mills. Pop. 475.

Middleborough Junction, a station within the limits of Taunton, Mass., 3 miles S.E. of Taunton Green, at the junction of the New Bedford & Taunton and Middleborough & Taunton Railroads.

Mid'dlebourne, or **Middletown**, a post-village of Guernsey co., O., in Oxford township, 30 miles W. of Bellaire. It has 2 churches. Pop. 166. The name of its post-office is Middlebourne.

Middlebourne, a post-village, capital of Tyler co., W. Va., on Middle Island Creek, about 44 miles S. by W. of Wheeling. It has 2 churches and a tobacco-factory.

Middle Branch, a post-office of Hodgeman co., Kan.

Middle Branch, township, Osceola co., Mich. P. 86.

Middle Branch, a station in Ocean co., N.J., on the Tuckerton Railroad, 13 miles N. of Tuckerton.

Middle Branch, a post-hamlet of Stark co., O., 7 miles N. of Canton. It has 2 churches.

Mid'dlebrook, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Md., 6 miles W. of Rockville.

Mid'dle Brook, a post-village of Iron co., Mo., on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, 5 miles N. of Ironton. It has a brewery and a granite-quarry.

Middlebrook, a post-village of Augusta co., Va., about 15 miles S.W. of Staunton. It has a church.

Middleburg, Netherlands. See MIDDELBURG.

Mid'dleburg, a post-village of Clay co., Fla., on Black Creek, about 28 miles S.W. of Jacksonville. It has churches.

Middleburg, a post-office of Washington co., Iowa, about 15 miles S.S.W. of Iowa City.

Middleburg, a post-village of Casey co., Ky., 20 miles S. of Danville. It has 2 churches and a flouring-mill.

Middleburg, a post-village of Carroll co., Md., on the Western Maryland Railroad, and 1 mile from the Pennsylvania Railroad (Frederick division), 43 miles N.W. of Baltimore. It has a church and a pottery.

Middleburg, a post-hamlet of Richardson co., Neb., about 15 miles S. of Nebraska City. It has 2 churches.

Middleburg, a post-village in Middleburg township, Schoharie co., N.Y., on Schoharie Creek, and on the Middleburg & Schoharie Railroad, 5 miles S. of Schoharie village, and about 30 miles (direct) W. by S. of Albany. It has several churches and hotels, a newspaper office, a carriage-factory, a foundry, 2 tanneries, and 2 mills for wrapping-paper. Pop. in 1890, 1139; of township, 3007.

Middleburg, a post-village of Warren co., N.C., on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, 50 miles N. by E. of Raleigh. It has 3 churches, a lumber-mill, a flour-mill, &c.

Middleburg, a post-township of Cuyahoga co., O., about 8 miles S.W. of Cleveland. It contains the village of Berea, and has quarries of grindstones. Pop. 3662.

Middleburg (West Middleburg Post-Office), a village in Zane township, Logan co., O., about 40 miles W.N.W. of Columbus. It has 2 churches. Pop. 250.

Middleburg, a village of Noble co., O., about 20 miles N. of Marietta. It has a church and a graded school. Pop. 116. Here is Middle Creek Post-Office.

Middleburg, a hamlet of Franklin co., Pa., on Mason & Dixon's Line, about 18 miles S. of Chambersburg.

Middleburg, a post-borough, capital of Snyder co., Pa., on Middle Creek, and on the Lewistown division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 33 miles E.N.E. of Lewistown and 17 miles W.S.W. of Sunbury. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a flouring-mill, a tannery, &c. Pop. 35[illegible]

Middleburg, a small post-village of Hardeman co., Tenn., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, about 7 miles S. of Bolivar. It has 2 churches.

Middleburg, a post-village of Loudoun co., Va., about 40 miles W. by N. of Washington, D.C. It has 5 churches, 5 stores, and a seminary. Pop. about 500.

Middleburg Island, Pacific. See EOA.

Middlebury, mid'dęl-bĕr-re, a post-hamlet in Middlebury township, New Haven co., Conn., 6 miles W.S.W. of Waterbury. It has 2 churches, also several manufactories. Pop. of the township, 696.

Middlebury, a post-village of Elkhart co., Ind., in Middlebury township, 10 miles E.N.E. of Goshen. It has 2 churches, 2 flour-mills, a steam saw-mill, and a graded school. Pop. in 1890, 542; of the township, 1723.

Middlebury, a township of Shiawassee co., Mich. Pop. 969.

Middlebury, a hamlet of Mercer co., Mo., about [illegible] miles N. of Chillicothe.

Middlebury, a township of Wyoming co., N.Y. P. 1734. It contains Wyoming.

Middlebury, a township of Knox co., O. Pop. 92[illegible]

Middlebury, a post-village of Summit co., O., on Little Cuyahoga River, 2 miles E. of Akron. It contains 2 churches, and several manufactories of stoneware, &c. It has been annexed to Akron, and is now the 6th ward of that city.

Middlebury, or **Middlebury Centre**, a post-village in Middlebury township, Tioga co., Pa., on the Corning, Cowanesque & Antrim Railroad, 32 miles S.S.W. of Corning, N.Y. It has a tannery. Pop. of township, 15[illegible]

Middlebury, a handsome post-village, capital of Addison co., Vt., in Middlebury township, on Otter Creek, and on the Central Vermont Railroad, 35 miles S. of Burlington, and 33 miles N.N.W. of Rutland. It is the seat of Middlebury College (Congregational), which was organized about 1800 and has 9 instructors, about 50 students, and a library of 12,500 volumes. Middlebury contains 4 churches, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, a foundry, and 2 flour-mills, and has manufactures of cotton, wool, sash, blinds, &c. Here is a quarry of fine white or variegated marble. Pop. in 1890, 1762; of the township, 2793.

Middlebury, a post-office of Iowa co., Wis.
Mid'dlebush, a post-village in Franklin township, merset co., N.J., on the Millstone & New Brunswick ilroad, 5 miles W. of New Brunswick. It contains the ddlebush Institute.
Middle Cane, a post-office of Watauga co., N.C.
Middle Coon River, Iowa, a branch of the Raccoon ver, rises in Carroll co., runs S.E. through Guthrie co., d unites with another branch in Dallas co.
Middle Creek, Snyder co., Pa., runs E., and enters Susquehanna River 6 miles below Sunbury.
Middle Creek, a post-hamlet in Carthage township, ncock co., Ill., 6 miles E. of Carthage. It has a church.
Middle Creek, township, Miami co., Kansas. P. 911.
Middle Creek, township, Wake co., N.C. Pop. 1477.
Middle Creek, Noble co., O. See MIDDLEBURG.
Middle Creek, a township of Snyder co., Pa. Pop. 4. It contains Meiser.
Middle Creek, a post-office of Snyder co., Pa.
Middle Creek, a township of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. 0. It contains New Lexington.
Middle Egypt, a region of Egypt. See VOSTANI.
Middle Fa'bius, a post-village of Scotland co., Mo., Middle Fabius River, 4 miles S.E. of Downing Station, d 5 miles S.W. of Memphis. It has 2 churches. See BIUS.
Middle Falls (formerly **Galesville**), a post-village Washington co., N.Y., in Greenwich township, on the tten Kill, 3 miles from its mouth, and 1¼ miles from eenwich Station, which is 32 miles N.N.E. of Troy. It s 2 churches, 2 flouring-mills, 2 cement-mills, a woollen- tory, and a plaster-mill. The river here falls 45 feet.
Middlefield, a post-village in Middlefield township, iddlesex co., Conn., on the New Haven, Middletown & illimantic Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Middletown, and 19 les N.N.E. of New Haven. It has 3 churches, also manactures of fire-arms, washing-machines, locks, cotton ods, gunpowder, wagons, &c. Pop. of the township, 1053. ere are 2 stations,—Middlefield and Middlefield Centre, 1 le apart.
Middlefield, a post-township of Buchanan co., Iowa, out 32 miles N. of Cedar Rapids, is intersected by Buffo Creek. Pop. 695.
Middlefield, a post-township of Hampshire co., Mass., the Boston & Albany Railroad. Middlefield Station is miles W.N.W. of Springfield. The township has some nufactures of broadcloth, and 2 churches. Pop. 603.
Middlefield, a post-township of Otsego co., N.Y., unded on the W. by Otsego Lake. Pop. 2693. It conns the villages of Clarksville and Middlefield Centre, at former of which is Middlefield Post-Office.
Middlefield, a post-office and station in Middlefield wnship, Geauga co., O., on the Painesville & Youngstown ilroad, 12 miles S.E. of Chardon, and about 36 miles E. Cleveland. Here are 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 732.
Middlefield Centre, a post-hamlet of Otsego co., Y., 7 miles N.E. of Cooperstown, and about 32 miles S.E. Utica. It has a church.
Middleford, a post-village of Sussex co., Del., on the nticoke River, 3 miles above Seaford, and about 36 miles by W. of Dover. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a w-mill.
Middle Fork, a township of Vermillion co., Ill. Pop. 40. It contains Marysville.
Middle Fork, a post-hamlet in Warren township, inton co., Ind., about 28 miles E. of Lafayette. It has churches.
Middle Fork, township, Ringgold co., Iowa. Pop. 510.
Middle Fork, a post-office of Jackson co., Ky.
Middle Fork, township, Macon co., Mo. Pop. 1134.
Middle Fork, a township of Worth co., Mo. P. 279.
Middle Fork, township, Forsyth co., N.C. Pop. 1046.
Middle Fork, a post-hamlet in Perry township, Hock- g co., O., 22 miles N.E. of Chillicothe. It has a church.
Middle Fork, a post-office of Henderson co., Tenn.
Middle Fork, a post-office of Randolph co., W. Va., miles N.W. of Beverly.
Middle Fork of the Big Blue River rises in Hamilton ., Neb., runs eastward through York co., and unites with North Fork in Seward co. It is nearly 100 miles long.
Middle Fork of Feather River. See FEATHER RIVER.
Middle Fork of Ivy, a township of Madison co., C. Pop. 793.
Middle Ga'briel, a post-hamlet of Burnet co., Tex., miles from Burnet. It has a church.
Middle Gran'ville, a post-village in Granville township, Washington co., N.Y., on the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, 66 miles N. by E. of Albany, and about 13 miles S.E. of Whitehall. It has a graded school, 5 churches, and manufactures of cheese and slate. Pop. about 500.
Middle Ground, a post-office of Scriven co., Ga.
Middle Grove, a post-village of Monroe co., Mo., in Union township, 67 miles W.S.W. of Hannibal, and 9 miles E. of Moberly. It has 2 churches and a masonic hall.
Middle Grove, or **Jamesville,** a post-hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., 7 miles W. of Saratoga Springs. It has a church, a paper-mill, and a flour-mill.
Middle Had'dam, a post-village of Middlesex co., Conn., on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, about 20 miles below Hartford, and on the Connecticut Valley Railroad. It has 2 churches and several factories.
Middleham, mid'dĕl-ăm, a town of England, co. of York, North Riding, on the Ure, 9 miles S.S.W. of Richmond. It has remains of a castle built A.D. 1190. Pop. of parish, 909. MIDDLEHAM Moon, half a mile S.W., is a noted training-ground for racers.
Middle Hope, a post-hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., on or near the Hudson River, 4 miles above Newburg. It has 2 churches, several stores, and a flour-mill.
Middle Island, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., at the head of the Connecticut River, 10 miles N.E. of Patchogue, and about 15 miles W. of Riverhead. It has 2 churches.
Middle Island Creek, West Virginia, drains part of Doddridge co., and runs thence northward to Middlebourne, in Tyler co. Below that point it pursues a very sinuous course, and enters the Ohio River in Pleasants co. It is nearly 100 miles long.
Middle Island Junction, W. Va. See SMITHTON.
Middle Kennetcook. See MOSHERVILLE.
Middle Lanc'aster, a post-village of Butler co., Pa., in Lancaster township, 15 miles W. of Butler. It has 3 churches. Coal is found here.
Middle Locust, Iowa. See LOCUST CREEK.
Middle Moun'tain, a post-office of Craig co., Va., 7 miles N. of New Castle.
Middle Ohio, a post-village in Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, on Shelburne River, 14 miles N. of Shelburne. It contains a church, 2 stores, 3 saw-mills, and 2 grist-mills. Pop. 200.
Middle Park, Colorado, a beautiful and fertile plateau or basin in Grand co., between the North and South Parks, environed on all sides by high mountains, several peaks of which rise more than 14,000 feet above the level of the sea. This park is about 60 miles long, and 30 or 40 miles wide. It is irrigated by the Grand River, which rises in it. The surface is diversified with forests, valleys, and verdant prairies, which produce good natural pasture, together with mountains in its central part. All the sedimentary rocks known in this country are found there. Timber and water are abundant.
Middle Pax'ton, a township of Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. 1317, exclusive of Dauphin.
Middle Point, a post-office of White co., Ill., on the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 21 miles N.N.W. of Shawneetown.
Middle Point, a post-village of Van Wert co., O., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 20 miles N.N.W. of Lima. It has 3 churches.
Mid'dleport, a township of Iroquois co., Ill. Pop. 861, exclusive of Watseka, which is also called Middleport.
Middleport, Madison co., N.Y. See RANDALLSVILLE.
Middleport, a post-village of Niagara co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal and the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, 10 miles E.N.E. of Lockport, and 6 miles W. of Medina. It is mostly in Royalton township. It contains 4 churches, a fine public school-house, a banking-house, a newspaper office, a cheese-factory, 2 foundries, a paper-mill, a flouring-mill, and a boat-yard. Many thousand barrels of apples are annually shipped here. Pop. in 1890, 1217.
Middleport, a post-village of Meigs co., O., on the Ohio River, 2 miles below Pomeroy, and about 56 miles E.S.E. of Chillicothe. It has 2 newspaper offices, 2 banks, 9 churches, rich mines of coal, and manufactures of iron, salt, carriages, furniture, and woollen goods. Pop. in 1890, 3211.
Middleport, a post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the railroad which connects Pottsville with Tamaqua, 9 miles E.N.E. of Pottsville. It has a church and a furniture-factory. Pop. 377.
Middleport, a post-office of Webster co., W. Va.
Mid'dleport, or **Tuscaro'ra,** a post-village in Brant co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 10¼ miles E. by S. of Brantford. It contains 3 stores. Pop. 150.

Middle Ridge, a post-hamlet of La Crosse co., Wis., 8 miles S. of Bangor Station. It has a church.

Middle River, Iowa, rises near the N. border of Adair co., runs eastward through Madison co., and nearly northeastward in Warren co., and enters the Des Moines River about 12 miles below the city of Des Moines. It is nearly 140 miles long.

Middle River, Virginia, rises in Augusta co., runs nearly eastward, and enters the South Fork of the Shenandoah at Port Republic.

Middle River, a post-office of Franklin co., Ga.

Middle River, a post-office of Madison co., Iowa, on the Middle River.

Middle Saluda, a post-office of Greenville co., S.C.

Middlesborough, mid'dĕlz-b'rŭh or mid'dĕlz-bŭr-rŭh, a town of England, co. of York, North Riding, on the Tees, near its mouth, and 3½ miles E.N.E. of Stockton by railway. It has grown up in recent years as a port for loading colliers. It has a fine exchange building, theatre, library, and park, reading-rooms, and observatory, manufactures of pottery, castings, rope, sail-cloth, yards for ship-building, great iron-furnaces, a commodious dock, and exports of coal and iron. It sends a member to Parliament. Pop. in 1880, 55,934; in 1890, 75,516.

Middlesborough, a post-village of Bell co., Ky., near the Tennessee line, on a branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, about 46 miles N. of Knoxville, Tenn. It has 6 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, a tannery, a saw-mill, a planing-mill, bottling-works, wood-works, and manufactures of bricks and tiles, sewer-pipe, iron, furniture, boxes, lumber, and coke. Pop. in 1890, 3271.

Mid'dlesex, the metropolitan county of England, having N. the co. of Herts, E. Essex, S. the Thames (which separates it from Kent and Surrey), and W. Bucks. Area, 281 square miles, this being, next to Rutland, the smallest English county. Surface mostly flat in the S.W., elsewhere undulating. Principal rivers, besides the Thames, the Brent, and the Colne and Lea, which form respectively its W. and E. boundaries. The Grand Junction Canal and the New River Cut also intersect the county. Grass-farms for the supply of London with milk and hay greatly exceed in extent the cultivated land. Market-gardens are very extensive, and a large portion of the county is occupied by villas and pleasure-grounds. It sends 48 members to the House of Commons, 7 being for the county, and 41 for the metropolitan boroughs N. of the Thames. Pop. 3,251,703.

Middlesex, a county in the S. part of Connecticut, has an area of about 390 square miles. It is intersected by the Connecticut River, is bounded on the S. by Long Island Sound, and partly drained by the Hammonnasset and Salmon Rivers. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests. The soil produces hay, Indian corn, &c. Many of the inhabitants are employed in manufactures of various articles. This county has quarries of gneiss or granite and red sandstone, a good material for building, which is much used in New York City. It is intersected by several branches of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and by the Meriden, Waterbury & Connecticut River Railroad. Capitals, North Plain and Haddam. Pop. in 1870, 36,099; in 1880, 35,589; in 1890, 39,524.

Middlesex, a northeastern county of Massachusetts, has an area of about 827 square miles. It is intersected by the Merrimac and Nashua Rivers, and also drained by the Charles, Concord, Sudbury, and Assabet Rivers, which afford abundant water-power. The surface is uneven or hilly, and partly covered with forests of the oak, white ash, elm, chestnut, beech, hickory, &c. Hay, butter, potatoes, and Indian corn are the staple products of the farms. The prosperity of this county is derived chiefly from extensive manufactures of cotton goods, boots and shoes, woollen goods, leather, carpets, watches, and many other articles. The value of the boots and shoes made in this county sometimes amounts to over $16,000,000 per annum, and that of the cotton goods to over $12,000,000. It contains the cities of Cambridge, Lowell, Malden, Newton, Somerville, Waltham, and Woburn. It is intersected by the Boston & Albany Railroad, several branches of the Boston & Maine Railroad, the Fitchburg Railroad, and the Old Colony Railroad. Capitals, Lowell and Cambridge. Pop. in 1870, 274,353; in 1880, 317,830; in 1890, 431,167.

Middlesex, a county of New Jersey, borders on Raritan Bay, a part of the Atlantic Ocean. Area, about 310 square miles. It is partly bounded on the E. by Staten Island Sound, is intersected by the Raritan River, and also drained by Millstone and South Rivers. The surface is undulating. The soil is partly sandy, and is mostly fertile. Indian corn, oats, hay, wheat, and butter are the staple products. Sandstone underlies part of this county. It is intersected by the Lehigh Valley Railroad, the Central of New Jersey Railroad, the Staten Island Railroad, and two divisions of the Pennsylvania Railroad, one of the latter centring at, and the other passing through, New Brunswick, the capital of the county. Pop. in 1870, 45,029; in 1880, 52,286; in 1890, 61,754.

Middlesex, an eastern county of Virginia, borders on Chesapeake Bay. Area, about 135 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Rappahannock River, and the Piankatank River forms its W. and S.W. boundaries. The surface is nearly level. The soil is sandy, and produces a little Indian corn, wheat, &c. Capital, Saluda. Pop. in 1870, 4981; in 1880, 6252; in 1890, 7458.

Middlesex, a county in the western part of Ontario, intersected by the Thames River, and traversed by important lines of railway. Area, 1134 square miles. Capital, London. Pop. in 1891, 103,039.

Middlesex, a post-village of Yates co., N.Y., in Middlesex township, on the projected Geneva & Southwestern Railroad, 15 miles S. of Canandaigua, and 20 miles S.W. of Geneva. It has 3 churches, a union school, and a manufactory of turbine water-wheels. The township is bounded W. by Canandaigua Lake. Pop. of the township, 1359.

Middlesex, a hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., 7 miles N.W. of Kittanning. It has 2 churches. Here is Cowanville Post-Office.

Middlesex, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. 1010.

Middlesex, township, Cumberland co., Pa. Pop. 141

Middlesex, a post-hamlet in Middlesex township, Cumberland co., Pa., on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and on the Conodogwinit Creek, 4 miles N.E. of Carlisle. Pop. of the township, 1417.

Middlesex, or **West Middlesex,** a borough of Mercer co., Pa., on the Shenango River, and on the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Sharon, and 15 miles N. by W. of New Castle. It contains 2 banks, 3 churches, a union school, a rolling-mill, 4 furnaces, and a foundry. Pop. 888. Coal is mined near this place. The name of its post-office is West Middlesex.

Middlesex, a post-village in Middlesex township, Washington co., Vt., on the Winooski River, and on the Central Vermont Railroad, 5 miles W.N.W. of Montpelier. It has 3 churches, 2 saw-mills, and an oil-mill. Pop. of the township, 1171.

Middlesex Village, a former post-village of Middlesex co., Mass. It contains many fine residences. It has been annexed to Lowell, and the post-office still so designated is a branch of Lowell Post-Office.

Middle Si'monds, a post-village in Carleton co., New Brunswick, near the St. John River, 17 miles N. by E. of Woodstock. It contains a church, a hotel, and a store. Pop. 450.

Middle Smith'field, a township of Monroe co., Pa. Pop. 1359.

Middle Southampton, sŭth-ămp'tŏn, a post-village in York co., New Brunswick, on the St. John River, 4 miles above Fredericton. Pop. 200.

Middle Spring, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Pa., 2½ miles from Shippensburg, and about 13 miles N.N.E. of Chambersburg. It has a church and a paper-mill.

Middle Sprite, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., N.Y., in Oppenheim township, 11 miles N. of St. Johnsville. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Middle Stewiacke, ste-wē-ak'e, a post-village in Colchester co., Nova Scotia, 8 miles from Brookfield. Gold has been found in the vicinity. Pop. 300.

Middle Swamp, a post-office of Bladen co., N.C.

Middlesworth, mid'dĕlz-wŭrth, a station in Shelby co., Ill., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 4 miles E. of Shelbyville.

Mid'dleton, or **Middleton and Tonge,** a town of England, co. of Lancaster, 5 miles by rail N.N.E. of Manchester. It has coal-mines, manufactures of silks and cottons, and a fine old church. Pop. (1891) 12,140.

Middleton, a village of Ireland, co. and 7 miles S.W. of Armagh. Pop. 434.

Middleton, a town of Ireland, co. and 14 miles E. of Cork, on a navigable stream of the same name, flowing into Cork harbor. Pop. 3063. It is neatly built, and its port is reached by vessels of about 200 tons.

Middleton, a post-hamlet of Walker co., Ala., 16 miles from Jasper. Coal is found here.

Middleton, a post-office of Elbert co., Ga.

Middleton, a post-village of Ada co., Idaho, about 4 miles W. of Boisé City. It has a flour-mill, a nursery, blacksmith-shop, and a hotel.

Middleton, a hamlet of Marion co., Ill., on the Ohio Mississippi Railroad, 8 miles E. of Salem. It has 2 urches.

Middleton, a village of Wayne co., Ill., 40 miles E.N.E. Duquoin. Here is Long Prairie Post-Office.

Middleton, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in Mid- ton township, on the Lawrence Branch of the Eastern ilroad, 10 miles N.W. of Salem, and 18 or 19 miles N. Boston. It has a church, a shoe-factory, a tannery, &c. p. of the township, 1092.

Middleton, a post-township of Strafford co., N.H., 30 les E.N.E. of Concord. Pop. of township, 476.

Middleton, a township of Nash co., N.C. Pop. 1465.

Middleton, or **Middletown,** a hamlet of Champaign . O., 1 mile from Mingo. It has a church.

Middleton, township, Columbiana co., O. Pop. 1327.

Middleton, a hamlet of Jackson co., O., in Milton wnship, about 9 miles E. of Jackson. Pop. 71. Here is wkin's Mills Post-Office.

Middleton, a hamlet of Perry co., O., 4½ miles S. of nction City. It has a church.

Middleton, a post-village of Washington co., Oregon, miles S.S.W. of Portland. It has a church and an demy.

Middleton, a township of Sumter co., S.C. Pop. 649.

Middleton, a station in Sumter co., S.C., on the South olina Railroad, Camden Branch, 24 miles by rail N.E. Kingsville.

Middleton, a village of Rutherford co., Tenn., 13 les S. of Murfreesborough. It has a church. Pop. out 200.

Middleton, a post-hamlet of Leon co., Tex., about 30 les W.S.W. of Crockett.

Middleton, a post-village of Dane co., Wis., in Mid- ton township, on the W. shore of Lake Mendota, and on Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 6 miles W. of dison. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a planing- ll. Pop. 285; of the township, 1718. The township con- ns a hamlet named Pheasant Branch.

Middleton, a post-village in Annapolis co., Nova Sco- , on the Western Counties Railway, 101 miles W. of lifax. It has 3 stores, and a trade in lumber and pro- se. Iron- and copper-mines are worked in the vicinity. p. 200.

Middleton, a post-village in Prince co., Prince Ed- rd Island, 13 miles from Summerside. Pop. 150.

Middleton Centre, Ontario. See COURTLAND.

Middleton in Teesdale, a town of England, co. of rham, 10 miles by rail N.W. of Barnard Castle. Pop. of wnship, 2386.

Middleton Station, a post-village of Hardeman co., n., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, at its junc- n with the Ripley Railroad, 69 miles E. of Memphis. has 2 churches and a seminary. Pop. 150.

Middletown, a post-village of Lake co., Cal., 14 es N. of Calistoga. It has 2 churches and a high school. nabar (quicksilver) is mined near this place, which is rounded by beautiful scenery and mineral springs. Pop. out 600.

Middletown, a hamlet of Shasta co., Cal., 9 miles W. Redding. Gold is found here.

Middletown, a city and port of entry of Connecticut, l one of the capitals of Middlesex co., is pleasantly ated on the right or W. bank of the Connecticut River, l on the Connecticut Valley Railroad, the New Haven, ddletown & Willimantic Railroad ("Air Line"), and er branches of the New York, New Haven & Hartford ilroad, 15 miles S. of Hartford, and 24 miles N.E. of w Haven. The principal mercantile houses and hotels on Main street, which is broad and level. The more vated parts of the city are occupied by elegant resi- nces (on High street), with fine gardens and highly namented grounds. This city contains a stone court- se, a custom-house, 4 national banks, an industrial ool for girls, state asylum for the insane, the Berkeley rinity School (Protestant Episcopal), and the Wesleyan iversity (Methodist), which was organized in 1831 and 25 professors and instructors, about 300 students, and a rary of 25,000 volumes. One daily and 1 weekly news- per are published here. On a high hill 1 mile S.E. of e city are the large and imposing buildings of the ate General Hospital for the Insane, having accommoda- ns for 1300 patients. The main building is of Portland idstone. Middletown has manufactures of britannia- re, tape, webbing, pumps, electric-light supplies, locks, rness, &c. An iron railway bridge across the river con- cts this city with the township of Portland, in which the celebrated Portland sandstone is quarried. The trains of the Air-Line Railroad pass over this bridge. The harbor of this port has 10 feet of water at the wharves. The New York and Hartford steamboats touch here. Middletown was settled in 1636, and incorporated as a city in 1784. Pop. in 1880, 6826; in 1890, 9013.

Middletown, a post-village of New Castle co., Del., on the Delaware Railroad, 25 miles S.S.W. of Wilmington, and 3 miles W. of Odessa. It has 3 churches, a national bank, 2 hotels, a machine-shop, a foundry, an academy, a newspaper office, 2 carriage-shops, and manufactures of farming-implements and baskets. Large quantities of peaches are shipped here. Pop. in 1890, 1454.

Middletown, Champaign co., Ill. See MAHOMET.

Middletown, a post-village of Logan co., Ill., in Corwine township, on or near Salt Creek, 22 miles N. by E. of Springfield. It has a church and a drug-store. Pop. 223.

Middletown, a village of Allen co., Ind., about 10 miles S. by E. of Fort Wayne.

Middletown, a post-village in Fall Creek township, Henry co., Ind., on Fall Creek, and on the railroad which connects Richmond with Logansport, 9 miles E.S.E. of Anderson, and 40 miles W.N.W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches, a high school, a carriage-factory, and a money-order post-office. Pop. 711.

Middletown, a hamlet of Shelby co., Ind., 2 miles from Waldron Station.

Middletown, a post-hamlet and station of Des Moines co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 9 miles W. of Burlington. It has 2 churches.

Middletown, a post-office of Wilson co., Kansas, 25 miles W. by S. of Humboldt.

Middletown, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ky., 13 miles E. of Louisville, on the Shelby Railroad. It has an academy, 3 churches, and a rope-factory. Pop. 244.

Middletown, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., in the fertile Catoctin Valley, on or near Catoctin Creek, near the E. base of the Blue Ridge, 8 miles W. by N. of Frederick. It has a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, 5 or 6 churches, and a carriage-shop. Pop. 746.

Middletown, township, Jackson co., Minn. Pop. 139.

Middletown, a township of Lafayette co., Mo. Pop. 2163. It contains Waverly.

Middletown, a post-village of Montgomery co., Mo., in Prairie township, on the Cuivre (or Copper) River, about 44 miles S. of Hannibal. It has 4 churches, a high school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of farming-implements and flour. Pop. in 1890, 389.

Middletown, a post-village in Middletown township, Monmouth co., N.J., on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, about 25 miles S. by W. of New York City, 4 or 5 miles N.W. of Red Bank, and 12 miles W. of Middletown Station on the New Jersey Southern Railroad. It has 3 churches and several carriage-factories. The township is bounded on the N. by Raritan (or Sandy Hook) Bay, and contains villages named Leedsville, Navesink, New Monmouth, and Port Monmouth. Pop. of the township, 5059.

Middletown, a township of Delaware co., N.Y. Pop. 3029. It contains Margaretville, Lumberville, Halcottsville, Griffin's Corners, New Kingston, &c.

Middletown, a post-town of Orange co., N.Y., is situated in Wallkill township, in the valley of the Wallkill River, on the Erie Railroad, at its junction with the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, about 24 miles W.S.W. of Newburg. By railroad it is 66 miles N.N.W. of New York, and 7 miles W.N.W. of Goshen. It is also the N. terminus of the New Jersey Midland Railroad. It contains 8 churches, the Wallkill Academy and union school, 2 or 3 national banks, a savings-bank, an opera-house, 2 public halls, hotels called the Grand Central and Ogden House, and printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 2 weekly newspapers. It has gas-works and iron-works, and is supplied with water brought from Monhagan Lake. It has also manufactories of wool hats, blankets, carpet-bags, and saws. The state homœopathic insane asylum is located here. Pop. in 1870, 6049; in 1880, 8494; in 1890, 11,977.

Middletown, township, Richmond co., N.Y. P. 8351. It contains New Dorp, Edgewater, and other villages.

Middletown, a village of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Half Moon township, 3 miles N. of Waterford, and 13 miles N. of Albany. It has a church and a union school. Here is Half Moon Post-Office. Pop. about 200.

Middletown, a post-office of Hyde co., N.C.

Middletown, a post-village in Lemon township, Butler co., O., on the E. bank of the Miami River, on the Miami Canal, and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad. It is also on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincin-

natl & Indianapolis Railroad, 34 miles N. of Cincinnati, and 22 miles S.S.W. of Dayton. It has a bridge across the river, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, 11 churches, a high school, 4 paper-mills, and 2 tobacco-factories. P. (1890) 7681.

Middletown, Guernsey co., O. See MIDDLEBOURNE.

Middletown, a village of Holmes co., O., about 20 miles S.W. of Massillon. It has 2 churches. Pop. 150. Here is Mount Hope Post-Office.

Middletown, a township of Wood co., O. Pop. 1221. It contains Haskins.

Middletown, a hamlet in Moon township, Alleghany co., Pa., on the Ohio River, opposite Haysville. It has a church and 2 saw-mills. Here is Vancefort Post-Office.

Middletown, a township of Bucks co., Pa. Pop. 2360. It contains Langhorne.

Middletown, a post-borough of Dauphin co., Pa., on the E. bank of the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of Swatara Creek, 9 miles S.E. of Harrisburg. It is a terminus of the Union Canal, and is on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and on the opposite side of the river is Middletown Ferry Station on the Northern Central Railroad. It contains 8 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, the Emaus Institute, 2 furnaces, a tannery, a foundry, 2 planing-mills, 5 saw-mills, a furniture-factory, a sash-factory, a boat-building-shop, &c. P. (1890) 5080.

Middletown, township, Delaware co., Pa. Pop. 2578.

Middletown, a township of Susquehanna co., Pa. Pop. 871.

Middletown, a village of Westmoreland co., Pa., in Hempfield township, 5 miles S.W. of Greensburg, and about 26 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has a church and 2 stores. Here is Cribbs Post-Office.

Middletown, a township of Newport co., R.I., on the island of Aquidneck. Pop. 1074. It has 2 churches and important fisheries. Several of the best Newport beaches are in this township.

Middletown, a township in Rutland co., Vt. Pop. 777. It contains Middletown Springs.

Middletown, a post-village of Frederick co., Va., in the Shenandoah Valley, on the Harper's Ferry & Valley Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 13 miles S.S.W. of Winchester. It has 2 churches and a carriage-factory. Pop. in 1890, 410.

Mid'dletown, a small village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 2 miles from Bradford. Pop. 100.

Middletown Centre, a post-hamlet of Susquehanna co., Pa., about 20 miles S.S.W. of Binghamton, N.Y.

Middletown Ferry, a station in York co., Pa., on the Northern Central Railroad, and on the Susquehanna River, opposite Middletown, Dauphin co., Pa.

Middletown Springs, a post-village and summer resort of Rutland co., Vt., in Middletown township, 8 miles S.E. of Poultney, and about 14 miles S.W. of Rutland. It has mineral springs which contain iron, and a large hotel with rooms for 300 guests, also a money-order post-office and 3 churches.

Middle Valley, a post-office of Ada co., Idaho.

Middle Valley, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., on the High Bridge Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of High Bridge. It has 2 flour-mills. Pop. about 350.

Middle Valley, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Coal Company's Railroad, 9 miles W. of Hawley, and 7 miles S.W. of Honesdale. It has a tannery.

Mid'dleville, a post-village in Thornapple township, Barry co., Mich., on the Thornapple River, and on the Grand River Valley division of the Michigan Central Railroad, 21 miles S.S.E. of Grand Rapids, and 11 miles W.N.W. of Hastings. It has a newspaper office, 2 planing-mills, a bank, 2 saw-mills, 3 churches, and manufactures of carriages and agricultural implements. Pop. in 1890, 678.

Middleville, a post-township of Wright co., Minn., on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 45 miles W. of Minneapolis. It is drained by the North Fork of Crow River. Pop. 736.

Middleville, a village of Essex co., N.J., in South Orange township, 3 miles W.S.W. of Newark, and 1 mile from Maplewood. It has a church and a shoe-factory.

Middleville, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., N.J., on Paulins River, 7 miles W. of Newton. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Middleville, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., on West Canada Creek, about 14 miles E. by N. of Utica, and 7 miles N. of Herkimer. It is mostly in Newport township, and partly in Fairfield. It has 2 churches, a union school, a chair-factory, and a cotton-factory.

Middleville, a post-village in Lanark co., Ontario, 7 miles N. of Lanark. Pop. 200.

Mid'dleway, a post-village of Jefferson co., W. Va., on Opequan Creek, about 12 miles S. of Martinsburg. It has 3 or 4 churches, a carpet-factory, &c. Pop. about 300.

Mid'dlewich, a town of England, co. and 21 miles N. of Chester, on the Grand Trunk Canal, and 2 miles E. of the Grand Junction Railway. The town has manufactures of silk and cotton, and a large trade in salt obtained from the brine-springs of the vicinity. Pop. 3085.

Middle Wood'berry, a township of Bedford co., Pa. Pop. 1483.

Middle Yu'ba, a river of Yuba co., Cal., rises on the slope of the Sierra Nevada, and, flowing in a general W.S.W. course, falls into the Yuba River 75 miles above Marysville. Gold is found on this stream, which also affords valuable water-power.

Midg'ley, a town of England, co. of York, 4 miles W.N.W. of Halifax. Pop. 3005.

Mid'hurst, a town of England, co. of Sussex, 11 miles N.N.E. of Chichester, on the navigable Rother, a tributary of the Arun. It has a grammar-school. It sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. of parliamentary borough, 6753.

Mid'hurst, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, on Oliver's Creek, 5 miles N.W. of Barrie. It contains a grist-mill and 4 saw-mills. Pop. 100.

Midiah, mee'dee'ä, a town of Turkey, in Roumelia, on the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Tolopnx. Lat. 41° 38' N.; lon. 28° 8' E. It has a small roadstead, where vessels may anchor in 10 or 12 fathoms.

Midi, Dent-du-, Alps. See DENT-DU-MIDI.

Midi, Pic du, Europe. See PYRENEES.

Mid'land, a county in the central part of Michigan, has an area of about 530 square miles. It is intersected by the Tittabawassee River, and is also drained by Chippewa and Pine Rivers. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is mostly covered with forests of pine, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is partly fertile. Lumber, oats, Indian corn, potatoes, and hay are the staple products of this county. It is intersected by the Flint & Pere Marquette and Michigan Central Railroads, both of which connect with Midland, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 3285; in 1874, 4765; in 1880, 6893; in 1890, 10,657.

Midland, a post-office of Hardin co., Iowa, about 24 miles N.W. of Marshalltown.

Midland, a post-office of Republic co., Kansas.

Midland, a post-village, capital of Midland co., Mich., in a township of the same name, on the Tittabawassee River, at the mouth of the Chippewa or Pine River, and on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 20 miles N.W. of East Saginaw, and about 22 miles N.E. of St. Louis. It has 1 or 2 newspaper offices, a banking-house, 5 churches, a flour-mill, 2 planing-mills, and manufactures of lumber and salt. Pop. in 1890, 2277; of the township, additional, 1020.

Midland, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Mo., in Maramec township, on or near the Maramec River, and on the St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Railroad, 99 miles S.W. of St. Louis. It has a blast-furnace for pig-iron. Iron and lead are found here.

Midland, a post-office of Colfax co., Neb.

Midland, a post-hamlet of Fauquier co., Va., on the Midland Railroad, 44 miles W. by S. of Alexandria.

Midland, a post-office of Columbia co., Wis.

Midland City, a post-hamlet of De Witt co., Ill., in Barnett township, on the railroad between Clinton and Lincoln, 2½ miles from Hallsville. Pop. about 100.

Midland Junction, a station in Clinton co., Iowa, near the Mississippi River, and at the junction of the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque and Iowa Midland Railroads, 7 miles N. of Lyons.

Midland Junction, a station in Chenango co., N.Y., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, at the junction of the Midland Railroad, 9 miles N. of Norwich.

Midland Park, a post-office of Bergen co., N.J., on the New Jersey Midland Railroad, 25 miles N.N.W. of Jersey City.

Mid-Lothian, Scotland. See EDINBURGH.

Midlo'thian, a post-village of Chesterfield co., Va., near Coalfield Station on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, about 13 miles W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches. Coal-mining is the chief business of this place. Pop. 500.

Mid'napoor', or **Midnapur,** mid'na-poor', a town of Bengal, capital of Midnapoor district, on the Cassai (or Kasai) River, 70 miles by canal W. of Calcutta. It has a jail, a hospital, a dispensary, barracks, brass- and copper-works, government and other schools, &c. Pop. 31,491.

Midnapoor, or **Midnapur,** a district of Bengal, bounded S.E. by the Bay of Bengal and the river Hoogly,

and S.W., in part, by the province of Orissa. Area, 5082 square miles. It is generally a fertile plain, but in the W. and N. the soil is poor and the surface a jungle. Chief products, rice, sugar, dates, indigo, silk, lac, honey, and wax. Capital, Midnapoor. Pop. 2,540,963.

Midoes, or **Midocus**, me-do'ĕxs, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 36 miles W.S.W. of Guarda. Pop. 2478.

Midouze, meo'dooz', a navigable river of France, in Landes, formed by the union of the Midou and Douze, enters the Adour on the right. Length, 18 miles, or, comprising the Midou, 65 miles.

Midroé, mid'ro-ā', a town of Algeria, on the river Faled, 134 miles S.W. of Algiers.

Mid'somer Norton, a town of England, co. of Somerset, 8 miles S.W. of Bath. Pop. of parish, 4010.

Mid'vale, a station in Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 16 miles S.E. of Phillipsburg.

Midvale, a post-hamlet of Passaic co., N.J., in Pompton township, on the Montclair & Greenwood Lake Railroad, 20 miles N. of Montclair. It has 2 churches.

Mid'ville, a post-village of Burke co., Ga., on the Central Railroad, about 94 miles N.W. of Savannah. It has a plough-factory and several general stores.

Mid'way, a post-village of Bullock co., Ala., on the Montgomery & Eufaula Railroad, 53 miles E.S.E. of Montgomery. It has a high school, a carriage-factory, and 2 churches. Pop. in 1890, 612.

Midway, a hamlet of Hot Spring co., Ark., on the Washita River, 6 miles W. of Donaldson Station. It has 3 churches.

Midway, a post-hamlet of Alameda co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 64 miles E. by S. of San Francisco.

Midway, a post-hamlet of Gadsden co., Fla., on the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad, 12 miles N.W. of Tallahassee. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Midway, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ill., about 36 miles W. of Peoria, and 1 mile E. of Spoon River. It has 2 churches and valuable coal-mines.

Midway, a post-hamlet in Grass township, Spencer co., Ind., about 25 miles E. of Evansville. It has 2 or 3 churches.

Midway, a station in Johnson co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 5 miles E. by S. of Iowa City.

Midway, a post-office of Crawford co., Kansas.

Midway, a post-village of Woodford co., Ky., on the Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 14 miles W.N.W. of Lexington, and 15 miles E.S.E. of Frankfort. It has 6 churches, a bank, a paper-mill, a newspaper office, and the Midway orphan school. Pop. in 1890, 1185.

Midway, a post-village of Hinds co., Miss., on the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad, 22½ miles W. of Jackson, and 22½ miles E. of Vicksburg. It contains Midway College and a steam mill.

Midway, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Mo., 7 miles W. of Columbia. It has a church.

Midway, a small village of Jasper co., Mo., 12 miles S.E. of Carthage. It has a church and a masonic hall. Here is Jasper Post-Office.

Midway, a post-hamlet of Tompkins co., N.Y., 10 miles N.W. of Freeville, at South Lansing Station.

Midway, a post-township of Davidson co., N.C., 10 miles S. of Salem, and 10 miles N. of Lexington. It has 4 churches. Here is the Bethany High School. Pop. of the township, 1026.

Midway, a station in Halifax co., N.C., on the railroad from Weldon to Gaston, 6 miles from either place.

Midway, Guernsey co., O. See CENTREVILLE.

Midway, a village of Madison co., O., in Range township, about 33 miles S.W. of Columbus. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 300. Here is Cross Roads Post-Office.

Midway, a post-office of Umatilla co., Oregon.

Midway, a post-village in Robinson township, Washington co., Pa., on the Pan-Handle or Pittsburg & Columbus Railroad, 20 miles W.S.W. of Pittsburg. It has a church and 2 public halls. Coal is mined here.

Midway, a post-village in Midway township, Barnwell co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, 2 miles from the Edisto River, and 72 miles W.N.W. of Charleston. It has 3 churches and several schools. Pop. of the township, 1218.

Midway, a township of Clarendon co., S.C. Pop. 425.

Midway, a post-village of Greene co., Tenn., on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 63 miles E. by N. of Knoxville. It has 3 general stores. Pop. 200.

Midway, a post-village of Madison co., Tex., 26 miles N.N.W. of Huntsville. It has 3 churches, a grist-mill, and a steam cotton-gin.

Midway, a post-village of Wasatch co., Utah, about 30 miles S.E. of Salt Lake City. It has a church and a silver-mine. Pop. 676.

Midway, a post-office of Halifax co., Va.

Midway, a post-village of La Crosse co., Wis., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 11 miles N. of La Crosse. It has a church and 2 warehouses for grain. Pop. 300.

Midway Mills, a post-office of Nelson co., Va.

Midwolde, mid'vol-dĕh, a village of the Netherlands, province of Groningen, 5 miles N.W. of Winschoten. Pop. of commune, 3689.

Micchow, or **Mjechow**, me-ā'kov, a town of Poland, province and 44 miles S.W. of Kielce. Pop. 1595.

Miedzychod, a town of Prussia. See BIRNBAUM.

Miedzyrzyc, me-ĕd'zir'zits, a town of Poland, province and 25 miles S.E. of Siedlec, on an affluent of the Bug. Pop. 4500.

Miélan, me-ā'lŏn', a town of France, in Gers, 20 miles S.W. of Auch. Pop. 1910.

Mielec, me-ā-lĕts', a town of Austria, in Galicia, about 35 miles N.E. of Tarnow, on the Wysloka. Pop. 2995.

Mier (meer), or **Lanc'naster**, a post-village in Lancaster township, Wabash co., Ill., 12 miles N.W. of Mount Carmel. It has 3 stores. Post-office, Mier.

Mier, meer, a post-village in Richland township, Grant co., Ind., on Pipe Creek, and on the railroad which connects Logansport with Marion, 31 miles E.S.E. of Logansport. It has 3 churches and an academy.

Mieres del Camino, me-ā'rĕs dĕl kā-mee'no, or **San Juan Bautista**, sān hoo-ān' bŏw-tees'tā, a town of Spain, in Asturias, 10 miles S. of Oviedo, on the Lena or Caudal. It has a fine palace, an iron-foundry, and a trade in cinnabar, iron, sulphur, and coal.

Mies, mees, or **Silber-Bergstadt**, sil'bĕr-bĕrg'stăt, a walled town of Bohemia, 15 miles W. of Pilsen. Pop. 3795, mostly employed in extensive lead- and silver-mines.

Miesbach, mees'bāk, a town of Bavaria, 16 miles S.S.W. of Munich. Pop. 2067.

Mieshchowsk, a town of Russia. See MESHCHOVSK.

Mietau, a town of Russia. See MITAU.

Mietska Gorka, a town of Prussia. See GÖRCHEN.

Micussy, me-us'see', a village of France, in Savoy, province of Faucigny. Pop. of commune, 2294.

Mieza, me-ā'thā, a town of Spain, in Leon, province and about 54 miles from Salamanca. Pop. 1174.

Mif'flin, a county of Pennsylvania, is near the middle of the state. Area, about 375 square miles. It is traversed in the S.E. part by the Juniata River, which here runs in a northeasterly direction. The surface is diversified with beautiful mountain-scenery, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay are the staple products. Among its mineral resources are iron ore and limestone. This county is traversed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, a branch of which extends from Lewistown to Sunbury. Capital, Lewistown. Pop. in 1870, 17,508; in 1880, 19,577; in 1890, 19,996.

Mifflin, a post-office of Crawford co., Ind., about 42 miles W. of New Albany.

Mifflin, a post-village of Ashland co., O., in Mifflin township, about 9 miles E.N.E. of Mansfield. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 400. The township is bounded on the W. by the Black Fork of the Mohican River. Pop. of the township, 781.

Mifflin, a township of Franklin co., O. Pop. 1562.

Mifflin, a township of Pike co., O. Pop. 1103.

Mifflin, a township of Richland co., O. Pop. 898.

Mifflin, a township of Wyandot co., O. Pop. 860. It contains a part of Nevada.

Mifflin, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. 5058. It contains Braddock.

Mifflin, a township of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. 1029.

Mifflin, a township of Cumberland co., Pa. Pop. 1455.

Mifflin, a township of Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. 614, exclusive of Berrysburg and Uniontown.

Mifflin, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 1004.

Mifflin, a post-hamlet of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Lebanon & Tremont Railroad, 19 miles N. of Lebanon.

Mifflin, a post-village of Henderson co., Tenn., about 15 miles E. by S. of Jackson. It has a church.

Mifflin, a post-village in Mifflin township, Iowa co., Wis., about 30 miles N.E. of Dubuque, and 10 miles W. of Mineral Point. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a woollen-factory. Pop. of the township, 1526.

Mif'flinburg, or **Young'manstown**, a post-borough of Union co., Pa., on Buffalo Creek, and on the Lewisburg Centre & Spruce Creek Railroad, 9 miles W. by S. of Lewisburg, and about 22 miles S. of Williamsport. It

contains a graded school, a national bank, 1 other bank, a newspaper office, and 4 churches. Pop. in 1890, 1417.

Mifflin Cross Roads, a post-hamlet in Beaver township, Columbia co., Pa., on the Danville, Hazelton & Wilkesbarre Railroad, 18 miles E. of Danville. It has a church.

Mif'flintown, or **Mifflin**, a post-borough, capital of Juniata co., Pa., is beautifully situated on the left or N. bank of the Juniata River, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 12 miles E. of Lewistown, and 49 miles by railroad N.W. of Harrisburg. It contains a fine court-house, 3 churches, 2 banks, and a coach-factory. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 877. A bridge across the river connects this town with Patterson, in which is Mifflintown Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mif'flinville, a post-office of Franklin co., O.

Mifflinville, a post-village in Mifflin township, Columbia co., Pa., on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, about 20 miles E.N.E. of Danville. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a tannery. Pop. 300. The Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad is on the other bank of the river.

Mignigara, a town of Turkey. See MALGARAH.

Migliarina, meel-yä-ree'nä, a village of Italy, province and 7 miles W.N.W. of Catanzaro. Pop. 2298.

Miglionico, meel-yon'e-ko, a market-town of Italy, in Basilicata, 9 miles S.W. of Matera. Pop. 3711.

Miguanego, meen-yä-nä'go, a village of Italy, province of Genoa, 2 miles from San Quirico. Pop. of commune, 2770.

Migné, meen'yä', a village of France, in Vienne, on the Auzance. Pop. 639.

Mignelturra, me-ghël'toor'nä, a town of Spain, New Castile, 2 miles S. of Ciudad Real. It has 4 hermitages, one of which, Santo Cristo de la Misericordia, is remarkable for the richness of its architecture. The manufactures comprise brandy, leather, bricks, and tiles. Pop. 6223.

Mihaly-Falva, mee'hăl'-fŏl'vŏh', or **Michelsdorf**, mee'kels-dorf', a village of Transylvania, at the confluence of the Hakel with the Maros.

Mihaly-Jasz-Telek, mee-hăl'-jäs-tä'lĕk', a village of Hungary, at the confluence of the Zaqua with the Tarna. Pop. 2291.

Mihaly-Nagy, mee'hăl'-nŏdj, a market-village of Hungary, co. and 37 miles S.W. of Zemplin. Pop. 3516.

Mihdawal, mee-daw'ăl, a town of India, Bustee district. Pop. 8124.

Mihla, mee'lä, a village of Germany, in Saxe-Weimar, 7 miles N. of Eisenach. Pop. 1484.

Mihrjan, a town of Persia. See BHIRJAN.

Mihrpur, a town of Bengal. See MEERPOOR.

Mihsi, a town of India. See MAISSY.

Miias, or **Mias**, mee'ăs', a river of Asiatic Russia, governments of Orenboorg, Perm, and Tobolsk, joins the Tobol at Yalootrovsk, after an eastward course of 300 miles.

Mijares, or **Mixares**, me-nä'rĕs, a river of Spain, enters the Mediterranean 6 miles S. of Castellon de la Plana, after an E. course of 65 miles.

Mijas, or **Mixas**, mee'hăs, a town of Spain, province and 15 miles S.W. of Malaga. Pop. 2687.

Mijiritch, a town of Russia. See MIZHIRITCH.

Mikesville, miks'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Fla., 18 miles S. of Lake City. It has 2 churches.

Mikhailov, or **Michailov**, me-kĭ-lov', a town of Russia, government and 32 miles S.W. of Riazan, on the Pronia. Pop. 3309.

Mikhalitza, or **Mikhalitch**. See MUHALITCH.

Mikuns, a town of Morocco. See MEQUINEZ.

Mikola, mee'ko'lŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Szathmar, 4 miles from Szathmar-Nemeth. Pop. 1183.

Mikolajow, mee-ko-lä-yov', a town of Austrian Galicia, 20 miles N.N.E. of Stry. Pop. 2133.

Mikra Dili, an island of Greece. See DELOS.

Mikulince, me-koo-lin'sä, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 12 miles S. of Tarnopol. Pop. 3848.

Mikulow, a town of Moravia. See NIKOLSBURG.

Mila, or **Milah**, mee'lä, a town of Algeria, province and 21 miles N.W. of Constantine, surrounded by gardens filled with the finest fruits and flowers. Pop. 2500.

Milagro Ergavia, me-lä'gro ĕn-gä've-ä, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 40 miles S. of Pamplona, on the Aragon. Pop. 1234.

Milam, mi'lam, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Brazos River, and intersected by the Leon or Little River. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, cattle, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Railroad and the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railroad, which meet at Cameron, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 8984; in 1880, 18,059; in 1890, 24,773.

Milam, a post-hamlet of Sabine co., Tex., about 70 miles S. of Shreveport, La. It has 2 churches. Pop. 50.

Milan, mil'ăn (Fr. pron. mee'lŏN'; It. *Milano*, mee-lä'no; Ger. *Mailand*, mi'lănt; anc. *Mediolanum*), the largest city of Lombardy, and the third in size in Italy, capital of a province of its own name, is situated about 90 miles E.N.E. of Turin, 175 miles W. of Venice, 75 miles N.N.E. of Genoa, and 325 miles N.N.W. of Rome. Lat. 45° 28' 1" N.; lon. 9° 11' 48" E. It is situated in a beautiful and fertile plain, between the Adda and Ticino, which, in this part of their course, feed four separate canals, one of which, the Naviglio Grande, or "Great Canal," encircling a considerable portion of the interior of the city, divides it into two unequal parts, while the other three, on the outside, are available both for irrigation and traffic. It is the centre of several important railways. It is built in the form of an irregular polygon, and is surrounded by canals, which were once flanked with massive bastions. These, with a single exception, have been removed, and the space occupied by them and the earthen ramparts has been converted into walks, shaded by chestnut-trees. The town is entered by 11 gates, the streets leading from which are of convenient breadth, well paved and lighted. The Piazza d'Armi is an immense space, obtained by the demolition of the citadel and its outworks; it is used for the exercise of troops, and has extensive barracks; part of it has been converted into an amphitheatre capable of containing 30,000 spectators. The houses of Milan are built, for the most part, of brick, and covered with tiles, but have often a handsome and showy exterior. The finest streets have ranges of elegant mansions, which would be ornaments to any capital.

Among the great number of public edifices that adorn Milan, the most remarkable is the Duomo or cathedral, a vast and magnificent structure, situated almost in the centre of the city, in the Piazza del Duomo. The edifice was commenced in 1387, and has ever since been advancing towards completion. It is built of white marble, and is remarkable for the extreme lightness of its construction. It is 490 feet long, 298 feet wide, and 355 feet high to the top of the dome, above which rises an elegant tower. Its form is that of a Latin cross, divided into five naves. Around the roofs and sides are 4600 niches, of which many are occupied by statues. The building is adorned with more than a hundred beautiful spires. In the interior everything is of the most imposing and gorgeous description. The floor is formed of marble of different colors, disposed in various figures; paintings by the most celebrated masters adorn the walls; and the figures sketched on the windows are of a size and boldness probably unequalled in the world. The other remarkable edifices are the church of Sant' Ambrogio, founded by St. Ambrose in 387, containing so many ancient epitaphs and other relics as to form a rich museum of Christian antiquities; the church of Sant' Eustorgio, with interesting monuments; the church of Santa Maria delle Grazie, in which is the celebrated "Last Supper," by Leonardo da Vinci; the church of Santa Maria della Passione, with a magnificent mausoleum; the Palazzo Reale; the archiepiscopal palace, adjoining the cathedral; the Palazzo di Governo, containing a vast court lined with porticos supported by pillars; the Palazzo del Marino, now a custom-house and treasury; the Broletto, or Palazzo Municipali; the former Palazzo della Ragione, now the corn exchange; the Palazzo di Giustizia; the railway station; the Galleria Vittorio Emanuele, a beautiful and costly building, occupied by shops; the mint; the barracks, forming a long and elegant range of buildings, capable of holding 4000 men; the prisons, one of which is regarded as a model of its kind; the house of correction at Porta Nuova; and a great number of theatres, among which that called Della Scala takes precedence, accommodating 4000 spectators.

The chief scientific and educational establishments are the Academy of Arts and Sciences, with a library of 270,000 volumes, valuable manuscripts, a picture-gallery rich in the choicest productions of the ancient Italian masters, an astronomical and magnetical observatory, considered the finest in Italy, and a botanic garden; the Ambrosian Library, with 160,000 volumes and 15,000 manuscripts; the Trivulzio Library, 20,000 volumes and 2000 manuscripts; 5 gymnasia, a normal school, a school of medicine and surgery, several learned societies, and a military geographical institute, which publishes excellent maps. The principal benevolent endowments are the Ospitale Maggiore, richly

owed, and occupying a vast range of buildings in the
hic style, with a façade adorned by five bas-reliefs, and
rge square court enclosed by porticos, the Ospitale di
ta Caterina, the Ospitale dei Fate-bene-Fratelli, the
itale dei Pazzi, the Monte di Pietà, the infant house of
ge, the house of incurables, the penitentiary and house
industry, the military, orphan, and foundling hospitals.
ilan is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of courts of
nary resort, criminal and mercantile courts, and a court
ppeal for all Lombardy. It is the largest book-mart
taly; and from its position on the great routes across
Alps, and its connection by canals with the principal
rs in Italy, it is favorably situated for trade. Its man-
tures comprise silks, velvets, ribbons, lace, cotton, car-
, jewelry, glass, paper, and porcelain; it has a royal
cco-manufactory.

ilan is very ancient; it was founded in 400 B.C., and was
abited and embellished by many of the Roman emperors.
gil studied here, and it is the birthplace of many emi-
t persons, among whom may be named the Popes Alex-
er II., Urban III., Celestine IV., Pius IV., and Gregory
V., the jurist Alciato, the geometer Cardan, Beccaria,
the novelist Manzoni. It was the capital of a republic
056; in the end of the fourteenth century it was made the
ital of the duchy of Milan; it passed successively under
dominion of Spain and Austria, and was taken by the
nch in 1796 and 1800. In 1805 the French made it the
ital of the kingdom of Italy. It was retaken by Austria
814, but after several insurrections the Austrians were
porarily expelled in 1848. After four months the city
again captured by them, and remained in their posses-
n until 1859, when Lombardy was incorporated in the
gdom of Italy. Pop. in 1846, 156,326; in 1881,
543, or, including the suburbs, 321,839.——Adj. and
ab. MILANESE, mil'an-eez' (It. pron. me-lä-nä'sä).

Milan, also called the **Milanese**, a province of Italy,
Lombardy, containing the capital city of the same
e. Area, 1155 square miles. Pop. 1,009,794.

Mi'lan, a township of De Kalb co., Ill. Pop. 857.

Milan, a township of Macon co., Ill. Pop. 322.

Milan, or **Cam'den Mills**, a post-village in Black
k township, Rock Island co., Ill., on the Rock River,
osite South Rock Island, and on the Peoria & Rock
nd Railroad, also on the Rock Island & Mercer County
lroad, 5½ miles S. of Davenport, Iowa. It has 3
rches, 3 flouring-mills, a paper-mill, a chair-factory,
12 stores. It has immense water-power. Pop. 818.

Milan, a township of Allen co., Ind., traversed by the
umee River. Pop. 1183.

Milan, a post-village in Franklin township, Ripley co.,
., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 42 miles W. of
cinnati. It has 2 churches, a woollen- and a flour-mill.

Milan, a post-office of Lucas co., Iowa.

Milan, a post-office of Sumner co., Kansas, 45 miles
W. of Wichita.

Milan, Livingston co., Mich. See UNADILLA.

Milan, a post-township of Monroe co., Mich., about 42
es S.W. of Detroit. It contains a village named East
an, and part of the village of Milan. Pop. 1488.

Milan, a post-village of Monroe and Washtenaw cos.,
h., in Milan and York townships, 16 miles S. of Ann
or. It has a church, a stave-factory, a flouring-mill,
a saw-mill. Pop. about 300.

Milan, a post-village, capital of Sullivan co., Mo., on the
lington & Southwestern Railroad, 32 miles N. of Laclede,
about 40 miles N.N.E. of Chillicothe. It is between
Middle and East Forks of Locust Creek, which are
rly 3 miles apart. It contains a court-house, 2 news-
er offices, a bank, a money-order post-office, a steam
it-mill, and 3 churches. Pop. in 1890, 1234.

Milan, a post-village in Milan township, Coos co., N.H.,
the Androscoggin River, near Milan Station on the
nd Trunk Railroad, about 100 miles N.N.W. of Port-
d, Me. It has a church and 2 starch-mills. Pop. of the
nship, 710.

Milan, or **Locke**, a post-village in Locke township,
uga co., N.Y., on the Owasco Inlet, and on the Southern
tral Railroad, 21 miles S. by E. of Auburn. It has 2
rches, 2 grist-mills, a nursery, and a saw-mill. The
ne of its post-office is Locke. Pop. about 500.

Milan, a post-township of Dutchess co., N.Y., about 12
es E. of Kingston, is traversed by the Rhinebeck &
nnecticut Railroad. It contains hamlets named Milan,
k City, and Jackson Corner. Pop. 1416.

Milan, a post-village in Milan township, Erie co., O.,
Huron River, 12 miles S.S.E. of Sandusky City, and 4
es N. of Norwalk. It is 8 miles S. of Lake Erie, with
which it is connected by a canal. It is finely situated on a bluff about 60 feet higher than the river. It contains 4 churches, the Western Reserve Normal School, a bank, and a newspaper office. Vessels of 250 tons can pass from the lake to Milan. Pop. 774; of the township, 2210.

Milan, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, and on the Pennsylvania & New York Railroad, 4 miles S. of Athens. It has 1 or 2 flour-mills.

Milan (formerly **Milan Depot**), a post-village of Gibson co., Tenn., on the South or Rutherford Fork of the Obion River, and on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, at its junction with the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 93 miles E.N.E. of Memphis, and 23 miles N. of Jackson. It has 7 churches, a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, Milan College, a planing-mill, 2 carriage-factories, and a grist-mill. Pop. in 1890, 1546.

Milanese, mil'an-eez' or me-lä-nä'sä, an old division of Italy, (capital, Milan), now chiefly in the province of Milan.

Milano, a town of Italy. See MILAN.

Milano, me-lä'no, a post-office of Milam co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad, 20 miles W.S.W. of Hearne.

Mi'lanville, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., in Damascus township, near the Delaware River, 3 miles from Cochecton Railroad Station, and about 15 miles N.E. of Honesdale. It has an academy, a large tannery, a grist-mill, and 2 saw-mills.

Milazzo, me-lät'so, or **Melazzo**, mä-lät'so (anc. *My'læ*), a strongly fortified seaport town on the N. coast of Sicily, 18 miles W. of Messina. Pop. 12,060. It consists of an upper and a lower town, both irregularly built, and with many large but mean edifices; its citadel and other military works are, however, so strong by nature and art that it may be regarded as the Gibraltar of Sicily. It has a convenient harbor, and an export trade in tunny, wine, silk, fruit, rags, argol, corn, oil, and the cordial called *vino-cotto*. See GULF OF MILAZZO.

Milber'nie, a post-hamlet of Wake co., N.C., on the Neuse River, 6 miles E. of Raleigh. It has 2 stores and a church.

Mil'borne-Port, a town of England, co. of Somerset, on the Ivel, 2¾ miles E.N.E. of Sherborne. The town has an ancient guild hall, and brisk manufactures of gloves. Pop. of parish, 2033.

Milbridge, Maine. See MILLBRIDGE.

Milburn, Illinois and New Jersey. See MILLBURN.

Mil'burn, a post-village of Ballard co., Ky., about 27 miles S.S.W. of Paducah, and 22 miles S.E. of Cairo, Ill. It has an academy and 4 churches. Pop. 314.

Milburn, a post-village of San Saba co., Tex., about 30 miles N.W. of San Saba. Pop. about 100.

Milcsin, a town of Bohemia. See MILTSCHIN.

Milden, the German name of MOUDON.

Mildenau, mil'deh-nŏw', a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau. Pop. 2506.

Mildenhall, mil'den-hâll, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Suffolk, on the navigable Lark, 9 miles S.S.W. of Brandon. It is well built, and has a handsome church with a rich carved roof. Pop. of parish, 3862.

Mild'may, or **Mer'nersville**, a post-village in Bruce co., Ontario, on the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway, 6 miles S. of Walkerton. It has a woollen-mill, a pottery, a saw-mill, a grist-mill, 5 stores, and 2 hotels. Pop. 250.

Mile Creek, a post-office of Pickens co., S.C.

Mile End, or **Côte Saint Louis**, kōt sânt loo'ee', a village in Hochelaga co., Quebec, adjoining St. Jean Baptiste village, 2 miles from Montreal Post-Office. It contains a church, a deaf and dumb asylum, a driving park, a race-course, and extensive stone-quarries. Pop. 4000.

Mile Run, a post-office of Northumberland co., Pa.

Miles, milz, a station in Escambia co., Ala., on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 59 miles E.N.E. of Mobile.

Miles, a station in Macoupin co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 14 miles N.N.E. of Alton.

Miles, a post-village of Jackson co., Iowa, on the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota Railroad, 15 miles W. of Sabula. It has a church, a graded school, a banking-house, and a carriage-factory.

Miles, a township of Centre co., Pa. Pop. 1325.

Milesburg, milz'burg, a post-borough of Centre co., Pa., on Bald Eagle Creek, and on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, at the junction of the Bellefonte Branch, 45 miles N.E. of Altoona, and 2 miles N.N.W. of Bellefonte. It has 4 churches, 2 academies, 3 hotels, 2 iron-furnaces, a foundry, a machine-shop, 2 flouring-mills, 2 mineral springs, and a carriage-factory. Pop. in 1890, 714.

Miles (milz) City, a post-village, capital of Custer co., Montana, on the right (S.) bank of the Yellowstone, 2 miles below the mouth of the Tongue River. Pop. in 1890, 956.

Miles Cross Ronds, a post-office of Clay co., Tenn.

Miles Grove, a post-village in Girard township, Erie co., Pa., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 15 miles W.S.W. of Erie. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of farming-implements and woollen goods. Pop. about 500. Here is Girard Station, 1 mile from Lake Erie.

Miles' Mill, a station in Edgefield co., S.C., on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 10 miles N. of Graniteville.

Miles Point, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Mo., on Missouri River, 13 miles below Lexington. It has a church.

Miles Pond, a post-office of Essex co., Vt., and a station on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 15 miles E. by N. of St. Johnsbury.

Miles River, of Talbot co., Md., is a navigable inlet of the Chesapeake.

Miles Station, a post-hamlet of Macoupin co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 14 miles N. of Alton. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Milestown, milz'town, a post-hamlet of St. Mary's co., Md., near the Potomac River, about 50 miles S. by E. of Washington, D.C.

Milestown, a post-office of Philadelphia co., Pa., is a branch of the Philadelphia Post-Office, and is 7 or 8 miles N. of Independence Hall.

Mile Strip, a post-office of Madison co., N.Y., 2 miles from Peterborough.

Milesville, milz'vil, a hamlet of Allegheny co., Pa., in Forward township, 3 miles from Monongahela City. It has a coal-mine.

Miles Wharf, a steamboat-landing of Northampton co., Va., on Occohannoc River, 18 miles S. of Accomack Court-House.

Miletin, me-leh-teen', a town of Bohemia, circle of Bidschow, 57 miles N.E. of Prague. Pop. 1861.

Mileto, me-la'to, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 47 miles N.N.E. of Reggio. Pop. 4421. It has a cathedral and a bishop's palace.

Mile'tus (Gr. Μίλητος, *Milētos*), a ruined city of Asia Minor, the remains of which, near the mouth of the Meander, 30 miles S.S.W. of Ayasoolook (Ephesus), comprise an enormous theatre, and the ruins of a church.——Adj. and inhab. MILESIAN, mi-leesh'yan.

Milfield, Athens co., O. See MILLFIELD.

Milford, a village of England, co. of Derby, on the Derwent, and on the North Midland Railway, 2 miles S. of Belper. Pop. 1700.

Mil'ford, a seaport-town of Wales, co. of Pembroke, on the N. side of Milford-Haven, 6 miles E.N.E. of St. Anne's Head, and 6 miles W.N.W. of Pembroke. It is the terminus of a branch railway, is well built, and has an elegant church, a custom-house, an observatory, a market-house, and a quay, with some ship-building and exports. Pop. 9718. New Milford, 3½ miles E. of Milford, is the terminus of the South Wales Railway, and is the point of departure of steamers for Ireland.

Mil'ford, a post-hamlet of Lassen co., Cal., on Honey Lake, 65 miles N.W. of Reno, Nevada. It has a church. Pop. of township, 113.

Milford, a post-village and seaport in Milford township, New Haven co., Conn., on Long Island Sound, at the mouth of the Wopowaug River, and on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of New Haven. It contains a graded school, a savings-bank, 5 churches, a carriage-factory, a manufactory of boots and shoes, a newspaper office, a large manufactory of straw goods, and the Automatic Book-Sewing Machine Company. The township is bounded on the W. by the Housatonic River. Pop. of township in 1890, 3811.

Milford, or **North Milford,** a post-borough in Milford hundred, Kent co., Del., on the N. bank of Mispillion Creek, which separates it from South Milford, and on the Junction & Breakwater Railroad, about 62 miles S. of Wilmington. It contains 3 churches (besides 2 colored), the Milford Collegiate and Academic Institute, a newspaper office, a bank, 2 hotels, machine-shops, and a woollen-factory, and manufactures baskets, castings, lumber, cooperage, &c. It has 2 flour-mills. Pop. in 1890, 1226; of Milford hundred, 3364. Ship-building is carried on, and oak bark is largely marketed here.

Milford, a post-hamlet of Baker co., Ga., 8 miles S. of Leary's Station. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Milford, a post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., in Milford township, on Sugar Creek, and on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, 35 miles N. of Danville, and 93 miles of Chicago. It has a church, a newspaper office, and manufactures of bricks, flour, lumber, and tiles. Pop. in 189 957; of the township, 1909.

Milford, a village of Decatur co., Ind., in Clay township, on Clifty Creek, 8½ miles W. of Greensburg, a about 44 miles S.E. of Indianapolis. It has 3 church Here is Clifty Post-Office. Pop. 316.

Milford, a post-village in Van Buren township, Kosciusko co., Ind., on Turkey Creek, and on the Cincinna Wabash & Michigan Railroad, at the crossing of the Bal more & Ohio Extension Railroad, about 13 miles S. Goshen. It has a flouring-mill, a planing-mill, and drug-stores. Pop. 432.

Milford, a township of La Grange co., Ind. Pop. 12 It contains South Milford and Mount Pisgah.

Milford, a township of Crawford co., Iowa. Pop. 6

Milford, a post-village in Milford township, Dickins co., Iowa, 35 miles E. of Sibley, and 3 miles from Okob Lake. It has extensive water-power and a flour-mill.

Milford, a village of Montgomery co., Iowa, on branch of the Nodaway River, 15 miles N. of Villisca. has a church. Here is Grant Post-Office.

Milford, a township of Story co., Iowa. Pop. 636.

Milford, a post-village in Milford township, Davis c Kansas, on the Republican River, about 13 miles N.N.W. Junction City, and 1 mile from Milford Station on a bran of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. It has 2 churches, a flo mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 347.

Milford, a post-village of Bracken co., Ky., on t North Fork of the Licking River, about 22 miles W.S. of Maysville. It has a church. Pop. 108.

Milford, a post-office of Rapides parish, La.

Milford, a post-hamlet in Milford township, Penobs co., Me., on the E. bank of the Penobscot River, and the European & North American Railroad, 13 miles N.N of Bangor. It is partly supported by the lumber-busine Pop. of township, 827.

Milford, a post-village in Milford township, Worces co., Mass., on the Milford Branch of the Boston & Alba Railroad, and on the railroad from Ashland to Woonsock R.I., 34 miles W.S.W. of Boston, and about 18 miles S. of Worcester. It contains 5 or 6 churches, a national ban 1 other bank, a town-house, a public library, a newspa office, and several manufactories of boots. The townsh contains other villages, named Hopedale and South Milfo Pop. of township, 9818.

Milford, a post-village in Milford township, Oakla co., Mich., on Huron River, and on the Flint & Pere M quetto Railroad, 32 miles S. of Flint, and 30 miles N. of Detroit. It has a bank, 4 churches, 1 or 2 foundri 2 woollen-factories, 2 flour-mills, a planing-mill, a grad school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of cultivato pumps, sash, &c. Pop. in 1890, 1138; of township, 196

Milford, a post-township of Brown co., Minn., abo 30 miles W. of St. Peter, is bounded on the N. by the Minn sota River, and intersected by the Winona & St. Peter Ra road. Pop. 723.

Milford, a post-village of Barton co., Mo., 20 miles of Nevada. It has a church, a hotel, a grist-mill, a plough factory, a high school, &c.

Milford, a post-village of Seward co., Neb., on the B Blue River, 10 miles below Seward, and about 22 miles W by S. of Lincoln. It has 2 churches and a flouring-mi The river here affords valuable water-power. P. (1890) 55

Milford, a post-village in Milford township, Hill borough co., N.H., on Souhegan River, and on the Nash & Wilton Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of Nashua, and 25 mi N.W. of Lowell. It has 1 or 2 cotton-mills, a tanner several granite-quarries, a furniture-factory, a nation bank, a savings-bank, a high school, a newspaper office, a 2 churches. Pop. of township, 2606.

Milford, a hamlet of New Jersey, in Burlington an Camden cos., 4½ miles N. of Berlin. It has a church.

Milford, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., on t Delaware River, and on the Belvidere Delaware Railroa 35 miles N.N.W. of Trenton, and 16 miles below Easto Pa. It has 3 churches, 2 flour-mills, &c. Pop. about 60 Here is a bridge across the river.

Milford, a post-village in Milford township, Otsego c N.Y., on the Susquehanna River, and on the Cooperstor & Susquehanna Valley Railroad, 8 miles S. of Cooper town, and 70 miles W. of Albany. It has a branch ban 2 churches, &c. The township contains Collierville an Portlandville. Pop. of the township, 2051.

Milford, a township of Butler co., O. Pop. 1649. contains Collinsville, Darrtown, and Somerville.

Milford, a post-village of Clermont co., O., in Miami ynship, on the Little Miami River, and on the Little iami Railroad, 14 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati. It has a ided school, 4 churches, a money-order post-office, and a ur-mill. Pop. in 1890, 995.

Milford, a township of Defiance co., O., on the Indiana c. Pop. 1555.

Milford, a township of Knox co., O. Pop. 1024.

Milford, Union co., O. See MILFORD CENTRE.

Milford, a township of Bucks co., Pa. Pop. 2900. It ntains Milford Square.

Milford, a township of Juniata co., Pa. Pop. 1158.

ilford Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad is 3 miles . of Mifflin.

Milford, Perry co., Pa. See JUNIATA.

Milford, a post-borough, capital of Pike co., Pa., in ilford township, on the Delaware River, 8 miles below ort Jervis, and about 60 miles E. by S. of Scranton. It surrounded by picturesque scenery, and has become a mmer resort. It contains 4 churches, a newspaper office, d a graded school. Pop. in 1890, 793.

Milford, a township of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. 1409.

contains New Centreville and Milford Station.

Milford, a post-village of Ellis co., Tex., 50 miles S. of llas. It has 2 churches and a drug-store. Pop. 995.

Milford, a post-village of Caroline co., Va., on the attapony River, and on the Richmond, Fredericksburg & otomac Railroad, 40 miles N. of Richmond.

Milford, a post-village in Milford township, Jefferson ., Wis., on the Crawfish River, about 27 miles E. of Madi- n, and 10 miles S.W. of Watertown. It has 2 grist-mills d a saw-mill. The Rock River touches the S.E. part of e township. Pop. of the township, 1551.

Mil'ford, a post-village in Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, miles from Annapolis. It has 4 saw-mills. Pop. 150.

Milford (formerly called **Wickwire Station**), a post- llage in Hants co., Nova Scotia, on the Intercolonial Rail- y, 35 miles N. of Halifax. It contains a good limestone- arry, and near by there is an extensive gypsum-quarry. mber, hay, and gypsum are shipped here. Pop. 175.

Milford, a post-village in Prince Edward co., Ontario, Black River, 10 miles S. of Picton. It contains 6 stores, hotels, and carding-, grist-, and saw-mills. Pop. 400.

Milford Centre, a post-village in Union township, nion co., O., on Darby Creek, on the Pittsburg, Cin- nnati & St. Louis Railroad, and on the railroad which nnects Delaware with Springfield, 28 miles N.W. of Co- mbus, and 5 miles S.W. of Marysville. It has 4 churches, carriage-factory, and a large grist-mill. Pop. (1890) 718.

Milford-Ha'ven, a harbor of England, on a deep let of the Atlantic, coast of South Wales, co. of Pem- oke, forming one of the best ports in the British domin- ns. On the N.W. extremity of the entrance is St. Anne's ead, on which are 3 light-houses with fixed lights. Length haven, about 15 miles; average breadth, 2 miles. It is mpletely landlocked, has deep water, and the whole ipping of the empire might ride here as safely as in dock, hilst the access is easy, and the egress can be accomplished en in head-winds. On it are the towns of Milford, New ilford, and Pembroke.

Milford Haven Bridge, a post-village in Guys- orough co., Nova Scotia, 5 miles from Guysborough. P. 150.

Milford Mills, a post-hamlet in Upper Uwchlan town- ip, Chester co., Pa., 11 or 12 miles N.W. of West Chester. has 2 woollen-mills.

Milford Square, a post-village in Milford township, ucks co., Pa., 3½ miles W. of Quakertown, and about 14 iles S.S.E. of Allentown. It has a church, a coach- ctory, a cigar-factory, a newspaper office, and 2 grist-mills.

Milford Station, a post-hamlet in Milford township, omerset co., Pa., on the railroad between Somerset and lineral Point.

Mil'fordton, a post-office of Knox co., O.

Milhau, a town of France. See MILLAU.

Milhaud, mee'lō', a town of France, in Gard, 4 miles y rail S.W. of Nîmes. Pop. 1896.

Milh, El, Palestine. See EL MILH.

Milianah, me-le-ä'nä, or **Millana**, mil-le-ä'nä, a own of Algeria, province and 68 miles S.W. of Algiers, on a ountain-slope, 3000 feet above sea-level. It has numerous osques and various manufactures. Roman remains, com- rising columns, statues, bas-reliefs, medals, &c., are met ith here. Pop. 3142.

Mililli, a town of Sicily. See MELILLI.

Milis, mee'leece, a village on the island of Sardinia, 6 iles N. of Oristano. Pop. 1450.

Mil'itary, township, Winneshiek co., Iowa. Pop. 1539.

Mil'itary Fron'tier (Ger. *Militär-Grenze*, me-le-tär'-grēnt'sĕh), a belt of country in the Hungarian kingdom, formerly stretching along the frontiers of Turkey, from the Adriatic Sea and Dalmatia to Transylvania, and bounded N. by Croatia, Slavonia, Hungary, and Transylvania, and S. by Bosnia, Servia, and Wallachia, having an area of 12,922 square miles. This military frontier was originally formed about the middle of the sixteenth century by the Emperor Ferdinand I. It subsequently underwent repeated modifications, and at present is mostly within the limits of Croatia and Slavonia, having an area of 7239 square miles and a pop. of 699,228. The properties are hereditary military fiefs, which the inhabitants hold from the state under different conditions of military service, but its government is being assimilated to the ordinary civil administration.

Militello, me-le-tĕl'lo, a town of Sicily, province and 21 miles S.W. of Catania. Pop. 9792.

Militello, a town of Sicily, province and 49 miles W.S.W. of Messina. Pop. 2080.

Militics, mee'leo'titch', NEMETH, nā'mĕt', and RATZ, räts, two nearly contiguous villages of Hungary, co. of Bács, about 14 miles from Zombor, on the morass Mosztanga. Pop. of Nemeth-Militics, 3823; of Ratz-Militics, 2471.

Militsch, mee'litch, a town of Prussian Silesia, 33 miles N.N.E. of Breslau, on the Bartsch. Pop. 3385.

Milk River, an affluent of the Missouri, rises near the N. boundary of Montana, and drains part of the Canadian North-West Territories, from which it passes into Choteau co., Montana. It runs eastward and southeastward in Dawson co., and enters the Missouri River near lat. 48° N. Its length is estimated at 500 miles.

Milk River, a seaport town of Jamaica, at the mouth of Milk River, on the S. coast, 45 miles W.S.W. of Kingston.

Mill, a township of Grant co., Ind. Pop. 1523. It contains Jonesborough.

Mill, a post-office of Fayette co., Iowa, about 22 miles E. of Waverly.

Mill, a township of Tuscarawas co., O. It contains Urichsville, Dennison, and Eastport.

Mill'adore, a post-office of Wood co., Wis.

Millan-de-la-Cogolla, meel-yän'-dā-lā-ko-gol'yā, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 24 miles S.W. of Logroño, on the Cardenas. Pop. 628.

Mill'ard, a western county of Utah, borders on Nevada. It is partly traversed by Sevier River, which enters Sevier Lake in this county. This lake has no outlet. The surface is partly mountainous, and presents extensive arid plains, in which timber and water are very scarce. It comprises a part of the Great Basin. Wheat, Indian corn, butter, and wool are the staple products. Area, 6712 square miles. Capital, Fillmore. Pop. in 1870, 2753; in 1880, 3727; in 1890, 4033.

Millard, a post-hamlet of Barton co., Kansas, 20 miles N. by W. of Great Bend.

Millard, a post-hamlet of Adair co., Mo., 27 miles by rail N. of Macon. It has a church.

Millard, a post-office of Douglas co., Neb., and a station on the Union Pacific Railroad, 21 miles by rail W. of Omaha. Elevation, 1047 feet.

Millard, a post-hamlet of Walworth co., Wis., in Sugar Creek township, 7 miles N.W. of Elkhorn. It has 2 churches.

Mil'lar's Corners, a small village in Grenville co., Ontario, 2 miles from Oxford. Pop. 150.

Millas, mee'lä', a town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Tet, 10 miles W. of Perpignan. Pop. 2107.

Millau, mee'lo', or **Milhau** (anc. *Æmilianum*), a town of France, in Aveyron, capital of an arrondissement, on the right bank of the Tarn, 40 miles S.E. of Rodez. Pop. 14,482. It has a communal college, courts of first resort and commerce, a chamber of commerce, a coal-mine, and several manufactories of woollen cloth, silk twist, chamois leather, and leather gloves. It was one of the strongholds of the Calvinists during the religious wars.

Millbach, Lebanon co., Pa. See MILL CREEK CENTRE.

Mill Bank, a post-office of Rockingham co., Va.

Mill'bank, a post-village in Perth co., Ontario, 16 miles N. by E. of Stratford. It contains 4 stores, 2 hotels, a foundry, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, a flax-mill, and a carding-mill. Pop. 300.

Mill Bend, Tennessee. See BUNEM'S STORE.

Millborough, Pennsylvania. See MILLSBOROUGH.

Mill'borough Depot, a post-village of Bath co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 39 miles W.S.W. of Staunton. It has a church.

Millborough Springs, a post-village of Bath co., Va., on the Cowpasture River, about 35 miles W.S.W of Staunton.

Millbrae, mil'brā, a post-office of San Mateo co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 17 miles S. of San Francisco.

Mill'bridge, a post-village in Millbridge township, Washington co., Me., on an inlet of the sea, at the mouth of the Narraguagus River, about 56 miles E.S.E. of Bangor. It has 2 churches and a high school, and is partly supported by ship-building and the lumber-business. Pop. about 500; of township, 1558.

Mill Bridge, a post-hamlet of Rowan co., N.C., 6 miles W. of China Grove. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Mill Bridge, or **Jordan**, a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, 43 miles N. by W. of Belleville. It contains several stores and a hotel. Pop. 100.

Mill'brig, a post-office of Jo Daviess co., Ill.

Mill Brook, a post-hamlet of St. Francis co., Ark., about 35 miles W. of Memphis, Tenn.

Mill'brook, a post-hamlet of Litchfield co., Conn., about 30 miles W.N.W. of Hartford. It is 1 mile from Colebrook Station.

Millbrook, a post-office of Kendall co., Ill., in Fox township, and a station on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 19 miles S.W. of Aurora.

Millbrook, a township of Peoria co., Ill. Pop. 1075. It contains Elmore.

Millbrook, a post-village of Mecosta co., Mich., in Millbrook township, 18 miles N. of Stanton, and about 46 miles N.N.E. of Grand Rapids. It has a church, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. about 250; of the township, 412.

Millbrook, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.J., in Pahaquarry township, 7½ miles N. of Blairstown. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Millbrook (formerly **Hartsville**), a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Washington township, on the Dutchess & Columbia Railroad, 31 miles N.N.E. of Newburg, and about 14 miles N.E. of Poughkeepsie. It has 5 churches, 2 grist-mills, a plaster-mill, a manufactory of condensed milk, of coffee-mills, and a foundry. Pop. about 600.

Mill Brook, a hamlet of Warren co., N.Y., in Horicon township, 10 miles from Riverside. It has a tannery.

Mill Brook, a station in Wake co., N.C., on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, 6 miles N.E. of Raleigh.

Millbrook, a small post-hamlet of Wayne co., O., 6 or 7 miles S.S.W. of Wooster.

Millbrook, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Pa., about 15 miles S.W. of Franklin. It has 2 churches near it.

Millbrook, a township of Barnwell co., S.C. P. 1280.

Mill Brook, a post-office of Washington co., Tenn.

Mill Brook, a village in Durham co., Ontario, on the Midland Railway, 18 miles from Port Hope. It has about a dozen stores, 2 hotels, a weekly newspaper, a foundry, a woollen-factory, saw- and grist-mills, &c. Pop. 1200.

Mill Brook Depot, a post-hamlet of Augusta co., Va., on the railroad between Staunton and Harrisonburg, 3 miles from Staunton. It has a church and a flouring-mill.

Mill'burg, a post-village in Benton township, Berrien co., Mich., on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 6 miles N.E. of Benton Harbor. It has a church, a graded school, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and 30 dwellings.

Mill'burn, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Ill., about 12 miles W.N.W. of Waukegan. It has 2 churches.

Millburn, Ballard co., Ky. See MILBURN.

Millburn, a post-office and station in Millburn township, Essex co., N.J., on the Morris & Essex Railroad, 9 miles W. of Newark. The township is bounded on the W. by the Passaic River, and has 4 churches, and manufactures of fur hats, paper, and binders' board. Pop. of the township, 1675.

Millbury, mil'ber-re, a post-village in Millbury township, Worcester co., Mass., on the Blackstone River, on the Providence & Worcester Railroad, and on a branch of the Boston & Albany Railroad, 6 miles S.S.E. of Worcester, and 37 miles N.N.W. of Providence. It has a high school, a national bank, a savings-bank, several cotton- and woollen-factories, and 5 churches. The township contains 6 cotton-mills, 6 woollen-mills, a foundry, a machine-shop, and a pop. (1890) of 4423.

Millbury, a post-village in Lake township, Wood co., O., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, at the junction of 2 branches, 8 miles S.E. of Toledo. It has 4 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, 3 lumber-mills, a bowl-factory, and a stave-factory. P. (1890) 546.

Millbury Junction, a station in Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston & Albany Railroad, at the junction of the Millbury Branch, 5 miles E. of Worcester.

Mill City, a post-village of Clear Creek co., Col., on the Colorado Central Railroad, 44 miles W. of Denver. It has a church, and quartz-mills for gold and silver.

Mill City, a post-hamlet of Humboldt co., Nevada, on the Central Pacific Railroad, 28 miles S.W. of Winnemucca. It has a foundry and a machine-shop.

Mill City, a post-village in Falls township, Wyoming co., Pa., about 14 miles N.W. of Scranton. It has a church, a lumber-mill, &c. Pop. about 200.

Mill Creek, Indiana, rises in Hendricks co., runs southwestward into Owen co., and enters the Eel River in Putnam co. It is about 65 miles long, and forms a cascade 40 feet high in the lower part of its course.

Mill Creek, Kansas, runs northeastward in Wabaunsee co., and enters the Kansas River 20 miles W. of Topeka.

Mill Creek, Michigan, rises in Lapeer co., runs nearly eastward, and enters Black River in St. Clair co., about 10 miles N.W. of Port Huron.

Mill Creek, Ohio, rises in Butler co., runs S. through Hamilton co., and enters the Ohio at Cincinnati.

Mill Creek, Ohio, an affluent of the Scioto, rises in Logan co., runs eastward through Union co., and enters the Scioto River in Delaware co.

Mill Creek, Marion co., Oregon, runs northwestward and enters the Willamette River at Salem.

Mill Creek, Texas, runs southeastward, and enters the Brazos River in Austin co.

Mill Creek, Wisconsin, rises in Wood co., runs southeastward in Portage co., and enters the Wisconsin River about 6 miles S.W. of Stevens Point.

Mill Creek, a township of Tehama co., Cal. Pop. 8[illegible]

Mill Creek, a hundred of Delaware, in New Castle co., on the Pennsylvania line. Pop. 3302. It contains Stanton, Faulkland, Hockessin, Mermaid, &c., and has manufactures of paper, lime, brick, iron, &c.

Mill Creek, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ill., on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, 23 miles N. of Cairo. It has 2 churches.

Mill Creek, township, Fountain co., Ind. Pop. 149[illegible]

Mill Creek, a post-office of La Porte co., Ind., at Pine Lake Station on the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, 1[illegible] miles W.S.W. of South Bend. Here is a small lake.

Mill Creek, a township of Putnam co., Ind. P. 492.

Mill Creek, post-township, Bourbon co., Kansas. P. 65[illegible]

Mill Creek, township, Wabaunsee co., Kansas. P. 43[illegible]

Mill Creek, township, Washington co., Kansas. P. 70[illegible]

Mill Creek, a station of Carroll co., Ky., on the Louisville & Cincinnati Railroad, 45 miles N.E. of Louisville.

Mill Creek, a post-office of Sabine parish, La.

Mill Creek, a hamlet of Calvert co., Md., is at the mouth of Patuxent River, about 90 miles S. of Baltimore, and ¾ of a mile from Drum Point Harbor. It has a ship-yard, and is partly supported by the exportation of oysters.

Mill Creek, a post-office and station of Kent co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 4 miles N. of Grand Rapids.

Mill Creek, a township of Morgan co., Mo. P. 91[illegible]

Mill Creek, a post-office of Person co., N.C.

Mill Creek, a township of Coshocton co., O. P. 586.

Mill Creek, a station of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, 1 mile N. of Cincinnati, O.

Mill Creek, a township of Hamilton co., O. Pop. 3291. It contains Cumminsville, Clifton, Ludlow Grove, &c.

Mill Creek, a township of Union co., O. Pop. 798.

Mill Creek, a township of Williams co., O., on the Michigan line. Pop. 1181.

Mill Creek, a township of Clarion co., Pa. Pop. 517.

Mill Creek, a township of Erie co., Pa., on Lake Erie. Pop. 2744, exclusive of Erie.

Mill Creek, a post-village in Brady township, Huntingdon co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and on the Juniata River, 5 miles below Huntingdon. It has 2 churches.

Mill Creek, a township of Lebanon co., Pa. Pop. 1926. It contains Newmanstown.

Mill Creek, a station in Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Wilkesbarre.

Mill Creek, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. 1086. It contains New Lebanon.

Mill Creek, a station in Montgomery co., Pa., on the Reading Railroad, 9 miles N.W. of Philadelphia.

Mill Creek, a station in Tioga co., Pa., on the Tioga Railroad, 3 miles S. of Tioga.

Mill Creek, a post-office of Morgan co., Tenn.

Mill Creek, a post-office and settlement of Salt Lake co., Utah, on the Utah Southern Railroad, 6 miles S. of Salt Lake City. It has a church and 3 flouring-mills.

Mill Creek, a post-village of Berkeley co., W. Va., about 10 miles S.S.W. of Martinsburg. It has 2 churches and 2 flour-mills.

ill Creek, a post-office of Richland co., Wis.

ill Creek, a station in Wood co., Wis., on the Wisn Central Railroad, 4 miles W. of Junction City, and iles W.N.W. of Stevens Point.

ill Creek, a post-hamlet in Kent co., New Brunswick, es from Buctouche. Pop. 100.

ill Creek, Ontario. See ODESSA.

ill Creek Centre, a hamlet in Mill Creek township, Lebanon co., Pa., 2 miles from Sheridan Station. It church. Here is Millbach Post-Office.

ill Creek Junction, a station in Schuylkill co., n the Mount Carbon & Port Carbon Railroad, at the ion of the Mill Creek Railroad, 3 miles by rail E. of ville. It is in the borough of Palo Alto.

ll'dale, a post-hamlet in Southington township, ord co., Conn., on the New Haven & Northampton oad, 18 or 19 miles N. of New Haven. It is in a y between two high ridges. It has manufactures of ns, barrels, &c.

lldale, a post-office of Neshoba co., Miss., 40 miles of Meridian.

lldale, a post-village of Warren co., Va., near the ndoah River, 9 miles N.N.E. of Front Royal. It has rch, 2 flouring-mills, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 140.

lledgeville, a city, the capital of Baldwin co., Ga., the Oconee River, and on the Central Railroad of rgia, at its junction with the Macon & Augusta Rail- 39 miles E.N.E. of Macon. It was formerly (until 1867) the capital of the state. It contains a court- 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices, an academy, and a factory of cotton and woollen goods. P. (1890) 3322.

lledgeville, a post-village in Wysox township, Car- ., Ill., 15 miles N. by W. of Sterling. It has a church, ded school, and a flouring-mill. Pop. 238.

lledgeville, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Ind., 5½ S. of Lebanon. It has a church and a saw-mill.

lledgeville, a post-hamlet of Appanoose co., Iowa, es S. of East Melrose. It has a church and a grist-mill.

lledgeville, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ky., 42 S. by W. of Lexington. It has 2 churches.

lledgeville, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.C., e Yadkin River, about 24 miles S.E. of Salisbury. It cotton-factory, and 1 or 2 flour-mills.

lledgeville, a post-office of Fayette co., O.

lledgeville, a post-village in French Creek town- Mercer co., Pa., 15 miles S. by E. of Meadville. It or 3 churches, an academy, and a steam lumber-mill.

lledgeville, a post-village of McNairy co., Tenn., les E.S.E. of Henderson Station. It has a church, a mill, and 2 stores.

lledgeville, a post-village in St. John co., New wick, 4 miles from St. John. It contains several ills and ship-yards. Pop. 300.

lle Isles, meel eel, a post-village in Argenteuil co., e, 16 miles from Lachute. Pop. 100.

lle Lacs, meel lăk, a lake of Minnesota, forms the undary of Mille Lacs co., and touches the E. part of Wing co. The N. part of it is in Aitken co. It has ndish form, and is about 16 miles in diameter. Its s water is discharged by Rum River or Snake River.

lle Lacs, a county in the E. central part of Minne- has an area of about 580 square miles. It is bounded N. by Lake Mille Lacs, and is drained by Rum River. surface is extensively covered with forests of pine, -maple, and other trees. The soil is partly fertile. t, Indian corn, oats, and lumber are the staple prod- This county is intersected in two directions by the Northern Railroad. Capital, Princeton. Pop. in 1109; in 1880, 1501; in 1890, 2845.

l'len, or Mil'lin, a post-hamlet of Burke co., Ga., on geechee River, and on the Central Railroad of Georgia, les N.W. of Savannah. It has 3 stores.

l'lenbeck, a post-office of Lancaster co., Va.

llen's Bay, a hamlet of Jefferson co., N.Y., on the awrence River, 6 miles N.E. of Cape Vincent. It has rch.

l'ler, a county in the S.W. part of Arkansas, borders xas and Louisiana. Area, 648 square miles. It is ed on the N. and E. by Red River, and is intersected s Sulphur Fork of that river. The surface is diver- The soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the products. It is intersected by several railroads, which at Texarkana, the capital. Pop. in 1880, 9019; in 14,714.

ller, a southwestern county of Georgia, has an area out 240 square miles. It is intersected by Spring . The surface is nearly level, and is mostly covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Colquitt. Pop. in 1870, 3091; in 1880, 3720; in 1890, 4275.

Miller, a county in the S. central part of Missouri, has an area of about 590 square miles. It is intersected by the Osage River, and is also drained by Tavern Creek. The surface is hilly or uneven, and nearly half of it is covered with forests of the oak, hickory, black walnut, &c. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, and pork are the staple products. It is partly traversed in the western and northern parts by a branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Capital, Tuscumbia, on the Osage River. Pop. in 1870, 6616; in 1880, 9805; in 1890, 14,162.

Miller, a post-hamlet of Mendocino co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean. It has manufactures of redwood lumber.

Miller, a post-office of Ford co., Ill.

Miller, a township of Dearborn co., Ind., on the Ohio line. Pop. 1120.

Miller, a post-office of Hancock co., Iowa.

Miller, a station in Pine co., Minn., on the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad, 69 miles S.S.W. of Duluth. Here is Belknap Post-Office.

Miller, a township of Dallas co., Mo. Pop. 548.

Miller, a township of Gentry co., Mo. Pop. 2596. It contains Gentryville.

Miller, a township of Maries co., Mo. Pop. 759.

Miller, a township of Marion co., Mo. Pop. 1273.

Miller, a township of Scotland co., Mo. Pop. 1245.

Miller, a township of Alexander co., N.C. Pop. 741.

Miller, a township of Knox co., O. Pop. 902.

Miller, a township of Perry co., Pa. Pop. 438.

Miller, a station in Dallas co., Tex., on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 5 miles S.S.E. of Dallas.

Millerborough, a post-office of Knox co., Neb.

Miller Farm, a hamlet of Venango co., Pa., on the Oil Creek & Alleghany River Railroad, 6 miles S. of Titusville. It has a church and an oil-refinery. The name of its post-office is Meredith.

Miller Grove, a post-office of Hopkins co., Tex.

Milleroches, meel'lęh-rōsh', or **Moulinette**, moo'le'nĕt', a post-village of Ontario, co. of Stormont, situated on the Cornwall Canal, with a station (called Moulinette) on the Grand Trunk Railway, 72½ miles from Montreal. It contains 4 stores and a grist-mill. Pop. 200.

Miller's, a station in Santa Clara co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 4 miles S. of Gilroy.

Miller's, a station in Gibson co., Ind., on the Evansville & Crawfordsville Railroad, 2 miles N. of Patoka.

Miller's, Lake co., Ind. See MILLER'S STATION.

Miller's, a station in Spencer co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Rockport & Southwestern Railroad, 7 miles N. of Rockport.

Miller's, a township of Cabarrus co., N.C. Pop. 422.

Miller's, a station in Guernsey co., O., on the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, 6 miles N. of Cambridge.

Miller's, or Mil'lersport, a post-village of Lawrence co., O., in Rome township, on the Ohio River, about 20 miles (direct) E. of Ironton. It has a church, a wagon-factory, &c. Here is Miller's Post-Office.

Millers, a post-office of Linn co., Oregon, on the Oregon & California Railroad, 5 miles N. of Albany.

Miller's, Bradford co., Pa. See LANDSBURG.

Miller's, a station in Cameron co., Pa., on the Low Grade Railroad, 7 miles W. of Driftwood.

Miller's, a station in Washington co., Tenn., on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 2 miles E. of Jonesborough.

Miller's, a station of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, in Morgan co., W. Va., 15½ miles N.W. of Martinsburg.

Miller's Bayou, bī'oo, a station in Orleans parish, La., on the New Orleans & Mobile Railroad, 27 miles E. of New Orleans.

Mil'lersburg, a hamlet of Bond co., Ill., about 38 miles E.S.E. of Alton. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill. The name of its post-office is Baden Baden.

Millersburg, a post-village in Millersburg township, Mercer co., Ill., on the Edwards River, 5 miles N.W. of Aledo. It has 2 churches. Pop. 277; of the township, 1134. Millersburg Station is at Joy (which see).

Millersburg, a post-village in Clinton township, Elkhart co., Ind., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Central Railroad (air-line), 8 miles S.E. of Goshen. It has 3 churches and a grist-mill. Pop. about 600.

Millersburg, a hamlet of Orange co., Ind., about 37 miles N.W. of New Albany. It has a saw-mill and a church.

Millersburg, a post-village of Warrick co., Ind., about

16 miles N.E. of Evansville. It has 2 churches, 2 flouring-mills, and a coal-mine. Here is Canal Post-Office.

Millersburg, a post-village in English township, Iowa co., Iowa, near English River, 20 miles S. of Marengo. It has a grist-mill and 1 or 2 drug-stores. Pop. about 300.

Millersburg, a hamlet of Cherokee co., Kansas, 7 miles N.W. of Columbus. Coal abounds here.

Millersburg, a post-village of Bourbon co., Ky., on Hinkston Creek, and on the Maysville & Lexington Railroad, 23 miles N.E. of Lexington, and 9 miles N.N.E. of Paris. It contains 4 churches, a bank, the Wesleyan University, and Millersburg Female College. Pop. (1890) 850.

Millersburg, a post-hamlet of Rice co., Minn., 6 miles W. of Dundas, and about 40 miles S. of Minneapolis. It has a saw-mill.

Millersburg, a post-hamlet of Callaway co., Mo., about 24 miles N. of Jefferson City. Pop. 60.

Millersburg, a post-village, capital of Holmes co., O., is in Hardy township, on Killbuck Creek, and on the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus Railroad, 84 miles E.N.E. of Columbus, 85 miles S. of Cleveland, and about 20 miles S. of Wooster. It contains a graded school, a national bank, 2 other banks, 2 newspaper offices, 6 churches, 2 planing-mills, 2 carriage-shops, and a manufactory of furniture. Pop. in 1890, 1923.

Millersburg, a post-borough of Dauphin co., Pa., on the E. bank of the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of Wiconisco Creek, and on the Northern Central Railroad, at the terminus of the Summit Branch Railroad (on which large quantities of coal are transported), 27 miles N. of Harrisburg. It has 4 or 5 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, and several lumber-mills. Pop. in 1890, 1527.

Millersburg, a small village in Elgin co., Ontario, adjoining the town of St. Thomas. Pop. 110.

Miller's Camp Branch, a post-office of Raleigh co., W. Va., 6 miles N. of Raleigh Court-House.

Miller's Corners, a post-hamlet of Ontario co,, N.Y., on the New York Central Railroad, 13 miles W. of Canandaigua. It has a church.

Miller's Cove, a post-office of Blount co., Tenn.

Miller's Creek, a post-office of Black Hawk co., Iowa.

Miller's Creek, a post-office of Wilkes co., N.C.

Miller's Creek, a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, on the river St. Croix, 2½ miles from Newport Station. Pop. 200.

Miller's Ed'dy, a station in Clarion co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Parker Junction.

Miller's Falls, a post-village in Montague and Erving townships, Franklin co., Mass., on Miller's River, near its mouth, and on the New London Northern Railroad where it is crossed by the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad, 21 miles S. of Brattleborough, and about 36 miles N. of Springfield. It has manufactures of bit-braces, vises, &c. It was formerly called Grout's Corners.

Miller's Landing, Missouri. See NEW HAVEN.

Miller's Mills, a post-hamlet of Herkimer co., N.Y., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 25 miles S.E. of Utica. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a cheese-factory.

Miller's Place, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on Long Island Sound, about 20 miles W. by N. of Riverhead. It has 35 houses and an academy.

Mil'lersport, a post-office of Erie co., N.Y.

Millersport, a post-village of Fairfield co., O., on the Ohio Canal, about 27 miles E. by S. of Columbus. It has a church. Pop. 149.

Millersport, Lawrence co., O. See MILLER'S.

Miller's River, Massachusetts, rises in the N. part of Worcester co., runs nearly westward, and enters the Connecticut River in Franklin co., about 6 miles E. of Greenfield. It is nearly 60 miles long, and affords extensive water-power.

Miller's River, a mill-stream in Caledonia co., in the E.N.E. part of Vermont. It falls into the Passumpsic River.

Miller's Stand, a post-office of Winston co., Ala.

Miller's Station, a post-office of Chatham co., Ga., on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Savannah.

Miller's Station, a hamlet of Fulton co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, 5 miles N. of Rochester.

Miller's Station, a village of Lake co., Ind., on Lake Michigan, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 30 miles S.S.E. of Chicago. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of baskets and fish-kegs. Here are valuable fisheries.

Miller's Station, a post-office of Wilkin co., Minn.

Miller's Station, a post-hamlet in German township, Harrison co., O., on the Pan-Handle Railroad, 23 miles of Steubenville. It has a church and a carriage-factory.

Miller's Station, a post-village in Rockdale township, Crawford co., Pa., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 17 miles N.N.E. of Meadville. It has a church and a saw-mill. Pop. about 350.

Miller's Tan'nery, a post-office of Somerset co., Pa.

Miller's Tav'ern, a post-office of Essex co., Va.

Mil'lerstown, a hamlet of Grayson co., Ky., on Nolin Creek, about 64 miles S. by W. of Louisville. It has churches, a flour-mill, and 2 stores. Pop. 80.

Millerstown, a post-hamlet of Champaign co., O., 7 miles N.E. of St. Paris Station, and about 20 miles E. of Piqua. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill.

Millerstown, a hamlet in Monroe township, Perry co., O., 12 miles S.E. of New Lexington. It has a church. Pop. about 100. Here are valuable coal-beds.

Millerstown, a hamlet in Fawn township, Allegheny co., Pa., 5 miles N.W. of Tarentum. It has a church, saw-mill, and 12 dwellings. Here is Fawn Post-Office.

Millerstown, a borough of Butler co., Pa., in Donegal township, on the Karns City & Butler Railroad, 13 miles N.E. of Butler. It has 4 or 5 churches, a national bank, other bank, 2 newspaper offices, a brewery, several oil-wells, an oil-refinery, and 2 wheel-factories, and is lighted with natural gas. The name of its post-office is Barnhart's Mills. Pop. in 1890, 1162.

Millerstown, Lehigh co., Pa. See MACUNGIE.

Millerstown, a post-borough in Greenwood township, Perry co., Pa., on the left or N. bank of the Juniata River, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 33 miles N.N.W. of Harrisburg. It has a bank, 2 churches, a printing-office, a tannery, and a mine of iron ore. Pop. in 1890, 220.

Millersville, a post-hamlet of Christian co., Ill., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad (Springfield division), 7 miles S.E. of Springfield. It has a church.

Millersville, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ind., in Washington township, 1 mile from Malott Park Station.

Millersville, a post-office of Russell co., Ky., about 9 miles S. of Frankfort.

Millersville, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., Md., on the Annapolis & Elk Ridge Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of Annapolis. Pop. about 200.

Millersville, a post-hamlet of Cape Girardeau co., Mo., about 50 miles N.W. of Cairo, Ill. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Millersville, a mining-camp of Lewis and Clarke co., Montana, 28 miles N.W. of Helena.

Millersville, a hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., 4 miles from Milford.

Millersville, a post-hamlet in Jackson township, Sandusky co., O., on the Toledo & Tiffin Railroad, 14½ miles N. by W. of Tiffin. It has a church.

Millersville, a post-village in Manor township, Lancaster co., Pa., about 70 miles W. of Philadelphia, and 4 miles S.W. of Lancaster. It contains the Millersville State Normal School (which has an annual attendance of about 800 students), 5 churches, and a cigar-factory. Pop. 11[illegible].

Mil'lerton, a village of Fresno co., Cal., on the San Joaquin River, about 130 miles S.E. of Stockton. Gold is found near this place.

Millerton, a station in Marin co., Cal., on the North Pacific Coast Railroad, 42 miles N.N.W. of San Francisco.

Millerton, a post-village in North East township, Dutchess co., N.Y., on the New York & Harlem Railroad at its junction with the Dutchess & Columbia Railroad and the Poughkeepsie & Eastern Railroad, 60 miles N.N.E. of Newburg, 28 miles N.E. of Poughkeepsie, and 94 miles N. by E. of New York. It is also a terminus of the Connecticut Western Railroad. It has 4 churches, mines of iron ore, a flour-mill, manufactures of pig-iron and carriages, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 800.

Millerton, a post-office of Tioga co., Pa., on the Tioga & Elmira State Line Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Elmira, N.Y.

Millertown, a post-office of Rowan co., N.C.

Mil'lerville, a hamlet of Clay co., Ala., 13 miles N. of Goodwater Railroad Station. Here is Hillabee Post-Office, and in the vicinity are 3 churches.

Millerville, a post-village and township of Douglas co., Minn. The township contains Lakes Moses and Aaron, and is traversed by the Chippewa River. Pop. 451.

Millerville, New York. See LOUISVILLE.

Millesimo, mil-lā'se-mo, a town of Italy, in Genoa, 21 miles S.W. of Cairo, on the Bormida. Pop. 1309.

Mil'lett, a post-office of Eaton co., Mich.

Mil'lettville, a post-hamlet of Barnwell co., S.C., on the Port Royal Railroad, 37 miles S.E. of Augusta, Ga.

Mille Vaches, meel vâsh, a bay on the N. shore of the ary of the St. Lawrence, about 30 miles below the th of the Saguenay.

Mille Vaches, a post-village in Saguenay co., Quebec, miles N.E. of Tadousac. Pop. 350.

Mill'field, a post-village of Athens co., O., on Sunday k, about 38 miles W. of Marietta. It has a church and ur-mill. Pop. 94.

Mill Gap, a post-hamlet of Highland co., Va., about miles W. of Staunton. It has a church.

Mill Green, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md., about miles N.N.E. of Baltimore.

Mill Grove, a post-hamlet of Blackford co., Ind., on railroad between Hartford and Union City, 7 miles S.E. Hartford. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Mill'grove, a township of Steuben co., Ind. Pop. 975. ntains Orland.

Mill Grove, a post-hamlet of Allegan co., Mich., on Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 4 miles N.W. of Allegan. as a saw-mill and a stave-factory.

Mill Grove, a post-office and station of Mercer co., on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 8 s S. of Princeton. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Mill Grove, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., in Alden ship, on the New York Central Railroad, ½ mile from ide Station, and 18 miles E. by N. of Buffalo. It has urch, a grist-mill, and 2 saw-mills.

Mill Grove, a hamlet of Cabarrus co., N.C., 7 miles W. Concord. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Mill Grove, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., O., on Meigs k, about 24 miles N.W. of Marietta. It has a church a flour-mill.

Mill Grove, a post-office of Columbia co., Pa.

Mill Grove, a post-village in Wentworth co., Ontario, miles N. of Dundas. It contains 2 stores and a shingle- Pop. 180.

Millguy, a village of Scotland. See MILNGAVIE.

Mill Hall, a post-borough of Clinton co., Pa., on Fish- Creek, and on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, 3½ miles of Lock Haven. It has 2 churches, a woollen-factory, ist-mills, an axe-factory, and 2 manufactories of furni- Pop. 452.

Mill'ham, a village in Lawrence township, Mercer N.J., on Assanpink Creek, ½ mile from Trenton, of h it is a suburb. It has a church, 3 potteries, and 2 ufactories of rubber goods. Pop. 677.

Mill Ha'ven, a post-office of Scriven co., Ga.

Mill Ha'ven, a post-village in Lennox co., Ontario, on Bay of Quinte, 13 miles W. by S. of Kingston. It con- several stores and mills, and has a good harbor.

Millheim, mil'hīme, a post-village of Centre co., Pa., Penn township, on Penn's Creek, about 18 miles S. ock Haven. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a ing-house, and a foundry. Pop. about 700.

Millheim, a post-office of Austin co., Tex.

Mill Hill, a post-hamlet of Cabarrus co., N.C., 10 miles of Concord.

Mill Hill, a post-office of Greenbrier co., W. Va.

Mill Hol'low, a post-village in Kingston township, rne co., Pa., about 4 miles N.W. of Wilkesbarre. It 2 churches and 3 collieries. Pop. about 400.

Mill'home, a post-office of Manitowoc co., Wis.

Mill'house, a village of Scotland, co. of Forfar, 3 s N. of Dundee, in the manufactories of which town its bitants are mostly engaged.

Millhousen, mil'hŏw-zĕn, a post-village in Marion ship, Decatur co., Ind., about 36 miles N. of Madison. as a church, a tannery, a flour-mill, &c. P. (1890) 224.

Millincum, the Latin name of MILLY.

Mill'ican, a post-village of Brazos co., Tex., on the ston & Texas Central Railroad, 20 miles E. of Bryan, miles N.W. of Houston, and 2 or 3 miles E. of the Brazos er. It has 6 churches, a carriage-factory, and 10 dry- ls stores.

Milligan's, a station in Muhlenburg co., Ky., on the sville & Paducah Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Owens- ough Junction.

Mil'liken's Bend, a post-village of Madison parish, on the Mississippi River, 25 miles above Vicksburg.

Milliken's Store, a post-hamlet of Simpson co., Ky., iles from Franklin.

Millin, Georgia. See MILLEN.

Mill'ington, a hamlet of Middlesex co., Conn., in East dam township, 5 miles S. of Colchester. It has a church a manufactory of blinds.

Millington, a post-village in Fox township, Kendall Ill., on Fox River, on the Chicago, Millington & Western Railroad, and on the railroad which connects Aurora with Ottawa, 23 miles S.W. of Aurora. It contains a church, a newspaper office, a flour-mill, and a woollen-mill. It has water-power and valuable beds of white flint sand, and manufactures of porcelain or stone china, crockery, windmills, and glass. The sand found here is a good material for plate-glass. Pop. in 1890, 301.

Millington, a post-village of Kent co., Md., on both sides of Chester River (here crossed by a bridge), and on the Queen Anne & Kent Railroad, about 45 miles E. of Baltimore, and 16 miles E. of Chestertown. It has an academy, 3 churches, a flour-mill, and 2 carriage-shops. Pop. 420.

Millington, a post-village in New Salem township, Franklin co., Mass., 1 mile from New Salem Station, and about 40 miles N.N.E. of Springfield.

Millington, a post-village in Millington township, Tuscola co., Mich., on the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, 30 miles S.S.E. of Bay City, and 7 miles S.E. of Vassar. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of pine lumber and shingles. Pop. in 1890, 434; of the township, 1616.

Millington, a post-office of Adams co., Neb.

Millington, a post-village in Passaic township, Morris co., N.J., on the New Jersey West Line Railroad, 23 miles W. of Newark. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Millington, a post-hamlet of Albemarle co., Va., 15 miles W. of Charlottesville. It has a flour-mill.

Mil'lis, a station in Uintah co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Evanston.

Mill Lane, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Chester Valley Railroad, 8 miles E.N.E. of Downingtown.

Mill'mont, a station in Union co., Pa., on the Lewisburg Centre & Spruce Creek Railroad, 15 miles W.S.W. of Lewisburg.

Mill Plain, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co., Conn., about 4 miles W. of Danbury. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of hats.

Mill Point, a post-office of Montgomery co., N.Y.

Mill Point, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Tenn., 18 miles W. of Bristol. It has a church, a flour-mill, &c.

Mill Point, a post-office of Pocahontas co., W. Va.

Mill Point, or **Bo'wen,** a post-village and river-port in Hastings co., Ontario, on the Napanee River, 7 miles from Napanee. It contains a telegraph office, 7 stores, a hotel, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 500.

Mill Pond, a post-office of McDowell co., W. Va.

Mill'port, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Bute, on the S. side of the isle of Great Cumbray. It has a good harbor, a library, and a collegiate Episcopal church. Pop. 1541.

Mill'port, a post-office of Lamar co., Ala., 15 miles E. by N. of Columbus, Miss.

Millport, a post-office of Washington co., Ind., on Muscatatuc River, 12 miles N. of Salem.

Millport, a post-village of Knox co., Mo., on the Middle Fabius River, about 44 miles N.N.E. of Macon. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Millport, a post-village in Veteran township, Chemung co., N.Y., on Catharine Creek, and on the Northern Central Railroad, 13 miles N. of Elmira, and 9 miles S. of Watkins. It has 2 churches, a graded school, 2 flour-mills, a chair-factory, a foundry, and a churn-factory. Pop. 741.

Millport, a post-hamlet of Columbiana co., O., on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 23 miles S.S.E. of Alliance. It has a flour-mill.

Millport, a village in Jackson township, Stark co., O., on Tuscarawas River, and on the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railroad and the Massillon Branch Railroad, 4 miles N. of Massillon. It has coal-mines and a flour-mill. The name of its post-office is Crystal Spring.

Millport, a village in Lower Towamensing township, Carbon co., Pa., on Aquashicola Creek, 2 miles from Lehigh Gap Station. It has 2 churches, a tannery, 2 slate-quarries, a grist-mill, and manufactories of hydraulic cement and paint. Pop. about 400. Here is Aquashicola Post-Office.

Millport, a post-village of Potter co., Pa., on Oswayo Creek, about 20 miles S.E. of Olean, N.Y.

Mill Ray, a post-office of Bullock co., Ga.

Mill Riv'er, a small stream of Fairfield co., Conn., runs southward and enters Long Island Sound.

Mill River, a small stream of Hampshire co., Mass., runs southeastward, and enters the Connecticut River about 2 miles S.E. of Northampton.

Mill River, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., in New Marlborough township, about 40 miles W. of Springfield. It has 2 churches and 1 or 2 paper-mills.

Mill River, a mountainous post-township of Henderson co., N.C. It contains an academy. Pop. 1520.

Mill River Junction, a station in Blackstone township, Worcester co., Mass., 1 mile N. of Woonsocket, R.I. Here the Eastern and Woonsocket divisions of the New York & New England Railroad cross each other.

Mill Road, a station in Montgomery co., Pa., on the Plymouth Branch Railroad, 1 mile N. of Conshohocken.

Mill Rock, a post-office of Columbiana co., O., about 11 miles E.N.E. of New Lisbon. Here is a flour-mill.

Mill'roy', a post-village of Lac Qui Parle co., Minn., on or near the Minnesota River, 40 miles N.W. of Montevideo. It has a church.

Mill Run, a small post-village of Fayette co., Pa., 2½ miles from Stewarton Station, and about 48 miles S.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches.

Mill Run, a post-hamlet of Preston co., W. Va., 18 miles from Confluence Station, Pa. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Mill'ry, a post-office of Washington co., Ala.

Mills, a county in the S.W. part of Iowa, has an area of about 448 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Missouri River, and is intersected by the West Nishnabotona River and Keg Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and woodlands. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad. Capital, Glenwood. Pop. in 1870, 8718; in 1875, 10,555; in 1880, 14,137; in 1890, 14,548.

Mills, a central county of Texas, has an area of 640 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Colorado River, and traversed by the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Railroad. Capital, Goldthwaite. Pop. in 1890, 5493.

Mills, a station of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Washington Branch, 4 miles N.E. of Washington, D.C.

Mills, a station in Washington co., Neb., on the Omaha & Northwestern Railroad, 24 miles N. by W. of Omaha.

Mills, a hamlet of Jackson co., Wis., 3 miles from Millston Station, and about 12 miles S.E. of Black River Falls. It has 2 churches and 1 or 2 saw-mills.

Mill'sap, a post-office of Parker co., Tex.

Millsborough, mĭlz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Sussex co., Del., on the Brenkwater & Frankford Railroad, near an inlet of the sea, 9 miles S. of Georgetown, and about 90 miles S. of Wilmington. Pop. 194.

Millsborough, or **Millborough**, a post-borough of Washington co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, 35 miles S. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches, a normal school, 2 foundries, a distillery, and a boat-yard. Pop. 324.

Mills Centre, a post-hamlet of Brown co., Wis., 9 or 10 miles N.W. of Green Bay. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Mills' Corners, a post-hamlet of Jay co., Ind., about 40 miles S. by E. of Fort Wayne. It has a church.

Mills' Corners, a post-hamlet in Broadalbin township, Fulton co., N.Y., about 20 miles W. of Saratoga Springs.

Mill's Creek, township, Harnett co., N.C. Pop. 1137.

Millsfield, a township of Coos co., N.H. Pop. 28.

Mills Gap, a post-office of Hawkins co., Tenn.

Mill Shoal, a township of Macon co., N.C. Pop. 528.

Mill Shoals, a post-village of White co., Ill., on the Skillet Fork of the Little Wabash River, and on the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 10 miles S. of Fairfield. It has a church and a large flouring-mill. Pop. about 250.

Mills' Mills, a post-hamlet in Hume township, Allegheny co., N.Y., 20 miles S. of Warsaw. It has a flouring-mill and a carding-mill.

Mills' Pond, a hamlet of Suffolk co., N.Y., 1 mile N. of St. James.

Mills' Prairie, prā'ree, a post-hamlet of Edwards co., Ill., about 18 miles S. by E. of Olney. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Mill Spring, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Mo., on the Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 31 miles N.W. of Poplar Bluff.

Mill Spring, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Tenn., 4 miles from Mossy Creek Station. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Mill Springs, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Ky., on the Cumberland River, about 80 miles S. of Lexington. It has a church and a grist-mill. Here the Union forces, under General Geo. H. Thomas, defeated the Confederates, commanded by General Geo. B. Crittenden, on the 19th of January, 1862.

Mills River, township, Henderson co., N.C. P. 1520.

Mills' Spring, a post-hamlet of Polk co., N.C., 5 mi N.E. of Columbus. It has a church and a mineral spri

Millstadt, mil'stat, or **Centreville**, a post-villa of St. Clair co., Ill., about 8 miles W.S.W. of Bellevi and 14 miles S.S.E. of St. Louis, Mo. It has 4 churche flour-mill, a plough-factory, &c. Coal abounds here. P in 1890, 1186. The name of its post-office is Millstadt.

Mill Station, a hamlet on the Virginia & Truck Railroad, 7 miles N. of Carson City, Nev. Pop. 129.

Mill'ston, a post-hamlet in Millston township, Jack co., Wis., on the West Wisconsin Railroad, about 10 mi S.E. of Black River Falls. It has manufactures of lumb Pop. of township, 210.

Mill'stone, a post-office of Oglethorpe co., Ga.

Millstone, St. Mary's co., Md. See JARBOESVILLE.

Millstone, township, Monmouth co., N.J. Pop. 20

Millstone, a post-village in Hillsborough townsh Somerset co., N.J., on the Millstone River, and on the Do ware & Raritan Canal and the Mercer & Somerset and De ware & Bound Brook Railroads, 8 miles W. of New Bru wick. Including East Millstone (which is contiguous), has 4 churches and a high school. Total pop. (1890) 28

Millstone, a post-office of Elk co., Pa., in Millsto township, on Clarion River, 16 miles N. of Brookvi Pop. of the township, 173.

Millstone Point, a post-hamlet of Washington Md., on the Potomac, 22 miles W. of Hagerstown.

Millstone River, New Jersey, rises in Monmouth forms the N.E. boundary of Mercer co., runs northward Somerset co., and enters the Raritan River 3 or 4 mi below Somerville.

Mill Store, a post-office of Brunswick co., Va.

Mill'stream, a post-settlement in Kings co., N Brunswick, 5 miles from Apohaqui. It contains 2 sto and saw- and grist-mills. Pop. 400.

Mill'street, a town of Ireland, co. of Cork, 20 mi E. of Killarney. Pop. 1394. It has a jail and barrack

Mill's Village, a post-village in Queens co., No Scotia, on Medway River, 9 miles from Liverpool. It c tains 7 saw-mills, a match-factory, and 3 stores. Pop. 4

Mill Switch, a station in Madison co., Ind., on Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad, 15 miles E. Tipton.

Millthorpe, a town of England. See MILNTHORPE.

Mill'town, a village of Ireland, co. and 2 miles S.S. of Dublin.

Milltown, a village of Ireland, co. of Kerry, 8 m S. of Tralee. In the vicinity is Kilcoleman Abbey.

Mill'town, a post-office of Chambers co., Ala.

Milltown, a post-village of Berrien co., Ga., on Allapaha River, about 90 miles E.S.E. of Albany. It 2 churches.

Milltown, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ind., on Blue River, 28 miles W. by N. of New Albany. It ha grist-mill. Pop. 87.

Milltown, a post-hamlet of Adair co., Ky., 6 mi S.W. of Columbia. It has a church.

Milltown, a post-village of Washington co., Me. the St. Croix River, opposite Milltown, New Brunswi and on the St. Croix & Penobscot Railroad, about 2 mi S.S.W. of Calais, of which city it is a part. It ha churches and several saw-mills.

Milltown, a post-village of Middlesex co., N.J., 4 m S. of New Brunswick. It has 2 churches, 4 stores, an manufactory of rubber shoes.

Milltown, a hamlet of Union co., N.J., in Springfi township, 2½ miles from Millburn Station. It has a ma factory of pasteboard.

Milltown, a hamlet of Putnam co., N.Y., 3 miles fr Brewster's Station.

Milltown, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., 4 m E. of West Chester.

Milltown, a post-village of Hutchinson co., S.D., ab 15 miles (direct) N. by W. of Olivet. It has a flour-m &c. Pop. about 100.

Milltown, a post-town in Charlotte co., New Bru wick, on the St. Croix River, 2½ miles from St. Stephen. contains 18 saw-mills, an edge-tool-factory, 3 churches, s eral schools, and a number of stores. Several bridges s the river here, connecting this village with Milltown in state of Maine. An immense quantity of lumber is ship from this port. Pop. 2000.

Milltown, a village in Hastings co., Ontario, 2 mi from Shannonville. Pop. 200.

Mill'town-Malbay, mâl'bâ, a town of Ireland, Mu ster, co. of Clare, on the Cove of Malbay, 18 miles W. Ennis. Pop. 1362.

Mill'vale, a borough of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, opposite Pittsburg, and on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad. It is contiguous to Alleghany City, and is connected with Pittsburg by a fine bridge. It has 2 churches, a rolling-mill, a rope-walk, and oil-works. Pop. 1890, 3809. The name of its post-office is Bennett.

Millvale, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 2½ miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

Mill'view, a post-village of Escambia co., Fla., on Perdido Bay, 8 miles W. of Pensacola. It is the W. terminus of the Pensacola & Perdido Railroad, and has several large lumber-mills, and a church. Pop. about 600.

Millview, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Pa., on Loyalsock Creek, about 30 miles N.E. of Williamsport.

Millview, a hamlet of Williamson co., Tenn., 6½ miles S. of Franklin. It has a church, a grist-mill, a plough-factory, and a saw-mill.

Millview, a village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 12 miles from Charlottetown. It contains a store, 2 hotels, a woollen-factory, and a grist-mill. Pop. 100.

Mill Village, a village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Sudbury township, ½ mile from South Sudbury Station. It has a free library.

Mill Village, Massachusetts. See EAST DEDHAM.

Mill Village, a hamlet in Wolfborough township, Carroll co., N.H., on the Wolfborough Branch Railroad, ½ mile E. of Wolfborough.

Mill Village, a village of Grafton co., N.H., in Hanover township, 4 miles from Lebanon. It has a church, 2 saw-mills, a grist-mill, and a shingle-mill.

Mill Village, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.H., in Goshen township, about 30 miles W. by N. of Concord. It has 2 churches, a saw-mill, a tannery, and a grist-mill.

Mill Village, a post-village of Erie co., Pa., on or near French Creek, and on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 18 miles W. of Corry. It has 2 churches, a planing-mill, and a spoke-factory. Pop. about 400.

Mill Village, Nova Scotia. See PORT MEDWAY.

Mill'ville, a post-office of Ouachita co., Ark.

Millville, a post-village of Shasta co., Cal., on Cow Creek, about 28 miles N. of Red Bluff. It has a church. Pop. about 400.

Millville, a post-hamlet of Bibb co., Ga., 1 mile from Station No. 1 of the Southwestern Railroad. It has a flouring-mill and 2 stores.

Millville, a post-village of Henry co., Ind., on the road which connects Richmond with New Castle, 21 miles S. by N. of Richmond. It has a church, a lumber-mill, and a wagon-shop.

Millville, a post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, in Millville township, on the Turkey River, about 1 mile from the Mississippi River, and 30 miles W.N.W. of Dubuque. It has a flouring-mill. Pop. of the township, 757.

Millville, a post-hamlet of Woodford co., Ky., 11 miles E. of Frankfort. It has a flouring-mill.

Millville, a post-village in Blackstone township, Worcester co., Mass., on the Blackstone River, and on the Providence & Worcester and New York & New England Railroads, 20 miles N.N.W. of Providence, and 38 miles S. of Boston. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of woollens, &c.

Millville, a hamlet in Mayfield township, Lapeer co., Mich., on the South Branch of Flint River, 4 miles N. of Lapeer. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Millville, a post-hamlet of Wabasha co., Minn., on the Zumbro River, about 20 miles N.E. of Rochester.

Millville, a post-office of Madison co., Miss.

Millville, a post-village of Ray co., Mo., 10 miles N.E. of Richmond. It has a church, a steam mill, and 2 general stores. Pop. 150.

Millville, a city of Cumberland co., N.J., on Maurice River, at the head of navigation, and on the West Jersey Railroad, 41 miles S. by E. of Philadelphia, 6 miles S. of Vineland, and about 11 miles E.S.E. of Bridgeton. It contains 7 churches, a national bank, a cotton-factory, several manufactories of glass bottles and other glass-ware, 2 printing-offices which issue 2 weekly newspapers. Pop. 1870, 6101; in 1880, 7660; in 1890, 10,002.

Millville, or **Hendley's**, a hamlet of Ocean co., N.J., Union township, 5 miles N.W. of Barnegat. It has a church.

Millville, a post-village of Orleans co., N.Y., in Shelby township, about 38 miles W. of Rochester, and 1 mile S. of New York Central Railroad. It has 3 churches, a union school, and a tannery.

Millville, Rensselaer co., N.Y. See EAGLE MILLS.

Millville, a post-village in Ross township, Butler co., O., on Indiana Creek, 5 or 6 miles W. of Hamilton. It has 3 churches, a carriage-shop, &c. Pop. about 250.

Millville, a hamlet of Delaware co., O., on the Scioto River, 1½ miles from White Sulphur Station, and about 28 miles N. by W. of Columbus. It has 3 churches and a flour-mill.

Millville, a village and station of Hocking co., O., on the Hocking River, and on the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, 42 miles S.E. of Columbus. It has 3 churches. The name of its post-office is Rockbridge. One mile from Millville is a natural bridge of rock.

Millville, a hamlet of Lawrence co., O., on Symmes Creek, 16 miles E. of Ironton. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Here is Willow Wood Post-Office.

Millville, a borough of Cambria co., Pa., on or near Conemaugh Creek, and near the Pennsylvania Railroad, adjoining Johnstown. It has a rolling-mill. Pop. 2105.

Millville, a village of Clarion co., Pa., on Red Bank Creek, and on the Low Grade division of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 17 miles S.W. of Brookville. It has 4 churches, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and a tannery. Pop. about 400. The name of its post-office is Kerr's Store.

Millville, a post-village in Greenwood township, Columbia co., Pa., on Little Fishing Creek, 10 miles N.N.W. of Bloomsburg. It has 1 or 2 churches, a woollen-mill, a seminary, a flouring-mill, and a wagon-shop.

Millville, a post-office of Spartanburg co., S.C.

Millville, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Tenn., on or near the Elk River, about 68 miles S. of Nashville.

Millville, a post-office of Rusk co., Tex.

Millville, a post-village of Cache co., Utah, 4 miles S. of Logan, and about 36 miles N.E. of Corinne. It has a church, a broom-factory, and a saw-mill. Pop. (1890) 679.

Millville, a post-township and hamlet of Grant co., Wis., about 8 miles E. of Prairie du Chien. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Wisconsin River. It has a flour-mill, 2 saw-mills, &c. Pop. 206.

Mill'ville, a post-settlement in York co., New Brunswick, on the Nackawick River, and on the New Brunswick Railway, 38 miles from Fredericton. Pop. 200.

Millville, a hamlet in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, near Wallace. It has a grist-mill and 2 saw-mills.

Millville, a village in Durham co., Ontario, 5 miles W. of Bowmanville. It contains several mills and stores.

Millville Depot, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Pa., on Lackawaxen River, and on the Honesdale Branch of the Erie Railroad, 17 miles S.E. of Honesdale. It has a saw-mill, and a manufactory of settees, step-ladders, &c.

Mill'way, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Reading & Columbia Railroad, 23 miles S.W. of Reading. It has 1 or 2 grist-mills.

Millway, or **Mil'way**, a post-hamlet of Abbeville co., S.C., 45 miles N.N.W. of Augusta, Ga. It has a church and an academy.

Mill'wood, a post-office and station of Ware co., Ga., on the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, 78 miles W. of Brunswick.

Millwood, a post-office of Kosciusko co., Ind., about 24 miles S. of Elkhart. Here is a nursery.

Millwood, a post-hamlet of Leavenworth co., Kansas, on the Stranger River, 12 or 13 miles N.W. of Leavenworth City. It has a flour-mill and a steam saw-mill.

Millwood, a post-hamlet of Grayson co., Ky., on the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad, 6 miles W. of Litchfield. It has a church.

Millwood, a township of Stearns co., Minn. Pop. 268.

Millwood, a post-village of Lincoln co., Mo., 65 miles N.W. of St. Louis. It has a church, the Millwood Institute, and a plough-factory. Pop. of township, 1479.

Millwood, a township of Guernsey co., O. It is intersected by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Pop. 1524. It contains Quaker City.

Millwood, a post-village of Knox co., O., on the Vernon River, 12 miles E. of Mount Vernon. Pop. 122.

Millwood, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., in Derry township, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 48 miles E. by S. of Pittsburg. Coal is mined near this place.

Millwood, or **Tel'ford**, a hamlet of Washington co., Tenn., 5 miles W. of Jonesborough. Here is Telford Post-Office.

Millwood, a post-office of Collin co., Tex., about 30 miles N.E. of Dallas.

Millwood, a station of Harrison co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 9 miles W. of Marshall.

Millwood, a post-village of Clarke co., Va., on the Shenandoah River, 12 miles S.E. of Winchester. It has 2 churches and 1 or 2 flouring-mills. Pop. 213.

Milly, mee'yee' (L. *Milliacum*), a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, on the Ecolle, 15 miles E. of Etampes. It has a manufactory of hosiery. Pop. 2184.

Milly, a village of France, in Oise, 6 miles N.N.W. of Beauvais. Pop. 1078.

Mil'mine, a post-village of Pintt co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad, 16 miles E. by N. of Decatur. Much grain is shipped here.

Milna, mil'nâ, a seaport town of Dalmatia, 13 miles S. of Spalato, on the W. coast of the island of Brazza, on a large bay, which forms an excellent harbor. Pop. 2253.

Mil'nathort, a town of Scotland, co. and 1¾ miles N.N.E. of Kinross. Pop. 1312.

Mil'ner, a station in Cullman co., Ala., on the South & North Alabama Railroad, 31 miles S. by E. of Decatur.

Milner, a post-office of Randolph co., Ala., 10 miles N.W. of Wedowee.

Milner, a post-village of Pike co., Ga., on the Atlanta division of the Central Railroad, 54 miles S. by E. of Atlanta. It has 4 churches and a seminary.

Milner's Corners, a post-office of Hancock co., Ind.

Milnersville, Guernsey co., O. See Birmingham.

Milnesville, milnz'vil, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., on a branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 2 miles W. of Ebervale. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1890, 824.

Milnesville, a post-village of Augusta co., Va., 6½ miles W. of Mount Crawford Station.

Milnesville, milnz'vil, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 2½ miles from Markham. It contains a store and several saw-mills. Pop. 125.

Miln'gavie, or **Mill'guy**, a village of Scotland, co. of Stirling, 7 miles N.W. of Glasgow. Pop. 2044.

Miln'row, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, 2 miles by rail E.S.E. of Rochdale. Pop. 5505.

Milnthorpe, or **Millthorpe**, mill'thorp, a town of England, co. of Westmoreland, 7 miles by rail S.S.W. of Kendal.

Milo, mee'lo, or **Me'los** (Gr. Μῆλος), an island of the kingdom of Greece, in the nome of the Cyclades. Lat. 36° 45′ N.; lon. 24° 23′ E. Area, 65 square miles. Surface mountainous, volcanic, and generally sterile. Mount St. Elias, in its W. part, is 2480 feet in height. Sulphur, alum, and vitriol are its principal products, and it has many caverns and hot springs. A large bay indents it on the N., forming one of the most frequented harbors in the Cyclades, on the S.E. side of which is the small town of Milo, in ancient times a flourishing city. Pop. 3490. Anti-Milo, An'tee mee'lo, is an islet about 6 miles N.W. The eparchy of Milo includes also several other islands. Pop. 10,784.

Mi'lo, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ala., 8 miles S.E. of Troy. It has a church.

Milo, a post-hamlet of Bureau co., Ill., in Milo township, about 14 miles N.W. of Lacon, and 35 miles N. of Peoria. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1118.

Milo, a post-township of Delaware co., Iowa. Pop. 719.

Milo, a post-hamlet in Salt Creek township, Lincoln co., Kansas, 42 miles N. of Ellsworth. It has a church.

Milo, a post-village in Milo township, Piscataquis co., Me., on the Sebec River, near its mouth, and on the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad, 40 miles N.N.W. of Bangor. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a woollen-mill. The township is intersected by the Piscataquis and Pleasant Rivers, and has abundant water-power. Pop. of the township, 938.

Milo, a post-office of Barry co., Mich.

Milo, a township of Mille Lacs co., Minn. Pop. 219.

Milo, a post-township of Yates co., N.Y., is bounded on the E. by Seneca Lake, and on the W. by Keuka Lake. It contains part of Penn Yan, and is intersected by the Northern Central Railroad. Pop. 5008. See also Himrod's.

Milo, a post-office of Defiance co., O.

Milo, a post-village of Wetzel co., W. Va.

Milo Centre, or **Milo**, a post-hamlet in Milo township, Yates co., N.Y., on the Northern Central Railroad, 28 miles S.S.E. of Canandaigua. It has a church.

Miloslaw, mee'lo-slâv', a town of Prussian Poland, 29 miles S.E. of Posen. Pop. 1590.

Milostavitchi, me-lo-stâ-vitch'co, a market-town of Russia, government of Mohoolev, 10 miles E.N.E. of Klimovitchi. Pop. 1800.

Milpitas, mil-pee'tas, a post-village of Santa Clara co., Cal., at Milpitas Station on the Central Pacific Railroad, 6 miles N. of San José. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of farming-implements. Pop. of township, 665.

Milquaty, a township of San Diego co., Cal. Pop. 324.

Mil'roy', a township of Jasper co., Ind. Pop. 123.

Milroy, a post-village in Anderson township, Rush co., Ind., on Little Flat Rock Creek, 8 miles S. of Rushville. It has 3 churches, a carriage-shop, 2 flour-mills, a woollen mill, &c. Pop. about 250.

Milroy, a post-village in Armagh township, Mifflin co., Pa., on the Mifflin & Centre County Railroad, 12 miles N. of Lewistown. It has 3 churches, a foundry, and a woollen-factory. Pop. in 1890, 598.

Miltenberg, mil'ten-bĕrg', a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 31 miles W. of Würzburg. Pop. 3561. It has a Franciscan convent, and a castle belonging to the Prince of Leiningen.

Mil'ton, or **Royal Milton**, a former town of England, co. of Kent, on an inlet of the Channel between the Isle of Sheppy and the mainland, near the mouth of the Medway, 7½ miles by rail W.N.W. of Feversham. It is now a part of the borough of Gravesend. Pop. 24,966. It has wharves for barges engaged in the London carrying trade, and numerous dredgers employed in its celebrated oyster-fisheries.

Milton, or **Mer'bertshire**, a small village of Scotland, co. of Stirling, 7 miles W.N.W. of Falkirk, on the Carron. Pop. 1190.

Mil'ton, a county in the N. part of Georgia, has an area of 110 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by intersected in the S. part by the Chattahoochee River. The surface is hilly or undulating, and nearly half of it is covered with forests. The soil produces Indian corn, cotton and wheat. Capital, Alpharetta. Pop. in 1870, 4284; 1880, 6261; in 1890, 6203.

Milton, a post-hamlet of Autauga co., Ala., 7 miles from Clay's Station. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Milton, a post-village of Calaveras co., Cal., on the Stockton & Copperopolis Railroad, 30 miles E. by N. of Stockton. It has a church. Pop. about 200.

Milton, a post-village in Litchfield township, Litchfield co., Conn., on the Shepaug River, about 34 miles W. of Hartford. It has 2 churches, an academy, and the American shear-shop.

Milton, a post-village of Sussex co., Del., about 77 miles S. of Wilmington, and 10 miles W. of Lewes. It has 2 churches and an academy. It is partly supported by shipbuilding. Pop. in 1890, 1074.

Milton, a post-village, capital of Santa Rosa co., Fla., on the Yellow River, about 3 miles from its entrance into Pensacola Bay, 25 miles N.E. of Pensacola, and about 30 miles E. of Mobile. It has 7 churches, an academy, several saw-mills, and a public library. Several steamers are owned here. Pop. in 1890, 1455.

Milton, Coles co., Ill. See Humboldt.

Milton, a township of Du Page co., Ill. Pop. 21[illegible]. It contains Wheaton.

Milton, a station in Madison co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Alton.

Milton, a post-village in Montezuma township, Pike co., Ill., about 30 miles W.S.W. of Jacksonville, and 3 miles W. of the Illinois River. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a bank, a pottery, a flour-mill, a newspaper office, and a cigar-factory.

Milton, a township of Jefferson co., Ind. Pop. 19[illegible]. It contains Brooksburg.

Milton, Vigo co., Ind. See Hunter.

Milton, a post-village of Wayne co., Ind., on the Whitewater River, and on the Cincinnati & Whitewater Valley Railroad and the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, 2 miles S.S.E. of Cambridge City, and 55 miles E. of Indianapolis. It has 5 churches, 1 or 2 flour-mills, and the Hoosier Agricultural Works. Pop. in 1890, 742.

Milton, a post-village in Jackson township, Van Buren co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, 4 miles E.S.E. of Bloomfield. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, and a flour-mill. P. (1890) 6[illegible]

Milton, a township of Butler co., Kansas. Pop. 230

Milton, a post-hamlet of Sumner co., Kansas, 40 miles S.W. of Wichita.

Milton, a post-village of Trimble co., Ky., on the Ohio River, opposite Madison, Ind., and about 40 miles N.N.E. of Louisville. It has 2 churches, a distillery, a flour-mill, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 400.

Milton, a post-village in Milton township, Norfolk co., Mass., on the Neponset River, and on a branch of the Old Colony Railroad, 7 or 8 miles S. of Boston. It contains a high school, 3 churches, a paper-mill, a chocolate-mill, and many elegant residences. Fine granite is found here. Pop. of the township, in 1890, 4278.

Milton, a township of Antrim co., Mich., on Grand Traverse Bay. Pop. 310. It contains Creswell.

Milton, a township of Cass co., Mich., on the Indiana line. Pop. 532.

Milton, a post-hamlet of Macomb co., Mich., on the

nd Trunk Railroad, about 30 miles N.N.E. of Detroit. as 2 churches.

ilton, a township of Dodge co., Minn. Pop. 903.

ilton, a post-hamlet of Atchison co., Mo., 4 miles . of Corning Station. It has a church, a flour-mill, a saw-mill.

ilton, a hamlet of Randolph co., Mo., 7 miles N.E. Moberly. It has 2 churches.

ilton, a post-hamlet of Saunders co., Neb., near Cotwood Creek, about 36 miles W.S.W. of Omaha.

ilton, a post-village in Milton township, Strafford N.H., on the Salmon Falls River, and on the North way division of the Eastern Railroad, 14 miles N.N.W. Great Falls. It has a superior hotel, and some manufures of shoes and lumber, also 2 churches and a classical ol. The township contains also the village of Milton ls, and has a pop. of 1593.

ilton, a post-hamlet of Morris co., N.J., about 16 s N. of Morristown. It has a church.

ilton, a township of Saratoga co., N.Y. Pop. 5227. ontains Ballston Spa, Milton Centre, West Milton, and k City Falls.

ilton, a post-village in Marlborough township, Ulster N.Y., on the Hudson River, about 12 miles above New-s, and 4 miles below Poughkeepsie. It has 5 churches, ur-mill, and a manufactory of wheelbarrows. Pop. about . On the opposite bank of the river is Milton Ferry tion on the Hudson River Railroad, 70 miles from New k. A ferry-boat plies between Milton and this station.

ilton, a post-village in Milton township, Caswell co., C. (near the northern boundary of the state), on the Dan er, at the mouth of County Line Creek, and on the Mil- & Sutherlin Railroad, about 70 miles N.N.W. of Raleigh, 14 miles E. by S. of Danville, Va. It has 2 newser offices, 3 churches, a flouring-mill, and 2 tobaccoories. Pop. in 1890, 705; of the township, 2808.

ilton, a township of Ashland co., O. Pop. 1240.

ilton, a township of Jackson co., O. Pop. 3404. It tains Berlin Cross Roads and Middleton, also Milton tion, at Wellston, on the Portsmouth Branch of the rietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 3 miles S. of Hamden tion.

ilton, a post-township of Mahoning co., O., about 16 es W. of Youngstown. Pop. 744. It is intersected by Mahoning River.

ilton, or West Milton, a post-village in Union nship, Miami co., O., on the Stillwater River, or South Branch of the Miami River, 16 miles N.W. of Dayton, . 10 miles S.W. of Troy. It has 2 churches, a graded ool, 2 woollen-mills, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. in 1890, 706. name of its post-office is West Milton.

ilton, a township of Wayne co., O. Pop. 1524. It tains Milton Station (which see).

ilton, a township of Wood co., O. Pop. 1464. It tains Milton Centre and Custar.

ilton, a post-office of Umatilla co., Oregon.

ilton, a hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., on Mahoning ek, about 50 miles N.E. of Pittsburg. It has a flouring-l. Here is Phœnix Post-Office.

ilton, a post-borough of Northumberland co., Pa., on West Branch of the Susquehanna River, and on the adelphia & Erie Railroad and the Catawissa & Williams-t Railroad, 13 miles above Sunbury, 27 miles below lliamsport, and 15 miles by railroad W.N.W. of Danville. ridge crosses the river here. Milton has 9 churches, 2 ional banks, a newspaper office, a rolling-mill, a nail-ory, 2 saw-mills, 2 planing-mills, and a car-factory. . in 1890, 5317.

ilton, a post-village of Rutherford co., Tenn., about miles E.S.E. of Nashville. It has a church, an academy, and a masonic hall. Pop. about 100.

ilton, a post-office of Lamar co., Tex., about 15 miles . of Paris.

ilton, a post-village in Milton township, Chittenden Vt., on the Lamoille River, 7 miles from its mouth, l on the Central Vermont Railroad, 14 miles S. of St. ans, and 14 miles (direct) N.N.E. of Burlington. The er here falls about 150 feet in a course of 300 yards, affling abundant water-power. Milton has several saw-ls, a carriage-shop, 3 churches, and a graded school. . of the township, 2062.

ilton, a thriving post-village of Cabell co., W. Va., the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 18 miles E. of Hungton. In the vicinity are several churches and manutures of lumber, staves, &c. Pop. about 400.

ilton, a township of Buffalo co., Wis., on the Mississpi River. Pop. 427, exclusive of Buffalo.

Milton, a post-village in Milton township, Rock co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 82 miles W.S.W. of Milwaukee, 7 miles N.E. of Janesville, and 2 miles E. of Milton Junction, which is on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. It has 2 or 3 churches. Here is Milton College, which was organized in 1867 and is under the direction of the Seventh-Day Baptists. Rock River touches the N.W. corner of the township. Pop. of the village in 1890, 685; of the township, 2300.

Milton, a post-village in Queens co., Nova Scotia, on Liverpool River, 2½ miles from Liverpool. It has a large lumber-trade, a number of saw-mills, a tannery, a planing-mill, and about 12 stores. Pop. 1100.

Milton, Ontario. See Milton West.

Milton, a village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, on the Prince Edward Island Railway, 7 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 150.

Milto'na, a post-township of Douglas co., Minn. Pop. 130. It contains the large lake Miltona.

Milton Ab'bas, a town of England, co. of Dorset, 6 miles W.S.W. of Blandford-Forum. Pop. of parish, 942. Milton Abbey is a noble structure, occupying the site of a monastery built by King Athelstan about 933.

Milton Centre, a post-hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Milton township, 3 miles from Ballston, and 7 miles S.W. of Saratoga Springs. It has a tannery, a flour-mill, and about 40 dwellings.

Milton Centre, a post-village of Wood co., O., in Milton township, on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, 30 miles S.S.W. of Toledo. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of lumber, buckets, &c.

Milton East, a post-village in Shefford co., Quebec, 9 miles N. of Granby. It contains a hotel, a store, and a cheese-factory. Pop. 100.

Milton Ferry, or Bar'negat', a station in Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 4 miles S. of Poughkeepsie, and 70 miles N. of New York, and opposite Milton, to which it is connected by steam ferry.

Milton Grove, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., in Mount Joy township, 15 miles W.N.W. of Lancaster. It has 3 churches and a cigar-factory.

Milton Junction, a post-village of Rock co., Wis., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, at the junction of the Southern Wisconsin Railroad, 32 miles S.E. of Madison, and 2 miles W. of Milton. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of carriages, flour, &c.

Milton Lower Mills, a village in Milton township, Norfolk co., Mass., at Milton Station, at or near the junction of the Shawmut and Milton Branches of the Old Colony Railroad, 6 miles S. of Boston. It has 2 churches, a paper-mill, and a granite-quarry.

Milton Mills, a post-village in Milton township, Strafford co., N.H., on a branch of Salmon Falls River, about 24 miles N. of Dover. It has 3 churches, a high school, and manufactures of flannels, blankets, piano-covers, and felt goods.

Milton Park, England. See Peterborough.

Milton Plantation, a post-office and plantation of Oxford co., Me. Pop. 258. It is stated that silver-mines have been found here.

Mil'tonsburg, a post-village of Monroe co., O., 14 miles S. of Barnesville, and about 30 miles S.W. of Wheeling, W. Va. It has 3 churches and a carriage-factory.

Milton Station, Coles co., Ill. See Humboldt.

Milton Station, a post-village of Wayne co., O., on the N. border of Milton township, and on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 18 miles W.S.W. of Akron. It has 2 churches, 3 stores, a carriage-factory, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 250.

Mil'tonville, a village in Madison township, Butler co., O. Pop. 179.

Milton West, or **Milton,** a town, capital of Halton co., Ontario, situated on Sixteen Mile Creek, 16 miles S. of Georgetown. It contains the county buildings, an iron-foundry, a tannery, a woollen-factory, saw- and grist-mills, and a newspaper office. Pop. 891.

Milton Wharf, a post-office of Richmond co., Va.

Miltschin, milt-shcen', or **Milcsin,** mil-chcen', a town of Bohemia, 47 miles S.S.E. of Prague. Pop. 1780.

Miltseen, or Miltsin, milt-seen', a mountain of North Africa, one of the highest peaks of the Atlas range, is situated about 30 miles S.E. of the city of Morocco. Lat. 31° 15' N.; lon. 7° 25' W. Height, about 11,400 feet.

Mil'verton, a town of England, co. of Somerset, 13½ miles S.W. of Bridgewater. Pop. of parish, 2015.

Milwaukee, mil-waw'kee, the most populous county of Wisconsin, has an area of about 232 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Michigan, and is drained by the Milwaukee, Menomonee, and Root Rivers. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and butter are the staple products. Good Niagara limestone underlies the soil. Capital, Milwaukee. Pop. in 1870, 89,930; in 1880, 138,537; in 1890, 236,101.

Milwaukee, a post-village of Clackamas co., Oregon, on the E. bank of the Willamette River, and on the Oregon & California Railroad, 7 miles S. by E. of Portland. It has 2 churches, a store, and a flouring-mill.

Milwaukee, a post-hamlet of Luckawanna co., Pa., about 6 miles W.N.W. of Scranton. It has a church.

Milwaukee, a city, port of entry, county seat of Milwaukee co., and the most populous city of Wisconsin, is situated on the W. shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Milwaukee River, 85 miles N. of Chicago, and 80 miles E. of Madison. Lat. 43° 3′ 45″ N.; lon. 87° 57′ W. The Milwaukee River approaching from the N., almost parallel with the lake shore, is joined about half a mile from its mouth by the Menomonee River, which flows in from the W., and nearer its mouth by the Kinnickinnick River, which comes from the S.W. The largest steamers on the lakes can ascend the Milwaukee River 2 miles from its mouth, and boats can also ascend the Menomonee and Kinnickinnick Rivers for a long distance. A large amount of money has been expended by the general government in the improvement of Milwaukee harbor, and it is now one of the best harbors on the Great Lakes. A breakwater stretching across the N. bight of Milwaukee Bay incloses a basin capable of sheltering an immense fleet. The city is advantageously situated along the banks of the three rivers named, and the transportation facilities afforded by these waterways have made it a great manufacturing and shipping point. The residence portions of the city, on high ground above the busy valleys along the streams, are noted for their beautiful shaded avennes and elegant homes. The finest residence districts are on the plateau between the lake and the Milwaukee River, and along the lake and river bluffs, and on the high ground to the west. Milwaukee contains 122 churches, of which 94 are Protestant, 24 Catholic, and 4 Hebrew. There are 41 public schools, 1 state normal school, 4 colleges, and many seminaries, academies, and private and church schools. The city has also 3 orphan asylums, 7 other asylums, and 8 hospitals. The public institutions include a branch of the National Soldiers' Home, the Layton Art Gallery, a public museum with an extensive natural history, geological, and archæological collection, and a public library containing over 65,000 volumes. The Catholic Convent Notre-Dame occupies an entire square on the East Side. The Capuchins occupy a square on the West Side with their church, monastery, and accessory buildings, and the Sisters of St. Francis have a large house on the South Side. Ten daily papers are published in Milwaukee, 38 weekly newspapers, and a number of monthly and quarterly periodicals. The city has 12 banks, 1 life insurance company, and several fire insurance companies. Transportation facilities are afforded by eleven railway lines radiating from the city, and as many steamer lines to other lake ports. Urban and inter-urban transit facilities are furnished by over 100 miles of well-equipped electric railway. Milwaukee is a great grain-market, and also an important coal-receiving and distributing point. During 1892 the receipts of wheat were 15,204,639 bushels, and the shipments 3,708,500 bushels. Nearly 12,000,000 bushels of barley were received for malting purposes, and 6,024,169 bushels shipped. The receipts of grain of all kinds during 1892 aggregated 36,763,849 bushels. The 7 flouring-mills located in the city produced 2,117,009 barrels of flour during 1892, an amount surpassed only by Minneapolis, the leading milling centre of the United States. The coal receipts during 1892 aggregated 1,374,414 tons. Milwaukee has over 3500 manufacturing establishments, employing nearly 60,000 persons, who receive nearly $30,000,000 annually in wages, and produce nearly $145,000,000 worth of manufactured products. The most conspicuous industry is that of brewing lager beer, and Milwaukee beer is well known all over the civilized world. In 1892 the 7 brewing establishments located in the city produced 2,299,000 barrels of beer. The correlated industry of malting is represented by 11 establishments, which produced $5,485,000 worth of malt in 1892. Milwaukee was settled in 1835, and incorporated as a city in 1846. The population in 1850 was 20,061; in 1854, 30,000; in 1863, 65,000; in 1870, 71,440; in 1875, 100,775; in 1880, 115,587; in 1885, 158,509; in 1890, 204,468. In 1891 the area of the city was increased by annexation from 17.08 square miles to 3 square miles, and through this and the regular natural i crease the population is now 245,000. A number of thrivi industrial suburbs are practically a part of the city, b they are not counted in this estimate of the populatio Thirteen extensive manufacturing establishments are locat at South Milwaukee, a flourishing town with a harbor a dock facilities and ample railway accommodations. T town of Cudahy, between South Milwaukee and the ci proper, has an extensive meat-packing establishment a other industrial institutions. Eight manufacturing plan are located at North Milwaukee. Wauwatosa is a we peopled residence suburb west of Milwaukee. Vital stati tics prove that Milwaukee is one of the healthiest cities the United States. This is due to its elevated location, e cellent drainage, and pure water. It has a system of exte sive and beautiful parks comprising reservations in t three divisions of the city, and a terraced park on the la front only a few minutes' walk from the business centre.

Milwaukee River, Wisconsin, rises in Fond du L co., runs southeastward through Washington co., and sout ward through Ozaukee co., and enters Lake Michigan the city of Milwaukee. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Mimbres, meem'brĕs, a post-hamlet of Grant co., N Mexico, 25 miles S.E. of Silver City. Here are hot spring

Mimcina, or **Mimsina**, mim-see'nâ, a considera town of Morocco, 190 miles S.E. of the city of Morocc lat. 30° N., lon. 5° W.

Min, min or meen, or **Min-Kiang**, min'-ke-ăng', considerable river of China, province of Fu-Kien, flows ge erally S.E. into Ho-Sien Bay, lat. 26° 8′ N., lon. 119° 40′ On it are the cities Kien-Chang, Yen-Ping, and Foo-Cho

Mina, mee'nâ (plural **Minas**, mee'nâs), a Portugue and Spanish word, signifying "mine," and forming a pa of several names in South America; as **Minas-Geraes** (t "General Mines"), **Minas-Novas** (the "New Mines"), &

Mi'na, a post-hamlet of Chautauqua co., N.Y., in Mi township, about 24 miles W. of Jamestown, and 22 miles of Erie, Pa. Pop. of the township, 1195.

Minab, Persia. See **Meenab**.

Minahassa, mee'nâ-hâs'sâ (native, *Ni-wuhassa*, "co federation"), a district in the Dutch residency of Menad Celebes, forming the extreme N.E. point of the island. is composed of 36 little states under Dutch control. It a very rough and volcanic region, but is one of the fine coffee-districts in the world. Its people, lately savages, ha become civilized, chiefly through the labors of Dutch mi sionaries. Capital, Menado. Pop. 105,514.

Minam, a village of Persia. See **Meenam**.

Minas (mee'nas) Bay, a remarkable body of water i Nova Scotia, the E. arm of the Bay of Fundy, penetrati 60 miles inland and terminating in Chignecto Bay. Th tides here rush in with great impetuosity and form what called the *bore*. At the equinoxes they have been know to rise from 60 to 70 feet, while in Halifax harbor, on th opposite coast, the spring tides rise only from 6 to 9 fee Minas Bay receives a great number of small rivers, th principal of which, called the Avon, is navigable.

Minas-Geraes, mee'nâs zhâ-râ'ĕs (almost zhâ-rice'), state of Brazil, situated between lat. 14° 25′ and 23° S. an lon. 40° 37′ and 53° 20′ W., having E. Bahia, S. São Paul W. Goyaz, and N. Pernambuco. Area, 232,160 square mile It occupies the highest table-land in Brazil, and is the mo populous of its states. The prairies are covered with va herds of cattle, and the cheese of the state is in high reput The gold and precious stones of Minas-Geraes are importan Iron-works have been erected in the neighborhood of Our Preto, the capital. Pop. in 1872, 2,039,735; in 188 2,449,010; in 1888, 3,018,807.

Minas-Novas, mee'nâs no'vâs, formerly **Bom-Suc cesso das Minas-de-Fanado**, bôm-soos-sâ'so dâ mee'nâs dâ fâ-nâ'do, a town of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, 230 miles N.N.E. of Ouro Preto.

Minatitlan, mee'nâ-tit-lân', or **La Fabrica**, lâ fâ' bree-kâ, a port of Mexico, on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec 140 miles S.E. of Vera Cruz. It is on the left bank of th river Coatzacoalcos, 20 miles from its mouth. There are 1 feet of water on the bar at the river's mouth, and more tha 20 feet to a point several miles above the town, which ha a church and a school, and ships mahogany and the othe products of the region.

Mi'naville, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y., 3 miles N.W. of Albany, and 4 miles S. of Amsterdam. I has 2 churches, a cheese-factory, and a grist-mill. P. 130

Minaya, me-nī'â, a town of Spain, province and 3 miles N.W. of Albacete. Pop. 2118.

Min'burn, a post-village of Dallas co., Iowa, on th

Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad, 27 miles W.N.W. of Moines. It is near the Raccoon River. It has a church.

incar'lo, one of the Scilly Islands, 4 miles W. of St. y's. Area, 12 acres.

inch, a strait of Scotland. See MINSH.

in-Chan, a mountain of China. See MIN-SHAN.

inchinhump'ton, a town of England, co. of Glou- r, on the Cotswold Hills, 4 miles S.E. of Stroud. It manufactories of woollen cloth. Pop. of parish, 4361.

inchinmadiva, min-chin-mâ-dee'vâ, written also **chinmadom**, a mountain-peak of the Andes, in gonia. Lat. 42° 50′ S. Height, 8000 feet.

incio, min'cho or meen'cho (anc. *Min'cius*), a river taly, emerges from the S. extremity of Lago di Garda, S. and E., passes Goito and Mantua, and joins the Po Governolo. Length, 38 miles.

in'cy, a post-office of Taney co., Mo.

indanao, min-dâ-nâ'o or meen-dâ-nâ'o, or **Maginanao**, mâ-neen-dâ-nâ'o, an island of the Malay Archi- go, the southernmost, and after Luzon the largest, of the ippines, extending from Point Bannjan, lat. 9° 50′ N., int Mindanao, lat. 5° 32′ N., and from Point Alimpapan, 122° E., to Cape St. Augustine or Pandagitan, lon. 13′ E. Greatest length, 300 miles. Estimated area, 00 square miles. Iligan Bay on the N., and Illanon or n Bay on the S., nearly divide the island into two s. Its line of coast is marked with many bays and lands, which afford excellent shelter to ships during ns. Its mountains are of immense altitude, and are od nearly to their summits with forests of teak and r large trees. Numerous volcanoes, some in full ignition, r among them, but Mount Calatan, near the source of river Batuan, seems the only one known by name to graphers. The island is thickly interspersed with lakes, in some parts are extensive prairies. The products prise gold, rice, wax, cassia, rattans, tobacco, and pep- exported chiefly to Manila and the adjacent islands. interior is peopled by Papuan negroes. The Malays under many independent chiefs, the principal of whom e Sultan of Mindanao. Principal towns, Mindanao, bonga, Cagayan, Surigao, and Tandag. Pop. 732,802.

indanao, a town on the S.W. coast of the island of danao, near the mouth of the river Pelangy, in the Bay llanon, and contiguous to which is Selangan, the resi- e of the Sultan of Mindanao.

indelheim, min'dęl-hīme' (anc. *Ros'trum Neno'riæ*), n of Bavaria, in Swabia, on the Mindel, 30 miles S.W. ugsburg. Pop. 3205.

inden, min'den (L. *Min'da*), a strongly fortified n of Prussia, in Westphalia, on the Weser, and on the way from Berlin to the Rhine, 60 miles E.N.E. of Mün- Besides its fortifications and barracks, it has a catho- Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and Calvinist churches, ral hospitals, schools, and public institutions, manufac- s of woollen and linen fabrics, hosiery, tobacco, soap, refined sugar, and a considerable trade on the river ween Bremen and Central Germany. Minden is the of several important courts, and possesses an historical antiquarian society. It was the residence of several of early German emperors, and many diets have been held . Pop. 17,075.

inden, a government of Prussia, Westphalia, bounded nd N.W. by the province of Hanover. Area, 2028 re miles. It belongs to the basins of the Weser, Ems, Rhine. Pop. 480,612.

in'den, a post-office of Calhoun co., Ala.

inden, a post-village in Neola township, Pottawat- e co., Iowa, on Keg Creek, and on the Chicago, Rock nd & Pacific Railroad, 22 miles N.E. of Council Bluffs. has a hotel, a steam flouring-mill, &c. Pop. 500.

inden, a post-village, capital of Webster parish, La., miles E.N.E. of Shreveport, and 2 or 3 miles E. of the gable Dorcheat River. It has 4 churches, 1 or 2 news- r offices, a female college, and the Minden Academy or school. Cotton and lumber are the chief articles of rt. Pop. 1100.

inden, a post-village in Minden township, Sanilac Mich., about 60 miles E. of Bay City, and 10 miles W. ake Huron. It has a foundry and 3 general stores.

inden, a post-village, capital of Kearney co., Neb., miles by rail W. by S. of Hastings. It has a bank, 4 spaper offices, and manufactures of bricks, lumber, &c. P. in 1890, 1330.

inden, a post-township of Montgomery co., N.Y., t 30 miles S.E. of Utica, is bounded on the N. by the awk River. It has a fertile soil and a hilly surface. P. 4685. Minden Post-Office is at Fordsbush.

Minden, a post-village and river-port in Peterborough co., Ontario, 30 miles N.N.W. of Bobcaygeon. It contains 2 churches, 6 stores, and 3 hotels. Pop. 150.

Min'denville, a hamlet of Montgomery co., N.Y., on the Mohawk River and on the Erie Canal, about 9 miles S.E. of Little Falls. Pop. about 100.

Mindoro, min-do'ro or meen-do'ro, an island of the Philippines, Malay Archipelago, lat. of Cape Calavite, 13° 27′ N., lon. 120° 21′ E., and 20 miles S. of Luzon. Estimated area, 4150 square miles. Pop. 70,926. Surface mountainous, and, viewed from the sea, it is picturesque. Chief town, Calapan, on its N. coast.

Mindoro, SEA OF. See SOOLOO SEA.

Mindoro, La Crosse co., Wis. See NEWTON.

Mine Creek, a post-office of Edgefield co., S.C.

Mine'head, a seaport town and parish of England, co. of Somerset, on the Bristol Channel, 22 miles W.N.W. of Bridgewater. Pop. 1905. The town has a commodious harbor, with a herring-fishery and coasting trade.

Minehead, a promontory of Ireland, co. of Waterford, on the Atlantic, 6 miles N.E. of Ardmore.

Mine Hill, Morris co., N.J. See FERROMONT.

Mine Hill Gap, a hamlet and station in Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven Railroad, 2 miles N. of Minersville, at the junction of a short branch railroad. It has important coal-mines.

Mine Kill Falls, a post-office of Schoharie co., N.Y., about 42 miles W.S.W. of Albany.

Mine La Motte, a post-village of Madison co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 102 miles S. of St. Louis. It has valuable mines of lead which have been worked 100 years or more; and cobalt, malachite, and other minerals are found here. It has 2 churches and a smelting-furnace. Pop. about 300.

Mineo, me-nâ'o (anc. *Me'næ*), a town of Sicily, 96 miles S.W. of Catania, on an eminence near a sulphurous lake, and possessing a college. Pop. 9337.

Min'eo'la, a post-village of Queens co., N.Y., in North Hempstead township, on the Long Island Railroad, 9 miles E. of Jamaica, and 20 miles E. of Brooklyn. It is at the junction of the Hempstead Branch with the main line, and is the S. terminus of the Glen Cove Branch Railroad. It has a court-house. Pop. about 300.

Mineola, a post-village of Wood co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, and on two other railroads, 77 miles E. of Dallas. It has a bank, a high school, a newspaper office, and 3 churches. Pop. in 1890, 1333.

Mi'ner, a county in the S.E. part of South Dakota, has an area of 580 square miles. It is intersected by the Vermilion River, and also drained by Red Stone Creek. The surface is an undulating prairie. Capital, Howard. Pop. in 1880, 363; in 1890, 5165.

Miner, a station in Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, 3 miles N.E. of Wilkesbarre.

Min'eral, a county in the extreme N.E. part of West Virginia, borders on Maryland. Area, about 370 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. and N.E. by the North Branch of the Potomac River, and is intersected by Patterson's Creek. The surface is diversified by several ridges of the Alleghany Mountains. The soil of the valleys is fertile, and produces Indian corn and wheat. Bituminous coal is the chief article of export. It is traversed by the Baltimore & Ohio and West Virginia Central & Pittsburg Railroads. Capital, Keyser. Pop. in 1870, 6332; in 1880, 8630; in 1890, 12,085.

Mineral, a township of Plumas co., Cal. Pop. 400.

Mineral, a post-village of Bureau co., Ill., in Mineral township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 42 miles W. of La Salle. It has a graded school, a church, and an elevator. Coal is mined near this place. Pop. 250; of the township, 1034.

Mineral, a township of Jasper co., Mo. Pop. 1195.

Mineral, a station in Eureka co., Nev., on the Eureka & Palisade Railroad, 37 miles S. of Palisade.

Mineral, a post-village of Athens co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 50 miles E. of Chillicothe. It is a shipping-point for lumber.

Mineral City, a post-village of Greene co., Ind., on the line between Richland and Taylor townships, on the Bedford, Springville, Owensburg & Bloomfield Railroad. It has a church, a coal-mine, and a saw-mill.

Mineral City, a mining hamlet of White Pine co., Nev., about 35 miles E. of Hamilton. Silver is found here.

Mineral City, a post-hamlet of Bee co., Tex., 55 miles S.W. of Cuero.

Mineral Hill, a post-village of Elko co., Nev., 5 miles E. of Mineral Station, and about 60 miles S. by W. of

Elko. It has a church. Pop. 212. Silver-mines have been opened here.

Mineral Park, a post-village of Mohave co., Arizona, about 130 miles W.N.W. of Prescott. It has a rich silver-mine and a quartz-mill. Gold is said to be found near this place.

Mineral Point, a post-hamlet of Anderson co., Kansas, about 13 miles (direct) W. of Garnett, and 3 miles W. by S. of Harris. It has general stores, &c.

Mineral Point, a post-village of Washington co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 61 miles S.S.W. of St. Louis, and 4 miles E. of Potosi, with which it is connected by a branch railroad. Lead and iron are found here.

Mineral Point, or **Mineral City**, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., O., on Sandy Creek, and on the Tuscarawas Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 12 miles N.E. of New Philadelphia. It has mines of excellent steam-coal. Pop. in 1890, 893.

Mineral Point, a post-village of Cambria co., Pa., on Conemaugh Creek, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Johnstown, and 32 miles W.S.W. of Altoona. It has a church. Coal is found here.

Mineral Point, a station in Somerset co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, at the junction of the Somerset & Mineral Point Railroad, 101 miles S.E. of Pittsburg.

Mineral Point, a post-village of Iowa co., Wis., in Mineral Point township, about 45 miles W.S.W. of Madison, and 36 miles N.E. of Dubuque, Iowa. It is the N. terminus of the Mineral Point Railroad, which connects with the Illinois Central Railroad at Warren. It contains 2 banks, a high school, 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 2 foundries, and 3 smelting-furnaces for zinc. Lead is mined in the vicinity. Pop. 3055; of township, additional, 1527.

Mineral Ridge, a post-village of Boone co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, about 30 miles S. by E. of Fort Dodge, and 10 miles N.W. of Boone. It has 2 churches. Coal is found here. Pop. about 200.

Mineral Ridge, a post-village in Weathersfield township, Trumbull co., O., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 3 miles S. of Niles. It has 6 churches, 2 furnaces for pig-iron, a money-order post-office, 3 stores, and manufactures of wheels and bricks. Coal abounds near this place. Pop. in 1890 851.

Mineral Siding, a station in Guernsey co., O., on the Central Ohio division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 4 miles E. of Cambridge.

Mineral Spring, a post-hamlet of Garrett co., Md., 9 miles from Confluence, Pa. It has a grist-mill and a woollen-factory.

Mineral Springs, a post-village and summer resort of Howard co., Ark., 25 miles N.N.W. of Fulton. It has 3 churches, the Southern Arkansas College, a flouring-mill, a cotton-gin, a valuable mineral spring, and several general stores. Pop. about 350.

Mineral Springs, a post-office of Pickens co., Ga., 15 miles N. of Canton, and about 5 miles (direct) S. by W. of Jasper, the capital of the county.

Mineral Springs, or **Cobleskill** (kob'ĕlz-kĭl) **Centre**, a post-hamlet of Schoharie co., N.Y., about 8 miles W. of Schoharie Court-House. It has a church, a saw-mill, a grain-cradle factory, a wagon-factory, a picture-frame-works, and general stores. Pop. about 100. Here is Mineral Springs Post-Office.

Mineral Springs, a township of Richmond co., N.C. Pop. 1040.

Mineral Springs, a post-office and summer resort of Adams co., O., in Meigs township, 20 miles N. of Rome. It has a church, a hotel, &c.

Mineral Springs, a post-office of Marion co., S.C.

Mineral Springs, a summer resort of Marlborough co., S.C., 7 miles S. of Bennettsville.

Mineral Wells, a post-office of Wood co., W. Va., 3 miles from Claysville Station, and 7 miles from Parkersburg. Here is a summer resort.

Minerbe, me-nĕn'bā, a town of Italy, 20 miles S.E. of Verona. Pop. 3462.

Minerbe, or **Minerbio**, me-nĕn'be-o, a town of Italy, in Emilia, 11 miles N.E. of Bologna. Pop. 7244.

Mine Ridge, in the S.E. part and extending along the E. border of Lancaster co., Pa., derives its name from its copper-mines, which are no longer worked.

Mine Road, a station in Spottsylvania co., Va., on the Potomac, Fredericksburg & Piedmont Railroad, 6 miles W. of Fredericksburg.

Mi'ner's De'light', a post-office and mining-camp of Sweetwater co., Wyoming, 108 miles from Green River City. Gold is found here in quartz and placers.

Mi'nersville, a post-village of Trinity co., Cal., on the Trinity River, about 13 miles E.N.E. of Weaverville. Gold is found here. Pop. 102.

Minersville, a post-office of Republic co., Kansas.

Minersville, Missouri. See Ononogo.

Minersville, a station in Otoe co., Neb., on the Missouri River, and on the Nebraska Railroad, 6 miles below Nebraska City.

Minersville, a post-village of Meigs co., O., on the Ohio River, nearly 2 miles above Pomeroy. It has manufactures of salt and bromine, and is supported chiefly by operations in coal, which is mined here in large quantities. Here are 4 churches.

Minersville, a post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Schuylkill River, 4 miles W. of Pottsville, and about 30 miles S.E. of Danville. It is situated in a valley, near the base of Broad Mountain, on a branch of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. Its prosperity is mainly derived from operations in anthracite coal which is mined here in the Schuylkill or Pottsville basin. It has a newspaper office, a national bank, 10 churches, machine-shops, and manufactures of iron, soap, and shoes. Pop. in 1890, 3504. It is connected with Mount Carbon by the People's Railroad.

Minersville, a post-village of Beaver co., Utah, about 120 miles S.S.W. of Manti, and 20 miles S. by W. of Beaver. Silver, iron, and lead are found near this place. It has a church.

Mine Run, a post-office of Orange co., Va.

Mine Run Furnace, a post-office of Shenandoah co., Va.

Miner'va, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Iowa, in Minerva township, about 46 miles N.N.E. of Des Moines, and 14 miles W.N.W. of Marshalltown. Pop. of township, 696

Minerva, a post-hamlet of Labette co., Kansas, in Elm Grove township, 13 miles S.W. of Oswego.

Minerva, a post-village of Mason co., Ky., about 16 miles W.N.W. of Maysville, and 4 miles from the Ohio River. It has 2 churches. Pop. 159.

Minerva, a post-township of Essex co., N.Y., about 4 miles N.W. of White Hall, is traversed by the Hudson River, and connected with Saratoga Springs by the Adirondack Railroad. Its surface is mountainous. Here are beds of iron ore. Pop. 962.

Minerva, a post-village of Stark co., O., on Sandy Creek, and on the Tuscarawas Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 72 miles S.S.E. of Cleveland, and 16 miles E.S.E. of Canton. It is partly in Carroll co. It has a national bank, a union school, a newspaper office, 4 churches, a machine-shop, a foundry, and manufactures of carriages, furniture, sash, and doors. Pop. in 1890, 1139.

Minervino, me-nĕn-vee'no, a town of Italy, province of Bari, 15 miles S.W. of Andria. Pop. 13,844.

Mines, mīnz, a post-office and scattered mining village of Blair co., Pa., and the S. terminus of the Springfield Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 30 miles by rail E. of Hollidaysburg. Here is a large mine of iron owned by the Cambria Iron Company.

Mines, a station in Centre co., Pa., on the Bellefonte & Snow Shoe Railroad, 3½ miles W. of Snow Shoe. Here semi-bituminous coal is mined.

Minet'to, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., on the Oswego River, and on the Oswego & Syracuse Railroad, about 5 miles S. of the city of Oswego. It has a church.

Mineville, mīn'vĭl, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y., in Moriah township, on the Lake Champlain & Moriah Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Port Henry. It has 2 churches, and rich iron-mines. Pop. in 1890, 1844.

Minewithen, one of the Scilly Islands.

Minga'la, an island of the Hebrides, near their S. extremity, about 2 miles S.S.W. of Pabba. Length, 3 miles.

Mingan, ming'gan, a post-village in Saguenay co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Mingan River, opposite the Mingan Islands, 398 miles below Quebec. It is a Hudson Bay Company's post. The inhabitants, chiefly Indians, are engaged in hunting and fishing. The harbor is very fine. Pop. 560.

Mingan Islands, a group of 29 isles of Canada, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, N. of Anticosti, extending 45 miles along the Labrador coast.

Mingan River, a large river of Quebec, enters the N. shore of the St. Lawrence at Mingan. It is one of the finest salmon-streams in the province, and excellent for trout. The scenery in rear of this stream is romantic.

Minglanilla, min-glä-neel'yä, a village of Spain, New Castile, 44 miles S.E. of Cuenca. Pop. 1979.

Mingo, ming'go, a post-village in Wayne township, Champaign co., O., 46 miles N.N.E. of Dayton.

Mingo Flat, a post-office of Randolph co., W. Va.

Mingo Junction, a post-village of Jefferson co., O., 4 miles S. of Steubenville. It has 2 churches.

Mingrelia, min-greel'e-ä (Fr. *Mingrélie*, mân^grä^-ee'; Ger. *Mingrelien*, min-grä'le-en), a former province, now a part of the government of Kootnis, Russian Transcaucasia, between the Black Sea on the W. and the Caucasus on the N. Area, 2365 square miles. Pop. 70,000. The inhabitants are allied in blood to the Georgians, and belong mostly to the Greek Church.

Minho, meen'yo (Sp. *Miño*, meen'yo: anc. *Min'ius*), a river of Spain and Portugal, rises in Galicia, 30 miles N.E. of Santiago, flows E., S., and W., latterly bounding Portugal on the N., and enters the Atlantic near Caminha, 52 miles N. of the mouth of the Douro, after a course of 130 miles. Affluents, the Sil, Avia, and Tea.

Minho, or Entre-Douro-e-Minho, ân'trä-dô'ro-i-meen'yo (*i.e.*, "between the Douro and Minho"), the most northern province of Portugal, having W. the Atlantic, and N. the Minho. Area, 2807 square miles. Pop. 973,332.

Minieh, or Minyeh, mee'ne-yeh, a town of Egypt, capital of a province, on the left bank of the Nile, 136 miles by rail S.S.W. of Cairo. It has earthenware manufactures, and a government cotton-factory. Pop. 11,000.

Minier, mi-neer', a post-village of Tazewell co., Ill., 7 miles W.S.W. of Bloomington. Pop. in 1890, 664.

Mi'ning City, a post-village of Butler co., Ky., on Green River, 16 miles from Rockport Station.

Min'ish, an island off the W. coast of Ireland, in the Atlantic, 3 miles W. of the centre of Kilkerran Bay.

Minisink, Orange co., N.Y. See GREENVILLE.

Min-Kiang, a river of China. See MIN.

Min'neap'olis, a post-village, capital of Ottawa co., Kansas, on the Solomon River, and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé and Union Pacific Railroads, 23 miles N.W. of Solomon City. It has 2 newspaper offices, a bank, a church, and manufactures of carriages, flour, &c. Pop. in 1890, 1756.

Minneapolis, the first city of Minnesota in population and importance, and in population the eighteenth of the United States, the capital of Hennepin co., is situated on both banks of the Mississippi River, at the Falls of St. Anthony, 10 miles W. by N. of St. Paul. It is near lat. 44° 58' N. and lon. 93° 18' W. Its invigorating climate has given it great repute as a health resort. The winter in this region is cold, but clear, the average summer temperature is below 70° F., and the autumn is long. Built upon a high and picturesque table-land, Minneapolis, with an area of 54 square miles, is laid out with regularity, and many of its intersecting streets are from 80 to 100 feet in width. The river is spanned by 9 highway and 6 railroad bridges, most of them built of iron, and several of them great works of engineering. The city has a park area of 1500 acres (valued at more than $4,000,000), including 22 parks, 8 parkways and boulevards, 4 large lakes, and the falls of Minnehaha. Natural advantages, liberally developed, are making Minneapolis a city of great beauty. Here is the seat of the University of Minnesota, non-sectarian, and providing free tuition and equal privileges for both sexes. It was founded in 1868, and has now 1400 students, a large library, buildings which cost $600,000, a campus of 45 acres, and, connected with its agricultural college, an experimental farm 250 acres in extent. Its 8 departments are well organized and conducted. Here is also Augsburg Theological Seminary, now in its twenty-fifth year, and just without the city limits, in the Midway district, are Hamline University and Macalester College. The public-school system of Minneapolis holds high rank. The city has 50 school buildings, 4 high schools, 540 teachers, and 22,000 pupils. There are also many private and parochial schools. Besides 2 opera-houses and 2 theatres, Minneapolis has several music and assembly halls, one, that of the Exposition building, with a seating capacity of 8,000. Among the admirable structures of the city is the public library, finished in 1889 at a cost of $270,000, containing 50,000 volumes and commodious reading-rooms. In this building also are quartered the Society of Fine Arts and the Academy of Science. Other great buildings are the Syndicate Block, the New York Life, the Lumber Exchange, the West Hotel, the Young Men's Christian Association, the masonic temple, and the Guaranty Loan Building. This last, erected at a cost of $1,500,000 and covering half an acre, is perhaps the grandest office-building in the world. These all are constructed of varieties of Minnesota building-stone. A new edifice for city hall and court-house combined is now being erected, the cost of which when completed, including the site, is estimated at about $4,000,000. This city has extensive water-, gas-, and electric-works. Beautiful suburbs are rapidly springing up around it. Lake Minnetonka, but 7 miles away, and accessible by 3 lines of railroad, is already a favorite summer resort. In the Midway District, common to both Minneapolis and St. Paul, though mostly belonging to the latter, are the 4 thriving villages of Merriam Park, St. Anthony Park, Hamline, and Macalester. By its electric-car system, complete within its own limits, Minneapolis has also hourly communication with St. Paul. Minneapolis has 167 churches, connected with which are many missions and benevolent societies; 7 private and 2 public hospitals, and 2 free dispensaries; philanthropic institutions, among which are the Sheltering Arms, for poor children, the Jones-Harrison Home for aged women, the Catholic Orphan Asylum, and the Washburn Home for orphans, all liberally endowed. In this city are many associations for purposes of intellectual, æsthetic, moral, and social culture. Here are published 63 periodicals, including 3 prominent dailies, and about 12 leading weeklies and several valuable semi-monthly and monthly journals. Ten weekly newspapers are supported by Scandinavian citizens. With its magnificent water-power, Minneapolis now ranks seventh among the manufacturing cities of the country. In flour and lumber products it is the foremost city of the world, its 20 flour-mills having a daily capacity of 44,000 barrels. Its assessed valuation, based upon forty per cent. of the market value of its assessable property, is $138,000,000. It has 6 national and 15 state banks, with an aggregate capital of $9,000,000. Its grain-elevator capacity is 17,000,000 bushels; yearly flour output, $35,000,000; lumber output, $6,000,000; savings deposits, $5,000,000. The number of railroads entering the city is 15. Pop. in 1870, 13,066, or including St. Anthony (incorporated with Minneapolis in 1873), 18,079; in 1880, 46,887; in 1890, 164,738.

Min'nehaha, a county in the S.E. part of South Dakota, borders on Minnesota. Area, about 790 square miles. It is intersected by the Big Sioux River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and lakes. The soil is fertile. Capital, Sioux Falls. Pop. in 1870, 355; in 1880, 8251; in 1890, 21,879.

Min'neis'ka, a small river of Minnesota, drains the S. part of Wabasha co. and the N. part of Winona co., and enters the Mississippi River at the village of Minneiska.

Minneiska, a post-village of Wabasha co., Minn., in Minneiska township, and on the Mississippi River, at the mouth of the Minneiska River, 16 miles N.W. of Winona.

Minneola, Texas. See MINEOLA.

Minneota, Lyon co., Minn. See NORLAND.

Minnequa (min-ne-kwaw', or **Minnequo**) **Springs**, a post-office and summer resort in Canton township, Bradford co., Pa., on the Northern Central Railroad, 41 miles N. by E. of Williamsport, and 36 miles S. of Elmira. It is situated in a glen, among high hills, and has a large hotel. Here are mineral springs, which contain calcium, sodium, manganese, carbonic acid, boracic acid, silica, &c.

Min'neso'ta, a state of the American Union, in the N. part of the Mississippi Valley, bounded on the N. by the province of Manitoba, Canada, on the E. by Lake Superior and the state of Wisconsin, on the S. by Iowa, and on the W. by the states of North Dakota and South Dakota. Its extreme northern limit is lat. 49° N. (except that there is a small detached area N.W. of the Lake of the Woods, with a few islands in that lake, lying N. of that parallel), but eastward from the Lake of the Woods the line ascends Rainy Lake River and a chain of small lakes and streams to Mountain Lake, whence it passes by a very short portage to the head-waters of the Arrow River, which stream it follows to Pigeon River, down which it passes to Pigeon Bay, Lake Superior. The rivers St. Croix and Mississippi constitute the principal portion of the eastern line. S. of the point where it leaves Lake Superior. The southern limit is lat. 43° 30' N. On the W. it has the Red River of the North, with Lakes Traverse and Big Stone, southward from which the line follows the meridian of 97° W. Area, 83,365 square miles.

Face of the Country.—Conspicuous features are the great marshes of the N.E., covered with a small growth of tamarack and fir, with low, parallel, pine-clad ridges of dry land; the great white-pine belt, which covers nearly one-third of the state, chiefly northeastward of the Mississippi River, and extends indefinitely northward; the "Big

Woods," a strip of forest-land, covered with oak, elm, maple, ash, and other deciduous trees, running southward from Crow Wing River to within about 60 miles of the Iowa line,—this tract being about 100 miles long and 40 wide, with an exceedingly fertile black soil; the productive and beautiful rolling country in the S.E.; the great undulating prairies of the S. and S.W., gradually ascending to the N.W. central "Height of Land," or Hauteur des Terres. From the utmost source of the Mississippi (height, 1680 feet) the country falls somewhat rapidly northward, the Lake of the Woods being only 977 feet in height, and the Red River at St. Vincent only 792 feet. Much of the Red River valley is apparently a dead level. The most remarkable ascent in the state is from Lake Superior, 600 feet, to the crest or edge of its surrounding plateau (1359 feet), the ascent of 759 feet being made in a few miles. The lowest point on the Mississippi has an elevation of 660 feet.

Hydrography.—A remarkable feature of Minnesota is formed by its myriads of clear lakes, varying in size from a few acres up to great bodies of water like Leech, Red, Mille Lacs, Cass, Vermillion, and other lakes, some of them singly covering hundreds of square miles. The lakes are said to exceed 7000 in number, and to cover more than 2,500,000 acres. These lakes are conspicuously frequent along the divides or watersheds. Of these the Height of Land, where the head-streams of the Mississippi originate, has an elevation of 1680 feet. Lake Itasca is the receptacle of these parent streams, and is regarded as the birthplace of the Mississippi. The northeastern border of the state is in the St. Lawrence basin; the N. and N.W. in that of Hudson's Bay; the extreme S.W. in the valley of the Missouri; and many of its lakes, especially westward, have no outlets; but the greater part of the state is in the proper valley of the Upper Mississippi. Minnesota is therefore a remarkable hydrographic centre. The principal streams of the state are the Mississippi, and its tributaries, direct or indirect, the Crow Wing, Rum, Crow, St. Croix, Minnesota, Mankato, Elk, &c.; the St. Louis and the numerous other affluents of Lake Superior; the Red River, with its tributaries, in the N.W.; the Rainy Lake River, with its Big and Little Forks, and other affluents. The larger streams of those just named are all navigable to a greater or less extent by steamboats at high water, except in winter; and the lake-chains and swift streams of the N. are the principal highways of that lonely region, being traversed by hardy *voyageurs* with the birch canoe, a conveyance which in winter is replaced by sledges drawn by dogs. Many of the streams have rapids and falls, affording abundant water-power, and the lakes and rivers abound in valuable fishes.

The Climate in winter is severe, and in the N. is intensely cold; but it is everywhere very equable when compared with that of the Atlantic seaboard. It is a matter of frequent remark that the dry and steady cold of Minnesota is much more endurable than that of a New England winter. The winters throughout most of the state are short, and spring and autumn are long and pleasant seasons; but at Duluth the spring is usually wet, and is regarded as the most disagreeable season of the year. The rainfall seems not very copious, when compared with that of the seaboard; but, what is of more importance, it is well distributed throughout the year, and its waters are well husbanded in the numerous lakes of the state. These lakes are believed to mitigate the frosts of the late spring and early autumn, and to add to the frequency of summer showers. The rapid spread of the wooded area since the incoming of civilization is believed to exercise a favorable influence upon the rainfall and the temperature. The extreme S.W. of the state is somewhat exposed to drought, as well as to the ravages of the grasshopper, or Rocky Mountain locust (*Caloptenus spretus*). The dry air and even temperature of Minnesota have given it a wide reputation as a sanitary resort for persons suffering from pulmonary complaints.

Geology.—In the N.E. and N. the prevalent formation is Laurentian, but the strata are nearly everywhere deeply covered with drift, often heaped in long, low ridges, with sphagnous swamps of stunted tamarack between. Along Lake Superior it is flanked by a tract of Silurian age (here much broken, and metamorphosed by dikes of igneous rock). This tract passes southward, and is continuous with the Silurian strata of Wisconsin and Iowa. Another strip of the Silurian reaches from the N.W. angle of the state southeastward to the "Big Woods" region. The remainder of Minnesota is mostly of cretaceous age, save that in the S. there is a small tract of the Devonian, and in the S.W. there is a very considerable area containing azoic rocks, conspicuous among which are the interesting Sioux quartzite and the red pipestone. Among useful minerals we may notice iron and probably other valuable ores in the Lake Superior country; peat, which is inexhaustible in some parts, and which is somewhat utilized in places where other fuel is scarce; slate, on the river St. Louis; granite, gneiss, sandstone, magnesian limestone, and other rock suitable for building-material. The Sioux quartzite is a rough but exceedingly durable stone. The Indians formerly used the red pipestone in fashioning tobacco-pipes. Lead ores have been traced, and pieces of copper have been taken from the drift. In the W. the state owns a number of salt-bearing tracts of large prospective value.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Lake Pepin and other portions of the Mississippi are bordered by wild and inspiring scenery. The Falls of St. Anthony and of Minnehaha, the Dalles of the St. Louis and St. Croix Rivers, and the great Indian pipestone-quarry, which was regarded as a common sanctuary by the Indians, who long concealed its place from the white man, are noted objects of interest. The northern forests and the remoter prairies afford deer, raccoons, bears, and much furred and feathered game, and the beautiful lakes and streams are the abode of trout, pike, pike-perch, and other valuable fishes.

Vegetation.—Some notice is given above of the great extent of forests of Minnesota, but the southwestern and western parts of the state are in general but scantily wooded. This fact has already greatly assisted in the rapid development of agriculture, the wooded tracts supplying, at low prices, abundance of timber and fuel for the rest of the state. The authorities have also given generous bounties to encourage arboriculture, and the area of comparatively treeless land is rapidly becoming less. Among the native fruits are crab-apples, cranberries, strawberries, service and buffalo berries, plums, and grapes. The Indians formerly subsisted to a large degree upon the seed of an interesting and abundant native cereal, the *Zizania aquatica*, or wild rice, the straw of which is now employed as a paper-stock.

Agricultural Resources.—The capacities of Minnesota as a wheat-producing state are prodigious. Spring wheat succeeds best here; and since the introduction of the recent new processes of milling and bolting, the spring wheat of Minnesota has commanded the highest market prices, and has produced a greater percentage of flour than any winter wheat will give, the best grades heading the list of high-priced flours, both in Eastern and Western markets. Of late the California system of extensive wheat-ranches has been imitated here to some extent, with promising results. The northwest, even as far as the Manitoba line, is a fine wheat country, and most parts of the state are very fruitful of maize. The other principal crops are potatoes (here of peculiar excellence), oats (which, unlike most of the oats of the United States, are well adapted for the production of oat-meal for human food), barley, hops, flaxseed, and hay. Cattle, horses, swine, and wool are largely shipped to the seaboard; and the slaughter and packing of pork is an important industry. Hardy varieties of the apple are cultivated in the state, which is already becoming a fruit-growing region. The northeastern marshes might readily be adapted to cranberry-culture. Wool-growing is an industry for which the southwest is believed to be especially adapted. Maple sugar is one of the important products of the state.

Manufactures.—The presence of practically unlimited water-power in a state abounding in dense forests of the most valuable timber trees and producing great quantities of grain and wool, and peopled with energetic and intelligent inhabitants, has insured the rapid growth of its manufacturing interests. St. Paul, Minneapolis, Stillwater, &c., are seats of active and varied industrial enterprises; but the production of flour and other mill-products, lumber, wooden-ware, carriages, furniture, and cooperage takes the lead, and assumes very large proportions; boots, shoes, lime, bricks, saddlery, leather, and woollens are also produced to no small amount in the aggregate.

Commerce, &c.—Situated, as she is, at the head of navigation of the great Mississippi River system, which places her in communication with the Gulf of Mexico, and at the extremity of the chain of Great Lakes, which, with the St. Lawrence River, constitutes a water highway to the Atlantic Ocean, Minnesota has a favored position for shipping her products to both home and foreign markets. An extensive network of railways also furnishes facility for a more rapid method of transportation.

Railroads.—In 1862 the state had 10 miles of railroad; in 1863, 31 miles; in 1865, 213 miles; in 1870, 1092 miles; in 1890, 5545 miles; built at an average cost of about

53,000 per mile. Three of the railroads cross the state om E. to W., and connecting lines run direct from the exeme S.E. to the N.W. corner of the state. Numerous inor lines connect all the leading towns with one another.

Finances.—In 1858 a railroad debt of $2,275,000 was ntracted in aid of the construction of certain railroads; t, as these enterprises all fell through, the state refused pay these bonds. The state debt in 1890 was $4,365,000, ade up of $3,965,000 in railroad adjustment bonds, with terest at 4½ per cent., and $400,000 in 4 per cent. revenue d building bonds. All these bonds except $1,686,000 are eld by the permanent school fund and other trust funds.

Education.—The receipts from the permanent school fund 1890 amounted to $862,048. The receipts from state d local taxation were $2,749,135, and from miscellaneous urces $812,157. These sums constituted the available supt for the public schools of various grades. There are state, unty, and town superintendents, high and graded schools the principal towns, normal schools at Winona, Manato, Moorhead, and St. Cloud, and normal courses in other hools. There is a state university at Minneapolis, with filiated colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts, and a umber of elective courses of study. The university is open youth of either sex. Other collegiate institutions are arleton College, Northfield; St. John's College, St. Joseph; d Agassiz College, Red Wing. There are also a good numr of private, parochial, professional, Indian mission, and her schools. Among the public institutions are a penitiary at Stillwater and an institution for the deaf, dumb, d blind at Faribault. One-eighteenth of the entire pubdomain of the state has been set apart as school land. rom the sales of this land and its timber the permanent hool fund has been derived, and it is believed that not ss than $15,000,000 in permanent funds will be derived om this source.

The Counties number 80, as follows: Aitkin, Anoka, cker, Beltrami, Benton, Big Stone, Blue Earth, Brown, arlton, Carver, Cass, Chippewa, Chisago, Clay, Cook, Cotwood, Crow Wing, Dakota, Dodge, Douglas, Faribault, illmore, Freeborn, Goodhue, Grant, Hennepin, Houston, ubbard, Isanti, Itasca, Jackson, Kanabec, Kandiyohi, ittson, Lac Qui Parle, Lake, Le Sueur, Lincoln, Lyon, cLeod, Marshall, Martin, Meeker, Mille Lacs, Morrison, ower, Murray, Nicollet, Nobles, Norman, Olmsted, Otter ail, Pine, Pipe Stone, Polk, Pope, Ramsey, Redwood, Renlle, Rice, Rock, St. Louis, Scott, Sherburne, Sibley, Stearns, eele, Stevens, Swift, Todd, Traverse, Wabasha, Wadena, aseca, Washington, Watonwan, Wilkin, Winona, Wright, id Yellow Medicine.

The *principal cities* are Minneapolis (pop. in 1890, 164,-38), and St. Paul, the capital (133,156), forming together e greatest centre in the world for the manufacture of our; Duluth (33,115), with a remarkably advantageous mmercial position and a fine harbor; Winona (18,208), illwater (11,260), Mankato (8838), St. Cloud (7686), Fariult (6520), Red Wing (6294), Brainerd (5703), Rochester 321), Anoka (4252), Austin (3901), Owatonna (3849), ergus Falls (3772), New Ulm (3741), Hastings (3705), . Peter (3671), Crookston (3457), &c.

The *constitution* was adopted in 1857. The governor is osen for the term of 2 years. Judges are elected and rve for fixed terms. The legislature meets biennially, and n sit but 60 days. Voters must have lived in the United ates one year, and in the state four months. The state has ven representatives in Congress, and nine electoral votes.

History.—That part of Minnesota E. of the Mississippi ver was a portion of the original domain of the United ates, and has belonged successively to the Northwest Terory, and to the territories of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, isconsin, and Minnesota. That part W. of the Mississippi as included in the Louisiana purchase from France, and s belonged in turn to the District of Louisiana, and to e territories of Louisiana, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, wa, and Minnesota. Northern Minnesota anciently was e abode of the Chippeway Indians, and the rest was posssed by bands of Sioux. These tribes were of diverse ck, and were deadly enemies of each other. Fort Snelg was permanently garrisoned by United States troops in 19, and a portion of Lord Selkirk's Pembina colony early tled in the extreme N.W., believing it to be British terory. Part of the S.E. section of the state was for a short ne a part of the state of Iowa. In 1849 the territory of innesota was organized with nearly twice its present ze. In 1853 the state was admitted to the Union with present limits; but the W. portion remained Minnesota rritory until 1861, when it was merged into the new terory of Dakota. During the war of 1861–65 the Indians committed atrocious massacres, but were thoroughly subdued by the United States troops. The Dakotas were then removed from the state, and the Chippeways were placed upon reservations in the remote North. The part borne by Minnesota in the war against secession was highly creditable to her people, and upon the return of peace she entered upon a career of conspicuous prosperity.

The *population* in 1850 was 6077; in 1860, 172,023; in 1870, 439,706; in 1880, 780,773. The population in 1885 (state census) was 1,118,486, and in 1890, 1,301,826, showing a gain during the decade of 66.74 per cent. There were in 1890 6263 Indians on reservations at White Earth, Red Lake, and Leech Lake. The people of Minnesota have very generally emigrated from the Northern States, and of people of European birth the Swedes, Norwegians, and Germans predominate, some Danes and a few Finns and Lapps having also settled within the state.

Minnesota, a mining-camp of Sierra co., Cal., 20 miles N.E. of Nevada City. Gold is mined here.

Minnesota City, a post-village of Winona co., Minn., on or near the Mississippi River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Winona & St. Peter Railroads, 6 miles N.W. of Winona. It has a church and 2 large flouring-mills.

Minnesota Falls, a post-village of Yellow Medicine co., Minn., in a township of its own name, on the Minnesota River, and on the Hastings & Dakota Railroad, 68 miles W. of Glencoe. It has a church, a newspaper office, and manufactures of flour, furniture, and lumber. Pop. about 250; of township, 271.

Minnesota Junction, a post-village in Oak Grove township, Dodge co., Wis., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad where it crosses the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 18 miles N. of Watertown, and 7 miles E. of Beaver Dam. It has a church. Pop. about 300.

Minnesota Lake, a post-village of Faribault co., Minn., on a small lake, in a township of its own name, and on the Central Railroad of Minnesota, 30 miles S. by E. of Mankato.

Minnesota River (formerly called **Saint Peter's**) issues from Big Stone Lake, on the boundary between Dakota Territory and Big Stone co. of Minnesota. It forms the S.W. boundaries of Chippewa and Renville cos., and runs nearly southeastward to the town of Mankato, where it abruptly bends towards the north. Below Belle Plaine it runs northeastward, and forms the boundary between the cos. of Scott and Dakota on the right, and Carver and Hennepin on the left, until it enters the Mississippi River about 7 miles above St. Paul. Its length is estimated at 425 miles. Small steamboats can ascend about 50 miles from its mouth during high water. It traverses a fertile, undulating country, diversified with prairies and small lakes.

Min'neton'ka, a post-village in Minnetonka township, Hennepin co., Minn., about 2 miles E. of the lake of the same name, at St. Alban's Station on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 10 miles W.S.W. of Minneapolis. It has 1 or 2 churches, a flouring-mill, &c. Pop. of the township, 735.

Minnetonka Lake, Minnesota, is in Hennepin co., about 12 miles W.S.W. of Minneapolis. It is nearly 15 miles long, has a very irregular or diversified shape, and presents an admirable labyrinth of islands, promontories, and sinuous shores. It is an attractive summer resort.

Min'netris'ta, a post-township of Hennepin co., Minn., about 32 miles W. of St. Paul, is bounded on the E. by Minnetonka Lake. Pop. 705.

Minnewaska, min'nee-wâs'kâ, a popular summer resort of Ulster co., N.Y., about 8 miles W. by S. of New Paltz. Here are 2 hotels on a lake of the same name.

Minnewaukan, min'ne-waw-kân, sometimes erroneously spelled **Minnewaukon**, a post-village, capital of Benson co., N.D., 56 miles by rail N. of Carrington. It has a bank, a newspaper office, a grain-elevator, and general stores. Pop. about 450.

Minni Wakan, min'nee wâ-kân', a name formerly applied to Devils Lake, in North Dakota, in the N.E. part of the state. This lake forms part of the boundary between Benson and Ramsey cos. Length, about 40 miles; greatest width, nearly 12 miles, with no visible outlet. The water is saline. Its surface is 1467 feet above the level of the sea.

Minnon, a river of Persia. See MEENAB.

Min'no'ra, a post-office of Calhoun co., W. Va.

Miño, a river of Spain. See MINHO.

Minong, mę-nŏng', a post-village, capital of Isle Royale co., Mich., on the island of Isle Royale, in Lake Superior, about 60 miles N. of Houghton. Here is a copper-mine.

Minoa, the ancient name of MONEMVASIA.

Minonk, mi-nŭnk', a post-village of Woodford co., Ill.,

at the junction of 2 railroads, 29 miles N. of Bloomington, and 118 miles S.W. of Chicago. Coal is mined here. It has a graded school, a newspaper office, 2 banks, 8 churches, and a flour-mill. Pop. in 1890, 2316; of the township, 3398.

Minoo'ka, a post-village in Aux Sable township, Grundy co., Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 10 miles W.S.W. of Joliet, and about 24 miles S. of Aurora. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a banking-house. Pop. about 500.

Minooka, a village in Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, 3 miles S.W. of Scranton. It has 4 coal-breakers and a Catholic church.

Minoren, min-or'kȧ (L. *Balea'ris Mi'nor* and *Minor'ca*; Sp. *Menorca*, mȧ-nor'kȧ; Fr. *Minorque*, mee'nork'; Dutch, *Minorka*, me-nor'kȧ; named from its being the "smaller" (in Latin, *minor*) of the two principal Balearic Islands. In like manner MAJORCA derives its name from the Latin *major*, "greater"), an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain; between lat. 39° 47′ and 40° 4′ 45″ N., lon. 3° 48′ and 4° 20′ E.; length, 35 miles; average breadth, about 10 miles; area, 335 square miles. The coast is very much indented on all sides except the S., and generally presents a succession of bold headlands enclosing small creeks and bays. Of these the best and most frequented is Port Mahon, the capital of the island. The surface rises from all sides towards the centre, where it becomes mountainous, attaining, in Mount El Toro, the height of about 5000 feet. The soil is not generally fertile, but in good seasons the wheat and barley grown are equal to the consumption. The other principal products are oil, wine, hemp, flax, oranges, and lemons. Iron, copper, and lead are found in abundance, and superior marble, porphyry, and alabaster exist in several districts. The first possessors of Minorca were the Carthaginians, who drew from it, in common with the other islands of the Baleares, a number of excellent slingers, who distinguished themselves during Hannibal's wars in Italy. It afterwards passed successively into the hands of the Romans, the Vandals, and the Moors. The last were expelled in 1285 by the Spaniards. During the greater part of the eighteenth century it belonged to the British, who finally ceded it to Spain at the peace of Amiens. For administrative purposes it is divided into the four districts of Mahon, Alayor, Mercadal, and Ciudadela. Pop. 39,005.

Mi'nor Hill, a post-hamlet of Giles co., Tenn., 13 miles S.W. of Pulaski. It has a church.

Minori, me-no'ree, a town of Italy, 7 miles W.S.W. of Salerno, near the Gulf of Salerno. Pop. 3263.

Mi'norsville, a post-village of Scott co., Ky., 15 miles E. of Frankfort. It has a church, a tannery, and a plough-factory.

Mi'nortown, a post-hamlet of Litchfield co., Conn., about 8 miles W.N.W. of Waterbury. It has a grist-mill.

Minot, mi'not, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Me., in Minot township, about 38 miles N. of Portland, and 6 miles N.W. of Lewiston. It has several churches. The township is intersected by the Portland & Oxford Central Railroad, and contains part of the village of Mechanic Falls. Pop. of the township, 1569.

Minot's Ledge, or **Cohas'set Rocks**, Massachusetts Bay, an extensive reef off Cohasset Bay, about 16 miles E.S.E. of Boston. Here is a fixed light 66 feet high.

Minow (mee'now) **Islands**, a group of East Africa, in Mozambique Channel, off the N.W. coast of Madagascar. Lat. (N. point) 12° 49′ 30″ S.; lon. 48° 39′ E. They are about 27 in number, and, with the exception of two or three which are low and of coral formation, are lofty and precipitous, presenting ranges of basaltic columns.

Minpooree, Mynpooree, or **Mainpuri**, min-poo'ree, a district of India, Agra division, North-West Provinces (lat. 26° 54′–27° 50′ N., lon. 78° 30′–79° 30′ E.), bounded S.W. by the Jumna. It is a fertile plain. Area, 1696 square miles. Capital, Minpooree. Pop. 765,845.

Minpooree, Mynpooree, or **Mainpuri**, a town of India, capital of Mynpooree district, 72 miles E. of Agra. Pop. 21,179.

Minsh, or **Minch**, minch ("Stormy Sea"), the broad strait which separates the island of Lewis, Hebrides, from the W. coast of Scotland. Mean breadth, about 35 miles. A contraction of this sound, to the S.S.W., is called the Little Minsh, and separates the middle portion of the Outer Hebrides from the island of Skye.

Min-Shan, or **Min-Chan**, min- (or meen-) shȧn, or **Kicoo-Ting-Shan**, ke-ĕ-coo'-ting'-shȧn', *i.e.*, "mountain with nine lofty summits," a mountain of China, province of Se-Chuen, in lat. 31° 34′ N., lon. 103° E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

Minsk, mInsk, a government of Russia, between lat. 51° 12′ and 55° 50′ N. and lon. 25° 10′ and 30° 45′ E. Area, 34,710 square miles. Pop. in 1870, 1,182,230, of whom about 100,000 were Jews and 40,000 of Tartar descent. Surface level, marshy, and for the most part inundated in the spring; principal rivers, the Pripets and Dnieper, with their affluents, the Beresina, Pechiza, &c., and it is partially bounded on the S.E. and the W. by the Dlina and the Niemen. More grain (chiefly rye) is raised than is required for home consumption; hemp, flax, potash and tar are other important products. Forests very extensive, and, next to agriculture, the people are mostly occupied in sawing and trading in timber. Linen-weaving and distilling are actively carried on. Principal towns, Minsk, Bobruisk, and Slootsk.

Minsk, a town of Russia, capital of the above government, situated on an affluent of the Beresina, at a railway junction, 430 miles S.W. of St. Petersburg. Pop. 54,300, among whom are many Jews. It is mostly built of wood, but has some handsome stone edifices, several Greek and Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, a theological seminary, and a large theatre, with manufactures of woollen cloth and leather. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, and of Roman Catholic and United Greek bishops.

Min'ster, a post-village of Auglaize co., O., in Jackson township, on the Miami Canal, about 20 miles N.N.W. of Piqua, and 30 miles S.S.W. of Lima. It has 2 public halls, 2 churches, a woollen-mill, 3 brick-yards, a grist-mill, saw-mill, a tile-factory, &c. Pop. in 1890, 1126.

Mintao, Malay Archipelago. See MINTOW.

Min'ter, a post-office of Dallas co., Ala., on the Selma & Gulf Railroad, 25 miles S. of Selma.

Minter City, a post-office of Leflore co., Miss.

Mint Hill, a post-hamlet of Osage co., Mo., 12 miles S.E. of Chamois Station. It has a church.

Mint Hill, Mecklenburg co., N.C. See CLEAR CREEK.

Mint'law, a village of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, at a railway junction, 28 miles N. of Aberdeen. Pop. 413.

Min'to, a parish of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, with a village on the Teviot, 5½ miles N.E. of Hawick.

Min'to Island, in the Pacific, forms, with Bedford and Melbourne Islands, a group of the Dangerous Archipelago, and was discovered by Lord E. Russell in 1837. Lat. 21° 23′ S.; lon. 136° 32′ W.

Min'ton, a post-office of Worth co., Ga., 20 miles E. of Albany.

Min'tonsville, township, Gates co., N.C. Pop. 1183.

Min'tonville, a post-hamlet of Casey co., Ky., 64 miles S. of Lexington. It has 2 churches and a tannery.

Min'tow, or **Mintao**, min-tŏw, written also **Mintoe** and **Muntock**, a town of the island of Banca, Malay Archipelago, near its W. coast.

Min'turn, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ark., on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, 113 miles N.E. of Little Rock. It has a steam mill and a cotton-gin.

Minturn, a station in Fresno co., Cal., on the Visalia division of the Central Pacific Railroad, 38 miles N.N.W. of Fresno.

Minucciano, mo-noot-chȧ'no, a fortified town of Italy, 27 miles N.N.W. of Lucca. Pop. 2250.

Minudie, mee-noo-dee', a post-village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 8 miles S.W. of Amherst. Pop. 600.

Minussinsk, mee-nūs-sinsk', a town of Siberia, government of Yeniseisk, on the Yenisei River, about 200 miles S. of Yeniseisk. Pop. 4434.

Minyeh, a town of Egypt. See MINIEH.

Mioglia, me-ol'yȧ, a village of Italy, province of Genoa, S. of Acqui. Pop. 1018.

Mios, me-os', a town of France, in Gironde, 23 miles S.W. of Bordeaux, on the Leyre. Pop. 1000.

Miösen, or **Mjösen**, me-ö'zĕn, the largest lake of Norway, 40 miles N.N.E. of Christiania. Length, 55 miles; greatest breadth, 12 miles. It receives the Lougen River, and discharges its surplus waters S. by the Wormen into the Glommen.

Miös-Vand, mee'ös-vȧnd, a lake of Norway, in the Fillefield, at the N. foot of the lofty Mount Grindaden, in the S.W. province of Christiania. Length, about 24 miles; breadth, not more than 1 mile.

Mipibu, me-pe-boo', a town of Brazil, state of Rio Grande do Norte, on Lake Papari, 40 miles S.S.W. of Natal, and 20 miles from the sea. Pop. 2000.

Miquelon, mik'ĕh-lon', or more properly mee'kĕh-lôn', two united islands off the S. coast of Newfoundland, forming, with the adjacent island of St. Pierre, a colony belonging to France, with an area of 85 square miles. Great Miquelon is in lat. 47° 4′ N., lon. 56° 20′ W., and

immediately S. of it is Little Miquelon, or LANGLEY ISLAND (which see). Fishing is almost the sole occupation of its inhabitants. See SAINT PIERRE.

Mira, mee'rå, a river of South America, republic of Ecuador, rising in the Andes, flows N.W., and enters the Pacific by several mouths near lat. 1° 30′ N.

Mira, mee'rå, a town of Italy, 10 miles W. of Venice, on the Brenta Morta. Pop. 8837.

Mira, mee'rå, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, near the Atlantic, 24 miles N.W. of Coimbra. Pop. 6002.

Mira, a town of South America, in Ecuador, near the source of the river Mira, 65 miles N.E. of Quito.

Mira, mee'rå, a town of Spain, province and 40 miles S.E. of Cuenca. Pop. 1152.

Mirabel, mee'rå'bĕl', a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 9 miles N.N.E. of Montauban.

Mirabel aux Baronnies, mee'rå'bĕl' ō bå'ron'nee', a village of France, in Drôme, 4 miles S.W. of Nyons.

Mirabella, me-rå-bĕl'lå, a city of Italy, province of Avellino, 14 miles S.W. of Benevento. Pop. 5979.

Mirabella, a village of Italy, province of Catania, 8 miles N.N.E. of Caltagirone. Pop. 3543.

Mirabello, me-rå-bĕl'lo, a town of Italy, province of Alessandria, 8 miles S.S.E. of Casale. Pop. 3055.

Mirabello, a village of Italy, 3 miles N. of Pavia. Here the battle of Pavia was fought in 1525, when the French king, Francis I., was taken prisoner. Pop. of commune, 1765.

Mirabello, a town of Italy, province and 3 miles S. of Campobasso. Pop. 2605.

Mirabile, me-rå'b'e-le, a post-village in Mirabile township, Caldwell co., Mo., about 48 miles N.N.E. of Kansas City. It has a grist-mill and 3 stores. Pop. 140; of the township, 931.

Miracle (mir'a-k'l) Run, a post-hamlet of Monongalia co., W. Va., 13 miles E. of Burton. It has a church.

Mi'ra Creek, a post-office of Valley co., Neb.

Miradoux, mee'rå'doo', a town of France, in Gers, 7 miles N.E. of Lectoure. Pop. 1562.

Miraflores, me-rå-flo'rĕs, a town of Spain, province and 17 miles N.N.W. of Madrid. Pop. 1664.

Miraflores, me-rå-flo'rĕs, a village of the Argentine Republic, province and 100 miles S.E. of Salta, on the Salado.

Miraflores, a town of Peru. See SAÑA.

Mi'ra Fork, a post-office of Floyd co., Va.

Mirage, me-razh', a station in Elbert co., Col., on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 115 miles E.S.E. of Denver.

Mirage, a post-hamlet of Kearney co., Neb., 12 miles S. of Kearney Junction.

Mirage, a station in Churchill co., Nev., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 31 miles N.E. of Wadsworth.

Miragoane, mee'rå'gwån', a town of Hayti, on the S. coast of the Bay of Gonaïves. It is a bishop's see, has a good harbor and a mineral spring, and ships logwood, coffee, honey, and lemons.

Mi'ra Gut, or Mi'ra Bay, a post-hamlet in Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, at the mouth of Mira River in the Atlantic Ocean, 7 miles from Albert Bridge. Pop. 200.

Mirambeau, mee'rôn'bō', a town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 8 miles S.W. of Jonzac. Pop. 586.

Miramichi, mir'a-me-shee', a bay on the N.E. coast of New Brunswick, lat. 47° 5′ N., lon. 64° 53′ W., being the estuary of the Miramichi River. Opposite the mouth of the bay are Fox and Passage Islands.

Miramichi, a river of New Brunswick, one of the largest in the province, its total length being 220 miles, and its mouth 9 miles in width, the tide flowing 40 miles. The lands on either side are fertile. Nelson, Newcastle, Douglas, and Chatham are the principal villages and towns on the river. The river is navigable for large-sized ships 15 miles above Newcastle, for small schooners 20 to 25 miles, and for canoes 40 to 50 miles further. The branches of the Miramichi are celebrated for their splendid salmon and trout. A fish-breeding establishment on Stewart's Brook, one of its tributaries, has been constructed by the government. The Miramichi itself abounds with salmon, sturgeon, codfish, mackerel, herring, bass, shad, alewives, trout, eels, smelts, lobsters, and oysters. The Miramichi is fed by a large number of tributaries, ranging from 18 to 100 miles in length. The southwest or main branch of the Miramichi takes its source in a lake a short distance from the Restigouche. In the immediate vicinity of its source are three or four lakes, and about 90 miles from its head it becomes considerably expanded in consequence of the number of small rivulets flowing into it. The northwest branch joins the main river about 35 miles from its mouth. It rises in highlands bordering on the E. side of the Nepisiquit, with which it is connected by a short portage leading to the Falls, and runs over a calcareous and rather rocky formation. It is 90 miles in length, and receives in its course several large tributaries. Most of these rivers proceed from lakes, and are navigable for canoes during the summer months. The tide flows up the Northwest Miramichi 16 miles. It is navigable for vessels of 15 feet draught for 3 miles of this distance, for schooners of 60 or 70 tons for 3 miles further, and for canoes to its source.

Miramichi, a town of New Brunswick. See NEWCASTLE.

Miramont, mee'rå'môn', a village of France, Haute-Garonne, arrondissement of Saint-Gaudens. Pop. 1650.

Miramont, a market-town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 12 miles N.E. of Marmande. Pop. 1416.

Miran'da, a post-village of Rowan co., N.C.

Miran'da, a post-village in Missisquoi co., Quebec, 4 miles from Saint-Armand. Pop. 200.

Miranda de Arga, me-rån'då dā an'gå, a town of Spain, Navarre, 24 miles S.S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 1493.

Miranda del Castanar, me-rån'då dĕl kås-tå-nar', a town of Spain, province and 40 miles S.S.W. of Salamanca. Pop. 1550.

Miranda del Ebro, me-rån'då dĕl å'bro, a town of Spain, province and 40 miles N.E. of Burgos, on the Ebro. Pop. 2848. It has an ancient church, and a custom-house on the Castilian frontier.

Miranda do Corvo, me-rån'då do kor'vo, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 12 miles S.E. of Coimbra. Pop. 5252.

Miranda do Douro, me-rån'då do doo'ro (anc. *Contium?*), a town of Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes, close to the Spanish frontier, 28 miles S.E. of Bragança. Pop. 914.

Mirande, mee'rônd' (L. *Miran'da*), a town of France, in Gers, 13 miles S.W. of Auch, on the Baise. Pop. 3230. It has remains of old fortifications.

Mirandella, me-rån-dĕl'lå (anc. *Caladu'num?*), a town of Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes, on the Tua, 36 miles S.W. of Bragança. Pop. 1890.

Mirandella, me-rån-dĕl'lå, a town of Brazil, state and 170 miles N.N.W. of Bahia.

Mirandol, mee'rôn'dol', a village of France, in Tarn, 16 miles N. of Alby, on the Viaur.

Mirandola, me-rån'do-lå, a fortified town of Northern Italy, province of Modena, 18 miles N.N.E. of Modena. Pop. 13,170. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, a cathedral, a hospital, and a palace, long occupied by the sovereign when Mirandola was the capital of an independent duchy.

Mirano, me-rå'no, a town of Northern Italy, 12 miles N.E. of Padua, on the Musone, at the origin of the Canal of Mirano. Pop. 7393.

Mirapicis, the Latin name of MIREPOIX.

Miravet, me-rå-vĕt', a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 30 miles S.W. of Tarragona. Pop. 1797.

Mirc, meen, a village of France, in Indre-et-Loire, about 7 miles from Tours, famous for the great battle fought in 731, when Charles Martel defeated the Saracens.

Mirebalais, or Le Mirebalais, leh meen'bå'lå', a town of Hayti, on the Artibonite, 80 miles N.N.E. of Port-au-Prince.

Mirebalois, or Mirebalais, meen'bå'lå', an old division of France, now comprised in the department of Vienne, and named after its chief town, Mirebeau.

Mirebeau, mee'rĕh-bō' or meen'bō' (L. *Mirebel'lum*), a town of France, department of Vienne, 16 miles N.N.W. of Poitiers. Pop. 2461.

Mirebeau, a market-town of France, department of Côte-d'Or, 13 miles E.N.E. of Dijon. Pop. 1229.

Mirecourt, mee'rĕh-koor' or meen'koor' (L. *Mirecur'tium*), a town of France, in Vosges, 16 miles N.W. of Epinal. Pop. 5169. It is the seat of a tribunal of commerce and a communal college, and is noted for manufactures of violins, guitars, barrel-organs, and other musical instruments.

Mirefleur, mee'rĕh-flun' or meen'flun', a market-town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, near the river Allier, 9 miles S.E. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1225.

Miremont, mee'rĕh-môn' or meen'môn', a town of France, in Haute-Garonne, 8 miles S.E. of Muret.

Miremont, a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 18 miles W.N.W. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1411.

Mirepoix, mee'rĕh-pwå' or meen'pwå' (L. *Mirapicis*), a town of France, on the Lers, 14 miles E.S.E. of Pamiers. Pop. 3122. It has a large hospital, a town hall, and manufactories of coarse woollens and cottons.

Mir'field, a village and parish of England, co. of York,

West Riding, with a station on the Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway, 5 miles N.E. of Huddersfield.

Mir'ganj' Harkhauli, har-kân'lee, a town of Bengal, district of Sarun, 10 miles N. of Aligunge. Pop. 4037.

Mirgorod, meer-go-rod', a town of Russia, government and 50 miles N.W. of Poltava, on the Khorol. It is the chief seat of the ecclesiastical authorities of the government, contains 3 churches, and, besides carrying on an important general trade, has 4 yearly markets. Pop. 7485.

Miribel, mee're'bêll' (L. *Miribel'lum*), a town of France, in Ain, 12 miles S.E. of Trévoux. Pop. 2364.

Miribel, a village of France, in Isère, arrondissement of Grenoble. Pop. of commune, 2167.

Mirickville, Massachusetts. See Mynickville.

Mirim, mee-reen', a lake of South America, between Brazil and Uruguay. Lat. 33° S.; lon. 53° W. Length, 100 miles; greatest breadth, 20 miles. It communicates on the E. with the Atlantic by the Tajim, and northward with Lago de los Patos by the Mirim.

Mirimande, mee're'mônd', or **Mirmande**, meer'mônd', a town of France, in Drôme, 15 miles S. of Valence.

Miriti, mee-re-tee', a town of Brazil, state and 14 miles N.W. of Rio Janeiro, on the Miriti.

Mirobriga, the ancient name of Santiago de Cacem.

Miropolie, mee-ro-pol'yâ, a town of Russia, government and 85 miles S.W. of Koorsk, on the Psiol, an affluent of the Dnieper. Pop. 10,754.

Miroslaw, Moravia. See Mislitz.

Mirotitz, mee're-tits', a town of Bohemia, on the Lomnitz, 50 miles S.S.W. of Prague. Pop. 1506.

Mirow, mee'rov, a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 12 miles W.S.W. of Neu-Strelitz. It has 2 ducal palaces.

Mirowitz, mee're-wits', a town of Bohemia, 43 miles S.S.W. of Prague. Pop. 1164.

Mir'ta, a town of India, state and 76 miles N.E. of Joudpoor. Estimated pop. 25,950. The town is surrounded by a wall partly of mud and partly of stone. It has a temple and several mosques.

Mirzanagur, mir'zâ-nâ-gŭr', a town of Bengal, 55 miles N.E. of Calcutta.

Mir'zapoor', a district of British India, Benares division, having S. and W. the Rewah territory. Area, 5217 square miles. Pop. 1,015,820, principally Hindoos.

Mirzapoor, a town of India, capital of the above district, on the right bank of the Ganges, 32 miles by rail S.W. of Benares. Lat. 25° 10' N.; lon. 83° 35' E. It is large and flourishing, and well built, consisting of handsome European houses, native habitations, and clusters of Hindoo temples crowding the banks of the Ganges. It is a place of extensive inland trade, and an important cotton-mart. It is also noted for its manufactures of carpets and various cotton fabrics, and has likewise some manufactures of iron. Pop. in 1881, 56,378; in 1891, 82,710.

Misantla, mee-sânt'lâ, a ruined city of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, 35 miles N.E. of Jalapa, on an isolated plateau. Its remains comprise a pyramid, streets, ancient walls, and a cemetery.

Miscou, mis'koo', an island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, off Shippegan Island, Gloucester co., New Brunswick. It has a light-house, and possesses a fine harbor, which is much frequented by fishing-craft.

Miscouche, mis'koosh', a post-village in Prince co., Prince Edward Island, on the Prince Edward Island Railway, 5 miles from Summerside. Pop. 200.

Miseno, mee-sâ'no (anc. *Mise'num*), a promontory of Southern Italy, province and 9 miles S.W. of Naples. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Roman port of *Misenum*.

Misento, a town of Italy. See Misinto.

Mi'ser, a station in Albany co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 41 miles N. by W. of Laramie. Elevation, 6810 feet.

Mi'ser's Station, a post-office of Blount co., Tenn.

Mish'a Mokwa, mok'way, a post-hamlet in Nelson township, Buffalo co., Wis., on the Chippewa River, about 36 miles S.W. of Eau Claire. It has a flour-mill.

Mishawaka, mish'a-waw'ka, a post-village in Penn township, St. Joseph co., Ind., on the St. Joseph River, and on the Chicago & Lake Huron and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroads, 4 miles E. of South Bend, and 11 miles W. of Elkhart. It has a bank, about 7 churches, a newspaper office, 3 flouring-mills, and manufactures of furniture, axes, refrigerators, &c. Small steamboats can ascend the river to this place. Pop. in 1890, 3371.

Mishawaka, a post-hamlet of Clatsop co., Oregon, on Nehalem River, 30 miles S. of Astoria.

Mish'icot, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis., in Mishicot township, on the East Two River, about 10 miles N. by E. of the city of Manitowoc. It has water-power, a grist-mill, a brewery, a saw-mill, and 5 stores. Pop. about 250; of the township, 1752.

Mishkan, or **Mischkan**, mish-kân', a village of Persia, in Khorassan, 50 miles N.W. of Nishapoor.

Mishkin, or **Mischkin**, mish-keen', a town of Russia, government and 58 miles W.N.W. of Yaroslav, on the Volga. Pop. 3014.

Mish'tegayoc' River, of Michigan, rises in Genesee and Shiawassee cos., and, flowing nearly northward, enters the Flint River 5 miles from its junction with the Shiawassee.

Mi'sin'abe, a lake of the North-West Territories, 6 miles N.E. of Lake Superior. Moose River issues out of the lake and flows N.E. about 250 miles to James's Bay.

Misinto, mee-sin'to, or **Miscnto**, mee-sên'to, a town of Italy, province of Milan. Pop. of commune, 1567.

Misis, a village of Asia Minor. See Messis.

Misitra, a town of Greece. See Mistra.

Miske, mish'kâ', a village of Hungary, co. of Pesth, 32 miles from Baja. Pop. 2349.

Misketi or **Miskheti**. See Msket.

Miskolcz, mish-kolts', a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Borsod, 24 miles N.E. of Erlau. Pop. 21,19[illegible], chiefly Protestants. It has numerous Lutheran, Greek and Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, Protestant and Roman Catholic gymnasia, a Greek national school, Roman Catholic high school, and a convent. Its principal trade is in wine. The best steel in Hungary is made from iron obtained from neighboring mines.

Mislitz, mis'lits, or **Miroslaw**, mee'ros-lâv', a town of Moravia, 16 miles from Znaim. Pop. 1140.

Misocco, mo-sok'ko (Ger. *Maiox-thal*, mi'zox-tâl; It. *Val Mesolcina*, vâl mâ-sol-see'nâ), a valley of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, S. of the Alps, immediately E. of the canton of Ticino, and traversed by the Moesa, on which is the village of Misocco, with 1386 inhabitants and a ruined fortress.

Misolonghi, a town of Greece. See Missolonghi.

Mis'pec, a post-village in St. John co., New Brunswick, on the Bay of Fundy, 9 miles from St. John. It contains a woollen-factory. Pop. 200.

Mispillion, mis'pil'le-on, a hundred of Kent co., Del. P. 3478. It contains Harrington, Farmington, Vernon, &c.

Mispillion Creek, Delaware, runs nearly northeastward, forms part of the boundary between Kent and Sussex cos., and enters Delaware Bay.

Missaglia, mis-sâl'yâ, a market-town of Northern Italy, 19 miles N.N.E. of Milan. Pop. 1246.

Missau'kee, a county in the N.W. part of Michigan, has an area of about 580 square miles. It is drained by the Muskegon, Clam, and Manistee Rivers, the last of which touches the N.W. corner of the county. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests. Capital, Lake City. Pop. in 1870, 130; in 1874, 606; in 1880, 1553; in 1890, 5048.

Misselemich, mis-sel-eh-mee'ch, a town of Nubia, on the Bahr-el-Azrek, 60 miles N. of Sennaar. The market is the resort of many merchants from Souakin, who barter cotton, spices, and perfumes for gold, while those from Abyssinia bring slaves and a few horses.

Missinnippi River, Canada. See Churchill.

Mission, mish'un, a township of La Salle co., Ill. Pop. 1596. It contains Norway.

Mission, a township of Brown co., Kansas. Pop. 1200. It contains Claytonville.

Mission, a township of Neosho co., Kansas. Pop. 915, exclusive of the town of Osage Mission.

Mission, a township of Shawnee co., Kansas, on the Kansas River. Pop. 409.

Missionary Ridge extends along the S.E. border of Dade co., Ga., and is partly comprised in Hamilton co., Tenn. On this ridge an important battle was fought between General Grant and General Bragg on the 24th of November, 1863. The former gained the victory.

Mission Centre, a post-office of Brown co., Kansas.

Mission Creek, a post-township of Wabaunsee co., Kansas. Pop. 605.

Mission Creek, a post-office of Pine co., Minn.

Mission Creek, a station on the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad, 74 miles N. of St. Paul, Minn.

Mission Creek, a post-hamlet of Pawnee co., Neb., 12 miles N. of Beattie, Kansas. It has a church.

Missiones, mis-se-o'nês, a territory of the Argentine Republic, in the N.E., having on the N.W. the river Paraná, which divides it from Paraguay, and on the S.E. the Uruguay, which separates it from Brazil, in which the

esuit missionaries founded numerous establishments of converted Indians previous to the suppression of their order n 1767. Area, 23,590 square miles. Pop. 3000.

Mission Ridge, a post-office of Walker co., Ga.

Mission River, a small stream of Texas, flowing hrough Refugio co. into Aransas Bay.

Mission San José, sän ho-zä', a post-village of Alaeda co., Cal., about 35 miles S.S.E. of San Francisco.

Mission Valley, a post-village of Victoria co., Tex., n the Guadalupe River, 15 miles N.W. of Victoria, and bout 100 miles E.S.E. of San Antonio. It has a nursery, grist-mill, and a cotton-gin. Pop. about 300.

Missis, a town of Asia Minor. See Messis.

Missis'quoi, a county in the S. part of Quebec, ounded S. by Vermont and Lake Champlain. Area, 560 quare miles. Capital, Frelighsburg. Pop. 16,922.

Missisquoi Bay, Quebec. See Philipsburg East.

Missis'quoi (or Missis'que) River, Vermont, rises Orleans co., and runs northward into Canada, from hich it passes into Franklin co., Vt. It subsequently ns nearly westward through the latter county, and enters part of Lake Champlain, called Missisquoi Bay. It is bout 90 miles long.

Mis'sissin'ewa, or Mis'sissin'awà, a township of arke co., O., on the Indiana line. Pop. 798.

Mississinewa River rises in Darke co., O., and runs estward through Randolph co. of Indiana. It subsequently ows northwestward through the cos. of Delaware, Grant, nd Wabash, and enters the Wabash River in Miami co., out 3 miles above Peru. It is nearly 140 miles long.

Mississippi, mis'sis-sip'pee (Missi Sipi, *i.e.*, the "Great ater"), the largest and most important river of the United ates, rises in the N. part of Minnesota, at an elevation 1680 feet above the tide-water. Its chief source is Itasca ake, which is 1575 feet higher than the sea, and about 00 (or, as some say, 3160) miles from the mouth of the ver, and is about lat. 47° 10′ N. and lon. 95° 20′ W. From asca Lake it runs first northward, but soon turns towards e E., and expands into Lake Cass and other lakes. After wing towards nearly every point of the compass, it arrives Crow Wing, below which it runs southward to St. Cloud d southeastward to Minneapolis. Here is a picturesque aract called the Falls of St. Anthony, which is the head navigation. The river here descends 66 feet in less than mile, including a perpendicular fall of 17 feet. It sses by the city of St. Paul, and a few miles lower strikes boundary of Wisconsin and expands into the long and utiful Lake Pepin, bordered by vertical limestone bluffs, ich are about 400 feet high and very picturesque. Below buque its general direction is southward, and it forms boundary between the states of Iowa, Missouri, Arkan-, and Louisiana on the right, and Illinois, Kentucky, nessee, and Mississippi on the left hand. After an exely sinuous course, it enters the Gulf of Mexico by sevl months at the S.E. extremity of Plaquemines parish, , in lat. 29° N. and lon. 89° 12′ W.

ts largest affluents are the Missouri, Ohio, Arkansas, and l Rivers, besides which it receives the Minnesota, Iowa, Des Moines from the right hand, and the Wisconsin Illinois Rivers from the left. The Missouri River is ger than the part of the Mississippi above the junction he two rivers, which is called the Upper Mississippi. total length of the stream from the source of the Mis-i to the Gulf of Mexico is computed to be 4300 miles, ch exceeds that of any other river in the world. The drained by this river and its tributaries, according to f. Guyot, is 1,244,000 square miles. It is computed that mean volume of water discharged by it in a second is 000 cubic feet. It is navigable by large or middle-sized mboats from its mouth to St. Paul, a distance of about 2,1 miles. Steamboats can ascend the Missouri to Fort ton, which according to some is about 2500 miles from outh, and 3900 miles from the mouth of the Missis i. The chief cities on the great river, giving precede to those nearest the source, are Minneapolis, St. Paul, LCrosse, Dubuque, Davenport, Keokuk, Quincy, Hannib St. Louis, Memphis, and New Orleans. The lowest nt at which the river is crossed by a bridge is St. Louis, about 1400 miles from its mouth. This has 3 arches nd so high that large steamers can pass under it. The ri- is 3500 feet wide at St. Louis, about 2500 at New Orles, and 4000 feet at the mouth of the Ohio. It appears it is generally wider between Dubuque and St. Louis it is below the latter city. Three other bridges cross iver, at Davenport, Clinton, and Dubuque. The mean city of the current between St. Louis and the Gulf of ico is about 65 miles per day. The Mississippi Valley comprises a vast extent of very fertile land, which is nearly level or gently undulating. As the river runs southward and traverses 18 degrees of latitude, the climate and productions of the lower part differ greatly from those of the upper part of the valley. In Louisiana and Mississippi the river is bordered by alluvial plains and swamps, which are lower than the surface of the water, and are often inundated, though partly protected by artificial embankments called *levees*. The greatest floods occur in the spring, after the snow and ice of the Upper Mississippi have been melted. The water begins to rise about the 1st of March, and increases until June. The *levees* are sometimes burst or overcome by the violence of the flood, which rushes through crevasses and devastates large tracts of arable land of which cotton and sugar are the staple products. Such a calamity occurred in April, 1874, and reduced many thousand people to destitution. At the month of the river a large delta has been formed by the mud and detritus carried down by the current. This delta is intersected by a number of outlets or water-courses, called *bayous*, which issue from the Mississippi, or derive from it a supply of water in time of a flood. "The whole area of the delta," says Dana, "is about 12,300 square miles, and about one-third is a sea-marsh, only two-thirds lying above the level of the gulf." The amount of silt or sediment carried to the Mexican Gulf by this river, according to Humphreys and Abbott, is about 1-1500th the weight of the water, equivalent for an average year to 812,500,000,000,000 pounds, or a mass one square mile in area and 241 feet deep. "The new soil deposited in one year by the Mississippi," says Guyot, "would cover an area of 268 square miles with the thickness of one foot." The water enters the gulf by five channels, called the Northeast Pass, the Southeast Pass, South Pass, &c. The navigation of these passes is partly obstructed by sand-banks, which are continually formed or shifted, and to obviate this difficulty a system of jetties has been constructed in the South Pass by Captain J. B. Eads, by authority of the national government, calculated to maintain a channel 30 feet in depth.

Mississippi, one of the Gulf States of the American Union, bounded N. by Tennessee, E. by Alabama, S. by the Gulf of Mexico and Louisiana, and W. by Arkansas and Louisiana. Along its western borders flow the Mississippi and Pearl Rivers, and for its northern limit it has the 35th degree of N. lat. Area, 46,810 square miles, of which 46,340 square miles are land and 470 water.

Face of the Country.—Along the Mississippi, above Vicksburg, a vast swampy tract of dense timber extends northward beyond the state line and eastward beyond the Yazoo River; and but for the erection of strong levees this fertile region (7000 square miles) would be subject to frequent overflow. No less than 350 miles of the Mississippi front in this state are found to need levees. In the N.E. there is an exceedingly fertile prairie region, bounded on the W. by the "flat woods," a long, narrow, and densely-wooded level tract. The northern and N. central portions are rolling, and in many parts fertile, but there are elevated tracts which have a stubborn, unfertile soil. Eastward of the Yazoo there are high bluffs of river-drift or loess, which approach the Mississippi at Vicksburg, Natchez, and other points. These bluffs (the "cane hills") are deeply broken with *coulées* and water-worn ravines, and are often composed of most fertile soil. The great level pine region, or "cow-country," of Mississippi affords much natural pasturage and large amounts of timber and naval stores. It covered at one time more than one-third of the state, reaching from the gulf northward nearly to Jackson, but its northern limits have been much restricted by the extension of agriculture. Its southern and less fertile portion is very healthful, but to the northward intermittent fevers prevail and the country is not regarded as a safe one for unacclimated persons to inhabit.

Geology.—In the N.E. the Alabama coal-measures occupy a small area of this state, but are represented only by their lower or unproductive strata, and Mississippi has no true coal, but is said to have some deposits of lignite. The northeastern plains are cretaceous, and are exceedingly fertile; but they are somewhat scantily provided with potable water, except where artesian wells have been sunk. The most widely prevailing formation is the tertiary; but the lowlands along the Mississippi and the gulf are of post-tertiary and alluvial character. The mineral waters of Lauderdale, Harrison, Jackson, Tishemingo, and Hinds cos. have considerable reputation as medicinal agents, and not a few of the wells and springs of the state are charged with saline ingredients. The orange or tinted sand of the quaternary, with its curious conical knolls, is a remark-

able feature. Lime, rough sandstone, fictile clays, and some lignite are obtained, but no ores are mined in the state.

Vegetation.—The marshy regions abound in cypress of two varieties, bay, black gum, and other timber trees. The great pine forests have been already alluded to. In the hilly country there are valuable forests of oak, hickory, locust, walnut, bilsted, &c. The native fruits include the persimmon, pawpaw, Chickasaw plum, Ogeechee lime, and excellent grapes. The *Tillandsia*, or Spanish moss, affords a fibre much used by upholsterers, and the abundant cane (*Arundinaria*) yields a useful paper-stock.

Agriculture.—The N.E. cretaceous districts and the low Mississippi bottom-lands are of inexhaustible fertility, and when the levees of the river-front shall have been completed it is probable no region of the United States will support a larger agricultural population to the square mile than the now swampy region W. of the Yazoo. Throughout the pine region there are fertile tracts of cotton-land. Southward there is considerable rice and sugar-cane culture, which might be indefinitely extended. Indian corn and cotton are, however, the staple products, and the former grows with a luxuriance quite unknown in the Northern states. The principal forage-crops are maize and the cow-pea (a *Dolichos*)). Grazing is an important industry, the small and half-wild cattle finding abundant pasturage in the wide forests; much pork is produced, and the annual wool-clip is very considerable. Honey, wax, butter, sweet potatoes, sorghum, pulse, tobacco, and wheat are products of importance. The climate is well adapted for sericulture and vine-growing. The orange flourishes in the south; the pomegranate and fig grow almost everywhere without protection, and the peach in some parts is found in the forests in a half-wild state. Considerable attention has been given lately to the cultivation of jute.

Manufactures.—The only extensive manufacturing interest is the cutting and sawing of lumber, chiefly for the New Orleans market. The chief seats of this occupation are the lower valleys of the Pascagoula and Pearl Rivers, and the products are shipped both by rail and by water. The manufacture of cotton-seed oil and oil-cake is also important, and that of tar, rosin, and spirits of turpentine is becoming so. The other manufactures are chiefly local, or connected with the construction and repair of railroad-works. Several cotton-mills have been started, with good prospects of success.

Commerce.—The river-towns and the railroad centres do a large forwarding and distributing business; and the sheltered sound, with its diverging bays and lagoons, affords safe and tranquil passage for coasting-vessels, although the state has no harbor with sufficient water for large shipping. There are in the state a number of freight- and passenger-steamers, besides numerous sailing-vessels. Besides the Mississippi, steam navigation ascends the Yazoo, Tallahatchee, Yalabusha, Pascagoula, and Tombigbee Rivers, and is to some extent practicable upon the Big Black, Sunflower, and Pearl, although the latter stream is much encumbered by snags and shallows.

Railroads.—In 1846 there were 42 miles of railroad; in 1850, 75 miles; in 1855, 278 miles; in 1860, 862 miles; in 1865, 898 miles; in 1870, 990 miles; in 1875, 1018 miles; in 1880, 1127 miles; in 1885, 1920 miles; in 1890, 2470 miles. A period of depression in the value of railroad stocks occurred after the civil war, but there has been lately a marked activity in railroad extension.

The Counties number 75, as follows: Adams, Alcorn, Amite, Attala, Benton, Bolivar, Calhoun, Carroll, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Claiborne, Clarke, Clay, Conhoma, Copiah, Covington, De Soto, Franklin, Greene, Grenada, Hancock, Harrison, Hinds, Holmes, Issaquena, Itawamba, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jones, Kemper, Lafayette, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Leake, Lee, Leflore, Lincoln, Lowndes, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Monroe, Montgomery, Neshoba, Newton, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Panola, Pearl, Perry, Pike, Pontotoc, Prentiss, Quitman, Rankin, Scott, Sharkey, Simpson, Smith, Sunflower, Tallahatchee, Tate, Tippah, Tishemingo, Tunica, Union, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster, Wilkinson, Winston, Yalabusha, and Yazoo.

Principal Towns.—These are the cities of Vicksburg (pop. in 1890, 13,373) and Natchez (10,101), on the Mississippi; Meridian (10,624), a manufacturing and railroad centre; Greenville (6658); Jackson, the capital, on Pearl River, and at the junction of trunk-railway lines (5920); besides Columbus, Aberdeen, Yazoo City, Biloxi, Wesson, Water Valley, West Point, Grenada, McComb City, Holly Springs, Brook Haven, Canton, Corinth, Okalona, and other places, some of which have large commercial interests. Most of them are incorporated as cities.

Government.—The constitution now in force was adopted in 1890. The governor and principal executive officers are chosen for a term of four years. Judges are appointed by the governor, and serve for limited terms. Voters must be registered, and have resided six months in the state, and one month in the county where the vote is cast. The state has seven representatives in the lower house of Congress and nine electoral votes.

Education is provided for by law, and free schools are sustained by state and local taxes, the income from the sales of certain state lands, the proceeds of fines and licenses &c. There are state and county superintendents of schools, a state board of education, and local boards of trustees; and since the establishment of the free-school system in 1886 there has been a marked improvement in educational matters. There are normal schools at Holly Springs and Tougaloo. Oxford is the seat of the state university, and the state agricultural and mechanical college is situated at Starkville. Alcorn University, Oakland, has a scientific school, and is open to blacks as well as whites. Tougaloo University, with normal, industrial, model, intermediate, and primary departments, instructs principally colored students. Mississippi College, Clinton, is a flourishing Baptist school. Shaw University, Holly Springs, is under Methodist supervision. Pass Christian College is Roman Catholic, and Madison College, at Sharon, is non-sectarian. Other important public institutions are the state lunatic asylum, the state penitentiary, the institution for the blind, and the state hospital for deaf-mutes, all at or near Jackson.

History.—Traversed by De Soto in 1540, visited by La Salle in 1682, no permanent settlement was made till 1716, when Iberville founded Natchez. This colony was a part of French Louisiana, but, unlike most other French-American colonies, it had to wage bloody wars with the Indians. In 1763 the country passed to the English and was made a part of West Florida, but was claimed as part of Georgia, except the southern tier of counties, which became a part of the Spanish province of West Florida in 1783; and Spain claimed them as her own until 1819, when they passed with the rest of Florida under the authority of the United States, to which for seven years they had been annexed *de facto*. Mississippi Territory was organized in 1798, and then included a wide strip, whose N. line ran westward from the Chattahoochee to the Mississippi at the mouth of the Yazoo, no part touching the Gulf. In 1804 Congress annexed to Mississippi a great tract, embracing three-fifths of the present area of Mississippi and Alabama, a tract which had formerly belonged to Georgia and South Carolina. The "Yazoo Fraud" (so called), a sale of her western lands by Georgia, in 1795, led to great excitement throughout the country; and in 1814 Congress appropriated $5,000,000 to pay unsatisfied claimants and to end the litigation arising from this source. In 1812 the United States Congress added the Gulf counties to Mississippi; but Spain did not cede them until the purchase of 1819. The state was admitted to the Union in 1817 with its present limits, and a season of great prosperity followed. In 1838 the state created a debt of $7,000,000 for banking purposes, but she soon repudiated the whole outright. For a long time Mississippi ranked as one of the first of the cotton-producing states. During the war of 1861–65 she suffered severely; and subsequently there were unhappy years of misrule and anarchy, which for a time greatly retarded industrial advancement.

Population in 1800, 8850; in 1810, 40,352; in 1820, 75,448; in 1830, 136,621; in 1840, 375,651; in 1850, 605,943; in 1860, 791,305, of whom 436,631 were slaves; in 1870, 827,922; in 1880, 1,131,597; in 1890, 1,289,600.

Mississippi, a northeastern county of Arkansas, borders on Missouri. Area, about 803 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Mississippi River, and is intersected by Little River, and partly bounded on the W. by St. Francis River. The surface is level, and diversified with cypress swamps and forests. The soil of the drier parts is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Numerous lakes are found in this county, the largest being Big Lake. Capital, Osceola. Pop. in 1870, 3633; in 1880, 7332; in 1890, 11,635.

Mississippi, a southeastern county of Missouri, has an area of about 430 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Mississippi River, which separates it from Kentucky. The surface is level, and partly occupied by cypress swamps. The soil is fertile. Indian corn and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad and the St. Louis Southwestern Railroad. Capital, Charleston. Pop. in 1870, 4982; in 1880, 9270; in 1890, 10,134.

Mississippi, a township of Sacramento co., Cal. P. 171.
Mississippi, a township of Mississippi co., Mo. P. 357.
Mississippi City, a post-village, capital of Harrison ., Mississippi, is on the Gulf of Mexico (Mississippi und), and on the New Orleans & Mobile Railroad, 71 les E. by N. of New Orleans. Pop. in 1890, 534.
Mississippi College, Mississippi. See CLINTON.
Mississippi River, a river of Ontario, rises in Mississippi Lake, Lanark co., and, flowing northerly 100 miles, ters the Ottawa 7 miles above Arnprior. A good part is vigable for small steamers.
Missivri, mis-seev'ree (ano. *Mesem'bria*), a seaport n of Eastern Roumelia, on a peninsula in the Black , 17 miles N.E. of Boorghas, lat. 42° 39′ N., lon. 27° E., with a harbor, formerly a principal station of the zantine fleets.
Missolonghi, mis-so-long'ghee, written also **Mesonghi**, a town of Greece, on an extensive flat thickly oded with olive trees and watered by the Achelous and ornus, 22 miles W. of Lepanto. It is walled and otherise defended, so as to be a place of considerable strength. greatly distinguished itself during the war of the revolun, when it was besieged by the Turks and ultimately nced by famine. Near it, in 1823, Marco Bozzaris was lled in action. The walls are washed by the sea, but, ng to a vast shoal, it is accessible only by boats. Other sels cannot approach nearer than from 4 to 5 miles. d Byron died here, April 19, 1824. It is the seat of a ge trade. Pop. 5714.
Missoula, miz-zoo'la, a northwestern county of Monn, borders on Idaho. It is intersected by Clarke's River, anch of the Columbia, and also drained by the Kootee', the Maple, and the Bitter Root or St. Mary's River. ong its beautiful features is Flathead or Selish Lake, ut 30 miles long. The surface is mostly mountainous, l is extensively covered with forests of pine and other rgreen trees. The Bitter Root Mountains extend along S.W. border of this county, which also comprises part he Rocky Mountains. The soil of the valleys and prai- is fertile, well adapted to pasturage, and produces at, grass, &c. Gold is found in this county, which is ersed by the Northern Pacific Railroad. Area, 18,550 are miles. Capital, Missoula. Pop. in 1870, 2554; in 0, 2537; in 1890, 3426.
Missoula, a city, the capital of Missoula co., Montana, o a river of the same name, near the confluence of the er Root and Hell Gate Rivers, and on the Northern ific Railroad, 124 miles W.N.W. of Helena. It is fertile valley near the Rocky Mountains. It has a ; suspension-bridge over the river, a fine court-house, a onal bank, 2 daily and 2 weekly newspapers, and sevchurches. Pop. in 1890, 3426.
Missoula River, Montana, sometimes called the **Bit-Root**, runs northwestward in Missoula co., and unites the Flathead to form the Clarke's River.
Missouri, mis-soo'ree (*i.e.*, the "Mud River"), a great of the United States, is formed by the confluence of Jefferson, Gallatin, and Madison Rivers or Forks, which in the Rocky Mountains and unite at Gallatin City, tana. This point is 4132 feet above the level of the The source of the Madison Fork is 8301 feet above evel of the sea, and about 2 miles from one of the headms of the Snake River. "Within a radius of ten s," says Hayden, "may be found the sources of three largest rivers in America." This sentence refers to Columbia, Missouri, and Colorado. From Gallatin City iver runs nearly northward through a mountainous re- in which gold is found. "The Missouri Valley here is t 20 to 25 miles in width, with high ranges of mountain both sides." (Hayden's Report.) About 16 miles Helena the river passes through a deep and narrow a or gorge, 5 miles long, called the "Gates of the y Mountains." The scenery here is very sublime and sing. About 350 miles from the junction of the three s occur the Great Falls, where the river descends 357 n about 15 miles by a series of cataracts, the highest ich presents a perpendicular fall of 87 feet. The here cuts through a great thickness of Jurassic or ic rocks. Nearly 40 miles below the Great Falls is Benton, the head of steamboat navigation. From this the Missouri runs eastward through Choteau and on cos., Montana, and pursues the same general direcor 500 miles or more.

Fort Buford it crosses the eastern boundary of Mon- and enters Dakota near lat. 48° N. Here it is joined largest affluent, the Yellowstone, which is said to be ards wide at its mouth. The Missouri runs southeastward to Bismarck, below which it flows nearly southward for several hundred miles through the middle of Dakota, and traverses vast prairies or grassy plains almost destitute of forest trees. After it has passed the mouth of the Cheyenne (a large affluent which comes from the W.) it changes its course to the S.E. It strikes the boundary of Iowa near Sioux City, and from this place runs nearly southward, forming the boundary between Iowa and Nebraska. Pursuing next a S.S.E. direction, it forms the boundary between Kansas and the state of Missouri until it arrives at Kansas City, where it receives another large affluent, the Kansas River. It now enters the state of Missouri, in which it flows eastward to the mouth of the Chariton, and thence southeastward to Jefferson City, below which its general direction is eastward. It enters the Mississippi River 3 miles below Alton, Ill., and 20 miles above St. Louis. It is a turbid stream, noted for the rapidity of its current, which encroaches on the land and often carries away its banks. It is nearly 3000 miles long, without including either of its branches, and exceeds in length as well as in volume the part of the Mississippi above their junction.

The area drained by the Missouri is computed to be 518,000 square miles, and the average quantity of water discharged by it in a second is said to be 120,000 cubic feet. During high water, steamboats can ascend it to Fort Benton, which, according to Dana, is 2644 miles from its mouth, but others say 2500 miles. Fort Buford is the head of navigation during low water, which is in summer and early autumn.

The chief towns on its banks are Yankton, Sioux City, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Nebraska City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, and Kansas City. These are named in their order as they occur to one who descends the stream. The largest affluents of the Missouri besides those already mentioned are the Platte, the Dakota or James, the Niobrara, the Little Missouri, the Milk, the Osage, and the Grand. For a notice of its forks, see GALLATIN, MADISON, &c. According to F. V. Hayden, the Missouri "drains an area of nearly or quite 1,000,000 square miles." (Annual Report for 1868.) In another report he says, "Terraces of the kind alluded to form a peculiar feature of the Missouri River and its tributaries, and are found from the foot of the mountains to its mouth, and in many instances they seem to afford most beautiful natural sites for cities."

Missouri, a central state of the American Union, bordered on the E. by the Mississippi River, and traversed by the great stream whose name it bears. On the N. it is bounded by Iowa, on the E. by Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee, on the S. by Arkansas, and on the W. by Nebraska, Kansas, and the Indian Territory, while its southeasternmost counties form a projection which is bounded westward by Arkansas. Area, 69,415 square miles, of which 68,735 square miles are land, and 680 water.

Face of the Country.—N. of the Missouri River the surface is a very level or more frequently rolling region, diversified with timber and open prairie. S. of that river there are three well-characterized regions: the open and comparatively treeless plains of the W., continuous with those of Kansas; the central Ozark Mountains, a rough but not greatly elevated country, well timbered, and continuous southward with the mountains of Arkansas; and the southeastern marshy tract, of exceedingly fertile and well-timbered country, which sunk to its present level during the earthquakes of 1811–12. From Cape Girardeau southward the Mississippi front is diked or leveed. This region is said to embrace 3000 square miles of swamp.

Geology, Mineral Wealth.—The two prominent features of Missouri geology are (1) the great Silurian Ozark region, whose highly metalliferous strata are much broken by dikes and outcrops of azoic rocks, and (2) the coal-field of the N. and centre, continuous northward and westward with the coal-measures of Iowa and Kansas. Intermediate between these regions lie outcrops of the Devonian, while the S.E. is alluvial, and there are isolated beds of the cretaceous, &c. The metalliferous ores of Missouri are very rich and abundant. Prominent illustrations of their value are afforded by the Pilot Knob, Iron Mountain, Shepherd Mountain, and other mountain-like masses of excellent hematitic and magnetic ores; the Mine La Motte, with its rich ores of lead and nickel; the mines near Joplin, which yield millions of pounds of lead and zinc annually; and the Vallé and Perry lead-mines of St. François co. Missouri has for 150 years produced a great amount of lead, and in some years has exceeded 50,000,000 pounds, and the state could apparently supply the world with this commodity for an indefinite period. The lead-belt crosses the state from

E. to W. Millions of tons of iron ore are mined in years when the iron-trade is active, and the supply is inexhaustible. Limonites, spathic ores, and other sorts of iron ore occur abundantly throughout the S.W. Iron is largely smelted, but the ore is principally sent abroad for working. Besides lead, zinc, iron, and nickel ores, good copper ores are abundant; cadmium exists in considerable quantities; some gold and silver have been obtained; while marble, limestone, glass-sand, kaolin, fire-clay, barium sulphate, and other useful mineral substances exist very plentifully. The main coal-field is known to cover at least 23,100 square miles, of which some 7000 are underlaid by beds thick enough to have commercial value. To the E., S., and S.E. of the proper coal-fields are interesting detached areas or pockets of exceedingly thick and very good coal of somewhat uncertain geological age. Most of the Missouri coals are either cannelite or bituminous. In 1890 the production was officially stated at 2,567,823 tons, valued at $3,478,058.

Rivers.—By means of her two great rivers and their navigable branches, Missouri has direct water-communication with almost every state in the Mississippi Valley, and of her own minor streams the Osage, Grand, Maramec, Salt, Gasconade, White, St. Francis, and Current, and perhaps others, have, or have had, some utility as navigable streams; but the great extension of railroads has impaired their usefulness in this respect. In the mountain-country the water-power is to some extent utilized.

Agriculture.—Missouri affords every variety of soil, from the fruitful corn-lands of the Mississippi bottom, the wide rolling prairies of the N., and the inexhaustibly productive loess of the N.W., to the rocky and inarable hillsides seen in parts of the S., and the cold and refractory black clays occurring upon some belts of the coal-field. The Ozark country is but sparsely settled; but its valleys are very commonly productive, and its steep hills have been found to afford a generous vintage. Indian corn is the great staple of Missouri; but hemp, tobacco, winter wheat, barley, hay, oats, fruit, sweet and true potatoes, market- and dairy-products, wool, wine, beef, and pork are all produced in large excess over home demands. Sorghum and castor-oil beans are important crops. Even cotton is grown in the S. But grazing and stock-breeding is, perhaps, the leading farm interest, and great numbers of neat cattle, horses, mules, &c., are forwarded hence to Eastern markets.

Forests.—The hill-country is well wooded with pine and oak, and the river-bottoms produce much cypress, ash, locust, oak, hickory, pecan, bass-wood, cottonwood, and walnut, the N. and W. sections having less timber than the other parts. The official returns give Missouri a very respectable rank as regards the value of its lumber and forest products; yet it is very largely and chiefly supplied with lumber from the Upper Lake states.

Manufactures.—Some notice of the extent of the mining and metallurgical interests of the state has already been given. Besides these operations, Missouri carries on large manufactures of agricultural implements, bagging, boots and shoes, bricks, bridges, cars, carriages, drain-tile, flour, castings, chemicals, leather, lumber, cooperage, machinery, musical instruments, castor oil, lard oil, paints, tobacco, snuff, spirits, wine, cigars, woollens, chandlery, soap, &c. St. Louis is the leading centre of manufactures; but Hannibal, Cape Girardeau, Kansas City, Joplin, St. Joseph, Lexington, &c., are developing these and similar industries. Pork-packing is an important interest here.

Railroads.—In 1852, when the first railroad of Missouri was opened, there were 38 miles of track; in 1855, 139 miles; in 1860, 817 miles; in 1870, 2000 miles; in 1885, 4988 miles; in 1890, 6142 miles. Several iron railroad bridges span the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and the roads connect with all important points in the W., S., and S.W., as well as eastward. The steam navigation of the rivers is of late quite subsidiary to the railroad business.

Finances.—The bonded state debt, January 1, 1891, was $8,533,000. Of this sum $7,000,000 bore interest at 3½ per cent., and the remainder at 6 per cent. The school and seminary funds are represented by state certificates of indebtedness to the amount of $3,683,000, of which $3,042,000 yield interest at 6 per cent., and the remaining $641,000 at 5 per cent. The school fund has $3,143,000 of this sum, and the seminary fund $540,000. In 1890 there was a taxable wealth of $865,691,803.44.

The counties, including St. Louis City which became independent in 1875, are 115 in number, viz., Adair, Andrew, Atchison, Audrain, Barry, Barton, Bates, Benton, Bollinger, Boone, Buchanan, Butler, Caldwell, Callaway, Camden, Cape Girardeau, Carroll, Carter, Cass, Cedar, Chariton, Christian, Clarke, Clay, Clinton, Cole, Cooper, Crawford, Dade, Dallas, Daviess, De Kalb, Dent, Dougl Dunklin, Franklin, Gasconade, Gentry, Greene, Grund Harrison, Henry, Hickory, Holt, Howard, Howell, Iro Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, Laclede, L fayette, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Linn, Livingston, M Donald, Macon, Madison, Maries, Marion, Mercer, Mill Mississippi, Moniteau, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, N Madrid, Newton, Nodaway, Oregon, Osage, Ozark, Pem cot, Perry, Pettis, Phelps, Pike, Platte, Polk, Pulas Putnam, Ralls, Randolph, Ray, Reynolds, Ripley, S Charles, St. Clair, St. François, St. Genevieve, St. Lou St. Louis City, Saline, Schuyler, Scotland, Scott, Shanno Shelby, Stoddard, Stone, Sullivan, Taney, Texas, Verno Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster, Worth, and Wrigl

The principal cities are St. Louis, the metropolis, on t Mississippi (pop. in 1890, 451,770); Kansas City (pop. 1890, 132,716, including 13,048 persons since decided the supreme court to be outside the city limits); St. Jose (52,324), Springfield (21,850), Sedalia (14,068), Hannib (12,857), Joplin (9943), Moberly (8215), Carthage (798 Nevada (7262), Jefferson City, the capital (6742), Ind pendence (6380), St. Charles (6161), Chillicothe (571 Louisiana (5090), besides many other active and thrivi places, such as Webb, Trenton, Mexico, Clinton, Warren burg, Brookfield, Lexington, Fulton, Cape Girardeau, Ma sball, Boonville, Marysville, &c.

Government, &c.—The governor serves for a term of t years. Judges are elected by the people for fixed terms service. Voters must be able to read and write, and befo registration must have lived one year in the state and six days in the district where registered. The legislature si biennially.

Education.—Missouri has an effective system of publ education, placed under the care of a state board and state superintendent, although the schools of each partic lar locality are largely under the control of the people the place. Separate schools are maintained for color youth. The St. Louis schools are especially successf giving instruction in English and German, and embraci day and evening schools of all grades, from the kinde garten up to the high and the polytechnic school. The are normal schools at St. Louis, Jackson, Kirksville, Wa rensburg, and Cape Girardeau, a training-school for color teachers at Jefferson City, public high schools in mar towns, and a state university at Columbia, to which affiliated a normal college, and the school of mines at Roll There are two universities at St. Louis, and one at Canto besides colleges at Cape Girardeau, College Mound, Fayett Fulton, Glasgow, Palmyra, Greenwood, Hannibal, Ind pendence, Kidder, Liberty, St. Joseph, St. Louis, a Springfield, some of them well endowed and embraci professional and other departments of instruction. The are several law, medical, and theological schools, and large number of denominational and other private schools

History.—Fort Orléans, near where Jefferson City stand was built by the French in 1719. St. Genevieve was se tled in 1755, and St. Louis in 1764. The country was part of the Louisiana province, and remained under Frenc and Spanish authority until 1803, when the whole provinc was purchased by the United States. It formed a part Louisiana Territory until 1812, when it took the name o Missouri. The state of Missouri was admitted to the Unio in 1821, after a protracted and exciting political struggl which ended in the "Missouri Compromise" of 1820, b which the new state was permitted to retain slavery. Thi part of the former territory which was not made a portio of the state retained the name of Missouri Territory unt 1854. It extended northward to British America an westward to the Rocky Mountains. The state did not re ceive its exact present limits until 1835. Missouri earl monopolized the once-lucrative Santa Fé trade, and becam also the headquarters of the hunters and trappers of th Far West. In the Kansas war of 1854 the citizens of th western border took an active part against the free-stat movement; and from that time until 1865 a partisan war fare was kept up, with few intermissions, gradually widen ing its field, until, during the war of 1861–65, nearly ever part of the state was at times more or less exposed to it ravages. For more than ten years after the war, certai members of the old gangs of "bushwhackers" lived princi pally by acts of robbery and violence. Missouri never passe an ordinance of secession, the prompt action of the Ger mans and other citizens of the free-state party preventin it, but the state was the theatre of several active campaign Since the war the progress of Missouri has been encour aging, and there has been especially a multiplication an widening of the fields of industry, which have already don

nuch to develop the rich and thus far comparatively unappreciated mineral and agricultural wealth of the state. Missouri has been called "the "Pennsylvania of the West;" and her rich stores of coal, iron, zinc, and lead amply justify the title.

Population.—The original white stock of Missouri was principally of French origin, and the early English-speaking immigrants were principally from the northern tier of slave states. There is at present a large and thrifty German element in its population. Many thousands of people of the old Missouri stock migrated long since to the Pacific coast, and California and Nevada, and especially Oregon, were very largely peopled by them. Pop. in 1810, 20,845; in 1820, 66,586; in 1830, 140,145; in 1840, 383,702; in 1850, 682,044; in 1860, 1,182,012; in 1870, 1,721,295; in 1880, 2,168,380; in 1890, 2,679,184.

Missouri, a township of Brown co., Ill.

Missouri, a township of Boone co., Mo. Pop. 2812.

Missouri, a township of Chariton co., Mo. Pop. 820.

Missouri City, a post-village of Clay co., Mo., on the S. bank of the Missouri River, and on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 21 miles E.N.E. of Kansas City, and 8 miles E. of Liberty. It has 2 churches, a savings-bank, a flour-mill, and 2 plough-factories. Pop. 572.

Missouri Mills, a post-hamlet of Prince William co., Va., 6 miles N.W. of Quantico. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Missouri State University, a post-office of Boone co., Mo., is near Columbia.

Missouriton, mis-soo'rę-tŏn, a post-office of St. Charles co., Mo., on the N. bank of the Missouri River, about 35 miles W. of St. Louis.

Missouri Valley, a post-village of Harrison co., Iowa, on or near the Boyer River, in St. John township, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, at its junction with the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, 21 miles N. of Council Bluffs, and about 14 miles E. of Blair, Neb. It has a newspaper office, 2 banking-houses, a graded school, and 3 churches. Pop. in 1890, 2797.

Mistas'sa, a river of Quebec, falls into Lake St. John. It is navigable for large boats for many miles, and farther up for bark canoes.

Mistassini, mis-tas-see'ne, a large lake of British North America, Canada, close to the height of land which divides the waters of the Saguenay from those flowing into Hudson's Bay, in lat. 51° N., lon. 72° to 73° W. This lake forms the head-waters of Rupert River, flowing into James's Bay. The extent of this lake is but imperfectly known, but its length cannot be much, if any, less than a hundred miles. It appears, however, to be comparatively narrow, being probably not more than 15 miles wide.

Mistassini ("The Large Rock") River, a river of Quebec, is formed by the junction of two rivers, the Washamiscou and the Kakissagan, and runs into the N.W. side of Lake St. John, about 3 miles from the river Ashuapmouchouan. It is about 3 miles wide at its mouth, including a group of islets, but is extremely shallow. It is also called the Rivière de Sable, or Sand River.

Mistek, mis'tĕk, a town of Moravia, 50 miles E.N.E. of Olmutz. Pop. 3303.

Mistelbach, mis'tęl-bȧĸ', a town of Lower Austria, on the Zaya, 27 miles N.N.E. of Vienna. Pop. 2401. It has a college of the Barnabites and a hospital.

Misterbianco, mis'tĕr-be-ȧn'ko, a town of Sicily, 4 miles N.W. of Catania. Pop. 5678.

Misti, mis'tee, a volcanic mountain of Peru, a few miles N.E. of Arequipa. Height, 18,538 feet. The name Misti is also less correctly given to the volcano of Huayna Putina, 9 miles S.E. of Arequipa. Height, 17,454 feet.

Mistra, mis'trȧ, or **Misitra,** mis'ę-trȧ, a town of Greece, Morea, capital of Lacedæmon, on the side of a hill crowned by its citadel, 30 miles S. of Tripolitza. Pop. 4000. About 6 miles N.E. are the remains of ancient Sparta, scattered for about a mile over five low hills.

Mistretta, mis-trĕt'tȧ (anc. *Amastra, Amestratus,* and *Tyndaritanum*), a town of Sicily, 68 miles W.S.W. of Messina. It occupies a lofty eminence on the Regitano, and in its vicinity is a petroleum spring. Pop. 11,218.

Mitn, mec'tȧ, a town of Guatemala, in the department of Chiquimula. Pop. 3300.

Mitau, mee'tŏw, or **Mittau,** mit'tŏw (L. *Mittavia;* Lettish, *Jelgava,* yĕl-gȧ'vȧ), a town of Russia, capital of Courland, on the Aa, here crossed by a bridge of boats, 25 miles by rail S.W. of Riga, and 350 miles S.W. of St. Petersburg. Lat. 56° 39' N.; lon. 23° 44' E. Pop. 30,000, half of whom are of German descent. It covers a large space, of which, however, a considerable portion is occupied by gardens; it is indifferently built, the houses being chiefly of wood, many of the streets narrow and crooked, but some also wide, straight, and regular. The most interesting building is the castle, or palace, which stands on an island surrounded by the canals of the Aa. Among the other buildings and institutions may be mentioned churches, synagogues, a museum, a library, an observatory, a gymnasium with 9 professors, a society of literature, a hospital, an orphan and a lunatic asylum, a casino, and a theatre. Its manufactures include linen, hosiery, soap, and leather; and its trade is important.

Mitcheldean, a town of England. See DEAN MITCHEL.

Mitch'ell, a county in the S.W. part of Georgia, has an area of about 507 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by Flint River. The surface is level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Savannah, Florida & Western Railroad. Capital, Camilla. Pop. in 1870, 6633; in 1880, 9392; in 1890, 10,906.

Mitchell, a county in the N. part of Iowa, borders on Minnesota. Area, about 480 square miles. It is intersected by the Cedar River, and is also drained by the Little Cedar River and the West Branch of the Wapsipinicon. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. The greater part of it is prairie. Wheat, oats, Indian corn, hay, and cattle are the staple products. Devonian limestone underlies part of the soil. This county is traversed by the Illinois Central Railroad and the Winona & Southwestern Railroad, and its N.W. corner is crossed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad and the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railroad. Capital, Osage. Pop. in 1870, 9582; in 1880, 14,363; in 1890, 13,299.

Mitchell, a county in the N. part of Kansas, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by the Solomon River, the North and South Forks of which unite in the N.W. part of this county. It is also drained by Limestone and Salt Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. About 98 per cent. of it is prairie. Indian corn, wheat, and cattle are the staple products. Limestone is found here. Capital, Beloit. Pop. in 1870, 485; in 1875, 5370; in 1880, 14,911; in 1890, 15,037.

Mitchell, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, borders on Tennessee. Area, about 324 square miles. It is drained by the Nolachucky River, and bounded on the S.E. by the Blue Ridge. The surface is mountainous, and mostly covered with forests. Indian corn, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. Excellent iron and mica are mined, and asbestos is abundant. Capital, Bakersville. Pop. in 1870, 4705; in 1880, 9435; in 1890, 12,807.

Mitchell, a county in the N.W. part of Texas. Area, 900 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by the Colorado River, and watered by North and South Champion, Hackberry, and Morgan Creeks. The surface is rolling prairie, with fertile valleys. Stock-raising is the chief industry. Salt is found here. Capital, Colorado. Pop. in 1880, 117; in 1890, 2059.

Mitchell, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ind., 64 miles by rail E. of Vincennes, and 61 miles N.W. of New Albany. It has several churches, 2 newspaper offices, a flouring-mill, a planing-mill, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. in 1890, 1583.

Mitchell, a post-village of Mitchell co., Iowa, on the Red Cedar River, and on the railroad which connects Charles City with Mona, 21 miles N.N.W. of Charles City, and 4 or 5 miles N.W. of Osage. It has a bank, a woollen mill, and 3 churches. Pop. 309.

Mitchell, a post-office of Antrim co., Mich.

Mitchell, a station of Pickaway co., O., on the Scioto Valley Railroad, 7 miles S. of Circleville.

Mitchell, a post-village, capital of Davison co., S.D., at the junction of two railroads, 70 miles N.W. of Yankton. It has a university, several churches, a bank, a broom-factory, a foundry, and manufactures of lumber, paint, paper, and cigars. Four newspapers are published here. Pop. 2217.

Mitchell, a post-office of Robertson co., Tenn.

Mitchell, a village in Perth co., Ontario, on the river Thames, with a station on the Grand Trunk Railway, 82 miles S.E. of Goderich. It contains 4 churches, a branch bank, a newspaper office, 2 foundries, saw-, grist-, woollen-, flax-, and oatmeal-mills, and several factories. Pop. 1802.

Mitchell River, a stream of Australia, in the S.E. part of Victoria, is formed by the Dargo and the Wonnongotta, flows S. and S.E., and reaches Lake King, a seaside lagoon. Length, to the head of the Dargo, 105 miles.

Mitchell's, a station on the Denver & Boulder Valley Railroad, 12 miles E. by N. of Boulder, Col.

Mitch'ellsburg, a post-village of Boyle co., Ky., on

the Knoxville Branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 85 miles S.E. of Louisville. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a woollen-factory.

Mitchell's Corners, a hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., 3 miles from Montgomery.

Mitchell's Creek, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., Pa., on the Tioga Railroad, 17 miles S. of Corning.

Mitchell's Mill, a post-office of Elmore co., Ala.

Mitchell's Mill, a post-office of Attala co., Miss., 13 miles N. of Kosciusko. Here is a grist-mill.

Mitchell's Mills, Indiana co., Pa. See DIMONSVILLE.

Mitchell's Peak, North Carolina, is a peak of the Black Mountains, in Yancey co., about 3 miles W. of the Blue Ridge. It is sometimes called the Black Dome. Its altitude is computed to be 6707 feet above the sea-level.

Mitchell's Salt-Works, a post-office of Jefferson co., O., 11 miles S. of Hammondsville.

Mitchell's Station, a post-office of Bullock co., Ala., on the Montgomery & Eufaula Railroad, 25 miles S.E. of Montgomery.

Mitchell's Station, a post-office of Culpeper co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 7 miles S. of Culpeper Court-House. Here are 2 stores.

Mitch'ellstown, a town of Ireland, co. and 25 miles N.N.E. of Cork. It has a church and a college. Pop. 2743.

Mitchellstown Caves, in Ireland, co. of Tipperary, 7 miles E.N.E. of Mitchellstown, are a large and fine series of stalactitic caverns.

Mitch'ellsville, a post-hamlet of Saline co., Ill., on Saline River, 6 miles S. of Harrisburg.

Mitchellsville, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., about 34 miles N.W. of Elmira. It has a lumber-mill, &c.

Mitchellsville, a post-village of Sumner co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 44 miles N. by E. of Nashville. It has several stores.

Mitch'ellton, a post-office of Scriven co., Ga.

Mitch'elltree, a township of Martin co., Ind. Pop. 1026. It is traversed by the East Fork of White River.

Mitch'ellville, a post-village of Polk co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 17 miles E.N.E. of Des Moines. It is ¾ of a mile N. of Mitchellville Station on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad. It has a seminary, a bank, 2 churches, and a manufactory of patent spring beds. Pop. in 1890, 704.

Mitchellville, a post-office of Prince George's co., Md., ½ mile from the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad.

Mitchellville, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Mo., about 44 miles N.W. of Chillicothe.

Mitch'ie, a post-township of Monroe co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, about 40 miles below St. Louis, Mo. Pop. 799. Mitchie Post-Office is opposite Selma Landing, Mo.

Mitclius (mę-tel'e-us) **River,** Oregon, rises in the Cascade Range, runs northeastward in Wasco co., and enters the Des Chutes River.

Mith'o, or **Myth'o,** a town of French Cochin China, capital of Mitho province, and the second town in the colony, on the principal delta-branch of the Mekong River, 23 miles from the sea. It is the seat of a large trade.

Mitia, one of the Society Islands. See MATIA.

Mitiero, mę-te-â're, or **Mittinro,** mit-te-â're, one of the Cook Islands, in the South Pacific. Lat. 20° 1′ S.; lon. 157° 34′ W. Length, about 4 miles.

Mitla, mit'lȧ, a village of Mexico, state and 26 miles E. of Oajaca, on the table-land of Mixtecapan. It has extensive remains of ancient tombs and other edifices, in one place distinguished from all other Mexican ruins by columns supporting a roof.

Mi'tre Island, Pacific Ocean, lat. of S.E. point, 11° 55′ S., lon. 170° 20′ W., is named after promontories resembling a mitre and steeple.

Mitri, me'tree, a town of Beloochistan, province of Cutch-Gundava, N. of B'hag.

Mitrovitza, me-tro-veet'sȧ, a town of Servia, 75 miles by rail N.N.W. of Uskup.

Mitrowicz, Mitrovicz, or **Mitrowitz,** mit'ro-vits' (Hun. *Demetrovicze,* dȧ'mȧ'tro'veet'sȧ'), a town of Austro-Hungary, Slavonian military frontier, 24 miles S.S.W. of Peterwardein, on the left bank of the Save. Pop. 5942. It has a Roman Catholic church, 3 Greek churches, a high school, and numerous Roman antiquities.

Mitsoo, a lake of Japan. See OITS.

Mit'tagong' Range, a range of hills in New South Wales, co. of Camden.

Mittau, or **Mittaw,** a town of Russia. See MITAU.

Mittelbach, mit'tęl-bȧk', a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, bailiwick of Chemnitz. Pop. 1762.

Mittelberg, mit'tęl-bȧnc', a village of Austria, in Vorarlberg, district of Bregenzerwald. Pop. 1500.

Mittel-Dürnten, Switzerland. See DÜRNTEN.

Mittelmeer. See MEDITERRANEAN.

Mittel-Schönbach, Bohemia. See SCHÖNBACH.

Mittelwalde, mit'tęl-wȧl'dęh, a town of Prussia, Silesia, on the Neisse, 30 miles S.W. of Neisse. Pop. 247

Mittelwalde, or **Mittenwalde,** mit'tęn-wȧl'dęh, town of Prussia, 23 miles E.S.E. of Potsdam. Pop. 2151

Mittelzell, an island of Baden. See REICHENAU.

Mittenwald, mit'tęn-wȧlt', a town of Bavaria, on th Isar, 51 miles S.S.W. of Munich. Pop. 1685.

Mittenwalde, a town of Prussia. See MITTELWALDE

Mitterburg, a town of Illyria. See PISINO.

Mitterteich, mit'tęr-tik', a town of Bavaria, in Upp Franconia, E. of Baireuth. Pop. 1935.

Mittiaro, an island of the Pacific. See MITIERO.

Mittimee, mit'to-mee', an oasis of Central Africa, 2 miles N.W. of Lake Chad, with upwards of 50 wells.

Mittineague, mit'te-neeg', a post-village in We Springfield township, Hampden co., Mass., on the Westfie River, about 3 miles W. of Springfield. It has a church, cotton-mill, and 3 paper-mills.

Mit'ton, a village of England, co. of Lancaster, 3 mile S.S.W. of Clitheroe. Pop. of parish, 3550.

Mitton, or **Mitton and Stour'port,** a town o England, in Worcestershire, on the Severn, at the mouth o the Stour, 4 miles S.S.W. of Kidderminster. It include the town of Stourport and the adjacent hamlets of Upp and Lower Mitton.

Mittun-Kote, mit'tŭn-kōt', a town of the Punjab, o the W. bank of the Indus, in lat. 28° 54′ N., lon. 70° 25′ Pop. 4000. It is surrounded by date-groves.

Mittweida, mitt'wī'dȧ, a town of Saxony, circle o Zwickau, 35 miles S.E. of Leipsic, on the Zschoppau, a affluent of the Mulde. It has extensive manufactures o woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics. Pop. 8845.

Mittweida, a village of Saxony, 54 miles S.S.E. o Leipsic. Pop. 1086.

Mitylene, mit-e-lee'nee, or **Metelin,** mĕt-e-leen' (anc *Les'bos;* Gr. Λεσβος), an island of the Ægean Sea, belong ing to Turkey, near the coast of Asia Minor, mostly betwee lat. 39° and 39° 20′ N. and lon. 25° 50′ and 26° 35′ Estimated area, 276 square miles. Pop. 40,000. Two bay indent it on the S. side, and it has good harbors and a fe tile soil. A range of mountains traversing it is clothe with pine woods, and at their base are many olive-ground and vineyards, but the island was greatly devastated durin the Greek struggle. The principal products are oil an pine timber, with some grapes, figs, cotton, and pitch; it wine, anciently famous, is now inferior; and the corn raise is insufficient for the inhabitants. Principal towns, Castr (or Mitylene) and Molivo. Theophrastus, Pittacus, Alcæus and Sappho were natives of this island. See CASTRO.

Mius, mee-oos' (?), a river of Russia, rises in the S.E of the government of Yekaterinoslav, and falls by a wid estuary into the Sea of Azof.

Mixares, a river and town of Spain. See MIJARES.

Mixas, a town of Spain. See MIJAS.

Mixco, mix'ko, a village of Guatemala, 5 miles S.W. of the city of Guatemala. Pop. 4000.

Mix'ersville, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ind., abou 20 miles S. of Richmond.

Mix Run, a station in Cameron co., Pa., on the Low Grade Railroad, 4 miles W. of Driftwood.

Mixstadt, mix'stȧtt, a town of Prussia, province and 80 miles S.S.E. of Posen. Pop. 1458.

Mixtecapan, mix-tȧ-kȧ-pȧn', a table-land of Mexico occupying most part of the department of Oajaca, betwee the plains of Mexico and La Puebla and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Average elevation, 5000 feet. In its S. part it is traversed by several broad valleys extending E. and W. On it is the city of Oajaca; also the ruins of Mitla.

Mix'town, a post-office of Tioga co., Pa.

Mix'ville (West Cheshire Post-Office), a hamlet of New Haven co., Conn., in Cheshire township, 1½ miles from Cheshire Railroad Station. It has a brass-rolling-mill, and a manufactory of chisels, drawing-knives, &c.

Miya, mee'yȧ, a seaport town of Japan, island of Hondo, 7 miles S.W. of Nagoya, on the Bay of Ovari. It has a large trade. Pop. 12,000.

Miyandab, me-yȧn-dȧb', a highly-cultivated plain in Persia, Azerbaijan, on the S.E. side of Lake Ooroomeeyah.

Miyarisima, me-yȧ-re-see'mȧ, an island of Japan, S.S.E. of Nokisima, inhabited chiefly by fishermen.

Mizantla, mo-sȧn'tlȧ, a ruined city of Mexico, 35 miles N.E. of Jalapa, on a plateau near the Gulf of Mexico.

Miz'en Head (ano. *No'tium Promonto'rium*), a cape Ireland, co. of Cork. Lat. 51° 27′ N.; lon. 9° 50′ W.

Mizhiritch, or Mijiritch, mē-je-ritch', a town of ussia, government and 79 miles N.W. of Kharkov. Pop. out 8000. It is enclosed by ramparts, and has 3 annual irs, at which large quantities of woollen cloths are sold.

Mizhirizch, or Mijiritch, a town of Russia, governent of Kiev, 28 miles W.N.W. of Cherkasce.

Mizque, mees'kā, a town of Bolivia, department of chabamba, 32 miles S.E. of the city of Cochabamba.

Mizr, or Mizraim, Africa. See EGYPT.

Mlava, or Mlawa, m'lä'vä, a river of Servia, joins e Danube 13 miles E.N.E. of Semendria, after a N. course 50 miles.

Mlava, or Mlawa, m'lä'vä, a town of Poland, province d 46 miles N.N.E. of Plock. Pop. 6134.

Mnisek, m'nee'sĕk, or **Mnischeck,** m'nish'ĕk, a town Bohemia, 17 miles S.S.W. of Prague. Pop. 1000.

Moa, mo'ä, an island of Cuba, on its N. coast, 40 miles W. of Baracoa.

Mon, an island of the Eastern Archipelago. Lat. 8° 15′; lon. 128° 5′ E. Length, 20 miles.

Mon, or Sierra de Mon, se-ĕn'nä dā mo'ä, a mountain-range in the island of Cuba, 30 miles W. of Baracoa.

Monr, mo-nr', a river of Malacca, enters the ocean after course of 100 miles.

Mo'ark, a post-office and station of Clay co., Ark., on e Missouri line, on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, 20 miles of Poplar Bluff, Mo., and 6 miles N. of Corning. P. 80.

Monte, mōt, a town of Ireland, co. of Westmeath, 9 miles S.E. of Athlone. Pop. 1531.

Monwequa, a village of Illinois. See MOWEAQUA.

Mobaruckpoor, India. See MUBARAKPOOR.

Mo'berly, a post-village of Randolph co., Mo., on the . Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad where it crosses e Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, at the junction of e Northern division of the first-named road, 23 miles S. Macon, 38 miles W.N.W. of Mexico, and 33 miles N.N.E. Boonville. A daily and 2 weekly newspapers are published here. It has a savings-bank, 1 other bank, 11 urches, a high school, manufactures of carriages, flour, and bacco, and railroad machine- and car-shops. Pop. 1514.

Mobile, mo-beel', the most southwestern county of Alama, borders on the Gulf of Mexico. Area, about 1234 uare miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mobile River d Mobile Bay, and on the W. by the state of Mississippi. is partly drained by the Escatawpa River. The surface level, and a large part of it is covered with pine forests. ie soil is sandy. Lumber, Indian corn, and sweet potaes are the staple products. This county is intersected by e Mobile & Ohio, Louisville & Nashville, and East Tenssee, Virginia & Georgia Railroads, all of which centre Mobile, the capital, which is also connected with Spring ill by the Mobile & Spring Hill Railway. Pop. in 1870, ,311; in 1880, 48,653; in 1890, 51,587.

Mobile, a city, port of entry, and capital of Mobile co., a., is situated on the W. bank of the Mobile River, at its enance into the bay of the same name, 30 miles N. of the Gulf Mexico, 165 miles E. by N. of New Orleans, 178 miles by ll S.W. of Montgomery, and 1033 miles from Washington. at. 30° 41′ 48″ N.; lon. 87° 59′ W. It is by far the most asiderable city of the state in population and commerce, d ranks third as a cotton-market in the United States. ie site is a level sandy plain, sufficiently elevated for avenient drainage, being about 15 feet higher than the y. The streets are wide, and mostly extend N. and S. or and W. Much attention has been paid to planting shadees, and the city is supplied with spring water brought om a distance of several miles. It is not compactly built, cept the portion occupied by the commercial houses. On e S. and W. sides of the city are dry, sandy pine hills, hich afford agreeable retreats during the hot season. Though a commercial rather than a manufacturing city, obile had in 1890, according to the census returns, 229 nufacturing establishments, employing 2331 hands, the gregate capital being $1,450,373, and the value of the oducts for the year being $2,872,017. The most important the establishments are 4 flouring-mills, with a capital $83,510, yielding a product of $198,400; 5 foundries d machine-shops (capital $95,605, product $112,950), lumber-mills (capital $564,910, product $937,499), 12 inting and publishing concerns (capital $103,488, prodt $88,377), 3 saddle- and harness-making establishments apital $92,720, product $107,880), 12 tobacco- and cigarorks (capital $69,790, product $63,882), and numerous inor establishments. It has about 30 churches, a cathesl, the state medical college, several academies, a city hospital, a United States marine hospital, a theatre, a custom-house, 4 orphan asylums, an infirmary, 2 national banks, 5 state banks, 6 fire and marine insurance companies, 2 life insurance companies, and printing-offices which issue 3 daily and several weekly newspapers.

Mobile has an advantageous position for trade, being the natural outlet of the greatest cotton region in the United States. Steamboats ply regularly at all seasons between this port and Montgomery on the Alabama River and Tuscaloosa on the Black Warrior. During winter and spring they ascend as high as Columbus on the Tombigbee River. Other steamers run once a week to New Orleans *via* Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain. This city is the S. terminus of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, which is 472 miles long and forms part of the direct route from the Gulf of Mexico to the great lakes. It is also directly connected by railroads with New Orleans and Montgomery and other points in the interior. The harbor has been improved by the United States government, and is now so deep that vessels drawing 13 feet of water can come to the wharves. The draft of vessels that can safely enter the port or bay is about 21 feet. From 300,000 to 400,000 bales of cotton pass through the port of Mobile annually, and there are also exported large quantities of lumber, staves, shingles, and naval stores. The total value of exports per annum averages about $4,000,000, and of imports about $100,000. The export trade of the city is principally to the South American republics, Cuba, and the British West Indies. The shipping of the port amounts to about 10,000 tons registered, of which more than one-half is enrolled and licensed.

Mobile was ceded to the United States by Spain in 1813. It was incorporated as a town in 1814, and a city charter was granted in 1819. Pop. in 1840, 12,672; in 1860, 29,258; in 1870, 32,034; in 1880, 29,132; in 1890, 31,076.

Mobile Bay, in the S.W. part of Alabama, extends from the Gulf of Mexico northward about 36 miles to the mouth of the Mobile River. The width varies from 8 miles to 18, the widest part being nearest the Gulf. The main channel, by which vessels enter the bay, is between Dauphin Island on the W., at the E. extremity of which is Fort Gaines, and Mobile Point on the E., on which is Fort Morgan, an important fortress. On this point is also a revolving light 55 feet high.

Mobile River, Alabama, is formed by the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers, which unite at the S. extremity of Clarke co. It runs southward, and, after a course of about 6 miles, divides into two channels, the Mobile and the Tensaw, the former of which is the larger and more western. It forms the boundary between the counties of Mobile and Baldwin, and enters Mobile Bay. It is nearly 45 miles long, and is navigable for large steamboats.

Mob'ley Pond, a post-office of Scriven co., Ga., about 50 miles S.S.E. of Augusta.

Mob'ley's, a township of Edgefield co., S.C. Pop. 1278.

Mocaranga, or Mocarangua. See MONOMOTAPA.

Moc'asin, a post-hamlet of Effingham co., Ill., on the Springfield Branch of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 69 miles S.E. of Springfield. Pop. of Mocasin township, 1088. It has 2 churches.

Mocasin Creek, North Carolina, runs southeastward through Wilson and Greene cos., and enters Contentnea Creek.

Mocchie, mok'kyä, a village of Italy, province of Turin, on the Dora Ripaira. Pop. of commune, 2410.

Mocejon, or Mocexon, mo-thä-hōn', a village of Spain, in New Castile, 7 miles from Toledo. Pop. 2200.

Mocha, mo'chä, an island of Chili, off the coast. Lat. of S. summit, 38° 24′ S.; lon. 74° W. Length, 8 miles. At its N. end is a peak 1230 feet in height.

Mocha, or Mokha, mo'kä (Arab. pron. mo'kā'), a fortified seaport town of Arabia, in Yemen, on the Red Sea, 55 miles N.N.W. of the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. Lat. 13° 20′ N.; lon. 43° 12′ E. Pop. 7000. It has a small bay, adapted for vessels of 10 or 12 feet burden. It exports annually about 10,000 tons of the finest coffee to Jiddah, Suez, and Bombay, with dates, gums, senna, horns, hides, balm, ivory, and gold-dust, and imports rice, piece-goods, iron, hardwares, slaves, and ghee from Abyssinia, whence many of its exported goods are brought to Mocha.

Mocha, a country in the S.W. part of Abyssinia.

Möckern, mök'ĕrn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 13 miles E. of Magdeburg, on the Ehle. Pop. 1632.

Mock'eson, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Tenn., 20 miles S.W. of Pulaski.

Mockmühl, mok'mül, a town of Würtemberg, on the Jaxt, and on a railway, 10 miles N.E. of Neckarsulm. Pop. 2001.

Mock's Mills, a post-office of Washington co., Va.

Mock's Store, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Mo., 12 miles from Independence. It has a church.

Mocks'ville, a post-village, capital of Davie co., N.C., in Mocksville township, about 50 miles N.N.E. of Charlotte. It has 4 churches, a tannery, a seminary, and a tobacco-factory. Pop. of the township in 1890, 2016.

Mock'ville, a post-office of Early co., Ga.

Mockwanpoor, Nepaul. See MUCKWANPOOR.

Moclin, mok-leen', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 20 miles N.W. of Granada, on a river of the same name. It was once a Moorish fortress, called, from its strength, the Shield of Granada. Pop. 677.

Moclincjo, or **Moclincxo**, mok-le-nā'no, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 10 miles from Malaga. Pop. 1246.

Mo'como'co, a maritime town of Sumatra, on its W. coast. Lat. 20° 31' S.; lon. 101° 10' E.

Moconcsi, mo-ko-nā'see, a village of Italy, division of Genoa, 2 miles from Cicagna. Pop. 2329.

Mocsa, mo'chŏh', a town of Hungary, co., and 7 miles S.S.E. of Komorn. Pop. 2888.

Modaiu, mo'dīn', written also **Madain** and **Medajin**, a village of Asiatic Turkey, 20 miles S.E. of Bagdad, on the Tigris, near the site of the ancient *Ctesiphon*.

Mo'dale, a post-village in Taylor township, Harrison co., Iowa, on the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, 31 miles N. of Omaha, and 2 miles from the Missouri River. It has a church and several stores.

Modane, mo-dā'nā, a town of France, Savoy, on the Arc, 17 miles E.S.E. of Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne, 3500 feet above the sea. Pop. 1322.

Mod'bury, a market-town of England, co. of Devon, on the Erme, 11½ miles E.S.E. of Plymouth. Pop. 1858.

Mode, a post-hamlet in Holland township, Shelby co., Ill., about 24 miles S.W. of Mattoon. It has 2 churches and a steam saw-mill. Pop. 120.

Mo'dell', a post-hamlet of Norton co., Kansas, 45 miles N. of Wa Keeney Station. It has a steam saw-mill.

Modena, mod'ĕn-ā (Fr. *Modène*, mo'dain'; anc. *Mutina*), a fortified city of Northern Italy, capital of a province, at a railway junction, 24 miles W.N.W. of Bologna. Pop. 56,200. It is regularly laid out, and has a citadel, with streets bordered by arcades, and its ramparts form pleasant public walks. Principal edifices, the palace, a splendid building, with a picture-gallery, fine gardens, an extensive library, the *Biblioteca Estense*, of which Muratori and Tiraboschi were successively librarians, containing 120,000 volumes and 3000 manuscripts, a cathedral, with curious sculptures and a fine campanile, in which is preserved the famous wooden bucket the cause of feuds between the Modenese and Bolognese in 1325, a theatre, and public baths. Its university comprises a school of theology, law, medicine, and mathematics. It has an observatory, rich cabinets, an art school, and a botanic garden. It is connected by a navigable canal with the Panaro, and has manufactures of hempen and woollen cloths, hats, glass, and leather; its silk-manufacture, once important, has declined. Mutina existed under the Etruscans, and rose to such splendor under the Romans as to call forth a eulogy from Cicero. It was repeatedly sacked by the Northern invaders, whose ravages have left few vestiges of its ancient grandeur. It is an archbishop's see, and was for four centuries the capital of the duchy of Modena, which in 1860 was made a part of the kingdom of Italy.——Adj. and inhab. MODENESE, mod'ĕh-neez' (It. pron. mo-dā-nā'sā).

Modena, a province of Italy, in Emilia, and a part of the former duchy of Modena. Capital, Modena. Area, 966 square miles. Pop. 273,231.

Modena, mo-de'nạ or mod'e-nạ, a post-hamlet of Stark co., Ill., in Toulon township, on the Spoon River, about 35 miles N. by W. of Peoria. It has a church.

Modena, a post-office of Butler co., Kansas.

Modena, a post-village of Mercer co., Mo., 5 miles W. of Mill Grove Station, and about 44 miles N. by W. of Chillicothe. It has a church.

Modena, a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., about 13 miles N.N.W. of Newburg. It has a church.

Modena, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., on the Wilmington & Reading Railroad, 31 miles N.W. of Wilmington, and 33 miles W. of Philadelphia. Here are 2 paper-mills on Brandywine Creek, and near by are 3 churches.

Modena, a post-township of Buffalo co., Wis., 20 miles E.N.E. of Wabasha, Minn., and about 30 miles S.S.W. of Eau Claire. Pop. 785.

Modène, the French for MODENA.

Moder, mo'der (Fr. pron. mo'dair'), a river of Alsace, rises on the E. side of the Vosges Mountains, flows S.S.E., and, after a course of 30 miles, joins the Rhine 17 miles below Strasburg.

Modern, mo'dẹrn, **Modor**, mo'dor, **Madra**, mŏh-drŏh', or **Modra**, mo'drā, a walled town of West Hungary, co. and 16 miles N.E. of Presburg. Pop. 5066. It has a Protestant college.

Modes'to, a prosperous post-village, capital of Stanislaus co., Cal., is on the Visalia division of the Central Pacific Railroad, in the San Joaquin Valley, near the Tuolumne River, 30 miles S. of Stockton, and 102 miles E.S.E. of San Francisco. It has 2 newspaper offices, a bank, a brick court-house which cost $60,000, 4 churches, and a fine brick school-house. Pop. about 2500.

Mod'est Town, a post-village of Accomack co., Va., about 3 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and 22 miles S. of Crisfield, Md. It has 2 churches, some general stores, and a cabinet-shop.

Modica, mod'e-kā (anc. *Motuca*, *Motyca*, or *Mutyca*), a town of Sicily, 30 miles W.S.W. of Syracuse, in the Val di Noto. Pop. 34,723. It is ill built, but has a large square, some handsome mansions, a castle, and several churches and convents. It exports grain, oil, wine, and cheese, mostly to Malta. In its vicinity is the valley of *Ispica*, *Is'pica*, remarkable for its dwellings excavated in the rock.

Modicia, or **Modœta**, Italy. See MONZA.

Modiglinna, mo-deel-yā'nā (anc. *Castrum Mutilum*), a town of Italy, province and 40 miles N.E. of Florence, on the Marzeno, N. of the Apennines. Pop. 6742. It has several churches and convents, and is a bishop's see.

Modinalla, mo-de-nāl'lā, a village of West Africa, on the Senegal, in lat. 15° 55' N., lon. 13° 5' W., inhabited by Marabouts of the Moorish nation of the Dowiches.

Modlin, mod'lin, a fortress of Poland, province of Plock, at the junction of the Bug and Vistula, 16 miles N.W. of Warsaw, erected in 1807. It is one of the strongest places in the Russian dominions.

Mödling, mĕd'ling, or **Medling**, mĕd'ling, a town of Lower Austria, 8 miles S.S.W. of Vienna, on the railway to Grätz. Pop. 4357.

Mo'doc, a county forming the N.E. extremity of California, borders on Oregon. Area, 4198 square miles. It is drained by Pitt River, which runs S.W., and contains several lakes. Goose Lake, a large body of water, is partly in this county. The surface is mostly mountainous or hilly, and partly occupied by lava-beds, a volcanic formation. Capital, Alturas. Pop. in 1880, 4399; in 1890, 4986.

Modoc, a post-office of Phillips co., Ark., on the Mississippi River.

Modoc, a post-office of Boulder co., Col., at Ni Wot Station on the Colorado Central Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Longmont. See also NI WOT.

Modoc, a post-office of Audrain co., Mo.

Modon, mo'don (anc. *Methone*), a town of Greece, Morea, 6 miles S. of Navarino. It has a small port, with an open roadstead between it and the island of Sapienza.

Modor, or **Modra**, Hungary. See MODERN.

Modos, mo'dosh', a village of Hungary, co. of Torontal, 27 miles S.W. of Temesvar, on the Theiss. Pop. 4866.

Modugno, mo-doon'yo, a town of Italy, province and 6 miles S.W. of Bari. Pop. 9082. It has manufactories of woollen and cotton cloths, and tanneries.

Modum, mo'doom, a village of Norway, on the Drammen, 25 miles W. of Christiania. Near it are important cobalt-mines and extensive manufactures of smalt.

Modura, the ancient name of MADURA.

Modurli, mo-door'lee, a village of Asia Minor, 24 miles S.W. of Boli.

Moe, mō, a post-office of Douglas co., Minn., 30 miles N.E. of Morris. Moe township contains many small lakes. Pop. 417.

Moeletivoe, a town of Ceylon. See MALATIVO.

Moelmyne, a town of British Burmah. See MAULMAIN.

Möen, mö'ẹn (L. *Mo'na Virgin'ia Dan'ica*), an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, with a light-house on the S.E. point, lat. 54° 57' N., lon. 12° 36' 36" E., separated N.W. from Seeland by the Ulfsund, and S. from Falster by the Grönsund, each, where narrowest, about 1 mile across. Area, 87 square miles. Pop. 13,600. Its E. coast is a precipitous limestone barrier, 500 feet above the sea, and termed the Möenasklint. Chief town, Stege, with a harbor on the N.W. coast.

Möen, mö'ẹn, **Moon**, or **Mohn**, mōn, an island of Russia, in Esthonia, between the island of Oesel and the mainland, 40 miles in length and in breadth.

Moen, moon, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 6 miles S.E. of Courtrai. Pop. 2200.

Mocna, moo'nā, or, more correctly, **Muna**, called also

Pangansane, Pangansene, pâng'gân-sân', or **Pangasang,** pân'yâ-sâng', an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the S.E. extremity of Celebes, about lat 5° S., lon. 122° 30′ E. Length, from N. to S., 60 miles; average breadth, 16 miles.

Moeñemoezi, Africa. See Monomotzi.

Moerbeke, moor'bâ-kęh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 12 miles N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 1500.

Moerbeke, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on a canal, 14 miles N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 4500.

Moerdyk, moor'dĭk', a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, on Hollands-Diep, 110 miles N.W. of Breda.

Moere, moo'ręh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 13 miles W.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 1200.

Moergestel, moor-gĕs'tęl, a village of the Netherlands, 18 miles E.S.E. of Breda. Pop. 1192.

Moerzeke, moor'zâ-kęh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 19 miles E. of Ghent, on the Scheldt.

Mœsia Inferior, the ancient name of Bulgaria.

Moe's (mōz) **River,** a post-village in Compton co., Quebec, on a stream of the same name, 2 miles from Compton. It contains a church, 2 or 3 stores, and several mills and factories. Pop. 120.

Moffat, a town of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, on the Annan, 19 miles N.N.E. of Dumfries. Pop. 1730.

Moffat, a post-village of Marion co., Tenn., on the Tennessee Railroad, 6 miles W. of Tracy City. It has 2 churches, the Fairmount Female College, a hotel, and a chalybeate spring. It is a resort of invalids.

Moffat, a post-office of Bell co., Tex.

Moffat Hills, a mountain-chain of Scotland, between the cos. of Dumfries on the S. and Lanark and Peebles on the N.; elevation of Hartfell, the principal summit, 2635 feet. The Annan, Tweed, and Clyde Rivers have here their sources.

Moffatt's Creek, a post-village of Augusta co., Va., about 22 miles S.S.W. of Staunton. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of flour, leather, &c.

Moffettsville, a post-office of Anderson co., S.C., 16 miles S. of Anderson Court-House.

Moffitt's Grove, a post-office of Guthrie co., Iowa, about 50 miles W.N.W. of Des Moines.

Moffitt's Mills, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., N.C., about 60 miles W. by S. of Raleigh. It has a church and grist-mill.

Moffittsville, a post-office of Clinton co., N.Y.

Moga, a town of India, Ferozepoor district. Pop. 844.

Mogadore, Mogador, or **Mogodor,** mog'ō-dōr', called **Sweerah (Suira,** or **Suirah),** swee'râ, *i.e.*, the "Beautiful," by the Moors, a fortified city and the principal seaport of Morocco, on the Atlantic, 125 miles W.S.W. of Morocco. Pop. estimated at 17,000, comprising 4000 Jews. It stands on a rocky promontory, surrounded by a barren and sandy region, and consists of two parts, each inclosed by walls, and the citadel, containing the residences of the governor and foreign consuls, the custom-house, treasury, &c., while the other quarter is inhabited by the Jewish population. It is pretty well built, is clean and well kept, and its white edifices render it handsome as seen from the sea. Its port, S. of the citadel, is sheltered by an island off the shore, but it is not very deep. It exports wool, gum, wax, hides, skins, almonds, olive oil, wine, feathers, gold-dust, iron, hardwares, and cotton goods.

Mogadore, a village of Genesee co., N.Y., in Pembroke township, 2 miles from East Pembroke Station. It has a church, a flouring-mill, and a saw-mill. Here is North Pembroke Post-Office.

Mogadore, a post-village of Ohio, on the boundary between Portage and Summit cos., 4 miles S. of Talmadge Station, and about 8 miles E.S.E. of Akron. It has 2 churches, a union school, and a manufactory of stone-ware and clay pipes.

Mogaung, mo-gawng', a town of Burmah, at the junction of the Mogaung and Namyang Rivers, 70 miles N.N.W. of Bhamo.

Mogelsberg, mo'ghęls-bĕrg', a town of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles W.S.W. of St. Gall, with several cotton-factories and considerable trade. Pop. 2930.

Mogente, or **Moxente,** mo-hĕn'tâ, a town of Spain, province and 43 miles S.W. of Valencia. Pop. 4400.

Moggio-di-Sotto, mod'jo-dee-sot'to, a town of Italy, 4 miles N. of Udine, on the Fella. Pop. 3615.

Moghilev, or **Moghilew,** Russia. See Mohilev.

Moghistan, a region of Persia. See Kerman.

Moghyani, a town of Punjab. See Meengana.

Mogi-das-Cruzes, mo'zhee-dâs-kroo'zĕs, a town of Brazil, state and 35 miles E.N.E. of São Paulo. It has a handsome parish church and 3 other churches, a Carmelite convent, a Latin and a primary school, manufactures of woollen cloth, and a trade in sugar, rum, cotton, and coffee, which are carried by mules to Santos.

Mogi-Guaçu, mo'zhee-gwâ-soo', a village of Brazil, state and 170 miles N. of São Paulo, on a river of the same name.

Mogilno, mo-ghil'no, a town of West Prussia, government and 33 miles S.S.W. of Bromberg. Pop. 2095.

Mogi-Mirim, mo'zhee-me-reen', a town of Brazil, state and 115 miles N.N.E. of São Paulo, on a river of the same name, with a trade in horses and cattle, cotton, sugar, and rum. Pop. of district, 6000.

Mogliano Veneto, mōl-yâ'no vâ-nâ'to, a town of Italy, province and 6 miles S. of Treviso. Pop. 5611.

Möglingen, mög'ling-ęn, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, near Ludwigsburg. Pop. 1093.

Mogliola, a village of Italy. See Mojola.

Mogodor, a town of Morocco. See Mogadore.

Mogollon (mo-go-yōn') **Mountains,** a range or group in the E. part of Arizona, between the Little Colorado and Salado Rivers.

Mogontiacum, or **Moguntiacum.** See Mentz.

Mogoro, mo-go'ro, a village in the island of Sardinia, about 34 miles N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 2112.

Moguer, mo-gair', a town of Spain, province and 5 miles E. of Huelva, with a port on the Tinto. Pop. 7332. Its old Franciscan convent is preserved as a national monument. Columbus, it is said, craving charity here, in 1484, was received by the prior, by whose influence he was enabled to prosecute his discoveries.

Mogul (mo-gŭl') **Empire** (a corruption of Mongol, or Mongolian), the name commonly applied to the empire founded in Hindostan, in the early part of the sixteenth century, by Baber, a descendant of Timor or Tamerlane. That conqueror, after defeating the sultan Ibraheem Lodee, the Afghan sovereign of India, extended his conquests to the mouths of the Ganges, in 1526–28. Although a prince of the Toork (or Turki) nation, and not a Mongol himself, yet, having many Mongols in his army, the power which Baber established became generally known in Europe as the Mogul Empire, and the reigning sovereign was popularly styled "the Great Mogul." The seat of government was established at Delhi. Among the most distinguished and powerful rulers of this dynasty was Aurungzebe, who began to reign in 1658, and died in 1707, having subjected to his sway almost the entire peninsula, including the Deccan, which had not before been conquered by the Mogul emperors. From his death may be dated the decline of the empire; the last sovereign, Shah Allum, died in 1806, a pensioner of England.

Mo'gulpoor', a town of India, in Rohilcund, 20 miles W. by N. of Moradabad. Pop. 5171.

Mogyorod, mod'yo'rod', a village of Hungary, co. and about 10 miles from Pesth. Pop. 1178.

Moha, mo'â', a village of Belgium, province and 19 miles S.W. of Liege, on the Mehaigne. Pop. 985.

Mohacs, mo'hâtch', or **Mohacz,** mo'hâts', a town of Hungary, co. of Baranya, on the west arm of the Danube, 25 miles E.S.E. of Fünfkirchen. Pop. 12,140. It has a castle, the summer residence of the Bishop of Fünfkirchen, and a college. It is a station for steamers plying on the Danube. The two great battles fought near it may be considered as marking the commencement and conclusion of the Turkish power in Hungary. On August 29, 1526, the Ottomans, under Solyman the Magnificent, completely defeated the Hungarians; but the Turks received a total defeat from the Imperialists, under the Duke of Lorraine, at the second battle of Mohacz, in 1687.

Mohalitz, a town of Asia Minor. See Muhalitch.

Mohamet-Abad, mo-hâ'mĕt-â-bâd', a village of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, 80 miles S.W. of Tabreez. It has a fort and a palace, and 1000 houses, a few belonging to Jews and Armenian Christians.

Mohammedabad, mo-hâm'mĕd-â-bâd', a village of Persia, province of Khorassan, 12 miles S. of Toorboot, with vestiges of former fortifications, a citadel, and a tower.

Mohammedabad, a fortified village of Persia, a little S. of Tabas.

Moham'medpoor', or **Muhammadpur,** mu-hâm'-mĕd-poor', a town of Bengal, adjacent to the larger town of Barh. Pop. 6089.

Mohammerah, mo-hâm'męh-râ, a town on the frontier of Asiatic Turkey and Persia, on the canal between the Shat-el-Arab (Euphrates) and Lower Karoon, about 30 miles S.E. of Bassorah.

Mohari, mo-hä'roe, a town of Bhundara district, India. Pop. 6183.

Moharrek, Maharray Island. See MAHARAY.

Mohave, or **Mojave**, mo-hä'vā, a county in the N.W. part of Arizona. It is intersected by the Colorado, which also forms its western boundary for a distance of about 150 miles, and it is partly drained by Bill Williams River. The surface is mountainous, and presents grand scenery. Among its remarkable features is the grand CAÑON OF THE COLORADO (which see), which opens all the series of geological strata down to their granite foundation. A large part of the soil is sterile. Gold and silver are found in this county. Area, 11,332 square miles. It is traversed by the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Kingman. Pop. in 1870, 179; in 1876, 822; in 1880, 1190; in 1890, 1444.

Mohave City, a post-village of Mohave co., Arizona, on the Colorado River, about 170 miles W.N.W. of Prescott. Pop. 159. Here is Camp Mojave.

Mohave Desert, a basin, chiefly in the E. part of San Bernardino co., Cal. It is reported to be below the sea-level. There is but little vegetation, and the water-supply is scanty.

Mohave (or **Mojave**) **River**, a water-course of San Bernardino co., Cal., which, after a generally E.N.E. course, disappears in the Mohave Desert.

Mo'hawk, a post-village in German Flats township, Herkimer co., N.Y., on the S. bank of the Mohawk River, and on the Erie Canal, and near the New York Central Railroad, opposite Herkimer, 1 mile from Ilion, and 14 miles E.S.E. of Utica. It contains 4 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, a machine-shop, and manufactures of pistols and farming-implements. Pop. 1404.

Mohawk, a township of Montgomery co., N.Y. Pop. 2887. It contains Fonda, the county seat, and a part of Tribe's Hill.

Mohawk, a post-office of Lane co., Oregon, 12 miles N.E. of Eugene City. Here is a church.

Mohawk, or **Mount Pleasant**, a post-village in Brant co., Ontario, on Spring Creek, 5 miles S.W. of Brantford. It contains 2 hotels and 2 flour-mills. Pop. 400.

Mohawk Hill, a post-office of Lewis co., N.Y., 8 miles N.W. of Boonville. Here is a church.

Mohawk River, New York, rises near the S. border of Lewis co., runs nearly southeastward to Utica, and intersects the cos. of Oneida, Herkimer, and Montgomery. Its general direction is E.S.E. It enters the Hudson River at Cohoes, about 9 miles above Albany. Two or 3 miles from its mouth it forms a cascade 70 feet high, called Cohoes Falls. The Mohawk is nearly 175 miles long. The chief towns on its banks are Rome, Utica, Little Falls, Amsterdam, Schenectady, and Cohoes. From Rome to Schenectady it runs alongside of the Erie Canal and the Central Railroad for a distance of 92 miles. Its valley is remarkable for beauty and fertility.

Mohawk Village, a post-hamlet of Coshocton co., O., 12 miles W. of Coshocton. It has 2 churches. Coal is found here.

Moheelev, or **Moghilev**, mo-nee'lôv, a walled town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, on the Dnieper, 85 miles S.W. of Smolensk. Pop. 40,431, many of whom are Jews. It is the seat of Greek and Roman Catholic archbishoprics, and has a fine Greek cathedral and numerous other churches, numerous synagogues, several convents, 2 episcopal seminaries, a town school, various charitable institutions, an extensive export trade in leather, hides, wax, honey, corn, and other agricultural products, and a considerable import trade in thrown silk. Besides being the residence of the principal officers of the government, it has also well-frequented fairs. Many of the nobility reside here, and a great part of the ground in the vicinity is occupied by gardens.

Moheelev, or **Moghilev**, a town of Russia, in Podolia, on the Dniester, 53 miles E.S.E. of Kamieniec. Pop. 18,129, comprising many Jews. It has an active trade with Wallachia and the adjacent provinces. Being enclosed by hills, the climate is so much milder than in the rest of Podolia that fine fruits and silk are extensively cultivated.

Moheelev, **Moghilev**, or **Mohilev**, mo-nee'lôv, a government of Russia, mostly between lat. 52° and 55° 15' N. and lon. 28° 35' and 32° 35' E., enclosed by the governments of Vitebsk, Smolensk, Chernigov, and Minsk. Area, 18,934 square miles. Pop. in 1870, 947,625. Surface mostly a wide plain. Principal rivers, the Dnieper, with its tributaries the Sozh (Soz) and Droots (Dronetz). Soil generally fertile, and corn is exported. Large quantities of timber and masts are floated down the rivers to the ports of the Black Sea.

Mohe'gan, a station in New London co., Conn., on the New London Northern Railroad, 3 miles S. of Norwich. Near here dwell a few descendants of the Mohegan Indians.

Mohegan, a post-village in Burrillville township, Providence co., R.I., on Branch River, 20 miles N.W. of Providence. It has a church and a woollen-mill. Pop. 17

Mohegan (mo-hee'gan) **Mountains**, the name formerly applied to the ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.

Mohelnice, a town of Moravia. See MÜGLITZ.

Mohican, or **Mohiccan**, mo-hik'an, a post-hamlet of Ashland co., O., in Mohican township, about 18 miles E. by S. of Mansfield. It has 2 churches, a woollen-mill, and carriage-shop. Pop. of the township, 1561.

Mohican (or **Walhon'ding**) **River**, Ohio, is formed by the Black Fork and Clear Fork, which unite in the S. part of Ashland co. It drains part of Knox co., runs southeastward in Coshocton co., and unites with the Tuscarawas River at the village of Coshocton to form the Muskingum.

Mohilev, a town of Russia. See MOHEELEV.

Mo'hill, a town of Ireland, co. of Leitrim, 9 miles E.S.E. of Carrick-on-Shannon. Pop. 1002.

Mohilla Island. See COMORO ISLES.

Mohim, a town of India. See MAHIM.

Mohl, one of the Maldive Islands. See MALE.

Möhlin, mö'lin, a town of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 11 miles E. of Basel. Pop. 1042.

Mohn, an island of Russia. See MÖEN.

Mohn's (mönz) **Store**, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., 4 or 5 miles S.S.W. of Reading. It has manufactures of hats and gun-barrels.

Moho'ba, a town of India, North-West Provinces, division of Allahabad. Pop. 6413.

Mohon, mo'ôn', a village of France, department of Ardennes, on the Meuse, 1 mile from Mézières. It has nail-factory and railroad repair-shops. Pop. 2097.

Mohon, a village of France, department of Morbihan, 29 miles N.N.E. of Vannes. Pop. 858.

Mo'hon', a post-village of Bourbon co., Kansas, in Drywood township, on the Fort Scott, Southeastern & Memphis Railroad, 15 miles S.S.E. of Fort Scott. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 100.

Mo'honk Lake, a popular summer resort in Ulster co., N.Y., on the Shawangunk Mountains, about 8 miles from New Paltz. It is surrounded by wild, mountainous scenery.

Mohontongo, Juniata co., Pa. See MAHANTANGO.

Mohpa, mō'pā, a town of India, Central Provinces, division of Nagpoor. Pop. 5509.

Mohra, mō'rā, a village of Saxe-Meiningen, on the Mohrbach. It was the native place of Luther's family.

Möhringen, mö'ring-en, a town of Baden, on the Danube, 29 miles N.W. of Constance. Pop. 1284.

Möhringen, a village of Würtemberg, 7 miles N. of Engen. Pop. 2429.

Mohr's Corners, Ontario. See HUNDELL'S FALLS.

Mohrsville, mūrz'vil, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River and the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, 10½ miles N. of Reading. It has a church and a tannery.

Mohrungen, mō'rōōng-en, a town of East Prussia, 61 miles S.S.W. of Königsberg. Pop. 3633.

Mo'hundabad', a town of India, North-West Provinces, division of Agra. Pop. 9406.

Mohungur, mo-hūng-gūr', a town of India, Gwalior dominions, 60 miles W.S.W. of Jhansee.

Mohunpoor, mo-hūn-poor', a town of India, Gwalior dominions, 72 miles S.W. of Jhansee.

Mo'hurbhunj', or **Morbhanj**, mōr'būnj', a native state of India, in Orissa. Lat. 21° 17'–22° 33' 45" N., lon. 85° 42.5'–87° 14' E. Area, 4243 square miles. A part, called Bamanghati, is under British control, and another part is under British surveillance, but Mohurbhunj proper is governed by a native rajah, who pays a small tribute. Total pop. 258,680.

Moid'art, a wild and rugged district in the S.W. part of the co. of Inverness, Scotland, on an inlet of the Atlantic of the same name, about 10 miles S.E. of the Island of Eig.

Moidart, a loch or arm of the sea, in Scotland, about 6 miles long, on the S.W. coast of Inverness-shire.

Moid'art, a post-settlement in Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, 25½ miles from New Glasgow. Pop. 120.

Moic, or **Moje**, mo'yā, a village of Savoy, 5 miles from Rumilly. Pop. 1333.

Moilah, moi'lä', or **Mowilah**, mo'we-lä', a seaport town of Arabia Petræa, on the Red Sea, near the Gulf of Akabah. It has a castle, some houses, and about 150 huts

oileh is a valley of Egypt, on the route from Fayoom a Little Oasis.

oimenta-da-Beira, mo-e-mẽn'tă-dă-bă'e-ră, a of Portugal, province of Beira-Alta, 21 miles S.E. of go. Pop. 1234.

oines, Ile aux, France. See ILE AUX MOINES.

oingona, moin-go'nă, Iowa, a name sometimes given a upper portion of the Des Moines River.

oingona, a post-village of Boone co., Iowa, in Marcy ship, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad where osses the Des Moines River, 5½ miles S.W. of Boone, 57 miles W. of Marshalltown. Coal is mined at this . It has 4 churches, 2 potteries for stoneware, and a y-order post-office. Pop. about 1000.

oi'ra, a town of Ireland, co. of Down, 14 miles S.W. lfast. Pop. 640.

oi'ra, a river of Ontario, flows into the Bay of Quinte e flourishing town of Belleville, after a rapid course of t 30 miles.

oira, mo-ī'rą, a post-village in Moira township, Fr klin co., N.Y., on the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Ra oad, 14 miles W. of Malone, and 47 miles E. of Og- de burg. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 2282.

oira, a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, 10 miles N Belleville. Pop. 200.

oirans, mwă'rŏN', a town of France, in Isère, on the M e, 16 miles N.E. of Saint-Marcellin. Pop. 1596.

oirans, a town of France, in Jura, 8 miles N.W. of Sa -Claude.

oisdon, mwăs'dŏN', a town of France, in Loire-In- ure, 7 miles S. of Châteaubriant. Pop. 401.

oislains, mwă'lăN', a town of France, in Somme, 5 N.E. of Péronne. Pop. 1735.

oisic, mwă-seek', a post-village in Saguenay co., ec, at the mouth of the Moisie River, on the N. shore e St. Lawrence, 202 miles E. of Tadousac. Here are deposits of black iron-sand. Pop. 366.

oisic (or Misteshipu, mis-tĕsh-e-poo') **River,** of dă, takes its rise in some of the lakes and swamps of ighlands of Eastern Quebec, and enters the Gulf of St. rence in lon. 66° 10' W. For centuries this river has one of the leading lines of communication from the ior to the coast. It is one of the best salmon-streams e world, and is celebrated for its wild scenery.

oissac, mwăs'săk', a town of France, in Tarn-et- nne, on the right bank of the Tarn, and on the railway Bordeaux to Cette, 17 miles W.N.W. of Montauban. 5675. It has a communal college, a large parish ch, once part of a celebrated abbey, foundries, potteries, manufactories of farina.

ojacar, or Moxacar, mo-hă-kar' (anc. *Murgis?*), y of Spain, province and 39 miles E.N.E. of Almeria, the Mediterranean. Pop. 3460. It has a ruined cas- It was taken from the Moors by Ferdinand and Isa- in 1488.

ojados, or Moxados, mo-hă'doce, a town of Spain, con. 18 miles S. of Valladolid. Pop. 1960.

ojaisk, a town of Russia. See MOZHAISK.

ojave, Arizona. See MOHAVE.

ojave, mo-hă'vă, a post-village in Kern co., Cal., on Southern Pacific Railroad, 45 miles S. of Caliente. It hotel, store, telegraph-office, and 2 express-offices, and important railroad station.

ojente, a town of Spain. See MOGENTE.

ojgurh, moj'gŭr', a town of Northwest India, domin- and 40 miles S.E. of Bhawlpoor. It has some mosques, a good supply of water.

ojola, mo-yo'lă, or **Mogliola,** mōl-yo'lă, a village taly, in Coni, 4 miles from Demonte, on the Stura. 1109.

ojos, Bolivia. See MOXOS.

oka, or Mokha, a town of Arabia. See MOCHA.

okameh, or Mukama, mo-kă'mą, a town of Ben- Patna district, on the S. bank of the Ganges, 10 miles ail S.E. of Barh. It has a large trade. Pop. 10,715.

okcha, a river of Russia. See MOKSHA.

okel'umne, a river of California, rises near the base e Sierra Nevada, runs nearly southwestward, and forms oundary between Amador and Calaveras cos. It drains of San Joaquin co., and enters the San Joaquin River miles N.W. of Stockton. Length, about 200 miles.

okelumne Hill, a post-village of Calaveras co., is situated on a high hill, nearly 2 miles S. of the elumne River, and 58 miles E.S.E. of Sacramento. It a court-house, 2 churches, and a newspaper office. Here gold-mines which were once rich. Pop. in 1890, 573.

oke'na, a post-village of Will co., Ill., in Frankfort township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 10 miles E. of Joliet, and 30 miles S.S.W. of Chicago. It has a newspaper office, a graded school, 4 churches, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 700.

Mokeville, mōk'vĭl, a post-office of St. Louis co., Mo.

Mokhansk, mo-kănsk', or **Mokschan,** mok-shăn', a town of Russia, government and 28 miles N.N.W. of Penza, on the Moksha. It has 6 churches, a Greek convent, and a manufactory of woollen cloth. Pop. 14,500.

Mokrin, mok'reen', a village of Hungary, co. of Torontal, 42 miles W.N.W. of Temesvar. Pop. 8502.

Moksha, or Mokscha, mok'shă, a river of Russia, governments of Penza and Tambov, joins the Oka 15 miles S.E. of Yelatom, after a N.W. course of 230 miles.

Moksoboo, a town of Burmah. See MONCHONOO.

Mola, mo'lă, or **Mola di Bari,** mo'lă dee bă'ree (L. *Tur'res Julia'næ*), a seaport town of Italy, province and 13 miles S.E. of Bari, on the Adriatic. Pop. 11,976. It stands on a low point, having 3 creeks, used for loading small vessels. On either side of the town is an open roadstead, with 10 fathoms of water.

Moladah, the Scripture name of ET MILH.

Mola di Gaeta, mo'lă dee gă-ā'tă (anc. *Formiæ*), a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 3½ miles N.E. of Gaeta. Pop. 8203. Its vicinity was anciently famous for fine wines, and near it is the tomb of Cicero.

Mo'lalla, a small river of Clackamas co., Oregon, runs northwestward, and enters the Willamette River about 12 miles above Oregon City.

Molalla, a post-hamlet of Clackamas co., Oregon, about 40 miles S. of Portland. It has a church.

Mo'land, a township of Clay co., Minn. Pop. 135.

Molar, mo-lar', a village of Spain, in New Castile, 23 miles N. of Madrid. Pop. 2032.

Molare, mo-lă'ră, or **Mollare,** mol-lă'ră, a town of Italy, 10 miles E.S.E. of Acqui, on the Orba. Pop. of commune, 1818.

Molassana, mo-lăs-să'nă, a village of Italy, in Genoa, about 1 mile from Staglieno. Pop. of commune, 1586.

Molas'ses Harbor, or Port Felix, a post-settlement in Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on Tor Bay, 30 miles from Guysborough. Pop. 200.

Mold, mōld, a town of Wales, capital of the co. of Flint, 10 miles by rail W. of Chester. In the parish are coal-, iron-, and lead-mines. It unites with Flint, &c., in returning one member to Parliament. Pop. 10,029.

Moldau, mol'dŏw (Bohemian, *Wltawa*, ṽl'tă'ṽă?), a river of Bohemia, tributary to the Elbe, which it joins near Melnik, 20 miles N. of Prague, after a N. course of 200 miles. On its banks are the city of Prague and the towns of Rosenberg, Krumau, and Budweis, from which last it is navigable to the Elbe.

Moldau, mol'dŏw, **Moldava,** mol-dă'vă, or **Szepsi,** sĕp'shee', a town of Hungary, co. of Aba Uj Var, on the Bodva, 16 miles from Kaschau. Pop. 1590.

Moldau-Tein, mol'dŏw-tīn', a town of Bohemia, 17 miles N. of Budweis, on the Moldau. Pop. 4120.

Moldava, mol-dă'vă, a river of Austrian Poland and Moldavia, joins the Sereth 36 miles S.W. of Yassy, after a southeastward course of 110 miles.

Moldavia, mol-dă've-ą (L. *Molda'via*; Ger. *Moldau*, mol'dŏw; Fr. *Moldavie*, mol'dă'vee'; Turk. *Bogdan*, bog-dăn', or *Kara-Islak*, kă'ră-is-lăk'), one of the former Danubian principalities of Europe, now a part of Roumania. Chief town, Yassy. It is bounded N. and E. by Russia, S. by Wallachia and Turkey, and W. by Transylvania and Bukowina. Lat. 45° 22' to 47° 18' N.; lon. 25° 18' to 28° 18' E. It is 220 miles from S.E. to N.W., and about 100 miles from E. to W. throughout three-fourths of its length, the remaining fourth abruptly diminishing to about 45 miles. Area, about 18,000 square miles. The general surface of the country, excepting the W. frontier, consists of undulating plains of great beauty and vast extent, covered with luxuriant crops of grass. Towards the W. the plains are succeeded by hills and valleys, formed by detached branches of the Carpathian chain. It is watered by several considerable streams; the largest, the Sereth, traverses it longitudinally. It has the Pruth on its E. border, and for a short distance the Danube on its S. limit. It possesses considerable mineral wealth, of which, however, but little advantage has been taken. The principal minerals are rock salt, asphaltum, and small quantities of gold. The climate is warm in summer, but frequently severe in winter. The principal products are wheat, barley, millet, and maize; wine and tobacco are also produced in considerable quantity. But by far the greater portion of the country is pasture, which feeds vast numbers of swine, cattle, horses, sheep,

and goats. The wild animals are stags, wild boars, bears, wolves, foxes, wild goats, hares, and martens. Bees also abound. The foreign trade, however, of the principality, through Galatz, is considerable. The great bulk of the people in Moldavia are employed more or less in agricultural pursuits. They are a very intelligent and sagacious race, quiet and harmless. The principal food of the peasantry consists of a kind of dough made of the flour of Indian wheat, sometimes mixed with milk. The language is Roumanian. Education is in a very low state. Moldavia was long tributary to the Porte. Its political state was regulated by the treaties of 1826 and 1829 (the latter that of Adrianople) between Russia and Turkey; while maintaining the suzerainty of the latter, the country was placed under the protection of Russia. In 1834, Turkey recognized the right of Moldavia to display a national flag. In 1861 it became a part of Roumania, and with it in 1877 became independent of Turkey. Pop. about 1,300,000.——Adj. and Inhab. MOLDAVIAN, mol-dā've-ăn.

Molde, mol'dĕh, a seaport town of Norway, on the Bay of Molde, 32 miles S.W. of Christiansund, with 1454 inhabitants, a good harbor, and trade in timber, tar, and fish.

Moldova, mol'do'vŏh', or **Moldawa**, a town of Hungary, co. of Krassó, 56 miles E. of Belgrade. Pop. 3200.

Mole, a river of England, rises in the co. of Sussex, and joins the Thames opposite Hampton Court.

Mole, a small river of Devonshire, in England.

Mole, mol, a seaport town of Hayti, at its N.W. extremity, with the best harbor in the island, and some trade in cotton, coffee, and indigo.

Mo'leen', a station in Elko co., Nev., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Elko.

Mole Hill, a post-office of Dickinson co., Kansas.

Mole Hill, a post-office of Ritchie co., W. Va.

Molemyne, a town of India. See MAULMAIN.

Molenbeek, or Molenbeek-Saint-Jean, mo'lŏN'bāk'-sānⁿ-zhŏNⁿ, a suburb of Brussels. Pop. 37,292.

Molcola, the Latin name of MOTOLA.

Molfetta, mol-fĕt'tā (anc. *Respa?*), a seaport town of Italy, province and 16 miles by rail W.N.W. of Bari, on the Adriatic. Pop. in 1881, 29,697. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace and college, a ship-building-yard, a port formed by a mole, and a natural breakwater, and trade in corn, oil, and almonds.

Molhem-Bollebeck, mol'hĕm-bol'lĕh-bĕk', a village of Belgium, in Brabant, on a small stream, 8 miles N.W. of Brussels. Pop. 1100.

Molières, mo'le-air', a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 11 miles N. of Montauban. Pop. 905.

Molin, mo-leen', **Mölln**, mŏln, or **Möllen**, mŏl'lĕn, a town of Prussia, on a railway, 19 miles N.N.E. of Lauenburg. Pop. 4141.

Molina, mo-lee'nā, a town of Spain, province and 8 miles N.W. of Murcia. Pop. 3600.

Molina, a walled town of Spain, 72 miles E.N.E. of Guadalajara, on the Gallo. Pop. 3171.

Molina, mo-lee'nā, a town of Chili, province of Talca, 8 miles S.W. of Curicó. Pop. 2556.

Molinara, mo-le-nā'rā, a town of Italy, province and 14 miles N.E. of Benevento. Pop. 2470.

Moline, mo-leen' or mo'leen, a post-town in Moline township, Rock Island co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, and on the Western Union Railroad, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 3 or 4 miles above Davenport. It is separated from the island of Rock Island by a swift and narrow channel, which affords immense water-power. It has a national bank, 4 newspaper offices, a high school, 8 churches, 4 foundries, 1 or 2 flouring-mills, 2 saw-mills, machine-shops, a paper-mill, 2 large manufactories of ploughs and cultivators, and manufactures of boilers, pumps, scales, &c. The township, reduced in area in 1879, is coextensive with the town. Pop. in 1890, 12,000.

Moline, a post-office of Allegan co., Mich., and a station on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 16 miles S. of Grand Rapids. Here is a steam lumber-mill.

Moline, a post-office of Franklin co., Neb.

Molinella, mo-lee-nĕl'lā, a town of Italy, province and 30 miles N.E. of Bologna, formerly on islands in the Po, but that river now flows many miles from it. Pop. 10,751. It is a mart for cheese and hempen fabrics.

Molino, mo-lee'no, or **Molina**, mo-lee'nā, a post-village of Escambia co., Fla., on the Pensacola Railroad, near the Escambia River, 24 miles N. of Pensacola.

Molino, mo-lī'no or mo-lee'no, a post-hamlet of Union co., Miss., 13 miles S. of Ripley, and 38 miles E.S.E. of Holly Springs. It has 1 or 2 flour-mills and a steam saw-mill.

Molino, a post-hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., in Orwe township, on Salmon River, 4½ miles S.E. of Richland St tion. It has a church, a cheese-factory, &c.

Molino, a station in Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Litt Schuylkill Railroad, 3 miles N. of Port Clinton.

Molino, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Tenn., on El River, about 68 miles S. by E. of Nashville. It has churches. Pop. about 125.

Molino del Rey, mo-lee'no dĕl rā, 2 miles S.W. of th city of Mexico, a range of massive stone buildings abo 500 yards long, forming the western side of an enclosu which surrounds the rock and castle, groves and fields, o Chapultepec. It is celebrated as the scene of a battle be tween the Mexican troops, under Santa Anna, and th United States forces, September 8, 1847, resulting in th defeat of the former.

Molinos, mo-lee'nose, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 6 miles S.S.E. of Saragossa.

Molins-de-Rey, mo-leens'-dā-rā, a town of Spain in Catalonia, 6 miles S.W. of Barcelona, on the Llobrega Pop. 3002.

Molirño, mo-le-rŏwⁿ', a village of Brazil, in Rio d Janeiro, in the Serra dos Orgãos, between the sources o the Rio Grande, an affluent of the Parahiba. Pop. 1000.

Molise, a province of Italy. See CAMPOBASSO.

Molitchnia, mo-litch'ne-ą, or **Molochnia-Vody** mo-lotch'ne-ă-vo'dee, written also **Molotchnouin**, a riv of Russia, rises S.E. of Orekhov, flows S.W., and, after course of about 70 miles, expands into Lake Molotchno which communicates with the Sea of Azof.

Moliterno, mo-le-tĕr'no, a town of Italy, in Basil cata, 10 miles N.N.E. of Lagonegro. Pop. 6021.

Molivo, mo-lee'vo (anc. *Methymna*), a seaport villag of Asiatic Turkey, on the N. coast of the island of Mity lene. It is defended by a fortress, and has some trade i olive oil, fruits, and cotton.

Mölk, a town of Austria. See MELK.

Molkwerum, molk'wā-rŭm, a maritime town of th Netherlands, in Friesland, 2 miles N.E. of Stavoren.

Moll, moll, a village of Belgium, province and 31 mile E. of Antwerp. Pop. of commune, 5735.

Mollare, a town of Italy. See MOLARE.

Mollendo, mol-yĕn'do, a seaport village of Peru, o the open coast, and in a desert, 10 miles S.E. of Islay. I is the terminus of a railway to Arequipa and Puno, has a elegant railway station, and is supplied with water by a iron aqueduct 85 miles long.

Möllhausen, a village of Würtemberg. See EBHAUSEN

Mollina, mol-yee'nā, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 3 miles from Malaga. Pop. 2469.

Mollis, mol'lis, a village of Switzerland, canton and miles N. of Glarus. Pop. 2250.

Molln, molln, a village of Upper Austria, circle o Traun. Pop. 1239.

Mölln, or **Möllen**, Prussia. See MOLIN.

Moll'town, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., about 1 miles N. of Reading.

Molmen, Burmah. See MAULMAIN.

Molodetchno, mo-lo-dĕtch'no, a town of Russian Po land, government and 37 miles N.W. of Minsk.

Mologa, mo-lo'gā, a river of Russia, governments o Tver, Novgorod, and Yaroslav, joins the Volga on the lef near Mologa, after a N. and E. course of 250 miles.

Mologa, a town of Russia, government and 68 mile W.N.W. of Yaroslav, on the Volga, where it is joined b the Mologa. Pop. 4440.

Moloin, a river of Morocco. See MULWEEYA.

Molokai, mo-lo-kī', or **Morotai**, mo-ro-tī', writte also **Morotoi**, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the Pacifi Ocean. Lat. 21° 9' N.; lon. 156° 51' W. It is formed b a chain of volcanic mountains about 40 miles long an from 7 to 9 miles broad. Pop. 2349.

Mölsen, möl'sĕn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 15 mile S. of Merseburg.

Molsheim, mols'hīme (Fr. pron. mols'ĕm'; L. *Mol shemium*), a town of Germany, in Alsace, 12 miles W.S.W of Strasburg. Pop. 3085. It has manufactures of hard wares, tape, and paper.

Molton, South, England. See SOUTH MOLTON.

Molua, mo-loo'ā, a nation in the interior of Africa, E of Congo, with a capital about 150 miles from Loanda Lat. 4° 5' S.; lon. 19° 20' E.

Moluccas, mo-lŭk'kăs, or **Spice Islands**, a nam applied to the islands of the Malay Archipelago, betwee Celebes and Papua, comprising Gilolo, Ceram, Booro, Am boyna, the Banda Islands, Bachian, Oby, and Waigeoo They are volcanic and fertile, producing nutmegs, cloves

nd other spices, sago, and fine woods and fruits. Around ıem are many pearl- and trepang-fisheries. The Moluccas ave been for centuries alternately in the possession of the paniards, Portuguese, and Dutch, but at present are held y the last-named nation. The general language on the oast is the Malay. The population consists of Malays, 'apuans, Chinese, Japanese, and some Europeans. The Jolucca Passage lies between Gilolo and the northern eninsula of Celebes. Near its centre are the islands of Jeyon and Tyfore. Pop. 315,265.

Molunches, mo-loo'chēs, a warlike tribe of Indians in ıe N.W. part of Patagonia.

Molun'cus, a post-office of Aroostook co., Me. Pop. f Moluncus plantation, 61.

Mo'lus River, a post-settlement in Kent co., New ıranswick, 13 miles from Kingston. Pop. 150.

Molvizar, mol-ve-thar', a village of Spain, in Anda- ısia, 35 miles from Granada. Pop. 2225.

Mombaccus, mom-băk'us, post-office, Ulster co., N.Y.

Mombarcaro, mom-bar-kä'ro, a village of Italy, prov- ince of Coni, N.E. of Mondovi. Pop. 1144.

Mombaruzzo, mom-bä-root'so, a town of Italy, prov- ince and 14 miles S.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 2805.

Mombas, or Mombaz, mom-bäs', or **Mombasa**, ıom-bä'sä (the former the common, the latter the literal Arabic form; in the language of the native race, *Mpáza*), ın island and town on the E. coast of Africa. Lat. 4° 6' ś.; lon. 39° 49' E. When the Portuguese first arrived here at the end of the fifteenth century, they found a large nd well-built town, with a great deal of trade, and the people apparently wealthy. In 1507, Almeida took Mom- as and destroyed it by fire. In 1588 the Portuguese again ook possession of the island, and erected the fort, castle, reat tank, and other structures, more or less dilapidated t the present day. The castle stands on a rock, cut per- endicularly, and is still capable of being rendered a strong- ıold. Mombas at the present day is ruinous, and wretched ıovels are now scattered among the crumbling walls of tately buildings. Immediately outside the walls of the own, on the N. side, is Jokáli, a Sawáhili village,—that is, a suburb inhabited only by Mohammedan Africans. At he S. end of the island is another village, of mixed popu- ation, called Kilendini. The whole population of the sland, probably, does not exceed 6000. The harbor of Mombas is quite perfect,—secure, commodious, roomy, and pen to the sea-breeze. Mombas placed itself under the rotection of the British flag in 1823, was immediately filled with Banyans, and enjoyed for three years a return of mercantile prosperity. But the British flag was struck n 1826, when the forces of Sultan Seid Saïd obtained pos- ession. Mombas now belongs to Zanzibar, and exports vory, copal, grain, hides, &c.

Mombasiglio, mom-bä-seel'yo, a village of Italy, 6 miles from Mondovi, on the Monza. Pop. 1255.

Mombello, mom-bĕl'lo, a village of Italy, province of Alessandria, 13 miles E.N.E. of Turin. Pop. 2617.

Mombeltran, mom-bĕl-trän', a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 32 miles S.S.W. of Avila. Pop. 1204.

Mombercelli, mom-bĕn-chĕl'lee, a village of Italy, province and 7 miles E.S.E. of Asti. Pop. 3343.

Mombrio de Tarragona, mom'bre-o dā tar-rä- go'nä, a town of Spain, Catalonia, on the Salado. P. 1196.

Momellano, mo-mĕl-lä'no, or **Monmeliano**, mon- mä-le-ä'no, a town of France, in Savoy, on the Isère.

Momence, mo-mens', a post-village of Kankakee co., Ill., in Momence township, on the Kankakee River, and on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, 54 miles S. of Chicago, and about 13 miles E.N.E. of Kankakee. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, 2 banking- houses, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. in 1890, 9025.

Momence, a post-office of Fillmore co., Neb.

Momf, the Coptic name of Memphis.

Momignies, mo'meen'yee', a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, 36 miles S.S.E. of Mons. Pop. 2600.

Mömling, möm'ling, or **Mömlingen**, möm'ling-ən, a village of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, district of Obern- burg. Pop. 1443.

Momo, mo'mo, a town of Italy, 8 miles N.N.W. of No- vara, on the Agogna. Pop. 1546.

Momonia, the Latin name of Munster.

Mompantero, mom-pän-tä'ro, a village of Italy, prov- ince of Turin. Pop. 1329.

Mompiano, mom-pe-ä'no, a village of Italy, province and 3 miles from Brescia. Pop. 1179.

Mompox, or Mompoj, mom-pŏn', a town of the republic of Colombia, province and 140 miles S. by W. of Santa Marta, on the Magdalena. Lat. 9° 15' N.; lon. 74° 30' W. The streets extend along the river for two miles, and there are here a good quay and a custom-house. Mompox is the depot of foreign goods destined for the val- ley of the Magdalena. Pop. 10,000.

Mona. See Anglesey, and Isle of Man.

Mona, mo'nä, a small island of the West Indies, in the Mona Passage, a strait 80 miles across, which separates Hayti from Porto Rico. The island is 7 miles long and 2 miles broad. N.W. of it is the islet of Monita (mo-nee'tä).

Mo'na, a township of Ford co., Ill. Pop. 356. It con- tains a part of the Vermilion Swamp.

Mona, a post-village in Otranto township, Mitchell co., Iowa, on Cedar River, and on a branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, 34 miles N.N.W. of Charles City. It has a graded school, and manufactures of mashing-machines.

Mona, a post-village of Juab co., Utah, 8 miles S.S.W. of York. It has a church.

Monnchium, the Latin name of Munich.

Monachodanum, the Latin for Monnikendam.

Monaco, mon'ä-ko, a principality of Europe, Italian in language and traditions, but surrounded on all sides by the French department of Alpes-Maritimes, except to the S., where it borders on the sea. Area, 6 square miles. It consists mainly of the town of Monaco and its suburbs (anc. *Portus Monœci*, or *Portus Herculis Monœci*), on a promon- tory overlooking the sea, 9 miles by rail E.N.E. of Nice. The town has a fine palace, a new cathedral, a college, a noted casino, where gambling is licensed, its profits paying all state expenses, and manufactures of spirits, fine pottery, bricks, perfumery, and objects of virtù. The state is vir- tually under French control. Pop. of town in 1890, 3292; of principality, 12,000.

Monad'nock, or Grand Monadnock, a mountain in Cheshire co., N.H., about 10 miles S.E. of Keene. It is nearly 5 miles long, and has an altitude of 3718 feet above the sea-level. It is partly composed of slate and talc.

Mon'agan, a township of St. Clair co., Mo. P. 1434.

Monaghan, mon'ə-gən, an inland county of Ireland, in Ulster. Area, 500 square miles. Surface hilly, inter- spersed with many bogs and small lakes. The North Black- water River is on the N. boundary. Chief crops, flax, oats, wheat, and potatoes. Butter is made in large quantities. Limestone is the principal mineral product. The Ulster Canal traverses the county. Chief towns, Monaghan, Clones, and Carrickmacross. It sends two members to the House of Commons, both for the county. Pop. 114,969.

Monaghan, a market-town of Ireland, capital of the above county, 68 miles N.N.W. of Dublin. Pop. 3632. It is situated on the borders of two large ponds. It has a cen- tral square, a diocesan college, a national school, an in- firmary, barracks, and a market-house.

Mon'aghan, a township of York co., Pa. Pop. 1028.

Monapia, or Monarina. See Isle of Man.

Mo'naskon, a post-village of Lancaster co., Va., on the Rappahannock River, about 65 miles E. by N. of Rich- mond. It has a steamboat-landing, 2 churches, and manu- factures of farming-implements and vehicles.

Monas'sa, a town of India, in Indore. Lat. 24° 27' N.; lon. 75° 13' E. Pop. 4100.

Monasteer, a town of Turkey. See Monastir.

Mon'aster'even, a town of Ireland, co. and 6 miles W.S.W. of Kildare, on the Barrow, and on a branch of the Grand Canal. Pop. of parish, 2544.

Monasterium, the Latin name of Munster.

Monasterium Villaris. See Montivilliers.

Monastero d'Acqui, mo-näs-tä'ro däk'kwee, a vil- lage of Italy, 7 miles W. of Acqui, on the Bormida. P. 1396.

Monastero di Mondovi, mo-näs-tä'ro dee mon-do- vee', a village of Italy, 4 miles S. of Mondovi. Pop. 1001.

Monasterolo di Savigliano, mo-näs-tä-ro'lo dee sä-veel-yä'no, a village of Italy, 8 miles E.N.E. of Saluzzo.

Monasterzyska, mo-näs-tĕr-zees'kä, or **Manaster- zyska**, mä-näs-tĕr-zees'kä, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 10 miles W. by N. of Buczacz. Pop. 3233.

Monastier, mo'näs'to-ä', a town of France, in Haute- Loire, 9 miles S.S.E. of Le Puy. Pop. 2126.

Monastir, mo-näs-teer', a sea port town of North Africa, dominions and 80 miles S.E. of Tunis, on the Gulf of Sidra. Pop. 12,000, who manufacture woollen and camlet fabrics and have considerable maritime trade.

Monastir, mo'näs-teer' (sometimes written **Monas- teer**), or **Vitolin**, ve-to'le-ä, a city of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 400 miles W. of Constantinople. It is built at the W. edge of a fine plain, in a recess formed by lofty mountains, and is intersected by a river crossed by numer- ous bridges. The streets are wide and well paved, and the houses neat and clean; the mosques and minarets, inter

mixed with cypress and willow foliage, give a picturesque appearance to the town; and the well-frequented bazaars are remarkably handsome. It is an important military centre. The majority of the inhabitants are Greeks and Bulgarians, the Turkish residents being mostly soldiers or officials. Pop. about 15,000.

Mona Virginia Danica, the Latin name of Moen.

Monbelliard, Comté de, kôn'tâ' deh môn'bĕl'-le-an', an ancient district of France, situated at the foot of the Vosges, between Upper Alsace and the old territory of Basel. After having been long in the possession of the Dukes of Burgundy, it passed, in 1419, to a branch of the house of Würtemberg, and continued with that house till 1793, when it was ceded by treaty to France. It is now included in the department of Doubs.

Moncada, mon-kâ'dâ, a town of Spain, province and 7 miles N. of Valencia, on the Moncada. Pop. 2734.

Moncalieri, mon-kâ-le-â'ree, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, on the Po, 4 miles by railway S. of Turin. Pop. 9994. It has a palace, with a fine collection of portraits.

Moncalvo, mon-kâl'vo, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, province and 22 miles W.N.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 4067.

Monção, mon-sŏwn', a town of Portugal, in Minho, 28 miles N. of Braga, on the Minho. Pop. 1637.

Monçaras, or **Monsaras,** mon-sâ'râs, a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, on the Guadiana, 28 miles S.W. of Elvas. Pop. 1330.

Moncayo, mon-kl'o (*Mons Caunus*), a mountain of Spain, about 55 miles W. of Saragossa, on the boundaries of Aragon and Castile. It is 9600 feet high.

Monceaux, môn'sō', a village of France, in Corrèze, 14 miles S.S.E. of Tulle. Pop. 1894. It is also the name of a suburb of Paris, noted for its fine park.

Mönch, mönk (*i.e.*, the "monk"), one of the loftiest Alpine heights of Switzerland, canton of Bern, on the borders of the Valais, 3 miles N.E. of the Jungfrau. Height, 13,468 feet.

Mönchberg, mönk'bĕrg, a town of Bavaria, 31 miles W. of Würzburg. Pop. 1309.

Mönchen-Gladbach. See München-Gladbach.

Mon'ches, a post-hamlet in Merton township, Waukesha co., Wis., about 25 miles W.N.W. of Milwaukee. It has a church.

Monchio, mon-ke'o, a village of Northern Italy, 32 miles S. by W. of Parma. Pop. of commune, 2326.

Monchique, mon-shee'kâ, a town of Portugal, in Algarve, 13 miles N.E. of Lagos. Pop. 5233.

Monchoboo, Monchaboo, mon'chọ-boo', or **Monchobo,** mon'cho-bō' (called by the natives **Moksobo,** mok'so-bō', or **Moksoboo,** mok'so-boo'), a town of Burmah, on the W. bank of a lake, 27 miles N. of Ava. It is the birthplace of Alompra, and during his rule it was also the seat of government.

Mönchsroth, mönks'rōt, a village of Bavaria, 25 miles S.S.W. of Anspach. Pop. 1054.

Monck, monk, a county of Ontario, situated at the E. end of Lake Erie, by which it is bounded on the S. Area, 238,786 acres. It is traversed by the Grand Trunk, Great Western, and Canada Southern Railways. Pop. 16,179.

Monck'land, a post-village in Stormont co., Ontario, on a branch of the Rivière aux Raisin, 13 miles N.W. of Cornwall. Pop. 170.

Monclar, môn'klan', a small town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 12 miles E.S.E. of Montauban. Pop. 2142.

Monclar, a small town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 9 miles N.W. of Villeneuve. Pop. 1755.

Monclova, Albany co., N.Y. See Preston Hollow.

Monclo'va, a post-village in Monclova township, Lucas co., O., on the Ottawa River, about 14 miles S.W. of Toledo, near Monclova Station on the Wabash Railroad. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 833.

Monclova, a post-office of Morgan co., W. Va.

Moncontour, môn'kôn'toor', a town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 12 miles S.S.E. of Saint-Brieuc. Pop. 1387.

Moncontour, a town of France, in Vienne, 9 miles S.S.W. of Loudun.

Moncorvo, Portugal. See Torre de Moncorvo.

Mou'creiff Hill, Scotland, 2½ miles S. of Perth, is 756 feet above the sea.

Moncrivello, mon-kre-vĕl'lo, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Novara, 22 miles W. of Vercelli. Pop. 2243.

Monc'ton, a post-town of New Brunswick, co. of Westmoreland, at a railway junction, 89 miles N.E. of St. John. It is at the head of navigation on the Petitcodiac River, has a fine harbor, and contains 4 churches, several hotels, a number of stores, a newspaper office, 2 branch banks, and manufactories of castings, engines, machinery, tobacco, leather, wooden-ware, &c. Here are the offices and principal workshops of the Intercolonial Railway. Moncton is a port of entry. Pop. 4810.

Moncucco, mon-kook'ko, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Alessandria, 18 miles N.N.W. of Asti. Pop. 1611.

Moncuq, or Montcuq, môn'kük', a town of France, in Lot, 15 miles S.W. of Cahors. Pop. 1153.

Mon'cure, a post-hamlet of Chatham co., N.C., on a near Deep River, and on the Raleigh & Augusta Railroad, 30 miles S.W. of Raleigh.

Monda, mon'dâ (anc. *Mun'da*), a town of Spain, province and 28 miles W. of Malaga. Pop. 3557.

Monda, the ancient name of Mondego.

Monda'min, a post-village in Morgan township, Harrison co., Iowa, on the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, 3 miles N. of Omaha, and about 4 miles E. of the Missouri River. It has a church and a bank.

Mon'day Creek, Ohio, runs southeastward through Hocking co., and enters the Hocking River in Athens co.

Monday Creek, a township of Perry co., O. Pop. 1165. It contains Maxville.

Mondego, mon-dâ'go (anc. *Mon'da*), a river of Portugal, rises 14 miles S.W. of Guarda, and enters the Atlantic at Cape Mondego. Length, 130 miles.

Mondego, a navigable river of Brazil, state of Matto Grosso, joins the Paraguay on the left, at Fort Miranda. Length, 180 miles.

Mondejar, or **Mondexar,** mon-dâ-nar', a town of Spain, province and 31 miles E. of Madrid. Pop. 2069.

Mondim, mon-deen', a town of Portugal, in Beira, 11 miles S.S.E. of Lamego, on the Tarouca. Pop. 1718.

Mondim de Basto, mon-deen' dâ bâs'to, a town of Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes, on the Tamega, 68 miles S.W. of Braganza. Pop. 1500.

Mondoleh, mon-do'lęh, a small but richly-wooded and fertile island in the Bay of Amboises, West Africa.

Mondolfo, mon-dol'fo, a town of Central Italy, in the Marches, 15 miles S.E. of Pesaro. Pop. 3660.

Mondoñedo, mon-dôn-yâ'po, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles N.N.E. of Lugo. Pop. 2452. It has a cathedral, a seminary, and manufactures of coarse cloths. It is a bishop's see.

Mondoubleau, môn'doo-blō', a town of France, in Loir-et-Cher, 14 miles N.N.W. of Vendôme. Pop. 1585.

Mondovi, mon-do-vee' (L. *Mons Vi'ci* and *Mons Regalis*), a town of Italy, Piedmont, 14 miles E.S.E. of Coni, near the Ellero. Pop. 16,543. It is divided into 4 parts,—the Piazza, on a hill enclosed by walls and having a citadel, and the suburbs at its foot, Carassone, Breo, and Piano del Valle. It has a cathedral and other churches, a bishop's palace, hospitals, asylums, a college, a diocesan school, silk-mills, tanneries, iron-forges, and manufactures of woollen and cotton fabrics.

Mondo'vi, or **Mondo'vc,** a post-village of Buffalo co., Wis., on the Buffalo or Beef River, 25 miles S.S.W. of Eau Claire. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, a machine-shop, and a flouring-mill.

Mondragon, môn'drâ'gôn', a town of France, in Vaucluse, arrondissement of Orange. Pop. 1474.

Mondragon, mon-drâ-gōn', a town of Spain, in Guipuzcoa, 33 miles S.W. of St. Sebastian. Pop. 1740.

Mondragone, mon-drâ-go'nâ, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 17 miles S.E. of Gaëta. Pop. 3990.

Mondsee, mond'sâ', a town of Upper Austria, on the N. bank of a lake of the same name, 15 miles E.N.E. of Salzburg. Pop. 1240.

Mondsee, a lake of Upper Austria, about 6 miles long, and less than 2 miles broad, is about 1400 feet above sea-level, and surrounded by mountains.

Moneah, mo'nee'ą, also called **Maner** and **Manir,** mą-neer', a town of Bengal, near the confluence of the Sone and the Ganges, 21 miles W. of Patna. It has a Mohammedan tomb, and Hindoo antiquities. Pop. 5326.

Mo'nee', a post-village in Monee township, Will co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 34 miles S. by W. of Chicago, and about 20 miles E.S.E. of Joliet. It is the highest point on the Chicago division of the Central Railroad, and is about 812 feet above the level of the sea. It has 4 churches, an academy, 2 elevators, and 3 manufactories of wagons. Pop. 598; of the township, 1600.

Moneglia, mo-nĕl'yâ, a village of Italy, on the E. shore of the Gulf of Genoa, 10 miles E.S.E. of Chiavari. Pop. 1965.

Monein, mo'nân', a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, on the Baise, 11 miles W. of Pau. Pop. 1230.

Monemuge, a region of East Africa. See MONOMOEZI.
Monemvasia, or Monembasia, mo-nĕm-vā-see'ā, **Napoli di Malvasia**, nā'po-le dee māl-vā-see'ā (anc. *no'a*), a town of Greece, in Laconia, on the Ægean Sea, miles N.N.W. of Cape Malia. It stands on a small and, having one entrance by a bridge from the mainland, d consists of a fortress and an outer town. Near it are remains of *Epidau'rus Lime'ra*. Pop. 3371.
Monesiglio, mo-nā-scel'yo, a village of Italy, 17 miles N.E. of Mondovi, on the Bermida. Pop. 1389.
Monestee River. See MONISTIQUE RIVER.
Monestiés, mo'nĕs'te-ā', a town of France, in Tarn, 10 les N.N.W. of Alby. Pop. 1627.
Money (mŭn'o) **Creek**, a township of McLean co., Pop. 999.
Money Creek, a post-village in Money Creek township, Houston co., Minn., about 18 miles S. of Winona. It s 2 churches and 2 flour-mills. The township is drained Root River, and has a pop. of 765. Money Creek Station is on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, 28 miles W. of Crosse.
Mon'cy-Gall, a town of Ireland, in King's co., 8 les S.W. of Roscrea. Pop. 491.
Mon'eymore, a town of Ireland, co. of Londonderry, miles S. of Coleraine. Pop. 644.
Moneymusk, a village of Scotland. See MONYMUSK.
Monfalcone, mon-fāl-ko'nā, a fortified town of Austria, 16 miles N.W. of Triest, near its gulf. Pop. 4506.
Monfestino, mon-fes-tee'no, a town of Italy, province d 20 miles S. of Modena. Pop. of commune, 5426.
Monfia, mon-fee'ā, or **Mafia**, mā-fee'ā, an island off e E. coast of Africa, Zanzibar dominions, 75 miles N.N.E. Quilon. Lat. 7° 50′ S.; lon. 39° 40′ E.
Monflanquin, or **Montflanquin**, mŏn'flŏn'kăn', own of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 10 miles N.N.E. of Ilenceve. Pop. 1009.
Monforte, mon-for'tā, a town of Italy, division of ni, 9 miles S. of Alba. Pop. 2213.
Monforte, mon-for'tā, a town of Portugal, province Alemtejo, 17 miles S. by E. of Portalegre. Pop. 809.
Monforte, mon-for'tā, a town of Spain, province and miles W. of Alicante. Pop. 3898.
Monforte, mon-for'tā, a town of Brazil, 35 miles N. Pará, on the island of Marajo, on a height overlooking e Bay of Pará.
Monforte de Lemus, mon-for'tā dā lā'mooce, a town Spain, province and 25 miles S. of Lugo. Pop. of commune, 2355.
Monfrici, mon-free'chee, a town of Italy, in Sicily, ovince of Girgenti, 11 miles W.N.W. of Sciacca.
Mongardino, mon-gar-dee'no, a village of Italy, 5 les S. of Asti. Pop. 1080.
Mongat, mon-gāt', a village of Spain, on the Barcelona Mataro Railway, and on the coast.
Mongatz, a town of Hungary. See MUNKACS.
Mon'gaup, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the elaware River, at the mouth of the Mongaup River, 5 or miles N.W. of Port Jervis.
Mongaup Valley, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., the Mongaup River, 6 miles W. of Monticello. It has 2 arches, a tannery, and a high school.
Monghir, Monghyr, Mungeer, or **Mungir**, mŭn-gheer', a district of Bengal. Lat. 24° 22′–° 49′ N.; lon. 85° 40′–86° 55′ E. Area, 3922 square les. It is traversed by the main Ganges. It is fertile, th extensive jungles. Capital, Monghir. Pop. 1,812,986.
Monghir, Monghyr, Mungeer, or Mungir, a town Bengal, capital of Monghir district, on the Ganges, 35 les by rail above Boglipoor. It consists of two parts, the t or European town, enclosed by a wall of earth and stone, d the native quarter. It has a jail (formerly a native lace) and other good public buildings, and is the seat of nsiderable native manufactures. Pop. 59,698.
Mongiardino, mon-jar-dee'no, a village of Italy, ovince of Genoa, 12 miles from Novi. Pop. 1768.
Mongibello, a name of Mount Etna. See ETNA.
Mongo, mong'go, a mountain-range in West Africa, on e mainland, opposite Fernando Po, its highest peak, Monmasobah ("God's Mountain"), being subject to volcanic uption.
Mon'go, a post-village of La Grange co., Ind., on the geon River, about 40 miles E. of Elkhart. It has a flour-ill and a drug-store.
Mongolia, mon-go'le-ą. (Fr. *Mongolie*, mŏn'go'lee'; r. *Mongolei*, mon'go-lī), a wide region of Asia, comprised the Chinese Empire, mostly between lat. 37° and 50° N. d lon. 88° and 125° E., having E. Manchooria, from which it is separated by a wooden palisade, S. and S.W China and Chinese Toorkistan, and N. the Khing-Gan and other mountain-chains, dividing it from Russian Asia. Estimated area, 1,400,000 square miles. Pop. supposed to be 2,000,000. It is mostly a vast desert, its central part forming the E. half of the Gobi, though here and there this stony and sandy region has productive tracts, feeding herds of cattle belonging to nomadic tribes, and some wheat, barley, and millet are raised. In the N. the country is richly wooded. Its rivers are mostly affluents of the Amoor, Irkootsk, or Yenisei, though some discharge themselves into extensive lakes, which are most numerous in the N.W., the principal lakes being the Oobsa-Nor and Ike-Aral-Nor. The trade is almost exclusively with China proper, to which the Mongols send live-stock of all kinds, receiving in return brick tea, tobacco, brandy, silk, cotton and woollen fabrics, boots, and metallic wares. The Mongols have a peculiar conformation, which has been taken by ethnologists as the type of a great subdivision of the human race inhabiting the greater part of Asia E. of the Caspian. They are of the Booddhic religion, and live under various chiefs, who pay tribute to the Chinese emperor, but receive presents from him in return to a much greater amount. Mongolia is divided into 56 *aimaks*, or chiefships, and again into 135 "banners," or military tribes, again subdivided into regiments, &c. The supreme administration is vested in the board or tribunal of foreign affairs at Peking. Chief city, Oorga. The native tribes all claim descent from the celebrated Jenghis Khan, who in the beginning of the thirteenth century united the different races under his sway, and in the course of his devastating conquests, both westward and southward, made the Mongols, of whom little had been previously heard, to occupy an important page in history. The conquests of Jenghis Khan were extended by his son Oktai, who subdued the whole of China and overthrew the caliphate of Bagdad, while other hordes forced their way into Russia, devastated large portions of it, pillaged Moscow, entered Poland in 1240, and were threatening all Germany with destruction, when, in 1241, their progress was arrested by their signal defeat at Wahlstatt. After the death of Oktai, in 1243, all further attempts on Europe ceased; but nearly half a century longer the empire which he had established continued to flourish, and stretched from the Chinese Sea W. to the frontiers of Poland, and from India to the frontiers of Siberia. At a late period, under Timur or Tamerlane, the Mongol Empire, which had been gradually crumbling to pieces, acquired new lustre. But the revival proved temporary, and at his death a complete disruption took place. The fragments, however, were so large as in some instances to be sufficient to found new dynasties.——Adj. and inhab. MON'GOL and MONGOLIAN; mon-go'le-an.
Mongo'lia, or Califor'nia Corners, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 3 miles from Stouffville. Pop. 100.
Mongo'quinong', or **Mongo'guinong'**, a hamlet of La Grange co., Ind., on Pigeon River, 8 miles E.N.E. of La Grange. It has a grist-mill.
Mongrande, mon-grăn'dā, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 7 miles E.N.E. of Ivrea. Pop. 3704.
Monguagon, mon-gwā'gon, a township of Wayne co., Mich. Pop. 1923. It contains Grosse Isle.
Monhe'gan, or **Manheigan**, man-hee'găn, an island of Maine, off the coast of Hancock co., with a light-house. Lat. 43° 45′ 52″ N.; lon. 69° 18′ 37″ W. Pop. 145.
Monheim, mon'hīme, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, 35 miles S.S.E. of Anspach. Pop. 1264.
Monheim, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 10 miles S.S.E. of Dusseldorf, on the Rhine. Pop. 1643.
Moni, an island near Java. See NOEL.
Monica, mo-nī'kah, a post-hamlet of Peoria co., Ill., in Princeville township, on the Buda & Rushville Railroad, 31 miles S. by W. of Buda, and about 20 miles N.W. of Peoria. Coal abounds here.
Monic, mon'e, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Md., about 16 miles N. of Crisfield.
Mon'ifieth, a village of Scotland, co. of Forfar, on a railway, 10 miles S.S.W. of Arbroath. Pop. 919.
Monistique (mon-is-teek') **River**, in the upper peninsula of Michigan, is formed by several branches, which drain a large part of Schoolcraft co. and unite in the S. part of the same. It enters Lake Michigan. The main stream is about 12 miles long. See also MANISTEE.
Monistique, a village of Michigan. See ENSPORT.
Monistrol, mo'nees'trol', a town of France, in Haute-Loire, 30 miles N.E. of Le Puy. Pop. 2299. It has manufactures of blonde, lace, paper, and hardware.
Monistrol de Mouserrat, mo-nees-trōl'' dā mon-

sĕr-rāt', a town of Spain, Catalonia, 27 miles N.W. of Barcelona, at the foot of the mountain of Monserrat. P. 1583.

Moniteau, mon'e-tō', a county in the central part of Missouri, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is interbounded on the N.E. by the Missouri River, and is intersected by Moniteau and Moreau Creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly, and nearly half of it is covered with forests of the ash, hickory, sugar-maple, white oak, black walnut, &c. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Bituminous coal, lead, and several varieties of limestone are found in this county. The Lower Silurian and carboniferous limestones which crop out here are good materials for building. It is intersected by the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which connects with California, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 11,375; in 1880, 14,346; in 1890, 15,630.

Moniteau, a township of Cooper co., Mo. Pop. 1373.

Moniteau, a township of Howard co., Mo. Pop. 2317.

Moniteau, Moniteau co., Mo. See CLARKSBURG.

Moniteau, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Pa., about 12 miles N. of Butler.

Moniteau Creek, Howard co., Mo., runs southward, and enters the Missouri River about 10 miles E. of Boonville.

Moniteau Creek, Moniteau co., Missouri, runs eastward, and enters the Missouri River at the N.W. extremity of Cole co.

Monitoowoc, Wisconsin. See MANITOWOC.

Mon'itor, a post-village of Alpine co., Cal., about 95 miles E. of Sacramento, near the E. base of the Sierra Nevada. It has a newspaper office. Silver is found here.

Monitor, a post-hamlet of Tippecanoe co., Ind., on the Middle Fork of Wild Cat River, 7 miles E. of Lafayette. It has 1 or 2 flour-mills.

Monitor, a post-office of McPherson co., Kansas, 20 miles S. by E. of Hutchinson.

Monitor, a township of Bay co., Mich. Pop. 554.

Monitor, a post-office of Marion co., Oregon, about 22 miles N.E. of Salem.

Monjos (or Monxos), Los, loce mong'noce ("The Monks"), 4 small low islands in the South Pacific Ocean, extending nearly 5 miles from E. to W. Lat. 0° 57′ S.; lon. 145° 41′ E.

Monj'poor', a town of Western Hindostan, 24 miles S.E. of Radhunpoor.

Monk-Bret'ton, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 2 miles N.E. of Barnsley.

Monkchester, England. See NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Monks, a station in Passaic co., N.J., on the Montclair & Greenwood Lake Railroad, 12 miles S.S.E. of Greenwood Lake Station.

Monk's Corner, a post-office of Charleston co., S.C., on the Northeastern Railroad, 29 miles N. of Charleston.

Monks'town, a post-office of Fannin co., Tex.

Monkton, munk'tŏn, a post-village in Monkton township, Addison co., Vt., about 18 miles S. of Burlington. It has 3 churches, a cheese-factory, and the works of the Monkton Kaolin Company. Kaolin is found here. Pop. of the township, 1006. Its surface is finely diversified.

Monk'ton, a post-village in Perth co., Ontario, 10½ miles N.N.E. of Mitchell. It contains several stores and hotels, and a number of saw-mills. Pop. 200.

Monk'ton and Prest'wick, a united parish of Scotland, co. and 4 miles N.E. of Ayr, on the Glasgow & Ayr Railway. The village of Monkton (pop. 467) has a handsome modern and 2 very ancient churches. Pop. of Prestwick village, 750.

Monkton, Fort, England. See FORT BLOCKHOUSE.

Monk'ton Mills, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Northern Central Railroad, 23 miles N. of Baltimore. It contains 2 churches. It is on the Gunpowder River.

Monk'ton Ridge, a post-hamlet in Monkton township, Addison co., Vt., about 18 miles S. by E. of Burlington.

Monk-Wear'mouth, a town of England, now a part of Sunderland. Pop. 16,941.

Monleon, mōn'lā'ōn', a town of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, 23 miles N.E. of Bagnères-de-Bigorre. P. 1500.

Monmeliana, France. See MOMELLANO.

Monmore, mon-mōr', the largest bog in the co. of Clare, Ireland, extending across the great Clare peninsula from Dunbeg Bay to the Shannon. Area, 9254 acres.

Monmorencinacum, the Latin for MONTMORENCY.

Monmouth, or Monmouthshire, mon'mŭth-shir, a county of England, having S. the Bristol Channel. Area, 576 square miles. Surface picturesquely varied with hill and vale, and finely wooded; bordering the Bristol Channel it is in parts flat; W. of the Usk it is comparatively mountainous. Chief rivers, the Wye, Usk, Monnow, and Romney. Coal, iron, and limestone abound, and are extensively wrought. Canals and railways facilitate access to the mines. The Welsh language is in common use. Monmouth comprises 6 hundreds. Principal towns, Monmouth, Abergavenny, Newport, Caerleon, and Usk. The county sends two members to the House of Commons. Under the Romans and Britons it formed a part of the ancient Gwent or Siluria, which the Saxons never succeeded in conquering. It was made an English county by Henry VIII. No county in England is more celebrated for beautiful scenery or for the number of its British, Roman, and mediæval remains. Pop. in 1881, 211,267; in 1891, 252,260.

Monmouth, a town of England, capital of the above county, in a beautiful vale, at the confluence of the navigable Wye and the Monnow, at a railway junction, 2 miles W.S.W. of Gloucester, 17 miles S. of Hereford, and 115 miles W.N.W. of London. It has a parish church originally a priory, an ancient priory-house, a curious antique chapel, a grammar-school, the ruins of a royal castle erected before the Conquest, several banks, manufactures of bar iron, tin plates, and paper, and exports of bark and timber. The borough joins with Usk and Newport in sending one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 5470.

Monmouth, mon'mŭth, a county in the E. part of New Jersey, has an area of about 475 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Raritan and Sandy Hook Bays, and on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and is drained by the Neversink and Manasquan Rivers. The surface is nearly level. The soil is partly sandy, and is generally fertile. Indian corn, potatoes, wheat, oats, hay, and butter are the staple products. Marl is found here. Long Branch, the fashionable watering-place, is on the coast of this county, as are also other places of summer resort, among which are Seabright, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Spring Lake, and Sea Girt. This county is intersected by various branches of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and by the New York & Long Branch Railroad. Capital, Freehold. Pop. in 1870, 46,195; in 1880, 55,538; in 1890, 69,128.

Monmouth, a city of Illinois, and the capital of Warren co., is situated in Monmouth township, and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad where it crosses the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 15 miles W. by S. of Galesburg, 28 miles E.N.E. of Burlington, Iowa, and 47 miles S. of Rock Island. It contains a court-house, 3 public halls, 11 churches, 3 national banks, and Monmouth College (United Presbyterian), which was organized in 1856; also a public library, a commercial college, 25 graded schools, and 4 hotels. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Monmouth has a woollen-mill, a machine-shop, 3 carriage-shops, and 3 manufactories of ploughs and cultivators. Coal is found in the vicinity. Pop. in 1890, 5936; of the township, 7081.

Monmouth, a post-village in Root township, Adams co., Ind., on St. Mary's River, and on the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad, 20 miles S.S.E. of Fort Wayne. It has 3 churches.

Monmouth, a post-village in Monmouth township, Jackson co., Iowa, on the Iowa Midland Railroad, 22 miles E. by S. of Anamosa, and 50 miles W.N.W. of Clinton. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, a wagon-shop, and a graded school. The township is traversed by the Maquoketa River. Pop. of the township in 1890, 1597.

Monmouth, a post-village of Crawford co., Kansas, on the Memphis, Kansas & Colorado Railroad, 7 miles W. of Cherokee, and 19 miles E. of Parsons. It has a church.

Monmouth, township, Shawnee co., Kansas. P. 1279.

Monmouth, a post-village in Monmouth township, Kennebeck co., Me., on the Maine Central Railroad, about 16 miles N.E. of Lewiston, and 16 miles W.S.W. of Augusta. It contains the Monmouth Academy, 2 churches, and 2 tanneries. Pop. of the township in 1890, 1362.

Monmouth, a post-village of Polk co., Oregon, 12 miles S.W. of Salem. It has a church, an institution called Christian College (organized in 1865), and manufactures of sash, doors, and patent medicine.

Monmouth, a post-office of Rockbridge co., Va., 3 miles from Lexington.

Monmouth Beach, a summer resort of Monmouth co., N.J., on the Atlantic Ocean and the New Jersey Southern Railroad, 28 miles S. of New York City, and 3 miles N. of Long Branch. It has a church, &c.

Monmouth Court-House, N.J. See FREEHOLD.

Monmouth Junction, a post-office of Middlesex co., N.J., on the railroad which connects Trenton with New

unswick, 16 miles N.E. of Trenton. A branch railroad tends hence to Jamesburg, and another to Rocky Hill.

Monmouthshire, England. See MONMOUTH.

Monnaie, mon'nȧ', a town of France, in Indre-et-ire, 8 miles N.N.E. of Tours. Pop. 1550.

Monnikendam, mon'e-kẹn-dȧm' (L. *Monachodanum*), own of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, th a harbor on the Zuyder Zee, 8 miles N.E. of Amsterm. Pop. 2700.

Mon'now, or **Mun'now**, a river of England, joins Wye near Monmouth.

Mo'no, a county in the E. part of California, borders Nevada. It is partly drained by Owen's River, and is anded on the S.W. by the Sierra Nevada. The surface diversified with high mountains, forests of pine and uce, and sterile plains in which fresh water is scarce. the S.W. border of this county stands Mount Dana, 227 feet high. It contains Mono Lake, 14 miles long, water of which is alkaline or saline and intensely ter. The chief articles of export are gold and silver, ich are found in quartz rock in the N.W. part of the nty. The S.E. part is traversed by the Carson & Colo-lo Railroad. Area, 3384 square miles. Capital, Bridge-t. Pop. in 1870, 430; in 1880, 7499; in 1890, 2002.

Monocacy, mo-nŏk'a-sẹ, a station in Frederick co., l., on the Frederick & Pennsylvania Line Railroad, 4 les N.E. of Frederick.

Monocacy, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md., on Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, and on the Potomac River, the mouth of the Monocacy, about 16 miles S. of Fred-ck. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery. Pop. 200.

Monocacy, a post-office of Berks co., Pa., on the uylkill River, about 11 miles below Reading. Here is iron-furnace.

Monocacy Creek, of Pennsylvania, enters the Le-gh River in Northampton co.

Monocacy River rises in Adams co., Pa., by three nches, called Marsh, Middle, and Rock Creeks. It runs thward through Frederick co., Md., and enters the Po-mac River about 5 miles below the Point of Rocks, and 13 les S. of Frederick City. The main stream is nearly 60 les long.

Monocacy Station, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., Amity township, on the Schuylkill River, and on the iladelphia & Reading Railroad, 10½ miles S.E. of Read-. It has a church, a furnace, 2 grist-mills, and a semi-y. Here is an iron bridge across the river.

Monok, mon'ok', a town of Hungary, co. of Zemplin, 20 les S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 2812.

Mo'no Lake, California, is in Mono co., near the E. e of the Sierra Nevada, and about 7 miles N.E. of Mount na. It is nearly 14 miles long and 9 miles wide. The ter is strongly saline and alkaline, and has no outlet. It tains a large proportion of common salt and carbonate soda, and is destitute of animal life, except a small fly l a white worm which is the larva of that fly. "The el of the water," says J. D. Whitney, "was once cer-ly more than 600 feet above its present stage."

Mono Mills, a post-village in Cardwell co., Ontario, the Humber River, 6 miles E. of Orangeville. It con-ns a tannery, woollen- and grist-mills, and several hotels l stores. Pop. 500.

Monomoezi, mo-no-mo-ȧ'zee (perhaps more correctly ɔcñemoezi, mo-ȧn'yȧ-mo-ȧ'zee; generally written by Portuguese of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries nemuge, mo-nȧ-moo'zhȧ, or **Munhemuge**, moon-moo'zhȧ), a former empire of East Africa, on the W. side he great lake called Nyassa, or the sea. The same name given by early writers to the sovereign and to the ntry, though they state that it belongs properly to the ner. At the present day Monomoezi is no longer united ler a single ruler, but is divided into several kingdoms; the name is nearly forgotten.

Monomotapa, mon'o-mo-tȧ'pȧ, a former empire of t Africa, of great relative magnitude at the time of its covery in the beginning of the sixteenth century, when, ng to the ignorance of the age, it was described in very ggerated terms. It was said to have a circumference of 0 leagues. The name Monomotapa, or, more correctly, eño Motápa, signifies the empire or emperor of Motápa. e empire appears to have been coextensive with the dif-ion of the Mucaranga race S. of the Zambezi; it reached, reforo, from this river S. to Inhamban, W. to Maniça, did not go beyond the basin of the Zambezi. On the E. xtended to the sea in Sofala, but did not embrace the uths of the Zambezi; its N. boundary, on the sea-shore, ng the river Tendaculo.

Mo'non, a post-township of White co., Ind. Pop. of the township, 969. It contains the village of New Bradford. See BRADFORD.

Mono'na, a western county of Iowa, borders on Nebraska. Area, about 684 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Missouri River, and intersected by the Little Sioux and Soldier Rivers, and also drained by the Maple River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and woodlands. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and cattle are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Sioux City & Pacific, Chicago & Northwestern, Illinois Central, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads. Capital, Onawa. Pop. in 1870, 3654; in 1875, 5967; in 1880, 9055; in 1890, 14,515.

Monona, a post-village in Monona township, Clayton co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 15 miles W. of McGregor. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a graded school. Pop. 350; of the township, 1412.

Mononga-Be, mo-non'gȧ-bȧ, a town of Madagascar. Lat. 22° S.; lon. 46° E. It consists of about 800 houses, situated on an affluent of the Manangara.

Mo'nongahe'la, a borough of Alleghany co., Pa., is on the Monongahela River. It is one of the suburbs of Pittsburg called South Side Boroughs. Pop. 1153.

Monongahela, a township of Greene co., Pa. Pop. 1424. It contains Greensborough and Maplotown, and has beds of bituminous coal.

Monongahela, a station in Marion co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 1 mile S. of Fairmont.

Monongahela City, a post-borough of Washington co., Pa., on the W. bank of the Monongahela River, and on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad, 30 miles by railroad, or 18 miles in a direct line, S. of Pittsburg. It has coal-mines and manufactures of paper and lumber, a high school, 9 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 2 banks. Pop. in 1870, 1078; in 1880, 2904; in 1890, 4096.

Monongahela River, a branch of the Ohio, is formed by the West Fork and Tygart's Valley River, which rise in West Virginia and unite in Marion co. of that state, about 3 miles above Fairmont. It intersects Monongalia co., from which it passes into Pennsylvania and runs generally northward. It forms the W. boundary of Fayette co., and the E. boundaries of the cos. of Greene and Washington. It unites with the Alleghany River at Pittsburg, where it is nearly 400 yards wide. It is about 150 miles long, excluding its branches, and is navigable from Fairmont to its mouth for small boats. Steamboats can ascend it from Pittsburg to Brownsville. This river traverses a fertile country in which bituminous coal abounds and is exposed on its banks so as to be easily accessible. The West Fork rises near the W. border of Upshur co., W. Va., and runs northward through the cos. of Lewis and Harrison. It is about 100 miles long. See TYGART'S VALLEY RIVER.

Monongo'lia, a northern county of West Virginia, borders on Pennsylvania. Area, about 325 square miles. It is intersected by the Monongahela and Cheat Rivers. The surface is hilly and extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and butter are the staple products. Bituminous coal is found in this county. It is traversed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Morgantown. Pop. in 1870, 13,547; in 1880, 14,985; in 1890, 15,705.

Monon'omy Point Light, on the extreme southern point of the peninsula of Cape Cod, Massachusetts. A narrow channel, of sufficient depth to be navigated by small craft, has been worn across the neck by the action of the sea, separating it from the mainland. The lantern has an elevation of 25 feet above the level of the sea, and shows a fixed light. Lat. 41° 33' 42" N.; lon. 70° W.

Mo'no Pass, California, a pass of the Sierra Nevada, on the S.W. border of Mono co., near lat. 38° N. The highest part of the pass is 10,765 feet above the level of the sea, being the most elevated pass in actual use within our territory.

Monopoli, mo-nop'o-le, a town and seaport of Italy, province and 27 miles E.S.E. of Bari, on the Adriatic. It is situated on an eminence, walled, and defended by a castle. It has 2 suburbs, consisting of well-built houses; but the town itself is indifferently built, and the houses are too lofty for the width of the streets, which in consequence are dark and gloomy. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral and numerous churches, 2 harbors, with great depth of water, but imperfectly sheltered, and a trade in woollen and cotton cloth (both extensively manufactured in the town), wine, and olives. Pop. 20,684.

Monoquet, mŏn-o-kĕt', a village of Kosciusko co., Ind., on the Tippecanoe River, and on the Cincinnati, Wabash &

Michigan Railroad, 4 miles N. of Warsaw. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a woollen-mill. Pop. 92.

Monor, mo'nor', a town of Hungary, co. and 20 miles S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 5452.

Monostor, mo'nos'tor', a village of Hungary, 27 miles S.E. of Fünfkirchen.

Monostor, a village of Hungary, co. of Pesth, on an island of the Danube.

Monostor, a village of Hungary, co. of Temesvar. Pop. 1440.

Monostorszeg, mo'nos'tor'sĕg', a town of Hungary, on the left bank of the Danube, with which a navigable canal here communicates, 41 miles S.E. of Fünfkirchen. Pop. 5135.

Monot'ony, a station in Wallace co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

Monovar, mo-no-var', a town of Spain, province and 28 miles N.W. of Alicante, on the Elda, defended by a castle. Pop. 6544.

Mo'noville, a mining-camp of Mono co., Cal., 25 miles W.S.W. of Aurora, Nev. Gold is found here.

Monpazier, môn'pà'ze-à', a town of France, in Dordogne, 24 miles E.S.E. of Bergerac. Pop. 1025.

Monpeyroux-de-Bosquet. See MONTPEYROUX.

Monpont, môn'pôn', a town of France, in Dordogne, on the Isle, 19 miles S.S.W. of Riberac. Pop. 1697.

Monreal del Campo, mon-rà'âl dĕl kâm'po, a town of Spain, Aragon, 34 miles N.N.W. of Teruel. Pop. 1687.

Monreale, mon-rà-â'lâ, or **Montreale**, mont-rà-â'lâ, a town of Sicily, 4 miles S.W. of Palermo, with which it communicates by a noble road. Pop. 16,211. It stands on a steep hill, and has a cathedral, one of the finest in the world, and an export trade in corn, oil, and fruit, raised in its vicinity. It was founded in the beginning of the twelfth century by the Norman prince William the Good, who also founded its magnificent cathedral and the Benedictine convent, which possesses an excellent library. Monreale is the see of an archbishop, and has a college. Outside the town, picturesquely situated among steep rocks, is a royal summer residence.

Monroe, mŭn-ro', a county in the S.W. part of Alabama, has an area of about 990 square miles. It is intersected and bounded on the W. by the Alabama River, which runs in a S.W. direction, and is partly drained by Limestone Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Monroeville. Pop. in 1870, 14,214; in 1880, 17,091; in 1890, 18,990.

Monroe, a county in the E. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 696 square miles. It is intersected by White River (which also forms the S.W. boundary), and is drained by the Cache River. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of white oak, hickory, sassafras, cypress, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Cotton, maize, and pork are the staples. This county is intersected by the Arkansas Midland Railroad, the St. Louis Southwestern Railroad, the Brinkley, Helena & Indian Bay Railroad, the Little Rock & Memphis Railroad, and the White & Black River Valley Railroad. Capital, Clarendon. Pop. in 1870, 8336; in 1880, 9574; in 1890, 15,336.

Monroe, a county in the S. part of Florida, has an area of 692 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Gulf of Mexico, and on the N.E. by Lake Okechobee. The surface is nearly level, and is mostly occupied by swamps, lakes, forests, and everglades. The soil produces pasture for large numbers of cattle. This county comprises many small coral islands, called "keys." Capital, Key West. Pop. in 1870, 5657; in 1880, 10,040; in 1890, 18,736.

Monroe, a county in the W. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 490 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Ocmulgee River, and is drained by Echeconnee, Tobesofka, and Towaliga Creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staple products. Among its minerals are granite and iron ore. This county is intersected by the Central Railroad of Georgia. Capital, Forsyth. Pop. in 1870, 17,213; in 1880, 18,808; in 1890, 19,137.

Monroe, a southwestern county of Illinois, borders on Missouri. Area, about 380 square miles. It is bounded on the W. and S.W. by the Mississippi River. The surface is partly hilly and partly level, and a large portion of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and pork are staples. This county is intersected by the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Waterloo. Pop. in 1870, 12,982; in 1880, 13,682; in 1890, 12,948.

Monroe, a county in the S.W. central part of Indiana, has an area of about 430 square miles. It is intersected by Bean Blossom and Salt Creeks. The East Fork of White River touches its N.W. corner. The surface is hilly or undulating, and nearly one-third of it is covered with forests of good timber. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, which connects with Bloomington, the capital. Pop. 1870, 14,168; in 1880, 15,875; in 1890, 17,673.

Monroe, a county in the S. part of Iowa, has an area of 432 square miles. It is drained by Cedar and Soap Creeks, affluents of the Des Moines River, which touches the N.E. extremity of this county. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and woodland. The soil is fertile, and is partly based on limestone. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. Mines of bituminous coal have been opened in this county. It is intersected by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, the Iowa Central Railroad, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and the Wabash Railroad, three of which centre at Albia, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 12,772; in 1880, 13,719; in 1890, 13,666.

Monroe, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, borders on Tennessee. Area, about 272 square miles. It is intersected in the extreme southeastern part by the Cumberland River, and is also drained by the Big Barren River, which rises in its northwestern part, intersects Warren co., and there enters into Green River. The surface is undulating, and about half of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, tobacco, and pork are the staple products. Good limestone underlies part of this county. Capital, Tompkinsville, situated near the centre of the county. Pop. in 1870, 9231; in 1880, 10,741; in 1890, 10,989.

Monroe, a southeastern county of Michigan, bordering on Ohio, has an area of about 530 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Erie, and on the N.E. by Huron River, and is intersected by the Raisin River and Stony Creek. The surface is partly level, and is diversified with dense forests, undulating prairies, and open groves of oak and hickory. Among the other forest trees are the ash and sugar-maple. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, butter, and cattle are the staple products. This county has beds of limestone (Upper Silurian), a good material for building. It is traversed by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, the Michigan Central Railroad, the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinac Railroad, and the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railroad. Capital, Monroe. Pop. in 1870, 27,445; in 1880, 33,624; in 1890, 32,337.

Monroe, a northeastern county of Mississippi, borders on Alabama. Area, about 770 square miles. It is intersected by the Tombigbee and Buttahatchee Rivers. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of the beech, cypress, elm, hickory, magnolia, oak, tulip-tree, &c. The soil is a fertile loam. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, pork, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. Cretaceous strata underlie the soil. This county is traversed by the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, the Illinois Central Railroad, and the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroad, which centre at Aberdeen, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 22,631; in 1880, 28,553; in 1890, 30,730.

Monroe, a county in the N.E. part of Missouri, has an area of about 644 square miles. It is intersected by South River, and also drained by the Middle and South Forks of that river, and by a creek called Long Branch. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the ash, elm, hickory, white oak, sugar-maple, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. Among the minerals of the county are coal and carboniferous limestone. It is traversed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, which connects with Paris, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 17,149; in 1880, 19,071; in 1890, 20,790.

Monroe, a western county of New York, has an area of 721 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario, is intersected by the Genesee River, which runs northward and enters that lake 7 miles north of Rochester, and is also drained by Irondequoit, Honeoye, and other creeks. The surface is nearly level, or gently undulating. The soil is very fertile. Oats, hay, butter, potatoes, apples, and wool are among its staple products, while in the production of wheat and Indian corn it has ranked foremost among the counties of the state. Niagara (Silurian) limestone, a good material for building, crops out in this county, which has also deposits of gypsum, water-lime,

id Medina sandstone. It is intersected by the Erie Canal, several branches of the New York Central & Hudson iver Railroad, and by a number of other lines, nearly all which centre at Rochester, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 17,868; in 1875, 134,534; in 1880, 144,903; in 1890, 89,586.

Monroe, a county in the S.E. part of Ohio, borders on est Virginia. Area, about 468 square miles. It is bounded the E. and S.E. by the Ohio River, and is also drained the Little Muskingum River and Sunfish Creek. The rface is hilly, and one-third of it is covered with forests hard timber. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, heat, oats, hay, butter, and pork are the staple products. ituminous coal is found in this county. It is intersected the Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad, which nnects with Woodsfield, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 25,779; 1880, 26,496; in 1890, 25,175.

Monroe, a county in the E. part of Pennsylvania, has area of about 625 square miles. It is partly bounded the S.E. by the Delaware River, and on the N.W. by the ehigh River, and is also drained by Brodhead's, Bushkill, id Tobyhanna Creeks. The Kittatinny or Blue Mountain tends along the S.E. border of this county, which pro- nts beautiful scenery at the Delaware Water Gap, a fash- nable summer resort. The surface is diversified with high lls and fertile valleys, and forests of the oak, pine, chest- t, hickory, and other trees. Indian corn, oats, lumber, d hay are the staple products. Limestone underlies part the soil. This county is intersected by the Delaware, ckawanna & Western Railroad and the New York, Sus- ehanna & Western Railroad. Capital, Stroudsburg. Pop. 1870, 18,362; in 1880, 20,175; in 1890, 20,111.

Monroe, a county of East Tennessee, borders on North rolina. Area, about 580 square miles. It is bounded on e N.E. by the Little Tennessee River, and on the S.E. by e Unaka or Smoky Mountain, and is intersected by the llico River. The surface is hilly, and is mostly covered ith forests. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, ts, and pork are the staple products. This county is aversed by the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Rail- ad and Marietta & North Georgia Railroad. Capital, adisonville. Pop. in 1870, 12,589; in 1880, 14,283; in 90, 15,329.

Monroe, the most southeastern county of West Vir- nia, borders on Virginia. Area, about 460 square miles. is bounded on the S.W. by the Kanawha or New River, d is partly drained by the Greenbrier River. The sur- ce is mountainous, and is mostly covered with forests, in ich the sugar-maple abounds. This county comprises a rt of the Alleghany Mountains. Indian corn, wheat, ts, hay, and butter are the staple products. Several ineral springs are found in it. Capital, Union. Pop. in 70, 11,124; in 1880, 11,501; in 1890, 12,429.

Monroe, a county in the W. part of Wisconsin, has an ea of 900 square miles. It is drained by the Lemonweir, ckapoo, and La Crosse Rivers, which rise in it. Black ver touches the N.W. corner of this county. The surface undulating, and is extensively covered with forests of the k, pine, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is fertile. heat, Indian corn, oats, hay, hops, cattle, and pine lum- r are the staple products. This county is intersected by e Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, the icago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and the Chicago Northwestern Railroad, the latter two of which passes rough Sparta, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 16,550; in 1875, 026; in 1880, 21,607; in 1890, 23,211.

Monroe, a township of Colusa co., Cal. Pop. 1130.

Monroe, a post-village in Monroe township, Fairfield , Conn., about 10 miles N. of Bridgeport. It has 2 urches. The township is intersected by the Housatonic ilroad, contains Stepnoy Depot, and has a pop. of 1226.

Monroe, a post-village, capital of Walton co., Ga., out 48 miles E. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches, a court- use, and a seminary. Pop. in 1890, 983.

Monroe, a township of Cass co., Ill. Pop. 630.

Monroe, a township of Hardin co., Ill. Pop. 1468. It ntains Spark's Hill.

Monroe, a township of Ogle co., Ill. Pop. 923. It ntains Monroe Centre.

Monroe, a post-township of Adams co., Ind., on the ocinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad. Pop. 960. onroe Post-Office is 6 miles S. of Decatur.

Monroe, a township of Allen co., Ind. Pop. 1479.

Monroe, a township of Carroll co., Ind. Pop. 910.

Monroe, a township of Clarke co., Ind. Pop. 1863.

Monroe, a township of Delaware co., Ind. Pop. 1247. contains McCowan.

Monroe, a township of Grant co., Ind. Pop. 1047.

Monroe, a township of Howard co., Ind. Pop. 891. It contains New London.

Monroe, a township of Jefferson co., Ind. Pop. 1760.

Monroe, a township of Kosciusko co., Ind. Pop. 990.

Monroe, a township of Madison co., Ind. Pop. 2221. It contains Alexandria.

Monroe, a township of Morgan co., Ind. Pop. 1467. It contains Monrovia.

Monroe, a township of Pike co., Ind. Pop. 1820.

Monroe, a township of Pulaski co., Ind. Pop. 1418. It contains Winamac.

Monroe, a township of Putnam co., Ind. Pop. 1608.

Monroe, a township of Randolph co., Ind. Pop. 1662. It contains Farmland and Morristown.

Monroe, township, Washington co., Ind. Pop. 1058.

Monroe, a township of Benton co., Iowa. Pop. 752.

Monroe, a township of Butler co., Iowa. Pop. 692.

Monroe, a township of Fremont co., Iowa. Pop. 1026.

Monroe, a post-village in Fairview township, Jasper co., Iowa, on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, 33 miles E. by S. of Des Moines, and 14 miles N.W. of Pella. It is also connected with Newton (17 miles N.) by the Jasper County Railroad. It has a newspaper office, a graded school, 6 churches, a bank, and manufactures of flour, farming-implements, and furniture. Pop. in 1890, 952.

Monroe, a township of Johnson co., Iowa. Pop. 889.

Monroe, a township of Linn co., Iowa. Pop. 1150.

Monroe, a township of Madison co., Iowa. Pop. 619.

Monroe, a township of Mahaska co., Iowa. Pop. 1279.

Monroe, a township of Monroe co., Iowa. Pop. 774.

Monroe, a township of Ringgold co., Iowa. Pop. 383.

Monroe, a township of Shelby co., Iowa. Pop. 660.

Monroe, a township of Wayne co., Iowa. Pop. 640.

Monroe, township, Anderson co., Kansas. Pop. 628.

Monroe, a post-office of Lincoln co., Kansas, about 25 miles W.N.W. of Salina.

Monroe, a post-hamlet of Hart co., Ky., 12 miles S.E. of Rowlett's Depot. It has a church.

Monroe, a post-village, capital of Ouachita parish, La., on the E. bank of the Ouachita River, and on the North Louisiana & Texas Railroad, 74 miles W. of Vicksburg, Miss., and about 100 miles E. of Shreveport. It has a court-house, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, a United States land-office, a Catholic academy, and 7 churches. The machine-shops of the railroad are located here. About 20,000 bales of cotton are annually shipped at Monroe. Large steamboats navigate the river from this place to its mouth nearly nine months in the year, and the river is also navigable above Monroe during high water. Pop. in 1890, 3256.

Monroe, a post-village in Monroe township, Waldo co., Me., about 20 miles S.W. of Bangor, and 7 miles N.E. of Brooks Station on the Belfast Branch of the Maine Central Railroad. It has a church and 2 saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 1375.

Monroe, a small post-township of Franklin co., Mass., 9 miles E.N.E. of North Adams, is drained by the Deerfield River. It has several saw-mills. Pop. 190.

Monroe, a city, the capital of Monroe co., Mich., is situated on the Raisin River, 2 miles from its entrance into Lake Erie, 35 miles S.S.W. of Detroit, 20 miles N.N.E. of Toledo, and 31 miles E. of Adrian. It is connected with the lake by a ship-canal, is on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, and is the S. terminus of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad. The Toledo, Canada Southern & Detroit Railroad connects it with Detroit and Toledo. It contains a stone court-house, several handsome residences, 1 or 2 national banks, 2 private banks, 2 newspaper offices, a young ladies' collegiate institute, 9 churches, 5 flouring-mills, 2 foundries, 2 tanneries, a woollen-mill, a brewery, a stave-factory, 2 large nurseries, and manufactories of sash and blinds, lumber, tobacco, and wine. Pop. (1890) 5258.

Monroe, a township of Newaygo co., Mich. Pop. 168.

Monroe, a township of Lyon co., Minn. Pop. 181.

Monroe, a post-hamlet of Martin co., Minn., in Galena township, 12 miles N.W. of Fairmont.

Monroe, a post-office of Perry co., Miss.

Monroe, a township of Daviess co., Mo. Pop. 729.

Monroe, a township of Lincoln co., Mo. Pop. 2616. It contains Cap au Gris.

Monroe, a township of Livingston co., Mo. Pop. 716.

Monroe, a township of Monroe co., Mo. Pop. 880. It contains Monroe City. See MONROE CITY.

Monroe, a post-office of Platte co., Neb., on the Loup Fork of the Platte River, 14 miles W.N.W. of Columbus.

Monroe, a post-village in Monroe township, Grafton co., N.H., on the Connecticut River, about 17 miles N. of

Haverhill, and 1 mile E. of the Passumpsic Railroad. It has a church, and manufactures of lumber and sash and blinds. Pop. of the township, 532.

Monroe, a township of Camden co., N.J. Pop. 1663. It contains Williamstown.

Monroe, a township of Middlesex co., N.J. Pop. 3253. It contains Jamesburg, Prospect Plain, &c.

Monroe, a post-hamlet in Sparta township, Sussex co., N.J., on the Sussex Railroad, near Sparta Station, 8 miles N.E. of Newton. It has a church, 2 grist-mills, and a broom-factory.

Monroe, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., in Monroe township, on the Erie Railroad, 50 miles N.N.W. of New York City, and 10 miles S.E. of Goshen. It has 3 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. about 600. The township comprises part of the Highlands of the Hudson, and several lakes. It contains villages named Turner's and Greenwood Iron-Works, and has a pop. of 4057.

Monroe, a township of Guilford co., N.C. Pop. 840.

Monroe, a post-village, capital of Union co., N.C., in Monroe township, on the Carolina Central Railroad, 22 miles S.E. of Charlotte, and 140 miles W.S.W. of Raleigh. It contains 4 churches, a college, and a newspaper office, and has manufactures of carriages, cigars, &c. Pop. in 1890, 1866; of the township, 4876.

Monroe, a township of Adams co., O. Pop. 1304. It contains Wrightsville.

Monroe, a township of Allen co., O. Pop. 1739.

Monroe, a township of Ashtabula co., O., about 65 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland. Pop. 1419. It contains hamlets named Kelloggsville, Monroe Centre, and Clark's Corners.

Monroe, a post-village in Lemon township, Butler co., O., 25 miles N. by E. of Cincinnati, and 9 miles W. of Lebanon. It has a graded school and 4 churches. Pop. 324. Monroe Railroad Station, which is 1½ miles distant, is on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad.

Monroe, a township of Carroll co., O. Pop. 931.

Monroe, a township of Clermont co., O. Pop. 2088. It contains Laurel and Point Pleasant.

Monroe, a township of Coshocton co., O. Pop. 832.

Monroe, a township of Darke co., O. Pop. 1226.

Monroe, a township of Guernsey co., O. Pop. 1018. It contains Birmingham.

Monroe, a township of Harrison co., O. Pop. 1012.

Monroe, a township of Henry co., O. Pop. 858.

Monroe, Highland co., O. See EAST MONROE.

Monroe, a township of Holmes co., O. Pop. 921.

Monroe, Jackson co., O. See MONROE FURNACE.

Monroe, a township of Knox co., O. Pop. 1087.

Monroe, a township of Licking co., O. Pop. 1119. It contains Johnson.

Monroe, a township of Logan co., O. Pop. 1372.

Monroe, a township of Madison co., O. Pop. 463.

Monroe, a township of Miami co., O. Pop. 2704. It contains Tippecanoe City.

Monroe, a township of Muskingum co., O. Pop. 376. It contains Otsego.

Monroe, a township of Perry co., O. Pop. 1120.

Monroe, a township of Pickaway co., O. Pop. 1870.

Monroe, a township of Preble co., O. Pop. 1631.

Monroe, a township of Putnam co., O. Pop. 451.

Monroe, a township of Richland co., O. Pop. 1572. It contains Lucas.

Monroe, a post-village of Benton co., Oregon, on or near the Willamette River, 9 miles N. of Junction City. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Monroe, a township of Bedford co., Pa. Pop. 1719.

Monroe, or **Monrocton**, a post-borough in Monroe township, Bradford co., Pa., on Towanda Creek, and on the Barclay Railroad, at the junction of the Sullivan & Erie Railroad, 4 miles S. of Towanda. It has 2 churches and a foundry. Pop. in 1890, 496; of the township, 1596.

Monroe, a village of Bucks co., Pa., on the Delaware River, about 10 miles S. of Easton.

Monroe, a station of Butler co., Pa., on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad (Butler Extension), 5 miles N.W. of Freeport.

Monroe, a township of Clarion co., Pa. Pop. 1334. It contains Curllsville. See also MONROEVILLE.

Monroe, a township of Cumberland co., Pa. Pop. 1832.

Monroe, a village of Fayette co., Pa., 2 miles from Uniontown, and about 45 miles S. by E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches.

Monroe, a township of Juniata co., Pa. Pop. 1078.

Monroe, a township of Snyder co., Pa. Pop. 1124.

Monroe, a township of Wyoming co., Pa. Pop. 974.

Monroe, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa., in Monroe township, 12 miles S. of Tunkhannock, and about 20 miles W. of Scranton. It has 2 churches, an academy, 3 stores, a flouring-mill, and 2 lumber-mills. Here is Bowman's Creek Post-Office.

Monroe, a post-hamlet of Overton co., Tenn., about 9 miles E.N.E. of Nashville.

Monroe, a post-hamlet of Rusk co., Texas, 12 miles S. of Longview. It has a church.

Monroe, a post-village of Sevier co., Utah, on Sevier River, about 100 miles S. of York. It has a church.

Monroe, a township of Adams co., Wis. Pop. 469.

Monroe, a post-village, capital of Green co., Wis., in Monroe township, 34 miles W. by S. of Janesville, and about 40 miles S.S.W. of Madison. It is the W. terminus of a branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. It contains a court-house, 10 churches, a high school, a national bank, and 2 steam mills, and has manufactures of brooms, cheese, wagons, &c. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1890, 3768; of the township, additional, 966.

Monroe Centre, a post-hamlet of Ogle co., Ill., about 13 miles S.S.E. of Rockford, with a station on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, 5 miles E. of Davis Junction. Pop. about 100.

Monroe Centre, a post-office in Monroe township, Waldo co., Me., 14 miles N. of Belfast. It has a church.

Monroe Centre, a post-hamlet of Grand Traverse co., Mich., 12 miles S.W. of Traverse City. It has 2 saw-mills.

Monroe Centre, a post-village in Monroe township, Ashtabula co., O., about 28 miles N.W. of Meadville, Pa. It has 2 churches, a town hall, and a cheese-factory.

Monroe City, a post-village of Monroe co., Ill., about 28 miles S.W. of Belleville. It has a flour-mill.

Monroe City, a post-village of Knox co., Ind., about 11 miles S.E. of Vincennes. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. about 300. The name of its post-office is Lovely Dale.

Monroe City, a post-village of Monroe co., Mo., is on a fertile prairie, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 22 miles W. by S. of Hannibal, and 48 miles E.N.E. of Moberly. It contains a bank, a newspaper office, the Monroe Institute (for both sexes), 4 churches, a flour-mill, a planing-mill, and manufactures of furniture and farming-implements. Pop. 900.

Monroe Draft, a post-hamlet of Greenbrier co., W. Va., 3½ miles E. of Ronceverte. It has 2 churches and a chair-factory.

Monroe Fur'nace, a post-office of Jackson co., O., on the Portsmouth division of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 26 miles N.E. of Portsmouth.

Monroe Mills, a post-office of Monroe co., Ind.

Monroe Mills, a post-hamlet of Knox co., O., in Monroe township, 2½ miles from Howard Railroad Station. It has a church.

Monroeton, mŭn-rō'tŏn, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., N.C., about 85 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh.

Monrocton, Bradford co., Pa. See MONROE.

Monroeville, mŭn-rō'vĭl, a post-village, capital of Monroe co., Ala., about 85 miles N.N.E. of Mobile. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, and the Monroe Institute.

Monroeville, a post-village in Monroe township, Allen co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 16 miles E.S.E. of Fort Wayne. It has a bank, a graded school, a newspaper office, 5 churches, and a tile factory. Pop. 630.

Monroeville, a post-hamlet of Salem co., N.J., on the West Jersey Railroad, 24 miles S. of Camden. It has a church.

Monroeville, a post-village in Ridgefield township, Huron co., O., on the Huron River, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad where it crosses the Lake Erie division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 15 miles S. of Sandusky, and 4 miles W. of Norwalk. It contains a bank, 6 churches, a union school, a newspaper office, a woollen-factory, a flour-mill, and a distillery. Pop. 1344.

Monroeville, a hamlet in Brush Creek township, Jefferson co., O., 2 miles S. of Salineville. It has a church and a tannery. Here is Croxton Post-Office. Pop. 82.

Monroeville, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pa., about 12 miles E. of Pittsburg.

Monroeville, a post-village in Beaver township, Clarion co., Pa., on the Emlenton & Shippenville Railroad, 9 miles E. of Emlenton. It has numerous oil-wells and several business houses. The name of its post-office is Monroe.

Monroe Works, a post-hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., on the Erie Railroad, at Southfield Station, 42 miles N.N.W. of New York. It has a church, a furnace for pig-iron, &c.

Monrovia, mŭn-ro've-ą, a town of Africa, capital of eria, on the Atlantic, at the mouth of the river Mesu- o. Lat. 6° 18′ N.; lon. 10° 48′ W. It has 4 churches, is the seat of Liberia College. Pop. 1000.

Monrovia, mŭn-ro'vo-ą, post-office, Madison co., Ala.

Monrovia, a post-village of Morgan co., Ind., about miles W.S.W. of Indianapolis. It has 3 churches, a r-mill, and mineral springs. Pop. 348.

Monrovia, a post-village in Centre township, Atchison Kansas, on the Central Branch of the Union Pacific l road, 15 miles W. by S. of Atchison. It has 2 churches, e school-house, and a nursery. Pop. about 100.

Monrovia, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., on the timore & Ohio Railroad, 50 miles W. of Baltimore. It 2 churches and a flouring-mill. Pop. about 150.

Mons, mòxss (Flemish, *Bergen*, bôn'ĦǫN; anc. *Mon'tes lo'niæ*), a town of Belgium, capital of the province of naut, 27 miles E.S.E. of Tournay, at a railway junc- . It has five gates, and is commanded by a castle, "Château-Lieu," but its strong forts have been dismantled. town has a flourishing appearance; its principal streets wide and straight, though occasionally somewhat steep, some of its 8 squares are spacious and lined with hand- e houses and public buildings. It has 5 churches, those t. Waudru and St. Elizabeth being beautiful structures, Gothic town hall, civil and military hospitals, court-house, nal, theatre, a school of arts, academy of music, min- logical, architectural, and horticultural societies, medi- seminary, orphan asylum, a deaf and dumb institution, tic asylums, a college, and numerous public and private ols. Its manufactures consist of linen, woollen, and on fabrics, fire-arms, cutlery, musical instruments, and ; it has also copper-, lead-, and pewter-foundries, brew- s, and bleach-fields, and an active trade in timber, coal, ling-stone, and grain, the transfer of which is facilitated annals. In 1425 Jean IV., Duke of Brabant, aided by ip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, besieged and took the . It afterwards sustained several sieges, and was nately in the hands of the Austrians, Spaniards, and ch till, in 1794, it fell to the latter, and was retained beem till 1814. Pop. 24,638. This district of country lled the Borinage, and the miners are called Borains.

Mons, mòxss, a village of France, in Var, 19 miles N of Draguignan. Near it is a magnificent grotto.

Mons Adhemari, Franco. See Montélimar.

Mons Albanus, the ancient name of Montauban.

Mons Albus, the Latin name of Mont Blanc.

Monsanto, mon-sân'to, a fortified town of Portugal, Beira, 43 miles S.E. of Guarda. Pop. 1749.

Monsaras, a town of Portugal. See Monçaras.

Mons Aureus, the Latin name of Montoir.

Mons Barrus, the Latin name of Montbard.

Mons Basonis, the Latin name of Montbazon.

Mons Cadmus, the ancient name of Baba Dagh.

Mons Caunus, a mountain of Spain. See Moncayo.

Mons Desiderii, the Latin name of Montdidier.

Mons Draconis, the Latin name of Montdragon.

Monsefú, mon-sâ-foo', a town of Peru, province of Chiayo. It has manufactures of straw hats, cigar-boxes, coiler boilers, and sugar-machinery. Pop. 5000.

Monsegur, mòx'sâ'gür', a town of France, in Gironde, on the Dropt, 7 miles N.E. of La Réole. Pop. 1704.

Monselice, mon-sâ-lee'chà, a town of Italy, 13 miles S. of Padua, on the Canal of Monselice, which extends from Padua to Este. It has manufactures of silk, linen, and woollen goods. Pop. 9705.

Monserrat, mon-sêr-rât', or **Montserrat**, montser-rât', a mountain of Spain, province and 19 miles N.W. of Barcelona, near the right bank of the Llobregat. It is 3900 feet in height, and consists of a great number of lofty, isolated peaks, between which the ascent is made with great difficulty. About midway up its E. side stands the famous monastery of the same name. It possesses an image of the Virgin, whose alleged miraculous powers used to attract vast numbers of pilgrims; and perched on the surrounding rocks are numbers of hermitages, several of which have been occupied by distinguished saints.

Monsey, mŭn'se, a post-village of Rockland co., N.Y., in Ramapo township, on the Piermont Branch of the Erie Railroad, 10 miles W. of Piermont. It has 3 churches.

Mons Fagi, the Latin name of Munzifay.

Mons Fagi, a Latin name of Habern.

Mons Fortis Amalarici. See Montfort-Lamaury.

Monsheim, mŏns'hīme, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, on the Kreuzbach. Pop. 1129.

Mons Johannis, the Latin name of Montjean.

Mons Jovis. See Saint-Bernard, and Montjoie.

Mons Lupelli, the Latin name of Montluel.

Mons Martiani, the Latin name of Mont-de-Marsan.

Mons Mirabilis, the Latin name of Montmirail.

Monsol, mòx'sol', a village of France, in Rhône, 18 miles N.W. of Villefranche. Pop. 1428.

Monson, mŭn'sǫn, a post-village in Monson township, Piscataquis co., Me., on Hebron Pond, about 54 miles N.W. of Bangor. It has an academy and 2 churches. The township has several slate-quarries, &c. Pop. 604.

Monson, a post-village in Monson township, Hampden co., Mass., on the New London Northern Railroad, 4 miles S. of Palmer, and 15 miles E. of Springfield. It contains 3 churches, an academy, a national bank, a savings-bank, a large state school for the children of alien paupers, and manufactories of carriages, woollen, cotton, and straw goods. Fine granite is quarried here. The township is bounded on the N. by the Chicopee River. Pop. in 1890, 3650.

Mons Pensatus, the Latin name of Montpézat.

Mons Pessulanus, the Latin name of Montpellier.

Mons Regalis, the Latin name of Montreal.

Mons Regius, the Latin name of Königsberg.

Mons Setius, an ancient name of Cette.

Monster, mŏn'stęr, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 15 miles W.N.W. of Rotterdam. Pop. of commune, 3795.

Monsteriolum, the Latin name of Montreuil.

Monsummano, mon'soom-mâ'no, a town of Italy, province and 15 miles E. of Lucca, with natural vapor baths in a grotto near the town. Pop. 6733.

Mons Vici, the Latin name of Mondovi.

Monsweiler, mŏns'wī-lęr, a village in Alsace-Lorraine, near Zabern.

Monta, mon'tâ (L. *Montata*), a village of Italy, province of Coni, immediately N.W. of Casale. Pop. 2827.

Montabaur, mon'tâ-bŏwr', a town of Prussia, 8 miles N. of Nassau. It has oil-mills and manufactures of linen and paper. Pop. 3346.

Montafunerthal, mon'tâ-foo'nęr-tâl', a wild and romantic valley of Austria, in the S.E. of Vorarlberg, near St. Peter, traversed by the Ill. It forms a district of about 150 square miles, includes 10 parishes, is governed by its own landamman, and has a population of 8900. Its chief town is Schruns.

Montagna, mon-tân'yâ, a town of Northern Italy, 2 miles E. of Sondrio. Pop. of commune, 1845.

Montagnac, mòx'tân'yâk', a town of France, in Hérault, on the Hérault, 24 miles W.S.W. of Montpellier. Pop. 3811. Brandy is made here.

Montagnana, mon-tân-yâ'nâ, a town of Italy, 23 miles S.W. of Padua, on the Frassina. Pop. 9178. It has a castle, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloths, hats, and leather.

Montague, mon'tą-gu, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of about 890 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Red River, and is partly drained by Clear Creek and the Denton Fork of Trinity River. A large part of the surface is covered with forests. The soil produces pasture for cattle, which form the chief article of export. This county is intersected by two important railroads. Capital, Montague. Pop. in 1870, 890; in 1880, 11,257; in 1890, 18,863.

Montague, a post-village in Montague township, Franklin co., Mass., on the New London Northern Railroad and the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad, 52 miles W. of Fitchburg, and 4 or 5 miles S.E. of Greenfield. It has a high school and 4 churches. The township is bounded on the W. by the Connecticut River, and has extensive manufactures of cutlery, paper, and other articles. It contains villages named Turner's Falls and Miller's Falls. Pop. of the township, in 1890, 6296.

Montague, a post-village in Montague township, Muskegon co., Mich., on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 17 miles N.N.W. of Muskegon, and 5 miles E. of Lake Michigan. It is on the N. shore of the navigable White Lake, which is 7 miles long. It has a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, a graded school, 6 churches, a brewery, a grist-mill, a machine-shop, a foundry, a planing-mill, and several lumber-mills. Large steamers come from Lake Michigan to this place. Many peaches are shipped here. Pop. in 1890, 1693; of the township, 1967.

Montague, a post-village in Montague township, Sussex co., N.J., on the Delaware River, 8 or 9 miles S.W. of Port Jervis, N.Y. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 932.

Montague, a post-office in Montague township, Lewis co., N.Y., about 45 miles E.N.E. of Oswego. Pop. of the township, 732.

Montague, a post-village, capital of Montague co., Tex., about 86 miles N.W. of Dallas, and 75 miles W. of Sherman. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, 2 grist-mills, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. in 1880, 328; in 1890, 795.

Montague, a small post-village of Essex co., Va., about 45 miles E.N.E. of Richmond.

Montague, mon'tą-gu, or **Rosc'ville**, a post-village in Lanark co., Ontario, 5 miles from Smith's Falls. P. 100.

Montague, a post-village in Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 26 miles E. of Charlottetown. It contains several stores, a hotel, a brewery, a tannery, 2 grist- and saw-mills, ship-yards, &c. Pop. 350.

Montague City, a post-village in Montague township, Franklin co., Mass., on the Connecticut River, and on the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad (Turner's Falls Branch), 36 miles N. of Springfield, and 2 miles E. of Greenfield.

Montague Cross Roads, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 20 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 200.

Montague Gold-Mines, a post-village in Halifax co., Nova Scotia, near Lake Loon, 5 miles from Halifax. Pop. 400. Here are rich gold-mines.

Montague Island, on the E. coast of China, province of Che-Kiang. Lat. 29° 10′ N.; lon. 122° 5′ E.

Montague Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific. Lat. 17° 26′ S.; lon. 168° 17′ E.

Montague Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, off East Australia. Lat. 36° 18′ S.; lon. 150° 24′ E.

Montague Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, Alaska, Prince William Sound. Lat. 60° N.; lon. 146° 50′ W. Length, 50 miles; breadth, 8 miles.

Montague Island, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the South Atlantic. Lat. 58° 27′ S.; lon 26° 44′ W.

Montague and Bristol Islands, in the Antarctic Ocean. Lat. 58° S.; lon. 27° W.

Montague Mills, a post-village in Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 28 miles from Charlottetown. It has several stores and ship-yards, and a good trade in lumber and grain. Pop. 200.

Montague Sound, in the Pacific Ocean, N.W. of Australia. Lat. 14° 30′ S.; lon. 125° 30′ E.

Montaigu, mòn'tà'gü' (Flemish, *Schorpenheuvel*, skŏn'pŏn-hō'vĕl, the signification of both names being the same, —"sharp mountain"), a town of Belgium, in Brabant, 28 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 2400.

Montaigu, mòn'tà'gü', a town of France, in Vendée, 20 miles N.N.E. of La Roche-sur-Yon. Pop. 1802.

Montaigut, mòn'tà'gü', or **Montaigu**, a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 24 miles N.W. of Riom. P. 1710.

Montailleur, mòn'tâh'yur', a village of France, in Upper Savoy, 3 miles from Chambéry. Pop. 900.

Montaimont, mòn'tà'mòn', a village of France, in Savoy, 7 miles N. of Saint-Jean de Maurienne. Pop. 1500.

Montajone, mon-tà-yo'nà, a town of Italy, province and 25 miles S.W. of Florence. Pop. of commune, 10,556.

Montalban, mon-tàl-bàn', a town of Spain, province and 18 miles S. of Cordova. Pop. 2497.

Montalban, a market-town of Spain, province and 32 miles N.N.E. of Teruel. Pop. 1260.

Montalban, mon-tàl-bàn', a town of Venezuela, state of Carabobo, 30 miles S.W. of Valencia. Pop. 6769.

Montalbano, mon-tàl-bà'no, a town of Italy, province of Basilicata, 26 miles S.S.W. of Matera. Pop. 6225.

Montalbodo, mon-tàl-bo'do, a village of Italy, province and about 19 miles W. of Ancona. Pop. 5903.

Mont-Alcino, a city of Italy. See Monte Alcino.

Montaldo-d'Acqui, mon-tàl'do-dàk'kwee, a village of Italy, province of Alessandria. Pop. 1182.

Montaldo-di-Mondovi, mon-tàl'do-dee-mon-do-vee', a village of Italy, in Coni, 6 miles S. of Mondovi. Pop. 2067.

Montaldo-Roero, mon-tàl'do-ro-à'ro, a village of Italy, province of Coni, 6 miles from Albi. Pop. 1432.

Montaldo-Scarampi, mon-tàl'do-skà-râm'pee, a village of Italy, province of Asti. Pop. 1247.

Montale, mon-tà'là, a town and commune of Italy, province and 6 miles E. of Pistoja. Pop. 8218.

Montalegre, mon-tà-là'grà, a market-town of Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes, 15 miles S.S.W. of Chaves.

Montalegre, mon-tà-là'grà, a town of Brazil, state of Pará, on the Amazon, about 80 miles below Santarem. Pop. of district, 4000.

Montalengo, mon-tà-lĕn'go, a village of Italy, province of Turin, 8 miles S. of Ivrea. Pop. 1280.

Montalto, mon-tàl'to, a village of Italy, 30 miles E.N.E. of Alessandria. Pop. 1222.

Montalto, a town of Italy, province and 8 miles N.N.E. of Ascoli. It is a bishop's see. Pope Sixtus V. was born here. Pop. 3213.

Montalto (L. *Bubia*), a town of Italy, province and miles N.W. of Cosenza. Pop. 5298.

Montalto, a village of Italy, 12 miles from San Remo. Pop. 1050.

Montalto, a village of Italy, in Turin, 2 miles N. of Ivrea, on the Dora. Pop. 1325.

Mont Alto, Franklin co., Pa. See Funkstown.

Mont Alto Junction, Franklin co., Pa., is the junction of the Cumberland Valley & Mont Alto Railroad 3½ miles N.E. of Chambersburg.

Montalvão, mon-tàl'vŏwn', a small fortified town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 27 miles N.N.W. of Portalegre. Pop. 1373.

Montalvo, mon-tàl'vo, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 30 miles from Cuenca.

Montana, mŏn-tà'ną, one of the northwestern states of the American Union, bounded N. by British Columbia and Assiniboia, E. by North Dakota and South Dakota, S. by Wyoming and Idaho, and W. by Idaho. Its northern limit is 49° N. lat.; its eastern, 104° W. lon.; its southern is defined principally by the 45th degree of N. lat.; and its western line for the most part follows the crest of the Bitter Root Mountains and the main chain of the Rocky Mountains. Area, 146,080 square miles.

The Face of the Country is generally mountainous, especially westward. The main range of the Rocky Mountains enters the state from the N., runs 200 miles in a S.S.E. course, and then curves westward till it reaches the western line of the state, at the junction of the Bitter Root Mountains with the parent chain. To the eastward occur the Little Rocky, Little Bear, Bear's Paw, Kay-i-you, Gallatin and other mountain-ranges. Through these the rivers often flow in deeply eroded and picturesque cañons. On the E. side of the Yellowstone, near its lower cañon, is a beautifully symmetrical mountain-range, and small isolated mountain-ranges flank that river on either side to a point below the mouth of the Tongue River. Some of the Upper Yellowstone mountains ascend 11,000 feet above the sea, and are crowned with perpetual snow. Many parts of the state have a remarkably rough surface, with peaks of basalt, tufa and other volcanic rock. Pine, cedar, and fir trees clothe many of the mountain-sides, and many of the river-bottoms have much cottonwood and other timber. Along the Three Forks of the Missouri, and elsewhere in the state, there is much gently undulating prairie, of the finest agricultural capabilities.

Rivers.—Here rise the Missouri and the Clarke's Fork of the Columbia; and the Yellowstone, which is the largest tributary the Missouri receives, flows in this state throughout nearly its whole course. The Maria's, Milk, Muscleshell, Big Horn, Rose Bud, Powder, Tongue, Sun, Gallatin, Jefferson, Madison, Stinking Water, and Beaverhead Rivers are tributary to the Missouri, directly or through the Yellowstone. The Missouri may be navigated by steamboat as far as Fort Benton; and the Yellowstone, with one or two of its main tributaries, may also be navigated in good stages of water. Some of the mountain-streams have an exceedingly rapid descent, and, being fed by mountain snows, their waters afford unfailing motive-power and unexcelled facilities for irrigation.

Geology and Minerals.—The geological strata, especially in those districts which have been so effectually disturbed by volcanic action, are much broken; and here, as well as along the deep river-cañons, are exposed the strata of every geologic age, from the primordial quartzite to the tertiary, with the exception of the Devonian and triassic, which appear to be entirely absent. In the W. the azoic formations are most prevalent; next to the eastward, the Jurassic; still farther eastward, the cretaceous; and along the Dakota front the tertiary extends, covering the northeastern third of the state. The carboniferous strata, though thick, do not appear to yield any coal, but there are abundant and well-distributed lignitic coals of cretaceous or tertiary age, or both. The quality of the coal is good, and it is now extensively mined. But the great mineral wealth of Montana consists principally in her deposits of gold, silver, and copper. The production of copper is greater than that in any other state, and in the product of the precious metals Montana is also unrivalled. The mineral output for 1890 was valued at $47,848,000.

Agricultural Resources.—The prairie-lands, river-bottoms, bench-lands, and many of the mountain-valleys offer a wide extent of excellent wheat-land to the agriculturist, and in general such soils may be tilled with remarkable ease. No other part of the United States, it has been said, offer

gh advantages to the stock-raiser and the wool-grower as ontana, whose rich and nutritious bunch, buffalo, and una grasses are eagerly fed upon by all the domestic izing animals. Very little hay-making or winter fodder- is required; and in the sheltered valleys horses, cattle, d sheep are allowed to range all winter without artificial otection. Grasshoppers have in some seasons proved ceedingly annoying. At present spring wheat, potatoes, ter (here of peculiar excellence), root-crops, barley, and s are the leading agricultural products. Much of East- Montana appears to be too dry for successful general iculture; and in the mountains and valleys, although rainfall is often ample, irrigation has proved exceed- ly advantageous, and for its introduction there are great ilities. The winter climate is in general much milder n would be expected, considering the latitude and eleva- n of the state; but there are occasionally seasons when cold is intense, as in March, 1867, when for 28 mornings of 31 the temperature was below zero Fahr., and yet cattle and no horses died, although nearly all were ed and unsheltered. The mercury has been known to to —34° Fahr., but in the greater number of winters cold is not intense, and storms are unfrequent. The w-fall is never large, except on high mountain-peaks.

Objects of Interest.—A portion of the National Park at head of the Yellowstone lies within the boundaries of s state. This region is celebrated for its wonderful gey- s and other thermal and mineral springs, for its start- g and altogether remarkable scenery where the moun- ns and valleys are broken by volcanic rocks, for its great aracts, its pleasant lakes, and its deep cañons. Within s state are the Great Falls of the Missouri, regarded as ong the grandest cataracts known. The mountains and eams afford abundant opportunities for hunting and ing.

Manufactures.—At present the leading manufacturing ustries are the sawing of lumber, which is extensively ried on in the well-timbered districts, the milling and nping of quartz, and the grinding of wheat, &c., for the ne supply. The water-power of the state is abundant, l not much interrupted by freezing or drought. In 1880 re were only 106 miles of railway in Montana, but in 7 the number had increased to 1684 miles, the principal being the Northern Pacific, which extends across the e from east to west, and with its branches reaches the ncipal points of interest.

Counties, &c.—The state contains the following counties, , Beaver Head, Cascade, Choteau, Custer, Dawson, Deer lge, Fergus, Gallatin, Jefferson, Lewis and Clarke, Mad- l, Meagher, Missoula, Park, Silver Bow, and Yellow- ne.

The principal towns are Helena, the capital (pop. in 0, 13,834), Butte City (10,723), Great Falls (3979), aconda (5975), Missoula (3426), besides Livingston, eman, Walkerville, Marysville, Deerlodge, &c.

Government.—The governor and other state officers are cted by the people. Members of the senate hold office 4 years, representatives for 2 years, and the biennial sions of the legislature are limited to 60 days. Owing a dispute between rival claimants in the legislature from er Bow county, no business was transacted at the first slative session, and no provision made for canvassing es for the next election. The state has one representa- e in the national congress.

Education.—The general supervision of public instruc- n is vested in a state board of education. Provision s made by allotments of land, on the part of the federal ernment, for establishing a state university, agricultural eges, a school of mines, a state normal school, an asylum the deaf and dumb, and a general school fund. The lic school system is steadily improving.

History.—This region was for many years frequented by whites except the trapper, the *voyageur*, and the fur- ler, and its eastern mountains were the abode of blood- sty Indians, like the Crows and Blackfeet, while in the t dwelt the peaceable Flatheads or Selish, with the nnacks and other inoffensive tribes. In 1864, Montana s organized as a territory, and within a few years the thern Pacific Railroad route was surveyed across the ter- ry. Gold had been discovered in this region as early as 2, but it was not till twenty years later that the greater coveries of the precious metals occurred. The wonderful eral resources soon attracted a superior class of settlers. 1876 the valley of the Rosebud River was the scene Custer's last and fatal contest with the hostile Dakota ds, who were led by Sitting Bull, a malcontent chief. ntana was admitted to the Union as a state in 1889.

Population.—In 1870 the population was 20,595; in 1880, 39,159; in 1890, 132,159. The Indians on the different reservations numbered in 1890, 10,336. They represent the remnants of several once powerful tribes and nations, such as the Piegan, Crow, Pend d'Oreille, Kootenai, Flat-head, Kalispel, Assinaboine, Gros Ventre, Sioux, and Cheyenne.

Montana, Iowa. See BOONE.

Montana, a post-village in Montana township, Labette co., Kansas, on or near the Neosho River, 12 miles S.E. of Parsons, and 7 miles N. of Oswego. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of flour and lumber. Pop. about 200; of the township, 760.

Montana (formerly **Springville**), a post-village of Warren co., N.J., in Harmony township, on Scott's Mountain, 6 miles S. of Belvidere. It has 2 churches. Pop. 200.

Montana, a post-township of Buffalo co., Wis., about 20 miles N. of Winona, Minn., and 30 miles S. of Eau Claire. Pop. 647.

Montanaro, mon-tȧ-nȧ'ro, a town of Italy, province and 15 miles N.N.E. of Turin. Pop. 4525. It has a castle.

Montanches, mon-tȧn'chĕs, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles S.E. of Caceres. It has a town house, prison, 2 professorships of Latin, 3 elementary schools, a church, several fountains, and flour- and oil-mills. Pop. 4341.

Montan'don, a post-village in Chillisquaque township, Northumberland co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, and on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, at its junction with the Lewisburg Centre & Spruce Creek Railroad, 1½ miles from Lewisburg, 9 miles above Sunbury, and 15 miles W. of Danville. It has 2 churches, a steam saw-mill, and a planing-mill.

Montaner, mȯn"tȧ'nair', a town of France, Basses-Pyrénées, in the arrondissement of Pau, between the Lys and the Lys-Darré.

Montargis, mon'tar'zhee' (L. *Montar'gium Vellonadum*), a town of France, in Loiret, on the Loing, at the junction of the Canals of Briare and Loing, 38 miles E. of Orleans. Pop. 9175, who manufacture cutlery, hosiery, paper, serge, &c. It has ruins of walls, and of an old castle built by Charles V. of France.

Mont-Astruc, mȯnt-ȧs'trük', a village of France, in Haute-Garonne, 10 miles N.E. of Toulouse. Pop. 1200.

Montata, the Latin for MONTA.

Montataire, mȯn"tȧ'tair', a village of France, department of Oise, 9 miles from Senlis, with important iron-, copper-, and zinc-works. Pop. 4864.

Montauban, mȯn"tō'bȯn" (anc. *Mons Alba'nus*), a town of France, capital of Tarn-et-Garonne, on the right bank of the Tarn, and on the railway from Bordeaux to Cette, 110 miles S.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 26,952. It is the see of a bishop, and has a tribunal of commerce, a *lycée*, a theatre, a chamber of manufactures, a seminary with Protestant faculty of theology, a normal school, and a library of 15,000 volumes. Montauban, founded in the middle of the twelfth century, was one of the first towns which embraced the Reformation, and has been often subjected to cruel persecutions. It has manufactures of porcelain, leather, silk, bolting-cloths, paints, farina, crockery, copper-wares, &c.

Montaud, mȯn"tō', a town of France, department of Loire, arrondissement of Saint-Etienne. Pop. 5720.

Montaudin, mȯn"tō'dȧn", a town of France, 17 miles W.N.W. of Mayenne. Pop. 1547.

Montauk, mȯn'tawk', a post-hamlet of Dent co., Mo., about 33 miles S. by E. of Rolla. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Montauk Point, New York, a bold promontory at the E. extremity of Long Island, in lat. 41° 4' N., lon. 71° 51' 54" W. Here is a fixed light, about 160 feet above the level of the sea.

Mont'aview, a post-office of Montgomery co., Ky.

Montazzoli, mon-tȧt'so-le, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, 17 miles S.W. of Vasto. Pop. 2990.

Montbard, mȯn"bar' (L. *Mons Barrus*), a town of France, in Côte-d'Or, on the Burgundy Canal, and on the railway from Paris to Lyons, 11 miles N. of Semur. Pop. 2427. It has manufactures of leather, paper, pottery, &c.

Montbazon, mȯn"bȧ'zȯn" (L. *Mons Basonis*), a town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, on the Indre, 8 miles S. of Tours. Pop. 1090.

Montbéliard, mȯn"bȧ'le-an', or **Montbelliard**, mȯn"bĕl'le-ar' (L. *Mons Pi'ligeri*; Ger. *Mümpelgard*, müm'pĕl-gart'), a town of France, in Doubs, 48 miles E.N.E. of Besançon, on the Rhine & Rhone Junction Canal. Pop. 7625. It has a communal college, a normal school, a public library, and manufactures of linen fabrics, muslins, clocks, watches, leather, and files.

Mont Blanc, mòn blôn' (It. *Monte Bianco*, mon'tà be-ân'ko; L. *Mons Albus*; both names, as well as the French *Mont Blanc*, signifying "white mountain"), a celebrated mountain of the Alps of Savoy, the highest in Europe (except some peaks of the Caucasus), in lat. 45° 49' 55" N., lon. 6° 51' 54" E. The elevation, as given by the Italian engineers, is 15,810 feet; but this varies to an extent of several feet, according to the amount of condensed snow on its summit. Limit of the snow-line, 8000 feet above the sea. Thirty-four glaciers bound the chain of Mont Blanc, occupying a surface estimated at 95 square miles. The largest and most complex of these is the *Mer de Glace* ("sea of ice"), the lower part of which, called the *Glacier des Bois* ("glacier of the woods"), gives rise to the river Arveiron, 2 miles above Chamouni. Mont Blanc was first ascended by Paccard, August 8, 1786.

Montblanch, mont-blänk', a town of Spain, province and 17 miles N.N.W. of Tarragona. Pop. 4656.

Montbréhain, mòn'brà'hân', a village of France, in Aisne, arrondissement of Saint-Quentin. Pop. 2084.

Montbrison, mòn'bree'zòn' (L. *Montbrisonium*), a town of France, capital of the department of Loire, 234 miles S.S.E. of Paris. Pop. 5959. It has a normal school, a public library, and manufactures of ribbons. It communicates by railway with the Loire and with the line from Rennne to Lyons. In its vicinity are mineral springs.

Montbron, mòn'bròn', a town of France, in Charente, 16 miles E. of Angoulême. Pop. 1416.

Montbrun, mòn'brün', a village of France, in Haute-Garonne, 33 miles S.W. of Toulouse. Pop. 1521.

Montcalm, mont-kâm', a county in the W. central part of Michigan, has an area of 720 square miles. It is drained by Flat and Pine Rivers and Fish Creek. The surface is nearly level or undulating, and is extensively covered with forests, in which the pine and sugar-maple abound. The soil is fertile. Lumber, wheat, Indian corn, hay, potatoes, and oats are the staple products of the county. It is intersected by the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, the Toledo, Saginaw & Muskegon Railroad, and the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, the latter of which communicates with Stanton, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 13,629; in 1880, 33,148; in 1890, 32,637.

Montcalm, a post-office of Fayette co., Ala.

Montcalm, a post-office of Bienville parish, La.

Montcalm, township, Montcalm co., Mich. Pop. 1480.

Montcalm, a county in the W. part of Quebec, bounded on the N.E. by the co. of Joliette, on the S.E. by the co. of L'Assomption, on the S.W. by the cos. of Terrebonne, Argenteuil, and Ottawa, and on the N. by the North-West Territories. Area, 4028 square miles. This county is drained by the Gatineau, Du Lièvre, Rouge, North, and Lac Ouareau Rivers. Capital, Ste. Julienne. Pop. 12,742.

Montcalm, a post-village in Montcalm co., Quebec, 10 miles W.S.W. of Joliette. It contains several stores and mills, and has good water-power. Pop. 200.

Montceau-les-Mines, mòn'sō'-lā-meen, a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 8 miles S.S.W. of Montchanin-les-Mines. It has coal-mines and quarries. Pop. 4375.

Mont Cenis, mòn sęh-nee' (It. *Monte Cenisio*, mon'tà chā-nee'se-o), one of the most remarkable summits of the Alps, on the limits of France and Italy. Lat. (of hospice) 45° 14' 8" N.; lon. 6° 56' 11" E. The road in the pass of Mont Cenis, made by the French in 1808 to 1811, is one of the most frequented across the Alps. Highest point, 6775 feet above the sea. Near it is the Col de Fréjus, under which passes the tunnel of Mont Cenis.

Mont Cen'is, a post-office of Dickinson co., Kansas, about 82 miles W. of Topeka.

Mont Cervin, mòn sẽn-vân' (It. *Monte Silvio*, mon'tà sil've-o; Ger. *Matterhorn*, mät'tęr-bonn'), a mountain of the Pennine Alps, between the Valais in Switzerland and the Val d'Aosta in Piedmont, 40 miles E.N.E. of Mont Blanc, and 12 miles W.N.W. of Monte Rosa. Elevation, 14,771 feet. The Col of Mont Corvin is used in summer as a passage for horses and mules. Elevation, 10,938 feet.

Montchanin-les-Mines, mòn'shâ'nân'-lā-meen, a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, on a railway, and on a canal, 21 miles S.W. of Châlon-sur-Saône. Pop. 3334.

Mont'clair', a post-village in Montclair township, Essex co., N.J., on the Montclair & Greenwood Lake Railroad, near Orange Mountain, and on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 5 miles N.N.W. of Newark, and 13 miles N.W. of Jersey City. It has 6 churches, a newspaper office, and a manufactory of pasteboard. Pop. of the township, in 1880, 5147; in 1890, 8656.

Montclair Heights, a station on the New York & Greenwood Lake Railroad, 3 miles N. of Montclair, N.J.

Mont Clare, a post-village in Jefferson township, Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, 9 miles W.N.W. of Chicago. It has a church, a seminary, and many fine residences.

Mont Clare, a village of Montgomery co., Pa., in Upper Providence township, on the Schuylkill, opposite Phœnixville. It has an iron-foundry and a brick-yard.

Montcornet, mòn'kon'nā', a market-town of France, in Aisne. Pop. 1742.

Montcuq, a village of France. See Moncuq.

Mont-Dauphin, mòn'-dō'fân', a small fortified town of France, in Hautes-Alpes, on a height beside the Durance, 10 miles N.E. of Embrun. Pop. 518.

Mont-de-Marsan, mòn-dęh-man'sòn' (L. *Mons Martiani*), a town of France, capital of the department of Landes, on a railway, at the junction of the Douze and Midou, which here form the navigable Midouze, 70 miles S. of Bordeaux. Pop. 8328. It has a communal college, mineral warm baths, nurseries of silk-worms, and manufactures of chemical products, wax, oil, woollen cloths, blankets, sail-cloth, and leather. By its position on the navigable river Midouze, it has become an entrepôt for wines, brandies, wool, and agricultural produce.

Montdidier, mòn'dee'de-ā' (L. *Mons Desiderii*), a town of France, in Somme, 21 miles S.E. of Amiens. Pop. 4266. It has remains of old fortifications, a town hall, a prison, communal college, and extensive manufactures of hosiery, calico, and serge.

Mont Dor (d'Or or **Dore),** mòn don, a group of mountains in France, comprised in the mountains of Auvergne, department of Puy-de-Dôme. Lat. 45° 32' N.; lon. 2° 50' E. The principal summit is the Pic de Sancy, 6188 feet in elevation. These mountains contain many volcanic products and some craters. The rivers Dor and Dogne have their sources here, and the celebrated mineral baths of Mont Dor are situated in the N. of the mountains. The Dor Mountain is often mistaken for the Mont d'Or, in the department of Rhône.

Montdragon, or **Mondragon,** mòn'drà'gòn' (L. *Mons Draco'nis*), a town of France, in Vaucluse, on the Lez, 20 miles N.N.W. of Avignon. Pop. 1474.

Monte, Los Angeles co., Cal. See El Monte.

Monte Alcino, mon'tà àl-chee'no, or **Mont-Alcino,** mon-tàl-chee'no, an episcopal city of Italy, province and 20 miles S.S.E. of Siena. It has a fine cathedral and a castle. Pop. 8741.

Monte Alegre, mon'tà à-lā'grà, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles S.E. of Albacete. Pop. 2134.

Monte-Alto, mon'tà-àl'to, a town of Brazil, state of Bahia, comarca of Urabu.

Monte-Aperto, mon'tà-à-pẽr'to, a village of Sicily, province and 3 miles W.N.W. of Girgenti.

Monte Argentaro, Italy. See Argentaro.

Montebello, mon'tà-bẽl'lo, a town of Italy, province of Vicenza, 10 miles S.W. of Vicenza. It has 2 castles and several churches. Pop. 4186.

Montebello, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, province and 23 miles E.N.E. of Alessandria.

Montebello, a township of Hancock co., Ill. P. 1111.

Montebello, mon'tà-bẽl'lo, a post-village in Ottawa co., Quebec, on the river Ottawa, 80 miles W. of Montreal. It was originally inhabited by Indians. It contains 3 hotels and 7 stores. An aqueduct of tamarack logs brings a pure mountain-stream into the village and supplies every house with water. Its port is called Major's. Pop. 300.

Montebelluna, mon'tà-bẽl-loo'nà, a market-town of Italy, 13 miles W.N.W. of Treviso. Pop. 7906.

Montebescaria, mon'tà-bẽs-kà're-à, or **Montebeccaria,** mon'tà-bẽk-kà're-à, a village of Piedmont, division of Alessandria, 7 miles S.W. of Pavia. Pop. 2641.

Monte Bianco, the Italian name of Mont Blanc.

Montebourg, mòn'teh-boon' (L. *Mon'tis Burgus*), a town of France, in Manche, 15 miles S.S.E. of Cherbourg. It has manufactures of ticking and leather. Pop. 2119.

Montecalvo, mon'tà-kàl'vo, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 14 miles E.N.E. of Benevento. Pop. 4426.

Montecarlo, mon'tà-kar'lo, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 30 miles W.N.W. of Florence. It exports wine and olives. Pop. 7450.

Monte-Carotto, mon'tà-kà-rot'to, a town of Italy, province and 24 miles W.S.W. of Ancona. Pop. 2627.

Monte Casino, mon'tà kà-see'no, a mountain of Italy, province of Caserta, 50 miles N.W. of Naples, with a celebrated abbey, founded A.D. 529, in which originated the order of the Benedictines.

Montecastello, mon'tà-kàs-tẽl'lo, a village of Italy, 4 miles N.E. of Alessandria, on the Tanaro. Pop. 1200.

Montecastrilli, mon'tà-kås-treel'lee, a town of Italy, Umbria, 14 miles from Terni. Pop. of commune, 5078.

Monte-Catini, mon'tà-kà-tee'nee, a village of Italy, Tuscany, 29 miles W. of Florence. Pop. 6276. It has mal springs and baths, the most celebrated in Tuscany.

Montecatini di Val di Nievole, mon'tà-kà-tee'-dee vål de ne-å'vo-là, a town of Italy, in Florence, S.E. isa. Pop. 3934.

Monte Cavallo. See MONTE CORNO.

Monte-Cavo, or Mount Cavo. See ALBANO.

Montecchio, mon-tĕk'ke-o, a town of Italy, province eggio nell' Emilia, on the Enza, 8 miles W. of Reggio. P. 5100.

Montecchio Maggiore, mon-tĕk'ke-o måd-jo'rà, a ge of Italy, 7 miles S.W. of Vicenza. Pop. 4750.

Monte Cenisio, the Italian name of MONT CENIS.

Monte-Cerboli, mon'tà-chĕR'bo-le, a village of Italy, Tuscany, province and 40 miles S.S.E. of Pisa. Near it famous borax-lagoons.

Montech, môn"tĕsh' (L. *Montiqium*), a town of France, arn-et-Garonne, 7 miles W.S.W. of Montauban, on an ent of the Garonne. Pop. 1814.

Montechiaro, mon'tà-ke-à'ro, a market-town of Italy, Lombardy, 12 miles S.E. of Brescia, on the Chiese. Pop. 7, who manufacture silk stuffs.

Montechiaro d'Asti, mon'tà-ke-à'ro dås'tee, a town of Italy, 27 miles W.N.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 2026.

Montechiarugolo, mon'tà-ke-à-roo'go-lo, a village of Italy, province and 10 miles S.E. of Parma, on the E. Pop. 4006.

Monte-Christi, mon'tà-kris'tee, a town of Santo Domingo, on its N. coast, 30 miles E. of Cape Haytien, near the mouth of the Grand-Yaque, and on the declivity of the mountain-range of Monte-Christi. Pop. 3000.

Monte-Christi, or Monte-Cristi, mon'tà-kris'tee, town of Ecuador, 96 miles N.W. of Guayaquil.

Monte-Christo, mon'tà-kris'to (anc. *Oglasa*), an land of Italy; in the Mediterranean, province of Siena, 2 miles S. of Elba.

Monte Compatri, mon'tà kom-på'tree, a town of Italy, in Rome, 3 miles N.E. of Frascati. Pop. 3397.

Monte Corno, 'mŏn'tà kôR'no, or Monte Cavallo, mon'tà kà-vål'lo, called also **Gran Sasso d'Italia,** gråås'so de-tà'le-à (the "Great Rock of Italy"), a mountain of Italy, 70 miles E.N.E. of Rome, lat. 42° 27′ N., lon. 13° 38′ E. It is one of the highest peaks of the Apennines, its summit being 9519 feet above sea-level. Snow lies on it nine months in the year.

Montecorvino Pugliano, mon'tà-kor-vee'no poolyo, a town of Italy, province and 17 miles E. of Salerno, with mineral springs. Pop. 5325.

Montecorvino Rovella, mon'tà-kor-vee'no ro-vel'lå, town of Italy, province and 14 miles E. of Salerno. Pop. 6630.

Montecosaro, mon'tà-ko-så'ro, a village of Italy, near Macerata. Pop. 3128.

Montecrestese, mon'tà-krĕs-tà'så, a village of Italy, Novara, 6 miles from Domo d'Ossola. Pop. 1287.

Montecucculo, mon'tà-kook'koo-lo, a village of North Italy, 22 miles S.S.W. of Modena.

Monte-della-Sibilla, mon'tà-dĕl'lå-se-bil'lå, one of the Apennine mountains of Italy, province of Perugia, 28 miles N.E. of Spoleto. Height, 7212 feet.

Montedoro, mon'tà-do'ro, a village of Sicily, 5 miles W. by S. of Serra di Falco. Pop. 2089.

Montefalcione, mon'tà-fål-cho'nà, a village of Italy, province and 5 miles N.E. of Avellino. Pop. 3192.

Montefalco, mon'tà-fål'ko, a town of Italy, province of Perugia, 14 miles N.N.W. of Spoleto. Pop. 5146.

Montefalcone, mon'tà-fål-ko'nà, a town of Italy, Campobasso, 14 miles N.W. of Larino. Pop. 3230.

Monte-Fano, mon'tà-få'no, a town of Italy, province 3 miles N. of Macerata. Pop. 3678.

Montefiascone, mon'tà-fe-às-ko'nà, a town of Central Italy, 9 miles N.N.W. of Viterbo. Pop. 7397. It is on a hill occupying the site of an ancient Etruscan city, of which some remains exist; its cathedral cupola, several other buildings, are the works of San Micheli. Muscat wine is made here.

Montefiorino, mon'tà-fee-o-ree'no, a town of Italy, province of Modena, 15 miles S.E. of Parma. Pop. 5906.

Montefortе, mon'tà-fon'tà, a town of Italy, 14 miles E. Verona. Pop. 4515.

Montefortе, a market-town of Italy, province of Avellino, 5 miles W.S.W. of Avellino. Pop. 4465.

Montefortino, mon'tà-for-tee'no, a village of Italy, province and 28 miles S.E. of Rome. Pop. 3952.

Monte-Frio, mon'tà-free'o, a town of Spain, province and 22 miles W.N.W. of Granada. It has 8 flour- and 7 oil-mills, 3 manufactories of soft soap, a brandy-distillery, and 4 fulling-mills. Pop. 4899.

Montefusco, mon'tà-foos'ko, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 9 miles N.N.E. of the city of Avellino. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs. Pop. 2168.

Monte Gennaro, Italy. See GENARO.

Montegicar, a town of Spain. See MONTEJICAR.

Monte-Giorgio, mon'tà-jor'jo, a town of Italy, in the Marches, 20 miles S.W. of Fermo. Pop. 4936.

Montego (mon-tee'go) **Bay,** a seaport town of Jamaica, in the county of Cornwall, on the N. coast. Lat. 18° 29′ 24″ N.; lon. 77° 56′ W. It has a court-house, 7 churches, a synagogue, a bank, and 2 or 3 weekly papers. Much sugar, rum, ginger, and coffee are produced in the vicinity. Pop. 6000.

Monte-Granaro, mon'tà-grà-nà'ro, a village of Italy, in the Marches, 6 miles N.W. of Fermo. Pop. 4342.

Montegrosso d'Asti, mon'tà-gros'so dås'tee, a town of Italy, in Alessandria, 6 miles S.S.E. of Asti. Pop. 2510.

Montehermoso, mon'tà-ĕr-mo'so, a town of Spain, province and 52 miles N. of Caceres. Pop. 2895.

Monteith, or Menteith, mon-teeth', a picturesque district of Scotland, in the S.W. part of the co. of Perth, on the Teith. Length, about 24 miles.

Monteith (or **Menteith**), **Port of,** a village and parish of Scotland, 8 miles W. of Doune. Pop. 1243.

Monteith, mon-teeth', a station of Chatham co., Ga., on the Savannah & Charleston Railroad, 13¼ miles N. of Savannah.

Monteith, a post-office of Allegan co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, at the terminus of the Monteith & Allegan Railroad, 32 miles S. of Grand Rapids.

Montejaque, mon-tà-hå'kà, a town of Spain, province of Malaga, 4 miles W. of Ronda. Pop. 2042.

Montejicar, Montegicar, or Montexicar, mon-tà-he-kaR', a town of Spain, province and 27 miles E.N.E. of Granada. Pop. 2610.

Monteleone, mon'tà-lå-o'nà (anc. *Hippo'nium* or *Vi'bo*), a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 11 miles E. of Tropea. Pop. 11,840. It stands on the slope of a hill, commanded by a fine old castle.

Monteleone, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 7 miles S.W. of Bovino. Pop. 3770.

Montelepre, mon-tà-lå'prà, a town of Sicily, 13 miles W. of Palermo. Many rare coins and fossils have been here obtained. Pop. 5706.

Mont Elie, mont å-lee', a post-village in St. Maurice co., Quebec, on the Yamachiche River, 18 miles N. of Yamachiche. Pop. 109.

Montélimar, môn"tà'lee'maR' (anc. *Mons Adhemari?*), a city of France, department of Drôme, 26 miles S. of Valence, on the Roubion, and on the railway from Lyons to Avignon. Pop. 9512. It has a communal college, rich vineyards, plantations of mulberry trees, and manufactures of hats, leather, silk, wine, and almond-cakes.

Montella, mon-tĕl'lå, a town of Italy, province and 12 miles E.S.E. of Avellino. Pop. 7650.

Montellano, mon-tĕl-yå'no, a town of Spain, province and 32 miles S.S.E. of Seville. Pop. 4791.

Montel'lo, a station in Elko co., Nev., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 52 miles E.N.E. of Wells.

Montello, a post-village, capital of Marquette co., Wis., in Montello township, on Fox River, at the mouth of the Montello River, near the E. end of Buffalo Lake, about 45 miles W. of Fond du Lac, and 22 miles N.N.E. of Portage City. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, 2 flour-mills, and a woollen-mill. Pop. in 1890, 761; of township, 1177.

Montelovez, a town of Mexico. See COHAHUILA.

Montelupo, mon'tà-loo'po, a market-town of Italy, 12 miles W.S.W. of Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 1370.

Monte Lupone, mon'tà loo-po'nà, a town of Italy, province and 6½ miles N.N.E. of Macerata. Pop. 3960.

Monte Maggiore, mon'tà måd-jo'rà, a market-town of Sicily, 29 miles S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 7004.

Montemagno, mon'tà-mån'yo, a town of Italy, 15 miles W.N.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 2394.

Montemale, mon'tà-må'lå, a village of Italy, province of Coni, in the valley of the Grana. Pop. 1344.

Montemarano, mon'tà-mà-rå'no, a town and bishop's see of Italy, 10 miles E. of Avellino. Pop. 2684.

Monte-Marciano, mon'tà-maR-chå'no, a market-town of Central Italy, in the province of Ancona, 10 miles W.N.W. of Ancona. Pop. 4328.

Monte-Mayor, mon'tà-mi-ôR', a town of Spain, province and 14 miles S.S.E. of Cordova. Pop. 3140.

Monte-Miletto, mon'tā-me-lĕt'to, a town of Italy, province and 9 miles N.E. of Avellino. Pop. 3728.

Montemilone, mon'tā-me-lo'nā, a market-town of Italy, province of Basilicata, 9 miles E.N.E. of Venosa.

Montemolin, mon-tā-mo-leen', a village of Spain, in Estremadura, 60 miles S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 2955.

Montemor, a town of Brazil. See MANANGUAPE.

Montemorelos, Mexico. See MORELOS.

Monte-Moreno, mon'tā-mo-rā'no, a conical mountain of Brazil, forming a promontory on the S. of the Bay of Espirito Santo.

Montemor-Novo, mon-tā-mōr'-no'vo, a town of Brazil, province and 60 miles S. of Ceará. Pop. 2000.

Montemor-o-Novo, mon-tā-mōr'-o-no'vo ("New Montemor"), a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 22 miles W.N.W. of Evora. Pop. 3753.

Montemor-o-Velho, mon-tā-mōr'-o-vĕl'yo ("Old Montemor"), a town of Portugal, in Beira, on the Mondego, 12 miles W.S.W. of Coimbra. Pop. 2261.

Montemurro, mon'tā-moon'ro, a town of Italy, province and 24 miles S.S.E. of Potenza. Pop. 4625.

Montenaken, mon'tā-nā'kĕn, or **Montenaeken**, mon'tā-nā'kĕn, a village of Belgium, in Limbourg, 15 miles S.S.W. of Hasselt. It is an ancient place, and is memorable for a great battle fought in its vicinity, in 1213, between the Liégeois and the Brabançons, when the latter were defeated with a loss of 3000 killed and 4000 prisoners.

Montendre, mòn'-tŏnd'r', a town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 11 miles S. of Jonzac. Pop. 1134.

Montenegro, mon'tā-nā'gro, *i.e.*, "black mountain" (Turk. *Karadagh*, kā'rā'dāg'; native, *Cernogora* or *Tzernogora*, tzĕr'no-go'rā), a small independent country of Europe, between lat. 42° and 43° N. and lon. 18° 41' and 20° 22' E., bounded on the E. by Herzegovina and Austrian Albania (Cattaro), and on the other sides by Turkish Albania and the sea. Area, 3738 square miles. The surface forms a series of elevated ridges of limestone rocks, with lofty mountain-peaks, some of which are 5000 or 6000 feet in elevation, and are generally covered with valuable timber. In ancient times this country formed part of Illyricum; it was afterwards a district of Servia. The chief families of Montenegro have been educated in St. Petersburg and appointed to grades in the Russian army, and the annual tribute formerly due to the Porte was long paid by a remittance from the Emperor of Russia. The people are of Slavic race and of the Greek faith. The country was, in 1697, freed from Turkish rule by the prince-bishop, or Vladika. In 1851 the ruler abandoned the episcopal office, and became hospodar or civil prince, and at the same time declared his independence complete. In 1878, after a long series of brave struggles, Montenegro was recognized as a sovereign state, and by the Congress of Berlin her area was more than doubled. Capital, Cottinje. Chief town and seaport, Antivari. Pop. 236,000.

Montenero, mon'tā-nā'ro, a town of Italy, province of Molise, 11 miles N.N.W. of Larino. Pop. 3500.

Montenotte, mon'tā-not'tā, a village of Italy, in Alessandria, 20 miles W. of Genoa, in the Apennines.

Montecodorisio, a town of Italy. See MONTODORISIO.

Monte-Pagano, mon'tā-pā-gā'no, a town of Italy, near the Adriatic, 15 miles E. of Teramo. P. 4150.

Montepeloso, mon'tā-pā-lo'so, a town of Italy, province of Basilicata, 24 miles E.N.E. of Potenza. Pop. 6327.

Monte Perdido, the Spanish name of MONT PERDU.

Montepulciano, mon-tā-pool-chā'no, a town of Central Italy, province of Siena, 26 miles S.W. of Arezzo. Pop. 13,160. It stands on a mountain enclosed by an embattled wall. Montepulciano is an ancient Etruscan city, and has many interesting remains, also manufactures of oil, soap, and excellent wine.

Montereal, the Spanish name of MONTREAL.

Monterenle, mon'tā-rā-ā'lā, a fortified town of Italy, province and 14 miles N.W. of Aquila. Pop. 5345.

Montereau, mòn'-tĕh-rō' (anc. *Condate*, or *Condate Senonum*), a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, at the junction of the Seine and Yonne, 20 miles E.S.E. of Melun, on the railway to Troyes. Pop. 6847. It has extensive manufactories of opaque porcelain, sugar, leather, cement, &c. Steamers ply hence to Paris.

Montereggione, mon'tā-rĕd-jo'nā, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 8 miles from Siena. Pop. of commune, 3589.

Monterey, mon-tā-rā', a city of the republic of Mexico, capital of the state of Nuevo Leon, and the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop, on the small river Santa Catalina, at the head of a large and beautiful valley, 75 miles E. by N. of Saltillo, 250 miles from the Rio Grande, and 700 miles from the city of Mexico. Altitude, 1630 feet. Lat. 25° 40' 6" N; lon. 100° W. It has a civil college, a seminary, a 6 churches (5 Catholic and 1 Presbyterian). Monterey w first settled by the Spaniards about 1560, and was m metropolitan city in 1596. It has well-paved streets, a houses of stone in the Moorish style with flat roofs, and the most important place in North Mexico. Near it lead-, copper-, and silver-mines. Pop. about 25,000. was taken September 24, 1846, by the United States ar under General Taylor.

Monterey, mon-tę-rā', a county of California, bord on the Pacific Ocean. Area, 3452 square miles. It bounded on the N.E. by the Coast Range of mountai and is intersected by the Salinas River, and also drain by the Carmel and San Benito Rivers. The surface diversified with mountains and three long fertile valle named Salinas, San Juan, and Carmel. Extensive fore of pine and other trees grow on the highlands. The st products are wheat, barley, wool, cattle, cheese, and b In the production of wool this county has held a high ra Gold is said to be found in it, also copper, marble, and le It is traversed by the Southern Pacific Railroad, which co nects with Salinas, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 9876; 1880, 11,302; in 1890, 18,637.

Monterey, a post-office of Butler co., Ala.

Monterey, a post-village of Monterey co., Cal., Monterey Bay (a part of the ocean), 94 miles S. by E. San Francisco. It is a terminus of the Monterey & Salin Valley Railroad. Its harbor has good anchorage, and protected against the S. wind, but is exposed on the Monterey was the capital of California when the latter w a Mexican province. It is a Catholic bishop's see, and h 1 or 2 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. (1890) 16

Monterey, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Ill., about miles W.N.W. of Alton.

Monterey, a hamlet of Fulton co., Ill., in Bann township, about 6 miles E.S.E. of Canton. It has a chur

Monterey, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ind., on t Tippecanoe River, 12 miles N.E. of Winamac. It has churches, a graded school, and a planing-mill. Pop. 21

Monterey, a post-hamlet of Davis co., Iowa, 12 mi S.W. of Bloomfield.

Monterey, a post-village of Owen co., Ky., on t Kentucky River, 18 miles N. of Frankfort. It has a chur 2 hotels, and several stores. Pop. about 200.

Monterey, a post-village in Monterey township, Ber shire co., Mass., 30 miles W. by N. of Springfield. It h several saw-mills and a church. Pop. of township, 703.

Monterey, a post-village in Monterey township, Al gan co., Mich., about 27 miles S.S.W. of Grand Rapids. has a church, a union school, and a wagon-shop. Pop. township, 1240.

Monterey, a post-hamlet of Rankin co., Miss., 12 or miles S.E. of Jackson.

Monterey, or **Orange**, a post-village in Oran township, Schuyler co., N.Y., about 20 miles N.W. of E mira. It has 3 churches, a cheese-factory, a grist-mill, saw-mill, and a planing-mill. Post-office, Orange.

Monterey, a village, formerly in Westchester co., N.Y since 1874 included within the limits of New York Cit Pop. about 200.

Monterey, a post-village of Clermont co., O., about miles E. by N. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches.

Monterey, a township of Putnam co., O. Pop. 979.

Monterey, a village of Alleghany co., Pa., on t Monongahela River, 4 miles above Pittsburg.

Monterey, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., 2½ mil from Topton Station, and about 20 miles N.N.E. of Rea ing. It has a church.

Monterey, Clarion co., Pa. See WEST MONTEREY.

Monterey, a post-office of Abbeville co., S.C., 12 mil W.N.W. of Abbeville Court-House.

Monterey, a post-hamlet of McNairy co., Tenn., miles N.N.E. of Corinth, Miss. Near it are 2 churches.

Monterey, a post-hamlet of Hill co., Tex., 35 miles by W. of Waco. It has 2 churches.

Monterey, a station in Marion co., Tex., on the Tex & Pacific Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Jefferson.

Monterey, a post-village, capital of Highland co., Va near the Alleghanies, 40 miles W.N.W. of Staunton. has 2 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office.

Monterey, a post-hamlet in Oconomowoc township Waukesha co., Wis., on Ashippun Creek, about 13 miles of Watertown. It has 1 or 2 flour-mills.

Monterey Springs, a post-office of Franklin co., Pa about 16 miles W.S.W. of Gettysburg.

Monteroduni, mon'tā-ro-doo'nee, a town of Italy, Campobasso, 4 miles S. of Isernia. Pop. 3158.

Monteroni, mon'tâ-ro'nee, a town of Italy, province 5 miles W.S.W. of Lecce. Pop. of commune, 3005.
Monteroni, a town of Italy, province and 10 miles of Siena. Pop. of commune, 3721.
Monte Rosa, mon'tâ ro'sâ, a mountain of the Pen- e Alps, inferior in elevation only to Mont Blanc, from ch it is distant 50 miles E.N.E., on the boundary be- en the Valais and Piedmont. Lat. 45° 56′ 1″ N.; lon. 52′ 10″ E. Height of its principal summit estimated 5,208 feet. It sends out ramifications to all the cardinal nts, its loftiest peaks being on its N. and S. limbs.
Monte-Rosso, mon'tâ-ros'so, a town of Sicily, prov- e and 27 miles W.N.W. of Syracuse. Pop. 7207.
Monte-Rosso, a town of Italy, province of Catan- a, 10 miles E.N.E. of Montcleone. Pop. 2753.
Monterosso, a village of Italy, province of Genoa, 4 es from Levanto. Pop. 1481.
Monterosso, a village of Italy, province of Coni, on Grana. Pop. 1740.
Monte-Rotondo, mon'tâ-ro-ton'do, a town of Italy, miles S.S.W. of Rieti. Pop. 3730.
Monte Rotondo, one of the loftiest mountains of sica, 25 miles N.E. of Ajaccio. Height, 8763 feet.
Monte-Rubbiano, mon'tâ-roob-yâ'no, a town of ly, province and 5 miles S. of Fermo. Pop. 2024.
Monterubio, mon'tâ-noo'be-o, a town of Spain, prov- e and 78 miles E.S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 3466.
Montesa, mon-tâ'sâ, a town of Spain, province and 38 es S. of Valencia.
Monte San Giovanni Campana, mon'tâ sân jo- n'nee kâm-pâ'nâ, a walled town of Italy, province of ne, 9 miles S.E. of Frosinone. Pop. 5988.
Monte San Giuliano, mon'tâ sân joo-le-â'no, or **Old apani**, trâ-pâ'nee, a town of Sicily, province of Tra- ni, on a high mountain (the ancient *Eʻryx*), 27 miles N.E. of Marsala. Pop. 13,369. It is enclosed by a ipidated wall, and its churches and convents are mostly ruins. On the mountain Eryx once stood a temple of nus, of which a few granite pillars remain.
Montesano, mon'tâ-sâ'no, a town of Italy, province Salerno, 11 miles S.E. of Diano. Pop. 6193.
Montesano, mon-te'sâ-no, a post-village, capital of ehalis co., Washington, on the Chehalis River, 12 miles m its mouth, and about 42 miles W. by S. of Olympia. has 2 churches. Pop. in 1890, 1632.
Monte San Savino, mon'tâ sân sâ-vee'no, a town Italy, in Tuscany, 12 miles S.S.W. of Arezzo. Pop. 40. It stands on a lofty hill enclosed by walls.
Monte Santa Maria, mon'tâ sân'tâ mâ-ree'â, a town Italy, province and 25 miles N.N.W. of Perugia. Pop. 00.
Monte Sant' Angelo, mon'tâ sânt ân'jâ-lo, a town Italy, on the S. slope of Mount Gargano, province and miles N.E. of Foggia. Pop. 17,242. It has a castle l remains of a Roman temple.
Monte Santo, a mountain of Turkey. See Athos.
Monte-Santo, mon'tâ-sân'to, a town of Italy, prov- e and 10 miles E.N.E. of Macerata, on a hill near the riatic, where it has a small haven. Pop. 6500.
Monte-Santo, a town of Brazil, state and 210 miles W. of Bahia.
Monte-Sarchio, mon'tâ-sar'ke-o, a town of Italy, ovince and 13 miles N.N.W. of Avellino. Pop. 6688.
Monte-Scaglioso, mon'tâ-skâl-yo'so, a town of Italy, Basilicata, 9 miles S.S.E. of Matera. Pop. 7089.
Monte-Scudajo, mon'tâ-skoo-dâ'yo, a village of Italy, ovince of Pisa, 22 miles S.E. of Leghorn. Pop. 1390.
Monte-Scudo, mon'tâ-skoo'do, a town of Italy, 9 les S.S.E. of Rimini. Pop. 2759.
Montese, mon-tâ'sâ, a town of Italy, province of Mo- na. Pop. 5313.
Montes Hanoniæ, the ancient name of Mons.
Monte-Silvano, mon'tâ-sil-vâ'no, a village of Italy, ovince of Teramo, 4 miles N.W. of Pescara. Pop. 3658.
Monte Silvio, Europe. See Mont Cervin.
Mon'tesperto'li, a town of Italy, province of Flor- e, S.W. of the city of Florence. It consists of the vil- e of Montespertoli (pop. 1899) and some adjacent ham- s, and has manufactures of straw hats. Pop. 9135.
Montesquieu, môN'tês'ke-uh', a town of France, in rs, 10 miles W.S.W. of Auch. Pop. 1800.
Montesquieu-Lauragais, môN'tês'ke-uh'-lō'râ'gâ', own of France, in Haute-Garonne, 28 miles S.S.W. of ulouse, on the Arize. Pop. 1319.
Montesquieu-Volvestre, môN'tês'ke-uh'-vol'- st'r', a town of France, in Garonne, 29 miles S. of Tou- se. It has woollen-mills. Pop. 2481.
Montesson, môN'tês'sôN', a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, arrondissement of Versailles. Pop. 1515.
Monteu-da-Po, môN'tuh'-dü-po, a village of Italy, 18 miles N.E. of Turin, on the Po. Pop. 1160.
Monteu-Roero, môN'-tuh'-ro'â'ro', a village of Italy, province of Coni, 3 miles from Canale. Pop. 2672.
Monteux, môN'tuh' (L. *Montilii*), a town of France, in Vaucluse, 11 miles N.E. of Avignon. Pop. 2262.
Monte-Vago, mon'tâ-vâ'go, a town of Italy, Sicily, province of Girgenti, on the Belici, 16 miles N.W. of Sciacca. Pop. 3139.
Mon'teval'lo, a post-village of Shelby co., Ala., on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, 55 miles N. by E. of Selma, and about 30 miles S. of Birmingham. It has 4 churches, 2 colleges, a tannery, a newspaper office, and a woollen-mill. Coal is mined near this place. Pop. 800.
Montevallo, a post-village in Montevallo township, Vernon co., Mo., about 36 miles S. by E. of Fort Scott, Kansas. It has a steam flouring-mill and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 1349.
Montevarchi, mon'tâ-vân'kee, a town of Italy, province and 24 miles S.E. of Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 9678. It is commanded by a castle on a neighboring height, and has a college, manufactures of silk twist, woollen stuffs, &c. Here is the museum of the Academy Val d'Arnese.
Monte-Vecchio, mon'tâ-vêk'ke-o, a village of Italy, in the Marches, 4 miles N.N.E. of Pergola.
Monte-Velino, mon'tâ-vâ-lee'no, a mountain of Central Italy, province of Aquila, N.W. of Lago Fucino, is 8174 feet high, and one of the principal summits of the Apennines.
Monteverde, mon'tâ-vêR'dâ, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, on the Ofanto, 19 miles E.N.E. of Sant' Angelo dei Lombardi. Pop. 2325.
Monte-Verde, a village of Italy, province and 40 miles S.S.E. of Pisa.
Monteverde Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean, Caroline Islands, in lat. 3° 27′ N., lon. 156° E., consisting of 50 low islets, named after their discoverer in 1806.
Monte-Vettolini, mon'tâ-vêt-to-lee'nee, a town of Italy, 16 miles W.N.W. of Florence. Pop. 2000.
Montevideo, mon'te-vid'e-o (Sp. pron. mon'tâ-ve-nâ'o; Port. *Monte Veo*, mon'tâ vâ'o), a seaport city and capital of the republic of Uruguay, on a peninsula in the estuary of the Plata, 105 miles E.S.E. of Buenos Ayres. Lat. 34° 53′ S.; lon. 56° 15′ W. It is the terminus of 2 railway lines, and has street railways, well-paved streets, gas- and water-works, dry-docks, &c. It is situated on a gentle elevation at the extremity of a small peninsula, and is surrounded by a strong wall, mounted with guns, and further defended by a citadel, with bulwarks and batteries. It is well and regularly built, and has a cathedral, a castle, and the governor's residence. Climate damp; the heat of summer is oppressive, and storms are frequent. Its port, open to the S.W., is the best on the Plata. It exports hides, beef, butter, hair, feathers, and other animal products, with Chilian copper and Paraguay tea. Imports consist chiefly of cottons, woollens, and hardware, flour, wines, colonial produce, salt, and manufactured goods. Pop. 91,167.
Mon'tevid'eo, a post-village, capital of Chippewa co., Minn., in Sparta township, on the Minnesota River, at the mouth of the Chippewa River, and on the Hastings & Dakota Railroad, 83 miles W. of Glencoe, and 30 miles S. by W. of Benson. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of cheese and flour. Pop. in 1890, 1437.
Montevideo, a post-village of Rockingham co., Va., 6 miles E. of Pleasant Valley Depot, which is 5 miles S. of Harrisonburg. It has 2 churches and a woollen-factory.
Monte-Viso, mon'tâ-vee'so, one of the principal summits of the Alps, at the junction of their Maritime and Cottian divisions, 40 miles S.W. of Turin. Elevation, 12,585 feet.
Mon'te Vis'ta, a post-office of Sumner co., Miss.
Montexicar, a town of Spain. See Montejicar.
Montez, Cass co., Ind. See Clymer's Junction.
Mon'tezu'ma, township, Solano co., Cal. Pop. 347.
Montezuma, a decayed post-village of Tuolumne co., Cal., about 48 miles E. of Stockton. Gold is found here. Pop. 150.
Montezuma, a post-office and mining-camp of Summit co., Col., in the Middle Park, about 65 miles W. by S. of Denver. It has several quartz-mills and silver-mines.
Montezuma, a post-village of Macon co., Ga., on the Flint River, and on the Southwestern Railroad, 22 miles N.E. of Americus, and 49 miles S.W. of Macon. It has a church, a banking-house, a high school, a newspaper office, and a carriage-factory. Pop. about 750.

Montezuma, a post-village in Montezuma township, Pike co., Ill., on the W. bank of the Illinois River, 25 miles S.W. of Jacksonville. It has a church. Much grain is shipped here. The township contains a larger village, named Milton, and has a pop. of 1498.

Montezuma, a post-village in Reserve township, Parke co., Ind., on the Wabash River, 25 miles N. of Terre Haute, and 85 miles E. of Decatur, Ill. It is the E. terminus of the Indiana & Illinois Central Railroad, which connects here with the Anderson, Lebanon & St. Louis Railroad. The Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railroad is on the opposite bank of the river. It has 2 churches, a steam saw-mill, a grist-mill, and a fine railroad bridge across the river. Pop. in 1890, 658.

Montezuma, a post-village, capital of Poweshiek co., Iowa, in Jackson township, about 62 miles E. of Des Moines, and 44 miles N. of Ottumwa. It contains 4 churches, 2 banks, and a newspaper office. It is on the Grinnell & Montezuma Railroad. Pop. in 1890, 1062.

Montezuma, a post-village in Montezuma township, Cayuga co., N.Y., on the Seneca River, and on the Erie Canal, about 10 miles N.W. of Auburn. The navigable outlet of Cayuga Lake here connects with the Erie Canal. The Seneca River here flows through a large swampy tract called the Cayuga (or Montezuma) Marshes. It has 4 churches. Pop. 473; of the township, 1398.

Montezuma, a post-village in Franklin township, Mercer co., O., about 30 miles S.W. of Lima. It is on the Reservoir, an artificial lake, which covers 17,000 acres. It has a church and a manufactory of drain-tiles.

Montezuma, a post-village of McNairy co., Tenn., about 20 miles S.S.E. of Jackson. It has 2 churches and a steam flouring-mill.

Montezuma Junction. See GRINNELL JUNCTION.

Montfaucon, mòn'fo'kòn', a village of France, in Lot, 17 miles N.N.E. of Cahors. Pop. 2070.

Montfaucon, a village of France, in Haute-Loire, 20 miles E.N.E. of Le Puy. Pop. 1047. Montfaucon is also the name of a suburb of Paris.

Mont-Ferrand, France. See CLERMONT-FERRAND.

Montferrat, mont-fĕr-rât' or mòn'fĕn'nâ', an old marquisate of Northern Italy, is now comprised in the provinces of Alessandria, Coni, Turin, Novara, and Genoa. Its capital was Casale.

Montferrier, mòn'fĕn're-â', a village of France, in Ariége, 11 miles S.E. of Foix. Pop. 1847.

Montferrier, a village of France, in Hérault, arrondissement of Montpellier.

Montflanquin, a town of France. See MONFLANQUIN.

Montfoort, mont'fōrt, a town of the Netherlands, 8 miles W.S.W. of Utrecht, on the Yssel. Pop. 1837.

Montfort, mòn'fon', a town of France, in Landes, 11 miles E. of Dax. Pop. 1634.

Mont'fort, or **Wing'ville**, a post-village in Wingville township, Grant co., Wis., 20 miles W.N.W. of Mineral Point. It has a church. Lead and zinc are mined here. Pop. about 300. The name of its post-office is Montfort.

Montfort-Lamaury, mòn'fon'-lâ'mō'ree' (L. *Mons For'tis Amalar'ici*), a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 14 miles W.S.W. of Versailles. Pop. 1658.

Montfort-sur-Meu, mòn'fon'-sür-muh (L. *Mons For'tis*), a town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 13 miles W.N.W. of Rennes, on the Meu. Pop. 1507.

Montfrin, mòn'frân', a town of France, in Gard, 11 miles E.N.E. of Nîmes. Pop. 2328.

Montgellafrey, mòn'zhĕl'lâ'frâ', a village of France, in Savoy, near Saint-Jean de Maurienne. Pop. 1000.

Mont Genèvre, mòn zheh-naiv'r', one of the most remarkable summits of the Cottian Alps, between the French department of Hautes-Alpes and Italy, 11,614 feet in elevation. It is crossed by a route constructed by Napoleon, at an elevation of 6360 feet.

Montgiscard, mòn'zhees'kan', a town of France, in Haute-Garonne, 8 miles N.W. of Villefranche, on the Canal du Midi. Pop. 1202.

Montgomery, mont-gŭm'ẹr-e, or **Montgomeryshire**, mont-gŭm'ẹr-e-shir, a county of Wales, having on the N. the cos. of Merioneth and Denbigh, E. Salop, S. Radnor, and W. Cardigan. Area, 758 square miles, half of which is uncultivated. Surface very mountainous, but intersected by some fertile sheltered vales, and well wooded. The mountain Plinlimmon is partly in this county. Principal rivers, the Severn, Vyrnwy, Wye, and Dee, which rise in the county. Agriculture is much improved; the mountains are chiefly in sheep-walks. The pure breed of Welsh ponies is still preserved in this county. Slate forms the general basis of the mountains, and is the principal mineral wrought. The county is the chief seat of the Welsh flannel-manufacture. Principal towns, Montgomery, Welshpool, Newtown, and Llanfyllin. The county sends one member to the House of Commons, and one is sent by its boroughs. Pop. (1891) 58,003.

Montgomery, a borough of Wales, capital of the above county, on a railway, and on the Severn, 22 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury. It has a church (a venerable cruciform pile), a guild hall, a county jail and house of correction, and remains of a stately Norman castle. With contributory boroughs it sends one member to the House of Commons. In the vicinity are the remains of a British camp, also of Cherbury Priory, founded in the reign of King John. Pop. (1891) 1098.

Montgomery, mont-gŭm'ẹr-e, a district of India, in the Mooltan division, Punjab. Area, 5573 square miles. Pop. 359,437.

Montgomery, mont-gŭm'ẹr-e, a county in the S.E. part of Alabama, has an area of about 772 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Alabama and Tallapoosa Rivers, and is partly drained by Coloma and Pintlala Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Of cotton this county has in some years produced more bales than any other county in the state. It is intersected by the Alabama Midland Railroad, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, the Central of Georgia Railroad, the Savannah, Americus & Montgomery Railroad, and the Western Railroad of Alabama. Capital, Montgomery, which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1870, 43,704; in 1880, 52,356; in 1890, 50,172.

Montgomery, a county in the W. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 834 square miles. It is drained by the Ouachita River, which runs through the N. central part of the county from W. to E., and by Caddo Creek and other small affluents of that river. The surface is hilly, diversified by ridges called the Crystal Mountains, and extensively covered with forests of oak, beech, magnolia, &c. The soil produces Indian corn and grass. This county has extensive mines of rock crystal. Lead and limestone are also found here. Capital, Mount Ida. Pop. in 1870, 2984; in 1880, 5729; in 1890, 7923.

Montgomery, a county in the S.E. central part of Georgia, has an area of 763 square miles. It is intersected by the Oconee River, is bounded on the S. by the Ocmulgee River and on the S.W. by the Little Ocmulgee, and is also drained by Pendleton's Creek. The surface is nearly level, and is mostly covered with forests. The soil is sandy and inferior. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Savannah, Americus & Montgomery Railroad, which connects with Mount Vernon, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 3586; in 1880, 5381; in 1890, 9248.

Montgomery, a county in the S. central part of Illinois, has an area of about 702 square miles. It is drained by the East and West Forks of Shoal Creek. The surface is undulating, and diversified with prairies and woodlands. Among the forest trees are several species of oak, the hickory, black walnut, &c. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county has valuable deposits of bituminous coal. It is intersected by the Wabash Railroad, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, the Jacksonville Southeastern Railroad, and the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad. Capital, Hillsborough. Pop. in 1870, 25,314; in 1880, 28,078; in 1890, 30,003.

Montgomery, a county in the W. central part of Indiana, has an area of about 504 square miles. It is intersected by Sugar Creek, which runs southwestward, and is also drained by Raccoon Creek. The surface is partly level and partly undulating, and a large portion of it is covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple abounds. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, and the Vandalia Railroad. Capital, Crawfordsville. Pop. in 1870, 23,765; in 1880, 27,316; in 1890, 28,025.

Montgomery, a southwestern county of Iowa, has an area of 432 square miles. It is intersected by the Nodaway River and the North or East Branch of the Nishnabotona River, and is also drained by the Tarkio River and Walnut Creek. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by several branches of the Chicago,

Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Capital, Red Oak. Pop. in 1870, 5934; in 1875, 10,839; in 1880, 15,895; in 1890, 15,848.

Montgomery, a county in the S.S.E. part of Kansas, has an area of 648 square miles. It is intersected by the Verdigris River, and also drained by Elk and Fall Rivers. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and woodlands. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, cattle, wheat, and grass are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, and the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Capital, Independence. Pop. in 1870, 7564; in 1880, 18,213; in 1890, 23,104.

Montgomery, a county in the N.E. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 200 square miles. It is drained by small affluents of Licking River. The surface is hilly or undulating. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and cattle are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, which connects with Mount Sterling, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 7557; in 1880, 10,566; in 1890, 12,367.

Montgomery, a county of Maryland, borders on Virginia. Area, about 508 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Patuxent River and on the S.W. by the Potomac, and is partly drained by Seneca and Rock Creeks. The surface is diversified with hills of moderate height, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. Among its minerals are limestone, gneiss, and serpentine. This county is traversed by the Washington Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which connects with Rockville, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 20,563; in 1880, 24,759; in 1890, 27,185.

Montgomery, a county in the N. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 395 square miles. It is intersected by the Big Black River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of the cypress, hickory, beech, magnolia, oak, &c. The soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Richmond & Danville Railroad and the Illinois Central Railroad, which meet at Winona, the capital. Pop. in 1880, 13,348; in 1890, 14,459.

Montgomery, a county in the E. part of Missouri, has an area of about 546 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Missouri River, and is intersected by the Cuivre or Copper River and the Loutre River. The surface is hilly or undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the ash, elm, hickory, white oak, black walnut, sugar-maple, &c. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, and pork are the staple products. Limestone underlies part of the soil. This county is traversed in a southeasterly direction by the Wabash Railroad. Capital, Danville. Pop. in 1870, 10,405; in 1880, 16,249; in 1890, 16,850.

Montgomery, a county in the E. part of New York, has an area of about 396 square miles. It is intersected by the Mohawk River, and is also drained by the Schoharie River. The surface is partly hilly. This county comprises a great part of the long, fertile, and beautiful Mohawk Valley, which is level. The soil is adapted to pasturage and dairy-farming. Hay, butter, cheese, milk, oats, hops, and Indian corn are the staple products. This county has quarries of Trenton limestone, a good building-stone. It is intersected by the Erie Canal, the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville Railroad, and the West Shore Railroad. Capital, Fonda. Pop. in 1870, 34,457; in 1880, 38,315; in 1890, 45,699.

Montgomery, a county of North Carolina, is near the middle of the state. Area, about 596 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Yadkin River, and is intersected by the Uharee River and Simmons' Fork. The surface is hilly, and nearly half of it is covered with forests. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. A small quantity of gold is found in this county. Capital, Troy. Pop. in 1870, 7487; in 1880, 9374; in 1890, 11,239.

Montgomery, a county in the S.W. part of Ohio, has an area of about 480 square miles. It is intersected by Miami River, and is also drained by Mad River, the Southwest Branch of the Miami, and Twin Creek. The surface is finely diversified with verdant hills or ridges of moderate height, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the oak, hickory, ash, sugar-maple, buckeye, &c. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, tobacco, oats, hay, butter, and pork are the staple products. Niagara (Upper Silurian) limestone, a good material for building, underlies part of the soil. This is the celebrated Dayton Stone, which is extensively used as a building-stone in Cincinnati. It is a very even-bedded, massive limestone, of a light-blue color. This county is intersected by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, the Cincinnati, Dayton & Chicago Railroad, the Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton Railroad, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, the Dayton & Union Railroad, and several other railroads, noticed in the article on Dayton, which is the capital. Pop. in 1870, 84,006; in 1880, 78,550; in 1890, 100,852.

Montgomery, a county in the S.E. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 480 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Schuylkill River, and is intersected by Perkiomen Creek, and also drained by Wissahickon Creek. The surface is undulating, and diversified with beautiful scenery. The soil is fertile and well cultivated. Indian corn, butter, wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, and rye are the staple products. This county sends annually to market many hundred thousand gallons of milk. It has mines of iron ore and quarries of marble and limestone. Mesozoic sandstone underlies a large part of the soil. Copper and lead are also found here. This county is intersected by the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Stony Creek Railroad, and the Perkiomen Railroad. Branches of the Reading and Pennsylvania roads connect Philadelphia with Norristown, which is the capital of this county. Pop. in 1870, 81,612; in 1880, 96,494; in 1890, 123,290.

Montgomery, a county of Middle Tennessee, borders on Kentucky. Area, about 540 square miles. It is intersected by the navigable Cumberland River, and also drained by Red River. The surface is undulating, and half of it is covered with forests of beech, oak, gum, hickory, poplar or tulip-tree, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, wheat, and pork are the staple products, that of tobacco in this county being relatively very large as compared with other counties of the state. It has mines of iron ore and large deposits of limestone. It is traversed by several branches of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Capital, Clarksville. Pop. in 1870, 24,747; in 1880, 28,481; in 1890, 29,697.

Montgomery, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of about 1100 square miles. It is drained by the San Jacinto River, the Caney Fork of that river, and Spring Creek. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, cattle, and Indian corn are the staple products. This county is intersected by the International & Great Northern Railroad. Capital, Montgomery. Pop. in 1870, 6483; in 1880, 10,154; in 1890, 11,765.

Montgomery, a southwestern county of Virginia, has an area of about 422 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the New or Kanawha River, and is drained by the Staunton River, which rises in it. The surface is mountainous, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the oak, chestnut, maple, tulip-tree, &c. The eastern part of the county is adjacent to the Blue Ridge. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Lower Silurian limestone crops out in this county. It is intersected by the Norfolk & Western Railroad. Capital, Christiansburg. Pop. in 1870, 12,556; in 1880, 16,693; in 1890, 17,742.

Montgomery, a city, capital of Alabama and of Montgomery co., is situated on the left bank of the Alabama River, about 400 miles by water from Mobile. It is 180 miles N.E. of Mobile by the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad. Lat. 32° 21′ N.; lon. 86° 25′ W. It is the third city of the state in population, and has great facilities for communication with the surrounding country. The Alabama is one of the best rivers in the Union for steamboat navigation. As it is never closed by ice, large steamers ascend from Mobile to this city at all seasons of the year. Montgomery is on the Western Alabama Railroad, and is the S. terminus of the South & North Alabama Railroad, and the N.W. terminus of the Montgomery & Eufaula Railroad. It contains a capitol, or state-house, a fine masonic temple, 3 national banks, 3 savings-banks, and several machine-shops, and ships large quantities of cotton. Two daily newspapers are published here. The seat of government was established at this place in 1847. Pop. in 1860, 8843; in 1870, 10,588; in 1880, 16,713; in 1890, 21,883.

Montgomery, a mining-camp of Park co., Col., in the N.W. part of the South Park, about 85 miles S.W. of Denver. It is near the southern base of Mount Lincoln. Gold is found here.

Montgomery, a post-village in Aurora township,

Kane co., Ill., on Fox River, and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at the junction of the Streator Branch (called also Fox River Junction), 3 miles S.W. of Aurora. It has a cotton-factory, a cheese-factory, and a flouring-mill.

Montgomery, township, Woodford co., Ill. Pop. 652.

Montgomery, a township of Gibson co., Ind. P. 3121. It contains Owensville. See also MONTGOMERY STATION.

Montgomery, a hamlet in Montgomery township, Jennings co., Ind., about 22 miles N.W. of Madison. Pop. of the township, 1326.

Montgomery, a township of Owen co., Ind. Pop. 803.

Montgomery, a post-hamlet of Trigg co., Ky., 14 miles W. of Hopkinsville. It has an academy.

Montgomery, a post-village of Grant parish, La., on Red River, 300 miles below Shreveport, and 16 miles S.E. of Natchitoches. It has 3 churches and an academy. P. 160.

Montgomery, a post-township of Hampden co., Mass., on the Boston & Albany Railroad, about 16 miles N.W. of Springfield. It is bounded on the W. by the Westfield River. It contains 2 churches. Pop. 304.

Montgomery, a post-village in Camden township, Hillsdale co., Mich., on the Fort Wayne, Jackson, and Saginaw Railroad, 1 mile from Clear Lake, and 42 miles S.S.W. of Jackson. It has a graded school, a steam saw-mill, and manufactures of wooden bowls and window-blinds. Pop. about 400.

Montgomery (Moon Post-Office), a hamlet of Muskegon co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids, Newaygo & Lake Shore Railroad, at Trent Station, 23 miles N. of Grand Rapids. It has 2 saw-mills, a grist-mill, &c. Pop. 100.

Montgomery, a post-township of Le Sueur co., Minn., about 22 miles W.N.W. of Faribault. Pop. 803.

Montgomery, a station in Hancock co., Miss., on the New Orleans & Mobile Railroad, 48 miles E.N.E. of New Orleans.

Montgomery, a post-office and station of Lincoln co., Miss., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 56 miles S. of Jackson.

Montgomery, township, Hickory co., Mo. Pop. 1575.

Montgomery, Missouri. See MONTGOMERY CITY.

Montgomery, a station in Essex co., N.J., on the Newark & Bloomfield Railroad, 1 mile from Newark.

Montgomery, a post-township of Somerset co., N.J., about 15 miles N.N.E. of Trenton. It is bounded on the E. by the Millstone River, and is intersected by the Delaware & Bound Brook Railroad. Pop. 2066. It contains a hamlet named Harlingen.

Montgomery, a post-village in Montgomery township, Orange co., N.Y., on Wallkill River, and on the Wallkill Valley and Montgomery & Erie Railroads, 70 miles N. by W. of New York, and 33 miles S.S.W. of Kingston. It contains 4 churches, the Montgomery Academy, a newspaper office, a paper-mill, a woollen-factory, and several flour-mills. Pop. 960. The township also contains a large village named Walden. Total pop. 4514.

Montgomery, a township of Ashland co., O. Pop. 4029. It contains Ashland.

Montgomery, a township of Franklin co., O. Pop. 2170, inclusive of Piqua and exclusive of Columbus.

Montgomery, a post-village in Sycamore township, Hamilton co., O., 1 mile from Remington Station, and 13 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It has 3 churches, 2 hotels, 2 saw-mills, &c. Pop. about 500.

Montgomery, a township of Marion co., O. Pop. 1451.

Montgomery, a township of Wood co., O. Pop. 1636.

Montgomery, a township of Franklin co., Pa. Pop. 3611, exclusive of Mercersburg.

Montgomery, a township of Indiana co., Pa. P. 932.

Montgomery, a township of Montgomery co., Pa. Pop. 922.

Montgomery, a hamlet in Morgan co., Tenn., 2 miles N.W. of Wartburg. It was formerly the county seat. P. 30.

Montgomery, a post-village, capital of Montgomery co., Tex., about 50 miles N. by W. of Houston. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, and a bank. Pop. about 600.

Montgomery, a post-village in Montgomery township, Franklin co., Vt., 5 miles from East Berkshire Station, and about 50 miles N. of Montpelier. It has several churches, a tannery, and a lumber-mill. Pop. of the township, 1423.

Montgomery, a post-office of Washington co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Abingdon.

Montgomery Centre, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., in Montgomery township, about 26 miles E.N.E. of St. Albans. It has manufactures of butter-tubs.

Montgomery City, a post-village of Montgomery co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 82 miles W.N.W. of St. Louis, and 26 miles S.E. of Mexico. It has 2 newspaper offices, a bank, 5 churches, a flour-mill, and a manufactory of farming-implements. P. (1890) 2199.

Montgomery Creek, Iowa, rises in Hamilton co., runs southeastward in Story co., and enters the South Skunk River about 7 miles W. of Nevada.

Montgomery Creek, a post-office of Shasta co., Cal.

Montgomery Islands, a group of six small rocky islets off the N.W. coast of Australia, at the entrance of Doubtful Bay. Lat. 15° 40′ S.

Montgomery Quarry, a station in Caldwell co., Ky., on the Louisville & Paducah Railroad, 9 miles E. of Princeton.

Montgomery's, a station of Licking co., O., on the Pan-Handle Railroad, 5 miles E. of Newark.

Montgomery's Ferry, a post-office of Perry co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, 22 miles above Harrisburg.

Montgomeryshire, Wales. See MONTGOMERY.

Montgomery Springs, a post-office and summer resort of Montgomery co., Va., 1½ miles from Big Tunnel Station, which is on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 81 miles W. of Lynchburg. Here are sulphur and chalybeate springs amidst fine mountain-scenery.

Montgomery Square, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., about 22 miles N. of Philadelphia.

Montgomery Station, a post-village of Daviess co., Ind., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 27 miles E. of Vincennes. It has a carriage-shop, a flour-mill, and a drug-store. Pop. 135.

Montgomery Station, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad where it crosses the Catawissa & Williamsport Railroad, 16 miles S.E. of Williamsport. It has 3 churches, a high school, a machine shop, a planing-mill, a foundry, &c. Pop. about 700.

Montgom'eryville, a village of Armstrong co., Pa., 4 miles S. of Reimerton Station. It has a grist-mill, and several churches and stores. Here is Adrian Post-Office.

Montguyon, mòn'gü'yòn', a town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 20 miles S.E. of Jonzac. Pop. 1513.

Monthei, mòn'tā', a village of Switzerland, canton of Valais, at the entrance of the valley of Lie, near the Rhone, 21 miles W. of Sion. Pop. 2620.

Monthermé, mòn'tĕr'mā', a town of France, in Ardennes, on the Meuse, 8 miles N. of Mézières. Pop. 2302.

Monthureux, mòn'tü'rub', a town of France, Vosges, 20 miles S.S.W. of Mirecourt, on the Saône. Pop. 1656.

Monticelli, mon-te-chĕl'lee, a village of Italy, province of Caserta, district of Gaëta. Pop. 1421.

Monticelli, a town of Italy, 19 miles N.E. of Rome. Pop. 2304.

Monticelli, a village of Italy, province of Coni, near the Tanaro. Pop. of commune, 1851.

Monticelli, a village of Italy, province and E.S.E. of Pavia. Pop. 1698.

Monticelli d'Oglio, mon-te-chĕl'lee dòl'yo, a village of Italy, province of Brescia, near the Oglio.

Monticelli d'Onginn, mon-te-chĕl'lee don-jee'nā, a town of Italy, province and 14 miles E. by N. of Piacenza. It has a beautiful castle. Pop. of commune, 8027.

Monticello, mon-te-chĕl'lo, a village of Northern Italy, province and 14 miles S.E. of Como. Pop. 1500.

Monticello, mon'te-sel'lo, a post-village, capital of Drew co., Ark., about 90 miles S. by E. of Little Rock. It has a newspaper office and 4 churches. Pop. in 1890, 1285.

Monticello, a post-village of Napa co., Cal., about 4 miles W. of Sacramento.

Monticello, a post-village, capital of Jefferson co., Fla., on a branch of the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad, 31 miles E.N.E. of Tallahassee, and 4 miles N. of the main line of railroad. It has a court-house, an academy, a newspaper office, and 6 churches. Pop. in 1890, 1218.

Monticello, a post-village, capital of Jasper co., Ga., about 62 miles S.E. of Atlanta, and 34 miles N. of Macon. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, 2 schools, and a saw-mill. Pop. in 1890, 849.

Monticello, or **God'frey**, a post-village of Madison co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, at the junction of the Jackson division with the main line, 5 miles N. of Alton. It has 3 churches, a money-order post-office named Godfrey, and the Monticello Seminary.

Monticello, a post-village, capital of Piatt co., Ill., in Monticello township, about ½ mile S.E. of the Sangamon River. It is on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad where it crosses a branch of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 158 miles S.S.W. of Chicago, and 25 miles E.N.E.

of Decatur. It has 2 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 2 banking-houses. Pop. (1890) 1643; of the township, 2832.

Monticello, a post-village, capital of White co., Ind., in Union township, on the Tippecanoe River, and on the railroad between Logansport & Watseka, 21 miles W. of Logansport, and 25 miles N.N.E. of Lafayette. It has 2 newspaper offices, a bank, 3 churches, and manufactures of flour, paper, furniture, and woollen goods. P. (1890) 1518.

Monticello, a post-village in Monticello township, Jones co., Iowa, on the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad where it crosses the Davenport & Northwestern Railroad, 13 miles W.S.W. of Dubuque, 66 miles N.N.W. of Davenport, and 11 miles N.N.E. of Anamosa. It contains 5 churches, a graded school, an academy, a national bank, a foundry and machine-shop, and a manufactory of gloves and mittens. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1890, 1938. The township is intersected by the Maquoketa River. Pop. 2830.

Monticello, a post-village in Monticello township, Johnson co., Kansas, about 24 miles S. by E. of Leavenworth, and 18 miles W.S.W. of Kansas City. The township is bounded N.W. by Kansas River, and has a pop. of 1200.

Monticello, a post-village, capital of Wayne co., Ky., about 95 miles S. by W. of Lexington, and 7 miles S. of the Cumberland River. It has a court-house, 1 or 2 churches, and a banking-house.

Monticello, a post-hamlet and township of Aroostook co., Me., 13 miles N. of Houlton. Pop. 760.

Monticello, a post-village in Monticello township, Wright co., Minn., on the S.W. bank of the Mississippi River, about 36 miles W.N.W. of Minneapolis, and 28 miles S.E. of St. Cloud. It has a newspaper office, a graded school, the Monticello Academy, 4 churches, and 2 flouring-mills. Pop. of the township, 903.

Monticello, a post-village, capital of Lawrence co., Miss., on the Pearl River, 50 miles in a direct line S. of Jackson, and 22 miles E. of Brookhaven. It has 3 churches and an academy. Pop. 200.

Monticello, a post-village, capital of Lewis co., Mo., on the North Fabius River, about 11 miles W. of Canton, and 24 miles N.W. of Quincy, Ill. It has 4 churches, a savings-bank, and the Monticello Seminary. Pop. 301.

Monticello, or **Richfield**, a village in Richfield township, Otsego co., N.Y., 3 miles W. of Richfield Springs. It has 2 churches. Here is Richfield Post-Office.

Monticello, a post-village, capital of Sullivan co., N.Y., in Thompson township, on the Monticello & Port Jervis Branch of the Erie Railroad, 24 miles N. of Port Jervis, and about 40 miles W. by N. of Newburg. It is finely situated, 1387 feet above the sea-level, and is surrounded by hills. It contains a stone court-house, 4 churches, an academy, a national bank, and 2 newspaper offices. P. 912.

Monticello, a post-office of Guilford co., N.C., about 5 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh.

Monticello, a village in Valley township, Armstrong co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, and on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, at Cowanshannock Station, 3 miles N. of Kittanning. It has a church and a blast iron-furnace. Coal is mined here.

Monticello, a post-village of Fairfield co., S.C., about 20 miles N.N.W. of Columbia. It has a church.

Monticello, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Tenn., 16 miles N. of Iuka, Miss. It has a church.

Monticello, a post-office of Titus co., Tex.

Monticello, Virginia, in Albemarle co., 3 miles S.E. of Charlottesville, was the residence of Thomas Jefferson. It is beautifully situated, and commands a fine view of the Blue Ridge and the Rivanna River.

Monticello, a village of Cowlitz co., Washington, on the Columbia River, at the mouth of the Cowlitz River, and on the North Pacific Railroad (Pacific division), 8 miles S.S.W. of Kalama.

Monticello, a post-village in Mount Pleasant township, Green co., Wis., 12 miles N. of Monroe, and about 30 miles S.S.W. of Madison. It has 2 churches and a woollen-factory. Pop. about 250.

Monticello, township, Lafayette co., Wis. Pop. 469.

Monticel'lo, a post-village in Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 42 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 150.

Monticello-Brusati, mon-te-chêl'lo-broo-sâ'tee, a village of Italy, province of Brescia, 8 miles from Iseo.

Monticiano, mon-te-châ'no, a town of Italy, 18 miles from Siena. Pop. 2828.

Montiérender, môn^n'te-â'rôn^n'dain', a town of France, in Haute-Marne, 8 miles W.S.W. of Vassy. Pop. 1515.

Monticri, mon-te-â'ree, a town of Italy, 19 miles S.W. of Siena. Pop. 3909.

Montiers-sur-Saulx, môn^n'te-â'-sür-sō, a town of France, in Meuse, 10 miles S. of Ligny. Pop. 1367.

Montigium, the Latin name of Montech.

Montiglio, mon-teel'yo, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 28 miles W.N.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 3222.

Montignac, môn^n'teen'yâk', a town of France, in Dordogne, 15 miles N. of Sarlat. Pop. 2561.

Montignoso-Lucchese, mon-teen-yo'so-look-kâ'sâ, a village of Italy, province and 3 miles from Massa. Pop. of commune, 2099.

Montigny, môn^n'teen'yee', numerous small villages of France, in the N., N.W., and central departments.

Montigny-le-Roi, môn^n'teen'yee'-lęh-rwâ, a town of France, in Haute-Marne, near Langres. Pop. 1199.

Montigny- (or **Montignies-**) **le-Tilleul**, môn^n'teen'yee'-lęh-tee'yul', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Sambre, 24 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 1080.

Montigny- (or **Montignies-**) **sur-Sambre**, môn^n'teen'yee'-sür-sôub'r, a suburb of Charleroi, Belgium, on the E. side of the town. Pop. of commune, 12,653.

Montijo, or **Montixo**, mon-tee'ho, a town of Spain, 16 miles E. of Badajos, on the Guadiana. Pop. 5866.

Montijo, (mon-tee'ho) **Bay**, in the republic of Colombia, South America, is near 80° W. lon.

Montilii, the Latin name of Montreux.

Montilla, mon-teel'yâ, a town of Spain, province and 18 miles S.E. of Cordova. The streets are broad, clean, and very well paved, and there are 3 squares, a town house, a prison, a palace belonging to the Duke of Medinaceli, a public school, an asylum for orphan girls, a poor-house and foundling hospital, a hospital for the sick poor, a parish church, 7 hermitages in or near the town, 3 convents, and 2 nunneries. It has manufactures of coarse linen and woollen cloths, oil-mills, and potteries, and was formerly fortified. Pop. 15,000.

Montillana, mon-teel-yâ'nâ, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 30 miles from Granada. Pop. 1152.

Montiovet, or **Montjovet**, mon-te-o-vêt', a village of Italy, 5 miles from Verres, on the Dora Baltea.

Montirat, môn^n'tee'râ', a town of France, in Tarn, arrondissement of Alby. Pop. 2502.

Montis Burgus, the Latin name of Montenoun.

Montivilliers, môn^n'tee'vee'yâ' (L. *Monaste'rium Villa'ris*), a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 7 miles N.E. of Havre. It has a communal college and manufactures of paper, leather, linen, &c. Pop. 3554.

Montjean, môn^n'zhôn^n' (L. *Mons Johan'nis*), a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, on the Loire, 13 miles E. of Beaupréau. Pop. 1582.

Montjoie, môn^n'zhwâ', or **Montschan**, mont'shân (L. *Mons Jo'vis*), a town of Rhenish Prussia, 16 miles S.S.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Ruhr. Pop. 2262.

Montjoie, môn^n'zhwâ', a village of France, in Ariége, 1 mile N. of Saint-Girons.

Montjovet, a village of Italy. See Montiovet.

Montlhéry, môn^n'lâ'ree', a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 15 miles S.W. of Paris, on the slope of a hill crowned by a tower commanding a good view of Paris and its environs. Pop. 2065.

Montlieu, môn^n'le-uh', a town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 15 miles S.E. of Jonzac.

Montlouis, môn^n'loo'ee', a town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, 40 miles W.S.W. of Perpignan, at the foot of the Pyrenees. Pop. 1080.

Montlouis, a village of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 6¼ miles E. of Tours, with a station on the Orleans & Tours Railway. Pop. 623.

Montlouis, môn^n'loo'ee', a post-village in Gaspé co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 41 miles W. by N. of Fox River. Pop. 200.

Montluçon, môn^n'lü'sôn^n', a town of France, in Allier, on the right bank of the Cher, close to the Canal de Berri, 48 miles by rail W.S.W. of Moulins. Pop. 21,904. It is crowned by a ruined castle, and has remains of old walls and towers, a communal college, glass-works, iron-works, tanneries, and manufactures of mirrors, copper wares, &c.

Montluel, môn^n'lü'él' (L. *Mons Lupel'li*), a town of France, in Ain, 16 miles N.E. of Lyons, and 17 miles S.E. of Trévoux. It has woollen-mills, &c. Pop. 2368.

Montmagny, môn^n'mân'yee', a county in the S.E. part of Quebec, having the St. Lawrence for its N. boundary and the state of Maine for its S. Area, 398,953 acres. It is traversed by the Grand Trunk Railway. Capital, Montmagny, or St. Thomas. Pop. 13,555.

Montmagny, or Saint Thomas, a village of Quebec, capital of the co. of Montmagny, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, and on the Grand Trunk Railway,

49 miles E. of Quebec. It contains, besides the county buildings, a church, a college, about 25 stores, and saw-, grist-, and carding-mills. Pop. 1512.

Montmarault, mòn'mà'rō', a town of France, in Allier, 16 miles E. of Montluçon. Pop. 1612.

Montmartin-sur-Mer, mòn'mar'tăn'-sür-main, a village of France, in Manche, close to the English Channel, 6 miles S.W. of Coutances.

Montmartre, mòn'mart'r', a village of France, in Seine, forming a N. suburb of Paris, within the fortifications. It is a favorite Sunday resort for the Parisians, and has many inns and villas, with an asylum for the aged, 2 schools, oil-cloth-factories, songliola-works, woollen-mills, and gypsum-quarries. Here is the cemetery of Montmartre, the oldest burial-ground of modern Paris.

Montmédy, mòn'mà'dee' (L. *Maledictus*), a fortified town of France, in Meuse, on the Chiers, 25 miles N. of Verdun. Pop. 2219. It is defended by extensive outworks, and has barracks, a military hospital, and a prison.

Montmélian, mòn'mà'le-ăn', a town of Savoy, on the Isère, 7 miles S.E. of Chambéry. It was once so strong as to be regarded as the bulwark of Savoy and the key of its Alps; but its fortifications were finally demolished by Louis XIV. in 1705. Pop. 1073.

Montmerle, mòn'mèrl', a village of France, in Ain, 9 miles N. of Trévoux, on the Saône. Pop. 1981.

Montmirail, mòn'mee'rāl' (L. *Mons Mirab'ilis*), a town of France, in Marne, 22 miles S.W. of Epernay. Pop. 2077. It has mineral springs, and manufactures of cutlery, leather, and copper and tin wares.

Montmorenci, mont'mo-ren'se, a post-hamlet of Aiken co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, 5 miles E.S.E. of Aiken. It has a church.

Montmorency, Enghien, mòn'mo'rŏn'see', or ŏn'ghe-ăn' (L. *Monmorenciacum*), a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 12 miles E.S.E. of Pontoise. Pop. 3943. Here is the large forest of Montmorency, much frequented by Parisians. Near it is the Hermitage, a favorite residence of Rousseau.

Montmorency, mont'mo-ren'se, a river of Quebec, rises in Snow Lake, and enters the St. Lawrence 8 miles N.E. of Quebec, after forming a cataract 250 feet in height. This river is a torrent from its source to its mouth; and the falls are a great attraction to tourists. The village of Montmorency Falls is 6 miles from Quebec.

Montmorency, mont'mo-ren'se, a county in the N.E. part of the southern peninsula of Michigan, has an area of 580 square miles. It is partly drained by Thunder Bay River and its branches. Capital, Hillman. P. in 1890, 1487.

Montmorency, a county in the S.E. part of Quebec, bounded on the S.E. by the St. Lawrence. Capital, Château Richer. Area, 2183 square miles. Pop. 12,085.

Montmorency, township, Whiteside co., Ill. P. 586.

Montmorency, a post-village of Tippecanoe co., Ind., on the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington and Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Railroads, 9 miles N.W. of Lafayette. It has 2 churches.

Montmorency, a township of Montmorency co., Mich. Pop. 177.

Montmorillon, mòn'mo'ree'yòn' (L. *Mons Maurilionis*), a town of France, in Vienne, 30 miles by rail E.S.E. of Poitiers. Pop. 4126. It has a curious octagonal temple built over a sepulchral cave, a seminary, a hospital, and manufactures of lime, pottery, and famous macaroons.

Montodine, mon-to-dee'nà, a town of Italy, province of Cremona, 10 miles E.S.E. of Lodi, on the Serio, 2½ miles above its junction with the Adda. Pop. 2511.

Montodorisio, mon-to-do-ree'se-o, or **Monteodorisio**, mon-tà'o-do-ree'se-o, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, 3 miles W.S.W. of Il Vasto. Pop. 1989.

Montoir-de-Bretagne, mòn'twar'-dę-bręh-tăñ' (L. *Mons Aureus*), a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, on the Loire, near its mouth, 29 miles W.N.W. of Nantes. Pop. 588, partly employed in vitriol-works.

Montoire, mòn'twar', a town of France, in Loir-et-Cher, 24 miles W.N.W. of Blois. Pop. 2654. It is commanded by a ruined castle, and has cavalry-barracks.

Montolieu, mòn'to'le-uh', a town of France, in Aude, 10 miles W.N.W. of Carcassonne. Pop. 1508.

Montona, mon-to'nà, a town of Austria, Illyria, government of Istria, 21 miles S. of Triest. Pop. 1207.

Montone, mon-to'nà, a town of Italy, Sicily, province of Syracuse, 8 miles W.S.W. of Modica. Pop. 4000.

Montone (anc. *Utis*), a river of Italy, falls into the Adriatic 6 miles N.E. of Ravenna. Length, 45 miles.

Monton'go, a post-hamlet of Drew co., Ark., about 40 miles S. by E. of Pine Bluff. It has a church.

Montopoli, mon-top'o-le, a town of Italy, Tuscany, 3 miles W.S.W. of Florence. Pop. of commune, 3222.

Montorio, mon-to're-o, a town of Italy, province of Campobasso, 3½ miles S.E. of Larino. Pop. 2195.

Montorio, a town of Italy, province of Teramo, miles S.W. of Teramo. Pop. 3027.

Montoro, mon-to'ro, a city of Spain, in Andalusia, miles N.E. of Cordova, on a peninsula formed by t Guadalquivir. It has 5 squares, a hospital (one of the be institutions of the kind in Andalusia), a granary, a tow house, a foundling hospital, a college for young ladies, ar various public and private schools. The neighborhoo abounds with quarries of millstone, limestone, rock sa and pitch-stone, as well as mines of antimony, copper, ar cobalt. There are fulling-mills and flour- and oil-mill The principal article of export is oil, in great quantitie Pop. 10,999.

Montoro Inferiore, mon-to'ro een-fà-re-o'rà, a tow of Italy, province of Avellino, 11 miles N. of Salern It has manufactures of linen. Pop. 6078. Adjacent Montoro Superiore, soo-pà-re-o'rà. Pop. 5176.

Montour, mŏn-toor', a county in the E. central part o Pennsylvania, has an area of about 150 square miles. is drained by the North Branch of the Susquehanna Rive and by Chillisquaque Creek. The surface is diversified l several high ridges, one of which is called Montour's Ridg The soil of the valleys is fertile, and produces wheat, India corn, oats, &c. The chief article of export is iron (most forged and rolled). Limestone crops out in this count which is intersected by the Wilkesbarre & Western Railroa the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Philadelphia & Readin Railroad, and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Rail road. Capital, Danville. Pop. in 1870, 15,314; in 188 15,468; in 1890, 15,645.

Montour, a post-village in Indian Village township Tama co., Iowa, on the Iowa River, and on the Chicago Northwestern Railroad, 11 miles E.S.E. of Marshalltow It has a bank, 2 churches, a money-order post-office, a grade school, a steam flouring-mill, and a lime-kiln. Pop. 600.

Montour, a township of Tama co., Iowa. Pop. 514.

Montour, a township of Schuyler co., N.Y. Pop. 188 It contains the greater part of Havanna.

Montour, a township of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. 627

Montour Ridge, Pennsylvania, is in the cos. of C lumbia and Montour, and is nearly parallel with the Nort Branch of the Susquehanna River, which runs along i base. It is about 20 miles long. Good iron ore and lime stone are abundant in this ridge, which is in close proximit to Danville, the seat of large iron-works.

Montoursville, mon-toorz'vil, a post-borough of Ly coming co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehann River, at the mouth of Loyalsock Creek, and on the Cat wissa & Williamsport Railroad, 4 miles E. of Williamspor It has a paper-mill, 2 or 3 tanneries, 2 grist-mills, manu factures of lumber, pumps, wagons, &c., and an extensiv trade in lumber. Pop. in 1890, 1278.

Mon'towese, a post-hamlet of New Haven co., Conn in North Haven township, on the Air-Line Railroad, miles N.E. of New Haven. It has a church.

Montpelier, mont-peel'yer, a post-village of Bear Lak co., Idaho, about 90 miles N.N.W. of Evanston. It ha manufactures of cheese, lumber, and salt. P. (1890) 117

Montpelier, a post-village of Blackford co., Ind., o Salamonie River, and on the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin cinnati Railroad, 38 miles S. by W. of Fort Wayne. It ha 3 churches. Pop. in 1890, 808.

Montpelier, a township of Muscatine co., Iowa, on th Mississippi River. Pop. 576.

Montpelier, a post-office of Adair co., Ky.

Montpelier, a post-office of Clay co., Miss.

Montpelier, a post-office of Richmond co., N.C.

Montpelier, a post-village in Superior township, Wil liams co., O., on the St. Joseph River, 10 miles N. of Bryan and about 60 miles W. of Toledo. It has 2 churches, grist and saw-mills, and iron-foundries. Pop. in 1890, 1293.

Montpelier, the capital of Vermont and of Washington co., is situated on a plain, on the Winooski or Onion River at the mouth of its N. branch, about 200 miles N.N.W. of Boston, and 40 miles E.S.E. of Burlington. Lat. 44° 17 N.; lon. 72° 35' W. It is on a branch of the Central Ver mont Railroad, and is a terminus of the Montpelier & Wells River Railroad. It is surrounded by a hilly country which is fertile and highly cultivated. The state-house i a handsome granite edifice, with a portico supported by massive Doric columns, and a dome which is 124 feet high Montpelier contains a court-house, 6 churches, 2 national banks, a savings-bank, the Vermont Methodist Seminary

graded school, the state library of about 14,000 volumes, inting-offices which issue 6 weekly newspapers, and a fine tel. Here are several flour-mills, tanneries, and manu- tories of machinery, children's carriages, &c. A sub- antial stone bridge crosses the Winooski here. This town ame the capital of Vermont in 1805. Pop. in 1860, 11; in 1870, 3023; in 1880, 3219; in 1890, 3617.

Montpelier, a post-hamlet of Hanover co., Va., on the uth Anna River, about 24 miles N.W. of Richmond.

Montpelier, a post-office in Montpelier township, waunee co., Wis., about 27 miles N. of Manitowoc. The nship has 3 churches, a lumber-mill, and a pop. of 1157.

Montpelier Junction, a station in Washington co., , on the Central Vermont Railroad, at the junction of Montpelier Branch, 2 miles S.W. of Montpelier.

Montpellier, mont-pĕl'le-ẹr (Fr. pron. môx"'pĕl'le-ā'; *Mons Pessula'nus*), a city of France, capital of the de- rtment of Hérault, finely situated on an undulating illvity washed by the Lez, about 6 miles N. of the Medi- ranean, and 76 miles W.N.W. of Marseilles. A railway m Montpellier extends to Nîmes, connecting with the arseilles & Lyons Railway. Montpellier is distinguished the brightness of its atmosphere and the mild salubrity its climate, and is recommended as a proper residence consumptive patients. It is celebrated for the pecu- r richness and beauty of the landscape of the vicinity, district, for above 2 miles around, being studded with ndsome country-seats, surrounded by gardens, orchards, eyards, and olive-yards. The city, enclosed by an old ll in ruins and defended by a citadel, rises in the form an amphitheatre, along a slope, the summit of which, 3 feet above sea-level, is occupied by the Place de yrou, which has been laid out at vast expense, com- nds magnificent views, and is regarded as one of the est promenades in Europe. At one of its extremities is Château d'Eau, a kind of fountain-temple, which re- ves its water from a noble aqueduct of 53 large arches d 2896 feet in length, led across the valley from an posite hill, and sends down copious supplies to every arter of the town. Montpellier is irregularly built, and st of the streets are steep and narrow. The principal ildings deserving notice are the cathedral, a large edi- , 7 other Roman Catholic churches and a Protestant urch, the old episcopal palace, now occupied by the hool of Medicine, the theatre, exchange, with a fine Co- thian colonnade, Palais de Justice, and triumphal arch the Doric order, forming the gateway of Peyrou. The st important public establishments are the Ecole de decine, a medical school of great celebrity (said to have en founded by Arab physicians driven out of Spain), with nable anatomical collections and splendid amphitheatre, botanical garden, the public library, the Musée Fabre, a ture-gallery remarkably rich in works of the best masters, eral large and well-managed hospitals, among which y be specified the General Hospital and Hôtel-Dieu Saint- i, &c. Montpellier is the see of a bishop, and the seat high courts. It also possesses a commercial chamber, an *démie universitaire*, college, diocesan seminary, facul- s of medicine and science, special school of pharmacy, seums of painting and sculpture, and a library of 30,000 umes. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, digris, mineral acids, and other chemical products, corks, neurs, perfumes, several tanneries, sugar-refineries, and ny distilleries of brandy and spirits. The harbor of Ju- al, formed by the Lez, and not a mile distant from the n, gives great facilities for trade, the chief articles of ich are wines, brandies, spirits, olive oil, fruits, leather, l, copper, verdigris, &c. Montpellier was built in the th century out of the ruins of Maugelonne. Louis XIII. k it from the Calvinists in 1622. Pop. in 1891, 69,258.

Montpellier, Comté de, kôx"'tā' deh môx"'pĕl'le-ā', ancient district of France, formerly dependent on the vince of Lower Languedoc, but previously long governed independent counts. It now forms part of Hérault.

Montpensier, môx"'pôx"'se-ā', a village of France, in y-de-Dôme, 10 miles N.N.E. of Riom.

Mont Percé, môx" pĕr'sā', or **Table Roulante,** 'l roo'lôxt', a remarkable mountain in rear of Percé, co. Gaspé, Quebec. It rises to a height of 1230 feet, and be seen by the mariner 40 miles away.

Mont Perdu, môx" pĕr'dü' (Sp. *Monte Perdido*, n'tā pen-dee'no; both names signifying "lost moun- n"), one of the highest summits of the Pyrenees, situ- d in Aragon, Spain. Lat. 42° 36′ N.; lon. 0° 2′ E. It an elevation of 10,950 feet.

Montpeyroux, môx"'pā'roo', a village of France, Hérault, 9 miles E.S.E. of Lodève. Pop. 1348.

Montpeyroux, a village of France, in Aveyron, arron- dissement of Espalion. Pop. 1772.

Montpézat, môx"'pā'zā' (L. *Mons Pensa'tus*), a village of France, in Ardèche, 12 miles N.N.W. of Argentière.

Montpézat, a village of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 10 miles N.N.W. of Agen. Pop. 1450.

Montpézat, a village of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 16 miles N.N.E. of Montauban. Pop. 1021.

Montpont, môx"'pôx", a village of France, in Saône- et-Loire, 23 miles N.E. of Mâcon. Pop. 211.

Mon'tra, a post-village of Shelby co., O., 24 miles S. of Lima. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill. Pop. 110.

Montradok, mon-trā-dok', or **Tradok,** trā-dok', a large village on the island of Borneo, on a plain at the base of a mountain-range, about 80 miles S.E. of Sambas.

Montraille, mon-trāl', or **Moun'traille',** a county in the N.W. part of North Dakota, is bounded on the S. partly by the Missouri River. Area, 2895 square miles.

Montréal, môx"'trā'āl', a town of France, in Aude, 11 miles W. of Carcassonne. Pop. 1923.

Montréal, a town of France, in Gers, 29 miles N.W. of Auch. Pop. 690.

Montreal, mon'tre-awl', a post-hamlet of Nelson co., Va., about 33 miles S.W. of Charlottesville.

Montreal, mon'tre-awl' (Fr. *Montréal*, môx"'trā'āl'; Sp. *Montereal*, mon-tā-rā-āl'; L. *Mons Rega'lis, i.e.*, "Mount Royal"), a city of the province of Quebec, Canada, the commercial metropolis of the Dominion of Canada, situated on the S. side of the Island of Montreal, in the St. Lawrence River (here above 2 miles wide), 180 miles S.W. of Quebec, 620 miles from the sea, and 420 miles N. of New York. Lat. 45° 31′ N.; lon. 73° 34′ W. It is at the head of ocean navigation, and at the commencement of lake and river navigation, and has railway communication with the chief cities of Canada and the United States.

The Island of Montreal, on which the town is built, is situated at the confluence of the Ottawa with the St. Lawrence. It is 32 miles long, by about 10 miles broad at the widest part.

Montreal occupies a low tract of land about 2 miles wide between a beautiful elevation, called "Mount Royal," and the river. It is divided into 9 wards. Some of the streets are narrow and ill paved, but the majority will compare favorably with those of any city. The principal streets have large well-built edifices, constructed chiefly of limestone quarried near the city. These buildings, combined with the effect of the lofty towers and spires, give the city a very imposing appearance.

The principal buildings are the city hall, court-house, post-office, custom-house, seminary of St. Sulpice, convent of Notre Dame, general hospital, Grey Nunnery, Montreal College, McGill University, St. Mary's College, Young Men's Christian Association building, Theatre Royal, Dominion theatre, medical school, Victoria skating-rink, Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, St. Bridget's House of Refuge, Protestant Orphan Asylum, St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, deaf and dumb asylums (Protestant and Catholic), the Hôtel-Dieu, Ladies' Benevolent Institution, Female Home, Protestant Infants' Home, Queen's Hall, Mechanics' Hall, barracks, drill-shed, Sailors' Institute, St. George's Home, St. Andrew's Home, St. James' Club, Crystal Palace, Montreal telegraph office, &c., and 8 markets, including the Bonsecours, a magnificent pile with a lofty dome. There are also a Society of Natural History, a Mechanics' Institute, a Canadian Institute, Merchants' Exchange, Mercantile Library, Board of Trade, Corn Exchange, &c., and 58 churches. The cathedral of Notre Dame is capable of containing from 10,000 to 12,000 persons. It is 255 feet long and 145 feet broad, with two towers 220 feet in height. In the N.E. tower is a fine chime of bells, and in the N.W. is a bell weighing 29,400 lbs. Christ Church cathedral, a very fine example of Gothic architecture, is built of Montreal limestone with Caen stone dressings. The church of Gesu, a very imposing edifice, is 230 feet long and 102 feet wide, with a transept 152 long. The walls and ceiling of the interior are beautifully frescoed. Another magnificent pile is the Roman Catholic Bishop's Church,—St. Peter's,—after a model of its namesake in Rome. Trinity, St. George, St. Andrew, St. Paul, and the majority of the other churches are handsome edifices. The largest banking-houses in the Dominion have their head offices in Montreal, and have very handsome and costly structures. The harbor of Montreal, which is formed towards the St. Lawrence, is secure, and the quays are built of limestone, and, uniting with the locks and cut-stone wharves of the Lachine Canal, present for several miles a display of continuous masonry. A broad terrace, faced with gray limestone,

the parapets of which are surmounted with a substantial iron railing, divides the city from the river throughout its whole extent. Improvements in the harbor are yearly being made to accommodate the large increase of shipping.

Among the manufactories are foundries of iron, distilleries, breweries, sugar-refineries, soap- and candle-works, manufactories of hardware, carriages and sleighs, corn brooms, wooden-ware, glass, paints and drugs, edge-tools, locomotives, steam-engines, boilers, India-rubber goods, printing-presses, agricultural implements, musical instruments, paper, rope, sewing-machines, types, pins, tobacco, woollen and cotton goods, boots and shoes, &c. There are, besides, saw- and flouring-mills, rolling-mills, lead-works, brass-foundries, and many other industrial establishments.

This city is the terminus of 2 divisions of the Grand Trunk Railway, and other railways connect it with Quebec and Ottawa. The head offices and chief works of the Grand Trunk are at Point St. Charles, a suburb in the western part of the city. The Victoria bridge (built 1854–59) here spans the river St. Lawrence. It is 9184 lineal feet in length,—24 spans of 242 feet each, and one (the centre, 60 feet above the river) of 330 feet. The bridge cost nearly $7,000,000.

The city has about 20 banks, 4 savings-banks, 40 assurance and insurance agencies, 3 medical schools, 2 general hospitals, an asylum for aged and infirm women, 3 orphan asylums, a lying-in hospital, 2 magdalen asylums, a dispensary, a ladies' benevolent society, 2 houses of refuge, an infants' home, a newsboys' home, and a number of institutions under charge of Sisters of Charity. There are published 7 daily, 4 tri-weekly, 17 weekly, 1 fortnightly, and 15 monthly newspapers and periodicals, besides religious and scientific journals.

The educational means of the city comprise a university with faculties of law, art, science, and medicine, a Roman Catholic theological college, a Jesuit college, a high school, 2 normal schools, several classical and scientific academies, and a number of private and public schools; also 2 affiliated medical colleges, one to Bishop's College, Lennoxville, the other to Victoria College, Cobourg.

Montreal returns three members to the House of Commons and three to the Provincial Legislature. It is the seat of an Anglican and a Roman Catholic bishop. The climate in summer is hot, often reaching 90° in the shade, and the winters are severe, the temperature ranging very often from zero to 10° and even 30° below it. Pop. in 1844, 44,093; in 1851, 37,715; in 1861, 90,323; in 1871, 107,225; in 1881 (area increased), 155,237; in 1891, 216,650,—composed chiefly of French Canadians, English, Irish, and Scotch.

On the 3d of October, 1535, Jacques Cartier first landed here, and found an Indian village called Hochelaga. Cartier named the place Mount Royal. It first began to be settled by Europeans in 1542, and exactly one century afterwards the spot destined for the city was named *Ville Marie*, a name which it retained for a long period. In 1760 it was taken by the English. At this time it was surrounded by a wall flanked with eleven redoubts, a ditch, a fort, and a citadel. Montreal is surrounded by villages whose united population numbers over 20,000.

Montreale. See MONREALE.

Montreal Island, Canada. See MONTREAL.

Montreal River, a small stream which forms part of the boundary between Wisconsin and Michigan. It runs northwestward, and enters Lake Superior at the W. extremity of Ontonagon co., Mich. It has several falls, one of which, nearly 2 miles from its mouth, is said to be 90 feet high.

Montredon, môn-tra-dôn', a town of France, in Tarn, 17 miles E. of Alby. Pop. 794.

Montréjeau, môn-trā-zhō', a town of France, in Haute-Garonne, on the Garonne, 8 miles W. of Saint-Gaudens. It has tanneries, flour-mills, and a large factory of tricot. Pop. 2648.

Montrelais, môn-treh-lā', a village of France, in Loire-Inférieure, on the Loire, 12 miles E. of Ancenis. Pop. 1079.

Montreuil-Bellay, môn-truĭ'-bĕl'lā', a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 9 miles S.S.W. of Saumur. Pop. 2017.

Montreuil le Chétif, môn-truĭ' leh shā'tecf', a village of France, in Sarthe, 19 miles W.S.W. of Mamers.

Montreuil-sous-Bois, môn-truĭ'-soo-bwā (L. *Monsteriolum*), a town of France, in Seine, 3½ miles E. of Paris. Pop. 13,607, employed in manufactures of enamelled leather and porcelain.

Montreuil-sur-Mer, môn-truĭ'-sür-mair, a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, on the Canche, 8 miles from its mouth, with a station on the Amiens Branch of the Northern Railway, 20 miles S.S.E. of Boulogne. Pop. 3473. It has a communal college, and is enclosed by a rampart and defended by a strong hill-fortress.

Montreux, môn-truh', a village of Switzerland, in Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 14 miles S.E. of Lausanne.

Montrevel, môn-treh-vĕl', a town of France, in Ain, arrondissement of Bourg, on the Reyssouse. Pop. 1485.

Montrichard, môn-ree-shar', a town of France, in Loir-et-Cher, on the Cher, 18 miles S.S.W. of Blois. Pop. 2881.

Montricoux, môn-ree-koo', a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, on the right bank of the Aveyron, 15 miles E.N.E. of Montauban. Pop. 1551.

Montrigaud, môn-ree-gō', a village of France, in Drôme, 23 miles N.N.E. of Valence. Pop. 1141.

Montrose, mont-rōz', a seaport town of Scotland, co. of Forfar, 34 miles S.W. of Aberdeen. Lat. 56° 42' 30" N.; lon. 2° 28' W. Lines of railway connect it with the principal towns of Scotland. The public buildings are the town hall, containing a court-room, news-room, and public library, the lunatic asylum, the infirmary, the house of refuge, the museum, containing a valuable collection, the academy, and a magnificent chain bridge. The principal business in Montrose is flax-spinning and weaving. Starch of superior quality is manufactured, and the town has tanneries, iron-foundries, a corn- and flour-mill, and ship-yards. The harbor of Montrose is one of the best on the E. coast of Scotland. It is formed by the entrance of the South Esk into the North Sea, and has good docks and quays. The quays and wet-dock are about 1½ miles from the entrance of the river; the latter is capable of accommodating 6000 tons of shipping. The chief imports are flax and hemp, coals, and herrings; the exports, manufactured goods, grain, and cattle. Steamers ply between Montrose and London, Leith, Dundee, and Aberdeen. Montrose unites with Arbroath, Brechin, Forfar, and Bervie in returning one member to Parliament. Pop. (1891) 13,018.

Montrose, mont'rōz', a post-office of Sebastian co., Ark.

Montrose, a hamlet in Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, at the crossing of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad (Wisconsin division), 7 miles N.W. of Chicago. A branch railroad extends hence to the Union Stock-Yards and West Chicago Railroad shops. Here is a church, also some remarkable artesian wells.

Montrose, a post-village of Effingham co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 10 miles E. by N. of Effingham. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 150.

Montrose, a post-village of Lee co., Iowa, in Montrose township, on the Mississippi River, at the head of the lower rapids, 11 miles N. of Keokuk, and 32 miles S.W. of Burlington. It is on the railroad which connects Burlington with Keokuk, and has 3 churches, an institute, &c. Pop. in 1890, 778; of the township, 1788.

Montrose, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Md., about 32 miles S.W. of Baltimore.

Montrose, a station in Middlesex co., Mass., on a railroad, 1½ miles from Wakefield.

Montrose, a post-township of Genesee co., Mich., about 20 miles S. of East Saginaw. It is intersected by the Flint River. Pop. 856.

Montrose, a post-hamlet of Wright co., Minn., on the near the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 35 miles W. of Minneapolis. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Montrose, a post-hamlet of Jasper co., Miss., about 36 miles W.S.W. of Meridian. It has 2 churches.

Montrose, a post-village in Deepwater township, Henry co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Sedalia, and 37 miles N.N.E. of Nevada. It has 4 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. in 1890, 644.

Montrose, a post-hamlet and station of Westchester co., N.Y., on the Hudson River Railroad, 30 miles N. of New York.

Montrose, a post-hamlet of Summit co., O., about 7 miles N.W. of Akron.

Montrose, Alleghany co., Pa. See HOGSTON.

Montrose, a post-borough, capital of Susquehanna co., Pa., about 42 miles N. of Wilkesbarre, and 22 miles S. of Binghamton, N.Y. It contains 7 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a national bank, a graded school, and manufactures of farming-implements, leather, &c. The Montrose Railroad extends from this place to Tunkhannock. Pop. in 1890, 1735.

Montrose, a village of Smith co., Tenn., 30 miles E. of Gallatin. It has 3 churches.

Montrose, a post-hamlet of Dane co., Wis., in Mont

ose township, 14 miles W.S.W. of Oregon Station. It has church. Pop. of the township, 1079.

Montrose, a post-village in Welland co., Ontario, on he Welland River, 4½ miles from Port Robinson. P. 100.

Montrose, a post-village in Prince co., Prince Edward sland, 47 miles from Georgetown. Pop. 200.

Montrose Depot, a post-village of Susquehanna co., a., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 34 iles N. of Scranton, and 8 miles E. by S. of Montrose.

Mont'ross', a post-village, capital of Westmoreland o., Va., on the Northern Neck, 6 miles S. of the Potomac iver, and about 60 miles N.E. of Richmond. It has 2 urches. Pop. about 250.

Montrouge, mòn'-roozh', a village of France, in Seine, rming a southern suburb of Paris, beyond the fortifications. op. 6371. Here is the entrance to the catacombs extend- g beneath Paris. The commune of Petit-Montrouge is ow enclosed by the fortifications.

Mont-Saint-Aubert, mòn'-sânt-ō'bair', a village of elgium, in Hainaut, 33 miles W.N.W. of Mons.

Mont Saint Hilaire, mòn' sânt ee'lâr', a post-village Rouville co., Quebec, 3½ miles from St. Hilaire Station. contains a Roman Catholic church, 2 carding-mills, a ax-mill, a saw-mill, and 2 stores. Pop. 200.

Mont-Saint-Jean, mòn'-sân'-zhòn', a village of Bel- um, in South Brabant, 11 miles S.E. of Brussels, immedi- ely E. of the field where was fought the action of Water- o, called by the French the battle of Mont-Saint-Jean.

Mont-Saint-Michel, mòn'-sân'-mee'shĕl', a pic- resque, steep, and fortified rock off the coast of Nor- ndy, in Cancale Bay, 7 miles S.W. of Avranches. On summit is an abbey, founded in the eighth century, ustered around which is an irregular town. Pop. 1056.

Montschan, a town of Prussia. See MONTJOIE.

Montsech, mont-sĕk', a range of mountains in Spain, talonia, province of Lerida, stretching from E. to W. out 26 miles.

Montserrat, a mountain of Spain. See MONSERRAT.

Mont'serrat', or **Mon'serrat',** a British West In- s island, colony of the Leeward Islands, lat. 16° 45' N., n. 61° W., is 12 miles in length and 8 miles in maximum adth. Area, 47 square miles. It is mountainous, and ich broken, with a volcanic soil, and is well adapted to gar- and coffee-culture. It exports also some cotton, ow-root, and fruit. It is called the most healthful and asant of the West India Islands. It has a local govern- nt of its own. Capital, Plymouth. Pop. 8693.

Mont'serrat', a post-office of Johnson co., Mo.

Montsurs, mòn'-sür', a town of France, in Mayenne, miles E.N.E. of Laval. Pop. 1907.

Monts Verts, the French for VERMONT.

Mont-Tendre, mòn'-tòn'dr, one of the Jura Moun- ns, Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the S.E. side of Lake ux, 15 miles N.W. of Lausanne. Height, 5538 feet.

Montu-Beccaria, mon'too-bĕk-kâ're-â, a town of ly, 10 miles E.N.E. of Voghera, on the Versa, an affluent the Po. Pop. 3252.

Montu de Gabbi, mòn'too dâ gâb'bee, a village of y, province of Pavia, 15 miles E.N.E. of Voghera, on Versa, an affluent of the Po.

Montuiri, mon-twee-ree', a town of the Balearic Isles, iorca, 17 miles E. of Palma. Pop. 2085.

Montvale, Middlesex co., Mass. See EAST WOBURN.

Mont'vale, a post-office of Bergen co., N.J., on the New ey & New York Railroad, 26 miles N. of Jersey City.

Montvale, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Tex., 85 s W. of Waco. It has 2 or 3 churches.

Montvale Springs, a post-office and summer resort lount co., Tenn., is at the foot of Chilhowee Mountain, miles S. of Knoxville. Here are mineral springs, con- ing sulphates of magnesia, soda, and lime.

Mont Ventoux, mòn' vòn'too', a mountain of France, artment of Vaucluse, near the frontier of the depart- t of Drôme. Height, 6263 feet.

Montville, a village of France. See MONVILLE.

Mont'ville, a post-village of New London co., Conn., Montville township, about 36 miles S.E. of Hartford. township is bounded on the E. by the Thames River, is intersected by the New London Northern Railroad, hich is Montville Station, 6 miles N. of New London. P. of the township in 1890, 2344.

Montville, a post-hamlet of Waldo co., Me., in Mont- township, about 17 miles W. of Belfast. Pop. of town- , 1467.

Montville, a post-hamlet of Berkshire co., Mass., about miles W. of Springfield. It has a church, and manufac- of keelers and hand-rakes.

Montville, a post-village in Mountville township, Mor- ris co., N.J., on the Morris Canal, and on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, about 12 miles W. of Paterson. It has a tannery, a flour-mill, and iron-works.

Montville, a hamlet of Cayuga co., N.Y., about 20 miles S. by E. of Auburn.

Montville, a post-village of Geauga co., O., in Mont- ville township, about 38 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory. Pop. of township, 705.

Montville, a township of Medina co., O. Pop. 1097. It contains a part of Medina.

Monucco, mo-nook'ko, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 20 miles N.W. of Asti.

Mon'ument, a post-office of Pima co., Arizona.

Monument, a post-village of El Paso co., Col., on Mon- ument Creek, and on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 56 miles S. of Denver. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Monument, a station in Wallace co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 288 miles W. of Junction City.

Monument, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., on the N.E. shore of Buzzard's Bay, and on the Cape Cod division of the Old Colony Railroad, 55 miles S.S.E. of Boston.

Monument, a post-office of Grant co., Oregon.

Monument, a station in Box Elder co., Utah, on the Central Pacific Railroad, 77 miles N.W. of Ogden. It is near Spring Bay, a part of Great Salt Lake.

Monument Beach, a post-village and summer resort of Barnstable co., Mass., in Sandwich township, on the sea- coast, and on the Old Colony Railroad. Cranberries and oysters abound here.

Monument City, a post-office of Huntington co., Ind.

Monument Creek, Colorado, runs southward in El Paso co., and enters Fountain Creek at Colorado City. It is celebrated for its unique scenery.

Monville, or **Montville,** mòn'-veel', a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the Paris & Havre Railway, 10 miles N. of Rouen. Pop. 1405.

Mony, a town of France. See MOUY.

Mon'ymusk, a village of Scotland, co. and 19 miles W.N.W. of Aberdeen. Pop. 996.

Monxos, Los, Pacific Ocean. See MONJOS, LOS.

Monza, mon'zâ (anc. *Modicia*), a town of Northern Italy, province and 9 miles by rail N.N.E. of Milan, and on the Lambro, which divides it into two parts and is here crossed by 3 bridges. Its site is somewhat ele- vated, and its air remarkably pure and healthy. In early times it was surrounded by walls and defended by a castle, but these have almost disappeared, and great improvements have been made by levelling and planting the ramparts. The streets are regular and paved with flints. The most remarkable edifices are the cathedral of St. John the Bap- tist, founded in the seventh century by the Lombard queen Theodelinda, subsequently repaired and enlarged, and now forming a beautiful structure, surmounted by a lofty spire, adorned by sculptures and paintings, and so rich in curious and interesting articles as to be a kind of mediæval mu- seum; the church of San Gerardo, in the form of a rotunda, and several other handsome churches; the town hall, an Italian Gothic structure; the royal palace, the Barnabite college, diocesan seminary, gymnasium, handsome theatre, penitentiary, house of industry, *mont-de-piété,* and hospital. In the town and immediate neighborhood, above 5000 looms are employed in weaving cotton goods, especially fustians. There are also manufactures of hats, leather, bricks, tiles, and sausages, for which the town has long been famous. Under the Romans, Monza made some progress, but did not attain its highest prosperity till the time of the Lombards, who fortified it and made it the capital of their kingdom. After their fall it was for a time independent, but after- wards became a dependency of Milan. Pop. 25,771.

Monzambano, mon-zâm-bâ'no, a town of Northern Italy, 18 miles N.N.W. of Mantua. Pop. 2745.

Monze, Cape. See CAPE MONZE.

Monzingen, mont'sing-ĕn, a village of Rhenish Prus- sia, 39 miles S. of Coblentz, on the Nahe. Pop. 1168.

Monzon, mon-thōn', a town of Spain, province and 33 miles S.E. of Huesca, on the Cinca. Pop. 4683.

Mooab, Mouab, or **Muab,** moo-âb', a town of Ara- bia, in Yemen, 60 miles E.S.E. of Sana.

Mooalitch, a town of Asia Minor. See MUHALITCH.

Moodania, Moudania, or **Mudania,** moo-dâ'ne-ȧ, a village of Asia Minor, on the Sea of Marmora, 15 miles N.W. of Brusa, and the place of embarkation of travellers thence to Constantinople, with which city it has steam communication.

Mood'kee, a village of Northwestern India, 28 miles

S.E. of Ferozepoor. Here, in 1845, the first action took place between the Sikhs and the British forces.

Mood'na, a small post-village in New Windsor township, Orange co., N.Y., about 56 miles N. of New York City. It has flax-works.

Moodoorly, or **Mudurly**, moo-door'le, a town of Asia Minor, province of Kastamooree, 20 miles S.W. of Boli. Pop. 5000.

Moo'dus, a post-village of Middlesex co., Conn., on the Salmon River, near its mouth in the Connecticut River, 4 miles N.E. of Goodspeed's Station, and about 24 miles S.S.E. of Hartford. It has 3 churches, a newspaper, and several cotton-factories which make duck and twine.

Moody, moo'de, a county in the S.E. part of South Dakota, bordering on Minnesota. Area, about 500 square miles. It is intersected by the Big Sioux River. The surface is undulating, and is nearly all prairie; the soil is fertile. It is traversed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Capital, Flandreau. Pop. in 1890, 5941.

Moodyville, moo'de-vil, a post-hamlet of Green co., Ky., 30 miles S. by W. of Lebanon.

Mooers, moorz, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., in Mooers township, on the Chazy River, and on the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad where it crosses the New York & Canada Railroad, 20 miles N. of Plattsburg, and 12 miles W. of Rouse's Point. It has 3 churches, a tannery, several mills for flour and lumber, and about 100 houses. Pop. of the township, 4543.

Mooers Forks, or **Centreville**, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., in Mooers township, on the Chazy River, and on the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad, 42 miles E. by N. of Malone. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, 2 lumber-mills, &c. The name of its post-office is Mooers Forks. Pop. about 400.

Mooi River Dorp, Africa. See POTCHEFSTROM.

Moojabad, moo-jâ-bâd', a considerable town of India, dominions and 30 miles S.W. of Joypoor. It has a mosque, some good gardens, and several Jain temples.

Mook, mōk, a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 30 miles N.N.W. of Venloo.

Mookden, Moukden, or **Mukden**, mook'dĕn', **Shin-Yang**, or **Chin-Yang**, shin-yâng', or **Fung-'Thian**, fŭng'-t'he-ân', a city of Manchooria, capital of the province of Leao-Tong, on an eminence about 380 miles N.E. of Peking. Lat. 41° 50′ N.; lon. 123° 20′ E. It was the last residence of the Manchoo sovereigns before their conquest of China, and the place where the early emperors of the reigning dynasty are buried. It is the seat of several superior tribunals and of a Chinese viceroy. It is walled, and has a large trade. Pop. 140,000. See LEAO-TONG.

Moo'la, or **Mughla**, moon'lâ, a town of Asia Minor, 130 miles S.E. of Smyrna. Pop. 10,000.

Moola (moo'lâ) (or **Gundava**, gŭn-dâ'vâ) **Pass**, Beloochistan, leads from Gundava to Kelat, along the valley of the Moola, an affluent of the Indus, its centre being in lat. 28° N., lon. 67° E., and its elevation 4600 feet.

Moo'leyville, a post-hamlet of Breckenridge co., Ky., about 60 miles S.W. of Louisville. It has a church.

Moolkier, mool-keer', a town of India, province of Candeish, on the Moosur, 82 miles E.S.E. of Surat.

Mooloopetta, moo-loo-pĕt't'â, a maritime town of British India, presidency of Madras, 124 miles N.E. of Cape Comorin, and a resort of invalids.

Mooltan, Moultan, or **Multan**, mool-tân', a city of the Punjab, 164 miles by rail S.W. of Lahore, on the left bank of the Chenaub, from which it is distant about 3 miles. Lat. 30° 8′ N.; lon. 71° 28′ E. It is upwards of 3 miles in circumference, and is surrounded by a wall, and overlooked on the N. by a fortress of some strength. The houses are of brick, have flat roofs, and sometimes rise to a height of six stories, their loftiness giving a gloomy appearance to the narrow streets. The bazaars are extensive, but inconveniently narrow. The principal manufactures are silks, cottons, shawls, pongees, brocades, and tissues. Mooltan has an extensive trade with the countries W. of the Indus, and a large banking-business. The fortress, built in 1640, on the site of the old city, stands on a mound of earth, and is surrounded by a wall about 40 feet high outside and surmounted by towers. The vicinity is covered with a vast quantity of ruins of extensive edifices. The gardens around are numerous and well stocked with fruit trees. Mooltan is one of the most ancient cities in India; it was taken by the Mohammedans at the close of the eighth century, again at the commencement of the eleventh, and a third time by Tamerlane at the close of the fourteenth. Latterly it fell into the hands of the Sikhs, from whom it was taken by the British in 1849. Pop. (1891) 74,510.

Mooltan, a division of the Punjab, India, comprising the districts of Mooltan, Jung, Montgomery, and Mozaffergurh. Area, 20,156 square miles. Pop. 1,474,574. The DISTRICT of Mooltan, in the Baree Doab, has an area of 5927 square miles. Capital, Mooltan. Pop. 471,563.

Moon, an island of Russia. See MÖEN.

Moon, Muskegon co., Mich. See MONTGOMERY.

Moon, a post-township of Alleghany co., Pa., about 11 miles W. of Pittsburg, is bounded on the N.E. by the Ohio River. Pop. 1230. It contains a small hamlet, named Moon, and has coal-beds.

Moon, a township of Beaver co., Pa., bounded E. and N.W. by the Ohio River. Some coal is mined, and much sandstone is quarried for builders' use. Pop. 936.

Moonchy, moon'chee, a town of India, in the Deccan, Nizam's dominions, on the Godavery, 38 miles S.S.E. of Aurungabad.

Moon'der, or **Moon'dra**, a large village of Sinde, 3 miles N. of Schwan. Lat. 26° 47′ N.; lon. 67° 51′ E.

Mooney, Jackson co., Ind. See CLEAR SPRING.

Moo'ney, a township of Polk co., Mo. Pop. 1260.

Mooney's Mills, a post-office of Barron co., Wis., 3 miles from Clayton Station. Here is a steam saw-mill.

Moongailee, or **Mungeli**, moon-gâ'lee, a town of India, Belaspoor district, on the river Agar, 35 miles W.S.W. of Ruttunpoor. It is the seat of an active trade. Pop. 3512.

Moon'hull, a post-office of Newton co., Ark.

Moons, moonz, a post-office of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Dunkirk, Alleghany Valley & Pittsburg Railroad, 18 miles S. of Dunkirk.

Moons, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., O., in Green township, about 18 miles E. of Wilmington. It has 2 churches.

Moon's, a township of Newberry co., S.C. Pop. 151.

Moon's Ranch, a post-office of Tehama co., Cal.

Moonuk, moo'nŭk', a town of India, in the Sikh territory, 117 miles N.W. of Delhi.

Moon'ville, a hamlet in Vinton co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 13 miles W. of Athens. Nearest post-office, Hope Furnace, 1 mile distant.

Moor, Africa. See MOROCCO.

Moor, or **Mor**, mōr, a town of Hungary, co. and 25 miles N.W. of Stuhlweissenburg. Pop. 6974. It has a citadel, a monastery, barracks, several churches, and a trade in superior wines.

Moor, a post-office of Fairfax co., Va.

Moorad- (Mourad- or Murad-) Chai, moo-râd'-chi, a river of Asiatic Turkey, and the E. branch of the Euphrates, rises about 50 miles S.W. of Mount Ararat, flows westward, and joins the Kara-Soo about 85 miles N.N.W. of Diarbekir.

Moorafa, Mourafa, or **Murafa**, moo-râ'fâ, a town of Russia, in Podolia, 37 miles N. of Yampol.

Moorashkino, Mourashkino, or **Murashkino**, moo-râsh-kee'no, a town of Russia, government and 45 miles S.S.E. of Nizhnee-Novgorod. Pop. 8000, employed in manufactures of leather, soap, and hosiery.

Moorburg, mōr'bŏŏrg, a village of Germany, in the territory and 4 miles S. of the city of Hamburg. Pop. 179.

Moordrecht, mōr'drĕkt, a village of the Netherlands in South Holland, 9 miles N.E. of Rotterdam. Pop. 220.

Moore, mōr, a county of North Carolina, is near the middle of the state. Area, about 924 square miles. It is drained by Deep, Little, and Lumber Rivers. The Cape Fear River touches its eastern extremity. The surface is undulating or hilly, and nearly half of it is covered with forests of yellow pine, ash, hickory, &c. Indian corn, wheat, cotton, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Triassic coal has been mined here. This county is partly traversed by the Raleigh & Augusta Railroad, which connects with Carthage, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 12,040; in 1880, 16,821; in 1890, 20,479.

Moore, a county in the S. part of Tennessee. Area, 170 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by Elk River. The surface is diversified by ridges, and partly covered by forests of chestnut, hickory, oak, poplar, walnut, and locust. The soil is fertile, and produces wheat, Indian corn, and oats. Limestone is found in this county, which is traversed by the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad. Capital, Lynchburg. Pop. in 1880, 6233; in 1890, 5975.

Moore, a county in the Panhandle of Texas, is traversed by the Canadian River. Area, 900 square miles. Pop. in 1890, 15.

Moore, a township of Oregon co., Mo. Pop. 740.

Moore, a township of Shannon co., Mo. Pop. 309.

Moore, a township of Northampton co., Pa. Pop. 2544, exclusive of the borough of Chapman.

Moore, a station of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the ittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, 27½ miles E. of Pittsburg.

Mooresfield, mōr'feeld, a post-village of Switzerland ., Ind., in Pleasant township, 14 miles E.N.E. of Madi- n. It has 3 churches.

Moorefield, a post-village of Nicholas co., Ky., about miles N.E. of Lexington. It has a church, and a male d female institute.

Moorefield, a township of Clarke co., O. Pop. 1268. oorefield Station is at New Moorefield.

Moorefield, a post-village in Moorefield township, Har- son co., O., about 10 miles W.S.W. of Cadiz, and 28 miles .N.W. of Wheeling, W. Va. It has a church and a nnery. Pop. 289; of the township, 1117.

Moorefield, a post-village, capital of Hardy co., W. ., on the South Branch of the Potomac River, about 130 iles S.E. of Wheeling, and 44 miles S. by W. of Cumber- nd, Md. It has a newspaper office, an academy, 3 churches, female institute, and a tannery. Pop. in 1890, 495.

Moorefield, a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, the river Conestogo, and on a railway, 23 miles W.N.W. Elora. It contains a stave- and shingle-factory, a grist- ill, 3 hotels, and 4 stores. Pop. 400.

Moorefield Junction, a post-hamlet of Hampshire ., W. Va., 16 miles S.E. of Keyser. It has 2 churches.

Moorehead, Minnesota. See MOORHEAD.

Moore Park, a post-hamlet in Park township, St. seph co., Mich., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern ilroad, 20 miles S. of Kalamazoo. It has 2 churches.

Moore (mōr) Point, of West Australia, is in lat. 28° ′ S., lon. 114° 37′ 40″ E.

Moore's, a station in Mercer co., N.J., on the Belvi- re Delaware Railroad, 13 miles N.W. of Trenton.

Moore's, a station in Mercer co., N.J., on the Dela- re & Bound Brook Railroad, 2 miles N. of Pennington.

Moore's, New York. See MOORE'S MILL.

Moore's, a station on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & altimore Railroad. See RIDLEYVILLE.

Moore's, a post-office of Tyler co., W. Va., 10 miles S. of Middlebourne.

Mooresborough, mōrz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-hamlet of eveland co., N.C., 8 miles S.W. of Shelby.

Moore's Bridge, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Ala.

Mooresburg, mōrz'burg, post-office, Pulaski co., Ind.

Mooresburg, a post-hamlet of Montour co., Pa., on Catawissa & Williamsport Railroad, 6 miles W.N.W. Danville. It has a church and a pottery. Pop. 125.

Mooresburg, a post-hamlet of Hawkins co., Tenn., 8 les N.W. of Whitesburg. It has a church and a tannery.

Moore's Corners. See SAINT ARMAND STATION.

Moore's Creek, Boisé co., Idaho, is an affluent of Boisé River. It flows nearly southwestward.

Moore's Creek, a post-office of Jackson co., Ky., 18 les N.E. of Livingston.

Moore's Creek, a post-hamlet of Pender co., N.C., ut 20 miles N.N.W. of Wilmington. It has 2 churches.

Moore's Flat, a post-village of Nevada co., Cal., 20 es E.N.E. of Nevada City, and about 80 miles N.E. of ramento. It has a church and a bank.

Moore's Hill, a post-village in Sparta township, rborn co., Ind., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 40 es W. of Cincinnati, and about 32 miles N.N.E. of Mad- n. It has 2 churches. P. 617. Here is Moore's Hill Col- e (Methodist Episcopal), which was organized in 1854.

Moore's Landing, Texas. See SULPHUR STATION.

Moore's Mill, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., r Moore's Station on the Dutchess & Columbia Railroad, miles N.E. of Newburg. It has a flour-mill.

Moore's Mill, a station in Cumberland co., Pa., on Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad, 10 miles W.S.W. of unt Holly Springs.

Moore's Mills, a post-office of Newton co., Miss.

Moore's Mills, a post-office of Wake co., N.C., about miles E. of Raleigh. Here is a flour-mill.

Moore's Mills, a post-settlement in Charlotte co., w Brunswick, on a railway, 7½ miles from St. Stephen. . 300.

Moore's Prairie, prā'ree, a post-office in Moore's nship, Jefferson co., Ill., about 30 miles E.N.E. of uoin.

Moore's Salt-Works, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., about 37 miles S.E. of Canton.

Moore's Station, a post-office of Butte co., Cal.

Moore's Station, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ind., he Eel River Railroad, 6 miles E.N.E. of Auburn. It Mooresville Station.

Moore's Station, a post-village in Missisquoi co., Quebec, on the Central Vermont Railway, 23 miles S.S.E. of St. John's. It has a telegraph office. Pop. 125.

Moore's Store, a post-hamlet of Shenandoah co., Va., 6 miles N. of Timberville Station. It has a church, and manufactures of ploughs, iron castings, and wagons.

Moorestown, mōrz'tŏwn, a post-village in Chester township, Burlington co., N.J., on the railroad which connects Camden with Mount Holly, 9 miles E. by N. of Camden. It has 6 churches, a flour-mill, &c. P. about 2000.

Moorestown, a post-hamlet in Moore township, Northampton co., Pa., about 14 miles N.W. of Easton. It has a slate-quarry.

Mooresville, mōrz'vĭl, a post-village of Limestone co., Ala., 2 miles from the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, and 17 miles S.W. of Huntsville. It has 2 churches and several stores. Pop. 165.

Mooresville, De Kalb co., Ind. See MOORE'S STATION.

Mooresville, a post-hamlet of Floyd co., Ind., 3 or 4 miles N.W. of New Albany. It has 3 churches and a wagon-shop. Here is Floyd's Knobs Post-Office.

Mooresville, a post-village of Morgan co., Ind., on White Lick Creek, and on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, 16 miles S.W. of Indianapolis. It has a newspaper office, a bank, 3 churches, and a high school. Pop. in 1890, 891.

Mooresville, a post-office of Washington co., Ky.

Mooresville, a post-village in Mooresville township, Livingston co., Mo., on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, 10 miles W.S.W. of Chillicothe. It has a church and a flour-mill. The township is drained by Grand River. Pop. of the township, 1092.

Mooresville, a post-village of Iredell co., N.C., on the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad, 31 miles N. of Charlotte. It has 4 general stores. Pop. in 1890, 886.

Mooresville, a hamlet in Harrison township, Ross co., O., 7 miles E. of Chillicothe.

Mooresville, a post-village of Marshall co., Tenn., about 55 miles S. of Nashville. It has a church and the Mooresville Institute.

Mooresville, a post-village of Falls co., Tex., 15 miles W. of Marlin, and 20 miles S. of Waco. It has a church, a steam mill, &c.

Mooresville, a post-office of Monongalia co., W. Va.

Moore's Vineyard, vin'yard, a post-office of Bartholomew co., Ind., about 10 miles S.W. of Columbus.

Mooretown, mōr'tŏwn, a village of Jamaica, 30 miles E. by N. of Kingston. Pop. 547.

Mooretown, mōr'tŏwn, a post-village in Lambton co., Ontario, on the river St. Clair, the terminus of a branch of the Canada Southern Railway, 67 miles from St. Thomas. It has 2 hotels, 6 stores, and several mills, and has a trade in wood and country produce. Steamers ply between here and Detroit. Pop. 400.

Mooreville, mōr'vĭl, a post-hamlet in Genesco township, Tama co., Iowa, about 20 miles S. of Waterloo. It has a flour-mill.

Mooreville, Michigan. See YORK.

Mooreville, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Miss., 9 miles E. of Tupelo. It has an academy and 3 churches.

Mooreville, a village of Westmoreland co., Pa., in Sewickley township, on the Youghiogheny River, and on the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, 28 miles S.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has a church, a distillery, and a colliery.

Moorghaub, moor'gawb', **Mourghab,** or **Murghab,** moor'gâb', written also **Moorgaub** and **Mourgab,** a river of Afghanistan and Toorkistan, rises in the Huzareh country, flows N.W. into Khiva, and beyond Merw is lost in the sands, after a course of about 250 miles.

Moorghaub, or **Murghab,** moor'gâb', a town of Persia, province of Fars, 70 miles N.E. of Shceraz, immediately N. of the ruins of *Pasargadæ*.

Moorhead, mōr'hĕd, a post-office of Monona co., Iowa, 15 miles E.S.E. of Onawa.

Moorhead, or **Moorehead,** mōr'hĕd, a post-village, capital of Clay co., Minn., on the Red River of the North, and on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 253 miles W. of Duluth. It is situated in a level and fertile region, and is about 900 feet above the level of the sea. It is one of the most important stations on the railroad. It has a high school, several churches, 2 newspaper offices, large flouring-mills and elevators, and numerous other business concerns. Pop. in 1880, 475; in 1890, 2088.

Moor'headville, a post-hamlet of Erie co., Pa., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, at Morehead's Station, 11 miles E.N.E. of Erie. It has a flour-mill.

Moorhur, or **Murhar,** moor'hŭr', a river of India, 180 miles long, joins the Poonpoon near its mouth in the Ganges, a few miles from Patna. It rises in lat. 24° 8' N., lon. 84° 26' E., and has a generally N. course.

Moor'iug's Port, a post-office of Caddo parish, La., on Caddo Lake, about 22 miles N.W. of Shreveport.

Moorish, Africa. See Morocco.

Moor'land, township, Muskegon co., Mich. Pop. 213.

Moorland, a post hamlet of Wayne co., O., 6 or 7 miles S. of Wooster. Pop. 69.

Moorley, moor'lee, formerly **Jessore,** jĕs-sōr', a town of Bengal, district of Jessore, 66 miles N.E. of Calcutta.

Moorleydur Serai, moor-le-dŭr' sę-rī', a town of British India, 40 miles E. of Agra.

Moor'man's River, a post-office of Albemarle co., Va., is at White Hall, a hamlet 4 miles N. of Mechum's River Station.

Mourom, Mourom, or **Murom,** moo-rom', a town of Russia, government and 70 miles E.S.E. of Vladimeer, on the Oka. Pop. 10,703. It comprises a Kreml or citadel, and two other quarters, a cathedral of the sixteenth century, and upwards of 17 other churches and several convents, and has manufactures of linens, leather, soap, and earthenwares, which last articles, with a considerable quantity of corn, are exported to St. Petersburg.

Moor'saum', Moor'sau', or **Mursan,** moor'sân', a town of India, Alighur district, 29 miles N. of Agra. Pop. 6113.

Moorseele, a town of Belgium. See Moorzele.

Moorsel, mōr'sęl, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 18 miles E.S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 2060.

Moorshedabad, or **Murshidabad,** moor'sho-dă-bâd', a district of Bengal, in lat. 23° 43' 15"–24° 52' N., lon. 87° 39'–88° 17' E. Area, 2462 square miles. It is level and fertile, traversed by railways, and productive of rice, oil, silk, indigo, sugar, pulse, &c. Capital, Berhampoor. Pop. 1,353,626.

Moorshedabad, or **Murshidabad,** called also **Mukhsoodabad, Muxudavad,** or **Maksudabad,** mŭx'oo'dă-bâd', officially called **Lal Bagh,** a city of India, formerly capital of Bengal, in the Moorshedabad district, on the Bhagirathi arm of the Ganges, 115 miles N. of Calcutta. It was anciently a place of great splendor, but is now greatly decayed. Among the finest buildings are the splendid palace of the Nabob of Moorshedabad, the Nizamat college, the Imambarra (a mosque), and the nabob's elephant-houses and stables. The city has a pop. of 46,182; in 1829, 146,176.

Moorslede, mōrs'lā-dęh, a village of Belgium, in West Flandors, 9 miles N.E. of Ypres. Pop. 6104.

Moor'ton, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Del., on the Delaware Railroad, 42 miles S. of Wilmington.

Moortoo'zapoor', or **Murtizapur,** moor-too'zą-poor', a town of India, in Berar, 28 miles by rail E. of Akola. Pop. 3897.

Moorzele, mōr-zā'lęh, a village of Belgium, 4 miles W. of Courtrai. Pop. of commune, 3853.

Moorzook, Mourzouk, or **Murzuk,** moor'zook', (anc. *Gar'ama;* Gr. Γαραμα), a city of Africa, capital of Fezzan, in lat. 25° 54' N., lon. 14° 12' E. Pop. estimated at 3500. It is built of brick cemented with mud, and has a mosque, and a garrison of 500 men. It was far more important a few centuries ago than at present. Garama was the capital of the *Garamantes.* The town has a good trade, chiefly in medicinal drugs, salt, soda, and slaves.

Moosa, Mousa, or **Musa,** moo'să, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 20 miles N.E. of Mocha.

Moosburg, mōs'bŏŏng, a town of Bavaria, on the Isar, 29 miles N.E. of Munich. Pop. 2720.

Moose, moos, a river of British North America, enters James's Bay, in conjunction with the Abbitibbe, after a N.E. course estimated at 250 miles.

Mooseabec (moo-se-bĕk', or **Moosenpeek,** moo-se-pĕk') **Light,** on Nash's Island, at the entrance of Machias Bay, Me. It is a fixed light. Lat. 44° 32' N.; lon. 7° 22' W.

Moose Brook, a post-hamlet in Hants co., Nova Scotia, on Minas Basin, 28½ miles from Newport. Pop. 100.

Moose Creek, a post-office of Deer Lodge co., Montana.

Moose Ear, a post-hamlet of Barron co., Wis., on Lake Shetac, 35 miles N. by W. of Chippewa Falls. It has a lumber-mill.

Moose Factory, a trading-post of the Hudson's Bay Company, on James's Bay, at the mouth of the Moose River. Lat. 51° N.; lon. 81° W. It is the seat of the Anglican bishop of Moosonee.

Moose Harbor, a village in Queens co., Nova Scotia, near the entrance of Liverpool Harbor, 2 miles from Liverpool. Pop. 200.

Moosehead, mooss'hĕd', a post-hamlet of Luzerne co., Pa., in Denison township, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 24 miles S.S.E. of Wilkesbarre. It is 1 mile from Tunnel Station on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. It has a manufactory of yellow ochre.

Moosehead Lake, Maine, forms part of the boundary between the cos. of Piscataquis and Somerset. It is about 35 miles long, and 10 miles wide at the broadest part, but in some places it is scarcely 2 miles wide. The water is deep and navigable for steamboats. The outlet is the Kennebec River, which issues from the W. side of the lake. On its shore rises Mount Kineo, a mass of hornblende nearly 1200 feet high. Here is a large summer hotel.

Moose Hillock (more correctly, **Moosilauke**), a mountain of New Hampshire, in Grafton co., about 20 miles N.N.W. of Plymouth. Height, 4800 feet.

Moose Island, an island of the West Indies, Bahamas, 25 miles S.E. of the Great Bahama Island.

Moose Lake, a post-office and station of Carlton co., Minn., in Moose Lake township, on the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad, 110 miles N. of St. Paul. Pop. of the township, 134.

Mooseland, Nova Scotia. See Tangier, Old.

Moose Meadow, a post-office of Tolland co., Conn., about 15 miles N. of Willimantic.

Moose River, Maine, rises in Franklin co., runs eastward through Somerset co., and enters Moosehead Lake.

Moose River, New York, rises in Hamilton co., runs nearly westward through Herkimer co., and enters Black River in Lewis co., at Lyons Falls.

Moose River, Vermont, rises in Essex co., runs southwestward, and enters the Passumpsic at St. Johnsbury.

Moose River, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Me., on a river of the same name, 75 miles N.N.W. of Skowhegan. It has a church, 2 hotels, and a saw-mill. Pop. of Moose River Plantation, 104.

Moose River, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., N.Y., on a river of its own name, about 35 miles N. of Utica. It has 2 churches and a tannery.

Moose River, Nova Scotia. See Clementsport.

Moos'goo', or **Musgu,** moos'goo', a country of Africa, bounded N. by Bornoo, E. by Baghirmi, S. and W. by Adamawa. It is a fertile region, with many hills and marshes.

Moosh, Moush, or **Mush,** moosh, a town of Turkish Armenia, 83 miles S.S.E. of Erzroom, N. of the Niphates Mountains. Pop. about 700 Mohammedan and 500 Armenian families. It has 7 mosques, 4 churches, good bazaars, and some trade with Constantinople and Syria.

Moo'shaunee, a post-office of Moore co., N.C.

Moo'sic, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, at the junction of the Spring Brook Railroad, 6 miles S. of Scranton.

Moosic Mountain, Pennsylvania, is a long ridge in Luzerne co., forming part of the S.E. boundary of the Wyoming Valley. It rises about 1200 feet above the river which runs in that valley. The southwestern part of this ridge is called the Wyoming Mountain.

Moosul, Asiatic Turkey. See Mosul.

Moo'sup, a small river which rises in Rhode Island, runs westward, and enters the Quinebaug River in Windham co., Conn.

Moosup, a post-village in Plainfield township, Windham co., Conn., on or near Moosup River, and on the New York & New England Railroad, 32 miles W.S.W. of Providence, R.I. It has 3 churches and several factories.

Moosup Valley, a post-office of Providence co., R.I., about 18 miles W.S.W. of Providence.

Moot, Mout, or **Mut,** moot, a town of Asia Minor, on the Ghiuk-Soo, 22 miles N.W. of Selefkeh. It is a wretched village, on the site of an extensive Greek city, many colonnades of which still exist. Ruined mosques and baths attest its prosperity in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. It stands in a picturesque country, and has a fortress and a mosque.

Moota-Moola, moo'tă-moo'lă, a river of India, formed by the junction of the Moota and the Moola at the town of Poonah, joins the Beemah, one of the main affluents of the Kistnah.

Mootapilly, Moutapilly, or **Mutapilly,** moo-tă-pil'lee, written also **Motupilly,** a town of British India, presidency of Madras, on the Coromandel coast, 41 miles S. of Guntoor. It has an active coasting-trade.

Mooz-Tagh, mooz-tâg', a portion of the mountain-

dle which bounds the great table-land of Eastern Asia the N.W., lying between Chinese Toorkistan and the an-Shan territory and Ferghana.

Moquegua, mo-kâ'gwâ, or **Moquehua**, mo-kâ'wâ, a n of Peru, capital of the department, connected with the t of Ilo by a railway of 63 miles. It is the market for e and brandy made in its district. Pop. 6000. Lat. 17° 50″ N.; lon. 53° 18′ W.

Moquegua, a maritime department in the S. of Peru. ital, Moquegua. Pop. 28,786. It is very fertile in the rior.

Mokelumne, California. See Mokelumne.

Moqui (mo-kee') **Indians**, or **Moquis**, mo-keez', a e of Indians in the N.E. part of Arizona. They are blo Indians, living in 7 stone-built villages. Total . 1790.

Mor, a town of Hungary. See Moor.

Mora, mo'râ, a river of Moravia, joins the Oppa 3 es above Troppau, after a course of about 50 miles.

Mora, mo'ra, the capital town of Mandara, Central ica, in a basin enclosed by a semicircular ridge of mountns. Lat. about 10° 20′ N.; lon. 14° 48′ E.

Mora, mo'râ, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles W. Tarragona, on the right bank of the Ebro. It has well-frequented mineral baths. Pop. 3836.

Mora, a town of Spain, province and 15 miles E.S.E. Teruel. Pop. 2180.

Mora, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles S.E. of do. Pop. 6460. It has a castle. Its sword-factory, celebrated, has now fallen into decay.

Mora, a county in the N.E. part of New Mexico, is intersected by the Canadian River, and is also drained by a Creek. The surface is partly mountainous. A range e Rocky Mountains extends along the W. border of this nty, which comprises fertile valleys and large treeless ns. Maize, wool, and wheat are the staples. Area, square miles. Capital, Mora. Pop. in 1870, 8056; 1880, 9751; in 1890, 10,618.

Mora, a post-office of Benton co., Mo.

Mora, a post-village, capital of Mora co., New Mexico, r near Mora Creek, about 40 miles E.N.E. of Santa Fé, 18 miles W. of Fort Union. It is in a fertile and beautiful valley, almost surrounded by mountains.

Mora (or **Moro**) **Creek**, New Mexico, rises in the y Mountains, runs eastward, forms part of the boundbetween the cos. of Mora and San Miguel, and enters Canadian River.

Moradabad, mo'râ-dâ-bâd', a district of British India, h-West Provinces, in the Doab. Area, 2272 square s. Capital, Moradabad. Pop. 1,122,437.

Moradabad, a town of British India, capital of the e district, on a ridge between the Ramgunga and the ges, 90 miles by rail N.E. of Delhi. It is irregularly , and has no public buildings of importance; it is the of a thriving trade. Pop. 67,387. W. of the town are nments.

Moral, a post-township of Shelby co., Ind., about 18 E.S.E. of Indianapolis. Pop. 1720. It contains kfield and London.

Moral de Calatrava, mo-râl' dâ kâ-lâ-trâ'vâ, a town ain, province and 20 miles E.S.E. of Ciudad Real. 4359.

Moraleja, or **Moralexa**, mo-râ-lâ'hâ, a town of , Estremadura, 48 miles N.N.W. of Caceres. P. 1436.

Moraleja de Enmedio, mo-râ-lâ'hâ dâ ên-mâ-dee'o, n of Spain, in New Castile, 13 miles S.W. of Madrid. 407.

Moraleja del Vino, mo-râ-lâ'hâ dêl vee'no, a vilof Spain, in Leon, 14 miles from Zamora. Pop. 2066.

Morales, mo-rah'les, a post-village of Jackson co., 30 miles N.E. of Victoria. It has a church, a ploughy, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Morales de Toro, mo-râ'lês dâ to'ro, a town of , in Leon, 28 miles E. of Zamora. Pop. 1400.

Morales de Zamora, mo-râ'lês dâ thâ-mo'râ, or **ales del Vino**, mo-râ'lês dêl vee'no, a village of , in Leon, 4 miles S. of Zamora. Pop. 1367.

Moran', a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Ind., in Owen ship, on the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern railroad, 29 miles S. by W. of Logansport. It has a h and a lumber-mill.

Moran, a township of Mackinac co., Mich. Pop. 372.

Morannes, mo'rânn', a town of France, in Maine-et-, on the Sarthe, 20 miles N. of Angers. Pop. 996.

Morano, mo-râ'no, a town of Italy, province of Alessia, 1½ miles W. of Balzola, on the Po. Pop. 2710.

Morano (anc. *Mura'num*), a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 6 miles N.W. of Castrovillari. Pop. 8910. It is commanded by a fine Gothic castle, and has manufactures of silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics.

Moran's Sum'mit, a station of Madison co., Ky., on the Richmond Branch Railroad, 13 miles S.W. of Richmond.

Morans'ville, a township of Swift co., Minn. P. 76.

Morant, mo-rant', a river of Jamaica, co. of Surrey, enters Morant Bay (an inlet of the Caribbean Sea) 22 miles E.S.E. of Kingston. On Morant Point, the E. extremity of the island, in lat. 17° 56′ N., lon. 76° 11′ W., a lighthouse has been erected. Twelve miles W.S.W. is the inlet Port Morant.

Morant, a town on the S.E. coast of the island of Jamaica, 20 miles S.E. of Kingston, on the bay and at the mouth of a river of the same name. It has a considerable trade. Pop. about 7000.

Moran'town, a station in Alleghany co., Md., on the Cumberland & Piedmont Railroad, 2 miles S.W. of Mt. Savage, at the junction of a short branch line.

Mo'rar', a lake of Scotland, in the W. part of the co. of Inverness, 1½ miles S. of Loch Nevis. Length, 8 miles.

Morard-de-Galles, mo'rar'-deh-gâll, a cape of South Australia. Lat. 36° 35′ S.; lon. 139° 52′ E.

Moras, mo'râ', a town of France, in Drôme, 25 miles N. of Valence. Pop. 1494.

Moras, a village of Sardinia. See Mores.

Moras'sa, or **Morasha**, mo-râ'sha, a town of India, district and 50 miles N.E. of Ahmedabad. Pop. 7436.

Morat, mo'râ' (Ger. *Murten*, moor'ten), a town of Switzerland, canton and 8 miles N.W. of Freyburg, on the S.E. bank of the Lake of Morat (which see). Pop. 2328.

Morata, mo-râ'tâ, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles S.E. of Madrid. Pop. 2548.

Morata de Jalon, mo-râ'tâ dâ hâ-lon', a town of Spain, in Aragon, 31 miles S.W. of Saragossa, on the Jalon. Pop. 1963.

Moratalla, mo-râ-tâl'yâ, a town of Spain, province and 45 miles N.N.W. of Murcia, on an affluent of the Segura. Pop. 4338.

Morava, a river of Austria. See March.

Morava, mo-râ'vâ (anc. *Mar'gus*), the principal river of Servia, through the centre of which it flows N., joining the Danube 6 miles N.E. of Semendria. It is formed by the junction of the East and West Morava, 33 miles W. of Nissa. Length, 115 miles. Affluents, the Tempesca and Nissava.

Moravi, mo-râ'vee, a town of East Africa, a little S. of Lake Nyassa, which is sometimes called the Lake of Moravi.

Moravia, mo-râ've-a (Ger. *Mähren*, mâ'ren; Fr. *Moravie*, mo'râ'vee'; L. *Mora'via*), a province or crown-land of the Austrian empire, lies mostly between lat. 48° 40′ and 50° 20′ N. and lon. 15° 10′ and 19° E., having E. Galicia and Hungary, S. Austria, W. Bohemia, and N. and N.E. Austrian and Prussian Silesia. Area, 8583 square miles. Moravia, like Bohemia, forms an elevated plateau, inclined towards the S., and almost surrounded by mountains, having S. and E. the Carpathians, N. and W. the Moravian Mountains, and N.E. the Sudetic Mountains. It belongs almost entirely to the basin of the Danube, to which most of its waters are conveyed by the March or Morava, except in the E., where the Oder and some of its branches rise. Large quantities of fine flax and good wine are raised, and fruits are so plentiful that Moravia is styled the orchard of Austria. Grazing-lands are extensive, and live-stock of all kinds numerous. The principal mineral products are iron, coal, meerschaum, pipe-clay, &c., with some copper and lead. Formerly gold and silver were obtained. Woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics and thread are made on a large scale; other manufactures are chemicals, silks, leather, paper, potash, glass, and beet sugar. Trade is facilitated by means of railways. Population mostly Slavonian, but about 450,000 are estimated to be of German descent, and 30,000 Jews. The Emperor of Austria is Margrave of Moravia. The government of the province is under a governor, and an assembly of clergy, nobility, and deputies, who meet annually to apportion the mode of raising and distributing the revenue. It is divided into circles, in each of which is a secondary tribunal, with appeal to the high court of Brünn, the capital, next to which Olmutz, Iglau, and Znaym are the chief cities. In the ninth century Moravia was the centre of a powerful kingdom, comprising also Bohemia, Silesia, and parts of North Germany and Hungary. Pop. in 1890, 2,276,870, mostly Roman Catholics.——Adj. and inhab. Moravian, mo-râ'vee-an.

Moravia, mo-râ've-a, a post-village in Taylor township, Appanoose co., Iowa, on the Central Railroad of Iowa, about 24 miles W.S.W. of Ottumwa, and 10 miles S. of

Albia. It has a high school, a newspaper office, a bank, and 8 churches. Pop. about 250.

Moravia, a post-village in Moravia township, Cayuga co., N.Y., on the Owasco Inlet, and on the Southern Central Railroad, 17 miles S. by E. of Auburn. It is in a fertile narrow valley, bordered by steep hills. It contains 3 or more churches, a union graded school, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, 2 flouring-mills, and manufactures of ploughs, staves, spokes, sash, blinds, &c. Pop. about 1500. The township is contiguous to Owasco Lake. Pop. 2351.

Moravia, a post-village of Lawrence co., Pa., on the Beaver River, and on the New Castle Branch Railroad, 16 miles S. of New Castle. It has a grist-mill.

Mora'vian Falls, a post-office of Wilkes co., N.C.

Morawa, a river of Austria. See MARCH.

Moray (pronounced and often written **Mur'ray**), **Murrayshire**, mŭr'ro-shir, or **Elginshire**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Moray Firth, E. and S.E. by Banffshire and for 25 miles by the river Spey, S. and W. by Inverness and Nairn shires. Area, 531 square miles. The county consists of a champaign, alluvial, and fertile district on the borders of the firth, and a mountainous district to the S. and S.W. Granitic rocks prevail in this latter region, and old red sandstone, limestone, and traces of oolitic strata form the basis of the low country; a deep alluvial clay prevailing along the valley of the firth, and a gravel and conglomerate forming the sub-soil of the interior. Principal rivers, the Spey, Findhorn, and Lossie. Loch-in-dorb, Loch Spynie, and Loch-na-bo are the chief collections of water. So fertile is the country that it formerly received the name of the "Garden of Scotland." The county contains the burghs Elgin, Forres, and Fochabers, and the seaports of Garmouth, Lossiemouth, Burghead, and Findhorn. It sends, along with Nairnshire, one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 43,612. The ancient PROVINCE OF MORAY contained, besides the modern county, the county of Nairn, and part of Inverness and Banffshire.

Moray, mŭr'rā, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 3 miles from Park Hill. It contains 4 saw-mills, a grist-mill, and a store. Pop. 150.

Moray (or **Murray**) **Firth**, the largest indentation on the Scottish coast, the entrance from Kinnaird's Head in the S., to Duncansby Head, co. of Caithness, being 75 miles across. The firth extends S.W. for about 75 miles, Cromarty and Beauly Firths forming branches.

Morazzone, mo-rât-so'nà, a village of Italy, province of Como. Pop. 1378.

Morbecque, mon'bĕk', a town of France, in Nord, 2 miles S. of Hazebrouck. Pop. 1450.

Morbegno, mon-bĕn'yo, a market-town of Italy, Valtellina, on the Adda, 33 miles N.E. of Como. Pop. 3415.

Morbello, mon-bĕl'lo, or **Murbello**, moon-bĕl'lo, a village of Italy, province of Alessandria, 4 miles from Ponzone. Pop. 1255.

Morbeya, mor-bā'ą, a river of Northwest Africa, rises in Mount Atlas, in the kingdom of Morocco, and, after a W.N.W. course of 230 miles, enters the Atlantic at Azamor.

Morbhanj, a state of India. See MOHURBHUNJ.

Morbier, mon'be-ā', a village of France, in Jura, 24 miles E.S.E. of Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. 1660.

Morbihan, mon'bee'ŏn', a department in the W. part of France, in Bretagne, having S. the Atlantic, S. and W. Finistère, and N. Côtes-du-Nord. Area, 2667 square miles. Pop. in 1891, 544,470. The coasts on the Atlantic in the S. are much indented; the chief bay is Morbihan, from which the department is named. Near the coast are the islands Groix, Belle-Isle, and Houat, and numerous islets. Climate mild, but humid. Surface partly hilly, and watered by the Vilaine, Oust, Blavet, and Scroff. It is very fertile in some parts, but nearly one-half is occupied by vast heaths, intermixed with excellent pasturage. Grain, lint, hemp, inferior wine, cider, butter, and honey are the principal products. Horses, cattle, and sheep are extensively reared. The minerals comprise iron and lead, granite and slate. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Lorient, Ploërmel, Pontivy, and Vannes, the capital.

Morchenstern, Bohemia. See MORGENSTERN.

Morcles, DENT DE, dŏn deh mon'klā', one of the summits of the Alps, in Switzerland, between the cantons of Vaud and Valais. Elevation of the Tête Noir, 9757 feet.

Morcone, mon-ko'nà, a town of Italy, province and 21 miles S.W. of Campobasso. Pop. 6914. It is walled, and has a castle, and linen and cotton manufactures.

Mor'dansville, a post-office of Columbia co., Pa., about 10 miles N.E. of Danville.

Mor'den, a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the Bay of Fundy, 7½ miles from Aylesford. Pop. 150.

Morden Road, Nova Scotia. See PALMER'S ROAD.

Mördingen, mön'ding-ęn, or **Merdingen**, mĕr'ding-ęn, a village of Baden, 7 miles W.N.W. of Freiburg.

Morea, mo-ree'ą, or **Pel'oponne'sus** (Gr. Πελοπόννησος, *i.e.*, "Island of Pelops;" Fr. *La Morée*, là mo'rā'), a peninsula, the S. portion of the kingdom of Greece, separated from the continent by the Gulfs of Patras, Corinth, and Ægina, and only attached to it by the Isthmus of Corinth. Its length is nearly 160 miles; its breadth about 100 miles. Area, estimated at 8800 square miles. It is now one of the three great divisions of the kingdom, containing the nomes of Argolis and Corinth, Achaia and Elis, Arcadia, Messenia, and Laconia. Pop. 645,389.——Adj. and inhab. MOREOT, mo're-ot'.

More'a, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ill., about 50 miles S. of Paris. It has a church.

Moreau, mo'rō', a township of Cole co., Mo. Pop. 620.

Moreau, a township of Moniteau co., Mo. Pop. 1084.

Moreau, a township of Morgan co., Mo. Pop. 2168.

Moreau, a township of Saratoga co., N.Y., on the Hudson River. Pop. 2315. It contains South Glens Falls. Moreau Station is on the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, 1 mile S.W. of Fort Edward.

Moreau Creek, Missouri, drains part of Moniteau co., runs eastward through Cole co., and enters the Missouri River about 4 miles below Jefferson City. Length, 70 miles.

Moreau River, South Dakota, rises near the W. border of the state, runs eastward through prairies or plains nearly destitute of forests, and enters the Missouri River about lat. 45° 23' N. Its length is estimated at 200 miles.

Moreauville, mo-rō'vĭl, a post-village of Avoyelles parish, La., about 70 miles N.W. of Baton Rouge. It has 5 general stores.

More Azovskoe. See AZOF, SEA OF.

Morecambe, mŏr'kăm, a village of England, co. of Lancaster, on Morecambe Bay, and on 2 railways, 3 miles N.W. of Lancaster. It is a watering-place.

Morecambe Bay, or **Lanc'aster Bay**, an extensive inlet of the Irish Sea, on the W. coast of England, co. of Lancaster. Length, 16 miles; average breadth, 10 miles. It receives the Leven, Ken, Lune, and Wyre.

More'dock, a township of Monroe co., Ill. Pop. 636.

Morée, LA, the French name of the MOREA.

Morehead, mŏr'hed, or **Moorehead**, a post-village in Osage township, Labette co., Kansas, on the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, 18 miles N.E. of Independence, and 30 miles S. of Humboldt. It has a church and a coal-mine.

Morehead, a post-village, capital of Rowan co., Ky., about 40 miles S.S.E. of Maysville. It has 2 churches.

Morehead, Minnesota. See MOORHEAD.

Morehead, a township of Carteret co., N.C. Pop. 1163. It contains Morehead City.

Morehead, a township of Guilford co., N.C. Pop. 2104. It contains a part of Greensborough. Morehead Station on the North Carolina Railroad is 9 miles N. of Greensborough.

Morehead City, a post-village of Carteret co., N.C., is on Old Topsail Inlet, near the Atlantic Ocean, about 5 miles W.S.W. of Beaufort, and 36 miles S.S.E. of New-Berne. It is the southeast terminus of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad. It has 3 churches. P. (1890) 1064.

Morehead's, Erie co., Pa. See MOOREHEADVILLE.

Morehouse, mŏr'hŏwss, a parish in the N. part of Louisiana, borders on Arkansas. Area, about 845 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by Bœuf Bayou, on the W. by the Ouachita River, and is intersected by Bayou Bartholomew. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of cypress, oak, pine, &c. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This parish is traversed by the St. Louis, Iron mountain & Southern Railroad. Capital, Bastrop. Pop. in 1870, 9387; in 1880, 14,206; in 1890, 16,786.

Morehouse, a station in Marion co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 7 miles E. by S. of Indianapolis.

Morehouse, a mountainous township of Hamilton co., N.Y., in the Northern Wilderness. Pop. 163. It contains Morehouseville.

Morehouseville, a post-village of Hamilton co., N.Y., about 35 miles N.E. of Utica. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory.

Mo'rehra, a town of India, North-West Provinces, division of Agra. Pop. 9670.

Moreishwar, mo-rāsh-wur', a town of India, presidency of Bombay, 34 miles S.E. of Poonah.

Moreland, mŏr'land, a post-office of Pope co., Ark.

Moreland, a township of Scott co., Mo. Pop. 2613.

Moreland, a post-village in Dix township, Schuyler co., N.Y., 4½ miles S. of Watkins Glen, and 4 miles S.W. of Havana. It has 2 churches and about 20 houses.

Moreland, a post-township and hamlet in the S.E. part of Lycoming co., Pa., about 14 miles N. of Danville. The township is drained by Muncy Creek. Pop. 815.

Moreland, township, Montgomery co., Pa. Pop. 2207.

Morelia, mo-rā'le-a, formerly **Valladolid,** a town of Mexico, capital of the state of Michoacan, 125 miles W.N.W. of Mexico. It is finely situated, has a grand cathedral, a college, priests' seminary, a large cotton-factory, a substantial aqueduct, and many fine public and private buildings. It is an archbishop's see. Pop. 36,940.

Morella, mo-rāl'yā, a town of Spain, Valencia, province of Castellon de la Plana, 45 miles N. of Tortosa, on the S. skirt of a high mountain, and defended by fortifications. There are several squares, a town house, 2 hospitals, several churches, and 3 convents. It has manufactures of blankets and sashes, in which about 1500 persons are employed. Pop. 4041.

Morell's' Mill, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Tenn., 12 miles W. of Bristol. It has a flouring-mill.

Morelos, mo-rā'lōce, a state of Mexico, bounded N. by the state of Mexico, E. by Puebla, and S.E. by Guerrero. Area, 1776 square miles. Capital, Cuernavaca. P. 141,565.

Morelos, Montemorelos, mon'tā-mo-rā'lōce, or **San Mateo del Pilon,** sān mā-tā'o dēl pee-lōn', a town of Mexico, state of Nuevo Leon, with varied manufactures. Pop. about 9000.

Morena, Sierra, Spain. See SIERRA MORENA.

Moren'ci, a post-village in Seneca township, Lenawee co., Mich., on Tiffin River, and on the Chicago & Canada Southern Railroad, 7 miles N. of Fayette, O., and about 18 miles S.W. of Adrian. It has a bank, a newspaper office, a union school, 4 churches, a flour-mill, a cheese-factory, a tannery, 2 saw-mills, and a foundry. Pop. in 1890, 1248.

More Okhotskoe, a sea of Siberia. See OKHOTSK.

Morera, a village of Sardinia. See MURAVERA.

Mores, mo'rās, or **Moras,** mo'rās, a village on the island of Sardinia, 4 miles W.S.W. of Ozieri. Pop. 2338.

Moresby (mōrz'be) **Island** is the largest of the group of islands off the eastern end of Papua. It is several miles long. The meridian of 151° E. cuts the island nearly in its middle. The surface rises from the shore to form a ridge of hills, the highest of which is Sir Fairfax peak, 1340 feet.

Moresnet, Belgium and Germany. See ALTENBERG.

Moresque, Africa. See MOROCCO.

Morestel, mo'rās-tēl', a town of France, in Isère, 8 miles N. of La Tour du Pin. Pop. 1360.

Moresville, mōrz'vil, a station in Roxbury township, Delaware co., N.Y., on the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, 65 miles W.N.W. of Rondout.

Moret, mo'rā', a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, on the Loing, 7 miles W.S.W. of Montereau. Pop. 1934.

Moret, mo-rēt', a small island of Honduras, in the Bay Islands group.

Moreton (mōr'ton) **Bay,** an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, on the E. of Australia. Lat. 27° 30' S. Length, 70 miles. It is sheltered seaward by Moreton and Stradbroke Islands (the former 25 miles in length), contains numerous other islands, and receives the Brisbane and Logan Rivers.

Moreton-Hamp'stead, a town of England, co. of Devon, 13 miles W.S.W. of Exeter. It has a handsome church and the ruins of two castles, and in the vicinity are Druidical remains. Pop. of parish, 1551.

Moreton-in-the-Marsh, a town of England, co. and 26 miles E.N.E. of Gloucester, on the ancient Roman Foss-way, and connected by railway with Stratford. Pop. of parish, 1468.

Moretown, mōr'tŏwn, a post-village in Moretown township, Washington co., Vt., on Mad River, about 10 miles W. of Montpelier. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of lumber, sash, doors, and blinds. Pop. of the township, 1263.

Moret Saint-Mammes, mo'rā' sān-māmm, a village of France, on the Paris & Lyons Railway, 43 miles from Paris.

Moretta, mo-rēt'tā, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Coni, on the Po, 22 miles S.S.W. of Turin. P. 3262.

Morettes, mo-rēt'tēs, a town of Brazil, state of São Paulo, on the Nhundinguara, near its mouth in the Bay of Paranagua. Its principal trade is in Paraguay tea and rum, shipped at the port of Paranagua.

Mor'etz Mills, a post-office of Watauga co., N.C.

Moreuil, mo'rul', a town of France, in Somme, 12 miles S.E. of Amiens. Pop. 3088, who manufacture hosiery and paper.

Morevee, mo're-vee', a town of India, Kattywar peninsula, 15 miles N. by W. of Wankaneer.

Morewara, mo're-wā'rā, a town of India, 21 miles N.W. of Radhunpoor.

Morewood, mōr'wood, a post-village in Dundas co., Ontario, 27 miles N. of Morrisburg. It contains a saw-mill, a tannery, and 2 stores. Pop. 100.

Mo'rey, a post-office and mining-camp of Nye co., Nevada, 70 miles S. of Eureka. It has a silver-mine and a quartz-mill.

Morez, mo'rā' (L. *Moricium*), a town of France, in Jura, on the Bienne, 30 miles E.S.E. of Lons-le-Saulnier. It has important manufactures of clocks, watches, regulators, and lenses or spectacles; also forges, copper-foundries, and saw-mills. Pop. 5375.

Morfasso, mon-fās'so, a village of Italy, in Parma, on the Lubiano, 23 miles S. of Piacenza. Pop. 3860.

Mor'fordsville, a post-office of Johnson co., Iowa.

Morfu, or **Morphou,** mor'foo', a town of Cyprus, 20 miles S.W. of Kerinia. Pop. 3000.

Mor'gan, a county in the N. part of Alabama, has an area of about 686 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Tennessee River, and partly drained by Flint River. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Capital, Somerville. Pop. in 1870, 12,187; in 1880, 16,428; in 1890, 24,089.

Morgan, a county in the N.E. part of Colorado, has an area of 1290 square miles. It is intersected by the South Platte River, and is traversed by the Union Pacific Railroad and the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. Capital, Fort Morgan. Pop. in 1890, 1601.

Morgan, a county in the N. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 1322 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Appalachee and Oconee Rivers. The surface is undulating, and partly covered with forests. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. This county has an abundance of granite. It is intersected by the Georgia Railroad and the Macon & Northern Railroad. Capital, Madison. Pop. in 1870, 10,696; in 1880, 14,032; in 1890, 16,041.

Morgan, a county in the W. central part of Illinois, has an area of about 580 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Illinois River, and is also drained by Apple, Sandy, and Indian Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and forests. The soil is deep, fertile, and durable. Indian corn, wheat, cattle, hay, and pork are the staple products. Bituminous coal is found here. This county is intersected by railroads named the Wabash, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Jacksonville Southeastern, and the Chicago & Alton. Capital, Jacksonville. Pop. in 1870, 28,463; in 1880, 31,514; in 1890, 32,636.

Morgan, a county in the central part of Indiana, has an area of about 430 square miles. It is intersected by White River, and is also drained by Mill and White Lick Creeks. The surface is partly hilly, and in some places nearly level. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county is liberally supplied with timber. It is traversed by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, and is connected with Cincinnati by the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad. Capital, Martinsville. Pop. in 1870, 17,528; in 1880, 18,900; in 1890, 18,643.

Morgan, a county in the N.E. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 288 square miles. It is intersected by the Licking River. The surface is hilly, and mostly covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, oats, pork, and butter are the staple products. Among its minerals are bituminous coal and iron ore. Capital, West Liberty. Pop. in 1870, 5975; in 1880, 8455; in 1890, 11,249.

Morgan, a county in the central part of Missouri, has an area of about 638 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Osage River, and is also drained by Lamine River and Gravois Creek. The surface is moderately hilly, and extensively covered with forests of the ash, elm, hickory, oak, sugar-maple, wild cherry, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county has beds of bituminous coal and Lower Silurian Limestone. Capital, Versailles. Pop. in 1870, 8434; in 1880, 10,132; in 1890, 12,311.

Morgan, a county in the S.E. part of Ohio, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Muskingum River, and is also drained by Meigs and Wolf Creeks. The surface is moderately hilly, and nearly one-

third of it is covered with forests of the ash, hickory, chestnut, oak, maple, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, oats, and butter are the staple products. Petroleum and salt are procured in this county by boring through strata of sandstone. It has also large beds of good limestone and bituminous coal. It is intersected by the Zanesville & Ohio River Railroad, the Columbus, Shawnee & Hocking Railroad, and the Toledo & Ohio Central Extension Railroad. Capital, McConnelsville. Pop. in 1870, 20,363; in 1880, 20,074; in 1890, 19,143.

Morgan, a county in the E. part of Tennessee, has an area of about 448 square miles. It is drained by the Emery and Obie's Rivers. This county comprises a part of the Cumberland Table-Land. The surface is mostly hilly, and is extensively covered with forests of the chestnut, oak, pine, &c. Maize, grass, and pork are the staples. An abundance of bituminous coal is found in this county. It is intersected by the Queen & Crescent Route. Capital, Wartburg. Pop. in 1870, 2969; in 1880, 5156; in 1890, 7639.

Morgan, a county in the N. part of Utah, has an area of 725 square miles. It is intersected by Weber River. The surface is hilly or mountainous. The soil produces a little wheat and barley. It is intersected by the Union Pacific Railroad. Capital, Morgan. Pop. in 1870, 1972; in 1880, 1783; in 1890, 1780.

Morgan, a northeastern county of West Virginia, borders on Maryland. Area, about 230 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and N.W. by the Potomac River, and is intersected by the Cacapon River. The surface is mountainous, and extensively covered with forests. The soil produces Indian corn, grass, and wheat. This county is traversed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Berkeley Springs, or Bath, which is a summer resort. Pop. in 1870, 4315; in 1880, 5777; in 1890, 6744.

Morgan, a post-village, capital of Calhoun co., Ga., on the Ichawaynochaway Creek, about 22 miles S.E. of Cuthbert. It has 2 churches. Pop. 126.

Morgan, a township of Coles co., Ill. Pop. 818.

Morgan, a station in Morgan co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad, 11 miles W. of Jacksonville.

Morgan, a township of Harrison co., Ind. Pop. 1426.

Morgan, a township of Owen co., Ind. Pop. 1931.

Morgan, a station of Porter co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 12 miles E.S.E. of Valparaiso. Pop. of Morgan township, 579.

Morgan, a township of Crawford co., Iowa. Pop. 91.

Morgan, a township of Decatur co., Iowa. Pop. 519.

Morgan, a township of Franklin co., Iowa. Pop. 339.

Morgan, a township of Harrison co., Iowa. Pop. 682. It contains Mondamin.

Morgan, a post-office of Chase co., Kansas.

Morgan, a post-village of Pendleton co., Ky., on South Licking River, and on the Kentucky Central Railroad, 48 miles S. by E. of Cincinnati. It has a church. Tobacco and other products are shipped here.

Morgan, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 36 miles W. by N. of Baltimore. It has a paper-mill. Pop. about 100.

Morgan, post-office, Barry co., Mich. See SHERIDAN.

Morgan, a village in Negaunee township, Marquette co., Mich., on the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, 7 miles W. of Marquette. It has a blast-furnace, a bloomery, and a machine-shop.

Morgan, Newaygo co., Mich. See MORGAN STATION.

Morgan, a post-office and station of Redwood co., Minn.

Morgan, a township of Dade co., Mo. Pop. 2114.

Morgan, a township of Mercer co., Mo. Pop. 2107. It contains Princeton.

Morgan, a station of Middlesex co., N.J., on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 25¼ miles S.S.W. of New York City.

Morgan, a township of Rowan co., N.C. Pop. 1064.

Morgan, a township of Rutherford co., N.C. Pop. 731.

Morgan, or **Rock Creek**, a post-village in Morgan township, Ashtabula co., O., on Rock Creek, and on the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburg Railroad, 29 miles N. of Warren, and about 50 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland. The name of its post-office is Rock Creek. It has 3 churches, a bank, a seminary, 2 steam tanneries, 2 steam saw-mills, a foundry, a machine-shop, a flouring-mill, and 2 carriage-factories. Pop. in 1890, 448; of the township, 1015.

Morgan, a township of Butler co., O., on the Indiana line. Pop. 1807.

Morgan, a township of Gallia co., O. Pop. 1403.

Morgan, a township of Knox co., O. Pop. 645.

Morgan, a township of Morgan co., O. Pop. 2185. It contains McConnelsville.

Morgan, a township of Scioto co., O., bounded E. by the river Scioto. Pop. 758.

Morgan, a township of Greene co., Pa. Pop. 1101.

Morgan, a post-village, capital of Morgan co., Utah, is on or near Weber River, 1 mile from Weber Station, which is on the Union Pacific Railroad, 24 miles S.E. of Ogden. It has a church, 2 flour-mills, and 2 lime-kilns.

Morgan, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., Vt., in Morgan township, on Seymour Lake, about 11 miles E. of Newport. Pop. of the township, 614.

Mor'ganburg (Flint Post-Office and Station), a hamlet of Morgan co., Ala., on the South & North Alabama Railroad, 6 miles S. of Decatur. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Morgan City (formerly **Brashear**), a post-village and port of entry of St. Mary's parish, La., on the E. bank of the navigable Atchafalaya Bayou, 20 miles from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico, and on Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad, 80 miles W. of New Orleans. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, and a sash-factory. Its harbor admits vessels drawing 15 feet of water. Steamships for Galveston depart from this place. Pop. (1890) 2291.

Mor'gandale, a station on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 15 miles S. of Chicago, Ill.

Mor'ganfield, a post-village, capital of Union co., Ky., is about 20 miles W.S.W. of Henderson, 6 miles from the Ohio River, and 39 miles S.W. of Evansville, Ind. It has 5 churches, a bank, and a high school. Pop. in 1890, 109.

Mor'gan Hill, a post-hamlet of Buncombe co., N.C., 15 miles N. of Asheville. It has a church and a seminary.

Morgan Park, a post-village and station of Cook co., Ill. It has a church and a military academy.

Morgan's, a station in Delaware co., Pa., on the Chester Creek Railroad, 3 miles W. of Chester.

Morgan's Fork, a post-office of Franklin co., Miss.

Morgan's Glade, a post-office of Preston co., W. Va.

Morgan's Mill, a post-office of Erath co., Tex.

Morgan's Mills, a post-office of Union co., N.C.

Morgan Spring, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Ala., 1 miles N. of Marion. It has 1 or 2 churches, and manufactures of sorghum.

Morgan Station, a village of Newaygo co., Mich., on the Big Rapids Branch of the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad, at the junction of the Grand Rapids, Newaygo & Lake Shore Railroad, 35 miles N.E. of Muskegon. It has a church and a saw-mill. Here is White Cloud Post-Office.

Mor'gansville, a hamlet of Washington co., Md., at Morgantown Station on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 3½ miles N.W. from Hagerstown. Pop. about 90.

Morgansville, a post-village of Morgan co., O., about 30 miles S. of Zanesville. It has a church. Pop. 77.

Morgansville, a post-hamlet of Doddridge co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, about 60 miles E. of Parkersburg.

Mor'ganton, a post-village, capital of Fannin co., Ga., near the Ocoee, 90 miles N. of Atlanta. It has a church.

Morganton, a post-village, capital of Burke co., N.C., in Morganton township, on the Catawba River, and on the Western North Carolina Railroad, 55 miles W. of Statesville, and about 64 miles N.W. of Charlotte. It has a court-house, a newspaper office, 4 churches, and Wilberforce College (Episcopalian). Gold is found here. Pop. in 1890, 1557; of the township, 4318.

Morganton, or **Morgantown**, a post-village of Loudon co., Tenn., on the Little Tennessee River, about 35 miles S.S.W. of Knoxville. It has 3 general stores.

Morgantown, a post-village in Jackson township, Morgan co., Ind., on the Cincinnati & Martinsville Railroad, 35 miles S. by W. of Indianapolis. It has 3 churches, 2 flour-mills, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 500.

Morgantown, a post-village, capital of Butler co., Ky., on Green River, about 24 miles N.W. of Bowling Green. It has 2 churches and a seminary. Pop. 125.

Morgantown, Maryland. See MORGANSVILLE.

Morgantown, a post-hamlet of Pike co., O., 19 miles S.W. of Chillicothe. Near it are 2 or 3 churches. Pop. 55.

Morgantown, a post-village in Caernarvon township, Berks co., Pa., 12 or 13 miles S. of Reading. It has 2 churches, 2 stores, and 2 taverns.

Morgantown, a post-village, capital of Monongalia co., W. Va., on the Monongahela River, about 56 miles S.E. of Wheeling, and 65 miles S. of Pittsburg. It contains 5 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, a female seminary, 2 newspaper offices, and several mills. Here is the West Virginia University, founded by the state in 1867. Steamboats can ascend the river to this place. Pop. (1890) 1011.

Morgan Valley, a post-office of Wyoming co., W. Va.

Mor'ganville, a post-office and station of Lowndes co.,

la., on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 17 miles S.S.W. Montgomery.

Morganville, a small post-village of Dade co., Ga., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Chattanooga.

Morganville, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Kansas, in Morman township, 10 miles N.W. of Clay Centre. It has churches.

Morganville, Kentucky. See Home.

Morganville, a post-hamlet in Marlborough township, Monmouth co., N.J., on the Freehold & New York Railroad, 9 miles N. of Freehold.

Morganville, a post-hamlet in Stafford township, Genesee co., N.Y., about 25 miles W.S.W. of Rochester. It has 1 or 2 churches.

Morgan'za, a post-office of St. Mary's co., Md., about 7 miles S. by E. of Washington, D.C.

Morganza, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., on the Chartiers Railroad, 20 miles S.W. of Pittsburg. It has a reform school.

Morgarten, mor'gar'tẹn, a mountain of Switzerland, on the boundary of the cantons of Schwytz and Zug, 5 miles N. of Schwytz. Here, on 15th November, 1315, 1300 Swiss defeated 20,000 men under Leopold of Austria, this being the first battle fought for Swiss independence.

Morgenstern, mor'ghẹn-stêrn', or **Morchenstern**, morK'ẹn-stêrn', a village of Bohemia, 26 miles N.E. of Jung-Buntzlau. Pop. 4551.

Morges, monzh (Ger. *Morsee*, mor'sâ'). a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 7 miles W. of Lausanne. Pop. 3877.

Morgram, or **Margram**, mọr-grâm', a town of Bengal, district of Moorshedabad, 20 miles W. of Berhampoor. It has important silk-manufactures. Pop. 5766.

Morhange, mor'ôⁿzh', or **Mörchingen**, mör'king-ẹn, a town of Germany, Lorraine, 24 miles S.W. of Saarmünd. Pop. 1172.

Mori, mo'ree, a town of Austria, Tyrol, about 2 miles from Roveredo, on the Adige, at the junction of the Comasco. Pop. 4267.

Mori'ah, a post-village in Moriah township, Essex co., N.Y., about 37 miles N. of Whitehall, and 4 miles W. of Lake Champlain, which forms the eastern boundary of the township. It has 2 or 3 churches, rich mines of magnetic iron ore, and several furnaces. The township is intersected by the New York & Canada Railroad. It contains larger villages, named Port Henry and Mineville. Pop. of the township in 1890, 6787.

Moriah Centre, a post-village in Moriah township, Essex co., N.Y., near the Adirondack Mountains, 3 miles from Port Henry, and about 100 miles N. of Albany. It has a graded school, 6 stores, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and the iron-mines. Pop. about 300.

Mori'an, a hamlet of Colfax co., Neb., about 62 miles N.W. of Lincoln.

Morians, a station of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 4 miles S.W. Dunkirk.

Moriches, maw-rich'iz or mō-rich'iz, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on an inlet of the ocean, about 14 miles W. of Riverhead, and 5 miles W. of Moriches Station. It has nearly 50 houses. Many fish and wild fowls are caught near this place. It is also called West Moriches.

Moricium, the Latin name of Morez.

Morileoo Island. See Hall Island.

Morin, mo-reen', a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the railway from Augsburg to Munich, 6 miles E. of Ingolstadt. Pop. 1668.

Moringen, mo'ring-ẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 7 miles S.S.W. of Hildesheim. Pop. 2040.

Moritotium, the Latin name of Montain.

Morkowitz, mor'ko-ŵits', a town of Moravia, 12 miles from Wischau. Pop. 1380.

Morlaas, mor'lâs', a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 6 miles N.E. of Pau. Pop. 1681.

Morlacca, mor-lâk'kâ (Ger. *Vellebith*, vêl'lẽ-bit'), a district of Croatia, consisting of the mountainous coast, comprising the towns of Carlopago and Zengg. Its inhabitants, called Morlaks, or Morlacchi, are of Slavic race, and are among the rudest in the empire. Morlacca Canal, 3 miles in breadth, separates the Illyrian and Dalmatian islands, Veglia, Arbe, and Pago, from the mainland.

Morlaix, mor'lâ' (L. *Morlæ'um*), a town of France, in Finistère, at the confluence of the Jarlot and Queffleut, which, uniting as they fall into a small estuary, form a harbor difficult of access, but secure when entered, 34 miles N.E. of Brest. It is picturesquely situated in a valley so narrow as only to admit the stream. The principal square is of great extent, and adorned with some fine mansions. Morlaix contains a hôtel-de-ville, the churches of St. Matthew and St. Melaine, a public library, and a communal college. The manufactures are linen, oil, candles, paper, and tobacco, for which the government has a factory, employing about 1000 persons. The trade is in leather, agricultural products, thread, paper, wine, and brandy. Pop. 13,519.

Morlanwelz, mor'lân-ŵêlz', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 15 miles E. of Mons. Pop. of commune, 4215.

Mor'ley, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 4 miles by rail S.S.W. of Leeds. Pop. 9607.

Mor'ley, a post-village of Mecosta co., Mich., on the South Branch of the Muskegon River, and on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 41 miles N. by E. of Grand Rapids, and 14 miles S. of Big Rapids. It has a church, a graded school, and lumber- and shingle-mills. Pop. 600.

Morley, a post-village in Morley township, Scott co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 28 miles W. of Cairo, and 13 miles S.W. of Commerce. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, and a grist-mill. Pop. 400.

Morley, a post-village in Canton township, St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Grass River, about 10 miles W. by S. of Potsdam, and 15 miles E. by S. of Ogdensburg. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and a grist-mill. Pop. 450.

Morley, a post-office of Barron co., Wis.

Mormanno, mor-mân'no, a town of Italy, in Cosenza, 13 miles N.W. of Castrovillari. Pop. 5890.

Mormentzel, mor'mẽnt-sẽl', a hill of Transylvania, in the narrow pass of Borso, on the Great Szamos, above which it rises more than 1800 feet.

Mormoiron, morⁱmwâⁱrôNᵂ' (L. *Marmurio*), a town of France, in Vaucluse, on the Auzon, 7 miles E. of Carpentras. Pop. 1433.

Mor'mon Grove, a post-office of Grayson co., Tex.

Mormon Island, a post-village of Sacramento co., Cal., on the South Fork of the American River, about 25 miles N.E. of Sacramento.

Mormon River, Idaho, rises in the Rocky Mountains, runs northwestward in Boisé co., and enters the East Fork of Salmon River.

Mor'montown, a post-office of Taylor co., Iowa, at Colfax, a hamlet 15 miles E.S.E. of Bedford.

Mornant, morⁱnôNᵂ', a town of France, in Rhône, 12 miles S.W. of Lyons. Pop. 1504.

Morne-à-l'Eau, morn-â-lō', a town of the French colony of Guadeloupe, West Indies, near the centre of the island of Grande-Terre, 9 miles E. by N. of Pointe-à-Pitre. Pop. of commune, 5483.

Mornese, mor-nâ'sâ, a village of Italy, in Alessandria, 5 miles from Novi. Pop. 1100.

Mornico, morⁱne-ko, a village of Italy, province of Bergamo. Pop. 1532.

Morn'ing Glo'ry, a post-office of Nicholas co., Ky.

Morn'ingside, a village of Scotland, co. and 2 miles S. of Edinburgh. It has numerous handsome seats and villas, and is much resorted to for its salubrious air. Here is the city and county lunatic asylum.

Morn'ingside, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 5½ miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

Morning Star, a township of Mecklenburg co., N.C. Pop. 918.

Morning Star, a post-office of Washington co., Tenn., 5 miles N.W. of Jonesborough.

Morning Sun, a post-village in Morning Sun township, Louisa co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 23 miles N. by W. of Burlington, and 7 miles S.S.W. of Wapello. It has a newspaper office, 4 churches, and a money-order post-office. Pop. 785; of the township, 730 additional.

Morning Sun, a post-village of Preble co., O., about 40 miles N.N.W. of Cincinnati. It has an academy and a church.

Morn'ington, a hamlet of Ireland, co. of Meath, on the Boyne, 3 miles E.N.E. of Drogheda.

Morn'ington, a post-office of Webster co., Mo., 18 miles S. of Marshfield.

Mornington Island, the northernmost and largest of the Wellesley Islands, Gulf of Carpentaria, Australia, in lat. 16° 24′ S., lon. 139° 37′ E.

Mornington Port, an inlet of the Red Sea, in Nubia. Lat. 18° 11′ N.

Morn'ing View, a post-village of Kenton co., Ky.

Morning View, a post-office of Belmont co., O., 6 miles N.W. of Martinsville.

Mo'ro, a small river of Arkansas, enters the Ouachita at the S.W. extremity of Bradley co.

Moro, a post-office of Lee co., Ark., about 85 miles E. of Little Rock.

Moro, township, San Luis Obispo co., Cal. Pop. 627.

Moro, a post-village of Madison co., Ill., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 28 miles N.N.E. of St. Louis, Mo. It has a church and a public school. Good coal is mined here. Pop. 184.

Moro, a post-office of Aroostook co., Me., about 28 miles W. of Houlton.

Moro, a post-office of Tarrant co., Tex.

Moro Bay, a post-hamlet of Bradley co., Ark., on the Moro River, at its entrance into the Ouachita River, about 40 miles S.E. of Camden. It has a church.

Morocco, mo-rok'ko, or **Marocco** (Arab. *Marakash*, mâ-râ'kash, or *Maraksh*, mâ-râksh'; Fr. *Maroc*, mâ'rôk'; Sp. *Marruecos*, mar-roo-â'ko; It. *Marocco*, mâ-rok'ko; L. *Maro'chium*), a city, one of the capitals of an empire of the same name, on the N. side of an extensive and fertile plain, 1450 feet above sea-level. Lat. 31° 37′ 31″ N.; lon. 7° 35′ 30″ W. It is nearly 6 miles in circuit, and is surrounded by a strongly-built machicolated wall of tappia work (lime beaten with earth), 30 feet high, with foundations of masonry, and square towers every 50 paces. In the walls there are 11 gates. The entire space within is not generally covered with buildings, but comprises large gardens and open areas of from 20 to 30 acres in extent. The streets are narrow, irregular, and unpaved. The houses are mostly constructed of tappia, although many are built of stone; they are generally of one story, flat-roofed, with the side towards the street plain and whitewashed, having here and there a narrow, unglazed opening for a window. There are several market-places and a covered bazaar, at which a great variety of articles are always on sale. There are altogether 19 mosques in the city, of which 6 are remarkable for their size and architectural elegance. On the S. of the city stands the palace, comprising a space about 1500 yards long by 600 yards wide, and near it is the Jews' quarter (El Millah), a walled enclosure about 1½ miles in circuit, one-half of it nearly in ruins, thronged to suffocation, and excessively filthy, like the whole town. Morocco is famous for the manufacture of the species of leather to which the town gives name. The color used in dyeing the morocco is confined to yellow. There are the ruins of extensive aqueducts in the vicinity of the town, some of them 20 miles in length. Morocco was founded in 1072. It has long been hastening to decay, and is now nearly half in ruins, the result of war, plague, and wretched government. Pop. estimated at 40,000.

Morocco, or **Marocco** (anc. *Tingita'na Maurita'nia*; Arabic, *Moghreeb-el-Aksa*, mŏn'reeb'-ĕl-âk'sâ, *i.e.*, "The Extreme West;" Fr. *Maroc*, mâ'rok'; Sp. *Marruecos*, mar-roo-â'koce), an extensive maritime country occupying the N.W. extremity of Africa, bounded W. by the Atlantic Ocean, N. by the Mediterranean, N.E. by Algeria, and E. and S. by the Sahara or Great Desert. Lat. 28° to 36° N.; lon. 0° 38′ to 11° 38′ W. Area, about 190,560 square miles. The country is traversed diagonally from N.E. to S.W., throughout its whole extent, by the chains of the Atlas Mountains, on the N.W. side of which lie the territories of Fez and Morocco, and on the opposite side the principalities of Tafilet, Drah (Darna), El-Harish, Adrâr, Gezulah, Soos-el-Adna, and Soos-el-Aksa, that is, "the extreme or farthest limit."

Physically considered, Morocco falls naturally into four regions. 1. The great range of the Atlas, composed of two or more parallel chains, meeting the desert of Angad in the N.E., forms a natural frontier. 2. Er-Reef, or the northern maritime district, comprising the chains of mountains which rise at no great distance from the Mediterranean Sea. 3. The wide belt of fertile plain, intermixed with hill and valley, which lies between the two preceding regions, and extends from the Mulweeya to Mogndore, a distance of 450 miles. 4. The plains and valleys S.E. of the Atlas. These last all terminate in or adjoin the Great Desert.

Morocco has the largest rivers in North Africa. Those flowing from the N. side of the Atlas have their channels well filled with water; but those flowing from the S. are dry in summer. The Mulweeya, rising in a principal knot of the Atlas, nearly in lat. 32° 30′ N., flows N.E. to the Mediterranean, with a course of 350 miles. The Seboo descends from Mount Sililgo W. to the Atlantic, in a course of 160 miles. The Morbeyn, which enters the sea at Azamor, lat. 33° 17′ N., has a course of about 230 miles; and the Tensift, which passes near the city of Morocco, has a length of about 190 miles. Of the rivers which discharge their waters into the desert, the Guir, the most E., seems to have a course S.S.E., occasionally traceable for 300 or 400 miles. The Ziz, which, with its numerous affluents, wate a very fertile and populous country, is spent before it attai half that length. The Drah, or Darna, rising in the ce tral and most elevated portion of the Atlas (lat. from 3 to 32° N.), first runs S. for nearly 200 miles, forms a lak called Ed-Debaïa, and then, turning W., enters the ocea in lat. 28° 18′ N., after a course of 700 miles; the low portion of its bed, however, and the lake, are periodical dry. The coast, being generally low and little broken, offe few good harbors: of these, Tangier and Mogadore are t best; the rest, as El-Araish, Sale, Rabatt, Mehediah, Az mor, &c., are but open roadsteads at the mouths of rivers

The summits of the Atlas often rise into peaks, but the scenery is characterized rather by rounded heights clothe with luxuriant forests than by rugged and precipitous form Copper ores are found in the S. ramifications, S. of the riv Soos. There are reports, also, of iron-mines in the interi and of lead in the vicinity of Têmsna. The *khol*, or ore antimony, used by Moorish ladies for darkening the ey brows, is obtained from Tedla. Amethysts of great si and beauty have been found in the Atlas.

The climate is generally very fine. The extremes temperature lie within moderate limits, the mean annu temperature of the city of Morocco, at an absolute elev tion of 1384 feet, being about 64°. The forests of Er-Re contain, among other species of oak, that which bears edib acorns, and also that which yields cork. In the higher r gions of the Atlas are found the Aleppo pine, the cedar Lebanon, and many varieties of oxycedrus and of junip yielding fragrant gums. The date-palm and the dwa palm form extensive woods E. and S. of the Atlas. In t maritime region grows the *Eleodendron argân*, from t olive-like fruit of which is extracted an excellent oil. Amon the wild plants of the S. provinces may be mentioned t caper and archil, the latter an important article of com merce.

The agriculture of Morocco is in the lowest possible co dition. Neither science nor capital aids the labors of the hu bandman. The cereal crops are wheat, which is excellen barley, of inferior quality, and maize. Durrah, or mill constitutes the chief support of the population, thoug beans, the esculent arum, and canary-seed are consumed large quantities by the poorer classes. The vine is cult vated near the towns for the sake of the fresh grapes an raisins. All the fruits of Southern Europe and the Cana Islands are to be found here in sufficient abundance. large portion of the population leads a pastoral life.

The lion still haunts the plains on the sides of the Atla followed by panthers and ounces. The wild boar inhabits t woods. Gazelles and several species of large antelope ent the country from the desert. But more formidable by f than beasts of prey are the locusts, which come from t desert in countless multitudes, spreading desolation ov the fields. The ostrich is found on the S. frontiers, and t ostrich feathers brought from that quarter are the be known in commerce. The wealth of the Arab tribes co sists chiefly in their droves, herds, and flocks. Horses o an excellent breed are numerous, and still more importan are the sheep, the wool of which is frequently of the fine possible description.

In general, among the rural population, every woma spins and every man knows how to weave. Fez mak and exports great quantities of cloth caps. The tanners o Mequinez have a great reputation; those of Morocco rend the lion's or panther's skin as white as snow and as soft a silk. Of the fine morocco leather, Fez furnishes the re Tafilet the green, and the city of Morocco the yellow. Th Morocco carpets, called by the Moors Sherbiah and Katifah and much esteemed in Europe, under the name of Turke carpets, are made chiefly in the province of Ducalla. Th Jews alone do business as goldsmiths and jewellers. Th commerce of Morocco may be classed under three heads I, commerce with the East, carried on by means of the cara vans to Mecca; 2, with Soodan across the Great Desert; 3 the maritime trade. The first-named comprises Persia silks, perfumes, spices, and some Indian goods, to which ar added cotton and raw silk from Cairo. The goods exporte by this channel are cochineal, indigo, skins, fine leather woollen cloths, and ostrich feathers. The caravans goin S. are much less numerous than those destined for Egyp or Mecca, yet they often reckon from 16,000 to 20,00 camels. At Timbuctoo they meet the merchants from th S., and dispose of their goods, chiefly salt, woollen mantles sashes, daggers, tobacco, and looking-glasses, for ivory rhinoceros-horn, incense, gold-dust, ostrich feathers, gums malaghetta pepper, cardamom, indigo, and slaves. Th capital advanced on each expedition to Timbuctoo is esti

ated at $1,000,000, and the returns are said to exceed in due ten times that amount.

The population of Morocco is divided into several distinct races. The Berbers, the oldest inhabitants of the country, are divided into Amazig and Shelluh, the latter whom, inhabiting the high plains of the Atlas, S. of the capital, devote themselves to agriculture. The Arabs form the bulk of the rural population in the plains. In the west along the coast are found the Moors. There are many negroes and people of mixed descent. A considerable number of Jews is to be found in all the commercial towns. The education given at the schools in the chief towns, and completed at the university of Fez, does not go beyond the theology of the Koran; true science is unknown, and whatever monuments of art there are in the kingdom point to past ages. Music is the only art for which the Moors manifest a decided taste.

The sovereign or Sultan of Morocco, styled by Europeans Emperor, bears the title of Emeer el Moomeneen, or "Lord of the true Believers." He is absolute; the lives and properties of his subjects are at his disposal. His treasury, situated in Mequinez, is a mysterious and impenetrable structure, guarded by 2000 blacks, and is supposed to contain great treasures. The military force maintained by the Sultan does not ordinarily exceed 16,000, of whom half are blacks, and of the remainder a large portion are Bedouins. The marine force is insignificant. The population is estimated at 6,000,000.

History.—In the *Mau'ri* or *Mauru'sii*, *Mas'syli*, *Maz'ices*, and *Getu'li* of ancient writers it is easy to recognize the Moors or Moriscos, the Shelluh, Amazig, and Gezulah or Benee Godalah of modern times. The Vandals, who held the country for some years, are supposed to have introduced into it, at the end of the fifth and beginning of the sixth century, the piratical habits which afterwards became so characteristic of the coasts. In the latter part of the seventh century the Arabs, fired with enthusiasm, spread over North Africa, and, having taken possession of Mauritania, penetrated S. to the borders of the desert. It was about this time that the Jews were expelled from Spain (A.D. 694) and sought refuge in great numbers on the shores of Africa.

Near the close of the eighth century a descendant of Mohammed, named Edris, was made sovereign of the Berber tribes about the Atlas. In 1035 the warlike sect of the Morabites first rose into existence among the Gezulah and on the borders of the desert. In 1055 their chief, Abu Bekr ben Omar el-Lamtúni, was proclaimed sovereign. His grandson crossed the mountains, and in 1072 laid the foundations of the city of Morocco, which thus arose with the remarkable dynasty of the Almoravides. In the time of Es-Watas, the founder of a dynasty bearing his name, the expulsion of the Moors and Jews from Spain A.D. 1480–1501 added 800,000 souls, it is said, to the population. In the middle of the sixteenth century a new dynasty commenced with the descendants of the Shereef Hosein. The fifth of his family, commonly called Hamed Shereef-el-Munsoor, towards the close of the sixteenth century made himself master of Morocco, and pushed his conquests through the desert as far as Timbuctoo and Kagho. His reign (from 1579 to 1603) is regarded as the golden age in the history of Morocco. The ninth and last Moroccan dynasty is that founded in 1648 by Mulai Shereef el Filali, or King of Tafilet, who was remarkable, among other things, for his numerous posterity, having had 84 sons and 124 daughters. In 1814 the Sultan abolished the slavery of Christians, and in 1817 disarmed his marine and strictly prohibited piracy.

——Adj. Moorish, moor'ish, Moroc'can, and Moresque, mo-rĕsk' (Arab. Moghrabee, mo'ghrâ-bee', in the plural, Moghanna, mo'ghan'bâ; Sp. Marroquin, mar-no-keen'); Arab. Moor and Moghrebin, mo'ghreb-in.

Mo'roc'co, a post-village in Beaver township, Newton co., Ind., about 52 miles N.N.W. of Lafayette. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a drug-store.

Moro Creek, New Mexico. See Mora Creek.

Moromanno, a town of Italy. See Mormanno.

Moron, mo-rōn', or **Moron-de-la-Frontera**, mo-rōn'-dā-lā-fron-tā'rā, a town of Spain, Andalusia, 32 miles N.E. of Seville, near the Guadaira. It has a town house, prison, granary, a Latin grammar-school, 3 hospitals, a fine church with 3 naves, and several convents and nunneries. On the hill E. of the town are the ruins of an ancient castle, for several centuries one of the most important strongholds in Spain. It was blown up by the French in 1812. The town has manufactories of hats, soap, lime, and gypsum, several potteries, numerous flour- and oil-mills, and a few looms for linens. Pop. 12,846.

Morona, mo-ro'nâ, a river of Ecuador and Peru, formed by the confluence of the Cosulima and the navigable Mangosisa. It flows 300 miles southeastward, and joins the Amazon. It is navigable throughout by steamers.

Morone, mo-ro'nâ, or **Morrone**, mor-ro'nâ, a town of Italy, in Campobasso, 8 miles S.W. of Larino. P. 3605.

Moroni, mo-ro'nee, a post-village of San Pete co., Utah, is in a fertile valley, on the San Pete River, 36 miles S. by E. of York Railroad Station. Pop. in 1890, 958.

Mo'ro River, Arkansas, rises in Dallas co., runs southward, and forms the W. boundary of Bradley co. until it enters the Ouachita River. It is nearly 90 miles long.

Moros, mo'ros, a village of Spain, Aragon, 60 miles from Saragossa. It has a church and a hospital. P. 1271.

Morotai, one of the Sandwich Islands. See Molokai.

Morot'to, Morut'tu, or **Moratu'wa**, a large town of Ceylon, on its W. coast, 10 miles S. of Colombo.

Morovsk, or **Morowsk**, mo-rovsk', a town of Russia, government and 36 miles S.W. of Chernigov, on the Desna.

Morowan, mo-ro-wân', a town of India, province of Oude, division of Lucknow. Pop. in 1872, 7997.

Morozzo, mo-rot'so, a town of Italy, 8 miles E.N.E. of Coni, on an affluent of the Tanaro. Pop. 1966.

Mor'peth, a town of England, co. of Northumberland, at a railway junction, 14 miles N. by W. of Newcastle. It has 2 principal streets, paved, and lighted with gas, a town hall, an elegant bridge of three arches over the Wansbeck, a prison and court-house, an old market-cross, fine churches, a handsome chapel of ease, several dissenting places of worship, a Roman Catholic chapel, a grammar-school and several other schools, a mechanics' institute, and a dispensary. The woollen-manufacture and tanning are carried on to some extent. The borough returns a member to Parliament. Pop. (1891) 5219.

Mor'peth, a town and river-port of New South Wales, co. of Northumberland, at the head of the navigable part of the Hunter River, 78 miles N.E. of Sydney. Steamers ply between this place and Sydney. Pop. 1236.

Mor'peth, a post-village in Kent co., Ontario, near Lake Erie, 15 miles S.S.E. of Thamesville. It contains a woollen-factory, a foundry, a saw-mill, grist-mills, 5 or 6 stores, &c. Pop. 600.

Morphou, a town of Cyprus. See Morfu.

Morra, mor'nâ, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 3 miles E.N.E. of Sant' Angelo dei Lombardi. Pop. 2819.

Morra, a town of Italy, province of Coni, 7 miles S.W. of Alba, on the Tanaro. Pop. 3325.

Mor'ral, a post-office and station of Marion co., O., on the Columbus & Toledo Railroad, 8 miles N.N.W. of Marion. It has a church and a warehouse.

Morrano, mor-râ'no, a station in San Joaquin co., Cal., on the Visalia division of the Central Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Lathrop.

Morrell', a post-hamlet in Morris township, Huntingdon co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Union Furnace Station, about 20 miles N.E. of Altoona. Here is a large lime-kiln.

Morrellgunge, mor'rĕl-gŭnj', a town and port of Bengal, in Jessore, 100 miles E. of Calcutta. It is among the Sunderbunds, and on a deep navigable channel, 45 miles from the sea, and has a large export trade, chiefly in rice.

Morrice, mor'ris, a post-office of Shiawassee co., Mich.

Mor'rill, a post-office and station of Brown co., Kansas, on the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of Hiawatha.

Morrill, a post-office of Jackson co., Ky.

Morrill, a post-hamlet in Morrill township, Waldo co., Me., 7 miles W. of Belfast. Pop. of the township, 523.

Mor'rill's Corner, a village in Deering township, Cumberland co., Me., near Portland. It has a church, and manufactures of organs, leather, and britannia-ware.

Mor'rillton, a post-village, capital of Conway co., Ark., on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, 50 miles N.W. of Argenta. It has a bank, 2 newspaper offices, saw-, shingle-, and grist-mills, and a cotton-gin. Pop. 1644.

Mor'ris, a county in the E. central part of Kansas, has an area of about 684 square miles. It is drained by the Neosho River, which rises in it, and by small affluents of the Kansas River. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. Nearly 95 per cent. of it is prairie. Indian corn, wheat, hay, and cattle are the staple products. Magnesian limestone abounds in this county, which is intersected by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad and two other railroads. Capital, Council Grove. Pop. in 1870, 2225; in 1875, 4597; in 1880, 9265; in 1890, 11,381.

Morris, a county in the N. part of New Jersey, has an area of about 470 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E.

by the Pequannock River, on the S.E. and E. by the Passaic River, and on the N.W. by the Musconetcong. It is also drained by the sources of the Raritan and by the Rockaway River. The surface is hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the oak, chestnut, hickory, &c. Among its remarkable features is Schooley's Mountain, a summer resort. Indian corn, hay, oats, and butter are the staple products of the farms. This county has rich iron-mines, and extensive manufactures of forged and rolled iron and nails. Limestone and marble are found here. This county is intersected by the Morris Canal, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, the Central of New Jersey Railroad, and the Morris County Railroad. Capital, Morristown. Pop. in 1880, 50,861; in 1890, 54,101.

Morris, a county in the N.E. part of Texas, has an area of 260 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Sulphur Fork of Red River, and also drained by Big Cypress and White Oak Bayous. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of the ash, cypress, hickory, oak, pecan, &c. The soil is fertile. This county is traversed by the East Line & Red River Railroad. Capital, Daingerfield. Pop. in 1880, 5032; in 1890, 6580.

Morris, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ala., on the South & North Alabama Railroad, 19 miles N. of Birmingham. Here is a church.

Morris, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., in Morris township, 3 miles E. of Morris Station, and about 30 miles W. by S. of Hartford. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 701. Morris Station is at West Morris, on the Shepaug Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Litchfield.

Morris, a hamlet of Franklin co., Ga., about 32 miles N.N.E. of Athens. See also Morris Station.

Morris, a city, the capital of Grundy co., Ill., is in Morris township, on the N. bank of the Illinois River, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, 61 miles S.W. of Chicago, 23 miles E. of Ottawa, and 21 miles W.S.W. of Joliet. It has 7 churches, 2 national banks, a high school, a classical institute, 2 newspaper offices, 2 flour-mills, a tannery, and manufactures of school-furniture and farming-implements. Bituminous coal is mined here. Pop. in 1890, 3653; of the township, 3745.

Morris, a post-village in Adams township, Ripley co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 51 miles W.N.W. of Cincinnati, O. It has a church, and manufactures of spokes, hubs, cooperage, &c.

Morris, a station in Kent co., Md., near the Delaware line, on the Queen Anne's & Kent Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Massey's.

Morris, a hamlet in Berrien co., Mich., on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 1¼ miles N. of Bridgeman. It has a saw-mill.

Morris, a post-village in Morris township, capital of Stevens co., Minn., near the Pomme de Terre River, and on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 159 miles W.N.W. of St. Paul, and 25 miles N.N.W. of Benson. Pop. in 1890, 1266; of the township, additional, 237.

Morris, a township of Carroll co., Mo. Pop. 3831.

Morris, a township of Sullivan co., Mo. Pop. 964.

Morris, a township of Texas co., Mo. Pop. 539.

Morris, a township of Morris co., N.J. Pop. 5874. It contains Morristown.

Morris, or **Louisville,** a post-village in Morris township, Otsego co., N.Y., on Butternut Creek, about 40 miles S. of Utica, and 15 miles E. of Norwich. It has 4 churches, an academic school, a newspaper office, a chair-factory, a cotton-factory, and a banking-house. The name of its post-office is Morris. Pop. about 650; of the township, 2303.

Morris, a township of Knox co., O. Pop. 860.

Morris, a post-office of Seneca co., O.

Morris, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. 1480. It contains Morrisdale and Kylerton.

Morris, a township of Greene co., Pa. Pop. 1296. It contains Nineveh.

Morris, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. 688.

Morris, a township of Tioga co., Pa. Pop. 423. It has dense forests of hemlock and hardwood, and beds of coal. It contains a part of Antrim.

Morris, a post-office in Morris township, Tioga co., Pa., about 32 miles N.N.W. of Williamsport. Pop. of the township, 423.

Morris, a township of Washington co., Pa., has beds of coal. Pop. 1050. It contains the village of Prosperity.

Morris, a post-office of Hanover co., Va.

Morrisania, mor'ris-ā'ne-a, a village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the E. bank of Harlem River, and on the New York & Harlem Railroad, about 10 miles N. by E. of the city hall. It was annexed to the city of New York in 1873, and its post-office is now a branch of the New York Post-Office. Here are numerous churches and elegant residences.

Mor'risburg, a village and port of entry in Dundas co., Ontario, on the river St. Lawrence, at the foot of the Rivière du Plat Canal, 92 miles by rail W. of Montreal. It has water-power, 2 churches, a branch bank, saw-, grist-, and carding-mills, 2 foundries, a tannery, several factories, a number of stores, and a newspaper office. A steamer runs regularly between here and Waddington, N.Y. Pop. 1150.

Mor'ris Chap'el, a post-office of Harrison co., Mo.

Morris Church, a post-office of Campbell co., Va.

Morris Cross Roads, a post-village in Spring Hill township, Fayette co., Pa., about 58 miles S. of Pittsburg. It has 2 stores and several vineyards.

Mor'risdale, or **Mor'risdale Mines,** a post-village in Morris township, Clearfield co., Pa., 30 miles N.N.W. of Phillipsburg, and about 30 miles N.N.E. of Altoona. It is the N. terminus of a branch of the Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad. It has mines of coal and a church. Pop. 300.

Morris Gap, a post-office of Roane co., Tenn.

Morris Hill, a post-office of Alleghany co., Va.

Morris Island, of South Carolina, is on the S. side of the entrance of Charleston harbor, and borders on the Atlantic Ocean. Its N. extremity is about 1 mile S.S.E. of Fort Sumter.

Mor'rison, a county in the central part of Minnesota, has an area of about 970 square miles. It is intersected by the Mississippi River, is partly bounded on the N. by the Crow Wing River, and also drained by the Platte and Swan Rivers. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, grass, and potatoes are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Northern Pacific Railroad. Capital, Little Falls. Pop. in 1870, 1681; in 1880, 5875; in 1890, 13,325.

Morrison, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Col., on the Denver & South Park Railroad, 16 miles S.W. of Denver. It has a fine stone hotel, a large stone school-house, a sulphur spring, and a quarry of limestone.

Morrison, a city, capital of Whiteside co., Ill., is in Mount Pleasant township, on Rock Creek, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 124 miles W. of Chicago, and 14 miles E. of Clinton, Iowa. It contains a court-house, a national bank, a private bank, 2 newspaper offices, a graded school, 7 churches, and manufactures of carriages and farming-implements. Pop. in 1890, 2088.

Morrison, a post-office and station of Grundy co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 5 miles E. of Grundy Centre.

Morrison, a post-village of Gasconade co., Mo., on the Missouri River, and on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 92 miles W. of St. Louis, and 12 miles W. of Hermann. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Morrison, a post-hamlet of Luzerne co., Pa., 3 miles from Whitehaven, and about 20 miles S. by E. of Wilkesbarre. It has a grist-mill.

Morrison, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Tenn., on a railroad, 10 miles S.W. of McMinnville.

Morrison, a post-village in Morrison township, Brown co., Wis., about 14 miles S. of the city of Green Bay. The township has 4 churches and several lumber-mills. Pop. of the township, 1398.

Morrison, Dane co., Wis. See Morrisonville.

Morrison Bluff, a post-hamlet of Logan co., Ark., on the Arkansas River, 3 miles from Spadra Station, and about 60 miles E. of Fort Smith. It has a flour-mill.

Morrison's Mills, a post-hamlet of Alachua co., Fla., about 30 miles W. of Palatka.

Mor'risonville, a post-village in Ricks township, Christian co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad, 40 miles S.W. of Decatur, and 20 miles N.N.E. of Litchfield. It has 2 banks, a high school, a money-order post-office, a newspaper office, 5 churches, and an elevator. Pop. about 900.

Morrisonville, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., on the Saranac River, in Plattsburg and Schuyler Falls townships, 5 miles W. of Plattsburg. It has 2 churches, a woollen-mill, a machine-shop, and a starch-factory.

Morrisonville, a post-office of Loudoun co., Va.

Morrisonville, a post-hamlet of Dane co., Wis., at Morrison Station on the Madison & Portage Railroad, 16 miles N. of Madison. It has an elevator. Pop. 100.

Morris Plains, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., on the Morris & Essex Railroad, 2½ miles N. of Morristown. It has a church, a paper-mill, and a grist-mill. Near here is an insane asylum.

Morris Run, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., on the Morris Run Branch of the Tioga Railroad, 4 miles by rail S.E. of Blossburg, and 32 miles N. of Williamsport. It has 3 churches. Coal is mined here. Pop. 2350.

Morris Station, a post-hamlet of Quitman co., Ga., on the Central Railroad of Georgia (station name Morris), 10 miles W. of Cuthbert. It has several stores.

Mor'riston, a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, 10 miles S.E. of Guelph. It contains 2 churches and a planing-mill. Pop. 400.

Mor'ristown, a mining village of Sierra co., Cal., about 2 miles N.W. of Downieville. Gold is found here.

Morristown, a post-office or hamlet of Henry co., Ill., about 20 miles E.S.E. of Davenport, Iowa.

Morristown, a village in Monroe township, Randolph co., Ind., at Parker Station on the railroad between Winchester and Muncie, about 10 miles E. of Muncie. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 257. The name of its post-office is Parker.

Morristown, a post-village in Hanover township, Shelby co., Ind., on the Blue River, and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 25 miles E.S.E. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches, an academy, and 5 stores. Pop. about 300.

Morristown, a post-village in Morristown township, Rice co., Minn., on Cannon River, about 10 miles W.S.W. of Faribault. It has 4 or 5 stores, 3 churches, 2 flour-mills, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. in 1890, 517; of the township, 1557. Several lakes occur on the border of the township.

Morristown, a city, the capital of Morris co., N.J., is in Morris township, on the Whippany River, and on the Morris & Essex division of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 50 miles N.N.E. of Trenton, about 20 miles S.W. of Paterson, and 32 miles by railroad W. by N. of New York. It is situated on a table-land, about 500 feet above tide-water, surrounded by picturesque ranges of hills, and is neatly laid out, having a fine public square or park, on which stands a granite monument erected in honor of the soldiers who fell in the civil war. It contains a court-house, 9 churches, a graded academy, 2 seminaries for ladies, a classical school, 2 national banks, a public library, an orphans' home, 5 hotels, and several summer boarding-houses. The city is lighted with gas, and is supplied with water from a large reservoir. The purity of the air and the attractive scenery render this place a favorite summer resort. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Morristown is the site of a new state lunatic asylum, about 200 feet in length (including the wings), and designed to accommodate 1000 patients. This city has manufactures of carriages, the Speedwell Iron-Works, a paper-mill, and other mills. It possesses historical interest as having been twice the headquarters of the American army during the Revolutionary war. The house occupied by General Washington is still standing, and has been purchased for the State Historical Society. Pop. in 1880, 5418; in 1890, 8156.

Morristown, a post-village in Morristown township, St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the St. Lawrence River, at the N. terminus of the Morristown & Black River Railroad, about 11 miles S.W. of Ogdensburg. It is opposite to Brockville, Canada, to which a steam ferry runs. It has several warehouses, 3 churches, a steam saw-mill, and a planing-mill. Pop. about 350. The township is bounded on the E. by Black Lake. Pop. 1849.

Morristown, a post-village in Union township, Belmont co., O., about 22 miles W. of Wheeling, W. Va., and 4 miles N. of Belmont Station of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. It has 4 churches, a flour-mill, and a money-order post-office. Pop. 423.

Morristown, a post-village, capital of Hamblen co., Tenn., is on the left or S. bank of the Holston River, and on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, at its junction with the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap & Charleston Railroad, 42 miles E.N.E. of Knoxville. It has a bank, a high school, a female institute, 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of flour, sash, &c. P. (1890) 1999.

Morristown, a small post-village in Morristown township, Lamoille co., Vt., about 22 miles N. of Montpelier. The township is drained by the Lamoille River, and contains also a larger village, named Morrisville. Pop. of the township, 1897.

Mor'ristown, or **Lakevale**, a seaport of Nova Scotia, S. of Antigonish, on St. George's Bay, near the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 11 miles N. of Antigonish. Pop. 200.

Mor'risville, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Mo., 22 miles E. of Springfield. It has a church.

Morrisville, a hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., 4 miles S. of Holmdel Station. It has 2 stores. Pop. about 150.

Morrisville, a post-village, capital of Madison co., N.Y., in Eaton township, about 30 miles E.S.E. of Syracuse, and 100 miles W. by N. of Albany. It is 2 miles W. of Morrisville Station of the Midland Railroad, and is in a deep, narrow valley. It contains a court-house, a jail, 3 churches, a union school, a newspaper office, a tannery, a carriage-shop, a national bank, and a foundry. Hops and dairy-products are the chief articles of export. Pop. 741.

Morrisville, a post-village of Wake co., N.C., on the North Carolina Railroad, 12 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Morrisville, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., O., about 44 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati. It has a church. Pop. 39.

Morrisville, a post-borough of Bucks co., Pa., on the Delaware River, opposite Trenton, 30 miles above Philadelphia. The railroad which connects these cities crosses the river here on a bridge 1100 feet long. Robert Morris and the French Marshal Moreau resided here for several years. It has 3 churches, a pottery, 2 flouring-mills, a nursery, a toy-factory, &c. Pop. in 1890, 1203.

Morrisville, or **Dot'tysburg**, a village in Franklin township, Greene co., Pa., 1 mile from Waynesburg. It has a church and a graded school. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 200.

Morrisville, a post-village in Morristown township, Lamoille co., Vt., on the Lamoille River, and on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad (Vermont division), 3 miles S. of Hyde Park, and about 22 miles N. of Montpelier. It has 4 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, an iron-foundry, a flour-mill, and manufactures of chairs, furniture, &c.

Morrisville, a post-village of Fauquier co., Va., about 80 miles N. by W. of Richmond. It has a church and 2 stores. Gold is found near it.

Mor'ro, a post-village of San Luis Obispo co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, about 12 miles N.W. of San Luis Obispo. Butter and cheese are exported hence by steamboats.

Morro-de-São-Paulo, mon'ro-dà-sŏwn-pŏw'lo, a village of Brazil, on the N. extremity of Tinharé Island, state and 50 miles S.W. of Bahia. It is defended by a battery, and contains a church and a primary school.

Morro-Grande, mon'ro-grăn'dà, a mountain-range of Brazil, which, after forming part of the boundary between the states of Goyaz and Minas-Geraes, enters the latter and becomes the base of the chain known by the name of Pyrenees.

Morro-Grande, a village of Brazil, in Minas-Geraes, 15 miles S.E. of Cahete. Pop. 5000.

Morrone, a town of Italy. See Monone.

Morrope, mor'ro-pà', a town near the N. extremity of Peru, on the Leche, near its mouth in the Pacific.

Mor'rose'nian, a post-office of Robeson co., N.C.

Morrosquillo, mor-ros-keel'yo, a gulf of the republic of Colombia, N.E. of the Gulf of Darien.

Mor'row, a county in the N. central part of Ohio, has an area of about 432 square miles. It is drained by the Vernon River, which rises in it, by the East Branch of the Whetstone River, and by Walnut Creek. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool, and butter are the staple products. The sugar-maple abounds in its forests, which cover many thousand acres. This county has quarries of sandstone or freestone. It is intersected by the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad and the Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad, the former of which connects with Mount Gilead, the capital. Pop. in 1870, 18,583; in 1880, 19,072; in 1890, 18,120.

Morrow, a township of Adair co., Mo. Pop. 877.

Morrow, a post-village in Salem township, Warren co., O., on the Little Miami River, and on the Little Miami and Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroads, 36 miles N.E. of Cincinnati, and 9 miles S.S.E. of Lebanon. It has 3 churches, a bank, a tannery, and a union school. Pop. 946.

Morrow's, Mecklenburg co., N.C. See Pineville.

Morrow Station, a post-hamlet of Clayton co., Ga., on the Atlanta division of the Central Railroad, 16 miles S. of Atlanta. It has several churches and 4 stores.

Mor'rowville, a post-office of Dallas co., Ala.

Morrowville, a post-office of Campbell co., Tenn.

Mors, mons, or **Morsöe**, mons'ö'eh, almost mons'ŭh'yeh, an island of Denmark, Jutland, in the Lym-Fiord. Length, 23 miles; breadth, 11 miles. Pop. 6000. Principal town, Nykjöbing, on its E. shore.

Mörs, a town of Rhenish Prussia. See Meurs.

Mörsburg, möns'bŏŏrg, or **Meersburg**, mârs'bŏŏrg, a town of Baden, 5 miles E.N.E. of Constance. Pop. 1681.

Mörsch, mörsh, a village of Baden, N.W. of Ettlingen. Pop. 2403.

Morse, a post-hamlet and station in Graham township,

Johnson co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 22 miles S.S.E. of Cedar Rapids. It has a church.

Morse, a post-office of Johnson co., Kansas.

Morse, a post-office of Lincoln co., Minn.

Morsee, the German for Morges, in Switzerland.

Morse's Mill, a post-office of Jefferson co., Mo., about 50 miles S. of St. Louis. Here is a grist-mill.

Morseville, Illinois. See Plum River.

Morseville, morss'vil, a post-office of Adams co., Neb.

Morshansk, or **Morschansk**, mor-shânsk', a town of Russia, government and 56 miles N. of Tambov, on the Znа. Pop. 19,504, partly employed in manufactures of sail-cloth, paper, chemicals, lumber, and soap.

Morsöe, an island of Denmark. See Mors.

Morss'ton Depot, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Oswego Midland Railroad, 50 miles N.N.W. of Middletown. It has a church, and manufactures of leather and lumber. The products of many tanneries, dairies, and saw-mills are shipped here.

Mortagne, mor'tâñ', a town of France, in Nord, arrondissement of Valenciennes. Pop. 1204.

Mortagne, a town of France, in Orne, 25 miles E. of Alençon. Pop. 4302. It stands on a steep hill, has remains of old ramparts, and a Gothic church with a lofty tower. The manufactures comprise linen cloths, canvas, gloves, calicoes, and leather.

Mortagne-sur-Gironde, mor'tâñ'-sür-zheo'rônn', a town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, arrondissement of Saintes. Pop. 1666.

Mortagne-sur-Sèvre, mor'tâñ'-sür-saiv'r, a town of France, in Vendée, on the Sèvre, 31 miles N.E. of La Roche-sur-Yon, with mineral springs. Pop. 2080.

Mortain, mor'tâⁿ' (L. *Moritolium*), a town of France, in Manche, 34 miles S.S.W. of Saint-Lô. Pop. 2185.

Mortara, mor-tà'rà, a town of Italy, province of Pavia, on the Arbogna, 25 miles N.N.E. of Alessandria. Pop. 7408. It is enclosed by walls, and has noble residences, public schools, barracks, and a theatre, but is nearly deserted on account of the miasma from its rice-fields.

Morteau, mor'tō', a town of France, in Doubs, 16 miles N.E. of Pontarlier. Pop. 1946.

Mortefontaine, mort'fôⁿ'tân', a village of France, in Oise, arrondissement of Senlis. Here the treaty of peace between France and the United States was signed in 1800.

Mor'tensburg, a hamlet of Union co., Pa., at Fair Ground Station, 2 miles W. of Lewisburg.

Morteso, mor-tà'so, **Mortero**, mor-tà'ro, or **Morter**, mor-tair', an island in the Adriatic, off the coast of Dalmatia, 28 miles S.E. of Zara. It is 6 miles long and 2 miles broad. On it is a village of the same name, supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Colentum*.

Mortes, Rio das, Brazil. See Rio das Mortes.

Mortier, mor'te-à', a village of Belgium, province and 9 miles E.N.E. of Liege, with several mills and a trade in grain. Pop. 1220.

Mortier, Malay Archipelago. See Motir.

Mortizzo, mor-tit'so, a village of Italy, Parma, 6 miles N.E. of Piacenza, on the Po. Pop. of commune, 2630.

Mortlach, mort'lâk, a parish and decayed town of Scotland, formerly a bishop's see, co. and 29 miles W.S.W. of Banff. Within the parish is the thriving town of Dufftown, with extensive distilleries. Total pop. 3059.

Mort'lake, a parish of England, co. of Surrey, on the Thames, 8 miles W.S.W. of London, on the London & Richmond Railway. Pop. 5119.

Mort'lake, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 8½ miles N.E. of Toronto. Pop. 120.

Mort'lock Islands, a group of small islands in the Pacific Ocean, N. of the Solomon Islands. Lat. 4° 55' S.; lon. 156° 10' E. There is another group of this name in Micronesia, about lat. 5° 30' N., lon. 153° E.

Mor'ton, a hamlet of England, co. of Lincoln, 2 miles W.N.W. of Gainsborough. Pop. 681.

Mor'ton, a county in the S.W. part of North Dakota. Area, 3168 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Missouri River, and intersected by the Cannonball and Heart Rivers. Capital, Mandan. Pop in 1890, 4728.

Morton, Cook co., Ill. See Morton Grove.

Morton, a post-village in Morton township, Tazewell co., Ill., on the Illinois Midland Railroad, at its junction with the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad, 12 miles E.N.E. of Pekin, and 10 miles S.E. of Peoria. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a carriage-shop, and a bank. Pop. of the township, 1228.

Morton, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Ind., about 36 miles N.E. of Terre Haute.

Morton, a township of Page co., Iowa. Pop. 382.

Morton, a post-office of Wapello co., Iowa.

Morton, a post-office and station in Cherokee co., Kansas, on the Missouri & Western Railroad, 10 miles W. of Columbus.

Morton, a post-village of Scott co., Miss., on the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad, 34 miles E. of Jackson. It has 2 churches, a high school, a newspaper office, and a tannery.

Morton, a post-hamlet of Ray co., Mo., 50 miles E. by N. of Kansas City. It has 2 churches.

Morton, a township of Alamance co., N.C. Pop. 791.

Morton, a post-office of Monroe co., O.

Morton, a post-village in Springfield township, Delaware co., Pa., on the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad, 9 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia. It has a church and several factories. Pop. in 1890, 822.

Morton, or White Fish Falls, a post-village in Leeds co., Ontario, on the Rideau Canal, 29 miles N.E. of Kingston. Pop. 250.

Morton Grove, a post-hamlet of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, about 12 miles N. by W. of Chicago.

Morton Grove, a post-office of Morgan co., W. Va.

Morton's Corners, a post-hamlet of Concord township, Erie co., N.Y., about 27 miles S. of Buffalo. It has 2 churches, a cheese-factory, and a flour-mill.

Morton's Gap, a post-village of Hopkins co., Ky., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 7 miles S. of Madisonville. It has a church, a plough-factory, and about 75 houses. Rich coal-mines are worked here.

Morton's Harbor, a fishing village in the district of Twillingate and Fogo, Newfoundland, 3 miles from Twillingate. Pop. 315.

Morton's Store, a post-office of Alamance co., N.C.

Mor'tonsville, a hamlet of Carroll co., Ind., in Deer Creek township. Pop. 80.

Mortonsville, a post-village of Woodford co., Ky., about 16 miles W.S.W. of Lexington. It has 3 churches and an academy.

Mortonville, New York. See Vail's Gate.

Mortonville, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., on the Wilmington & Reading Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Coatesville. It has a grist-mill.

Mortrée, mor'trà', a town of France, in Orne, 14 miles N. of Alençon. Pop. 1415.

Mortsel, mort'sel or mort'sêl', a village of Belgium, province and 5 miles S.S.E. of Antwerp.

Mor'ty Isle, Malay Archipelago, is off the N.E. extremity of Gilolo. Lat. 2° N.; lon. 128° 30' E. Length 60 miles; breadth, 25 miles. Chief product, sago. The Strait of Morty, between it and Gilolo, is 30 miles across.

Moruim, a town of Brazil. See Manoim.

Morumbidgee, Australia. See Murrumbidgee.

Morutsi, an African tribe. See Murutsi.

Moruttu, Ceylon. See Morotto.

Moru'ya, a seaport of New South Wales, at the mouth of Moruya River, 150 miles S.S.W. of Sydney, in lat. 35° 55' S. The port is open to the N.E. Silver, quicksilver, and lead are found in the vicinity.

Morvan, mor'vôⁿ', an old division of France, in the Nivernais, now partitioned among the departments of Nièvre, Côte-d'Or, and Saône-et-Loire.

Mor'vee', or **Morvi**, mor'vee', a native state of India, in Kattywar. Area, 1062 square miles. Pop. 90,616. The town of Morvee is 125 miles W. by S. of Ahmedabad.

Mor'ven, a mountain of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, 7 miles N. by W. of Ballater. Elevation, 2700 feet.

Morven, a mountain of Scotland, co. of Caithness, 10 miles N. of Helmdale. Elevation, 3000 feet.

Mor'ven, a post-hamlet of Brooks co., Ga., 13 miles N. of Quitman. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Morven, a post-township of Anson co., N.C. Pop. 1385.

Morven, a post-hamlet of Amelia co., Va., about 45 miles W. by S. of Richmond.

Mor'vin, a post-office of Clarke co., Ala.

Morzine, mond-zee'nà, a village of France, in Savoy, 12 miles S.S.E. of Le Biot, on the Dranse. Pop. 1779.

Mosa, the ancient name of the Meuse.

Mos'alem, a township of Dubuque co., Iowa. P. 667.

Mosalsk, a town of Russia. See Massalsk.

Mosambique, a country of Africa. See Mozambique.

Mosbach, mos'bâk, a town of Baden, on the Elz, 32 miles E.S.E. of Mannheim. Pop. 3097. It is enclosed by walls, and has a high school, and manufactures of porcelain and paper.

Moscha, the ancient name of Muscat.

Moschaisk, a town of Russia. See Mozhaisk.

Moschel, or Ober Moschel, o'ber mosh'el, a town Bavaria, in the Palatinate, 25 miles S.W. of Mentz.
Moschenitza, mos-kâ-nit'sâ, a village of Austria, on e Gulf of Quarnero, 12 miles S.W. of Fiume. P. 2037.
Moschin, mo-sheen', a town of Prussia, government of sen, circle of Schrimm. Pop. 1525.
Moschtienitz, or Ober Moschtienitz, o'ber osh'tee-nits, a village of Moravia, circle and 17 miles from erau. Pop. 1160.
Moscianu, mo-shâ'nâ, a town of Italy, province and miles E.N.E. of Teramo. Pop. 6323.
Mosciskn, mos-tsees'kâ, a town of Austrian Galicia, miles E. of Przemysl. Pop. 3695.
Moscow, mos'kō (Russ. *Moskva,* mosk-vâ'; L. *Mos'a* or *Mos'chia;* Fr. *Moscou,* mos'koo'; Ger. *Moskau,* mos'-w), a city of Russia, capital of the government of its n name, and formerly of the whole Russian empire, is uated on the Moskva, 400 miles S.E. of St. Petersburg, th which it is connected by railway. Lat. 55° 45' 21"; lon. 37° 34' E. The site of the city has an uneven, dulating surface; the most remarkable elevation being e hill near the centre, on which the Kremlin stands. This ll is nearly of a triangular shape, and is surrounded by immense wall, 60 feet high, and about 1 mile in circuit. his wall is flanked by embattled towers, and gives access, several gates, to the interior, which formed the original cleus of the city. Immediately to the E. of the Krem-i is the second quarter, the Kitai Gorod, or Chinese City, ced round by a wall, which is flanked with towers. round the Kremlin, as centre, two large circles have been awn, the inner one with a radius of 1 mile and the outer th a radius of 1½ miles in length. The circumference of ch circle consists of a wide belt of finely-planted boule-rd. Moscow is built with strange irregularity. The eets, in general, are uneven and tortuous; numerous ltry lanes open all at once into magnificent squares, and ng rows of little yellow wooden houses abut on vast colos-l structures. The Kremlin seems to rise out of the water, sturesquely adorned with turf and shrubs; while above snowy wall palaces and churches rear their heads, owned with cupolas of glittering gold and silver. Among e most interesting and important buildings is the old lace of the czars, consisting of four stories, which dimin-in ascending, till the uppermost contains only a single om and is surrounded with balconies; the lowest floor tains the throne- and audience-chambers; the highest s formerly the residence of the czarinas and their chil-n; but the main body of the palace was so much in-red by the French that its place has been supplied by Bolchoi Dvoretz, or Larger Palace, built by the Em-or Alexander,—an immense pile, and not without an posing effect. Other important structures are the Maloi oretz, or Little Palace, built by the Emperor Nicholas, taining some interesting pictures, and a collection of all works that have been written concerning Moscow, in nch, Russian, and German; the Sabernoi Ploschad, or hedral Square, situated on the summit of the Krem-, containing the cathedral of the Assumption; and two rches,—the Arkhangelski Sabor, or church of St. Michael, l the Lady of the Cave.
The cathedral is a clumsy building, with heavy pillars, ich support five cupolas, and, like the walls, glittering h gold from top to bottom, the golden ground covered r with grotesque frescoes. Immediately behind the hedral is the House of the Holy Synod, containing the r, or Holy Oil, used in the baptism of children, and a ary remarkably rich in rare manuscripts. The church St. Michael is a sombre building, lighted by windows so inntive as to do little more than make darkness visible. nost all the Russian sovereigns down to Peter the Great buried here; their figures are painted in fresco round walls, each over against his own tomb. Immediately oining is an odd-looking church, with walls of immense kness, the oldest in Moscow, and constantly thronged h devotees. The church of the Annunciation is paved h jasper, agate, and carnelian. Within the Kremlin is an immense pile of buildings, lining the sides of a ngle, one side being occupied by the senate and the er two by the treasury and arsenal. The upper story the treasury contains the crowns of the early czars, anged in regular succession, several thrones, warlike phies, and miscellaneous curiosities. The arsenal con-ns 100,000 stand of arms, the cannon taken from the nch during their disastrous retreat, and numerous other itary trophies. Nearly in the centre of the buildings the Kremlin is the Ivan Veliki, or Tower of John the at, which rises to the height of 209 feet, and is sur-mounted by a gilded dome, on which the cross is displayed above the crescent. It amply rewards the toil of ascent by the magnificent view which it commands. It consists of several stories, in each of which hangs a stupendous bell, one of them weighing 64 tons. Another bell, nearly trebling this enormous weight, called Czar Kolokol, stands at the bottom of the tower, on a pedestal of granite, to which it was raised in 1837 by the Emperor Nicholas, after having remained for a century buried on the spot into which it is said to have fallen when the tower in which it was suspended was burned. Its height is 21.3 feet, diameter 22.5 feet, and least thickness 3 inches. A huge fragment was broken from it by the fall. Immediately to the E. of the Kremlin stands, in the Krasnoi Ploschad, or Red Place, the cathedral of St. Basil, with 20 towers and domes, all of different shapes and sizes and colored over with the most varied hues. The architect was an Italian, and so pleased his employer, Ivan the Terrible, that the savage despot put out his eyes, in order that he might never be able to build another like it.

It is scarcely possible to state the number of churches in Moscow, but one cannot traverse a street in which clustering domes and minarets do not meet the eye. The number of monasteries, also, is very great. Those most deserving of notice are the Donskoi, situated near the S. barrier, surrounded with ancient walls, and containing within its enclosure 6 churches and chapels, several courts, and dwellings for the Archimandrite and monks; the Seminovskoi, at the S.E. corner of the wall, near where the Moskva leaves it; and the Devitchei convent, at the S.W. corner, with walls flanked by 16 towers. Close to this convent is the Devitchei-foll, or Maidens' Field, where the emperors on their coronation entertain their subjects.

Among educational establishments the only one deserving of particular notice is the university, established by the Empress Catherine in 1755. It consists of 4 faculties, and is attended by about 900 students. Its scientific collections are tolerably rich in anatomical preparations. In connection with it are a gymnasium, a library, an observatory, a botanic garden, &c. Among the benevolent establishments are the Alexander Hospital and St. Catherine's Hospital, both near the N. barrier, another hospital of St. Catherine, near the N.E. corner, 2 military hospitals in the E., a widows' hospital in the W., and St. Paul's Hospital and the Galitzin Hospital in the S. Another hospital, the Foundling, situated on the N. bank of the Moskva, a little to the E. of the Kitai Gorod, has acquired more celebrity than all the rest. The number actually in the house, or supported in some way or other by the institution, is upwards of 25,000. Among other buildings or places worthy of notice are the great riding-school, to the W. of the Kremlin, supposed to be the largest building in the world unsupported by pillar or prop of any kind; the principal bazaar, or Gostinnoi Dvor, a colossal building of three stories, where wholesale merchants to the number of more than 1000 regularly carry on their trade; the Rindi, an open space in the same vicinity, occupied by narrow streets of shops; the barracks, along the E. side of the inner boulevard; and the race-course, a large oval, elongated N. and S., and almost touching the S. barrier. The number of open and planted spaces throughout the city is very great.

Manufactures of various kinds are carried on to a great extent within the city. The principal establishments are for textile fabrics, chiefly woollen, cotton, and silk, in all of which much steam-power and the most improved machinery are employed. The other principal articles are hats, hardware, leather, chemical products, beer, and brandy. From its central position, Moscow is the great entrepôt for the internal commerce of the empire. Great facilities for this commerce are given by water communication, which extends on one side to the Baltic, on another to the Caspian, and on a third to the Black Sea, and by the important railways which centre here. In winter the traffic over the snow in sledges is enormous.

Moscow, for administrative purposes, is under the charge of a general and military governor. It is the seat of important civil and criminal courts, and of various superintending boards of police, manufactures, trades, &c., and has several literary, scientific, and other societies. The foundation of the city dates from 1147. Its nucleus was the Kremlin, which at first formed an important military station. For a long time it continued to be a dependency on the principality of Vladimeer, and in 1238, when Batou Khan devastated Russia, it was sacked and burned. In 1293 it was again sacked, and the inhabitants were carried away into slavery by Khan Nagai. Dimitri, surnamed Donskoi, became its sole master, and died in 1389, after

having done more for its prosperity than any one into whose hands it had previously fallen. From this time its prosperity continued to advance, though not without repeated interruptions. It now became the capital of Muscovy, and afterwards of the whole Russian Empire, but was deprived of this honor in 1703, when St. Petersburg was founded and became the royal residence. It still, however, possesses all the grandeur and many of the other features of a capital. Many of the nobility reside in it, and both in salubrity and in central position it possesses advantages which no political preference can ever confer on St. Petersburg. The principal event in the history of Moscow is the burning of it in 1812 for the purpose of dislodging the French from their winter-quarters. Pop. in 1840, 349,008; in 1858, 326,370; in 1871, 601,969; in 1882, 750,867.

Moscow, one of the most important and populous of the governments of Russia, mostly between lat. 54° 50′ and 56° 40′ N. and lon. 34° 50′ and 38° 50′ E., enclosed by the governments of Tver, Vladimeer, Riazan, Toola, Kalooga, and Smolensk. Area, 12,600 square miles. Pop. 1,913,699. Its surface is an extended plain with few undulations; principal rivers, the Kliasma, Protwa, and Moskva (or Moskwa), affluents of the Volga, and the Oka. Soil very fertile, but the corn produced is insufficient for home consumption. Cattle- and horse-breeding are actively carried on. The manufactures are extensive and very varied, embracing woollen, cotton, and silken fabrics, carpets, gold- and silver-wares, paper, &c. Next to Moscow, the principal towns are Kolomna and Dmitrov.

Moscow, mŏs'kō, a post-hamlet of Lamar co., Ala., about 62 miles N.N.W. of Tuscaloosa. It has 2 churches.

Moscow, a station in Sonoma co., Cal., on the North Pacific Coast Railroad, 78 miles N.N.W. of San Francisco.

Moscow, a post-office of Nez Perces co., Idaho.

Moscow, a post-office of Union co., Ill.

Moscow, a post-village of Rush co., Ind., on Flat Rock Creek, 40 miles E.S.E. of Indianapolis. It has a church, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and a stone-quarry.

Moscow, a post-village in Moscow township, Muscatine co., Iowa, on Cedar River, and on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 28 miles W. of Davenport, and about 10 miles N. of Muscatine. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a flouring-mill. Pop. 346; of the township, 794.

Moscow, a post-office of Cowley co., Kansas.

Moscow, a post-village of Hickman co., Ky., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 13 miles S. by E. of Columbus, and about 30 miles S. of Cairo, Ill. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and 6 stores. Pop. 350.

Moscow, a township of Somerset co., Me., on the left bank of the river Kennebec, 30 miles W.N.W. of Norridgewock. Pop. 528.

Moscow, a post-village of Hillsdale co., Mich., in Moscow township, about 12 miles N. of Hillsdale, and 55 miles S. of Lansing. It has a church, a furnace, a steam flour-mill, and a union school. Pop. nearly 300; of the township, 1183. The township is intersected by the Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern Railroad.

Moscow, a post-township of Freeborn co., Minn. Pop. 609. Moscow Post-Office is at the outlet of Rice Lake, 7 or 8 miles W.N.W. of Austin, and nearly 2 miles N. of the Southern Minnesota Railroad.

Moscow, a post-hamlet in Gallatin township, Clay co., Mo., 9 or 10 miles N.E. of Kansas City. It has a church.

Moscow, a post-office of Kemper co., Miss.

Moscow, a post-village in Leicester township, Livingston co., N.Y., about 32 miles S.S.W. of Rochester, and 2 miles W. of Genesee River. It has 3 churches. Pop. 245.

Moscow, a post-village in Washington township, Clermont co., O., on the Ohio River, about 30 miles above Cincinnati, and 18 miles S. of Batavia. It has 3 churches, a banking-house, a brewery, a nursery, and a flour-mill. Pop. in 1890, 591.

Moscow, a post-village in Madison township, Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 13 miles S.E. of Scranton. It has 3 churches, 2 lumber-mills, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 500.

Moscow, a hamlet in Hopkinton township, Washington co., R.I., 12 miles from Hope Valley. It has manufactures of lumber and cotton.

Moscow, a post-village of Fayette co., Tenn., on Wolf River, and on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, at the junction of the Somerville Branch, 39 miles E. of Memphis. It has a church, an academy, and a newspaper office.

Moscow, a post-village of Polk co., Tex., 35 miles E. of Trinity Station, and about 120 miles N. of Galveston. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, a high school, and manufactures of furniture and ploughs.

Moscow, a post-village of Augusta co., Va., 12 mi N. of Staunton. It has 3 churches.

Moscow, a post-hamlet in Moscow township, Iowa c Wis., about 36 miles S.W. of Madison. It has a chur and a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 927.

Moscow Mills, a post-office of Lincoln co., Mo.

Moscow Mills, Morgan co., O. See Centreville.

Mosdok, or **Mozdok**, mos-dok', a town of Russ government of Terek, 63 miles E.S.E. of Georgievsk, on height above the Terek. It is strongly fortified by natu being accessible only on two sides, and has been strengt ened by art. It has a Roman Catholic, a Greek, and Armenian church, a hospital, a merchant-house, a qu antine establishment, and manufactures of morocco leati and brandy. Pop. 10,000.

Mose, mo'sà, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, of Timor Laut. Lat. 6° 20′ S.; lon. 131° 30′ E. It is miles in circuit.

Moseirah, an island of Arabia. See Massena.

Mosel, a river of Europe. See Moselle.

Mosel, a town of Turkey. See Mosul.

Mo'sel, or **Moselle**, mo'zĕl', a post-township of Sh boygan co., Wis., on Lake Michigan. Pop. 1093. It co tains Mosel Station on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore Western Railroad, 6 miles N. of Sheboygan.

Mos'elem Springs, a post-hamlet in Richmond tow ship, Berks co., Pa., 2 miles N. of Fleetwood Station, wh is 11½ miles N.E. of Reading.

Moseley (mōz'le) **Hall**, post-office, Madison co., Fl

Moseley's (mōz'liz) **Bluff**, a post-office and landi of Union parish, La., on the Bayou d'Arbonne, 24 mi N.W. of Monroe.

Moselle, mo'zĕl' (Ger. *Mosel*, mo'zęl; anc. *Mosel'la*), a river in the N.W. part of Europe, rises in the S.E. of t department of Vosges, France, passes Remiremont, Epin Toul, Frouard, Pont-à-Mousson, Metz, and Diedenhof separates Luxemburg from Rhenish Prussia, and joins t Rhine on the left of Coblentz. It is navigable from confluence with the Meurthe near Frouard. Chief affluc in France, the Meurthe and the Seille on the right, a in Prussia, the Sarre on the right and the Sure and Elz the left. Total course, tortuously N.N.E., 328 miles.

Moselle, France. See Meurthe-et-Moselle.

Moselle, mo-zĕl' (local pron. mō'zęl), a post-village Franklin co., Mo., in Central township, on the Maran River, and on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, 49 mi W.S.W. of St. Louis. It has a furnace for pig-iron, and tobacco-factory. Lead is found here.

Moselle, Wisconsin. See Mosel.

Mo'selm, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., in Richmo township, on the Berks & Lehigh Railroad, 13 miles N.N of Reading. It has 2 churches, an iron-furnace, and grist-mill. Iron ore is mined here.

Moserville, Lehigh co., Pa. See Mosserville.

Mo'ses Fork, a post-office of Wayne co., W. Va.

Moses Kill, a post-hamlet of Washington co., N. on the Hudson River, 5 miles S. of Fort Edward. It ha boat-yard and 2 groceries.

Moshaisk, a town of Russia. See Mozhaisk.

Moshan'non, or **Mushan'non**, a post-hamlet Centre co., Pa., on Mushannon Creek, and on an extens of the Bellefonte & Snow Shoe Railroad, 42 miles N. Altoona. It has a church.

Moshannon, a station in Clearfield co., Pa., on branch of the Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad, 3 miles W. S. of Osceola. Here is Sobieski Post-Office.

Moshas'suck Valley, a village of Lincoln townsh Providence co., R.I., 3 miles N.W. of Sayles Bleach Station. It has a church. Pop. 160.

Mosheim, mōz'hĭm, a post-village of Greene co., Ten 2 miles from Midway Station. It has 3 churches, the M heim Institute, and manufactures of leather, flour, a lumber.

Mo'sherville, a post-village of Hillsdale co., Mich., the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad, 19 mi S.S.W. of Jackson. It has a church, a graded school flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Mosherville, a post-hamlet of Saratoga co., N. about 33 miles N.N.W. of Albany. It has a foundry a a plough-factory.

Mo'sherville, or **Middle Kennetcook**, a po village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, 6½ miles from Newpor

Moshkova, a town of Russia. See Mutshkova.

Mosiertown, mo'zhẽr-tŏwn, a post-village in Cus wago township, Crawford co., Pa., about 10 miles N. by of Meadville. It has 2 churches, a cheese-factory, and carriage-shop.

Mosinee, mo'ze-nee', a post-village of Marathon co., Wis., in Mosinee township, on the Wisconsin River, and on the Wisconsin Valley Railroad, 13 miles below Wausau, and 100 miles N.W. of Fond du Lac. It has a tannery, a lumber-mill, and a grist-mill. Pop. of the township, 544.

Mosing, mo'zing, a post-office of Pocahontas co., W. Va.

Moskau, the German name of Moscow.

Moskenæsöe, mos'kęb-nâs'ö'ęh, the southernmost of the Loffoden Islands, Norway. Lat. 67° 50′ N. Length, 15 miles; breadth, 8 miles. Immediately S. of it is the current called the Maelström. See LOFFODEN.

Moskonisi, mos-ko-nee'see, an island of Asia Minor, in the Gulf of Adramyti, 10 miles N.E. of Mitylene. Length, 4½ miles. It is mountainous, and has on its S. side the village of Mosko, with trade in fruit and cotton.

Moskva, mosk'vâ, or **Moskwa** (Russ. pron. mosk-ŵâ'), a river of Russia, traverses the government of Moscow from W. to E., passing Moscow, Mozhaisk (Mojaisk), and Bronnitza, and joins the Oka at Kolomna. Total course, 200 miles. The battle of Borodino, called by the French the battle of *Moskva*, was fought on the Kolotza, an affluent of the Moskva, Sept. 7, 1812. See BORODINO; also MOSCOW.

Mos'ley, a chapelry of England, co. of Worcester, with a station on the Bristol & Birmingham Railway, 3 miles S. of Birmingham.

Mosley, a town of England. See MOSSLEY.

Mosoncze, a town of Hungary. See MOSSOCZ.

Mosony, the Hungarian name of WIESELBURG.

Mosquercia, mos-kâ-rà'lâ, a walled town of Spain, in Aragon, 36 miles E.N.E. of Teruel, with a church.

Mosquitia. See MOSQUITO TERRITORY.

Mosquito, a township of Christian co., Ill. Pop. 1270.

Mosquito, mos-kee'to, a village of Newfoundland, 1½ miles from Harbor Grace. Pop. 348.

Mosquito (mos-kee'to) Creek, Georgia, enters the Ocmulgee River in Pulaski co.

Mosquito Creek, Indiana, enters the Ohio in Harrison co.

Mosquito Creek, Iowa, rises in Shelby co., runs in a S.S.W. direction through Pottawattamie co., and enters the Missouri about 13 miles below Omaha. Length, 90 miles.

Mosquito Creek, Ohio, rises in Ashtabula co., runs southward in Trumbull co., and enters the Mahoning River about 9 miles above Youngstown.

Mosquito (mos-kee'to) Territory, called also **Mosquitia,** mos-kee'shc-a, and **Mosquito Coast,** a region of Nicaragua, occupying the N.E. projection of Central America, between lat. 11° and 16° N. and lon. 83° 10′ and 86° W., and bounded N. and E. by the Caribbean Sea, S. by Costa Rica, from which it is separated by the river San Juan, S.W. by Nicaragua, and W. by Honduras. The surface is mountainous in the W., being traversed by a lofty chain which stretches across the country in a N. direction and furnishes the sources of all its important rivers. The largest of these rivers are the Tinto or Wanx, forming the boundary of the territory on the N., and the Escondido or Segovia. The soil is remarkably fertile, producing in abundance all the staples of the West Indies, large quantities of mahogany and other cabinet timber, dye-woods, drugs, &c. The climate along the coasts is hot, humid, and unhealthy; on the highlands it is cool and salubrious. Valuable minerals are said to abound in the interior, and along the coast tortoise-shell of the finest quality is obtained. The Mosquito Indians, almost the only inhabitants, are an active and daring race, tolerably expert in the use of firearms. They are partly of African descent, are said to be under a chief called the Mosquito King, and are nominally subject to the government of Nicaragua. Chief town, Bluefields.

Moss, moss, a seaport town of Norway, stift of Aggershus, on a fiord, 32 miles S. of Christiania. Pop. 3132. In its vicinity are extensive iron-mines.

Mossalsk, a town of Russia. See MASSALSK.

Mossamedes, mos-sâ-mâ'dęs, a district of the Portuguese colony of Angola, West Africa, with a well-built town and a fine harbor, 170 miles S. of Benguela.

Moss Bank, a station in Vermilion co., Ill., on the Paris & Danville Railroad where it crosses the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 1 mile S.W. of Danville.

Moss Bluff, a post-office of Marion co., Fla., about 60 miles S.S.E. of Gainesville.

Moss Bluff, a post-office of Liberty co., Tex., on the Trinity River, 12 miles below Liberty. Here is a steamboat-landing.

Mos'sel Bay, or Aliwal (âl-e-wâl') South, a town and port of Cape Colony, Africa, on Mossel Bay, 25 miles W.S.W. of Georgetown. Pop. 1361.

Moss'end', a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 10 miles by rail S.E. of Glasgow. It has iron-works and coal-mines. Pop. 1501.

Mos'serville, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., in Lynn township, 1 mile from New Tripoli Station, which is 31 miles N. of Reading.

Mosset, mos'sâ', a town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, 5 miles N.N.W. of Prades. Pop. 1208.

Mössingen, mös'sing-ęn, a town of Würtemberg, Black Forest, on the Steinlach, 8 miles S.W. of Reutlingen. Pop. 2659, or, including Belsen, 3659.

Mos'singford, a post-hamlet of Charlotte co., Va., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, 84 miles W.S.W. of Richmond. It has a church.

Mösskirch, möss'kirk, a town of Baden, 24 miles N. of Constance. Pop. 2134. Here the French, under Moreau, defeated the Austrians, under Kray, May 5, 1800.

Mosskirch, a market-town of Styria, 10 miles S.W. of Grätz.

Moss'ley, or Mos'ley, a town of England, cos. of Lancaster, Chester, and York, 3 miles by rail S.E. of Oldham. It has cotton-mills. Pop. (1891) 14,162.

Mossley, a chapelry of England. See MOSLEY.

Moss Neck, a post-office of Robeson co., N.C., on the Carolina Central Railroad, 76 miles W.N.W. of Wilmington.

Moss Neck, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Va., near the Rappahannock, and 8 miles N.E. of Guiney's Station.

Mossocz, mosh'shots', or **Mosoncze,** mo'shont'sâ', a town of Hungary, 17 miles N.E. of Neusohl. Pop. 1762.

Mosso Santa Maria, mos'so sân'tâ mâ-ree'â, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 18 miles N.E. of Biella.

Mossoul, a town of Turkey. See MOSUL.

Moss Point, a post-village of Jackson co., Miss., on the Pascagoula River, at the mouth of the Escatawpa, 4 miles N. of Scranton. It has 3 churches, 15 large steam saw-mills, 3 planing-mills, a foundry, lath- and shingle-mills, a tannery, and a shoe-factory.

Moss Run, a post-hamlet of Washington co., O., 4 miles E. of Caywood Station, which is 7 miles N.E. of Marietta. It has a church and several coal-banks.

Moss Side, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, 1 mile S. of Manchester, of which it is a suburb. Pop. 5311.

Moss Side, a post-office of Marengo co., Ala.

Moss Springs, a post-office of Davis co., Kansas.

Moss'ville, a post-hamlet of Peoria co., Ill., on Peoria Lake, and on the Peoria Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 9 miles N. of Peoria. It has 2 churches.

Mos'sy Creek, a post-village of Jefferson co., Tenn., is near the Holston River, and on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 29 miles E.N.E. of Knoxville. It has 3 churches, a Baptist college, a female institute, a cotton-mill, and a woollen-mill.

Mossy Creek, a post-hamlet of Augusta co., Va., about 18 miles N. of Staunton. It has a church.

Mossy Rock, a post-office of Lewis co., Washington.

Mostaganem, mos-tâ-gâ-nêm', a town of Algeria, province and 47½ miles E.N.E. of Oran, about 1½ miles from the Mediterranean. It possesses strong military works and ample accommodation for troops. It has manufactures of carpets, coverlets, woollen cloaks, and jewelry, and a considerable trade with the interior. Pop. 5318.

Mostar, mos'tar' ("old bridge"), a walled city, the chief town of Herzegovina, on the Narenta. Lat. 43° 24′ N.; lon. 17° 58′ E. Pop. 7300. Mostar is celebrated for its old Roman bridge, a single arch of 95 feet span. The houses are mostly of stone, roofed with slabs. Chief exports, hides, wool, fruit, wax, tallow, and cattle.

Mostardas, mos-tar'dâs, a village of Brazil, state of Rio Grande do Sul, 50 miles S.S.E. of Porto Alegre, with a church. Pop. 3000.

Mostoles, mos-to'lęs, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 10 miles S.W. of Madrid. Pop. 1321.

Mostrim, a town of Ireland. See EDGEWORTHSTOWN.

Mos'tyn, a village of North Wales, co. of Flint, at the mouth of the Dee, about 4½ miles N.W. of Holywell, with a station on the Chester & Holyhead Railway. Pop. 2022. Steamers ply hence to Liverpool.

Mosul, Mosel, mo'sûl or moo'sul, or **El Mosul,** written also **Mousul, Monsel,** and **Mossoul,** a large town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of a vilayet of the same name, on the right bank of the Tigris, 220 miles N.W. of Bagdad. Its principal ornaments are a college, the tomb of Sheik Abdul Kassin, and the remains of a beautiful mosque, with a fine minaret. The coffee-houses, baths, khans, and bazaars are also handsome buildings, and in point of trade it is chiefly a thoroughfare for the traffic

between Bagdad, Syria, and Constantinople. It has, however, considerable commercial intercourse with the interior of Koordistan. Its principal manufactures are napkins and other cotton stuffs, such as chints shawls for turbans, and calicoes, and it was formerly celebrated also for its *muslins* (which word is derived from Mosul.). The climate is extremely hot in summer, and the winters are mild. In the vicinity are several warm sulphur springs, also some extensive quarries of marble, and near by, on the E. bank of the river, are the remains of ancient Nineveh. The city has been repeatedly devastated by famine and plague. Pop. estimated at 40,000.

Mosul, Mosel, or El Mosul, a district or sanjak in the vilayet of Bagdad, Asiatic Turkey, comprising the most part of Turkish Koordistan, between lat. 35° 30′ and 38° N., and from lon. 42° eastward to the border of Persia, having on other sides the pashalics of Van, Diarbekir, and Bagdad. Surface mountainous, especially in the N. and E. Principal rivers, the Tigris, and its affluents, the Great and Little Zab, and the Khaboor. Besides Mosul, the capital, it comprises the town of Arbil (Arbela) and the ruined Al-Hadhr. Pop. 145,291.

Mosulla, mo-sŭl'lȧ, a town of Persia, province of Ghilan, 35 miles W. of Reshd. Pop. 2000.

Mosür, a town of Russian Poland. See Mozyr.

Moszlavina, moss-lȧ-vee'nȧ, a village of Slavonia, co. of Verocz, on the Drave, about 20 miles from Siklos.

Mota del Cuervo, mo'tȧ dĕl kwĕr'vo, a town of Spain, province and 48 miles S.S.W. of Cuenca, on the road from Madrid to Valencia. Pop. 3520.

Mota del Marques, mo'tȧ dĕl mar'kĕs, a village of Spain, in Leon, 27 miles W. of Valladolid. Pop. 1817.

Motagua, mo-tȧ'gwȧ, a river of Guatemala and Honduras, rises near Quezaltenango, and enters the Bay of Honduras, 15 miles W. of Omoa. In its upper part it has numerous rapids and cataracts.

Motala, mo-tȧ'lȧ, a town of Sweden, læn and 23 miles W.N.W. of Linköping, at the influx of the Motala River into Lake Wetter. It has a good harbor.

Motcchari, or **Motihari,** mo-tee-hȧ'ree, a town of India, capital of the Chumparun district, lat. 26° 39′ 46″ N., lon. 84° 57.5′ E., on a lake of the same name. It has a jail, an indigo-factory, a dispensary, &c. Pop. 8266.

Mother and Daughters, or Stap'pen, a group of islets of Norway, not far from the North Cape, and off the N.W. coast of the island of Magerüe. They consist of a central island, rising precipitously to a great height, and three others, also precipitous.

Mother'bank, off the S. coast of England, co. of Hants, is a shoal between the mainland and the Isle of Wight, forming the N.W. boundary of Spithead.

Moth'erwell, a borough of Scotland, co. of Lanark, at a railway junction, 13 miles S.E. of Glasgow. It has extensive iron-works and coal-mines. Pop. 6043.

Motherwell, mŭth'ẽr-wĕl, a post-village in Perth co., Ontario, 6 miles N.N.W. of St. Mary's. Pop. 100.

Mothe Saint-Héray, La, lȧ mot sȧⁿ-hȧ'rȧ', a village of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, on the Sèvre-Niortaise, 17 miles E.N.E. of Niort. Pop. 1932.

Motier, mo'teer or mo-teer', a post-hamlet of Pendleton co., Ky., near the Ohio River, about 26 miles S.S.E. of Covington.

Motiers Travers, mo'te-ȧ' trȧ'vain', a village of Switzerland, canton and 16 miles W.S.W. of Neufchâtel, inhabited by watch- and lace-makers. Pop. 1190.

Motihari, India. See Moteeharee.

Motilla del Palancan, mo-teel'yȧ dĕl pȧ-lȧn-kȧn', a town of Spain, 39 miles S.S.E. of Cuenca. Pop. 2556.

Motir, mo-teer', or **Mortier,** mor-toer', a small fertile island of the Moluccas, Malay Archipelago, S. of Tidor.

Mot'ley, a county in the N.W. of Texas, traversed by some of the head-streams of the Red River. Area, 1080 square miles. Pop. in 1890, 139.

Motley, a post-office of Morrison co., Minn., on Crow Wing River, and on the North Pacific Railroad, 137 miles W. of Duluth.

Motley's Depot, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Va., on the Midland Railroad, 32 miles S. of Lynchburg.

Motola, mo'to-lȧ, or **Mottola,** a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 16 miles N.W. of Taranto. Pop. 5765.

Motougou, Feejee Islands. See Matookoo.

Motrico, mo-tree'ko, a town of Spain, Guipuzcoa, near the Mediterranean, 20 miles N.E. of Bilbao. Pop. 2171.

Motril, mo-treel', a city of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 38 miles S.S.E. of Granada, about 1 mile from the Mediterranean. Lat. 36° 45′ N.; lon. 3° 34′ W. It is irregularly built, has a town house, granary, and collegiate church, all in the great square, also barracks, a nunnery with a pretty church, several suppressed convents, whose churches are used as chapels of ease, and various schools. By the port of Motril is generally understood that of Calahonda, distant 2 leagues, and the roads of Barradero, where vessels under 500 tons load and unload, and which are defended by a castle. Motril is the depot for the exports and imports of the provinces of Granada and Jaen. The chief exports are oil, figs, raisins, oranges, wine, brandy, cork, esparto, lead, antimony, dye-wood, &c. There are manufactures of sugar, soap, pottery, coarse cottons, flour, and oil. Pop. 10,858.

Mott, a hamlet of Angelina co., Tex., on the Angelina River, about 16 miles N.W. of Jasper. It has a church, sugar-mills, and a steam grist-mill.

Motta Carnastra, mot'tȧ kar-nȧs'trȧ, a town of Sicily, province and 36 miles S.W. of Messina, near the N.E. side of Mount Etna. Pop. 1960.

Motta-de-Conti, mot'tȧ-dȧ-kon'tee, a village of Italy, 9 miles from Vercelli. Pop. 1479.

Motta del Friuli, mot'tȧ dĕl free'oo-le, a town of Italy, 20 miles N.E. of Treviso, on the Livenza. Pop. 5671.

Mottaferno, mot'tȧ-fĕr'no, a town of Sicily, Messina, 4 miles N.W. of Mistretta. Pop. 2310.

Motta San Giovanni, mot'tȧ sȧn jo-vȧn'nee, a town of Italy, 7 miles S.E. of Reggio. Pop. 3323.

Motta Santa Anastasia, mot'tȧ sȧn'tȧ Ȧ-nȧs-tȧ'se-ȧ, a town of Sicily, 6 miles W.N.W. of Catania. Pop. 2869.

Motta Santa Lucia, mot'tȧ sȧn'tȧ loo-chee'ȧ, a town of Italy, in Catanzaro, 9 miles N.W. of Nicastro. P. 193[illegible]

Motta Visconti, mot'tȧ vis-kon'tee, a town of Italy, province and N.W. of Pavia, near the Ticino. Pop. 231[illegible]

Motte, La, a town of France. See La Motte.

Motter's, a post-office of Frederick co., Md.

Motte Servolex, mott sȧr'vol'lĂ', a village of Savoy, 4 miles N.W. of Chambéry. Pop. 584.

Motte Saint-Jean. See La Motte Saint-Jean.

Mott Ha'ven, a village of New York co., N.Y., on the E. bank of the Harlem River, and on the New York Harlem Railroad, 5 miles from the Grand Central Depot in New York. It has several churches and manufactures of iron and steel.

Möttling, mött'ling (L. *Metulum*), a town of Austria, in Carniola, on the Kulpa, 13 miles S.S.E. of Neustädtl.

Mottola, a town of Italy. See Motola.

Mot'tram-in-Long'den-Dale, a village of England, co. of Chester, 10 miles by rail E. of Manchester. It consists of a long and well-paved street, with houses generally of stone or slated, a grammar- and other schools, print-works, and several large cotton-factories. Pop. 259[illegible]

Mott's, a township of Clarendon co., S.C. Pop. 600.

Mott's Bridge, a post-hamlet of Clarendon co., S.C., 11 miles S.W. of Effingham Station. It has iron-works, &c.

Mott's Corners, a post-village in Caroline township, Tompkins co., N.Y., on Six Mile Creek, and on the railroad which connects Ithaca with Elmira, about 6 miles S.E. of Ithaca. It has 2 flouring-mills, 2 churches, a tannery, and a woollen-mill.

Mott's Mill, a post-office of Lee co., Ala., on the railroad between Opelika and Columbus, 14 miles W.N.W. of Columbus, Ga.

Mott'ville, a post-village in Mottville township, St. Joseph co., Mich., on the St. Joseph River, about 40 miles S. of Kalamazoo, and 15 miles E.N.E. of Elkhart, Ind. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of gloves. The township is traversed by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. Pop. of the township, 724.

Mottville, a post-village in Skaneateles township, Onondaga co., N.Y., on the outlet of Skaneateles Lake, and on the Skaneateles Railroad, 24 miles from Skaneateles and about 7 miles E.N.E. of Auburn. It has 2 churches, a machine-shop, a foundry, and a woollen-factory. Pop. 53[illegible]

Motuca, or **Motyca,** Italy. See Modica.

Motupe, mo-too'pȧ, a town of Peru, province of Lambayeque, 33 miles N. of Jayanca. Pop. 4000.

Motupilly, a town of India. See Mootapilly.

Mouab, a town of Arabia. See Moab.

Moudania, a village of Asia Minor. See Moodania.

Moudon, moo'dôⁿ' (Ger. *Milden*, mil'den; anc. *Minnodunum*), a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 14 miles N.N.E. of Lausanne.

Moukden, a city of China. See Mookden.

Moukden, a province of China. See Leao-Tong.

Moulaming, Burmah. See Maulmain.

Moule, Le, lẽh mool, a town of the French colony of Guadeloupe, with a port on the N.E. coast of Grande-Terre. Pop. 10,021.

Moulinette, Stormont co., Ontario. See MILLE ROCHES.

Moulins, moo'lâN', a town of France, capital of the department of Allier, on the Allier, 178 miles by rail S. of Paris. Pop. 21,122. It has 2 large squares adorned with handsome fountains. Principal public buildings, the cathedral, never completed, a modern town hall, court-house, national college, 2 large hospitals, an old castle, a small theatre, a public library, picture-gallery, public baths, and large cavalry barracks. In the suburbs along the river are well-planted walks. It is a bishop's see, and the seat of a tribunal of commerce, a chamber of manufactures, and societies of natural history and fine arts. It has manufactures of cutlery, silk, leather, and cotton, glass-polishing-works, and a brisk trade in grain, wine, raw silk, timber, and live-stock. It owes its name (which signifies "mills") to the great number of watermills formerly on the Allier. Marshal Villars and the Duke of Berwick, natural son of James II., were born here.

Moulins, France. See LES MOULINS.

Moulins Engilbert, moo'lâN' ôN'zheel'bair', a town of France, in Nièvre, on the Moulins, 30 miles E. of Nevers. It has manufactures of hats, earthenware, and leather. Pop. of commune, 2978.

Moulmein, or **Moulmain**. See MAULMAIN.

Moultan, a city of India. See MOOLTAN.

Moulton, mōl'tŏn, a post-village, capital of Lawrence co., Ala., about 33 miles S.E. of Florence, and 22 miles W.S.W. of Decatur. It has a court-house, a newspaper office, and 3 churches.

Moulton, a former village of Shelby co., Ill., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 1 mile W. of Shelbyville. Pop. 106. It is now a part of Shelbyville.

Moulton, a post-village of Appanoose co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad where it crosses the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 35 miles S.W. of Ottumwa, and 100 miles W. by S. of Burlington. It is mostly in Washington township. It has a newspaper office, 2 banks, a normal and high school, 3 churches, and manufactures of flour, woollen goods, &c. Pop. 753.

Moulton, a post-office of Shelby co., Mo.

Moulton, a post-hamlet in Moulton township, Auglaize co., O., about 18 miles S.W. of Lima, and 2 miles from Moulton Station. The township, which is drained by the Auglaize River, is 4 miles W. of Wapakoneta. It has 3 churches and a pop. of 1252. Moulton Station on the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad is 4 miles N.E. of St. Mary's.

Moulton, a post-village of Lavaca co., Tex., 8 miles W. of Flatonia. It has 2 churches and a steam mill.

Moultonborough, mōl'tŏn-bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Carroll co., N.H., in Moultonborough township, about 2 miles N. by E. of Concord. It has a church, and manufactures of lumber. The township is bounded on the S. by Winnepesaukee Lake, and on the W. by Squam Lake. It presents beautiful scenery. Pop. of the township, 1299.

Moultonville, mōl'tŏn-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., N.H., 5 miles N.W. of Ossipee, and 1 mile W. of the Portsmouth, Great Falls & Conway Railroad. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Moultrie, mōl'tree, a county in the S.E. central part of Illinois, has an area of about 340 square miles. It is traversed in the S. part by the Kaskaskia River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and tracts of timber. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Wabash Railroad, the Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, and the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroad. Capital, Sullivan. Pop. in 1880, 13,699; in 1890, 14,481.

Moultrie, a post-village, capital of Colquitt co., Ga., on the Ocopilco, near its source, 46 miles S.S.E. of Albany.

Moultrie, a post-office and station of Columbiana co., O., on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 66 miles S.S.E. of Cleveland.

Moultrieville, mōl'trce-vĭl, a post-village of Charleston co., S.C., is on Charleston harbor, about 8 miles E.S.E. of Charleston, and 2 miles from Fort Sumter.

Mouna Roa, Hawaii. See MAUNA LOA.

Mound, a township of Effingham co., Ill. Pop. 1211. It contains Gilmore.

Mound, a township of McDonough co., Ill. Pop. 1350.

Mound, a township of Warren co., Ind. Pop. 394.

Mound, a township of McPherson co., Kansas. P. 267.

Mound, a township of Miami co., Kansas. Pop. 551.

Mound, a post-office of Phillips co., Kansas.

Mound, a post-office and station of Madison parish, La., on the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Texas Railroad, 6 miles W. of Delta.

Mound, a station of Franklin co., O., on the Columbus & Indianapolis Railroad, 7½ miles W. of Columbus.

Mound City, a post-village of Crittenden co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, about 7 miles above Memphis. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. about 400.

Mound City, California. See MOUND STATION.

Mound City, a post-village, capital of Pulaski co., Ill., on the Ohio River, on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, and on the Mound City Railroad (which connects it with the Illinois Central Railroad at Junction), 6 or 7 miles above Cairo. It has 2 newspaper offices, a graded school, 5 churches, 2 barrel-factories, and a boat-building establishment. Here was lately the United States River Navy-Yard. Pop. 1631.

Mound City, a station in Warren co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 2 miles W. of Covington.

Mound City, a post-village, capital of Linn co., Kansas, in Mound City township, about 22 miles N. by W. of Fort Scott, and 65 miles S.S.E. of Lawrence. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, and manufactures of cheese and furniture. P. 635; of township, 1323.

Mound City, a post-office of Hennepin co., Minn.

Mound City, a post-village of Holt co., Mo., about 36 miles N.N.W. of St. Joseph, and 3 or 4 miles N.E. of Bigelow Station. It has a newspaper office, a church, a medicinal spring, a bathing-house and hotel. Pop. (1890) 1193.

Mound Creek, a post-office of Miami co., Kansas.

Mound House, a station on the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, 11 miles S. of Virginia City, Nev.

Mound Land'ing, a post-office of Bolivar co., Miss.

Mound Prairie, prā'ree, a township of Jasper co., Iowa. Pop. 789.

Mound Prairie, a post-township of Houston co., Minn., about 22 miles S.S.E. of Winona. It is intersected by Root River and the Southern Minnesota Railroad, which has a station named Mound Prairie, 12 miles W. of La Crosse. It contains 3 churches. Pop. 743.

Mounds, Pulaski co., Ill. See JUNCTION.

Mounds, Vernon co., Mo. See MOUNDVILLE.

Mound Station, a post-office of San Bernardino co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 61 miles E. of Los Angeles. The name of the station is Mound City.

Mound Station, a post-village in Lee township, Brown co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad, 33 miles E. by N. of Quincy. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of fire-bricks, flour, and stone-ware.

Mound's View, township, Ramsey co., Minn. P. 295.

Mounds'ville, or **Eliz'abethtown**, a post-village, capital of Marshall co., W. Va., is on an alluvial plain, on the Ohio River, at the mouth of Grave Creek, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 12 miles below Wheeling. It has 5 churches, printing-offices which issue 2 or 3 weekly newspapers, a rolling-mill, and agricultural works. The name of its post-office is Moundsville. Here is a remarkable artificial mound, which is nearly 75 feet high, and is supposed to be the work of the ancient mound-builders. The penitentiary is located here. Pop. in 1890, 2688.

Mound Valley, a post-village in Mound Valley township, Labette co., Kansas, about 16 miles S.W. of Parsons. It has a church. Pop. 100; of the township, 1408.

Mound'ville, a village of Vernon co., Mo., in Moundville township, 9 miles S.W. of Nevada. It has 2 or 3 churches and a nursery. Here is Mounds Post-Office. Pop. about 175; of the township, 897.

Moundville, a post-township of Marquette co., Wis. Pop. 398. Moundville Post-Office is on the Wisconsin Central Railroad (Southern division), 10 miles N. of Portage, and on Fox River, which here begins to expand into a long lake.

Mount A'braham, a mountain of Franklin co., Me., about 25 miles N. of Farmington, is 3387 feet high.

Mount A'bram, a hill of Oxford co., Me., on the edge of the Androscoggin Valley, about 3 miles from Bethel.

Mount Ad'ams, New Hampshire, a remarkably sharp peak of the White Mountains, in Coos co., is about 4 miles N. by W. from Mount Washington. Its altitude is 5759 feet above the level of the sea. It is higher than any other peak of the White Mountains, except Mount Washington.

Mount Adams, Washington, a peak of the Cascade Range, in the N.W. part of Klikitat co., 9570 feet high.

Mount Adams, a post-hamlet of Arkansas co., Ark., on White River, 105 miles from its mouth. It has a church.

Mount Æo'lus, Colorado, a quartzite peak in lat. 37° 37' 24" N., lon. 107° 37' 12" W. It has an altitude of 14,054 feet above the sea-level.

Mount Aerial, Ky. See MOUNT ARIEL.

Mount Ætna, ĕt'nȧ, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., about 24 miles W.N.W. of Reading. It has 2 churches.

Mount Agas'siz, formerly **Penked Hill,** a mountain of Grafton co., N.H., near Bethlehem, 2042 feet high.

Mountain, a township of Del Norte co., Cal. Pop. 99.

Mountain, a township of El Dorado co., Cal. Pop. 271.

Mountain, a post-office of Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory.

Mountain, a township of Barry co., Mo. Pop. 704.

Mountain, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., on or near Kittatinny Mountain, about 24 miles N. of Reading. Here is a slate-quarry.

Mountain Ash, a town of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 4 miles by rail S.E. of Aberdare. It has coal-mines and iron-works. Pop. 7457.

Moun'tainburg, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ark., 12 miles from Alma. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Mountain City, a post-village of Elko co., Nevada, 85 miles N. of Elko. It has a church.

Mountain City, a small post-village of Hays co., Tex., 18 miles S.W. of Austin City. It has a church and 2 stores.

Mountain Cove, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., W. Va., about 40 miles E.S.E. of Charleston. Bituminous coal is mined here.

Mountain Creek, a post-office of Chilton co., Ala., on the South & North Alabama Railroad, 27 miles N.N.W. of Montgomery.

Mountain Creek, a post-township of Catawba co., N.C. Pop. 1293.

Mountain Creek, a hamlet of Cumberland co., Pa., at Pine Grove Station, 18 miles S.S.W. of Carlisle. It has an iron-furnace and a church.

Mountain Creek, a post-office of Anderson co., S.C.

Mountain Creek, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Tenn., 10 miles N. of McMinnville. It has 2 churches.

Mountain Dale, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Oregon, about 20 miles N.W. of Portland. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Mountain Eagle, a post-hamlet of Centre co., Pa., on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, 18 miles S.W. of Lock Haven. It has a pottery.

Mountain Falls, a post-office of Frederick co., Va.

Mountain Fork, a post-office of Polk co., Ark.

Mountain Glen, a post-hamlet of Garland co., Ark., on the Ouachita River, 8 miles from Hot Springs. It has a flour-mill.

Mountain Grove, a post-office of Wright co., Minn.

Mountain Grove, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., in Black Creek township, on the Danville, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre Railroad, 16 miles E. of Catawissa. It has a church, a saw-mill, and a manufactory of fire-brick.

Mountain Grove, a post-office of Bath co., Va.

Mountain Hill, a post-office of Harris co., Ga., 16 miles S.E. of West Point.

Mountain Home, a post-village and summer resort of Lawrence co., Ala., 4 miles from Wheeler Station, and 20 miles W. of Decatur. It has 2 churches and an orphan school.

Mountain Home, a post-village, capital of Baxter co., Ark., about 60 miles N.W. of Batesville, and a few miles N. of White River. It has an academy for both sexes.

Mountain Home, a post-office of Alturas co., Idaho.

Mountain Home, a post-village in Barrett township, Monroe co., Pa., 1 mile from Oakland Station, and about 32 miles S.E. of Scranton. It has a church and a tannery.

Mountain Home, a hamlet of Bell co., Tex., on Little River, about 60 miles N.N.E. of Austin.

Mountain Home, a post-office of Hardy co., W. Va.

Mountain House, a post-office and hotel of Sierra co., Cal., 30 miles N. of Colfax.

Mountain Island, a post-hamlet of Gaston co., N.C., on the Catawba River, and on or near the Carolina Central Railroad, about 14 miles N.W. of Charlotte. It has a church, and a cotton-mill which has 4500 spindles and is said to be the largest in the state.

Mountain Lake, a post-village in Mountain Lake township, Cottonwood co., Minn., on the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad, 51 miles W.S.W. of Mankato. It has a money-order post-office and a Mennonite church. Here is a colony of Mennonites who emigrated from Russia. Pop. of township, 449.

Mountain Lake, a post-office of Bradford co., Pa., about 30 miles S. by E. of Elmira, N.Y.

Mountain Lake, a post-office and summer resort of Giles co., Va., 23 miles N.W. of Christiansburg. It is on Bald Knob Mountain, at an elevation of 4000 feet.

Mountain Meadow, a post-office of Clay co., Ala.

Mountain Mill, a post-office of Madison co., Ark.

Mountain Peak, a post-hamlet of Ellis co., Tex., 30 miles from Dallas.

Mountain Ranch, a post-office of Calaveras co., Cal.

Mountain Rest, a post-office of Oconee co., S.C.

Mountain Ridge, New York, the name given to a low ridge extending nearly parallel to the S. shore of Lake Ontario, of which lake it is supposed to have once formed the beach.

Mountain Road, a post-office of Halifax co., Va.

Mountain Scene, a post-office of Towns co., Ga.

Mountain Shoals, a post-office of Laurens co., S.C.

Mountain Spring, township, Butte co., Cal. Pop. 261.

Mountain Spring, a post-hamlet of Martin co., Ind., about 60 miles S.E. of Terre Haute. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Mountain Spring, a post-office of Cooke co., Tex.

Mountain Switch, a station of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 81 miles W. of Baltimore.

Mountain Top, Luzerne co., Pa. See Fairview.

Moun'taintown, a post-office of Gilmer co., Ga.

Moun'taintown Creek, of Gilmer co., Ga., flows into the Coosawatteo River.

Mountain Valley, post-office, Lackawanna co., Pa.

Mountain Valley, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Va., 20 miles W. of Chatham.

Mountain View, a post-village, capital of Stone co., Ark., about 90 miles N. of Little Rock. It has 3 churches and a high school.

Mountain View, a post-village of Santa Clara co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 38 miles S.E. of San Francisco. It has 3 churches and a graded school.

Mountain View, a post-village in Wayne township, Passaic co., N.J., on the Pompton River, and on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, Boonton Branch, also on the Montclair & Greenwood Lake Railroad, 6 miles W. of Paterson. It has a brick-yard and a powder-mill.

Mountain View, a post-office of Abbeville co., S.C.

Mountain View, a post-office of Stafford co., Va.

Moun'tainville, a post-hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., in Tewksbury township, about 35 miles N. of Trenton. It has a flour-mill.

Mountainville, a post-hamlet and summer resort of Orange co., N.Y., on the Newburg & New York Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Newburg. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Mountainville, a post-office of Lehigh co., Pa.

Mountainville, a post-office of Monroe co., Tenn.

Mount Airy, air'ee, a post-office of Habersham co., Ga., on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad, 80 miles from Atlanta.

Mount Airy, a township of Greene co., Ill. Pop. 1320.

Mount Airy, a post-village of Carroll co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 43 miles W. by N. of Baltimore. It has a church.

Mount Airy, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Mo., about 30 miles N. by E. of Boonville. It has 2 churches.

Mount Airy, a hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., 3 miles N.E. of Lambertville. It has a church.

Mount Airy, a post-village in Mount Airy township, Surry co., N.C., on the Ararat River, about 90 miles N. of Charlotte. It has 1 or 2 newspaper offices, an academy, 3 churches, and several mills. Pop. of the township, 2353.

Mount Airy, a post-office of Hamilton co., O.

Mount Airy, a station on the Germantown & Chestnut Hill Railroad, 8½ miles N. of Philadelphia.

Mount Airy, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, 2 or 3 miles above Brownsville.

Mount Airy, a post-office of Sequatchie co., Tenn., 36 miles N. of Chattanooga.

Mount Airy, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Va., 36 miles S. of Lynchburg. It has 2 churches. Pop. 125.

Mount Al'bert, or New'land, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 11½ miles N. of Newmarket. It contains several flouring-mills, a cheese-factory, a tannery, &c. P. 150.

Mount Albion, or Albion Mills, or Albionville, a post-village in Wentworth co., Ontario, 7 miles S.E. of Hamilton. It has 2 hotels and a grist-mill. Pop. 100.

Mount An'drew, a post-hamlet of Barbour co., Ala., about 60 miles E.S.E. of Montgomery. It has a church.

Mount An'toro, Colorado, a peak of the Saguache Range, near lat. 38° 40′ N. Altitude, 14,245 feet.

Mount Ar'arat, a post-office of Choctaw co., Ala.

Mount A'riel, or Mount Ae'rial, a post-office of Allen co., Ky., 10 miles E. of Franklin.

Mount Arkan'sas, Colorado, is near the source of the Arkansas River, in lat. 39° 22′ 15″ N., lon. 106° 15′ W. It has an altitude of about 13,600 feet above sea-level



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